

## 3. Numerical integration

(a)

```
In [1]: using PyPlot
In [2]: f(x)=2*x./(x.^2+1)
Out[2]: f (generic function with 1 method)
In [3]: x=linspace(-100.0,100.0,10000)
        plot(x,f(x),label="f(x)")
         grid("on")
         title("f(x)")
         xlabel("x")
        ylabel("y")
         legend()
                                                 f(x)
              1.00
                                                                              f(x)
              0.75
              0.50
              0.25
              0.00
            -0.25
            -0.50
            -0.75
            -1.00
                    -100
                           -75
                                   -50
                                          -25
                                                   0
                                                         25
                                                                 50
                                                                        75
                                                                               100
```

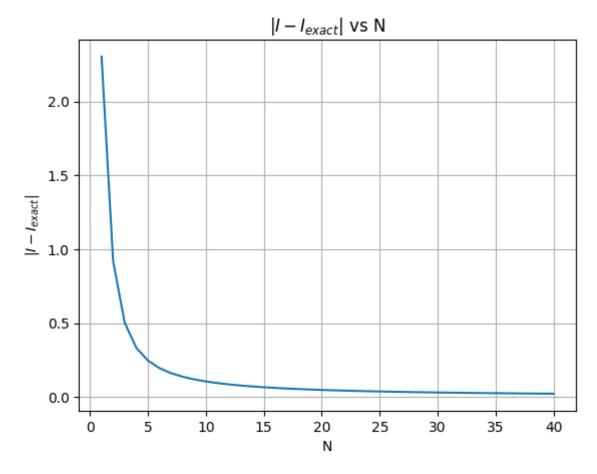
Out[3]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fae54030e90>

Х

```
I=\int_0^3f(x)dx , where f(x)=rac{2x}{x^2+1} I=\int_0^3rac{2x}{x^2+1}dx=(2x)(x^2+1)^{-1} Substitution: u=x^2+1\wedgerac{du}{dx}=2x I=\int_1^{10}u^{-1}rac{du}{dx}=\left[log(u)
ight]_1^{10}=log10-log1=log10
```

## (b)

```
In [4]: a=0
         b=3
Out[4]: 3
In [5]: function mid(N)
             dx=(b-a)/N
             I=0
             #midpoint algo
             for i in 0:(N-1)
                I += f(a + 2 * i / 2 * dx)
             end
             return(I*dx)
         end
Out[5]: mid (generic function with 1 method)
In [6]:
        println("Midpoint results:")
         N=[1,5,10,25,50]
         for i in 1:length(N)
             println("N= ",N[i],"\t I= ", mid(N[i]))
        end
        Midpoint results:
        N=1
                  I = 0.0
        N=5
                  I= 2.055045164354843
        N=10
                 I= 2.1962440125406566
        N = 25
                  I= 2.2639896226127725
        N = 50
                  I= 2.2839368772272812
```



/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/matplotlib/axes/\_axes.py:545: User Warning: No labelled objects found. Use label='...' kwarg on individual p lots.

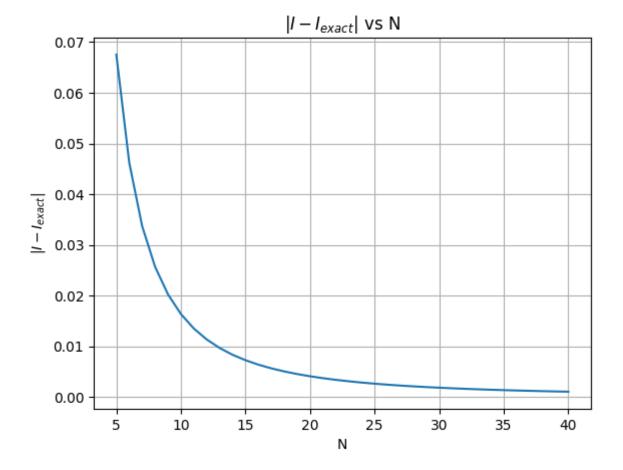
warnings.warn("No labelled objects found. "

