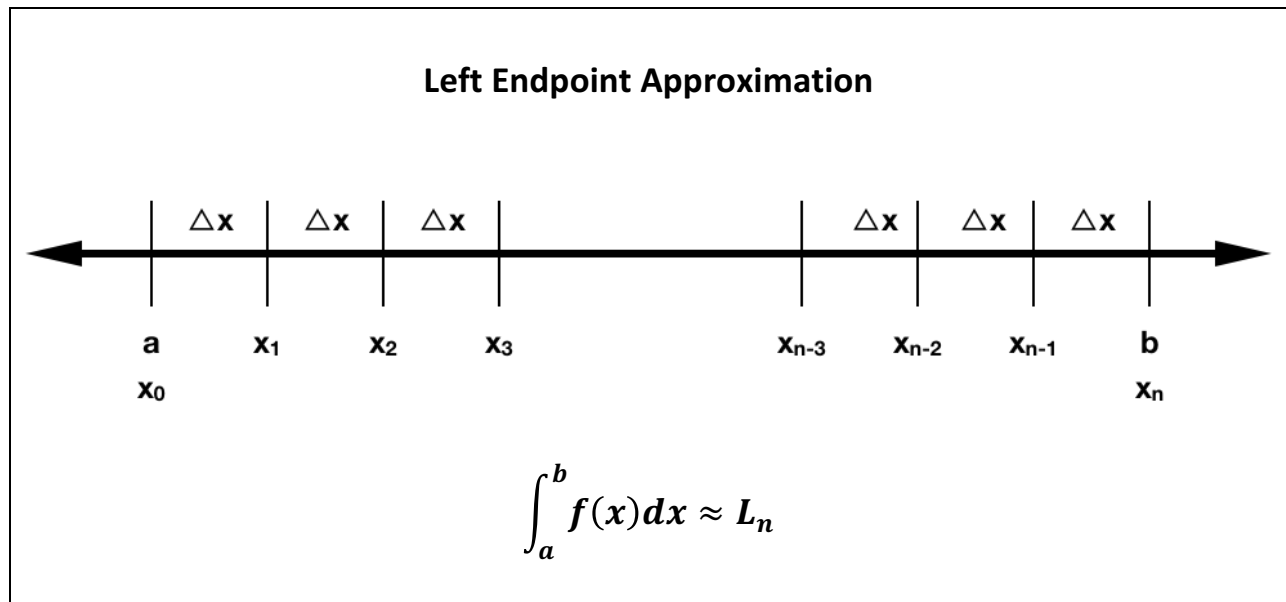
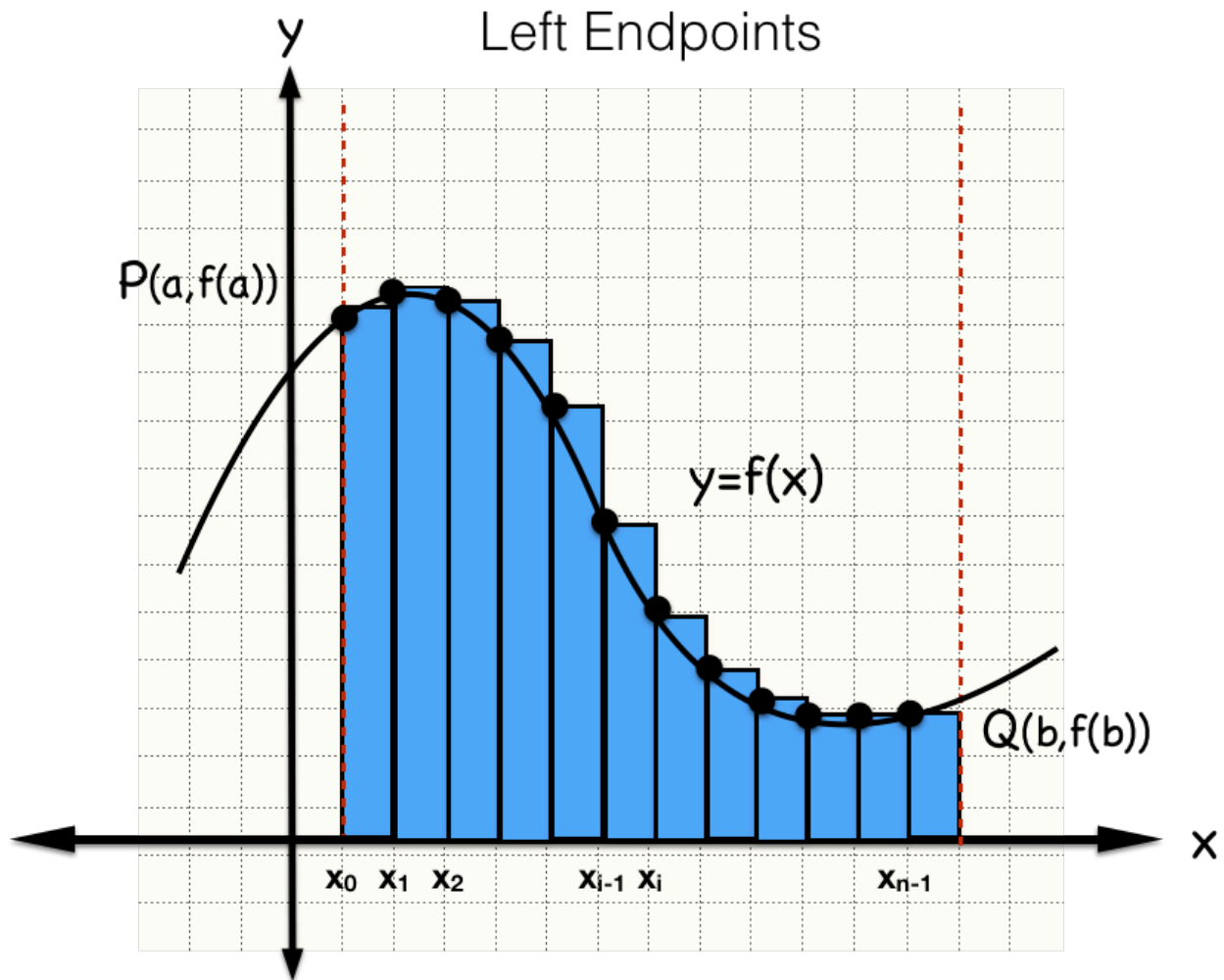


