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CSE-2011 -> Paper II
5)(c) calculate 1 dx (upto 3 decimal places) by dividing
  the range into 8 equal parts by Simpson's find Rule
\Rightarrow here f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}; a = 2; b = 10 \Rightarrow h = \frac{10-2}{8} = 1
           y_i = f(x_i)
                               Y:
                                                          1=2,4,6
                                      1=1,3,5,7
   i=0 to 8 i=0 to 10
                            i=0,50
              Ya=0.333
                              0-333
                                           0.250
            4=0.250
  24=3
                                                           0.200
              J2=0.200
  \chi_{2} = 4
             y= 0.167
                                           0:167
                                                          0.143
              J4=0.143
             Y5=0.125
                                          0.125
              J6=0.111
                                                          00111
   ×6=8
              y=0.100
                                          00100
   x7= 9
              Jx=0.091
                         0.091
  x_8 = 10
                         Σy; =0.424(Yo) Σy; = 0.642(Y1) Σy; = 0.454(Y2)
    Now, by Simpson's Vand rule,
     \int_{1+x}^{x} \frac{dx}{3} = \frac{h}{3} \left[ (y_0 + y_8) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6) \right]
              =\frac{h}{3}[\gamma_0+4\gamma_1+2\gamma_2]
              = \frac{1}{3} \left[ 0.424 + 4 \times 0.642 + 2 \times 0.454 \right]
              =\frac{1}{3}\left[0.424+2.568+0.908\right]
              =\frac{1}{3} \times 3.9 = 4.3
                  1.300 (corrosect upto 3-decimal places)
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7\(a) A solid of revolution is formed by restating about the X-axis, the area between the x-axis, the line 
$$X=0$$
 and  $X=1$  and a curve through the points with the following  $Co$ -ordinates:

\[ \frac{\text{\$V\$}}{\text{\$V\$}} \frac{0.00}{0.25} \frac{0.50}{0.50} \frac{0.75}{0.7989} \frac{1}{0.8415} \]

Find the volume of the solid.

\[ \text{Hore}, h = 0.25, y\_0 = 1, y\_1 = 0.9896, y\_2 = 0.9689 \]

 $y_3 = 0.9089$ ,  $y_4 = 0.8415$ 

If  $V$  is the volume of the solid. Then we know that,  $V = T_1^2$   $y_1^2$   $y_2^2$   $y_3^2$ .

\[ \frac{y\_1^2}{1 = 0.40} \frac{1}{1 = 0.3} \frac{1}{1 = 2} \]

 $x_0 = 0.00$  1.0000 1.0000 - \( \frac{y\_1^2}{1 = 0.9493} \frac{y\_1^2}{1 = 0.9195} \]

 $y_3 = 0.75$  0.8261 - 0.9793 - 0.9195

 $y_4 = 0.75$  0.8261 - 0.8261 - \( \frac{y\_2^2}{1 = 0.9195} \frac{y\_1^2}{1 = 0.9195} \