

# Lecture 34!

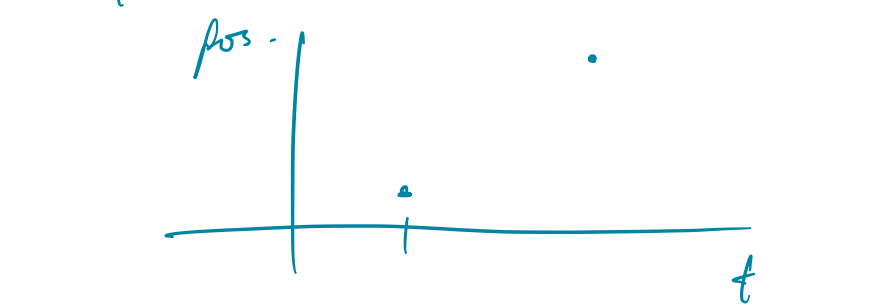
Before we begin

$$\text{if } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = m$$

then  $f'(c) = m$  at

Some point  $c \in [a, b]$

(if  $f$  is continuous)



MVT for integrals

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c) (b - a)$$

for some  $c \in [a, b]$

If  $f$  has an antiderivative  $F$

$$\text{then } \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{(b - a)} = F'(c)$$

for  $c \in [a, b]$

and this is good!

$$F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$F'(c) = f(c)$$

Today!

Newton-Cotes quadrature!

Recall:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) A_i$$

In Newton-Cotes

We use Equally spaced

points  $x_i$

for Newton-Cotes

We define  $A_i$

s.t. we integrate

a poly approx to

$f$  Exactly!

(deg  $n-1$  approx)

Let's show this!

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b p(x) dx$$

where  $p(x)$  is the poly approx to  $f$

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{(x - x_j)}{(x_i - x_j)}$$

$$\int_a^b p(x) dx = \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{(x - x_j)}{(x_i - x_j)} dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(x_i)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (x_i - x_j)} \int_a^b \prod_{j \neq i} (x - x_j) dx$$

$$= A_i$$



~~deg~~  $n=2$  (deg 1) case



Area of

$$\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} (b - a)$$

$$p(x) = f(a) \frac{(x-b)}{a-b} +$$

$$f(b) \frac{(x-a)}{(b-a)}$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{x-b}{a-b} dx = \frac{(x-b)^2}{2(a-b)} \Big|_a^b$$

$$= 0 \frac{(a-b)}{2} f(a)$$

$$= f(a) \frac{(b-a)}{2}$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{x-a}{a-b} dx = f(b) \frac{(b-a)}{2}$$

$$\int_a^b p(x) dx = f(a) \frac{(b-a)}{2} + f(b) \frac{(b-a)}{2}$$

$$= \left( \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \right) (b - a)$$

$$p(x) - f(x) =$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i)$$

$$\int_a^b p(x) - f(x) dx = \text{Error!}$$