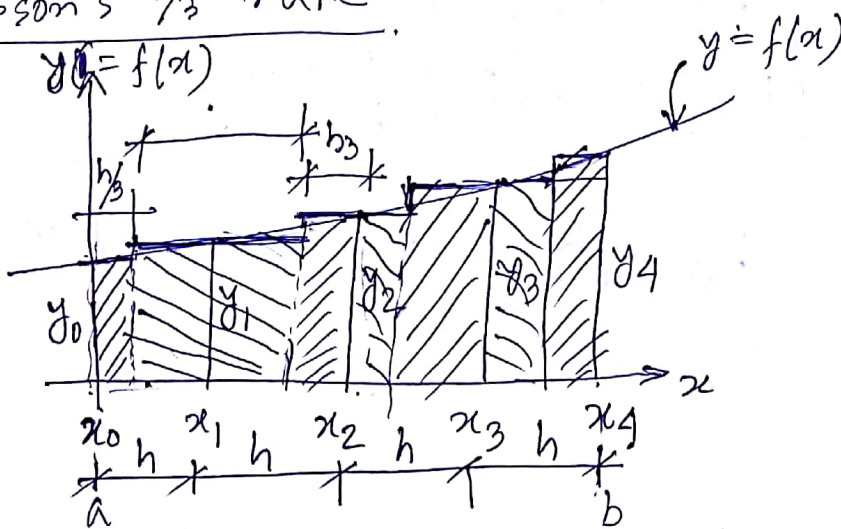


Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$  rule



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{x_0}^{x_2} y dx &= \frac{h}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2) \\ \int_{x_2}^{x_4} y dx &= \frac{h}{3} (y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4) \end{aligned} \right\} \int_{x_0}^{x_4} y dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3) + 2y_2 + y_4]$$

$$\int_{x_{n-2}}^{x_n} y dx = \frac{h}{3} (y_{n-2} + 4y_{n-1} + y_n)$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} y dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + \dots + y_{n-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + \dots + y_{n-2}) + y_n]$$

$$|E_T| = \frac{b-a}{180} h^4 y^{IV}(\bar{x})$$

Prob

(2)

$x$	7.47	7.48	7.49	7.50	7.51	7.52
$y=f(x)$	1.93	1.95	1.98	2.01	2.03	2.06

find out  $\int_{7.47}^{7.52} f(x) dx$  by applying the Trapezoidal rule.

Prob:

Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  by using the Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$  rule.  
Take,  $h = \frac{1}{6}$

$x$	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	1
$y$	$\frac{1}{1+0^2}$	$\frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{6})^2}$	$\frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{3})^2}$	$\frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{2})^2}$	$\frac{1}{1+(\frac{2}{3})^2}$	$\frac{1}{1+(\frac{5}{6})^2}$	$\frac{1}{1+1^2}$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{(1/6)}{3} \left[ y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4) + y_6 \right]$$
$$= 0.7853978$$