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Lab Assignment - 3

1. Write a MATLAB code to evaluate the definite integrals, Riemann sums and compares it.

```
clc
clear all
syms x
f=input('enter the function f(x):');
a=input('enter lower limit of x');
b=input('enter the upper limit of x');
n=input('number of intervals');
value=0;
dx=(b-a)/n;
for k=1:n
c=a+k*dx;
d=subs(f,x,c);
value=value+d;
end
value=dx*value
figure(1)
ezplot(f,[a b])
z=int(f,a,b)
figure(2)
rsums(f, a, b)
```

Output:

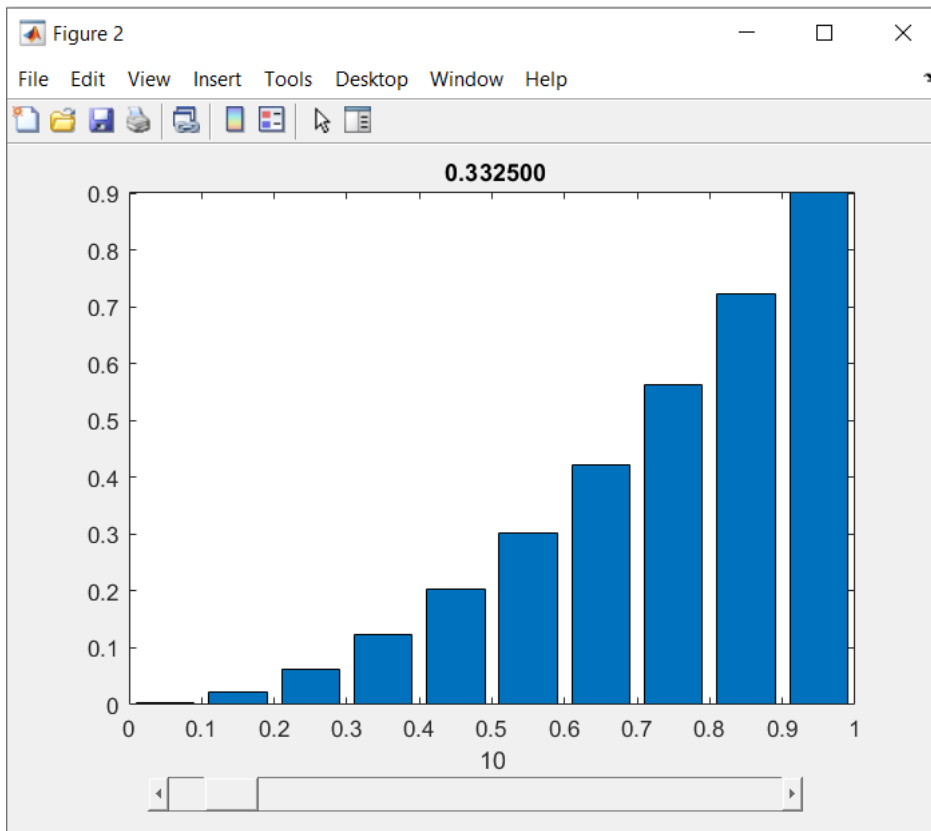
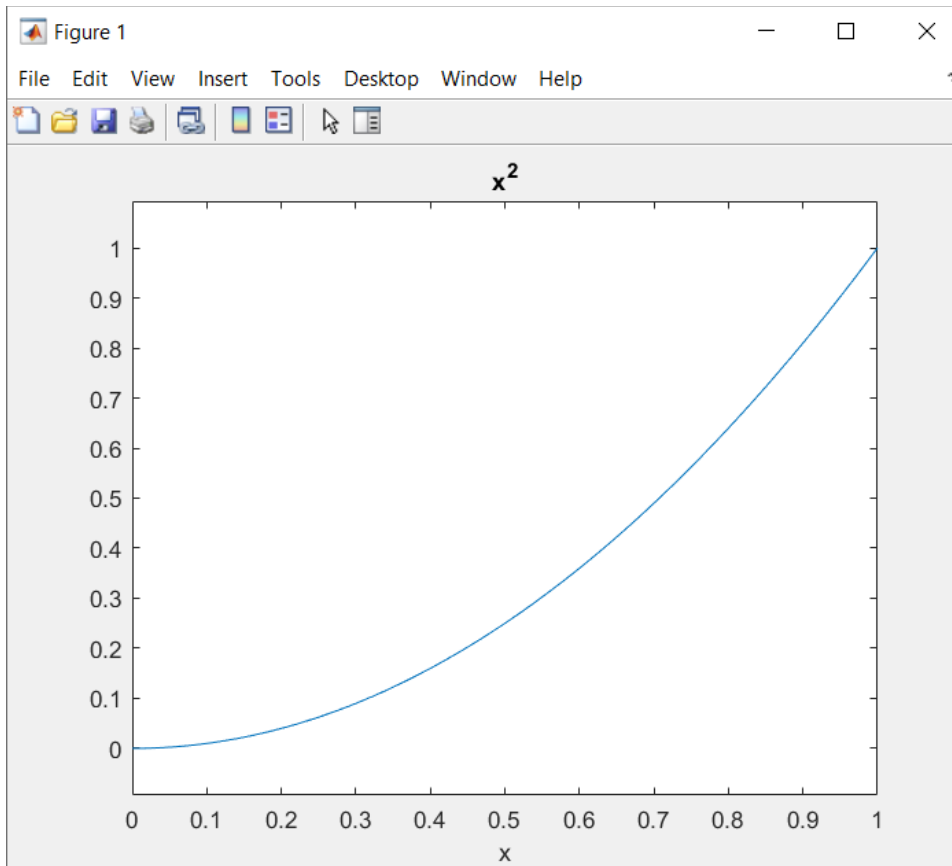
```
enter the function f(x):x^2
enter lower limit of x 0
enter the upper limit of x 1
number of intervals 10
```

