#### CENG 235 ALGORİTMALARLA SAYISAL ÇÖZÜMLEME Prof. Dr. Tufan TURACI tturaci@pau.edu.tr

· Pamukkale Üniversitesi

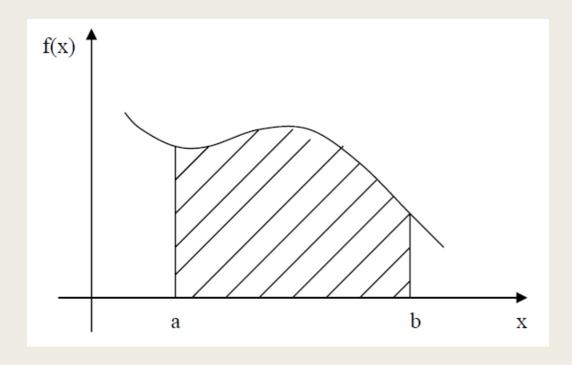
• Hafta 13

- Mühendislik Fakültesi
- Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü

# 13. Hafta Konular

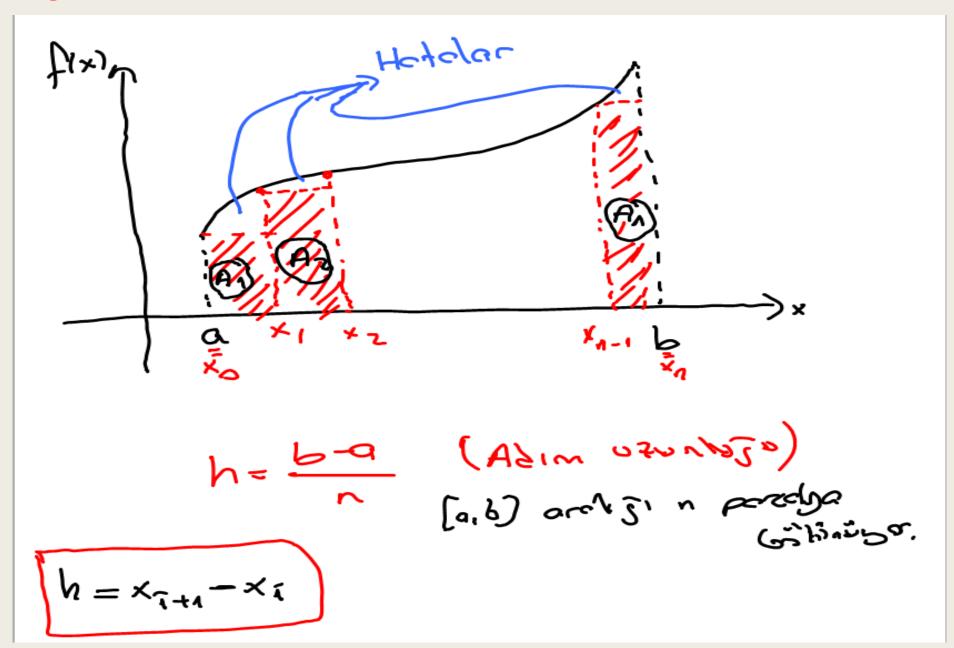
- Sayısal İntegral:
  - --- Dikdörtgenler Yöntemi
  - --- Yamuklar Yöntemi
  - --- Simpson 1/3 Yöntemi
  - --- Simpson 3/8 Yöntemi

