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% This program evaluates the circumference of the ellipse using the trapezoidal rule

clear all
close all

a = 0; b = pi/2;
A = 1; B = 0.5;
k = sqrt(1 - (B/A)^2);

f = @(x) 4*A*(sqrt(1 - k^2*(sin(x)).^2));
%fp = @(x) -2*A*k^2*sin(2*x).*(sqrt(1 - k^2*(sin(x)).^2)).^-1; %fprime

% exact
Tex = 4.84422411027383809921;

Error = [];
C = [];
N = [];
for n = 4:20

    N = [N,n];
    Tc = trapezoidal(a,b,f,n);
    C = [C,Tc];
    error = abs(Tc-Tex);
    Error = [Error,error];

end

%log-linear plot
semilogy(N,Error); grid on;
title('Error in Circumference calculation vs N');
xlabel('N'); ylabel('Error in Circumference');

%parameters
%c = log(Error(1))
beta = exp(log(Error(1))) %y intercept
Errorn = [];
Nn = [];
for n = 4:13

    Nn = [Nn,n];
    Tcn = trapezoidal(a,b,f,n);
    errorn = abs(Tcn-Tex);
    Errorn = [Errorn,errorn];

end

c1 = polyfit(log(Nn),log(log(Errorn)),1); c=c1(1) %slope
hold on
En = @(N) beta*exp(-c*N);
semilogy(N,En(N));
legend('error','E_N')

slope = polyfit(log(N),log(log(En(N))),1)

%composite trapezoidalrule
function [T] = trapezoidal(a,b,f,n)
    h = (b-a)/n;
    xe = linspace(a,b,n+1); %Nodes at edges

    fe = f(xe);

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T = (h/2)*(fe(1) + 2*sum(fe(2:end-1)) + fe(end));  
end
```

beta =

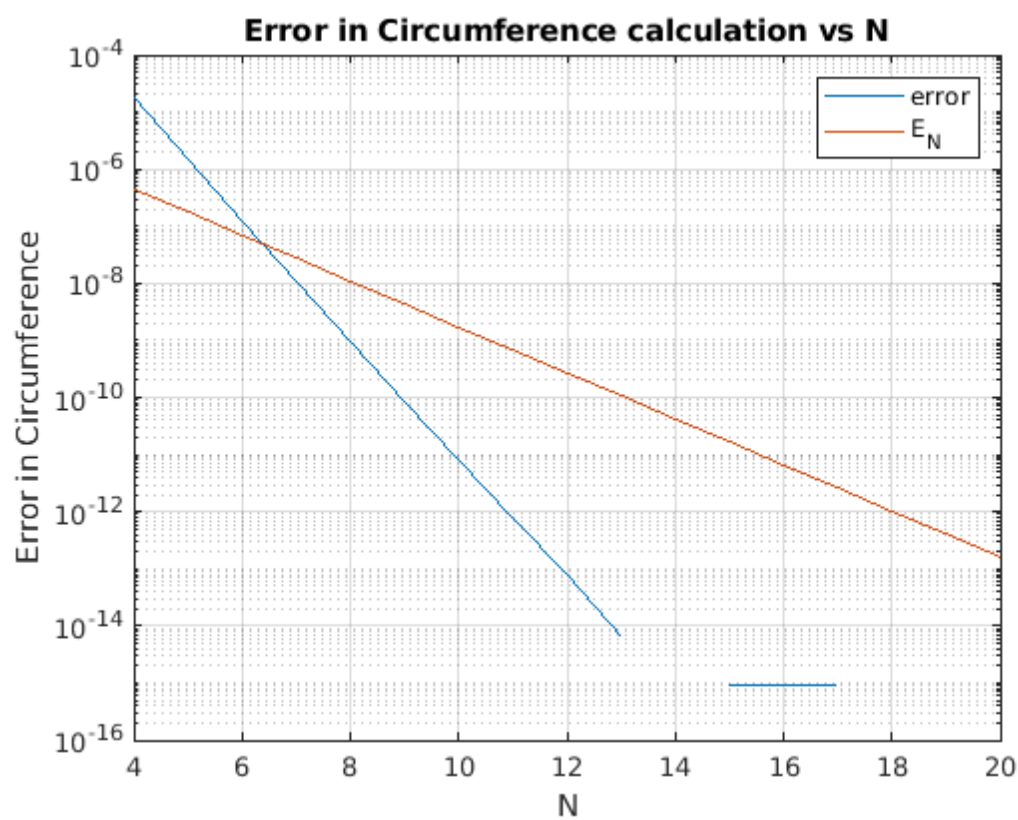
1.7915e-05

c =

0.9255

slope =

0.4466 - 0.0000i 2.0056 + 3.1416i



Published with MATLAB® R2020a