

Hoja 5 - Integración Numérica.

1.- Tenemos que calcular en cada punto, el número total de automóviles, es decir, la suma (Integral) en las 24 horas

$$\text{Punto A: } I_A = \int_0^{24} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{Punto B: } I_B = \int_0^{24} g(x) dx.$$

De $f(x)$ y $g(x)$ sólo conocemos los valores en instantes (modos) de tiempo determinado, además estos no están igualmente espaciados por lo que en este caso podemos usar

la regla del punto trapezoidal. La integral en cada caso será

$$I_A = \sum_{k=0}^{11} \frac{(x_{k+1} - x_k)}{2} \cdot (f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})) =$$

$$\left(\frac{2-0}{2}\right) \cdot (3+3) + \left(\frac{3-2}{2}\right) \cdot (5+3) + \left(\frac{6-3}{2}\right) \cdot (4+5) + \left(\frac{9-6}{2}\right) \cdot (5+4) +$$

$$\left(\frac{11-9}{2}\right) \cdot (6+5) + \left(\frac{14-11}{2}\right) \cdot (2+6) + \left(\frac{17-14}{2}\right) \cdot (1+2) + \left(\frac{18-17}{2}\right) \cdot (1+1) + \left(\frac{19-18}{2}\right) \cdot (3+1)$$

$$+ \left(\frac{20-19}{2}\right) \cdot (4+3) + \left(\frac{24-20}{2}\right) \cdot (6+4) =$$

$$I_A = 6 + 4 + \frac{27}{2} + \frac{27}{2} + 11 + 12 + \frac{9}{2} + 1 + 2 + \frac{7}{2} + 20$$

$$I_A = 91$$

Repetimos el proceso con I_B . : Notar que los intervalos temporales son los mismos

$$I_B = \sum_{k=0}^{11} \left(\frac{x_{k+1} - x_k}{2} \right) \cdot (g(x_k) + g(x_{k+1}))$$

$$1 \cdot (3+3) + \frac{1}{2} (5+3) + \frac{3}{2} \cdot (5+3) + \frac{3}{2} (2+1) + 1 \cdot (1+4) + \frac{3}{2} (4+3) +$$

$$+ \frac{3}{2} \cdot (3+4) + \frac{1}{2} (4+6) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (6+1) + \frac{1}{2} (1+3) + 2 \cdot (3+6) =$$

$$I_B = 6 + 4 + \frac{21}{2} + \frac{9}{2} + 5 + \frac{21}{2} + \frac{21}{2} + 5 + \frac{7}{2} + 2 + 18 = 79.5.$$

$$I_B = 79.5$$

Obviamente deberíamos considerar $I_B \approx 80$.

2- Los puntos son equidistantes con

$$x_{k+1} - x_k = 0.2 = h$$

Podemos usar la regla del trapecio o, como el número de nodos es impar, la regla de Simpson 1/3.

Regla trapecio Múltiple : $I = \frac{h}{2} \cdot \left[f(x_0) + f(x_n) + 2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) \right]$

$$I = \frac{0.2}{2} \cdot \left[f(1.8) + f(2.6) + 2 \cdot \left(f(2.0) + f(2.2) + f(2.4) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{0.2}{2} \cdot \left[3.12014 + 10.46675 + 2 \cdot (4.42569 + 6.04241 + 8.03041) \right]$$

$$= \frac{0.2}{2} \cdot [50.584] = 5.0584.$$

Regla de Simpson 1/3 Múltiple : $I = \frac{h}{3} \cdot \left[f(x_0) + 4 \left(f(x_1) + f(x_3) \right) + 2 \left(f(x_2) + f(x_4) \right) \right]$

$$I = \frac{0.2}{3} \cdot \left[3.12014 + 4 \left(4.42569 + 8.03041 \right) + 2 \cdot \left(6.04241 + 10.46675 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{0.2}{3} \cdot 75.496 = 5.0331.$$

