

ইন্টিগ্রেশন (double integration) করার কৌশলকে mechanical cubature বলা হয়। এখানে আমরা শুধু mechanical quadrature নিয়েই আলোচনা করব।

শিক্ষার্থীদের স্বরণ রাখা দরকার যে, নিউমেরিক্যাল ইন্টিগ্রেশন পদ্ধতিতে কোন নির্দিষ্ট ইন্টিগ্রালের প্রাপ্ত মান আসন্ন (approximale) হয়ে থাকে।

পূর্বেই বলা হয়েছে যে, কোন ফাংশন $f(x)$ কে $[a; b]$ ব্যবধিতে ইন্টিগ্রেশন করতে অর্থাৎ

$\int_a^b f(x)$ নির্ণয় করতে প্রথমে $f(x)$ কে একটি interpolating polynomial-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়। তাই ভিন্ন ভিন্ন interpolating polynomial formula ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে বিভিন্ন integration formula পাওয়া যায়। এখন আমরা Newton's forward difference interpolation formula ব্যবহার করে নিউমেরিক্যাল ইন্টিগ্রেশন করার জন্য একটি সাধারণ সূত্র বিবৃত করব।

4.7 Derive a general quadrature formula for equidistant ordinates [সমদূরবর্তী কোটির জন্য একটি সাধারণ বর্গীকরণ সূত্র প্রতিষ্ঠা কর।]

Or, Derive general integration formula to compute $\int_a^b f(x)dx$

[$\int_a^b f(x)dx$ নির্ণয় করার জন্য সাধারণ যোগজীকরণ সূত্র বের কর।] [NUH '01]

Solution : Let us consider an integral,

$I = \int_a^b f(x)dx$ where $f(x)$ be given for certain equidistant values of

x , say $x_0 = a$, $x_1 = a + h$, $x_2 = a + 2h$, ..., $x_n = a + nh = b$. and the entries corresponding to the arguments are $y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ respectively [i.e. the interval $[a, b]$ be divided into n equal subintervals such that $a = x_0 < x_1 = a + h < x_2 = a + 2h < \dots < x_n = a + nh = b$.]

Hence the integral becomes

$$I = \int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x)dx \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

We have, Newton's forward interpolation formula is

$$f(x) = y_0 + u\Delta y_0 + \frac{u(u-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{u(u-1)(u-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 y_0 + \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{where } u = \frac{x - x_0}{h} \Rightarrow x = x_0 + uh.$$

$$\therefore dx = hdu.$$

Limits :

x	x_0	x_n
u	0	n

So from (1) we get,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^n \left[y_0 + u\Delta y_0 + \frac{u(u-1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{u(u-1)(u-2)}{3!} \Delta^3 y_0 + \dots \right] hdu \\ &= h \int_0^n \left[y_0 + u\Delta y_0 + \frac{u^2 - u}{2!} \Delta^2 y_0 + \frac{u^3 - 3u^2 + 2u}{3!} \Delta^3 y_0 + \dots \right] du \\ &= h \left[ny_0 + \frac{n^2}{2} \Delta y_0 + \left(\frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n^2}{2} \right) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} + \left(\frac{n^4}{4} - n^3 + n^2 \right) \frac{\Delta^3 y_0}{3!} + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. \dots \dots \dots \text{upto } (n+1) \text{ terms.} \right] \end{aligned}$$

This formula is known as genral quadrature formula for equidistant ordinates.

