

# Trapezoidal Rule: Derivation via Method of Undetermined Coefficients



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

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \underbrace{C_1}_{\uparrow} f(a) + \underbrace{C_2}_{\uparrow} f(b)$$

Let the formula be exact  
for  $f(x) = \underline{a_0 + a_1 x}$



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx c_1 f(a) + c_2 f(b)$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x$$

$$\int_a^b (a_0 + a_1 x) dx = \left[ a_0 x + a_1 \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_a^b$$

$$= \left[ a_0 (b-a) + a_1 \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \right] //$$

$$c_1 f(a) + c_2 f(b)$$

$$= c_1 (a_0 + a_1 a) + c_2 (a_0 + a_1 b) //$$



$$\begin{aligned} a_0(b-a) + a_1\left(\frac{b^2-a^2}{2}\right) &= c_1(a_0+a_1a) \\ &\quad + c_2(a_0+a_1b) \\ &= \frac{c_1a_0 + c_1a_1a}{+ \frac{c_2a_0 + c_2a_1b}{}} \\ &= a_0(c_1 + c_2) \\ &\quad + a_1(c_1a + c_2b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 + c_2 &= b - a && \text{--- ①} \\ c_1a + c_2b &= \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} && \text{--- ②} \end{aligned}$$



$$(C_1 + C_2 = b - a) * a$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 a + C_2 b = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \\ C_1 a + C_2 a = a(b - a) \end{cases}$$

$$C_2 b - C_2 a = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} - a(b - a)$$

$$C_2 (\cancel{b} - \cancel{a}) = \frac{(\cancel{b} - \cancel{a})(b + a)}{2} - a(\cancel{b} - \cancel{a})$$

$$C_2 = \frac{b + a}{2} - a = \frac{b - a}{2}$$

$$C_1 + \cancel{C_2} = b - a$$

$$C_1 + \frac{b - a}{2}$$

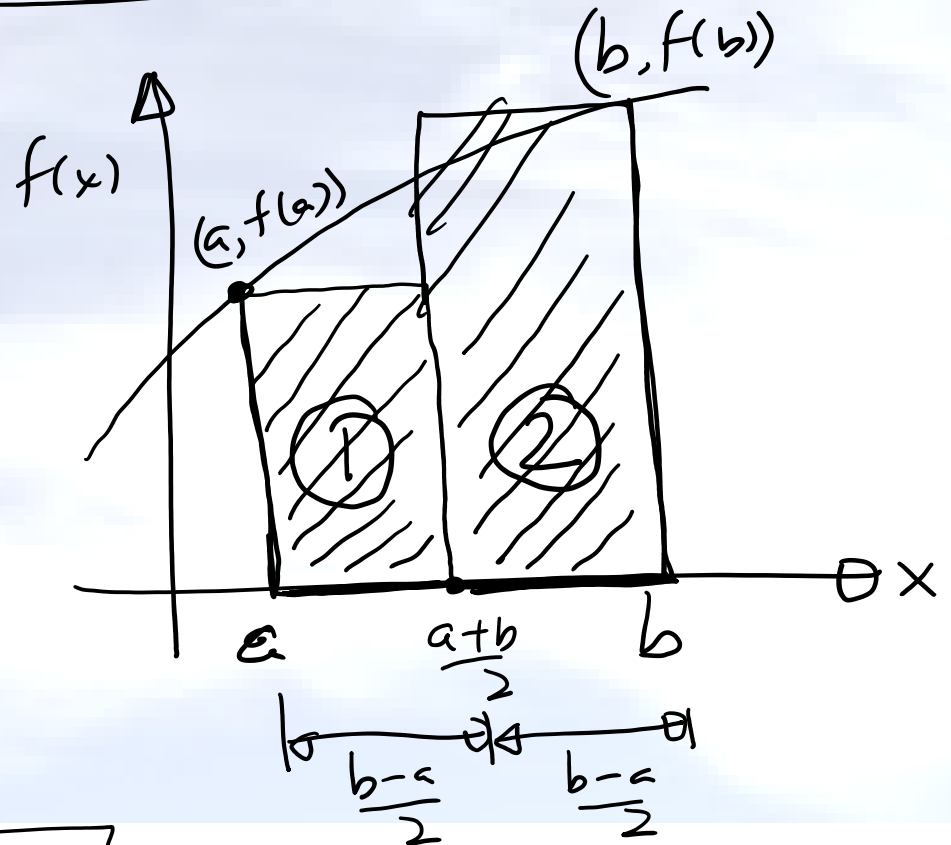
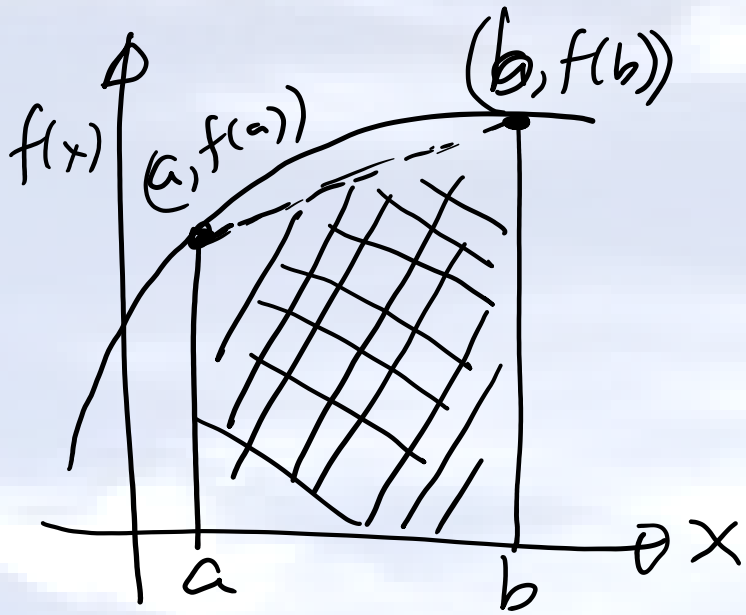
$$C_1 = \frac{b - a}{2}$$



$$c_1 = \frac{b-a}{2}, \quad c_2 = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx c_1 f(a) + c_2 f(b) = \left( \frac{b-a}{2} f(a) \right) + \left( \frac{b-a}{2} f(b) \right)$$

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



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