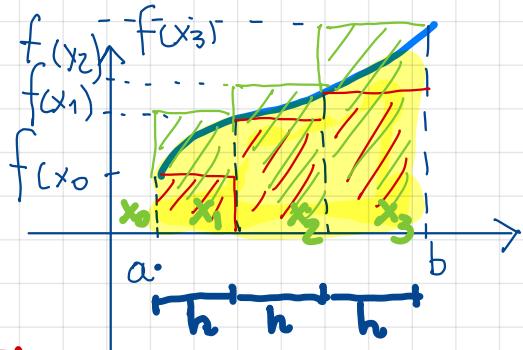


INTEGRAZIONE NUMERICA (Metodo di Riemann)

SIA $f(x)$ UNA FUNZIONE INTEGRABILE E DERIVABILE IN $[a, b]$

METODO DI RIEMANN O DEI RETTANGOLI



DIVIDO IN RETTANGOLI

A) \downarrow B) \uparrow

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

CASO A) DIVIDO $[a, b]$ PER n INTERVALLI (ES $n=3$)

AREA ROSSA < AREA VERA (GIALLA)

$$\text{RETT. 1} + \text{RETT. 2} + \text{RETT. 3} < \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$\underbrace{A_{\min}}$

CHIAMO x_0, x_1, x_2 coord. di estremi $x_0 \equiv a$ $x_n \equiv b$

$$A_{\min} = h \cdot f(x_0) + h f(x_1) + h f(x_2) = h \left[f(x_0) + f(x_1) + f(x_2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{3} \sum_{i=0}^2 f(x_i)$$

CASO B) AREA VERA (GIALLA) < AREA VERDE

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx < R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

$\underbrace{A_{\max}}$

$$A_{\max} = h f(x_1) + h f(x_2) + h f(x_3) = \frac{b-a}{3} \left[f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) \right]$$

$$A_{\max} = \frac{b-a}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 f(x_i)$$

IN GENERALE $A_{\min} \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq A_{\max}$

$$\frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$$

ERRORE COMMESSO

$$\varepsilon_m = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2n} \cdot M'$$

M' massimo di $f'(x)$

ESERCIZIO

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{1+x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{metodo esatto}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{metodo numerico approssimato}} \end{array} \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \int_0^2 \sqrt{1+x} dx = \int_0^2 (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right]_0^2 \\ = \left[\frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^2 = \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{27} - 1) \sim 2,793$$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(2) X	0	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,8	2
f(x)	1	1,095	1,183	1,265	1,342	1,414	1,483	1,549	1,612	1,673	1,732

$$n = 10$$

$$a = 0$$

$$b = 2$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{10} = 0,2$$

$$A_{\min} = h \left[f(x_0) + f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_9) \right] - \\ = 0,2 \left[1 + 1,095 + 1,183 + \dots + 1,673 \right] = 2,723$$

$$A_{\max} = h \left[f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_{10}) \right] = \\ = 0,2 \left[1,095 + 1,183 + \dots + 1,732 \right] = 2,870$$

$$2,723 \leq S \leq 2,870$$

ERRORE ?

$$E_n = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2n} M'$$

$$b-a=2 \quad n=10 \quad M'?$$

$$\text{CALCOLO } f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \quad \text{qual è il suo massimo}$$

CALCOLO LA DERIVATA DI $f'(x)$, ovvero $f''(x)$

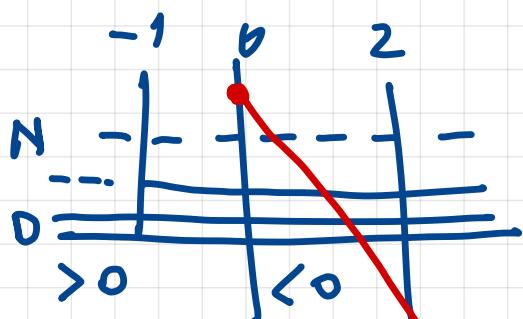
$$f''(x) = \frac{0 - 1 \cancel{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}}{4(x+1)\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{-1}{4(x+1)\sqrt{x+1}} =$$

STUDIO IL SEGNO DI $f''(x) \rightarrow$ dove $f'(x)$ CRESCESA
DECRESCESA

$$f''(x) = 0 \quad \text{MAI}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} N > 0 & -1 > 0 & \text{MAI} \\ D > 0 & 4 > 0 & \text{SEMPRE} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll} x+1 > 0 & x > -1 \\ \sqrt{x+1} > 0 & \text{SEMPRE} \end{array}$$

DECRESCE SEMPRE IN $[0, 2]$

il valore MASSIMO sarà in $x=0$

$$f'(0) = M = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{0+1}} = 0,5$$

$$\epsilon_n = \frac{(2-0)^2}{2 \cdot 10} \cdot 0,5$$

$$\epsilon_n = 0,1 \quad A_{\min} \leq \int_{\text{VERO}} \leq A_{\max}$$

$$2,69 < 2,729 \leq 2,79 \leq 2,87 < 2,89$$

