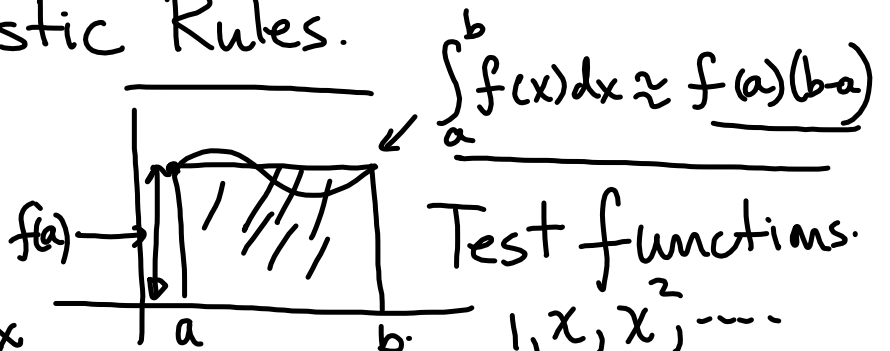


Deterministic Rules.

A Bad Rule.



$f(x) = 1: \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$= \int_a^b 1 dx = b - a.$

$f(x) = x \int_a^b x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$

$f(a)(b-a) = b-a \checkmark$

$a(b-a) \times$

Error:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx - f(a)(b-a)$ .

Trick:  $\int_a^b 1 \cdot f(x) dx = \int_a^b (x-b) f(x) dx - \int_a^b (x-b) f'(x) dx$

$u' = 1$   
 $u = x + C$   
 choose  $C = -b$   
 $u = x - b$

$\int_a^b f(x) dx$  true  
 $\underbrace{f(a)(b-a)}_{\text{estimate Rule}}$  +  $\underbrace{\int_a^b (b-x) f'(x) dx}_{\text{error}}$

$$E(f) = \int_a^b (b-x) f'(x) dx.$$

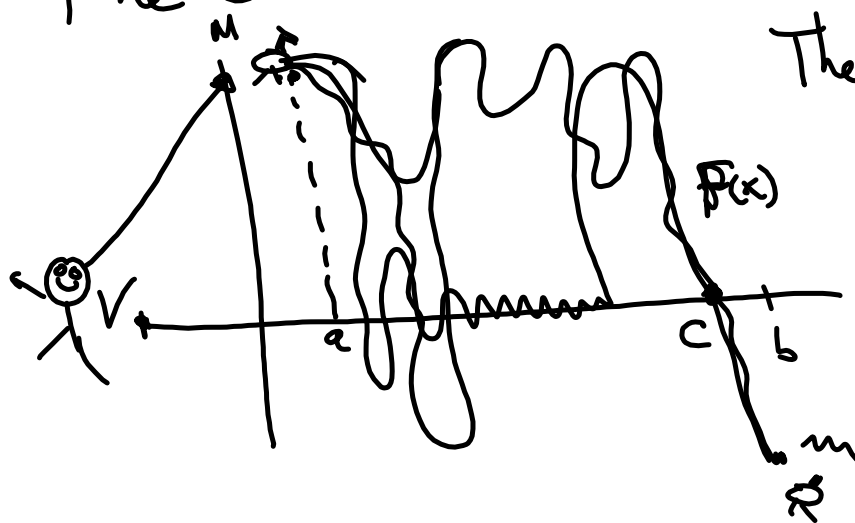
Bolzano's Theorem.  $G(x) F(x) \quad m \leq F(x) \leq M \quad a \leq x \leq b$

$G(x) = b-x$   
 $G(x) \geq 0.$

$$m \int_a^b G(x) dx \leq \int_a^b G(x) F(x) dx \leq M \int_a^b G(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\int_a^b G(x) m dx}{\int_a^b G(x) dx} \leq \frac{\int_a^b G(x) F(x) dx}{\int_a^b G(x) dx} \leq \frac{\int_a^b G(x) M dx}{\int_a^b G(x) dx} = M \frac{\int_a^b G(x) dx}{\int_a^b G(x) dx}$$

# The chicken and the Road Theorem.



The chicken  
crossed the  
road!

road  $f(c) = V$

$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} \leq M$$

$\exists c \in [a, b]$  so that  $\int_a^b g(x) dx = F(c)$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = F(c) \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(f) &= \int_a^b \underbrace{(b-x)}_{G(x)} \underbrace{f'(x)}_{F(x)} dx \\ &= f'(c) \int_a^b (b-x) dx = f'(c) \left\{ -\left(\frac{b-x}{2}\right)^2 \right\}_{x=a}^{x=b} \\ &= f'(c) \left\{ 0 + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \right\} \\ &= f'(c) \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

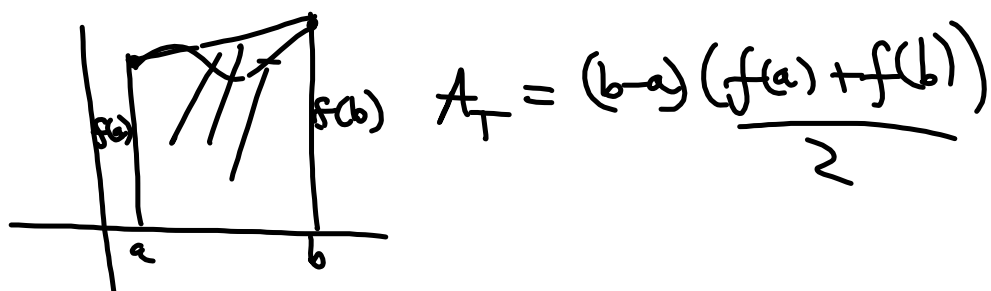
integral
estimate
error

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(b)(b-a) - \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} f'(c_1)$$

for some  $c, a \leq c \leq b$

Average:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} + \dots?$

Trapezoidal Rule



$$A_T = (b-a) \frac{(f(a) + f(b))}{2}$$