

**Problem Set: Numerical Integration using Trapezoidal, Simpson's, and Quadrature Formulas****Exercise No. 1:**

- Calculate the approximate value of the integral  $I = \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \operatorname{erf}(1) \approx 0.7468$  using:
  - The Trapezoidal method with 1, 4, and 8 intervals.
  - Simpson's method with 2, 6, and 8 intervals.
- Calculate the error committed by each method and discuss.

**Exercise No. 2:**

Consider the numerical calculation of the integral  $I = \int_0^3 \frac{x dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{\ln(10)}{2} \approx 1.1513$ .

- Find the step size  $h$  such that the error does not exceed  $10^{-4}$  for both the Trapezoidal and Simpson's methods.
- Calculate the integral using these two methods with the found step size.
- Calculate the exact value of the integral and make the comparison.

**Exercise No. 3:**

We want to calculate  $\int_1^3 (xe^x - 1) dx = 2(e^3 - 1) \approx 38.1710$  using a quadrature formula of the form:  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx = A_0 f(1) + A_1 f(2) + A_2 f(3)$ .

- Write the system of equations that gives the coefficients  $A_i$ .
- Solve the system and calculate the integral.
- Evaluate the error in this calculation.
- Calculate the exact value of the integral and make the comparison.

**Exercise No. 4 (Homework):**

a) Use Simpson's method to calculate the integral  $I = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(2) \approx 0.6932$  with 2, 4, 6, and 8 intervals.

- Calculate the error committed in this calculation.
- Find the integral using the form  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x} = A_0 f(1) + A_1 f\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + A_1 f\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) + A_2 f(2)$ .
- Calculate the exact value of the integral and make the comparison.

b) Consider the numerical calculation of the integral  $I = \int_{-3}^3 \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = 2 \tan^{-1}(3) = 2.4981$  using Simpson's method.

- Find the step size  $h$  such that the error does not exceed 0.0001.
- Calculate the integral using  $h=1$ .
- Calculate the exact value of the integral and make the comparison.