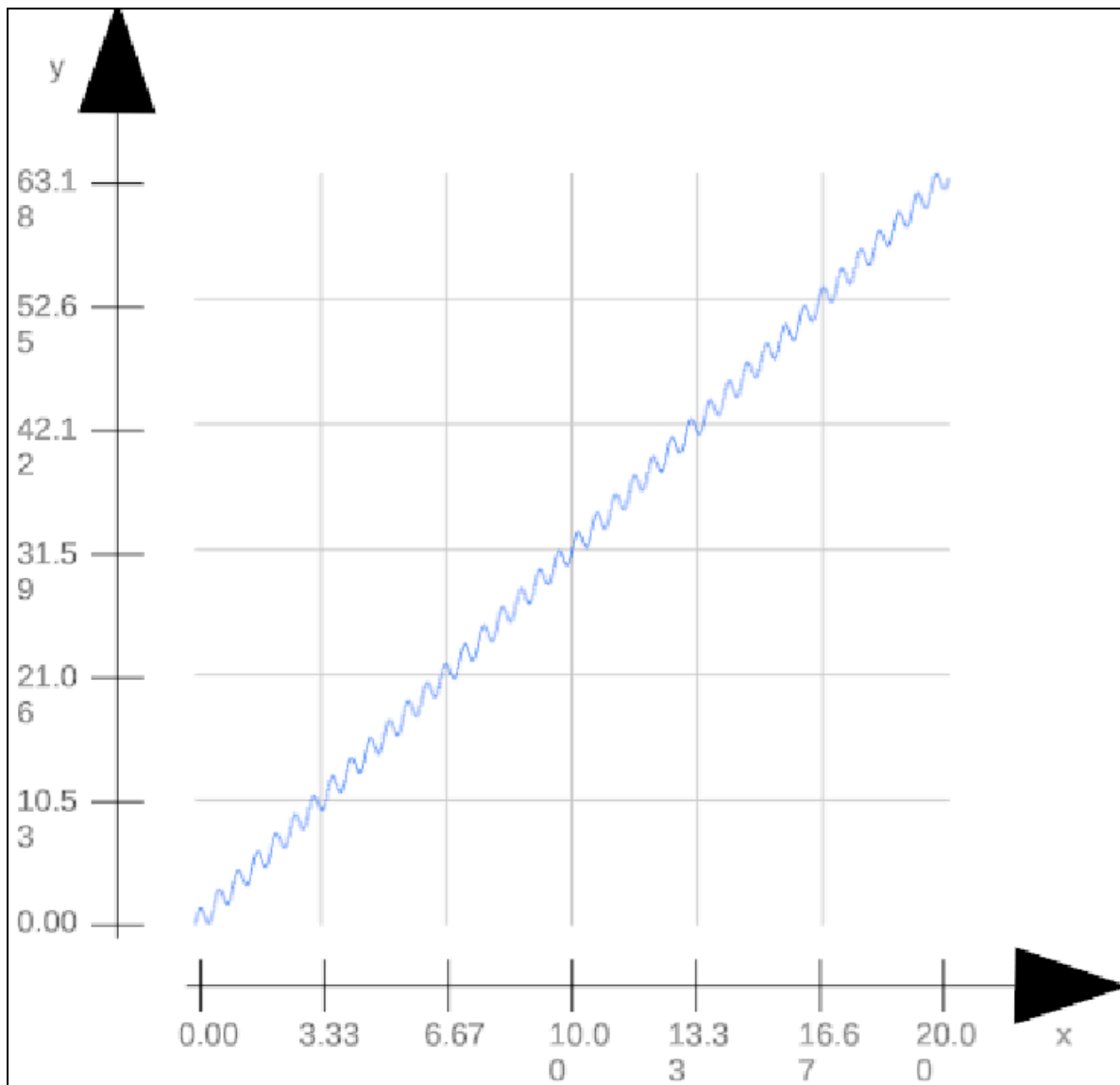


Report: 1
Date: 18.12.2023

Ajay Patil | registration Number: 126655

[1] Exact result of the integration: 633.275

[2] Plot of the function $P(t)$:



[3] Nassi-Schneiderman diagrams for all three algorithms:

Method1:

Method1()

Initialize constants

START

CalculateEnergyUsingRectangles(double start, double end, int numberOfIntervals)

Initialize totalEnergy = 0.0

for i <- 0 to intervals - 1

 Calculate t = startTime + i * intervalWidth

 Calculate power = CalculatePowerAtTime(t)

 Calculate area = power * intervalWidth

 Add area to totalEnergy

Return totalEnergy

[Log Total Energy to Console]