3.- Con los datos indicados, la función T es

$$T = \frac{\int_{0.308}^{0.478} T(r) \cdot r \cdot (0,7051) dr}{\int_{0.308}^{0.478} r \cdot (0,7051) dr} = \frac{\int_{0.308}^{0.478} r \cdot T(r) dr}{\int_{0.308}^{0.478} r dr}$$

Conocemos r y $T(r) \Rightarrow$ calculamos $r \cdot T(r)$, el integrando del N_a numerador

k	0	1	2	3	4	5
r_k	0.308	0.342	0.376	0.410	0.444	0.478
$T(r_k)$	640	885	1034	1140	1204	1239
$r_k \cdot T(r_k)$	197.12	302.67	388.78	467.40	534.58	592.24

Usando Trapecio $h = 0.034$.

$$D(r) = \frac{0.034}{2} \left[\underbrace{0.308}_{r_0} + \underbrace{0.478}_{r_5} + 2 \left(\underbrace{0.342 + 0.376 + 0.410 + 0.444}_{\sum_{k=1}^4 r_k} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{0.034}{2} \cdot 3,9300 = 0,066810$$

$$N(r) = \frac{0.034}{2} \left[\underbrace{197.12}_0 + \underbrace{592.24}_5 + 2 \cdot (302,67 + 388,78 + 467,40 + 534,58) \right]$$

$$= \frac{0.034}{2} \cdot 4176.2 = 70.996$$

$$T = \frac{70.996}{0.066810} = 1062.7$$

Usando Simpson: Hay un número par de puntos, por tanto debemos usar una iteración aplicación de la regla de $3/8$ y el resto la regla de $1/3$, para cada una de las integrales

$$D(r) = S_{3/8}(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3) + S_{1/3}(x_3, x_4, x_5) \Rightarrow$$

$$S_{3/8}(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{3h}{8} \cdot [f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + f(x_3)] = 0.036618$$

$$S_{1/3}(x_3, x_4, x_5) = \frac{h}{3} [f(x_3) + 4f(x_4) + f(x_5)] = 0.030192.$$

$$D(r) = [0.036618 + 0.030192] = 0.066810^*$$

* El resultado coincide con trapecio, puesto que ambas reglas son exactas para polinomios grado 1.

$$N(r) = S_{3/8} + S_{1/3} = 71.164.$$

$$S_{3/8} = \frac{3h}{8} [197,12 + 3 \cdot (302,67 + 388,78) + 467,40] = 34.921$$

$$S_{1/3} = \frac{h}{3} [467,40 + 4 \cdot (534,58) + 592,24] = 36.243$$

$$T = \frac{71.164}{0.066810} = 1065.2$$

4. — Son nodos equidistantes con $h=2$, $\{x_k\}_{k=0}^{10}$

TRAPEZOIDO:

$$T = \frac{h}{2} \cdot \left[f(x_0) + f(x_{10}) + 2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^9 f(x_k) \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$T = \left[f(0) + f(20) + 2 \cdot (f(2) + f(4) + f(6) + f(8) + f(10) + f(12) + f(14) + f(16) + f(18)) \right]$$

$$= \left[0 + 0 + 2 \cdot (1,8 + 2,0 + 4,0 + 4,0 + 6,0 + 4,0 + 3,4 + 3,6 + 2,8) \right] =$$

$$T = 2 \cdot 31,6 = 63,2$$

Simpson: Como el n° de nodos es impar (11) usamos solo la regla de Simpson 1/3.