# Sayısal İntegral

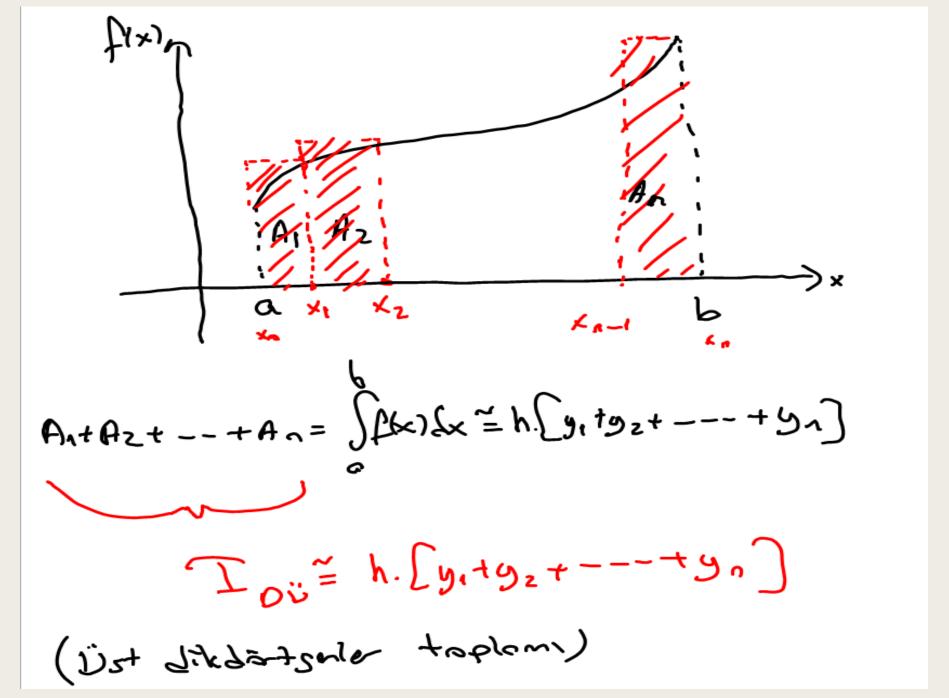


$$I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx$$

# 1-) Dikdörtgenler Yöntemi:

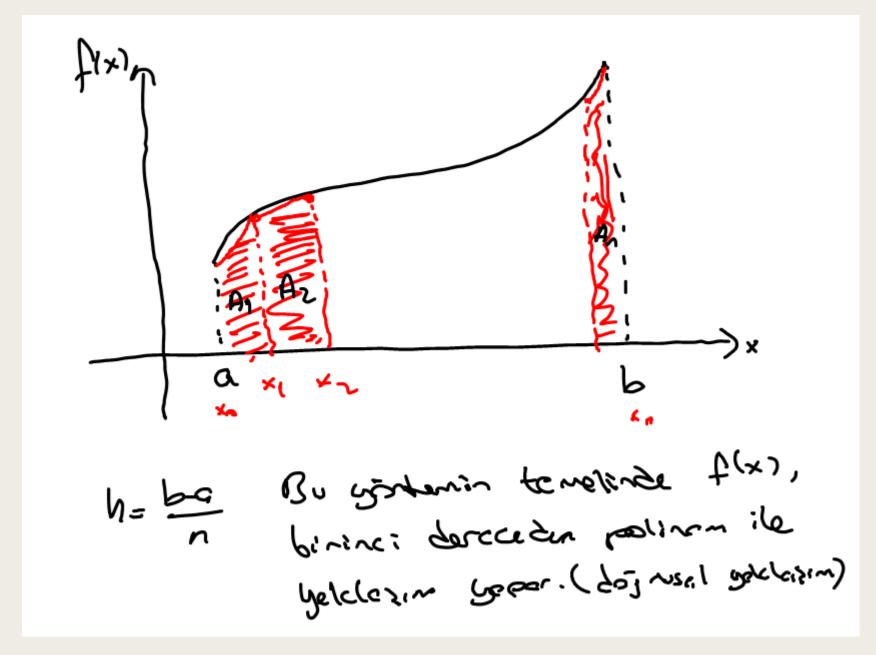


A1+A2+ - -- + An todam integralin yot back déjoir. veir. (AI Libbright réplan) A = (x,-xa). yo = h.yo Az=(xz-x1).m= h.81 An = (xn-xn-1) . yn-1 = b. ya-1 A, +A 2+ - - + An = S [ k12x h. [ yotg1+ - - + yn-1] I = h.[yo+y,+ ---+yn-1]



Sy, 2x = 91.h Lesne hassin agolande iain notha segion arthreim, takat on grunge sonapue pera Si artar ve hesoplana súmos citar.