Output "Total Energy using Rectangle Method: [totalEnergy] Joules"

Method2:

Method2()

Initialize Constants

```
a1 = 126655.0 / 40000.0  
f1 = 2.0  
startTime = 0.0  
endTime = 20.0  
intervals = 200
```

//Calculate Total Energy using Midpoint Method

intervalWidth = (endTime - startTime) / intervals

totalArea = 0.0

for i <- 0 to intervals-1

midpoint = startTime + (i + 0.5) * intervalWidth

midpointHeight = CalculatePowerAtTime(midpoint)

totalArea += midpointHeight * intervalWidth

Return totalArea

Log Total Energy to Console

Output "Total Energy using Midpoint Method: [totalEnergy] Joules"

Method3:

Method3()

// Initialize Constants

```
a1 = 126655.0 / 40000.0  
f1 = 2.0  
startTime = 0.0  
endTime = 20.0  
intervals = 2000
```

// Calculate Total Energy using Trapezoidal Rule

```
h = (endTime - startTime) / intervals
```

```
totalArea = 0.5 * (CalculatePowerAtTime(startTime) + CalculatePowerAtTime(endTime))
```

```
for i <- 0 to intervals-1
```

```
    x = startTime + i * h
```

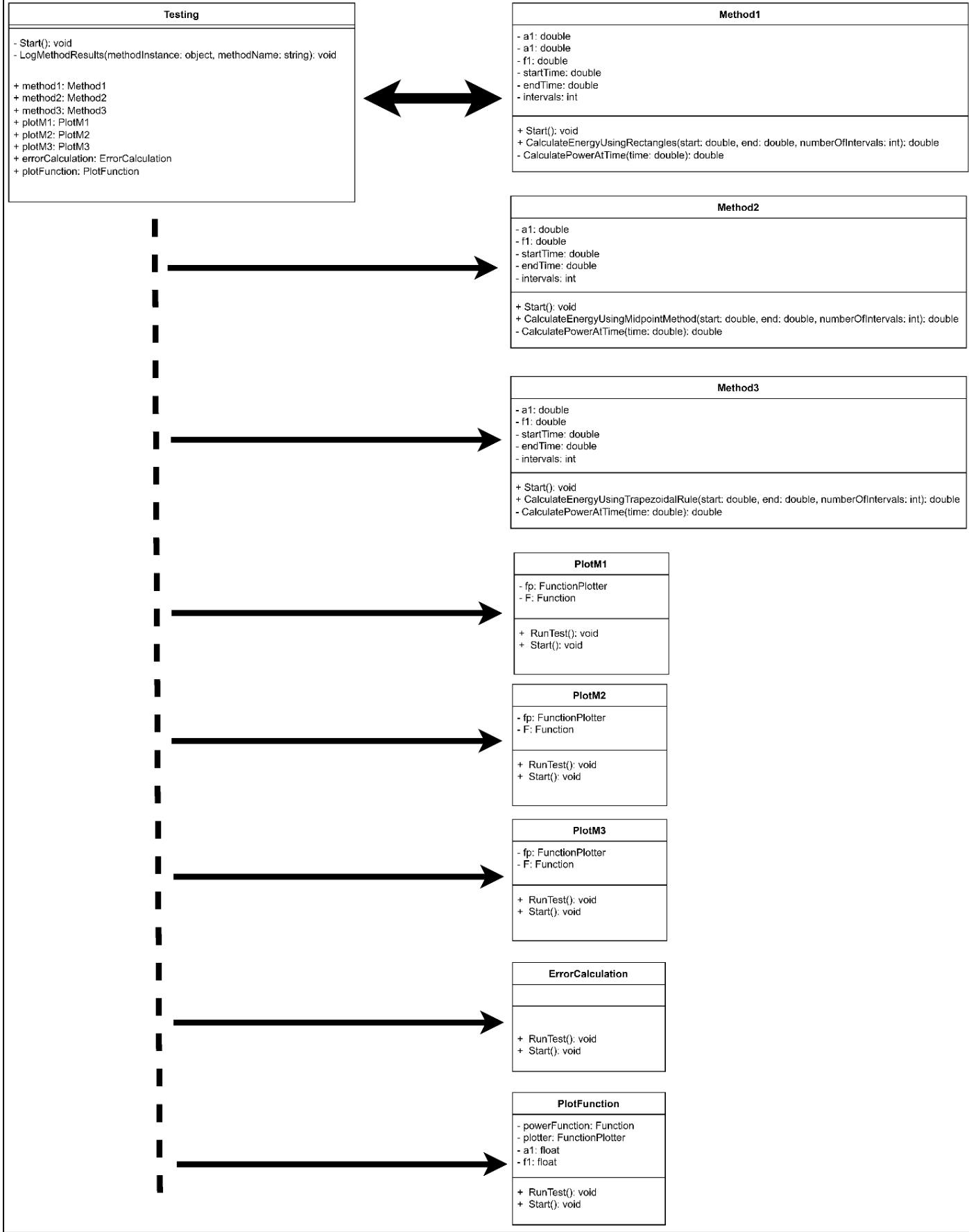
```
    totalArea += CalculatePowerAtTime(x)
```

```
Return totalArea * h (Total Energy)
```

