Ex. Use Trapezoidal rule to numerically

evaluate

$$\int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx \quad \text{by taking } h = 0.1$$

Soln: Let us say

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{1} x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$h = 0.1$$

x	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	017
y	0	0.1010	0.2081	0.3282	0.4694	0.6420	0.8599	1.1426
X	0.8	0.9	1					
y	1.5171	2.0231	2.7182					

By Trapezoidal rule

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} [(y_{0} + y_{10}) + 2(y_{1} + y_{2} + \dots + y_{g})]$$

$$= 0.05 [17.301]$$

Actual value:

$$\int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} 2x e^{x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} d(x^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{x^{2}} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-1} \right]$$

$$= 0.8591$$

Error = 0.0059

≈ 0.0068 OR

0.68 %

$$\int \frac{T}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$5+4\cos \theta$$

By Simpson's 3th rule, taking h= 76

Soln: Let us say

$$I = \int_{0}^{T} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{5 + 4\cos \theta} d\theta$$

0	0	平		T;	2T 3	<u>517</u>	T
y=f(0)	0	0.0295	0.1071	0.2	0.25	0.1627	0

$$I = \frac{3h}{8} \left[(90+96) + 3(91+92+94+95) + 293 \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{11}{6} \left[(0+0) + 1.6479 + 0.4 \right]$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2}\theta}{5+4\cos^{2}\theta} d\theta = 0.4021$$

Practice Examples-

Ex. 1) Evaluate numerically
$$\int_{1+\infty^2}^{1} dsc$$
 [h = 0.25] to calculate TT.

Ans: 3.1416

Ex. 2) A river is 80 feet wide. The depth d in feet at a distance of feet from one bank is given by

x	0	['0	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
d	0	4	7	9	12	15	14	8	3

Find approximately the area of cross section of the river.

Ans: 710 sq. feet

Ex. 3) A solid of revolution is formed by rotating about x axis, the area between x axis, the lines x=0 and x=1 and a curve through the points.

x	0.00	0.00 0.25		0.75	1.00	
y	1.000	0.9886	0.9589	018489	0.9415	

Estimate the volume of the solid formed.

Ans .

Ex. 4) Use Simpson's 3rd rule to evaluate

\[
\int_{\frac{1}{2+3\since}} \dec{d\infty} \dec{d\infty}

Ans:

Ex. 5) Use simpson's
$$\frac{3}{8}$$
th rule to evaluate $\sqrt[3]{2}$ $\sqrt[3]{\sin x + \cos x}$ dx taking $h = \frac{\pi}{6}$

Ex. 6) The speeds of an electric train at various times after leaving one station until it stops at the next stations are given in the following table. Find the distance between two stations.

Speed (mph)	0	13	33	39 1/2	40	40	36	15	0
Time (min.)	0	12	1	1 1	2	21/2	3	3 1/4	3 1/2

Ans: 1.666 miles