

## Exercise 1

Integrate numerically  $f(x) = e^x$  on  $[0:6]$   
using Gauss quadrature. compare with 'trapz', 'quad'  
Matlab's functions

$$\int_0^6 e^x dx = e^x \Big|_0^6 = e^6 - e^0 = e^6 - 1 \approx 402,43$$

exact solution (see WOLFRAM  $\alpha$ )

before Gauss integration, link with intrinsic coordinates

$$x = 3(1 + \xi) \rightarrow dx = 3 d\xi$$

$$\int_0^6 e^x dx = 3 \int_{-1}^{+1} e^{3(1+\xi)} d\xi = 3 \sum_{i=1}^{nG} w_i e^{3(1+\xi_i)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} nG & \\ 1 & 3 \left( (2) e^{3(1+0)} \right) = 120,51 \\ 2 & 3 \left( (1) e^{3(1-0,577)} + (1) e^{3(1+0,577)} \right) = 351,244 \\ 3 & 3 \left( (0,55) \left( e^{3(1-0,774)} + e^{3(1+0,774)} \right) + (0,88) e^{3(1+0)} \right) \approx 398,74 \end{array}$$

trapez

$$1,5 \left( \frac{e^0 + e^{1,5}}{2} + \frac{e^{1,5} + e^3}{2} + \frac{e^3 + e^{4,5}}{2} + \frac{e^{4,5} + e^6}{2} \right)$$

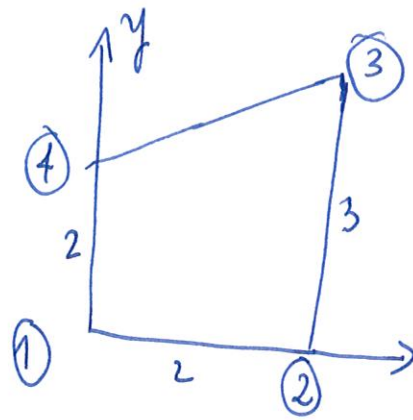
$$\approx 475,198$$

quad

$$\frac{1,5}{3} (e^0 + 4e^{1,5} + 2e^3 + 4e^{4,5} + e^6)$$

$$\approx 411,29$$

## Exercise 2



Evaluate the integral  $I = \iint_A (x^2 + y) dx dy$  over the quadrilateral shown.

Corners:  $x^T = [0 \ 2 \ 2 \ 0]$  ;  $y^T = [0 \ 0 \ 3 \ 2]$

Mapping  $x(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{k=1}^4 N_k(\xi, \eta) x_k$

See end of course3 please

$$= 0 \times (\cdot) + \frac{(1+\xi)(1-\eta)}{4} (2) + \frac{(1+\xi)(1+\eta)}{4} (2) + 0$$

$$= 1 + \xi$$

$$y(\xi, \eta) = 0 + 0 + \frac{(1+\xi)(1+\eta)}{4} (3) + \frac{(1-\xi)(1+\eta)}{4} (2)$$

$$= \frac{(5+\xi)(1+\eta)}{4}$$

The Jacobian matrix is computed as:  $J(\xi, \eta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1+\eta}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{5+\xi}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

thus the area scale factor is

$$|J(\xi, \eta)| = \frac{5+\xi}{4}$$

$$\det = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \left[ (1+\xi)^2 + \frac{(5+\xi)(1+\eta)}{4} \right] \frac{5+\xi}{4} d\xi d\eta$$

... after simplification

$\Rightarrow$  even powers of  $\xi$  &  $\eta$  contribute to the integral

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{45}{16} + \frac{29}{16} \xi^2 \right) d\xi d\eta = \frac{41}{3} \approx 13,667$$