Log Total Energy to Console

```
Output "Total Energy using Trapezoidal Rule: [totalEnergy] Joules"
```

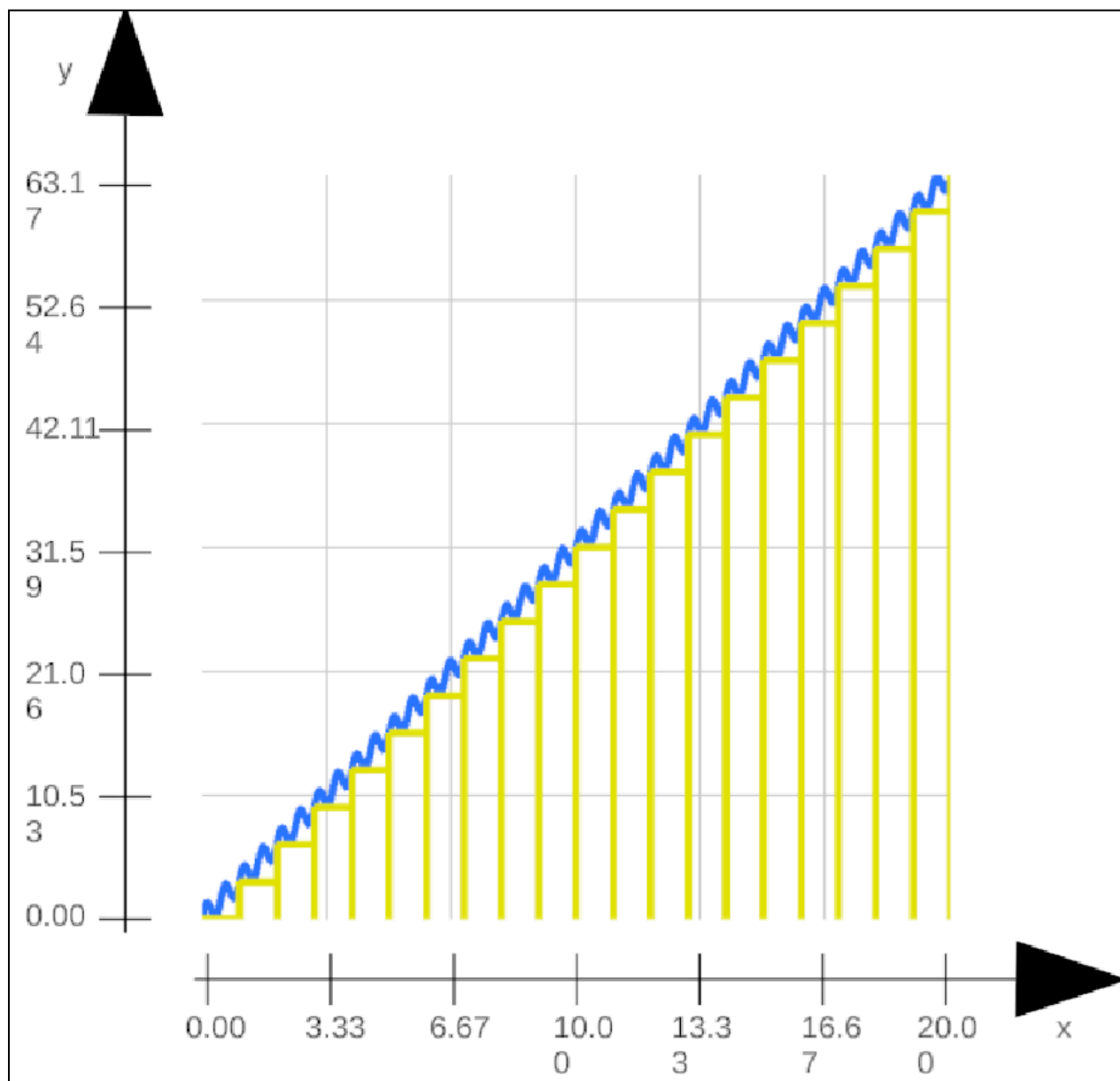
UML Diagram



[5] Results of the numerical integration:

