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## 2D Gaussian Quadrature

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## Result

• Exact value = 470.327210063638

```
\int_{-2}^{6} \int_{-2}^{6} (6\sin^{2}(2x) + 9\cos^{2}(3y)) dx dy =
6(80 - \sin(8) + \sin(12) - \sin(24) + \sin(36)) \approx 470.327210063638
```

• 1x1 with different sample points

```
num of sample points : 1
750.965946606211
num of sample points : 2
519.892220327162
num of sample points : 3
746.223319721674
num of sample points : 4
427.184977957254
Error :
0.596688270568848
0.105384103953838
0.586604595184326
0.0917281210422516
```



• 2x2 with different sample points

```
num of sample points : 1
681.017087167573
num of sample points : 2
644.258436779895
num of sample points : 3
454.112626683662
num of sample points : 4
358.331626502931
Error :
0.447964459657669
0.369808971881866
0.0344751104712486
0.238122701644897
```



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• 4x4 with different sample points



• 8x8 with different sample points

```
num of sample points : 1
    283.951539835137

num of sample points : 2
    510.852451203524

num of sample points : 3
    466.913524184111

num of sample points : 4
    470.474379184672

Error :
0.396268099546432
0.0861639305949211
0.000725810835137963
0.000312907941406593
```

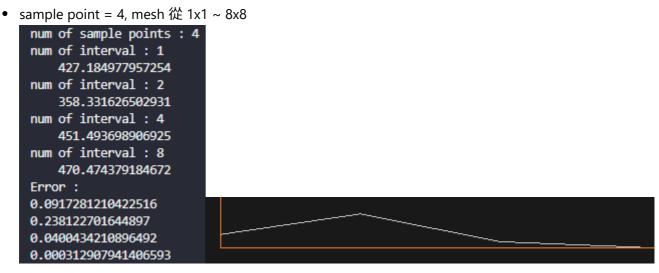
根據上述結果可以看到在domain相同的情況下,增加sample point是可以提高精準度,但是同樣數量的 sample point,將domain分的更細則不一定會更準確,少部分情況反而會比前一次誤差更大。

## 根據以上結論再測試

• sample point = 2, mesh 從 1x1 ~ 8x8

```
num of sample points : 2
num of interval : 1
    519.892220327162
num of interval : 2
    644.258436779895
num of interval : 4
    291.450049999009
num of interval : 8
    510.852451203524
Error :
0.105384103953838
0.369808971881866
0.380324929952621
0.0861639305949211
```

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可以看到細分domain不一定會更準,但是夠多的sample point和足夠細的domain可以求出精準的結果。