$$S = \frac{h}{3} \cdot \left[f(x_0) + 4 \cdot (f(x_1) + f(x_3) + f(x_5) + f(x_7) + f(x_9)) + 2 \cdot (f(x_2) + f(x_4) + f(x_6) + f(x_8)) + f(x_{10}) \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$S = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left[\underbrace{f(0)}_0 + 4 [f(2) + f(6) + f(10) + f(14) + f(18)] + 2 [f(4) + f(8) + f(12) + f(16)] + \underbrace{f(20)}_0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left[4 \cdot (1,8 + 4,0 + 6,0 + 3,4 + 2,8) + 2 \cdot (2,0 + 4,0 + 4,0 + 3,6) \right] =$$

$$S = \frac{2}{3} [4 \cdot 18 + 2 \cdot 13,6] = \frac{2}{3} (99,2) = 66,133$$

5.-

$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin(x) dx.$$

Para usar los métodos de cuadratura de Gauss-Legendre y Clenshaw-Curtis tenemos que realizar un cambio de variable para que la integral se realice en el intervalo $[-1, 1]$. En este caso el cambio de variable es $a=0$ $b=2\pi$

$$x = \frac{b-a}{2} \xi + \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \pi \xi + \pi = \pi(1 + \xi)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} x \cdot \sin(x) dx = \pi^2 \int_{-1}^1 (1 + \xi) \cdot \sin(\pi(1 + \xi)) d\xi = \pi^2 \int_{-1}^1 g(\xi) d\xi$$

Calculamos los nodos con la función de OCTAVE correspondiente (gauss.m, clenwrl.m)

$$n=2$$

$$\text{Gauss} \Rightarrow \xi = [-0.5774, 0.5774] \quad w = [1, 1]$$

$$\text{Clenshaw} \Rightarrow \xi = [-1, 1] \quad w = [1, 1]$$

$$I_G(2) = \pi^2 [g(-0.5774) + g(0.5774)] = \pi^2 [0.4102 - 1.5310] = -11.062$$

$$I_C(2) = \pi^2 [g(-1) + g(1)] = \pi^2 [0 + 0] = 0$$

$$n=3$$

Gauss. $\xi = [-0.7746, 0, 0.7746]$ $w = [0.5556, 0.8889, 0.5556]$

$$I = \pi^2 \cdot [0.5556 \cdot g(-0.7746) + 0.8889 \cdot g(0) + 0.5556 \cdot g(0.7746)]$$

$$= \pi^2 \cdot [0.081447 + 0 - 0.64123] = -5.5249.$$

Chebyshev $\xi = [-1, 0, 1]$ $w = [1/3, 2/3, 1/3]$

$$I = \pi^2 \left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot g(-1) + \frac{2}{3} g(0) + \frac{1}{3} g(1) \right] =$$

$$= \pi^2 [0 + 0 + 0] = 0.$$

El valor exacto para la integral es $\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx = -2\pi = -6.2832$

Los errores cometidos son (en valor absoluto). Hemos calculado la tabla para

$n=2, 3, 4$ y 5 nodos, usando en este caso, octava

	2	3	4	5
Gauss	4.7784	10.7583	0.05032	1.9×10^{-3}
Chebyshev	6.2832	6.2832	2.4898	0.3599.

6)

$$a) \text{ Intervalo } I = [1, 3] \quad n = 4 \quad h = \frac{3-1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5$$

$$\text{Nodos: } [x_0 = 1, x_1 = 1.5, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 2.5, x_4 = 3]$$

$$F(x_k): [1, 2/3, 1/2, 2/5, 1/3]$$

TRAPECIO,

$$I = \frac{0.5}{2} \cdot \left[1 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{0.5}{2} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{4}{3} + 1 + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{0.5}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{15 + 20 + 15 + 12 + 5}{15} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[\frac{67}{15} \right] = \frac{67}{60} = 1.1167.$$

$$\text{EXACTA: } \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = \log|x| \Big|_{x=1}^3 = \log(3) - \log(1) = \log(3) = 1.0986.$$

$$b) I = [0, 2] \quad h = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5 \quad f(x) = x^3$$

$$x = [0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2]$$

$$f(x) = [0, 1/8, 1, 27/8, 8]$$

$$I = \frac{0.5}{2} \left[0 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{8} + 1 + \frac{27}{8} \right) + 8 \right] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[2 \cdot \frac{9}{2} + 8 \right] = \frac{17}{4} = 4.25$$

$$\text{EXACTA: } \int_0^2 x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{16}{4} = 4.$$

$$c) \int_0^{2\pi} x \cdot \text{sen}(x) dx \quad n=8$$

$$h = \frac{2\pi - 0}{8} = \pi/4 \Rightarrow x \in \left\{ 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}, 2\pi \right\}$$