# 2-) Yamuklar Yöntemi:



Yordenin kasme hotas, O(h2) 'dir. ( h2 monte P1/1926.)  $A_1 = \int_{N} \left[ y_0 + \frac{y_1 - y_0}{n} (x - x_0) \right] dx$ 

$$A_{1} = \frac{h}{2} (y_{0} + y_{1})$$

$$A_{2} = \frac{h}{2} (y_{0} + y_{2})$$

$$A_{1} = \frac{h}{2} (y_{0} + y_{1})$$

$$A_{1} + A_{2} + - - + A_{2} = \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{1}) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x_{0}) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{1}) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{0}) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{1}) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{2}) dx + - \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{2}) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{1}) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x_{2}) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f($$

i) Dik Lintsen ler gjordeni ile

ii) yonne gondent ile heseplaging.

Gercer 
$$ds = 3 = 4x \frac{2}{4}$$
  
=  $4n2 - 4n1$   
=  $0.693147$   
 $h = \frac{2-1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 (alim vanisher)$ 

$$x_0 = 1$$
 $y_0 = f(x_0) = 1$ 
 $x_1 = 1.1$ 
 $y_1 = f(x_1) = 0.909091$ 
 $x_2 = 1.2$ 
 $y_2 = f(x_2) = 0.833373$ 
 $x_3 = 1.3$ 
 $y_3 = f(x_3) = 0.769731$ 
 $x_4 = 1.4$ 
 $y_4 = f(x_4) = 0.716286$ 
 $x_5 = 1.5$ 
 $y_6 = f(x_6) = 0.625$ 
 $x_4 = 1.7$ 
 $y_4 = f(x_4) = 0.625$ 
 $x_4 = 1.7$ 
 $y_8 = f(x_8) = 0.555556$ 
 $x_9 = 1.8$ 
 $y_9 = f(x_9) = 0.556376$ 
 $x_{10} = 2$ 
 $y_{10} = f(x_{10}) = 0.5$ 

$$I_{DA} = h. [y_b + y_1 + --- + y_g] = 0.71 8771$$

# Mutter Hotobor

$$e_{DA} = |T_{DA} - T_{G}| = 0.025624$$
 $e_{O} := |T_{D\bar{U}} - T_{G}| = 0.024336$ 

Yuzza Bezil Hata

$$p_A = \frac{e_{0A} \times 100}{|T_G|} = 3.696794$$

Yomek Yantoni, Liserlane sie deha igs.

#### C Kodu:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
double Fonksiyon(double z)
{return 1/z;}
double Fonk_Int(double z)
{return log(z);}
double alt(double B[],double hh,int x)
{ int j; double IA=0;
 for(j=0;j<=x-2;j++)
   {IA=IA+B[j];}
 IA=hh*IA;
 return IA;
```





```
double ust(double B[],double hh,int x)
{ int j; double IU=0;
 for(j=1;j<=x-1;j++)
  {IU=IU+B[j];}
 IU=hh*IU;
 return IU;
double yamuk(double B[],double hh,int x)
{ int j; double IY=0;
 for(j=1;j<=x-2;j++)
   {IY=IY+2*B[j];}
 IY = IY + B[0] + B[x-1];
 IY=(hh/2)*IY;
 return IY;
```





```
int main()
 double a=1,b=2,h,i,gercek_deger,mutlak_hata1,mutlak_hata2,mutlak_hata3,Y[11];
 int n=10, j=0;
 h=(b-a)/n;
 i=a;
   while (i<=b)
   {printf("F(\%.2lf) = \%lf\n",i,Fonksiyon(i));}
     Y[j]=Fonksiyon(i);
     i=i+h;
     j++;}
gercek_deger=Fonk_Int(b)-Fonk_Int(a);
printf("Integralin gercek degeri= %lf\n",gercek_deger);
double IDA=alt(Y,h,n+1);
  printf("Alt dikdortgenler toplami= %lf\n",IDA);
double IDU=ust(Y,h,n+1);
  printf("Ust dikdortgenler toplami= %lf\n",IDU);
double IDY=yamuk(Y,h,n+1);
  printf("Yamuklar toplami= %lf\n",IDY);
```

CENG 235-Algoritmalarla Sayısal Çözümleme



