## **PERTEMUAN 12**

# TEKNIK NUMERIK UNTUK PENYELESAIAN INTEGRAL (INTEGRASI NUMERIK) (2)

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## **TUJUAN PRAKTIKUM**

Mahasiswa mampu menerapkan teknik-teknik penyelesaian integral menggunakan Program R.

# **TUGAS PRAKTIKUM**

Nomor 1 dikerjakan manual, ditulis di kertas kemudian di*scan* atau difoto kemudian gambarnya dimasukkan kedalam dokumen jawaban LKP.

- 1. Apakah bentuk integrasi berikut singular? Mengapa? Jika ya, ubahlah agar tidak singular lagi!
  - (i)  $\int_{0.5}^{2} \frac{1}{(1-x)} dx$

## Jawab:

(i) 
$$\int \frac{1}{(1-x)} dx$$
  $\Rightarrow$  Morupatan bentuk integrati singulat tareng pada saat  $x=1$  fungsi tidak terdefinish dimana  $x=1$  berada pada selang  $0.5 \le x \le 2$ 

by Mangulah te bentuk non singular

$$\int \frac{1}{(1-x)} dx$$
; Misalkah  $1-x = \sqrt{1-x} = 1$   $dx = 1-x$   $dx = 2-x = (1-2)^2 = 1$   $dx = -1$   $dx = -$ 

(ii) 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{x^3 - x^2 + 2} dx$$

Jawab:

(ii) 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{x^5 - x + 2} dx = \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{x + 3x - 2}{(x + 1)(x^5 - 2x + 2)} bentut integrasis singular, the singular is singular, the singular is singular, the singular is singular. The singular is singular, the singular is singular, the singular is singular. The singular is singular, the singular is singular, the singular is singular. The singular is singular, the singular is singular, the singular is singular. The singular is singular, the singular is singular, the singular is singular. The singular is singular is singular, the singular is singular is singular. The singular is singular is singular is singular. The singular is singular. The singular is singula$$

La mengulat be bantul non singular

$$\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{X(3x-2)}{(x+1)(x^2-2x+2)} dx ; misaltan (x+1) = U^2 \longrightarrow U = Ux+1 \longrightarrow bata) \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{x}{x} = 2\pi$$

$$dx = 2u dy$$

$$dx = 2\pi$$

$$dx = 2$$

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(u^{2}-1)(3(u^{2}-1)-2)}{8^{2}((u^{2}-1)^{2}-2(u^{2}-u)+2)} 2u \, du$$

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{Gu^{q}-16u^{2}+10}{u^{4}-4u^{2}+5} \, du \quad \text{were pattern bentule } 1000-5ingular$$

(iii) 
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \cos(x)/x^{2/3} dx$$

Jawab:

(iii) 
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{2/3}} dx$$
 - merupatan bentut Integras; singular, karena pada soat  $x=0$ , fungs; total terdafinisi Yang mara  $x=0$  berada pada solar selang  $-1 \le x \le 0$ 

Intergration to be that non-strong and the partial value of 
$$\frac{\cos x}{x^{2/3}} dx$$
; unisalkan  $x^{\frac{12}{2}}u^{\frac{1}{2}} - x = u^{3}$  to take  $-\infty = 0$  to  $0 = 0$  to  $0$ 

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(u^3)}{y^2} du$$

Nomor 2 dilakukan dengan menggunakan program R. Tuliskan program R yang digunakan dan tunjukkan hasilnya.

