

01.

Elliptic (Trapzoidal)

$$T = 4\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}K\left(\sin\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)\right),\,$$

where
$$K(z) = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-z^2 \sin^2(x)}}$$







theta=pi/3 -> K=1.68575 -> T = 1.07699 theta=pi/4 -> k=1.63359 -> T = 1.0436638 theta=pi/20-> K=1.5714 -> T = 1.00393 Compare to .63888

02

07

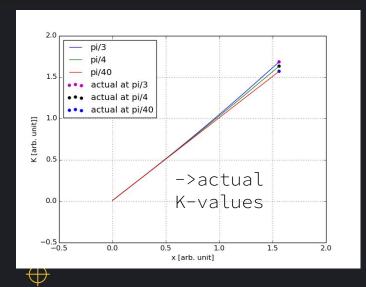
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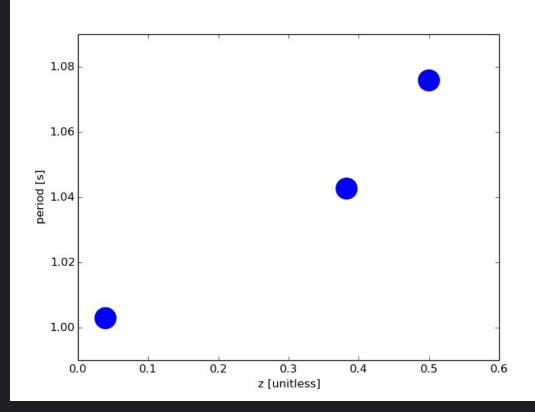
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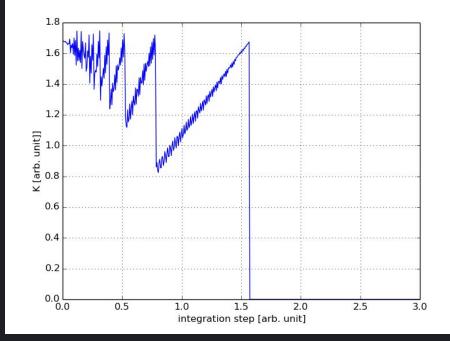
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Compare to .63888
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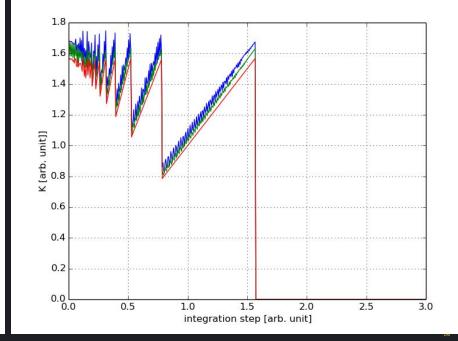
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0.5000000012618391331.07585013093618030.382683442461104361.04266129453882873.9259816851010862E-0021.00291046193105986.9531208250249672E-3100.63855084315729183

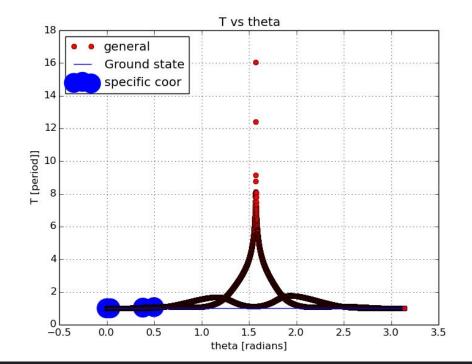


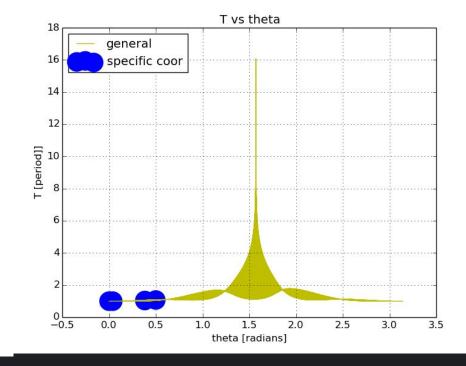












How the period differs through all theta from 0->pi (dx=.01)