```
mutlak_hata1 = fabs(gercek_deger-IDA);
mutlak_hata2 = fabs(gercek_deger-IDU);
mutlak_hata3 = fabs(gercek_deger-IDY);
printf("\n");
printf("mutlak_hata_Alt_diktorgen=%lf\n",mutlak_hata1);
printf("mutlak_hata_Ust_dikdortgen=%lf\n",mutlak_hata2);
printf("mutlak_hata_Yamuk=%lf\n",mutlak_hata3);
printf("\n");
printf("yuzde_bagil_hata_Alt_diktorgen=%lf\n",(mutlak_hata1/fabs(gercek_deger))*100);
printf("yuzde_bagil_hata_Ust_dikdortgen=%lf\n",(mutlak_hata2/fabs(gercek_deger))*100);
printf("yuzde_bagil_hata_Yamuk=%lf\n",(mutlak_hata3/fabs(gercek_deger))*100);
getch ();
return 0;
```

#### Ekran Çıktısı: F(1.00)= 1.000000 F(1.10)= 0.909091 F(1.20) = 0.833333F(1.30)= 0.769231 F(1.40)= 0.714286 F(1.50)= 0.666667 F(1.60)= 0.625000 F(1.70)= 0.588235 F(1.80)= 0.555556 F(1.90)= 0.526316 F(2.00)= 0.500000 Integralin gercek degeri= 0.693147 Alt dikdortgenler toplami= 0.718771 Ust dikdortgenler toplami= 0.668771 Yamuklar toplami= 0.693771 mutlak\_hata\_Alt\_diktorgen=0.025624 mutlak\_hata\_Ust\_dikdortgen=0.024376 mutlak hata Yamuk=0.000624 yuzde bagil hata Alt diktorgen=3.696794 yuzde bagil hata Ust dikdortgen=3.516681 yuzde bagil hata Yamuk=0.090056

Process exited with return value 0 Press any key to continue . . .

Ornek: 
$$T = \int_{-1+x^2}^{6} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
 integraling

1-6 alarak Dikdirtsoner visinten: ve

Young Soutoni le 6 andalie ile hese

loyiniz.

Gercal deso: I = orctonx /

= arcta6- arcta0

= 1.405648

h= 6-0 = 1 012 e27/10.

$$y_{1}=f(3)=1$$
 $y_{1}=f(3)=0.1$ 
 $y_{1}=f(3)=0.1$ 
 $y_{1}=f(3)=0.5$ 
 $y_{2}=f(3)=0.058824$ 
 $y_{2}=f(2)=0.2$ 
 $y_{2}=f(3)=0.038461$ 
 $y_{3}=f(3)=0.038461$ 
 $y_{4}=f(3)=0.038461$ 

Alt Stress to toplow:

$$T_{DA} = h. [y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5]$$
  
= 1.897285

DSA FRESHER LABORIE

Year War + oplans:

$$I_{Y} = \frac{h}{2} \cdot \left[ y_0 + y_6 + 2 \cdot (y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_5) \right]$$

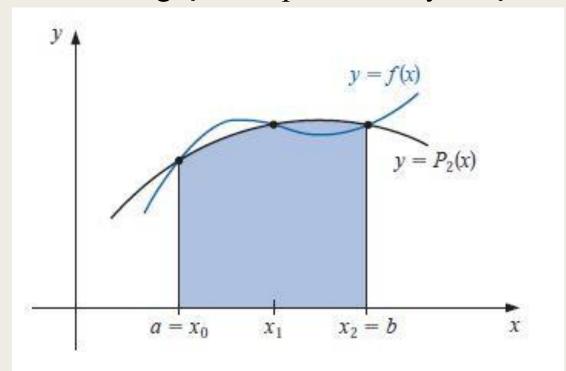
$$= 1.410799$$

### Program Çalıştırıldığında Ekran Çıktısı:

