



Nation University of Sciences and Technology
(NUST), Balochistan Campus (NBC)

Assignment # 3

Department:
Computer Science

Course Title:
Fundamentals of
Computer
programming.

Course Code:
CS-110

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ASSIGNMENT TOPICS:

➤ Integration.

1st Semester,

Session 2021-2025

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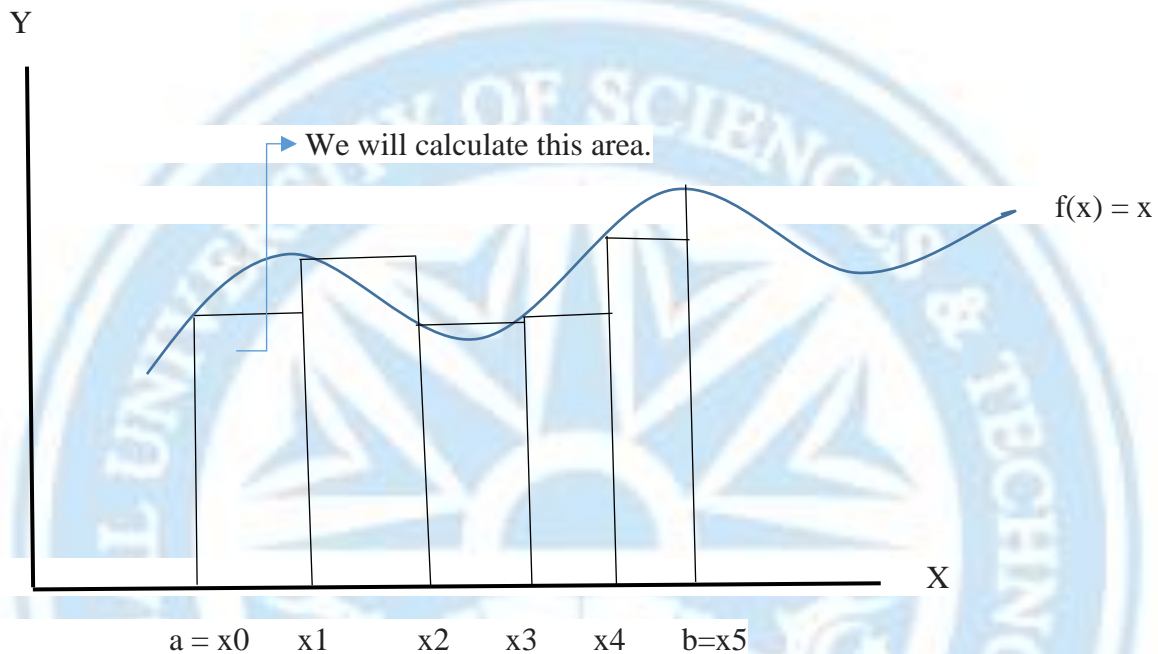
Student sign

Instructor sign

Calculation of Integral: Such as this one given below.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

The numerical calculation of integral:

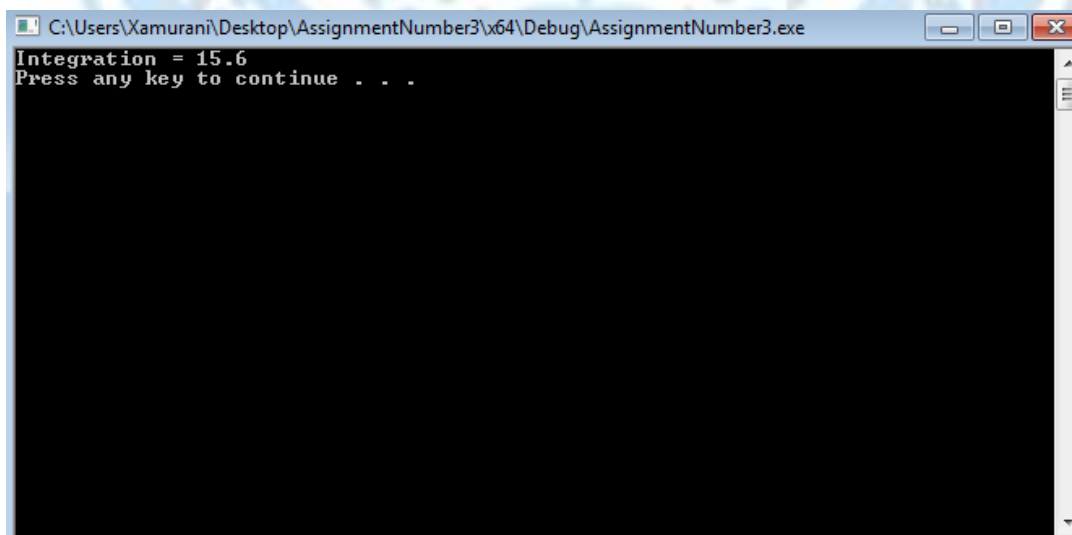


- Now we need to calculate the integral b/w two bound, 'a' and 'b'. To do that we numerically divided it into small intervals. As shown in figure above.
- If the regions are in equal spaces, for example the difference b/w x_0 and x_1 is same as x_1 and x_2 , then that could be the best case for us and simplify our computation.
- The difference b/w x_0 and x_1 , x_1 and x_2 , x_2 and x_3 and so on, we call it 'dx'. Like differential of x.
- The area of first rectangle would be 'the value of function at a' times 'dx'.
- The area of Second rectangle would be 'the value of function at x_1 ' times 'dx'. And so on. Then we sum all of these and get the actual approximation.

The programic calculation of integral:

```
1  #include<iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  double fun(double x)      // it is a funtion of one variable.
5  {
6      return x;
7  }
8  // The above function means "f(x) = x".
9
10 double sumIntegral(double lowBound, int n, double dx) // User-defined function for integration.
11 {
12     double cumSum = 0;
13     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
14         double xi = lowBound + i * dx;          // This will give us in ever loop the number x0, x1, x2 and so on.
15         double funValue = fun(xi);
16         double rectangleArea = funValue * dx;
17         cumSum += rectangleArea;
18     }
19     return cumSum;
20 }
21
22 int main() {
23     double lowBound = 4;      // Can also take this from User.
24     double upperBound = 7;    // Can also take this from User.
25     int n = 5;                // Interval
26     double dx = (double)(upperBound-lowBound)/n; // Taking the derivative.
27     double result = sumIntegral(lowBound, n, dx);
28     cout << "Integration = " << result << endl;
29     system("pause");
30     return 0;
31 }
```

The Result:



The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "C:\Users\Xamurani\Desktop\AssignmentNumber3\x64\Debug\AssignmentNumber3.exe". The output of the program is displayed as follows:

```
Integration = 15.6
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The End.