

Composite Trapezoidal Rule: Motivation and Derivation



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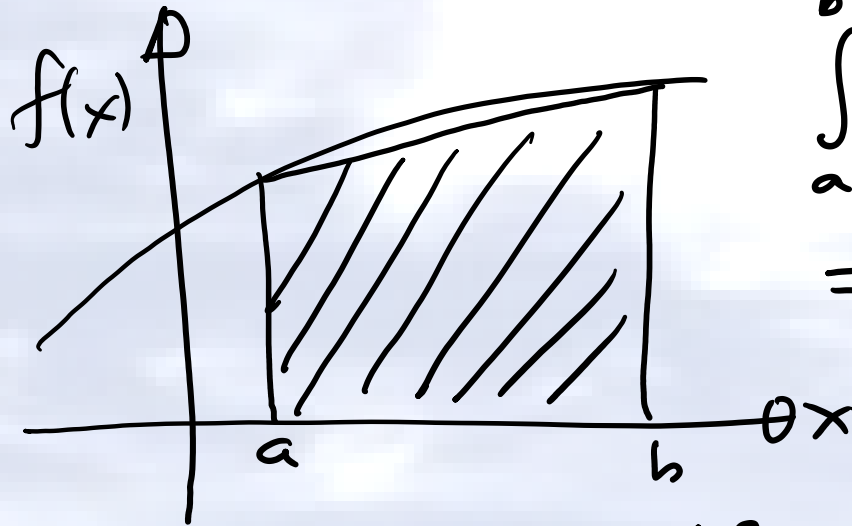
Transforming Numerical Methods Education for STEM Undergraduates