```
F(0.00)= 1.000000
F(1.00)= 0.500000
F(2.00)= 0.200000
F(3.00)= 0.100000
F(4.00)= 0.058824
F(5.00)= 0.038462
F(6.00)= 0.027027
Integralin gercek degeri= 1.405648
Alt dikdortgenler toplami= 1.897285
Ust dikdortgenler toplami= 0.924312
Yamuklar toplami= 1.410799
mutlak_hata_Alt_diktorgen=0.491637
mutlak hata Ust dikdortgen=0.481336
mutlak hata Yamuk=0.005151
yuzde bagil hata Alt diktorgen=34.975865
yuzde bagil hata Ust dikdortgen=34.242974
yuzde bagil hata Yamuk=0.366445
Process exited with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

# 3-) Simpson 1/3 Yöntemi:

f(x) fonksiyonuna 3 noktadan geçen bir parabol ile yaklaşılır.



3 notations secon Langrange interpolation formilia

$$P_{2}(x) = \frac{(x-x_{1})(x-x_{2})}{(x_{0}-x_{1})(x_{0}-x_{2})} \cdot (y_{0}) + \frac{(x-x_{0})\cdot(x-x_{2})}{(x_{1}-x_{0})\cdot(x_{1}-x_{2})} \cdot (y_{1})$$

# How x noletran ikin:

$$x_0 = x_0 + th$$

$$t = \frac{x_2 - x_0}{n}$$

$$t = x_1 + th$$

$$t = \frac{x_2 - x_0}{n}$$

$$= 40) \cdot h \int_{0}^{2} \frac{h(t-1) \cdot h(t-2)}{(-h)(-2h)} \leq t + (91) \cdot h \int_{0}^{2} \frac{t \cdot h \cdot h \cdot (t-2)}{h \cdot (-h)} \leq t$$

$$= 40 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (4-1)(4-2) dt - 91 \cdot h \int_{0}^{2} t \cdot (4-2) dt$$

$$= 40 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (4-1)(4-2) dt - 91 \cdot h \int_{0}^{2} t \cdot (4-2) dt$$

$$= y_0 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (t^2 - 3t + 7) dt - y_1 \cdot h \int_{0}^{2} (t^2 - 2t) dt$$

$$= y_0 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (t^2 - 3t + 7) dt - y_1 \cdot h \int_{0}^{2} (t^2 - 2t) dt$$

$$= y_0 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{3t^2}{2} + 2t \right) \int_{0}^{2} dt$$

$$- y_1 \cdot h \left( \frac{t^3}{3} - t^2 \right) \int_{0}^{2} dt$$

$$+ y_2 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} \right) \int_{0}^{2} dt$$

$$= y_{0} \cdot \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{8}{3} - 644 \right) - y_{1} \cdot h \left( \frac{8}{3} - 4 \right)$$

$$+ y_{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{8}{3} - 2 \right)$$

$$= y_{0} \cdot \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{\chi}{3} + y_{1} \cdot h \cdot \frac{4}{3} + y_{2} \cdot \frac{\chi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{h}{3} \left( y_{0} + (4y_{1} + y_{2}) + y_{2} \right)$$

$$f(\kappa_{0}) \quad f(\kappa_{1}) \quad f(\kappa_{2})$$

Some alarek [a,b] orchji Gift segida しょうしゃんしょう e koder yekkink integral dejoi fx12x= h & [f(x2-2) + 4f(x2k-1) + f(x2k)]

baccasa ciring sunsqu sun= 1 Stm3x= 7 = [f(x2k-2) + 4.f(x2k-1) + f(x2k)) = h. [fo+4f1+2f2+4f] N=6 porcede operational Sfex, 2x = 1/7. [fo+f6+2(f2+f4)+4(f,+f7+f5)] (ex indistern toplomous (

