```
1.

| | (x)| = e^{-x} | (0, \infty) |
| | (0, \infty)| = x + c
| | (0,
```

2. Composite trapezoid method: (used in both computer questions) Code modified from trapezoidal method on mathworks.com

```
function ans = trapezoid(func, a, b, n)
h = (b-a) / n;
ans = 0;

for i = 1:n-1
    p1 = func(a + i * h);
    p2 = func(a + (i+1)*h);
    ans = ans + (h/2)*sum(p1+p2);
end
```

```
Driver file:
%% Question 2
a = -1;
b = 1;
n = 100;
func = @(x) log(x+2);
t = trapezoid(func, a, b, n)
% polynomials:
syms x
poly \equiv legendreP([0 1 2 3], x)
Outputs: (polynomial approximation and legendre polynomials)
t =
    1.2956
poly =
[1, x, (3*x^2)/2 - 1/2, (5*x^3)/2 - (3*x)/2]
 %% Question 3
```

3. Driver file:

```
a = -1;
b = 1;
func = @(x) heaviside(x);
t10 = trapezoid(func, a, b, 10)
t20 = trapezoid(func, a, b, 20)
t30 = trapezoid(func, a, b, 30)
figure(1);
fplot(func);
title('Heaviside function')
figure(2);
fplot(t10);
title('Polynomial for n = 10')
figure(3);
fplot(t20);
title('Polynomial for n = 20')
figure(4);
fplot(t30);
title('Polynomial for n = 30')
```

Outputs:

1

$$t20 =$$

1.0000

$$t30 =$$

1.0000