[This is the integration formula to compute $\int_b^a f(x)dx$]

4.8 Deduce the Trapezoidal rule for the numerical integration.

[সাংখ্যিক যোগজীকরণের জন্য ট্রাপিজিয়ডন সূত্র প্রতিষ্ঠা কর।] ২৫০৭

Solution : We have the general quadrature formula is

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x)dx = h \left[ny_0 + \frac{n^2}{2} \Delta y_0 + \left(\frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n^2}{2} \right) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} + \left(\frac{n^4}{4} - n^3 + n^2 \right) \frac{\Delta^3 y_0}{3!} + \dots \dots \dots \text{upto } (n+1) \text{ terms.} \right]$$

Putting $n = 1$ and neglecting the second and higher order differences, we get ,

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x)dx = h \left[y_0 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta y_0 \right] = h \left[y_0 + \frac{1}{2} (y_1 - y_0) \right] = \frac{h}{2} (y_0 + y_1)$$

For the next interval $[x_1, x_2]$, we get, $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x)dx = \frac{h}{2} (y_1 + y_2)$

* When $n = 1$, we get only two values y_0 and y_1 corresponding to x_0 and x_1 . For this we can find the differences upto first order only.

Similarly, $\int_{x_2}^{x_3} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} (y_2 + y_3)$

$\int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_n} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} (y_{n-1} + y_n)$

Adding these n-integrals; we obtain

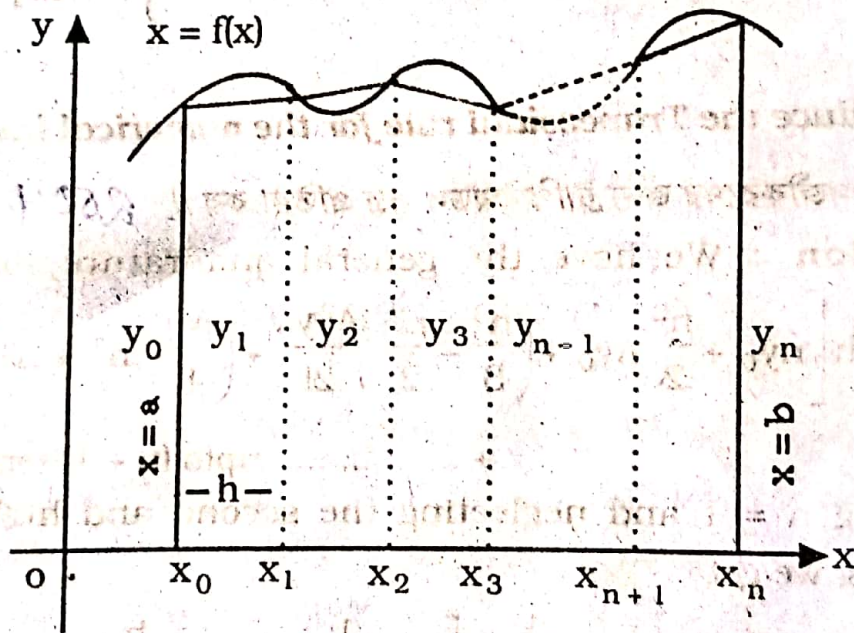
$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} [y_0 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1}) + y_n]$$

which is known as the trapezoidal rule for the numerical integration.

Note : ট্রাপিজিয়াম থেকে ট্রাপিজিয়ডল শব্দটি এসেছে।

$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ দ্বারা প্রকাশিত আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রকে n সংখ্যক ক্ষুদ্র ফালিতে বিভক্ত করলে

প্রত্যেকটি ফালি একটি ট্রাপিজিয়াম আকার ধারণ করে।



অন্য কথায় যদি $y = f(x)$ রেখার উপরস্থ $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ বিন্দুগুলোকে পর্যায়ক্রমিকভাবে ক্ষুদ্র সরলরেখা দ্বারা সংযুক্ত করা হয়, যেখানে $x_1 = x_0 + h, x_2 = x_1 + h$ ইত্যাদি, তবে প্রাপ্ত ট্রাপিজিয়ামগুলোর ক্ষেত্রফলের সমষ্টিই হবে I এর মান।

যেমন : $I_1 = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x) dx = h \cdot \frac{y_0 + y_1}{2}$ দ্বারা ১ম ট্রাপিজিয়াম ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল সূচিত