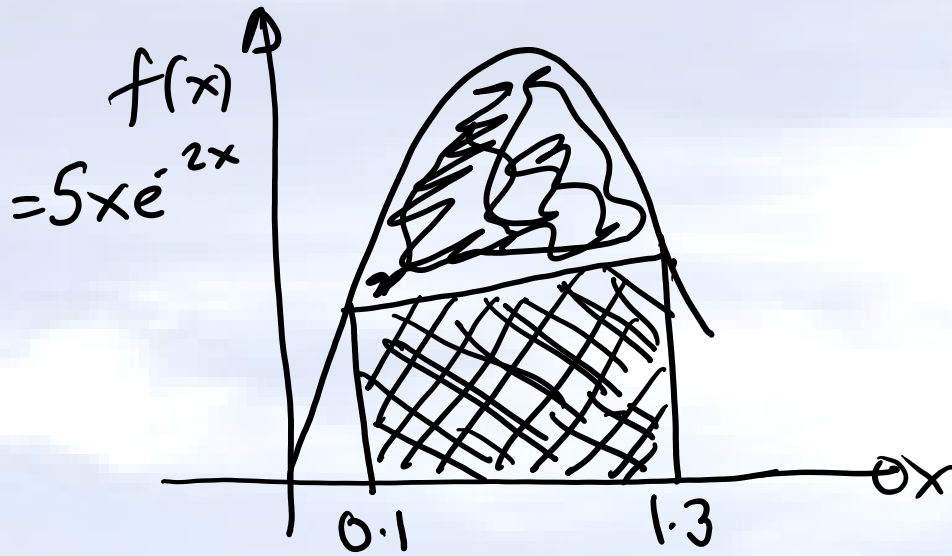
For more details on this topic

- Go to <http://nm.MathForCollege.com>
- Click on Trapezoidal Rule





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

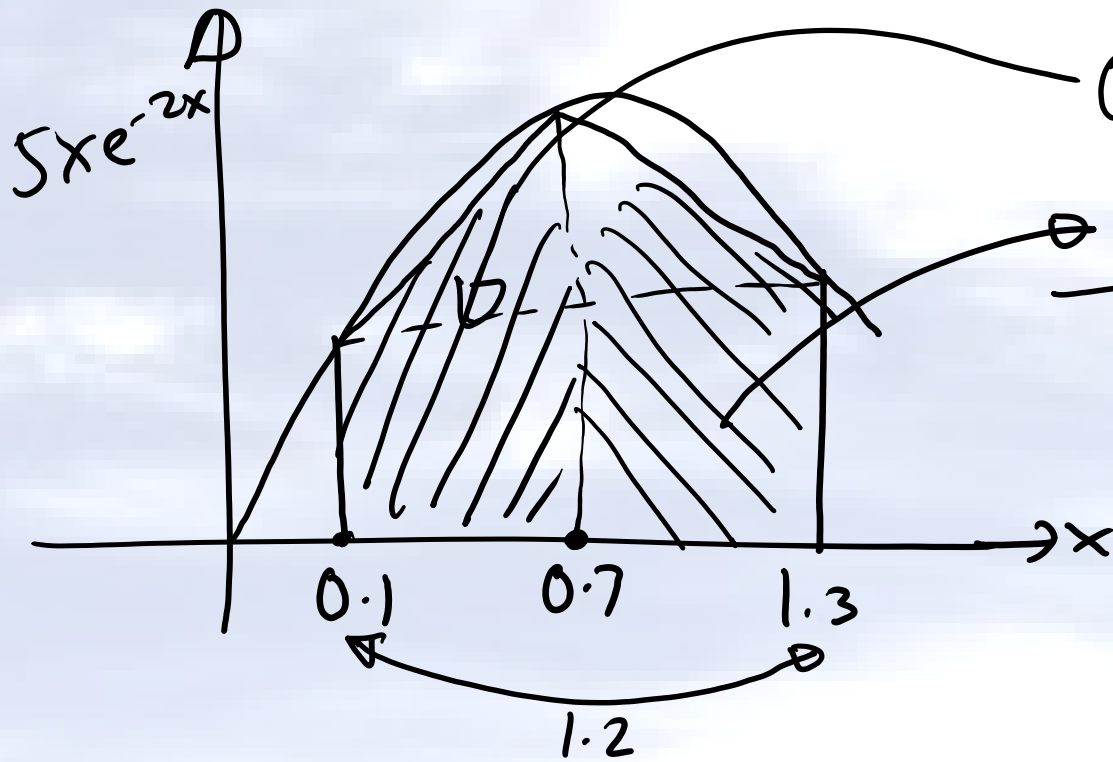


$$\int_{0.1}^{1.3} 5xe^{-2x} dx \approx 0.53530$$

Exact = 0.89387

$|E_t| \approx 40\%$





$$0.38175$$

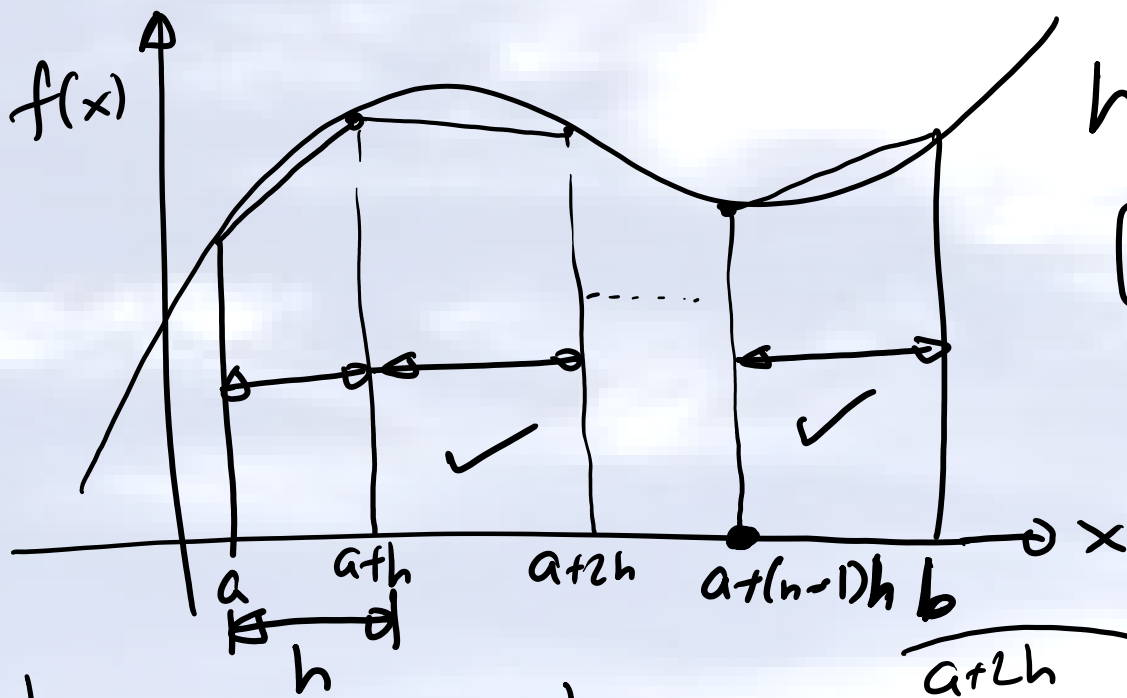
$$0.40377$$

$$0.78552$$

$$E_{\text{act}} = 0.89387$$

$$|E_t| \approx 12\%$$





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

$b = a + nh$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \equiv \int_a^{a+h} f(x) dx + \int_{a+h}^{a+2h} f(x) dx$$

$$+ \dots + \int_{a+(n-2)h}^{a+(n-1)h} f(x) dx + \int_{a+(n-1)h}^b f(x) dx$$



$$= \underbrace{[(a+h) - a]}_h \left(\frac{f(a) + f(a+h)}{2^v} \right)$$

$$+ \underbrace{[(a+2h) - (a+h)]}_h \left(\frac{f(a+h) + f(a+2h)}{2^v} \right)$$

$$+ \dots + \underbrace{[(a+(n-1)h) - (a+(n-2)h)]}_h \left(\frac{f(a+(n-2)h) + f(a+(n-1)h)}{2^v} \right)$$

$$+ \underbrace{[b - (a+(n-1)h)]}_h \left(\frac{f(a+(n-1)h) + f(b)}{2^v} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{h}{2} \left(\underline{f(a)} + f(a+h) \right. \\
&\quad + f(a+h) + f(a+2h) \\
&\quad + \dots \\
&\quad + f(a+(n-2)h) + f(a+(n-1)h) \\
&\quad \left. + f(a+(n-1)h) + \underline{f(b)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{h}{2} \left(f(a) + \left[\begin{aligned} &2f(a+h) + 2f(a+2h) \\ &+ \dots + 2f(a+(n-2)h) \\ &+ 2f(a+(n-1)h) \end{aligned} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + f(b) \right)
\end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{h}{2} \left[f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a+ih) + f(b) \right]$$

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

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2n} \left[f(a) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a+ih) + f(b) \right]$$

Diagram illustrating the Simpson's rule formula with annotations:

- The term $b-a$ is circled.
- The term $2n$ is circled.
- The entire expression is enclosed in a large rounded rectangle.
- Arrows point from the terms to their respective weights:
 - $f(a)$ is multiplied by 1 .
 - $2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a+ih)$ is multiplied by $2(n-1)$.
 - $f(b)$ is multiplied by 1 .

END



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