$$f(x) = \sin(x^2), \quad -1 \le x \le 1$$

Midpoint Rule:

n = 10:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1-(-1)}{10}$$

$$= 0.2$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx M_n = \Delta x \left[f(\overline{x}_1) + f(\overline{x}_2) + \dots + f(\overline{x}_{10}) \right]$$

$$= 0.2 * 3.084391$$

$$= 0.6168782$$

n = 20:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (-1)}{20}$$

$$= 0.1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx M_n = \Delta x \left[f(\overline{x}_1) + f(\overline{x}_2) + \dots + f(\overline{x}_{20}) \right]$$

$$= 0.1 * 6.196326$$

$$= 0.6196326$$

n = 40:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1-(-1)}{40}$$

$$= 0.05$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx M_n = \Delta x \left[f(\overline{x}_1) + f(\overline{x}_2) + \dots + f(\overline{x}_{40}) \right]$$

$$= 0.05 * 12.406225$$

$$= 0.62031125$$

Trapezoidal Rule:

n = 10:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1-(-1)}{10}$$

$$= 0.2$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx T_{10} = \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left[f(x_0) + 2f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + \dots + 2f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_{10}) \right]$$
$$= \frac{0.2}{2} * 17.670891$$
$$= 1.7670891$$

n = 20:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (-1)}{20}$$

$$= 0.1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx T_{20} = \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left[f(x_0) + 2f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + \dots + 2f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_{20}) \right]$$
$$= \frac{0.1}{2} * 33.658839$$
$$= 1.68294195$$

n = 40:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1-(-1)}{40}$$

$$= 0.05$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx T_{40} = \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left[f(x_0) + 2f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + \dots + 2f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_{40}) \right]$$

$$= 0.025 * 67.317679$$

$$= 1.682941975$$

Simpson's Rule:

n = 10:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1-(-1)}{10}$$

$$= 0.2$$

$$\begin{split} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \, dx &\approx S_{10} = \frac{\Delta x}{3} \left[f(x_0) + 4 f(x_1) + 2 f(x_2) + \ldots + 2 f(x_8) + 4 f(x_9) + f(x_{10}) \right] \\ &= \frac{0.2}{3} * 15.696044 \\ &= 1.04640293 \end{split}$$

n = 20:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (-1)}{20}$$

$$= 0.1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx S_{10} = \frac{\Delta x}{3} \left[f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + \dots + 2f(x_8) + 4f(x_9) + f(x_{20}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{0.1}{3} * 28.150280$$

$$= 0.93834267$$

n = 40:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1-(-1)}{40}$$

$$= 0.05$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \approx S_{10} = \frac{\Delta x}{3} \left[f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + \dots + 2f(x_8) + 4f(x_9) + f(x_{40}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{0.05}{3} * 52.990672$$

$$= 0.883177867$$

Error Bounds:

$$\begin{split} |f^{"}(x)| &= |(f^{'}(x))^{'}| \\ &= |(2x\cos(x^{2}))^{'}| \\ &= |-4x^{2}\sin(x^{2}) + 2\cos(x^{2})| \\ &= 4x^{2}|\sin(x^{2})| + 2|\cos(x^{2})| \end{split}$$

Because $-1 \le x \le 1$, then:

$$|f''(x)| \le 4(1)^2(1) + 2(1)$$

 ≤ 6

We have K=6, then for Midpoint Rule:

$$|E_M| \le \frac{K(b-a)^3}{24n^2}$$

 $\le \frac{6(2)^3}{24n^2}$
 $\le \frac{2}{n^2}$

n = 10:

 $|E_M| \le 0.02$

n = 20:

 $|E_M| \le 0.005$

n = 40:

 $|E_M| \le 0.000625$

For Trapezoidal Rule:

$$|E_T| \le \frac{K(b-a)^3}{12n^2}$$

$$\le \frac{6(2)^3}{12n^2}$$

$$\le \frac{4}{n^2}$$

n = 10:

 $|E_T| \le 0.04$

n = 20:

 $|E_T| \le 0.01$

n = 40:

 $|E_T| \le 0.0025$

For Simpson's Rule:

$$|f^{(4)}(x)| = |-12sin(x^2) - 48x^2cos(x^2) + 16x^4sin(x^2)|$$

= 12 sin(x^2) + 48x^2|cos(x^2)| + 16x^4|sin(x^2)|

Because $-1 \le x \le 1$, then:

$$|f^{(4)}(x)| \le 12(1) + 48(1) + 16(1)$$

 ≤ 76

We have K = 76, then

$$|E_S| \le \frac{K(b-a)^5}{180 n^4}$$

$$|E_S| \le \frac{76(1-(-1))^5}{180 n^4}$$

$$\le \frac{2432}{180 n^4}$$

n = 10:

$$|E_T| \le 0.001351111$$

n = 20:

 $|E_T| \le 0.000084444$

n = 40:

 $|E_T| \le 0.000005277$