

The function to be integrated essay



Q1. The function to be integrated numerically is a) Graph of the function in the region of integration is given below.

This graph has been generated using MS Office Excel by calculating the value of the function for values of x in the range 0 to 1 at the step size of 0.

1. b)c) Using Mid-Point Rule Let us take step size $h = 0.$

5 Now the value of the integral will be $M_2 = h*[f(0.25) + f(0.75)] = 0.5 * (0.964929 + 0.836029) = 0.909169$ Similarly, for step size $h = 0.$

25 $M_4 = 0.25*[f(0.125) + f(0.375) + f(0.625) + f(0.$

875)] = 0.904098 Similarly, for step size $h = 0.125$ $M_8 = 0.125 * [f(0.0625) + f(0.1875) + f(0.$

3125) + f(0.4375) + f(0.5625) + f(0.

6875) + f(0.8125) + f(0.9375)] = 0.

902808 Using Trapezium rule with Step size $h = 0.5$ The integral will be $T_2 = (h/2)*[f(0) + 2*f(0.5) + f(1.0)] = 0.25 * 3.554699 = 0.888675$ Step size $h = 0.$

25 The integral will be $T_4 = (h/2)*[f(0) + 2*[f(0.25) + f(0.5) + f(0.75)] + f(1.0)] = 0.$

125 * 7.191373 = 0.898922 Step size $h = 0.$

125 The integral will be $T_8 = (0.125/2) * 14.424154 = 0.901510$ Simpson's Method: Simpson's method gives Where n is the number of steps, M and T represent value of the integral corresponding to the n number of steps. In

this case I have chosen n to be 10; therefore, c) Extrapolation to infinity is a geometric series with $a =$ (first term) and $r = \frac{1}{4}$ Therefore, d) The value of integral has been calculated up to six decimal places to minimize truncation error arising out of large number of steps. Q2. (i) The finite difference table was constructed using MS Office Excel.

It is presented below: x_i 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0
 f_i 0.0142640 0.331327 1.03455910
 3.230830 6.54409 -1.

6.3190101 0.000000 -1.3088183.

2.63802 -0.6544091 6.3190110 3.455910.

3.23083 -0.33132720 0.014264 Because $h = 1$ here, therefore, the Newton Interpolating polynomial will be (ii) Therefore, (iii) Using Midpoint rule Let us take a step size $h = 0.20$; then $M_4 = 0.20 * [f(0.10) + f(0.$

30) + $f(0.50) + f(0.70) + f(0.90)] = 0.20 * 3.682 = 0.$

7.4 Using Trapezium rule and again taking step size $h = 0.20$ $T_5 = (h/2) * [f(0) + 2 * [f(0.20) + f(0.40) + f(0.$

60) + $f(0.80)] + f(1.0)] = (0.20/2) * 7.$

3.27243 = 0.73 Now, using Simpson's rule Thus, it can be seen that $N(x)$ is a good approximation of $f(x)$ because the value of the integral for the function as well as the corresponding $N(x)$ is agreeing with each other with great accuracy. Q3. Given equation is To solve this equation in 0 to 5 range, what is required is to compute roots of $f(x)$ in the same range such that $f(x)$

= $f'(x)$ = Value of $f(x)$ was computed in (0, 5) range at step size of 0.

1 and it was found that value of $f(x)$ changes its sign from +ve to -ve between $x = 1.0$ and $x = 1.2$ and again from -ve to +ve between $x = 2.$

8 to $x = 2.9$ and nowhere else. Thus it can be concluded that the given equation has two solutions in (0, 5) range - one solution is near $x = 1$ and another near $x = 2.$

8. Further iterations will be made around these two points to get more accurate solution points. Iteration between $x = 1.0$ and $x = 1.$

$x = 1.0$ $f(x) = 0.121029$; $x = 1.1$ $f(x) = -0.$

01962Therefore, $x_0 = 1.0$ $f(x) = -0.$

01535 $x_1 = 1.05$ $f(x) = 0.047458$

$x_2 = 1.075$ $f(x) = 0.013142$ $x_3 = 1.0875$

$f(x) = -0.$

00343 $x_4 = 1.08125$ $f(x) = 0.004809$

$x_5 = 1.084375$ $f(x) = 0.000679$ Thus solution of the given equation up to six decimal places is $x = 1.084375$ Iteration between $x = 2.8$ and $x = 2.$

9 $x = 2.8$ $f(x) = -0.01535$; $x = 2.9$ $f(x) = 0.$

068078Therefore, $x_0 = 2.8$ $f(x) = -0.$

01535

$x_1 = 2.85$

$f(x) = 0.025899$

$x_2 = 2.825$

$f(x) = 0.005152$

$x_3 = 2.8125$

$f(x) = -0.00513$

$x_4 = 2.$

81875

$f(x) = 0.00000355$

$x_5 = 2.815625$

 $f(x)$

$= -0.00256$ Thus solution of the given equation up to six decimal places is x

$= 2.815625$. Hence the solutions of the given equation in the $(0, 5)$ range

are $x = 1$.

084375 and 2.815625. Q4. (i) Given $x_0 = 0$, $x_1 = 0.5$, $x_2 = 1$. $f(x) = 10x^2 - 10x + 10$.

928533510.69763147 Therefore, This leads to $M_1 = 1 * f(0.5) = 0.9285$, $T_1 =$

$(1/2)[f(0) + f(1)] = 0.8488$ Hence, Comparing the answers it appears that S_1

for (iii) Based on these observations it can be inferred that S_n for