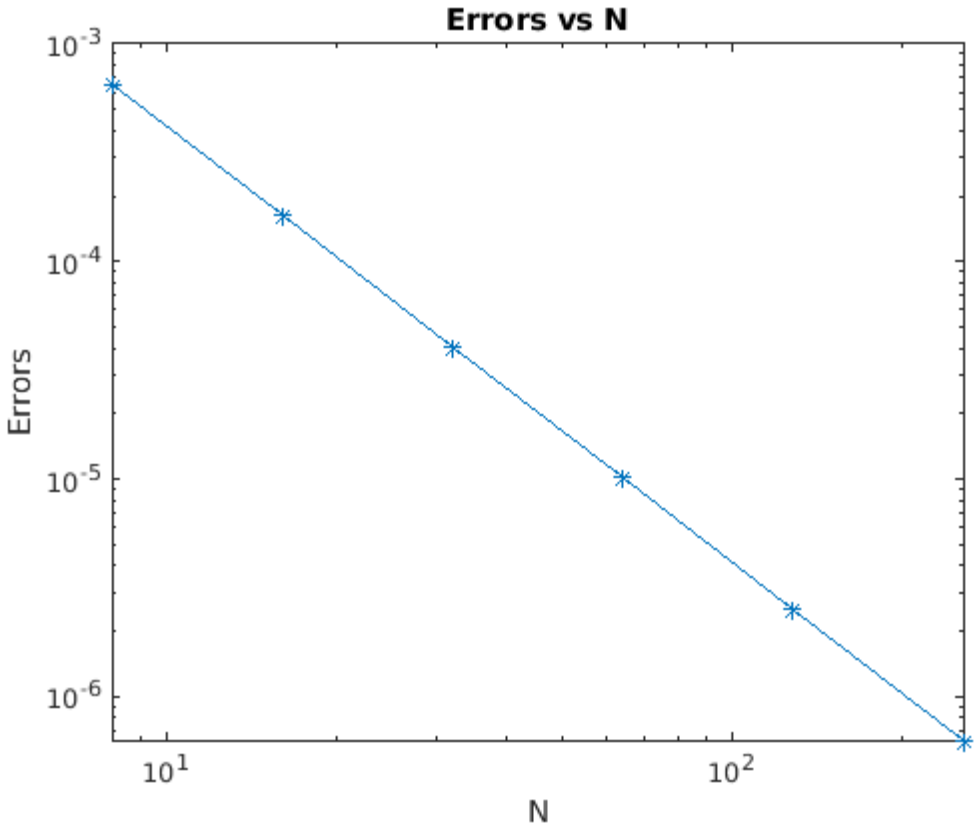
```
% The program uses trapezoidal rule to evaluate the arc length along an
% ellipse. at t=b=1

clear all
close all

a = 0; b = 1;
A = 1; B = 0.5;
k = sqrt(1 - (B/A)^2);
f = @(x) A*(sqrt(1 - k^2*(sin(x)).^2));

%exact solution
Tex =  0.8866251235367069482;

n = [8,16,32,64,128,256];
c = length(n);
Error = [];

for i = 1:c

    T= trapezoidal(a,b,f,n(i));
    error = abs(T-Tex);
    Error = [Error,error];

end

%Table of errors
Table = table(n(:),Error(:),'VariableNames',{'N','Error'})

%loglog plot
loglog(n,Error,'-*');
title('Errors vs N');
xlabel('N'); ylabel('Errors');

%order of convergence
p = polyfit(log(n),log(Error),1); p(1)

fprintf('Hence order of convergence is 2\n');

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

    fe = f(xe);

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

```
Table =

  6×2 table

    N       Error
   ___    __________

     8     0.0006491
    16    0.00016214
    32    4.0525e-05
    64    1.0131e-05
   128    2.5327e-06
   256    6.3316e-07
```

```
ans =

   -2.0003

Hence order of convergence is 2
```



Published with MATLAB® R2020a