2. Hitunglah

$$\int_{1}^{3} \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} y^{3} - xy \ dy dx$$

Gunakan

a. kaidah Simpson untuk kedua arah,  $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.5$ **Jawab :** 

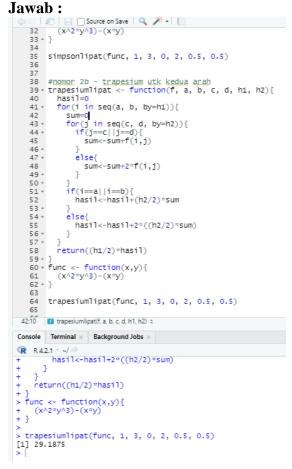
```
KLKP10 (1).K X 💆 lkp11.K X 💆 pertemuan12.K X 💆 Untitled1* X 👰 r-
       3 #nomor 2a - simpson utk kedua arah
4 - simpsonlipat <- function(f, a, b, c, d, h1, h2){
      5    nas1I=0
6    for (i in seq(a, b, by=h1)){
             for (i in seq(a, b, by=h1)){
    sum=0
    for(j in seq(c, d, by=h2)){|
        if(j==c||j==d){|
            sum<-sum+f(i,j)|
        }
        else if(((j-c)/h2)%%2==0){|
            sum<-sum+2*f(i,j)|
        }
}</pre>
      8 +
      9 -
     10
    11 ^
    13
                  else if(((j-c)/h2)%%2==1){
   sum<-sum+4*f(i,j)
}</pre>
    15 +
    16
17 ^
               if(i==a||i==b){
hasil<-hasil+(h2/3)*sum
    18 -
     19 +
    20
21 ^
                else if(((i-a)/h2)962==1){
hasil<-hasil+4*((h2/3)*sum)
    22 +
                 else if(((i-a)/h2)%%2==0){
hasil<-hasil+2*((h2/3)*sum)
     25 +
    26
27 ^
    28 ^ }
29 return((h1/3)*hasil)
    30 * }

31 * func<-function(x,y){

32  (x^2*y^3)-(x*y)

33 * }
    34
35 simpsonlipat(func, 1, 3, 0, 2, 0.5, 0.5)
  8:32 simpsonlipat(f, a, b, c, d, h1, h2) $
Console Terminal × Background Jobs ×
R 4.2.1 · ~/ ≤
            hasil<-hasil+2*((h2/3)*sum)
         }
+ }
+ return((h1/3)*hasil
+ }
> func<-function(x,y){
      return((h1/3)*hasil)
+ (x^2*y^3)-(x*y)
+ }
> simpsonlipat(func, 1, 3, 0, 2, 0.5, 0.5)
[1] 26.66667
```

b. kaidah trapesium untuk kedua arah,  $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.5$ 



c. kaidah trapesium untuk arah x, dan kaidah Simpson untuk arah y,  $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.5$ **Jawab :** 

```
sum=0
for(j in seq(c, d, by=h2)){
   if(j==c||j==d){
      sum<-sum+f(i,j)
}</pre>
                 }
else if(((j-c)/h2)%%2==1){
   sum<-sum+4*f(i,j)
     77
78 ^
                   sum<-sum+4*T(1,j)
}
else if(((j-c)/h2)%%2==0){
  sum<-sum+2*f(i,j)
}</pre>
     82 ^
              if(i==a||i==b){
hasi1<-hasi1+(h2/3)*sum
     85 ^
                hasil<-hasil+2*((h2/3)*sum)
    89 ^ }
90 return((h1/2)*hasil)
 90 return((h1/2)*hasil)
91 * }
92 * f3<-function(x,y) {
93     (x^2*y^3)-(x*y)
94 * }
95
96 trapesiumsimpson(f3, 1, 3, 0, 2, 0.5, 0.5)
6443 (Toplevel):
Console Terminal × Background Jobs ×
R 4.2.1 · ~/
R R421 · // hasil<-hasil-
+ hasil<-hasil-
+ }
+ return((h1/2)*has
+ }
> f3<-function(x,y){
+ (x^2*y^3)-(x*y)
+ }
             hasil<-hasil+2*((h2/3)*sum)
   > trapesiumsimpson(f3, 1, 3, 0, 2, 0.5, 0.5)
[1] 27
```

d. kaidah Simpson untuk arah x, dan kaidah trapesium untuk arah y,  $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.5$  **Jawab :**