(c)

Out[8]: trapezoid (generic function with 1 method)

```
In [9]: println("Trapezoid results:")
    N=[1,5,10,25,50]
    for i in 1:length(N)
        println("N= ",N[i],"\t I= ", trapezoid(N[i]))
    end
```

```
Trapezoid results:
```

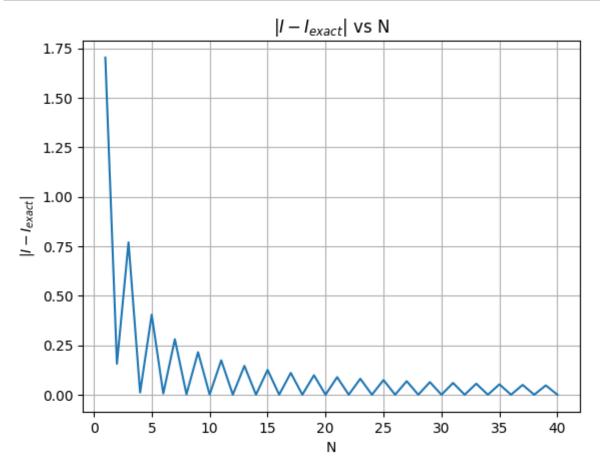


```
In [11]: function simpson(N)
             dx=(b-a)/N
             #start & end value
             I=f(a)+f(b)
             #pair
             for i in 1:2:N-1
                 I+=4*f(a+i*dx)
             end
             #impair
             for i in 2:2:N-2
                 I+=2*f(a+i*dx)
             end
             return(I*dx/3)
         end
Out[11]: simpson (generic function with 1 method)
In [12]:
         println("Simpson results:")
         N=[1,5,10,25,50]
         for i in 1:length(N)
             println("N=",N[i],"\t I=", simpson(N[i]))
         Simpson results:
         N=1
                  I = 0.6
                  I= 1.898570258910864
         N=5
         N=10
                  I= 2.3033102952692612
         N = 25
```

I= 2.228637242525305

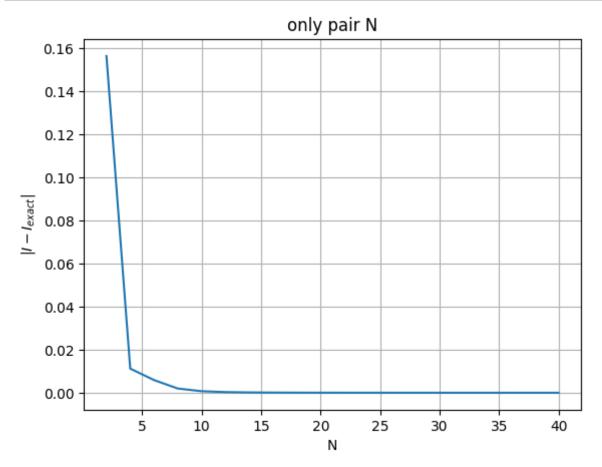
I= 2.302585962098784

N = 50

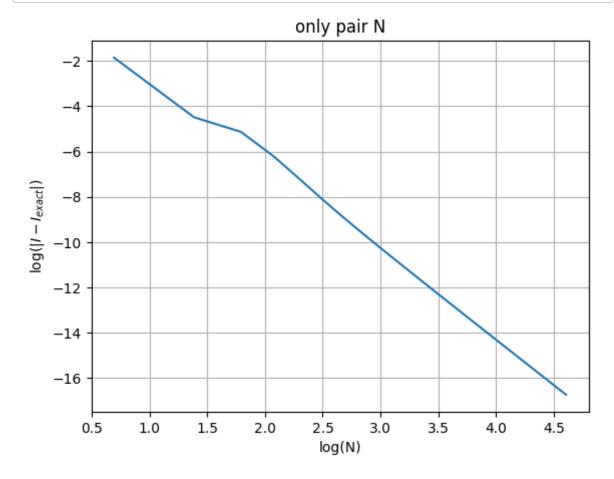


to work properly, we must take into account only even N-values, therefore see the following plot

```
In [16]: #only pairs
    x=[]
    y=[]
    for i in 0:2:40
        push!(x,i)
        push!(y,abs(log(10)-simpson(i)))
    end
    plot(x,y)
    grid("on")
    title("only pair N")
    xlabel("N")
    ylabel(L"$|I-I_{exact}|$")
    legend()
```