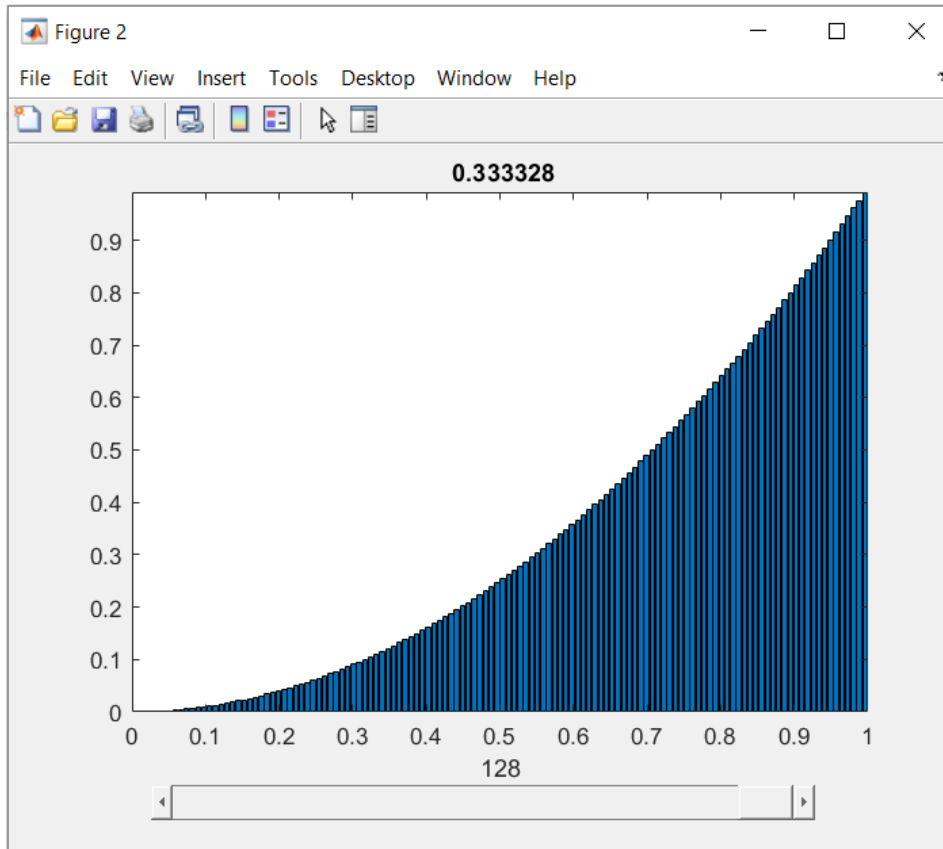
value =

77/200

z =

1/3





MATLAB R2021a - academic use

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```

1 clc
2 clear all
3 syms x
4 f=input('enter the function f(x):');
5 a=input('enter lower limit of x');
6 b=input('enter the upper limit of x');
7 n=input('number of intervals');
8 value=0;
9 dx=(b-a)/n;
10 for k=1:n
11 c=a+k*dx;
12 d=subs(f,x,c);
13 value=value+d;
14 end
15 value=dx*value
16 figure(1)
17 ezplot(f,[a b])
18 z=int(f,a,b)
19 figure(2)
20 rsums(f,a,b)

```

Command Window

```

enter the function f(x):x^2
enter lower limit of x0
enter the upper limit of x1
number of intervals10

value =

77/200

z =

1/3

fx >>

```

Figure 1

Figure 1 displays a line plot of the function $y = x^2$ over the interval $x \in [0, 1]$. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 1 and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 1. The title of the plot is 'x^2'.

Figure 2

Figure 2 displays a bar chart representing the numerical integration of the function $y = x^2$ over the interval $x \in [0, 1]$. The x-axis is labeled '10', indicating the number of sub-intervals used for the approximation. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 0.9. The title of the plot is '0.332500', which is the numerical result of the integration.

2. Write a MATLAB code to find the area of the regions enclosed by curves and visualize it.