Numerical Approximation to Integration

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \text{formula}$$

- Let f be a continuous function over a closed interval $[a, b]$ and choose the number of partitions n .
- Partition the interval $[a, b]$ into n -subintervals of equal length Δx where
$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$





where

$$L_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i)\Delta x$$

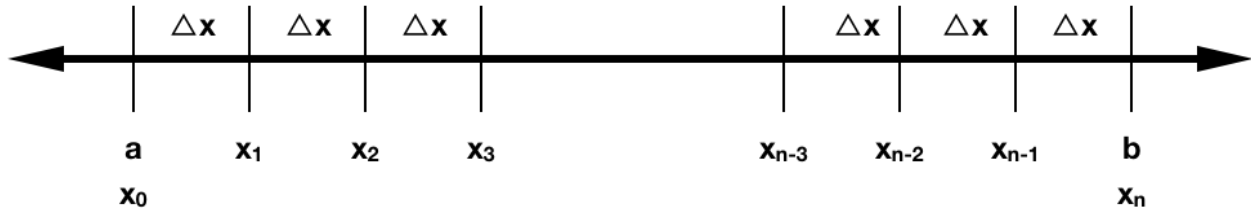
$$L_n = f(x_0)\Delta x + f(x_1)\Delta x + f(x_2)\Delta x + \dots + f(x_{n-2})\Delta x + f(x_{n-1})\Delta x$$

$$L_n = [f(x_0) + f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_{n-2}) + f(x_{n-1})]\Delta x$$

