Lab 5: Integration Function

Calculus for Computer Science

This lab, we will investigate how to take sum to estimate area under a curve. In the file Integrate.java, there are two methods, integrate and integrate2 which both take a function f, boundary of integration a and b, and interval which is the number of intervals to evaluate.

In the method *integrate*, the range [a,b] is divided evenly into the number of intervals. For example, calling $integrate(f, 0, 1, 100, MID_POINT)$; results in integrating f from 0 to 1 with 100 intervals.

On the other hand, the method integrate2, while having the same number of intervals, all intervals have distinct sizes. Ratios of intervals are n:n-1:n-2:n-3:..:3:2:1 where n is the number of intervals.

Both integrate and integrate2 can evaluate using the left point, the middle point, and the right point of each strip. The method *integrate* take a parameter point and use switch to determine which point to use for evaluation. Feel free to modify *integrate2* as you see fit.

Your task: determine the number of intervals required for evaluating f(x) correctly to 2 decimal points (|error| < 0.001). Feel free to modify/extend the program to make your life easier.

Hand in the two tables with explanation and the modified java file.

Table 1: Enter number of intervals for evaluate $f(x) = x^2$ correctly to 2 decimal points (|error|<0.001).

	Left point	Middle point	Right point
integrate	500	ď	કબ
Integrate2	533	13	534

Please explain the results of your experiment. Why number of intervals required is less in one methods comparing to the others.

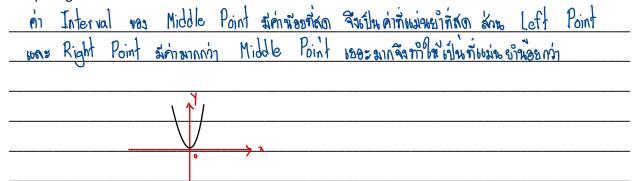


Table 1: Enter number of intervals for evaluate $f(x) = e^{x}$ correctly to 2 decimal points (|error|<0.001).

	Left point	Middle point	Right point
integrate	8,59	9	860
Integrate2	1030	11	2030

Please explain the results of your experiment. Why number of intervals required is less in one methods comparing to the others.

