

## Trapezoid Rule

Recall Riemann Sums....

$x$	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0
$f(x)$	3	4	5	8	13

A table of values for a continuous function  $f$  is shown above. If four equal subintervals of  $[0, 2]$  are used, what is the right sum approximation of  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ ?

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} \rightarrow \Delta x = \frac{2-0}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 f(x) dx &\approx \frac{1}{2}(13) + \frac{1}{2}(8) + \frac{1}{2}(5) + \frac{1}{2}(4) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2}(13+8+5+4) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2}(30) \\ &\approx \boxed{15} \end{aligned}$$

## Trapezoid Sum (Trapezoid Rule)

Area of a Trapezoid:  $\frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$

$\int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow$  trapezoid approximation of the integral.

Trapezoid Rule

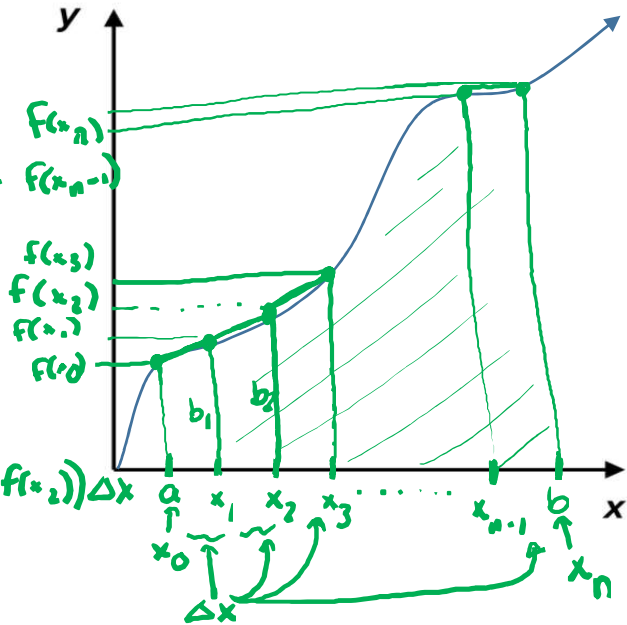
$$= \frac{1}{2}(f(x_0) + f(x_1))\Delta x + \frac{1}{2}(f(x_1) + f(x_2))\Delta x$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(f(x_2) + f(x_3))\Delta x + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n))\Delta x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Delta x (f(x_0) + f(x_1) + f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) + \dots + f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{b-a}{n} \right) (f(x_0) + 2f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + \dots + 2f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n))$$

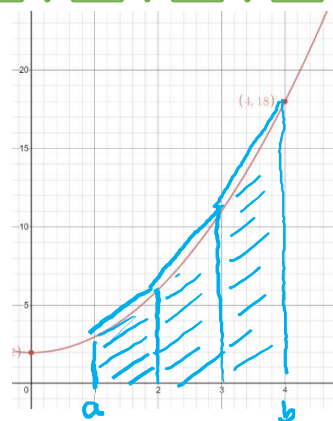


Example 1:

Use a trapezoidal sum with 3 equal subintervals to estimate the area of the region bounded by  $y = x^2 + 2$  and  $x$ -axis between  $x = 1$  and  $x = 4$ .

$x$	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	3	6	11	18

$$\Delta x = \frac{4-1}{3} = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 (x^2 + 2) dx &\approx \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4-1}{3} \right) (3 + 2(6) + 2(11) + 18) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2} (1) (3 + 12 + 22 + 18) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2} (55) \\ &\approx \frac{55}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2:

$x$	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0
$f(x)$	3	4	5	8	13

A table of values for a continuous function  $f$  is shown above. If four equal subintervals of  $[0, 2]$  are used, what is the trapezoidal approximation of  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 f(x) dx &\approx \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2-0}{4} \right) (3 + 2(4) + 2(5) + 2(8) + 13) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) (3 + 8 + 10 + 16 + 13) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{4} (50) \\ &\approx \frac{25}{2} \end{aligned}$$

What if the subintervals are not equal?

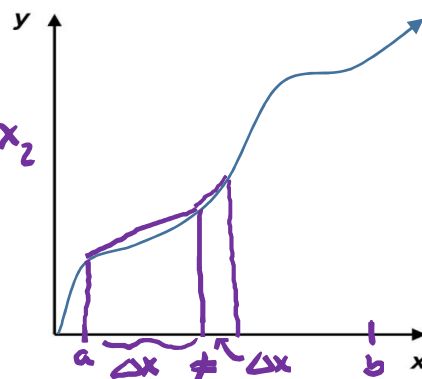


### Trapezoid Sum (Unequal Subintervals)

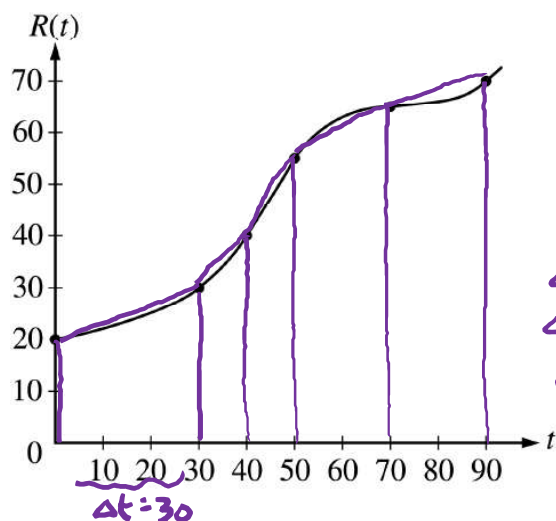
$\int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow$  trapezoid approximation

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{2} (f(x_0) + f(x_1)) \Delta x_1 + \frac{1}{2} (f(x_1) + f(x_2)) \Delta x_2 + \dots$$

need to calculate area of each trapezoid separately.



Example 1:



$t$ (minutes)	$R(t)$ (gallons per minute)
0	20
30	30
40	40
50	55
70	65
90	70

cannot use trap rule :-

Approximate the value of  $\int_0^{90} f(x) dx$  using a trapezoidal sum with the five subintervals indicated by the data in the table.  $\rightarrow n=5$

$$\int_0^{90} f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{2}(20+30)30 + \frac{1}{2}(30+40)10 + \frac{1}{2}(40+55)10 + \frac{1}{2}(55+65)20 + \frac{1}{2}(65+70)20$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2}(50(30) + 70(10) + 95(10) + 120(20) + 135(20))$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2}(8250)$$

$$\approx 4125 \text{ gallons}$$

Example 2:

$x$	0	1	4	6	10
$f(x)$	3	5	2	-1	1

A table of values for a continuous function  $f$  is shown above. If four subintervals of  $[0, 10]$  are used, what is the trapezoidal approximation of  $\int_0^{10} f(x) dx$ ?

$$\int_0^{10} f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{2}(3+5)(1) + \frac{1}{2}(5+2)(3) + \frac{1}{2}(2+(-1))(2) + \frac{1}{2}(-1+1)(4)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2}(8(1) + 7(3) + 1(2) + 0(4))$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2}(8 + 21 + 2)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2}(31)$$

$$\approx \boxed{\frac{31}{2}}$$