TRAPECIO :

$$T = \frac{\pi/4}{2} \cdot \left\{ f(0) + 2 \left(f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + f(\pi) + f\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \right) + f(2\pi) \right\}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi \cdot 3\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$f(\pi) = \pi \cdot \text{sen}(\pi) = \pi \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{4} \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi \cdot 5\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{7\pi}{4} \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{7\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi \cdot 7\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$f(2\pi) = 2\pi \sin(2\pi) = 2\pi \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$T = \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \left\{ 2 \cdot \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{8} \right) \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} (\sqrt{2} - 1) = -5.9568$$

$$d) \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx \quad n=8$$

$$h = \frac{1}{8} \quad x = \left[0, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, 1 \right]$$

$$f(x) = \left[0, 0.0177, 0.0803, 0.2046, 0.4122, 0.7298, 1.1908, 1.8366, 2.7183 \right]$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{TRAPECIO}}}: \frac{1/8}{2} \cdot \left[0 + 2 \left(0.0177 + 0.0803 + 0.2046 + 0.4122 + 0.7298 + 1.1908 + 1.8366 \right) + 2.7183 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \cdot \left[2 \cdot (4.4720) + 2.7183 \right] = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (11.662) = 0.7289$$

7.- Repetimos el ejercicio con la regla de Simpson $1/3$. Se puede hacer sin problemas puesto que el número de subintervalos es par.

El error de este método es

$$-\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\xi) \quad (1 \text{ paso}, h = \frac{(b-a)}{2})$$

$$-\frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} f^{(4)}(\xi) \quad (n; h = \frac{(b-a)}{n})$$

a) Utilizaremos los datos del problema anterior: $n=4$ $h=0.5$

$$I_{1/3} = \frac{h}{3} \cdot [f(x_0) + 4(f(x_1) + f(x_3)) + 2 \cdot f(x_2) + f(x_3)]$$

$$= \frac{0.5}{3} \cdot [f(1) + 4(f(1.5) + f(2.5)) + 2 \cdot f(2) + f(3)] =$$

$$= \frac{0.5}{3} \left[1 + 4\left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5}\right) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{5} + 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{33}{5} \right] = \frac{11}{10} = 1.1$$

ERROR $f(x) = 1/x = x^{-1}$ $f'(x) = -x^{-2}$ $f''(x) = 2x^{-3}$ $f''' = -6x^{-4}$ $f^{(4)} = 24x^{-5} = \frac{24}{x^5}$

La función $f^{(4)}(x)$ es decreciente en $[1,3] \Rightarrow$ El máximo está en $x=1 \Rightarrow$

$$|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq 24 \quad \text{si } x \in [1,3]$$

$$\text{COTA ERROR} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{-(3-1)^5}{180 \cdot 4^4} \cdot f^{(4)}(\xi) \right| < \frac{2^5}{180 \cdot 4^4} \cdot 24 \approx 0.016667 \quad (1/60)$$

$$\text{EXACTA} = 1.0986$$

$$\text{ERROR} \Rightarrow |1.0986 - 1.1| = 1.3877 \times 10^{-3} < 0.016667$$

b) $x = [0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2]$ $h = 0.5$ $n = 4$

$f(x) = [0, \frac{1}{8}, 1, \frac{27}{8}, 8]$

$$S_{1/3} = \frac{0.5}{3} \left[0 + 4 \left[\frac{1}{8} + \frac{27}{8} \right] + 2[1] + 8 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot [24] = 4$$