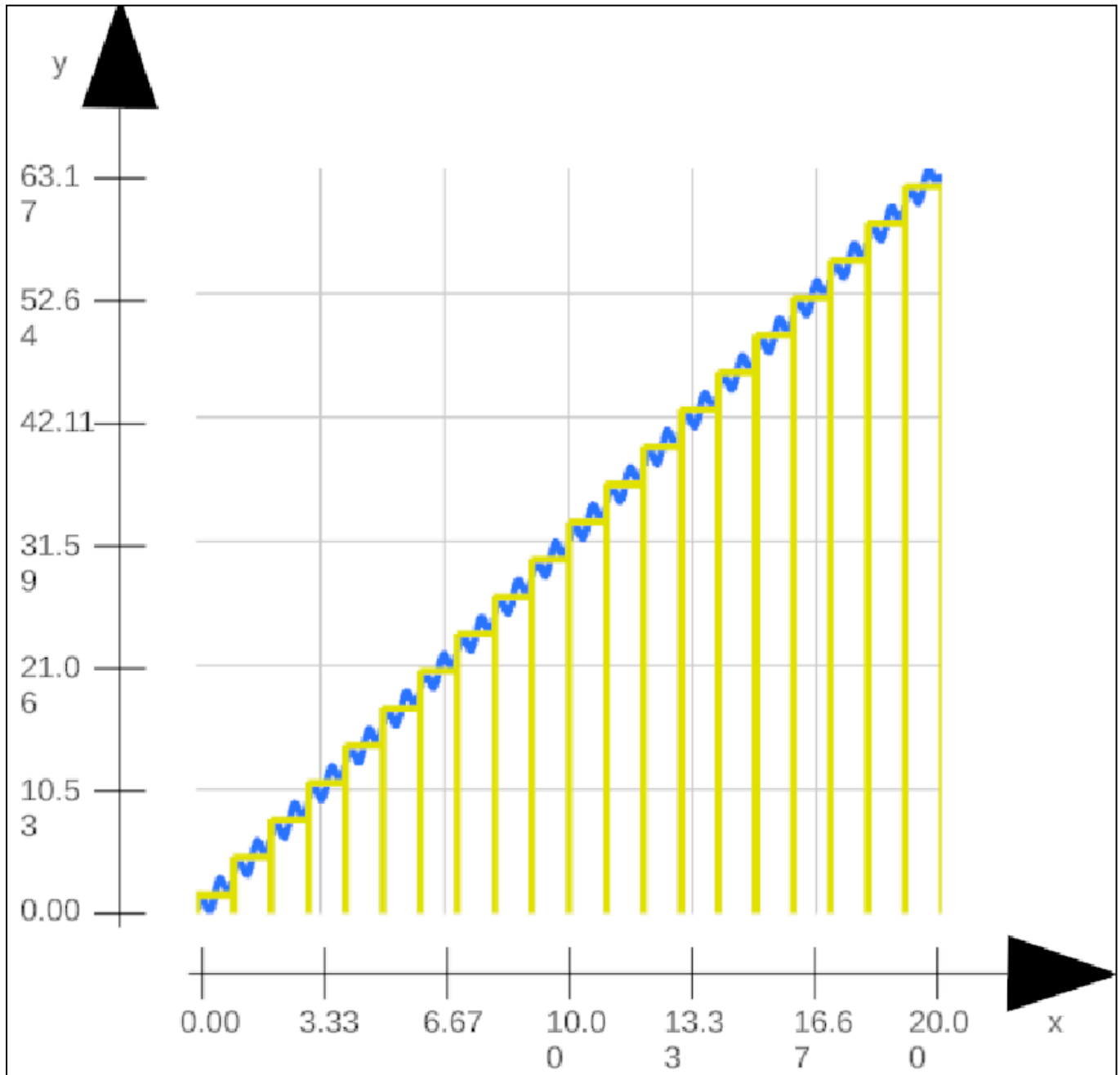
Method 1:

