

1. Determine the values  $\int_1^2 e^x \sin(4x) dx$  with  $h=0.1$  by

- a. Use the composite trapezoidal rule
- b. Use the composite Simpsons' method
- c. Use the composite midpoint rule

$$a_1 = \frac{2-1}{2N} = \frac{1}{2N}$$

$$0 \leq N = 1 \quad x_{2N} = b = 2$$

$$a_1 \quad I = \int_1^2 e^x \sin(4x) dx, \quad N = \frac{2-1}{0.1} = 10 \quad x_0 = 1$$

$$x_0 = 1, \quad x_1 = 1.1 \quad \dots \quad x_{10} = 2$$

$$f(x) = e^x \sin(4x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h}{2} [f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} f(x_i) + f(x_N)] - \frac{b-a}{12} h^2 f''(\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0.1}{2} [e^1 \sin 4 + 2(e^{1.1} \sin 4.4 + e^{1.2} \sin 4.8 + e^{1.3} \sin 5.2 + e^{1.4} \sin 5.6 + e^{1.5} \sin 6 \\ + e^{1.6} \sin 6.4 + e^{1.7} \sin 6.8 + e^{1.8} \sin 7.2 + e^{1.9} \sin 7.6) + e^2 \sin 8]$$

$$- \frac{2-1}{12} \times 0.1^2 \times (8e^x \cos 4x - 15e^x \sin 4x)(\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.51567 - \frac{1}{12} \times 0.1^2 \times 23e^2 = 0.3941 \quad *$$

$$b_1 \quad I = \frac{h}{3} [f(x_0) + 4 \sum_{\text{odd } i} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{\text{even } i} f(x_i) + f(x_N)] - \frac{b-a}{180} h^4 f''(\xi)$$

$$= \frac{0.1}{3} [e^1 \sin 4 + 4(e^{1.1} \sin 4.4 + e^{1.3} \sin 5.2 + e^{1.5} \sin 6 + e^{1.7} \sin 6.8 + e^{1.9} \sin 7.6) \\ + 2(e^{1.2} \sin 4.8 + e^{1.4} \sin 5.6 + e^{1.6} \sin 6.4 + e^{1.8} \sin 7.2) + e^2 \sin 8] - \frac{1}{12} \times 0.1^4 f''(\xi)$$

$$= 0.5147 - \frac{1}{180} \times 0.1^4 \times 40e^4 = 0.383 \quad *$$

$$|f''(x)| = |-240 \cos(4x) + 16 \sin 4x| \leq | -240 \cos x | + | 16 \sin 4x | = 40e^4$$

$$C_1 \Rightarrow zh[f(x_1) + f(x_3) + \dots + f(x_{2n-1})] + \frac{b-a}{6} h^2 f''(\xi)$$

$$= 2 \times 0.1 [e^{1.1} \sin 4.4 + e^{1.3} \sin 5.2 + e^{1.5} \sin 6 + e^{1.7} \sin 6.8 + e^{1.9} \sin 7.6]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} \times 0.1 \left[ e^{1.2} \right]^2 \times 2 \int e^x dx = 0.366$$

2. Approximate  $\int_1^{1.5} x^2 \ln x dx$  using Gaussian Quadrature with  $n=3$  and  $n=4$ . Then compare the result to the exact value of the integral.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n C_i f\left[\frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2} \gamma_i\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{1.5} f(x) dx = \frac{1.5-1}{2} [C_1 f(1.25 + 0.125 \gamma_1) + C_2 f(1.25 + 0.125 \gamma_2) + C_3 f(1.25 + 0.125 \gamma_3)]$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \ln x$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}, x_2 = 0, x_3 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{5}{9} = C_3, C_2 = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.125 \left[ \underbrace{\frac{5}{9} f(1.25 + 0.125 \times -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}})}_{1.056} + \underbrace{\frac{8}{9} f(1.25 + 0.125 \cdot 0)}_{1.25} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{5}{9} f(1.25 + 0.125 \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) \right] = 0.192$$

$$n=4 \Rightarrow x_1 = -x_4 = -0.861, x_2 = -x_3 = 0.134$$

$$C_1 = C_4 = 0.1348, C_2 = C_3 = 0.1652$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.125 [ 0.34 f \cdot f(1.25 + 0.25 \xrightarrow{1.03475} -0.16) + 0.652 f(1.25 + 0.25 \times 0.34) \\ + 0.652 \cdot f(1.25 + 0.25 \times -0.34) + 0.34 f \cdot f(1.25 + 0.25 \times 0.16) ] \\ = 0.1923$$

3. Approximate  $\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} (2y \sin x + \cos^2 x) dy dx$  using

- a. Simpson's rule for  $n=4$  and  $m=4$
- b. Gaussian Quadrature,  $n=3$  and  $m=3$
- c. Compare these results with the exact value.

Q1

① 对  $y$  積  $\Rightarrow$  对  $x$  積

$$F(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} (2y \sin x + \cos^2 x) dy \\ I = \int_0^{\pi/4} F(x) dx, \quad hy = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{4}$$

$$f(y_i) = 2y_i \sin x + \cos^2 x$$

$$F(x) = \frac{hy}{3} [ f(y_0) + 4f(y_1) + 2f(y_2) + 4f(y_3) + f(y_4) ]$$

$$= \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{12} [ 2\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x ]$$

⋮

用程式  $\Rightarrow 0.6072$

$$y_0 = \sin x \\ y_1 = \sin x + \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{4} \\ y_2 = \sin x + \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{2} \\ y_3 = \sin x + \frac{3(\cos x - \sin x)}{4} \\ y_4 = \cos x$$

$b_1$  0.5118  
(用程式)

$c_1$  0.404

Trapezoid Rule ( $n=4, m=4$ ): 0.6031695455915869

Gaussian Quadrature ( $n=3, m=3$ ): 0.511865539945296

Exact Value: 0.4041197515454243

4.

①  $[0, 1]$  分 4 段

算  $f(x_i)$

$$\int_0^1 x^{-\frac{1}{4}} \sin x \, dx \approx \frac{1}{12} (f(0) + 4f(0.25) + 2f(0.5) + 4f(0.75) + f(1)) \approx 0.551$$

(b)  $t = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$

$$x=1 \rightarrow t=1, x \rightarrow \infty, t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\int_1^\infty x^{-\frac{1}{4}} \sin x \, dx \rightarrow \int_{t=0}^1 t^{-\frac{5}{4}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt$$

$$E = 0.551$$

$$\int_1^1 t^{-\frac{5}{4}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt$$

$$\approx \frac{1-t}{12} [g(t_0) + 4g(t_1) + 2g(t_2) + 4g(t_3) + g(t_4)]$$

$$g(t) = t^{\frac{3}{4}} \sin(\frac{1}{t})$$

$$t_k = \epsilon + k \cdot \frac{1-t}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h}{3} [f(t_0) + 2 \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} f(t_i) + 4 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(t_{2i}) + f(t_{n-1})]$$

$$\approx 0,209$$