Cift indistant toplommen of bett

$$T = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} dx \quad \text{integration dejoins}$$

$$h = \frac{2-1}{10} = 0.1$$

$$x_0 = 1$$
 $y_0 = f(x_0) = 1$ 
 $x_1 = 1.1$ 
 $y_1 = f(x_1) = 0.309091$ 
 $x_2 = 1.2$ 
 $y_2 = f(x_2) = 0.8333333$ 
 $x_3 = 1.3$ 
 $y_3 = f(x_3) = 0.769731$ 
 $x_4 = 1.4$ 
 $y_4 = f(x_4) = 0.714286$ 
 $x_5 = 1.5$ 
 $y_6 = f(x_6) = 0.625$ 
 $x_4 = 1.7$ 
 $y_6 = f(x_6) = 0.625$ 
 $x_4 = 1.7$ 
 $y_8 = f(x_8) = 0.555556$ 
 $x_9 = 1.8$ 
 $y_9 = f(x_9) = 0.555556$ 
 $x_9 = 1.9$ 
 $y_9 = f(x_9) = 0.555556$ 
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 $y_9 = f(x_9) = 0.555556$ 
 $x_1 = 1.9$ 
 $x_1 = 1.9$ 
 $x_2 = 1.9$ 
 $x_3 = 1.9$ 
 $x_4 = 1.9$ 
 $x_5 = 1.8$ 
 $x_5 = 1.8$ 
 $x_7 = 1.9$ 
 $x_8 = 1.8$ 
 $x_9 = 1.9$ 
 $$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9.1}{3} \left[ y_0 + y_0 + 2(y_2 + y_1 + y_0 + y_8) + 4.(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_3 + y_3) \right]$$

Muttek Hata = 0.0000] yüzze 651 = 6.000(40) Someson 1/3 yours diktistsonler ve yourk yourse some deha hassas song

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
double Fonksiyon(double z)
{return 1/z;}
double Fonk_Int(double z)
{return log(z);}
double sim13(double B[],double hh,int x)
{ int j; double IS=B[0]+B[x-1];
for(j=1;j<=x-2;j=j+2)
  {IS=IS+4*B[i];}
for(j=2;j<=x-3;j=j+2)
  {IS=IS+2*B[i];}
IS=(hh/3)*IS;
return IS;
```



C Kodu:



```
int main()
 double a=1,b=2,h,i,gercek_deger,mutlak_hata,Y[11];
 int n=10, j=0;
 h=(b-a)/n;
 i=a;
  while (i<=b)
  {printf("F(\%.2lf)=\%lf\n",i,Fonksiyon(i));}
    Y[j]=Fonksiyon(i);
    i=i+h;
    j++;
  gercek_deger=Fonk_Int(b)-Fonk_Int(a);
  printf("Integralin gercek degeri= %lf\n",gercek_deger);
```





```
double IDS13=sim13(Y,h,n+1);
  printf("Simphson (1/3) yontemi= %lf\n",IDS13);
 mutlak_hata = fabs(gercek_deger-IDS13);
 printf("\n");
 printf("mutlak_hata_Simphson (1/3) yontemi=%lf\n",mutlak_hata);
 printf("\n");
 printf("yuzde_bagil_hata_Simphson (1/3) yontemi=%lf\n",(mutlak_hata/fabs(gercek_deger))*100);
 getch ();
 return 0;
```

## Ekran Çıktısı:

```
F(1.00)= 1.000000
F(1.10)= 0.909091
F(1.20)= 0.833333
F(1.30)= 0.769231
F(1.40)= 0.714286
F(1.50)= 0.666667
F(1.60)= 0.625000
F(1.70)= 0.588235
F(1.80)= 0.555556
F(1.90)= 0.526316
F(2.00)= 0.500000
Integralin gercek degeri= 0.693147
Simphson (1/3) yontemi= 0.693150
mutlak_hata_Simphson (1/3) yontemi=0.000003
yuzde_bagil_hata_Simphson (1/3) yontemi=0.000440
Process exited with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Ornek: 
$$T = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
 integraling  $n=6$  alorak Simphson 1/7 winters

n=6 alarak Jimphson 1/7 yésteni ile bulunuz. Muttak hata ve yozde bezil hata degaleini elde ediniz.

$$= 1.405648$$

$$h = \frac{6-0}{6} = 1$$
 else 67:  $lm$ .