That is,

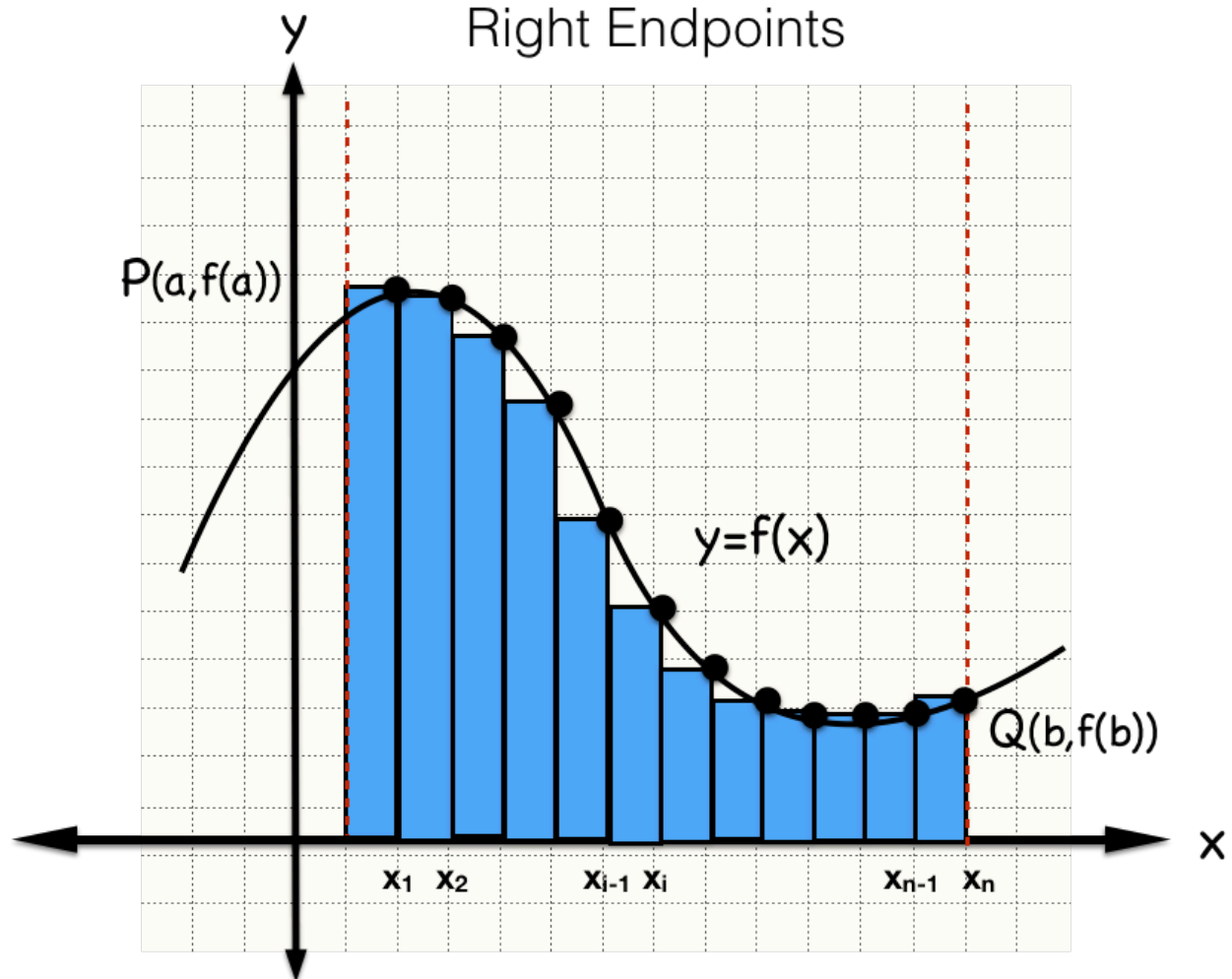
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i)\Delta x$$

Right Endpoint Approximation



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx R_n$$

Right Endpoints



where

$$R_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)\Delta x$$

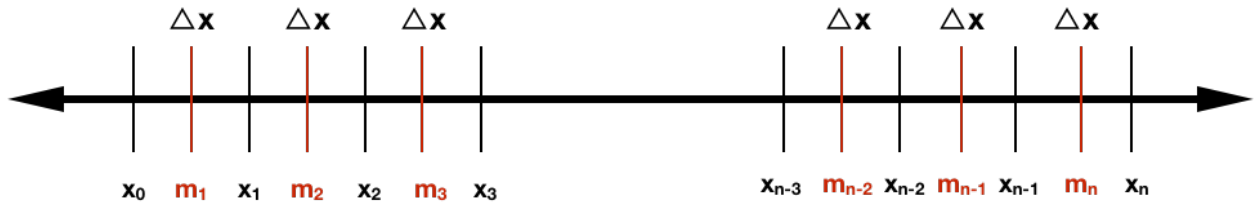
$$R_n = f(x_1)\Delta x + f(x_2)\Delta x + f(x_3)\Delta x + \cdots + f(x_{n-1})\Delta x + f(x_n)\Delta x$$

$$R_n = [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) + \cdots + f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)]\Delta x$$