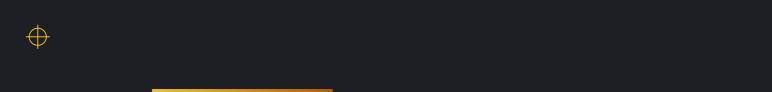


Conclusion

Given a bad initial guess might give noisy data









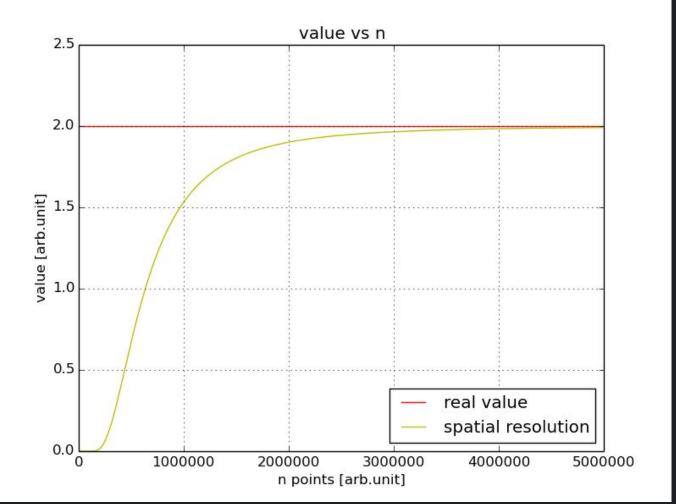




Simpson

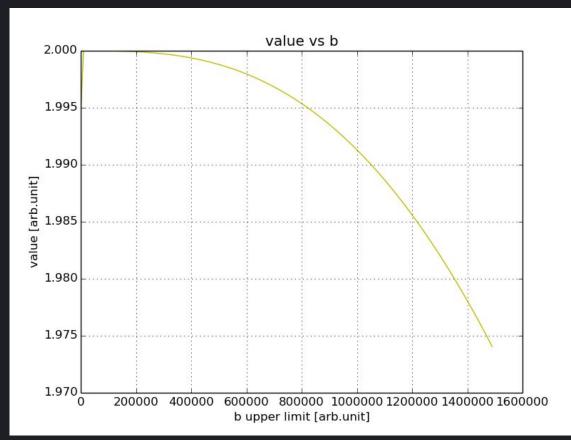
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-x} dx$$

