

Due Date: 9<sup>th</sup> January 2017NAME: Toby Thomas DATE: 27/12/2016**Question 1 (6 marks)**

Please submit a table with the values obtained integrating the functions 2, 3, 4, and 5 from Tutorial 9 between 2 and 5. Perform the integration using the 1D rectangle, trapezium and Simpson's rules with 15 intervals.

Function	Rectangle	Trapezium	Simpson's
2	292.51	270.44	—
3	-1.91	-1.77	—
4	1.17	1.10	—
5	16.69	15.66	—

**Question 2: (6 marks)**

Please submit the following table with the values obtained integrating function 3 from Tutorial 9 between 0 and 1 using the 1D Trapezium rule. Calculate the error between the analytic and the numerical solution. Discuss the relationship between the number of intervals and the error.

$$\text{Real} = 1.54954$$

Intervals	Trapezium rule	Error
4	1.53034	0.0192
8	1.54476	0.0048
16	1.54835	0.0012
32	1.54925	$2.9 \times 10^{-4}$
64	1.54947	$7 \times 10^{-5}$

**Question 3: (6 marks)**

Please submit a table with the values of the mean signal intensity in the RA, RV, LA, and LV regions from Tutorial 10. Use 10 intervals in the x and y direction for the trapezium and rectangle rules and 3x3 gauss points for the Gauss method.

RV = [251 351 151 201 ]

RA = [201 251 201 251 ]

LA = [301 351 301 351 ]

LV = [381 411 220 251 ]

Region	Rectangle	Trapezium	Gaussian
RA	76.07	76.24	76.59
RV	72.66	72.70	73.05
LA	101.91	102.03	102.42
LV	98.35	98.76	99.38

**Question 4: (10 marks)**

Please modify the MATLAB files Integrate\_image.m and Gauss\_2D\_tut.m from Tutorial 10 to integrate an analytic function  $f(x,y) = x^4 e^{y^2}$ , instead on an image, using the Gaussian quadrature. You can use the same structure we have seen in Tutorial 9 to integrate 1D functions. Then hand in the code and fill in the table below for the following integral:

$$\int_0^2 \int_{-1}^0 x^4 e^{y^2} dx dy$$

Number of Gauss Points in each direction	Gaussian Integration
1	0.3398
3	2.5731
5	3.1910

**Question 5: (2 marks)**

Please describe in less than 100 words which of the Newton-Cotes methods you would use to integrate function  $f(x)=\cos(x)+\sin(2x)$  over  $[0,2\pi]$  and why.

Use Simpson's method

$f(x) = \cos(x) + \sin(2x)$  is a non linear function  
So we should fit a quadratic to get the most accurate  
Solution

