

③ est surface area + volume, radius measured @ different heights

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^L r dz$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^L r^2 dz$$

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z	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
r	10	11	11.9	12.4	13	13.5	13.8	14.1	13.6	12.1	8.9	4.7	4.1	3.5

z	28	30	32	34	36
r	3	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.0

Matlab File submitted to calculate composite rectangle

↓

Surface Area = 1961.6 cm<sup>2</sup> X

Volume = 10,929 cm<sup>3</sup> X

b) trapezoidal method

↓

Surface Area = 1892.5 cm<sup>2</sup> ✓

Volume = 10,612 cm<sup>3</sup> ✓

c) Simpson's 3/8

Surface Area = 1892 cm<sup>2</sup> ✓

Volume = 10610 cm<sup>3</sup> ✓

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⑤ Head Severity Index  $HSI = \int_0^t [a(t)]^{2.5} dt$

where  $a(t)$  is normalized accel in  $m/s^2$  (divided by  $9.81$ ) and  $t$  is time(s) during crash

$t(ms)$	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
$a$	0	3	8	20	33	42	40	48	60	12	8

$t(ms)$	55	60
$a$	4	3

matlab File used to calc HSI using

a) composite + trapezoidal

$$HSI = 1.234$$

b) composite samp.  $1/3$

$$HSI = 1.151$$

c) composite samp.  $3/8$

$$HSI = 1.311$$

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⑦ Evaluate  $I = \int_0^{2.4} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$

w/  $\frac{1}{3}$  +  $\frac{2}{3}$  simp.

- Divide whole interval into 6

- exact answer is  $\ln(\frac{169}{25})$ . compare + discuss

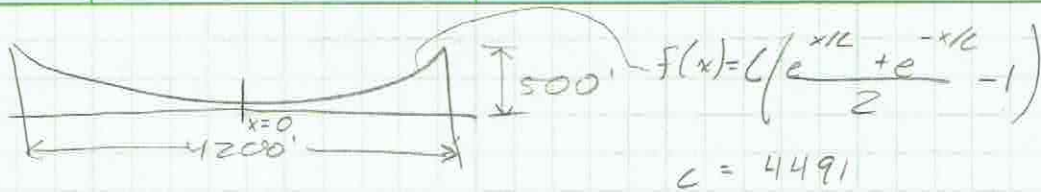
Matlab File used  $\rightarrow$  
 Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$  method estimates  
 $I = 1.9136$  ✓  
 Simpson's  $\frac{2}{3}$  method estimates  
 $I = 1.9155$  ✓

while  $\ln(\frac{169}{25}) = 1.911$

Both methods provide a very close estimate. Relative Errors?  
 Interestingly, the  $\frac{1}{3}$  method provides a closer estimate.

$\frac{13}{15}$

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Using eq.  $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx$ , est length of main cable

$$f'(x) = \frac{C}{2} \left( \frac{e^{x/L}}{L} - \frac{e^{-x/L}}{L} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{x/L} - e^{-x/L}}{2}$$

Matlab file used

a) simpson's 1/3 method

$$L = 4354.742 \text{ Ft}$$

b) simpson's 3/8 method

$$L = 4354.744 \text{ Ft}$$

c) 3pt. Gauss Quad

$$\int_{-2100}^{2100} C \left( \frac{e^{x/L} + e^{-x/L}}{2} - 1 \right) dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 F \left( \frac{(b-a)t + a + b}{2} \right) \left( \frac{b-a}{2} \right) dt$$

$$x = \left( \frac{4200t + 2100 - 2100}{2} \right)$$

$$dx = 2100 dt$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{2100t}{L}} - e^{-\frac{2100t}{L}}}{2}$$

$$L = \int_{-1}^1 2100 \sqrt{1 + \frac{e^{\frac{2100t}{L}} - e^{-\frac{2100t}{L}}}{2}} dt$$

$$\rightarrow C_1 F(t_1) + C_2 F(t_2) + C_3 F(t_3) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow (.55) F(-.774596) + (.88) F(0) + (.55) F(.774596) \rightarrow$$

$\rightarrow$  3pt Gauss quad. estimates

$$L = 4354.7$$



$$(14) \pi = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx$$

approx.  $\pi$  using comp trapezoidal w/ six intervals

Matlab File used

- ↳
- a) Composite Trapezoidal method estimates  $\pi \approx 3.1231$
  - b) Composite Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$  estimates  $\pi \approx 3.1419$

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(16)  $\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$  @  $x=2$

using 4 pt quad

$$\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{(b-a)x + a + b}{2}\right) \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right) dx$$

$$t = \frac{2x + 2}{2} = x + 1$$

$$dt = \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right) dx = dx$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$I = (.34785) f(-.86113) + (.65214) f(-.33998) \\ + (.65214) f(.33998) + (.34785) f(.86113)$$

$$\text{erf}(2) = I \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} = .9955$$

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