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Simpson method





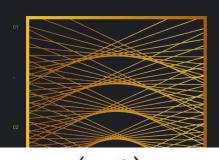
An interesting pattern here











03

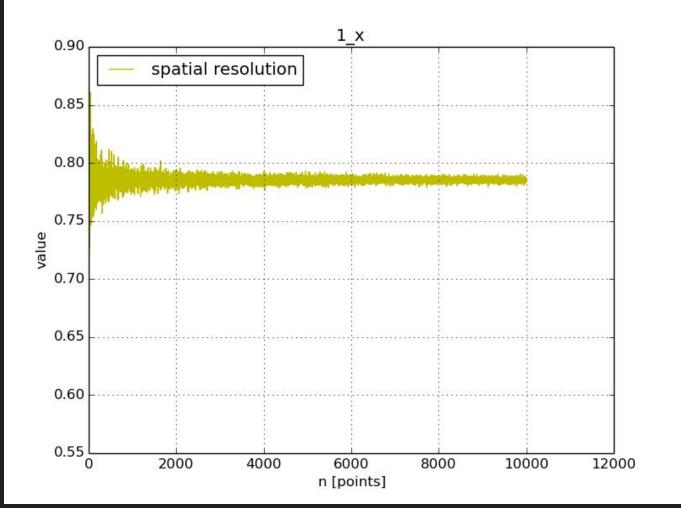
<u>T</u>

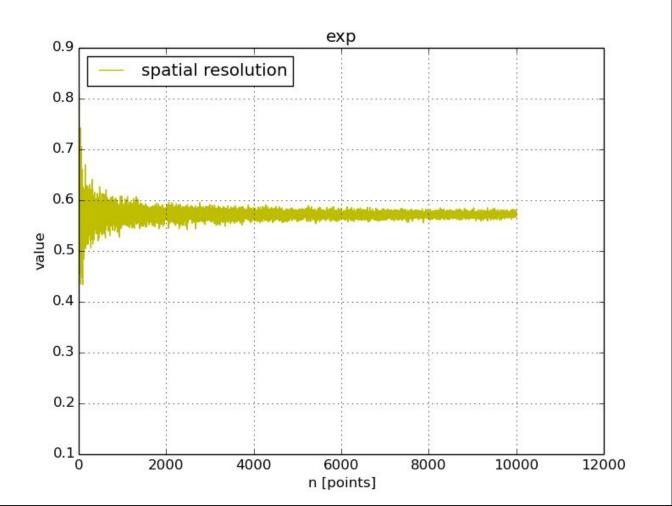
(a)
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{\exp(-x^{2})}{\sqrt{3-x}} dx;$$

(b)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
.

Investigate how your result depends on a number of random points.







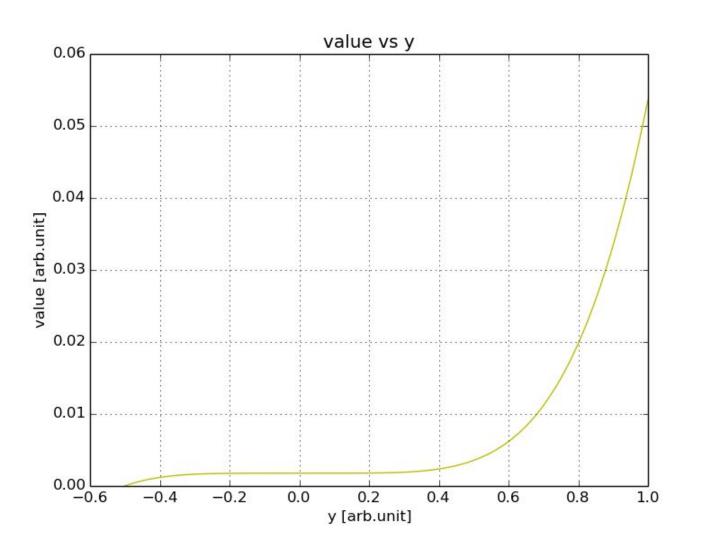


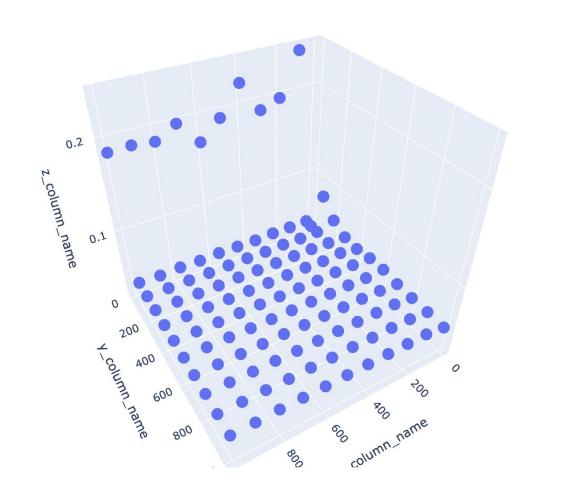


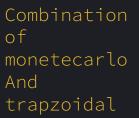


$$\int_{-0.5}^{1} \left(\int_{-1}^{1} \sin^2\left(x^3 y^2\right) dx \right) dy$$

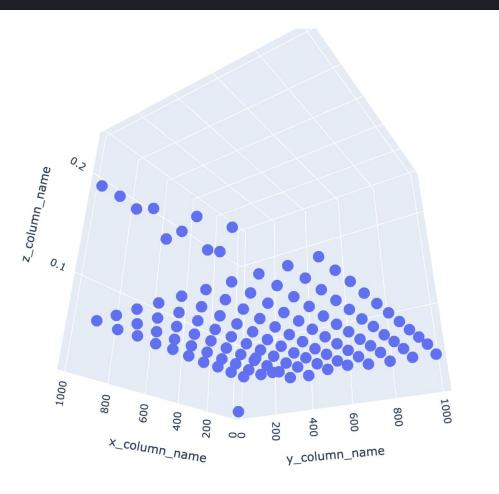
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