$$y_{1}=f(0)=1$$
 $y_{1}=f(1)=0.5$ 
 $y_{2}=f(2)=0.2$ 

$$y_{3} = f(3) = 0.1$$
  
 $y_{4} = f(4) = 0.058824$   
 $y_{5} = f(5) = 0.038461$   
 $y_{6} = f(4) = 0.027027$ 

$$2m=6 \quad m=3$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \cong \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \left[ f(x_{2k-2}) + 4.f(x_{2k-1}) + 2 f(x_{2k}) \right]$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \cong \frac{1}{3} \left[ y_a + y_6 + 2(y_2 + y_4) + 4.(y_4 + y_5 + y_5) \right]$$

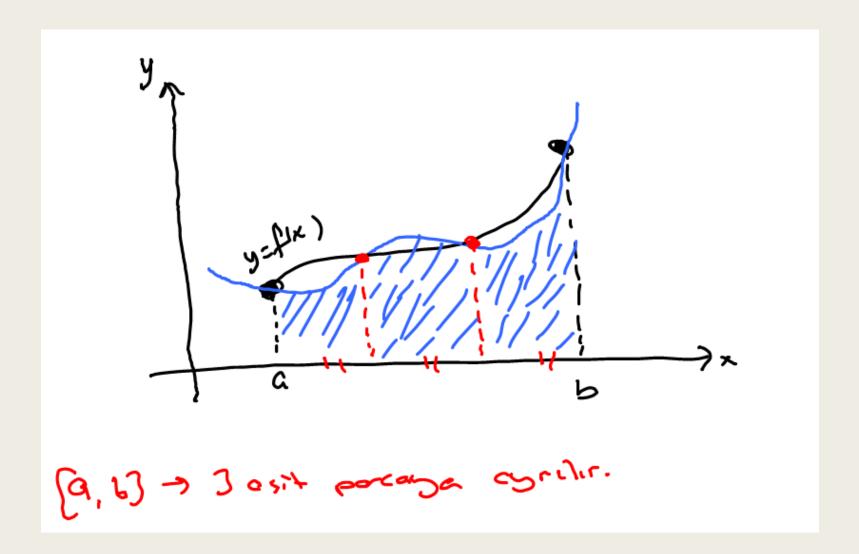
$$\cong 1.366173$$
Muttake Hata =  $\frac{1}{3} (405648 - 1.366173) = 0.000474$ 
Yüzle Kaşii hata =  $\frac{0.0007474}{1.405648} = \% 2.808260$ 

## Program Çalıştırıldığında Ekran Çıktısı:

```
F(0.00)= 1.000000
F(1.00)= 0.500000
F(2.00)= 0.200000
F(3.00)= 0.100000
F(4.00)= 0.058824
F(5.00)= 0.038462
F(6.00)= 0.027027
Integralin gercek degeri= 1.405648
Simphson (1/3) yontemi= 1.366173
mutlak_hata_Simphson (1/3) yontemi=0.039474
yuzde_bagil_hata_Simphson (1/3) yontemi=2.808260
Process exited with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . . _
```

## 4-) Simpson 3/8 Yöntemi:

f(x) fonksiyonuna 4 noktadan geçen 3. dereceden bir fonksiyon ile yaklaşır.



f(x) fonksiyonuna 4 noktadan geçen 3. dereceden bir fonksiyon ile yaklaşır.

Simpson 1/3 kuralına benzer şekilde Langrange İnterpolasyon kullanılarak aşağıdaki formül elde edilir:

$$I = \int_{x_0}^{x_3} f(x)d_x \cong \frac{3h}{8} [f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + f(x_3)]$$

Formülü genelleştirdiğimizde:

$$I \cong \frac{3h}{8} [f(x_0) + 3f(x_1) + 3f(x_2) + f(x_3)]$$

$$+ \frac{3h}{8} [f(x_3) + 3f(x_4) + 3f(x_5) + f(x_6)] + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{3h}{8} [f(x_{n-3}) + 3f(x_{n-2}) + 3f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)]$$

$$T \cong \frac{3h}{8} \left[ f(x_{3i-2}) + f(x_{3i-1}) \right] + \frac{3}{5} \left[ f(x_{3i-2}) + f(x_{3i-1}) \right]$$

Bölünen parça sayısı (n), 3'ün katı olmalıdır...

