

<https://scipy.org/about.html>

Scientific Computing Tools for Python

SciPy refers to several related but distinct entities:

- The *SciPy Stack*, a collection of open source software for scientific computing in Python, and particularly a [specified](#)
- The *community* of people who use and develop this stack.
- Several *conferences* dedicated to scientific computing in Python - SciPy, EuroSciPy and SciPy.in.
- The [SciPy library](#), one component of the SciPy stack, providing many numerical routines.

The SciPy Stack

Core Packages

- [Python](#), a general purpose programming language. It is interpreted and dynamically typed and is very suited for int powerful enough to write large applications in.
- [NumPy](#), the fundamental package for numerical computation. It defines the numerical array and matrix types and
- The [SciPy library](#), a collection of numerical algorithms and domain-specific toolboxes, including signal processing, o
- [Matplotlib](#), a mature and popular plotting package, that provides publication-quality 2D plotting as well as rudimen
- [pandas](#), providing high-performance, easy to use data structures.
- [SymPy](#), for symbolic mathematics and computer algebra.
- [IPython](#), a rich interactive interface, letting you quickly process data and test ideas. The **IPython notebook** works in computation in an easily reproducible form.
- [nose](#), a framework for testing Python code.

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/>

Tutorial

Tutorials with worked examples and background information for most SciPy submodules.

- SciPy Tutorial
 - Introduction
 - Basic functions
 - Special functions (`scipy.special`)
 - Integration (`scipy.integrate`)
 - Optimization (`scipy.optimize`)
 - Interpolation (`scipy.interpolate`)
 - Fourier Transforms (`scipy.fftpack`)
 - Signal Processing (`scipy.signal`)
 - Linear Algebra (`scipy.linalg`)
 - Sparse Eigenvalue Problems with ARPACK
 - Compressed Sparse Graph Routines (`scipy.sparse.csgraph`)
 - Spatial data structures and algorithms (`scipy.spatial`)
 - Statistics (`scipy.stats`)
 - Multidimensional image processing (`scipy.ndimage`)
 - File IO (`scipy.io`)

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/tutorial/integrate.html>

Table Of Contents

- Integration (`scipy.integrate`)
 - General integration (`quad`)
 - General multiple integration (`dblquad` , `tplquad` , `nquad`)
 - Gaussian quadrature
 - Romberg Integration
 - Integrating using Samples
 - Faster integration using low-level callback functions
 - Ordinary differential equations (`odeint`)
 - Solving a system with a banded Jacobian matrix
 - References

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.integrate.quad.html#scipy.integrate.quad>

scipy.integrate.quad

scipy.integrate.quad (*func*, *a*, *b*, *args=()*, *full_output=0*, *epsabs=1.49e-08*, *epsrel=1.49e-08*, *limit=50*, *wvar=None*, *wopts=None*, *maxp1=50*, *limlst=50*)

Compute a definite integral.

```
from scipy.integrate import quad
import numpy as np

def myfunc1(x):
    return 3*np.exp(-2*x)

def myfunc2(x,a,b):
    return a*np.exp(-b*x)

def main():
    ival,error = quad(myfunc1,0,1)
    print(ival,error)

    ival,error = quad(myfunc2,0,1,args=(3,2))
    print(ival,error)

    j=3; k=2
    ival,error = quad(myfunc2,0,1,args=(j,k))
    print(ival,error)

main()
```

$$\int_0^1 3e^{-2x} dx = 1.297$$

```
C:\Users\Delahoussaye\Anaconda3\python.exe
1.296997075145081 1.4399560156975533e-14
1.296997075145081 1.4399560156975533e-14
1.296997075145081 1.4399560156975533e-14
```

Process finished with exit code 0