```
clc
clear all
syms x y real
y1=input('ENTER THE first(f) curve');
y2=input('ENTER THE second(g) curve');
fg=figure;
ax=axes;
t=solve(y1-y2);
k=double(t)
n=length(k)
m1=min(k)
m2=max(k)
ez1=ezplot(y1,[m1-1,m2+1]);
hold on
TA=0;
ez2=ezplot(y2,[m1-1,m2+1]);
if n>2
for i=1:n-1
A=int(y1-y2,t(i),t(i+1))
TA=TA+abs(A)
x1 = linspace(k(i),k(i+1));
yy1 =subs(y1,x,x1);
yy2 = subs(y2,x,x1);
x1 = [x1,fliplr(x1)];
yy = [yy1,fliplr(yy2)];
fill(x1,yy,'g')
grid on
end
else
A=int(y1-y2,t(1),t(2))
TA=abs(A)
x1 = linspace(k(1),k(2));
yy1 =subs(y1,x,x1);
yy2 = subs(y2,x,x1);
x1 = [x1,fliplr(x1)];
yy = [yy1,fliplr(yy2)];
fill(x1,yy,'g')
End
```

Output:

ENTER THE first(f) curve x^2

ENTER THE second(g) curve x

k =

0

1

n =

2

m1 =

0

m2 =

1

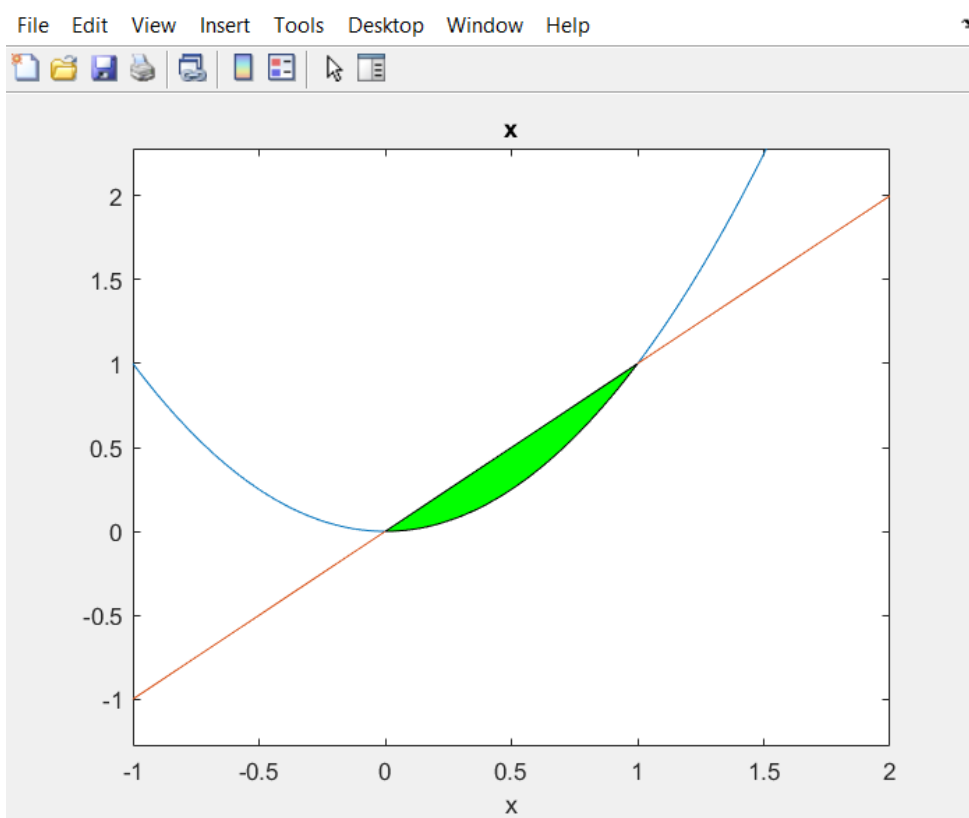
A =

-1/6

TA =

1/6

Figure 1



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```

1 clc
2 clear all
3 syms x y real
4 y1=input('ENTER THE first(f) curve');
5 y2=input('ENTER THE second(g) curve');
6 fg=figure;
7 ax=axes;
8 t=solve(y1-y2);
9 k=double(t);
10 n=length(k);
11 m1=min(k);
12 m2=max(k);
13 ez1=ezplot(y1,[m1-1,m2+1]);
14 hold on;
15 TA=0;
16 ez2=ezplot(y2,[m1-1,m2+1]);
17 if n>2
18     for i=1:n-1
19         A=int(y1-y2,t(i),t(i+1))
20         TA=TA+abs(A)
21         x1 = linspace(k(i),k(i+1));
22         yy1 = subs(y1,x,x1);
23         yy2 = subs(y2,x,x1);
24         x1 = [x1,flipplr(x1)];
25         yy = [yy1,flipplr(yy2)];
26         fill(x1,yy,'g')
27     end
28 else
29     A=int(y1-y2,t(1),t(2))
30     TA=int(y1-y2,t(1),t(2))

```

Command Window

ENTER THE first(f) curve^2
ENTER THE second(g) curve x

k =
0
1
2
n =
m1 =
0
m2 =
1
A =
-1/6
TA =

Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a plot of two curves, y_1 (blue) and y_2 (orange), intersecting at $x=0$. The area between the curves from $x=-1$ to $x=1$ is shaded green. The x-axis ranges from -1 to 2, and the y-axis ranges from -1 to 2.