LOTA ERROR: $f(x) = x^3$; $f'(x) = 3x^2$; $f''(x) = 6x$; $f'''(x) = 6$ $f^{(4)}(x) = 0$

$$\left| -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} \cdot \underbrace{f^{(4)}(\xi)}_0 \right| = 0$$

Comprobamos que el valor proporcionado por la regla de Simpson $1/3$ coincide con el valor exacto, lo que es lógico, puesto que la regla es exacta hasta polinomios de grado 3.

c) $f(x) = x \cdot \sin(x)$ $n = 8$ $h = \pi/4$

$x \in \left\{ 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}, 2\pi \right\}$

$f(x) = [0, \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\pi^2}{2}, \frac{3\pi\sqrt{2}}{4}, \pi^2, \frac{5\pi\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{3\pi^2}{2}, \frac{7\pi\sqrt{2}}{4}, 2\pi^2]$

$$f(x) = \left\{ 0, \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{8}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi\sqrt{2}}{8}, 0, -\frac{5\pi\sqrt{2}}{8}, -\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{7\pi\sqrt{2}}{8}, 0 \right\}$$

$$S_{1/3} = \frac{\pi/4}{3} \left\{ 4 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{3\pi\sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{5\pi\sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{7\pi\sqrt{2}}{8} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} \left\{ 4 \cdot (-\pi\sqrt{2}) + 2(-\pi) \right\} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \left\{ -2\sqrt{2} - 1 \right\} = -6.2975$$

$$\text{EXACTA} = -6.2832 \Rightarrow \text{ERROR} = |-6.2832 + 6.2975| = 0.014325$$

COTA ERROR: $f(x) = x \cdot \text{sen}(x)$ $f'(x) = \text{sen}(x) + x \cos(x)$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cos x - x \text{sen} x \quad f'''(x) = -3 \text{sen}(x) - x \cos x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -4 \cos x + x \text{sen} x$$

$$\left| -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} f^{(4)}(\delta) \right| = \left| -\frac{2^5 \pi^5}{180 \cdot 8^4} \cdot (-4 \cos \delta + \delta \text{sen} \delta) \right| = 0.013282 \cdot |-4 \cos \delta + \delta \text{sen} \delta|$$

$$\leq 0.013282 \cdot \left(\underbrace{141}_{\leq 1} \cdot \underbrace{|\cos \delta|}_{\leq 1} + \underbrace{|\delta|}_{\leq 2\pi \text{ en el intervalo}} \cdot \underbrace{|\text{sen}(\delta)|}_{\leq 1} \right) \leq$$

$$\leq 0.013282 (4 + 2\pi) \approx 0.1366$$

Luego se cumple que el error real 0.014325
es menor que la cota de error 0.1366.

$$d) \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx \quad n=8 \Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{8}$$

Usamos los datos obtenidos en el apartado d) del problema anterior.

$$h = \frac{1}{8} \quad x = \left[0, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, 1 \right]$$

$$f(x) = \left[0, \underbrace{0.0177, 0.0803, 0.2046, 0.4122, 0.7298, 1.1908, 1.8366, 2.7183} \right]$$

$$\text{Pares} \Rightarrow P = 0.0803 + 0.4122 + 1.1908 = 1.6832$$

$$\text{Impares} \Rightarrow I = 0.0177 + 0.2046 + 0.7298 + 1.8366 = 2.7887$$

$$\text{Simpson} = (0 + 4 \cdot I + 2 \cdot P + 2.7183) \frac{1/8}{3} = \frac{1}{24} \cdot (17.240) = 0.7183$$

$$\text{EXACTA} = e^{-2} \approx 0.7182818284590451$$

$$|\text{ERROR}| = |\text{EXACTA} - \text{SIMPSON}| = 3.96 \times 10^{-5}$$

COTA ERROR

$$f(x) = x^2 e^x$$

$$f'(x) = (x^2 + 2x) e^x$$

$$f''(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 2) e^x$$

$$f'''(x) = (x^2 + 6x + 6) e^x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (x^2 + 8x + 12) e^x$$

$$|f^{(4)}(\xi)| \leq (1 + 8 + 12) e = 57.084$$

$$\left| -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180 \cdot n^4} f^{(4)}(\xi) \right| \leq \frac{1}{180 \cdot 8^4} \cdot 57.084 \approx 7.7425 \times 10^{-5}$$