That is,

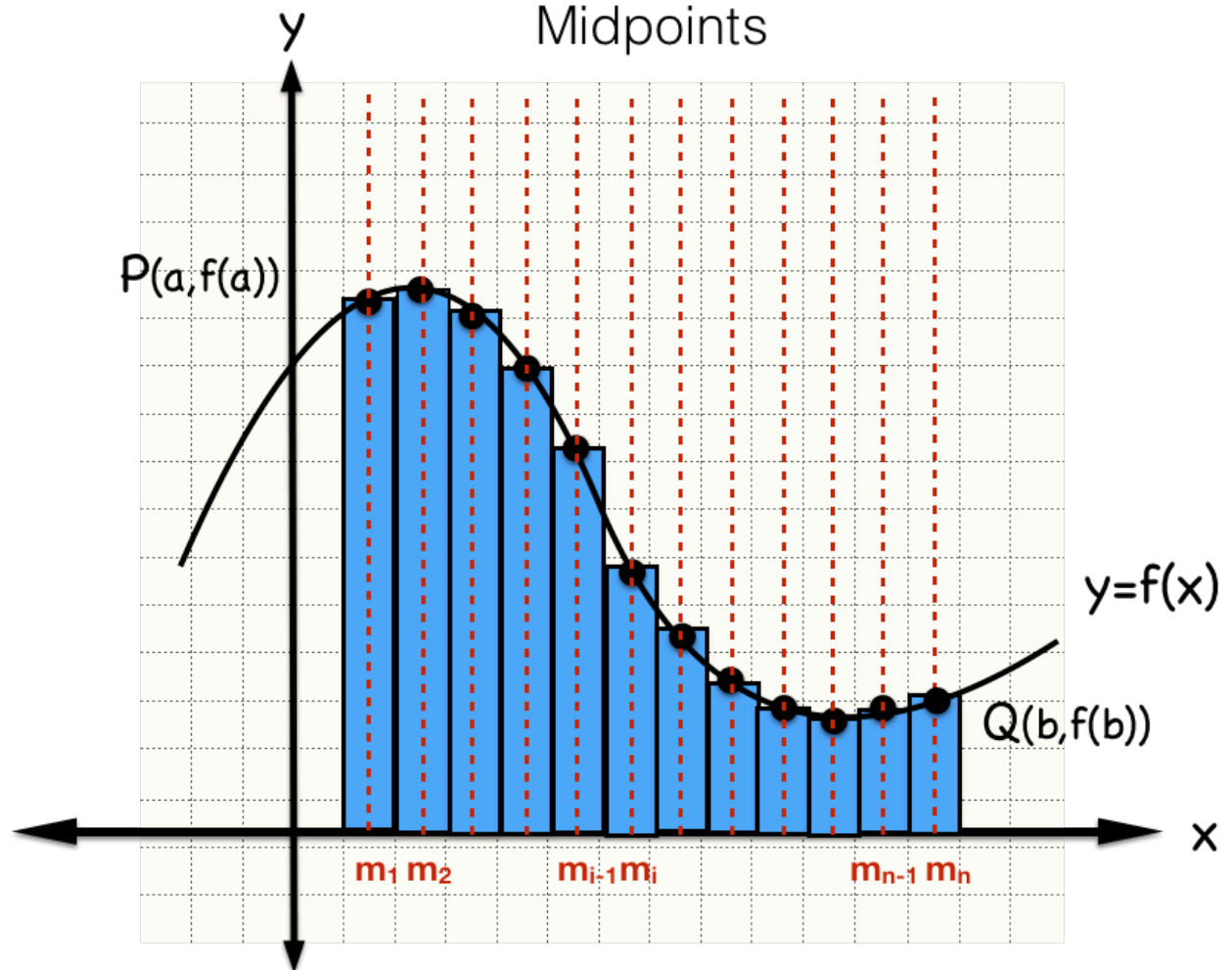
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)\Delta x$$

Midpoint Approximation



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx M_n$$

Midpoints



where $m_i = \frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}$ is the midpoint of the interval $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ from $i = 1$ to n

$$M_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(m_i)\Delta x$$

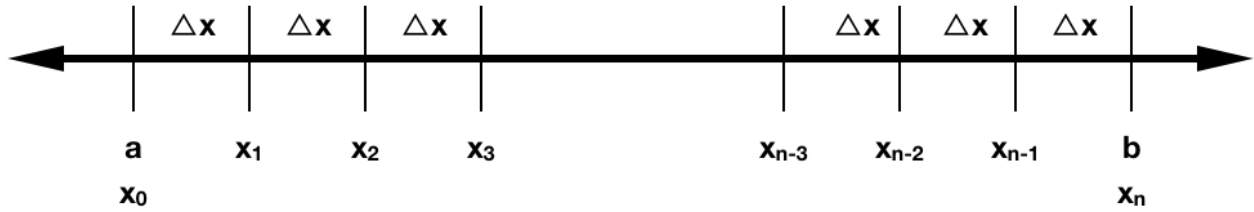
$$M_n = f(m_1)\Delta x + f(m_2)\Delta x + f(m_3)\Delta x + \cdots + f(m_{n-1})\Delta x + f(m_n)\Delta x$$