Ornek:) 
$$T = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
 integraling

 $n = 6$  alarak Simphson 3/8 yesten;

ile bulunuz. Mutlde hata ee yozde begil

hata degalami elde ediniz.

Gerale dega:  $T = arctanx$ 
 $= arctan6 - arctan0$ 
 $= 1.405648$ 
 $h = 6-0 = 1$  elde editir.

$$y_{1}=f(3)=1$$
 $y_{1}=f(1)=0.5$ 
 $y_{2}=f(2)=0.2$ 

$$y_{3} = f(3) = 0.1$$
  
 $y_{4} = f(4) = 0.058824$   
 $y_{5} = f(5) = 0.038461$   
 $y_{6} = f(6) = 0.027027$ 

$$\int_{0}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} \cong \frac{3h}{8} \left[ y_{0} + y_{0} + 3(y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{4} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{3}) \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} \cong \frac{3h}{8} \left[ y_{0} + y_{0} + 3(y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{4} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{3}) \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} \cong \frac{3h}{8} \left[ y_{0} + y_{0} + 3(y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{4} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{3}) \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} \cong \frac{3h}{8} \left[ y_{0} + y_{0} + 3(y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{4} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{3}) \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} \cong \frac{3h}{8} \left[ y_{0} + y_{0} + 3(y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{4} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{3}) \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} \cong \frac{3h}{8} \left[ y_{0} + y_{0} + 3(y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{4} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{3}) \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{0} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} \cong \frac{3h}{8} \left[ y_{0} + y_{0} + 3(y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{4} + y_{5}) + 2(y_{3}) \right]$$

#### C Kodu:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
double Fonksiyon(double z)
{return 1/(1+pow(z,2));}
double Fonk_Int(double z)
{return atan(z);}
double sim38(double B[],double hh,int x)
{ int j; double IS=B[0]+B[x-1];
for(j=1;j<=x-3;j=j+3)
  {IS=IS+3*B[j];}
for(j=2;j<=x-2;j=j+3)
  {IS=IS+3*B[i];}
for(j=3;j<=x-4;j=j+3)
  {IS=IS+2*B[i];}
IS=((3*hh)/8)*IS;
return IS;
```



```
int main()
{double a=0,b=6,h,i,gercek_deger,mutlak_hata,Y[7];
 int n=6, j=0;
 h=(b-a)/n;
 i=a;
 while (i<=b)
  {printf("F(\%.2lf)=\%lf\n",i,Fonksiyon(i));}
     Y[i]=Fonksiyon(i);
    i=i+h;
    j++;}
  gercek_deger=Fonk_Int(b)-Fonk_Int(a);
  printf("Integralin gercek degeri= %lf\n",gercek_deger);
  double IDS38=sim38(Y,h,n+1);
  printf("Simphson (3/8) yontemi= %lf\n",IDS38);
 mutlak_hata = fabs(gercek_deger-IDS38);
 printf("\n");
 printf("mutlak_hata_Simphson (3/8) yontemi=%lf\n",mutlak_hata);
 printf("\n");
 printf("yuzde_bagil_hata_Simphson (3/8) yontemi=%lf\n",(mutlak_hata/fabs(gercek_deger))*100);
 getch ();
 return 0;
                                       CENG 235-Algoritmalarla Sayısal Çözümleme
```

### Ekran Çıktısı:

```
F(0.00)= 1.000000
F(1.00)= 0.500000
F(2.00)= 0.200000
F(3.00)= 0.100000
F(4.00)= 0.058824
F(5.00)= 0.038462
F(6.00)= 0.027027
Integralin gercek degeri= 1.405648
Simphson (3/8) yontemi= 1.357081
mutlak_hata_Simphson (3/8) yontemi=0.048567
yuzde_bagil_hata_Simphson (3/8) yontemi=3.455120
Process exited with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . . _
```

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