

Lab - 6

LAB 8: Computation of area under the curve using Trapezoidal, Simpson's $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\text{rd}}$ and Simpsons $\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^{\text{th}}$ rule

8.2 Trapezoidal Rule

Evaluate $\int_0^5 \frac{1}{1+x^2}$.

```
# Definition of the function to integrate
def my_func(x):
    return 1 / (1 + x ** 2)
```

```
# Function to implement trapezoidal method
def trapezoidal(x0, xn, n):
    h = (xn - x0) / n

    # Finding sum
    integration = my_func(x0) + my_func(xn)

    for i in range(1, n):
        k = x0 + i * h
        integration = integration + 2 * my_func(k)

    # Proportioning sum of trapezoid areas
    integration = integration * h / 2
    return integration
```

```
# Input section
lower_limit = float(input("Enter lower limit of integration: "))
upper_limit = float(input("Enter upper limit of integration: "))
sub_interval = int(input("Enter number of sub intervals: "))

# Call trapezoidal() method and get result
result = trapezoidal(lower_limit, upper_limit, sub_interval)

# Print result
print("Integration result by Trapezoidal method is: ", result)
```

Enter lower limit of integration: 0
Enter upper limit of integration: 5
Enter number of sub intervals: 10
Integration result by Trapezoidal method is: 1.3731040812301099

8.3 Simpson's $(\frac{1}{3})^{\text{rd}}$ Rule

Evaluate $\int_0^5 \frac{1}{1+x^2}$.

```
# Definition of the function to integrate
def my_func(x):
    return 1 / (1 + x ** 2)
```

```
# Function to implement the Simpson's one-third rule
```

```
def simpson13(x0, xn, n):
    h = (xn - x0) / n          # calculating step size
    # Finding sum
    integration = (my_func(x0) + my_func(xn))
    for i in range(1, n):
        if i%2 == 0:
            integration = integration + 4 * my_func(k)
        else:
            integration = integration + 2 * my_func(k)
        k += h
    # Finding final integration value
    integration = integration * h * (1/3)
    return integration
```

```
# Input section
lower_limit = float(input("Enter lower limit of integration: "))
upper_limit = float(input("Enter upper limit of integration: "))
sub_interval = int(input("Enter number of sub intervals: "))
```

```
# Call trapezoidal() method and get result
result = simpson13(lower_limit, upper_limit, sub_interval)
print("Integration result by Simpson's 1/3 method is: %.6f" % (result))
```

```
Enter lower limit of integration: 0
Enter upper limit of integration: 5
Enter number of sub intervals: 100
Integration result by Simpson's 1/3 method is: 1.404120
```

8.4 Simpson's 3/8th rule

Evaluate $\int_0^6 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$ using Simpson's 3/8 th rule, taking 6 sub intervals

```
def simpsons_3_8_rule(f, a, b, n):
```



```

h = (b - a) / n
s = f(a) + f(b)
for i in range(1, n, 3):
    s += 3 * f(a + i * h)
for i in range(3, n-1, 3):
    s += 3 * f(a + i * h)
for i in range(2, n-2, 3):
    s += 2 * f(a + i * h)
return s * 3 * h / 8

def f(x):
    return 1/(1+x**2) # function here

a = 0 # lower limit
b = 6 # upper limit
n = 6 # number of sub intervals

result = simpsons_3_8_rule(f, a, b, n)
print('%3.5f'%result)

```

1.27631

8.5 Exercise:

1. Evaluate the integral $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} dx$ using Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule.

Ans: 0.23108

2. Use Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule to find $\int_0^{0.6} e^{-x^2} dx$ by taking seven ordinates.

Ans: 0.5351

3. Evaluate using trapezoidal rule $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx$. Take $n = 6$.

Ans: $\pi/2$

4. A solid of revolution is formed by rotating about the x -axis, the area between the x -axis, the lines $x = 0$ and $x = 1$, and a curve through the points with the following co-ordinates:

x	y
0.00	1.0000
0.25	0.9896
0.50	0.9589
0.75	0.9089
1.00	0.8415