

Taylor

1.

가 가

(a) $y = f(x)$ x a b n

가 $w = (b - a)/n$

(b)

(c) n

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_a^b f(x) dx \\ &\approx \left[\left(\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{y_2 + y_3}{2} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{y_n + y_{n+1}}{2} \right) \right] w \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{y_1 + y_{n+1}}{2} \right) + (y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_n) \right] w \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{y_1 + y_{n+1}}{2} \right) + \sum_{i=2}^n y_i \right] w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= f(a) , & y_2 &= f(a + w) \\ & & y_3 &= f(a + 2w) \\ & & \dots & \\ & & y_n &= f[a + (n-1)w] \\ & & y_{n+1} &= f(b) \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} f''(\xi), \quad a < \xi < b$$

2. Simpson

Simpson

가

x $y = f(x)$

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가

$$y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3$$

x_1 x_3

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \int_{x_1}^{x_3} y dx \\ &= \int_{x_1}^{x_3} (a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3) dx \\ &= a_0(x_3 - x_1) + \frac{a_1}{2}(x_3^2 - x_1^2) + \frac{a_2}{3}(x_3^3 - x_1^3) + \frac{a_3}{4}(x_3^4 - x_1^4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x f'(s)ds = [f(s)]_{x_0}^x = f(x) - f(x_0)$$

f(x) 가

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f'(s)ds = f(x_0) + R_1$$

$$\therefore R_1 = \int_{x_0}^x f'(s)ds$$

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R_1

$$R_1 = \int_{x_0}^x f'(s)ds = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + R_2$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x u dv = [uv]_{x_0}^x - \int_{x_0}^x v du$$

$$u = f'(s) \longrightarrow du = f''(s)ds$$

$$dv = ds \longrightarrow v = s - x$$

..

$$\int_{x_0}^x f'(s)ds = [f'(s)(s-x)]_{x_0}^x - \int_{x_0}^x (s-x)f''(s)ds$$

$$= f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x (x-s)f''(s)ds$$

f(x)

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x (x-s)f''(s)ds$$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + R_2$$

$$\therefore R_2 = \int_{x_0}^x (x-s)f''(s)ds$$

R_n

$$R_n = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{(x-s)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(s)ds$$