$$M_n = [f(m_1) + f(m_2) + f(m_3) + \cdots + f(m_{n-1}) + f(m_n)]\Delta x$$

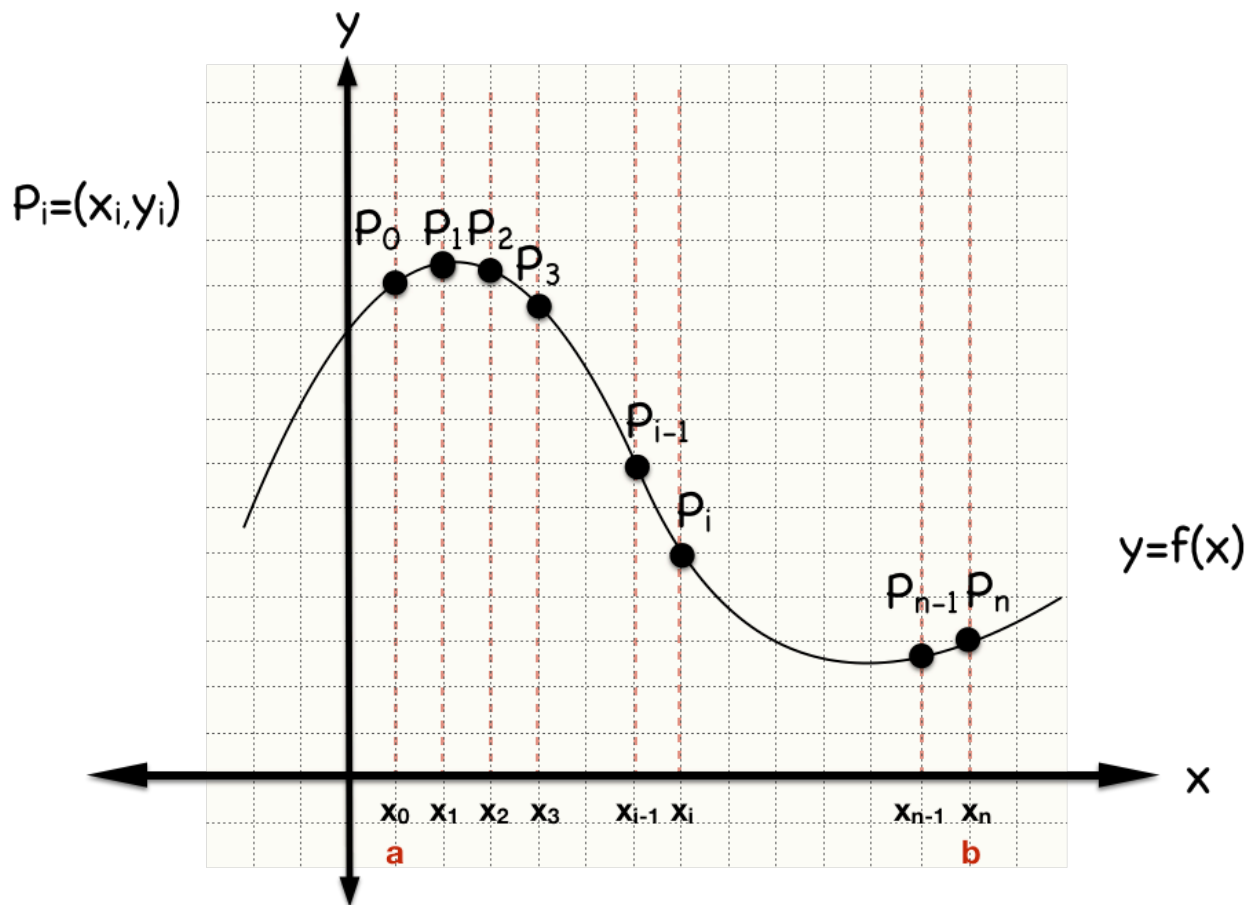
That is,

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

Simpson's Rule Approximation



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx S_n$$



We can numerically approximate a definite integral over a closed interval and a continuous function. We require an even number of partitions

Let n (even) the number of partitions and $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$

Then

$$S_n = \frac{\Delta x}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + \cdots + 2f(x_{n-2}) + 4f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)]$$

That is,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{\Delta x}{3} [f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + \cdots + 2f(x_{n-2}) + 4f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)]$$

Note The weights to the function is of the sequence **1,4,2,4,2,...,2,4,1**