it makes more sense, to plot log/log



(2h) h= (2h) h= (2h) g(x)= ax3+bx2 +cx+d | f= f(0), f= f(h), f= f(2h), f= f(3h)  $f_1 = f(0) = ol$ Numeration fz=al3+bl2+ch+d e (5) f3 = 80h3 +4bh2+ 7ch +d 0 (3) 1-8-(2) 0 (4) f4 = 27ali + 9bl2 +3ch +d 1-27.(2) fr= ah3 +bh2+ch+ d f3-8f2 = -46h2 -6ch-7d fu-27 fr= -186h2 -24ch -26d 1.2 - 9.(3) (A A A)

 $\frac{2f_{3}-3f_{3}}{f_{2}-ah^{3}+bh^{2}+ch+d}$   $f_{3}-8f_{2}=-4bh^{2}-6ch-Ad$   $2f_{4}-S4f_{2}-9f_{3}+A2f_{2}=6ch+Md$ (#)

insert d (+) -0 2fq+18f2-9f3=6ch+11f1 C= 2f4+18f= 9f3-11f1 (\*\*) f3-8f2 = -4bh2 - 2f4-18f2+9f3+11fa-7fa  $-8f_3 + 10f_2 - 4f_1 + 2f_4 = -b - b = 4f_4 - 10f_2 + 8f_3 - 2f_4$ b=(f1-5f2+1f3-f4)1 bledd (444) fr= al3+f1-\frac{1}{2}f2+2f3-\frac{1}{2}f4+\frac{1}{3}f4+\frac{3}{4}f2-\frac{3}{2}f3-\frac{1}{4}+fa -fl=+ff2--f3+ff4=al3 

$$\int_{0}^{3h} g(x) = \left[\frac{a_{x}^{4} + b_{x}^{3} + c_{x}^{2}}{4} + \frac{b_{x}^{3}}{3} + \frac{c_{x}^{2}}{2} + d_{x}\right]_{0}^{3h} = \left[\frac{81h^{4}}{4}a_{x} + 9bh^{3} + \frac{9h^{3}}{2}h^{3}d\right]$$
insert  $a_{x}b_{y}c d d$ 

$$= \frac{81}{4} \ln \left( -\frac{1}{6} \int_{1}^{1} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{3}^{1} + \frac{1}{6} \int_{4}^{4} \right) + 9 \ln \left( \int_{1}^{1} - \frac{5}{2} \int_{2}^{1} + 2 \int_{3}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{4}^{4} \right)$$

$$+ 9 \ln \left( \frac{2}{6} \int_{6}^{4} + 18 \int_{2}^{1} - \frac{9}{6} \int_{3}^{1} - \frac{11}{6} \int_{1}^{4} \right) + 5 \ln \int_{1}^{1}$$

$$= L\left(-\frac{81}{24}f_1 + \frac{81}{8}f_2 - \frac{81}{8}f_3 + \frac{81}{24}f_4 + 9lf_1 - \frac{45}{2}f_2 + 18f_3 - \frac{9}{2}f_4\right)$$

$$+ \frac{9}{8}f_4 + \frac{81}{6}f_2 - \frac{27}{4}f_3 - \frac{33}{4}f_1 + 3f_1$$

$$= h \left( \frac{9}{24} f_1 + \frac{27}{24} f_2 + \frac{9}{8} f_5 + \frac{9}{24} f_4 \right) = \frac{3h}{8} \left( f_1 + 3f_2 + 3f_3 + f_4 \right)$$

$$= \frac{3h}{8} \left( f(0) + 3f(h) + 3f(2h) + f(3h) \right)$$

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