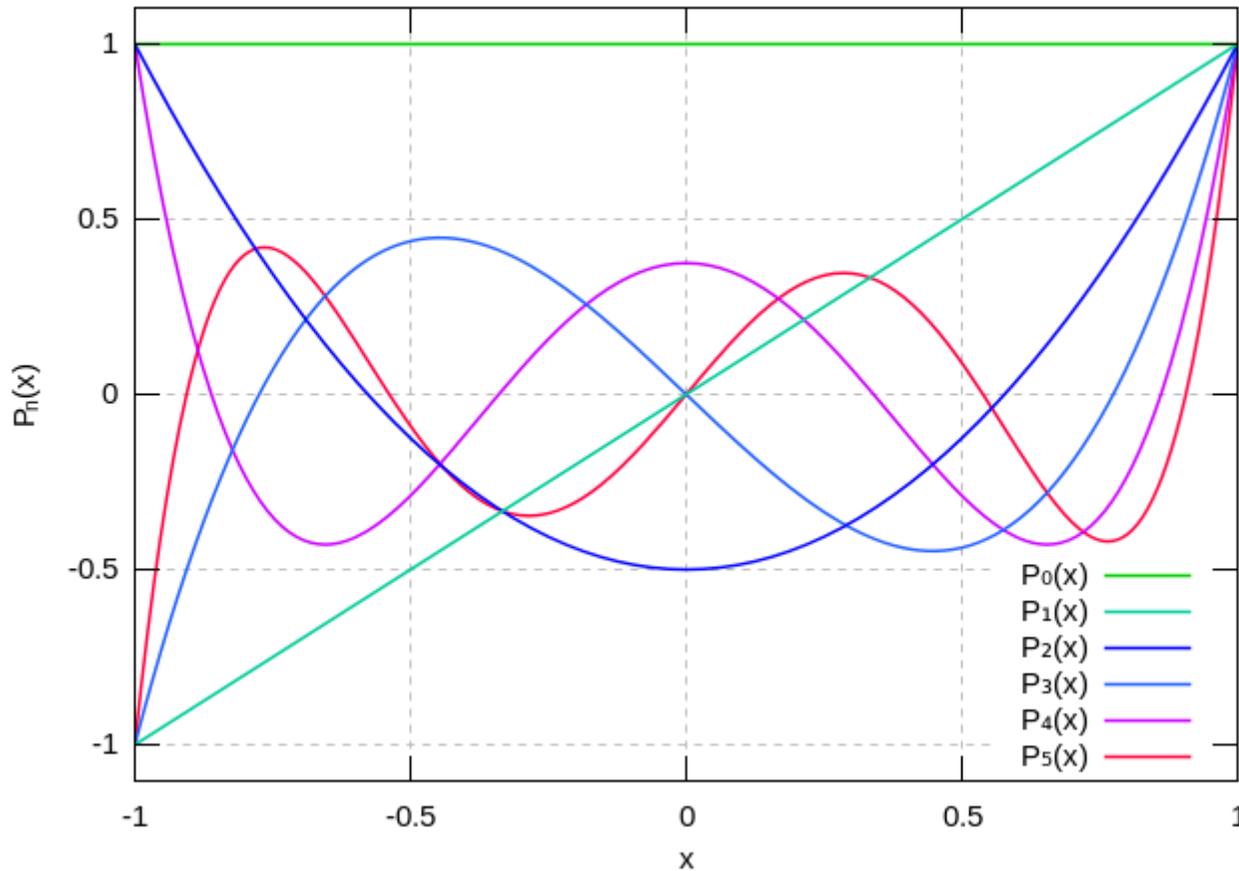


- Algunos comentarios sobre polinomios de Legendre:
Recordar cual era el valor de t para dos P.G.

legendre polynomials



n	$P_n(x)$
0	1
1	x
2	$\frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$
3	$\frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$
4	$\frac{1}{8}(35x^4 - 30x^2 - 3)$
5	$\frac{1}{8}(63x^5 - 70x^3 - 15x)$
6	$\frac{1}{16}(231x^6 - 315x^4 + 105x^2 - 5)$
7	$\frac{1}{16}(429x^7 - 693x^5 + 315x^3 - 35x)$
8	$\frac{1}{128}(6435x^8 - 12012x^6 + 6930x^4 - 1260x^2 + 35)$
9	$\frac{1}{128}(12155x^9 - 25740x^7 + 18018x^5 - 4620x^3 - 315x)$
10	$\frac{1}{256}(46189x^{10} - 109395x^8 + 90090x^6 - 30030x^4 + 3465x^2 - 63)$

- Valores de PG y pesos (Gauss-Legendre):

Points	Weighting factor	Function argument	Exact for
2	1.0	-0.577350269	up to 3 rd degree
	1.0	0.577350269	
3	0.5555556	-0.774596669	up to 5 th degree
	0.8888889	0.0	
	0.5555556	0.774596669	
4	0.3478548	-0.861136312	up to 7 th degree
	0.6521452	-0.339981044	
	0.6521452	0.339981044	
	0.3478548	0.861136312	
6	0.1713245	-0.932469514	up to 11 th degree
	0.3607616	-0.661209386	
	0.4679139	-0.238619186	
	0.4679139	0.238619186	
	0.3607616	0.661209386	
	0.1713245	0.932469514	

- Las iteraciones $k \geq 2$ que corresponden a mejoras por extrapolación de Richardson se pueden generalizar

$$I_{j,k} = \frac{4^{k-1} I_{j+1,k-1} - I_{j,k-1}}{4^{k-1} - 1}$$

- El criterio de parada de las iteraciones es:

$$\left| \frac{I_{1,k} - I_{1,k-1}}{I_{1,k}} \right| < \text{Tolerancia},$$

o bien $k > \text{Número Mximo de Iteraciones}$.

- EJEMPLO:

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \text{sen}(x) dx$$

$$I_{j,k} = \frac{4^{k-1} I_{j+1,k-1} - I_{j,k-1}}{4^{k-1} - 1}$$

	k=1	k=2	k=3	k=4	k=5	k=6
		$I_{j,2} = \frac{4I_{j+1,1} - I_{j,1}}{3}$	$I_{j,3} = \frac{16I_{j+1,2} - I_{j,2}}{15}$	$I_{j,4} = \frac{64I_{j+1,3} - I_{j,3}}{63}$	$I_{j,5} = \frac{256I_{j+1,4} - I_{j,4}}{255}$	$I_{j,6} = \frac{1024I_{j+1,5} - I_{j,5}}{1023}$
h	I (trapecios)					
$h_1=\pi$	$I_1=0$	2,09439511	1,99857073	2,00000555	1,9999999	2,0000000
$h_2=\pi/2$	$I_2=1,57079633$	2,00455976	1,9998313	2,0000001		
$h_3=\pi/4$	$I_3=1,89611890$	2,00026917	1,99999975	2,00000000		
$h_4=\pi/8$	$I_4=1,97423160$	2,00001695	2,00000000			
$h_5=\pi/16$	$I_5=1,99357034$	2,00000103				
$h_6=\pi/32$	$I_6=1,98839336$					
	$O(h^2)$	$O(h^4)$	$O(h^6)$	$O(h^8)$	$O(h^{10})$	$O(h^{12})$