

In []:

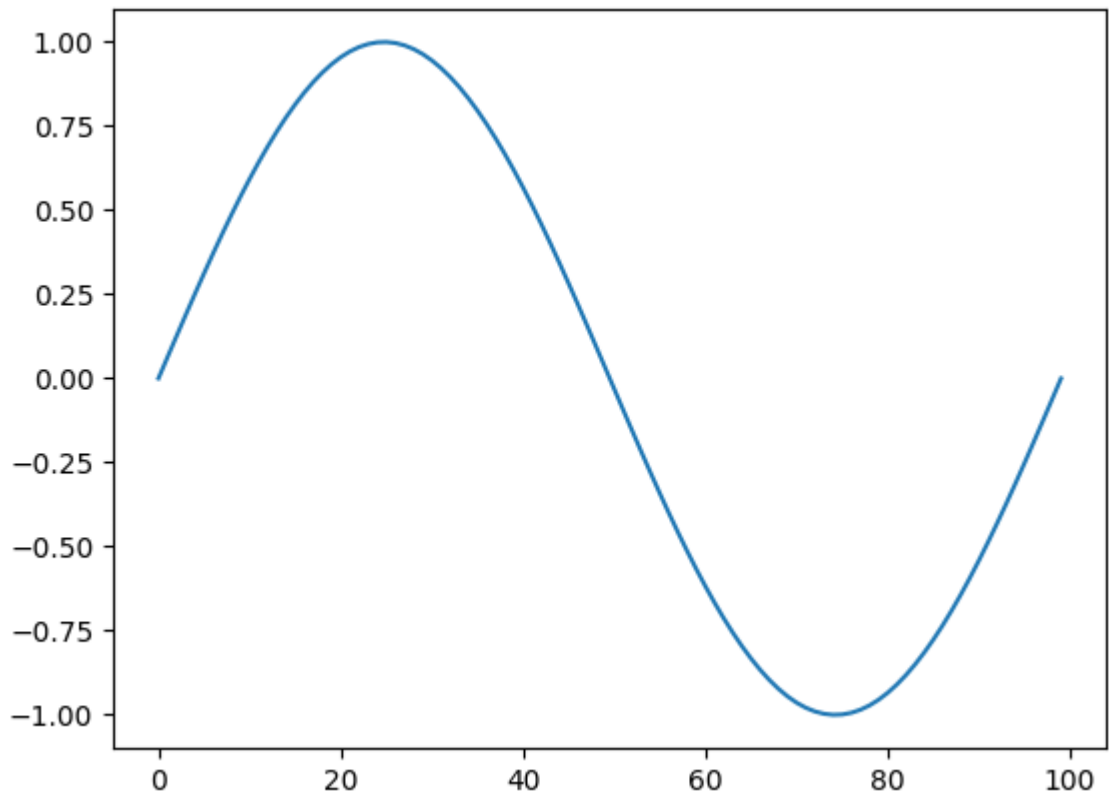
This is the *first exercise* : calculate $\sum_{n=1}^{10} n^2$.

```
In [1]: s = 0
        for n in range (1,11) :
            print(n)
            s = s + n **2
        print(s)
```

```
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
385
```

```
In [2]: %matplotlib inline
        import matplotlib.pyplot as mp
        import numpy as np
        x = np.linspace(0., 2.*np.pi, 100)
        mp.plot(np.sin(x))
```