Total Energy using Rectangle Method: **630.108625** Joules



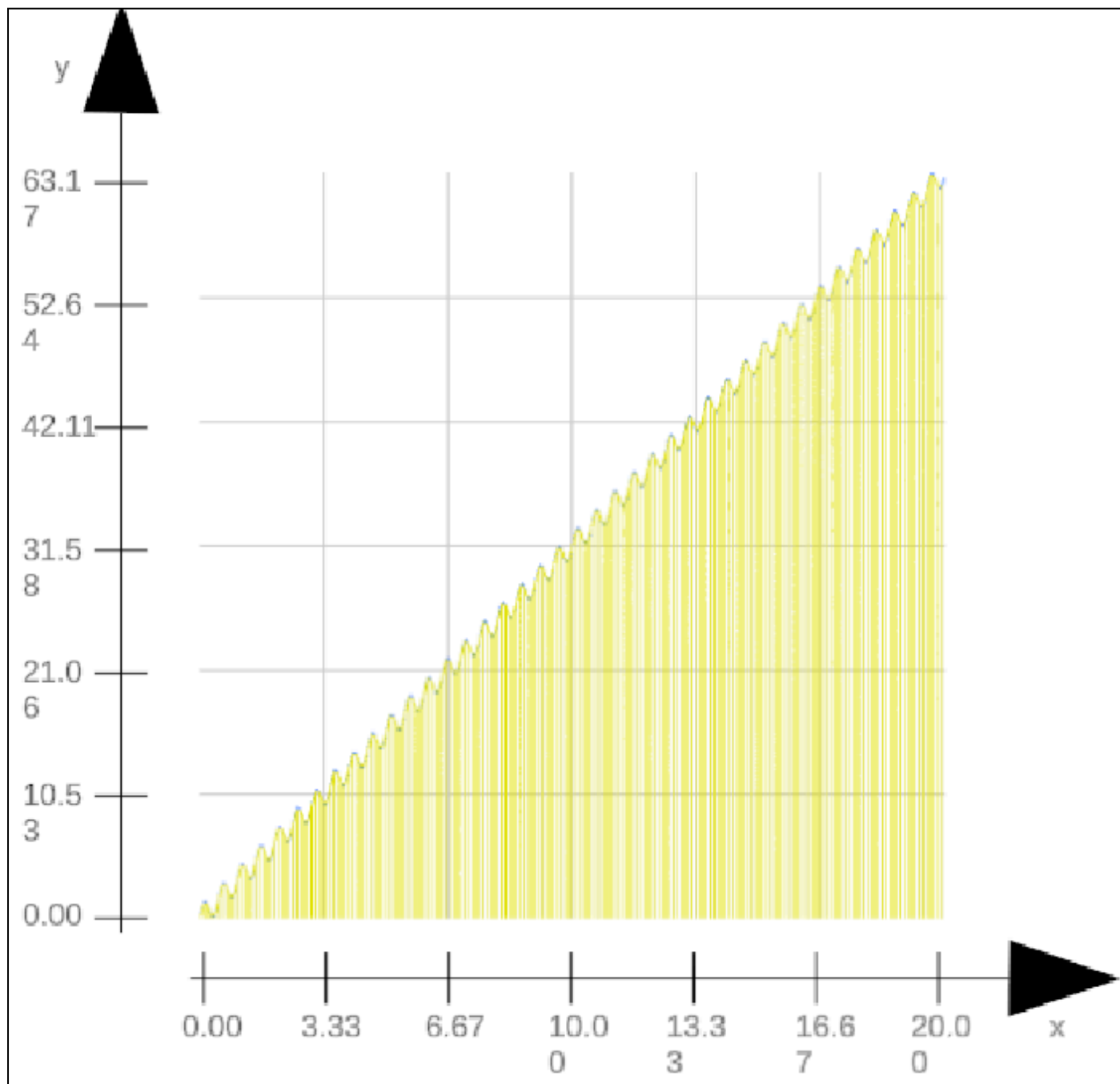
Method 2:

Total Energy using Midpoint Method: **633.275** Joules



Method 3:

Total Energy using Trapezoidal Rule: **633.2749** Joules



[6] Absolute and relative error of the numerical results:

Absolute Error = (Approximate Value - Exact Value)

Relative Error = (Approximate Value - Exact Value) / (Exact Value)

Analytical Value = 633.275

Numerical Value of Method1 = 630.108625

Numerical Value of Method1 = 0

Numerical Value of Method1 = 633.2749

Absolute Error for Method 1 is: -3.166375000000002

Absolute Error for Method 2 is: 0

Absolute Error for Method 3 is: -9.99999999748979E-05

Relative Error for Method 1 is: -0.005000000000000003

Relative Error for Method 2 is: 0

Relative Error for Method 3 is: -1.57909281078359E-07

Relative Error Percentage for Method 1 is: -0.5000000000000003%

Relative Error Percentage for Method 2 is: 0%

Relative Error Percentage for Method 3 is: -1.57909281078359E-05%