Se cumple que el error cometido es menor que la cota.

$$8. - \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan(x) dx$$

¿n para que error $\leq 10^{-5}$?

$$E = \left| -\frac{(b-a)^5}{180n^4} \cdot f^{(4)}(\delta) \right|$$

$$f(x) = \tan(x)$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \tan^2(x) = 1 + f^2(x)$$

$$f''(x) = 2f(x) \cdot f'(x) = 2f(x) \cdot (1 + f^2(x)) = 2f(x) + 2f^3(x)$$

$$f'''(x) = 2f'(x) + 6f(x)^2 \cdot f'(x) = (2 + 6f^2(x)) \cdot f'(x) = (2 + 6f^2(x)) \cdot (1 + f^2(x))$$

$$f^{(4)} = 2 + 8f^2(x) + 6f^4(x)$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (16f(x) + 24f^3(x)) f'(x) = (16f(x) + 24f^3(x)) (1 + f^2(x)) =$$

$$16 + 40f^3(x) + 24f^5(x)$$

$$|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq 16 \cdot |\tan(x)| + 40 \cdot |\tan(x)|^3 + 24 \cdot |\tan(x)|^5$$

En $[0, \pi/4]$ la función tangente es creciente, por tanto alcanza el máximo valor en $\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$, por tanto

$$|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq 16 + 40 + 24 = 80 \quad x \in [0, \pi/4]$$

El error sería

$$\left| -\frac{(\pi/4 - 0)^5}{180 \cdot n^4} \cdot f^{(4)}(\delta) \right| \leq \frac{\pi^5}{2304n^4}$$

$$\text{vego } \frac{\pi^5}{2304n^4} < 10^{-5} \Rightarrow 7.5289 \cdot n^4 > 10^5$$

$$n > 10.735 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Solución } | n = 11}$$

$$9.- \quad t = \int_{V(t_0)}^{V(t_1)} \frac{m}{R(u)} du = \int_{V(t_0)}^{V(t_1)} \frac{m}{-u\sqrt{u}} du$$

Tenemos

$$m = 10$$

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$V(t_0) = 10$$

$$V(t_1) = 5$$

$$t_1 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = \int_{10}^5 \frac{10}{-u\sqrt{u}} du = \int_5^{10} \frac{10}{u\sqrt{u}} du.$$

Como $h = 0.25 \Rightarrow$ OCTAVE (

$u = 5:0.25:10;$ % Vector de 21 elementos

$y = 10./u./sqrt(u);$

$par = 3:2:19;$ % Recuerda OCTAVE EMPIEZA EN 1

$impar = 2:2:20;$

$Spar = sum(y(par));$

$Simpar = sum(y(impar));$

$Simpson = (h/3) * (y(1) + 4 * Simpar + 2 * Spar + y(21));$

$Trapezoid = (h/2) * (y(1) + 2 * sum(y(2:20)) + y(21));$

$$\text{Trapezio} = (n/2) \times (f(1) + \sum_{i=2}^{20} f(i) + f(21)) ;$$

Resultados:

$$\text{Simpson} = 2.619718523014751$$

$$\text{Trapezio} = 2.620866592943355$$

$$\text{Exacta} = 2.619716589662398$$

$$\text{ERROR SIMPSON} = 1.9 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{ERROR TRAPEZIO} = 1.15 \times 10^{-3}$$