Out[2]: [



```

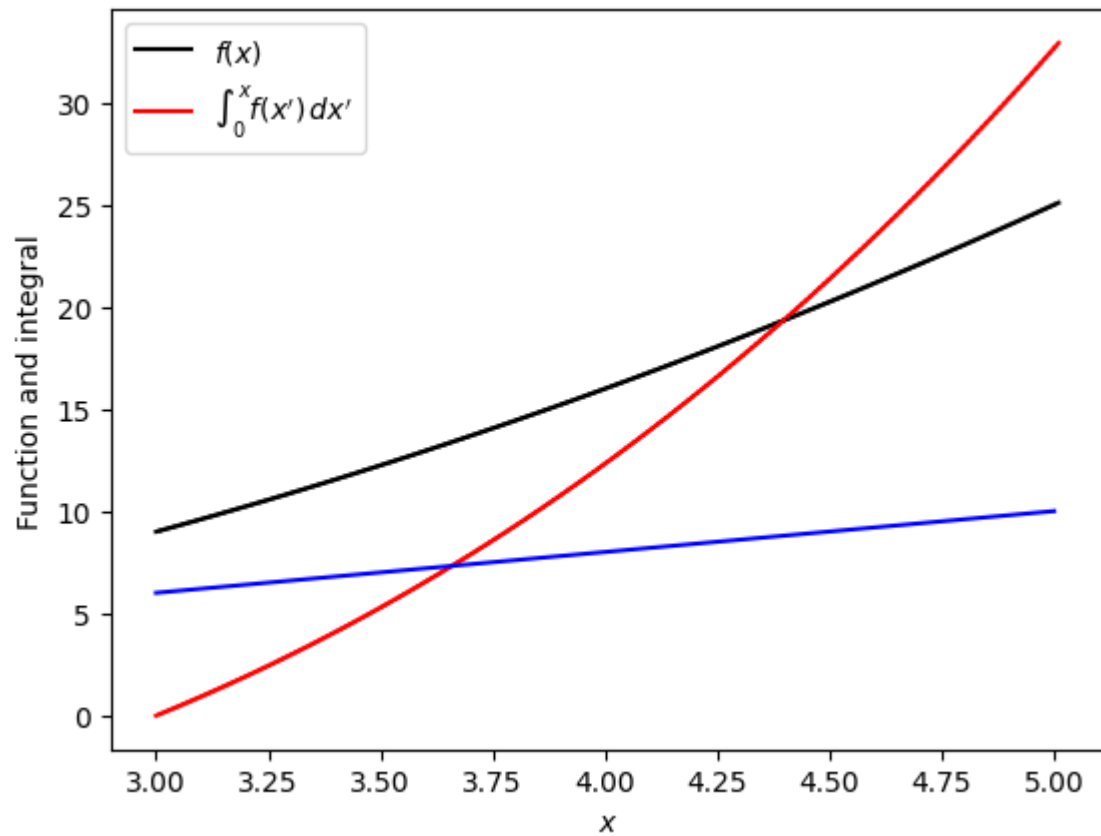
In [1]: from math import *
import matplotlib.pyplot as plot
fctn = input("Enter a function of x: ")
a = float(input("Enter starting value of x: "))
b = float(input("Enter ending value of x: "))
N = int( input("Enter number of samples: "))
def f(x):
    return eval(fctn) #returns the function
I = 0.0
x = a
dx = (b-a)/(N-1)
y = f(a)
# d = 0.0
h = dx
# fn = y + h
ax = []
bx = []

plot.plot(x, y, 'k-', label=r"$f(x)$")
plot.plot(x, I, 'r-', label=r"$\int_0^x f(x')\,dx'$")

print("Step #    x    Int")
z = 0
while x < b:
    xn = x + dx
    yn = f(xn)
    In = I + 0.5*(y+yn)*dx # trapezoidal rule
    plot.plot([x, xn], [y, yn], 'k-')
    plot.plot([x, xn], [I, In], 'r-')
    derivative = (yn - y) / dx
    ax.append(x)
    bx.append(derivative)
    x = xn
    y = yn
    I = In
    if (z % 20 == 0):
        print(z, " ", x, " ", I)
    z+=1
plot.plot(ax,bx, 'b-')
plot.xlabel(r'$x$')
plot.ylabel('Function and integral')
plot.legend()
plot.show()
print("final value of integral = ", I)
# "x**2" -> x^2
# An example of a simple Python program (cont'd)

```

Step #	x	Int
0	3.0100502512562812	0.09075579153310553
20	3.211055276381906	2.0362678014704185
40	3.4120603015075304	4.241252473320864
60	3.613065326633155	6.721952227235497
80	3.8140703517587795	9.494609483365377
100	4.015075376884404	12.575466661861554
120	4.216080402010029	15.980766182875088
140	4.417085427135653	19.726750466557043
160	4.618090452261278	23.829661933058464
180	4.819095477386902	28.30574300253042



final value of integral = 32.91846216258405