Numerical computation – Assignment 10

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Q1.

m=1,2 and 4 subintervals which is nonequivalence. Apply the composite Trapezoid Rule for $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx$:

When
$$m = 1$$
, $h = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0}{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx \approx \frac{h}{2} \Big[f(0) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Big] = \frac{\pi}{4} (1+0) = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.7854$$

And the true value is: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$

$$E = I - T = 1 - 0.7854 = 0.2146$$

When
$$m = 2$$
, $h = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx \approx \frac{h}{2} \left[f(0) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{8} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 0 \right) \approx 0.9481$$

And the true value is: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$

$$E = I - T = 1 - 0.9481 = 0.0519$$

When
$$m = 4$$
, $h = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx \approx \frac{h}{2} \left[f(0) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{16} (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2} + 0) \approx 0.9871$$

And the true value is: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$

$$E = I - T = 1 - 0.9871 = 0.0129$$

O2.

$$\int_{2}^{3} e^{x} dx = e^{x} \quad \Big|_{2}^{3} \approx 12.6965$$

Apply the composite Trapezoid Rule for $\int_2^3 e^x dx$ with equal subintervals:

When
$$h = 1$$
, $\frac{1}{2} * 1 * [f(2) + f(3)] \approx \frac{1}{2} * 27.4746 = 13.7373$

When
$$h = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{2} * \left[f(2) + f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) + f(3) \right] \approx \frac{1}{4} * (51.8396) = 12.9599.$

$$|E| \le |\frac{-(b-a)h^2}{12} * \max_{2 \le x \le 3} f''(x)|$$
 and $\max_{2 \le x \le 3} f''(x) = \max_{2 \le x \le 3} e^x = e^3 \approx 20.0855$
 $|E| \le \frac{3-2}{12n^2} e^3 \le 10^{-3}, n^2 \ge 1,673.7916 \to n \ge 40.9120 \to n \ge 41$

Q3.

When
$$m = 2$$
, $h = \frac{\pi - 0}{2}$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx \approx \frac{h}{3} \Big[f(x_0) + 4 \sum_{i=1,3,5,...}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i=2,4,6,...}^{n-2} f(x_i) + f(n) \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \Big] \Big] = \frac{\pi}{$$

$$4f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + f(\pi) = \frac{\pi}{6} * (0 + 0 - \pi) = -1.6449$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x |_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = \cos \pi - \cos 0 = -2$$

$$E = I - T = -2 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} = -0.3551$$

When
$$m = 4$$
, $h = \frac{\pi - 0}{4}$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx \approx \frac{h}{3} \left[f(x_0) + 4 \sum_{i=1,3,5,...}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i=2,4,6,...}^{n-2} f(x_j) + f(n) \right] = \frac{\pi}{6} \left[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$4\left(f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right) + 2f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + f(\pi)\right] = \frac{\pi}{12} * \left(-1 - \sqrt{2}\right)\pi = -1.9856$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x |_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = \cos \pi - \cos 0 = -2$$

$$E = I - T = -2 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} = -0.0144$$

$$m = 8, h = \frac{\pi}{8}, x_0 = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx \approx \frac{h}{3} \left[f(x_0) + 4 \sum_{i=1,3,5...}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i=2,4,6...}^{n-2} f(x_j) + f(n) \right] = \frac{\pi}{24} \left[f(0) + \frac{\pi}{24} \left[$$

$$4\left(f\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{5\pi}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{7\pi}{8}\right)\right) + 2\left(f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right) + f(\pi)\right] = \frac{\pi}{24} * (-\pi - \pi)$$

$$4\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) + \frac{3\pi}{8}\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) + \frac{5\pi}{8}\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{8}\right) + \frac{7\pi}{8}\right) + 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{3\pi}{4}\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right)\right) \approx -1.9992$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = \cos \pi - \cos 0 = -2$$

$$E = I - T = -2 - (-1.9992) = -0.0008$$

O4.

Using the Trapezoidal Rule $\rightarrow m = 0$, when $n = 1 \rightarrow h = 4$

$$R(0,0) = \frac{h}{2}[f(1) + f(5)] = 2(2.4142 + 3.2804) = 11.3892$$
When $n = 2 \to h = 2$:
$$R(1,0) = \frac{h}{2}[f(1) + f(3) + f(3) + f(5)] = (2.4142 + 2.8974 * 2 + 3.2804) = 11.4894$$
When $n = 4 \to h = 1$:
$$R(2,0) = \frac{h}{2}[f(1) + f(2) + f(2) + f(3) + f(3) + f(4) + f(4) + f(5)] = (2.4142 + 2 * 2.6734 + 2.8974 * 2 + 2 * 3.0976 + 3.2804) = 11.5157$$
Using Simpson's Rule $\to m = 1$, when $h = 2$, we have x_0, x_2, x_4

$$R(1,1) = \frac{1}{3}[f(1) + f(5) + 4(f(2) + f(4)) + 2(f(3))] = 11.5245$$

$$R(2,1) = \frac{2}{3}[f(1) + f(5) + 4(f(3))] = 11.5228$$

$$R(2,2) = \frac{4^2R(2,1) - R(1,1)}{4^2 - 1} = 11.5246$$

The most accurate value of $\int_1^5 f(x) dx$ is 11.5246.

Q5.

The function code is:

```
f = x e^{2x}, a = 0 and b = 4, n is the shape function r=romberg(f, a, b, n)
```

```
r=zeros(n, n);
    interval=b-a;
    row=0:
    % Assign tintervale R(0,0)
    r(1, 1) = interval*((f(a)) + f(b))/2;
    step = 1
    while (row < n)
        interval=interval/2;
        sum=0;
        row=row+1
        for i=1:step
            x=interval*(2*i-1)+a;
            sum=sum+f(x);
        r(row+1, 1)=r(row, 1)/2 + interval*sum;
        step = step*2;
        for j=1:row
             r(row+1, j+1)=r(row+1, j)+(r(row+1, j)-r(row, j))/(4^j-1);
        end
    end
end
```

Then we can get the result like this:

Function f

```
>> f = @fun

f =

包含以下值的 function handle:

    @fun

>> romberg(f, 0, 4, 5)

ans =
```

1.0e+04 *

2. 3848	0	0	0	0	0
1. 2142	0.8240	0	0	0	0
0.7289	0. 5671	0. 5500	0	0	0
0.5765	0. 5257	0. 5229	0. 5225	0	0
0. 5356	0. 5220	0. 5217	0. 5217	0. 5217	0
0. 5252	0. 5217	0. 5217	0. 5217	0. 5217	0.5217