## **ASSIGNMENT 5**

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## Q5.1:

The given spheroid equation is:  $\frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 

Let us consider a disc centred on the z-axis connecting the poles of the spheroid. Its radius is thus on the y-axis and height is dx. The volume of the disc will be  $\pi r^2 dx$ , where r is the radius of the disc.

 $\therefore$  Replacing x = 0:

$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

or, 
$$\frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}$$

or, 
$$y^2 = a^2 \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right)$$

: Volume of the spheroid = 
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \pi a^2 \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) dz = \pi \int_{-c}^{c} \left(a^2 - \frac{a^2 z^2}{c^2}\right) dz = \pi \left[a^2 z - \frac{a^2 z^3}{3c^2}\right]_{-c}^{c}$$

$$= \pi \left\{ a^2 c - \frac{a^2 c^3}{3c^2} - \left( -a^2 c + \frac{a^2 c^3}{3c^2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \pi \left( 2a^2 c - \frac{2a^2 c^3}{3c^2} \right)$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{4a^2 c^3}{3c^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi a^2 c.$$

### Q5.2:

### **Monte-Carlo Integration:**

```
SD =
trials = 10
                                        res =
res = zeros(trials,1);
N = 10000;
                                            0.6900
a=0;b=1;
                                                           0.0019
                                            0.6927
for i=1:trials
                                                           0.0018
                                            0.6893
% N random points in the
                                                           0.0014
                                            0.6907
interval[0,1]
                                                           0.0015
                                            0.6890
x i = rand(N,1);
                                                           0.0015
                                            0.6884
integral=0;
                                                           0.0014
                                            0.6903
for k=1:N
                                                           0.0015
                                            0.6920
    integral=integral+f(x i(k));
                                                           0.0014
                                            0.6890
end
                                                           0.0016
                                            0.6930
res(i) = ((b-a)/N) *integral;
end
%Error
SD = zeros(trials,1);
for i=1:trials
    SD(i) = std(res(1:i));
end
res
SD
function func = f(x)
func = 1/(1+\sinh(2*x)*(\log(x)^2));
end
```

#### Simpson's Method:

```
f = @(x) 1/(1+(sinh(2*x))*((log(x))^2));
N = 1000000;
b = 1;
a = 0;
del_x = (b - a)/N;
fsum = f(a+del_x) + f(b);
for i = 2:N-1
    xj = a + i*del_x;
    fsum = fsum + (3 - (-1)^i)*f(xj);
end
result = fsum*(del_x/3)
```