করে, অনুরূপে অন্যান্য ক্ষুদ্র ট্রাপিজিয়ামগুলোর ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় করে উহাদের সমষ্টি নির্ণয় করা হয়েছে।



Derive Simpson's one-third rule for the numerical

integration. [সাংখ্যিক যোগজীকরণের ক্ষেত্রে সিম্পসনের $\frac{1}{3}$ সূত্র প্রতিষ্ঠা কর।]

Solution : We have the general quadrature formula is

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx = h \left[ny_0 + \frac{n^2}{2} \Delta y_0 + \left(\frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n^2}{2} \right) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} + \left(\frac{n^4}{4} - n^3 + n^2 \right) \frac{\Delta^3 y_0}{3!} + \dots \text{upto } (n-1) \text{ terms.} \right]$$

Putting $n = 2$ and neglecting the third and higher order differences, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x) dx &= h \left[2y_0 + \frac{2^2}{2} \Delta y_0 + \left(\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{2^2}{2} \right) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} \right] \\ &= h \left[2y_0 + 2(y_1 - y_0) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (y_2 - 2y_1 + y_0) \right] \\ &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2] \end{aligned}$$

For the next interval $[x_2, x_4]$, we get

$$\int_{x_2}^{x_4} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4]$$

$$\text{Similary, } \int_{x_4}^{x_6} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_4 + 4y_5 + y_6]$$

$$\int_{x_{n-2}}^{x_n} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_{n-2} + 4y_{n-1} + y_n]$$

Adding all these integrals, we obtain

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{n-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_{n-2}) + y_n]$$

* In this case, the interval of integration is x_0 to x_2 . So there are only three functional values y_0, y_1, y_2 in this interval. For this we may get the differences upto second order only.

which is known as the Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule (or simply Simpson's rule) for the numerical integration.

Note : প্রকৃতপক্ষে এই সূত্রটি ট্রাপিজিয়াম সূত্রের অনুরূপ। এক্ষেত্রে প্রতি বারে দুইটি ট্রাপিজিয়াম ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল নির্ণয় করা হয়। যেমন :

$$I_1 = \int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2]$$

দ্বারা প্রথম দুইটি ট্রাপিজিয়াম ক্ষেত্রের ক্ষেত্রফল সূচিত করে।

সুতরাং স্পষ্টতঃ যে $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ দ্বারা সূচিত আবদ্ধ ক্ষেত্রকে জোড় সংখ্যক সমদূরত্বের উপ-ব্যবধিতে বিভক্ত করা প্রয়োজন অর্থাৎ এক্ষেত্রে ইন্টিগ্রেশনের ব্যবধিকে জোড় সংখ্যক ভাগে ভাগ করা প্রয়োজন।

4.10 Derive Simpson's three-eighth rule for numerical integration. [সাংখ্যিক যোগজীকরণের ক্ষেত্রে সিম্পসনের $\frac{3}{8}$ সূত্র প্রতিষ্ঠা কর।]

Solution : We have the general quadrature formula is

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx = h \left[ny_0 + \frac{n^2}{2} \Delta y_0 + \left(\frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n^2}{2} \right) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} + \left(\frac{n^4}{4} - n^3 + n^2 \right) \frac{\Delta^3 y_0}{3!} + \dots \text{upto } (n-1) \text{ terms.} \right]$$

Putting $n = 3$ and neglecting the 3rd and higher order differences, we get,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_0}^{x_3} f(x) dx &= h \left[3y_0 + \frac{3^2}{2} \Delta y_0 + \left(\frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{3^2}{2} \right) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} + \left(\frac{3^4}{4} - 3^3 + 3^2 \right) \frac{\Delta^3 y_0}{3!} \right] \\ &= h \left[3y_0 + \frac{9}{2} (y_1 - y_0) + \frac{9}{4} (y_2 - 2y_1 + y_0) + \frac{3}{8} (y_3 - 3y_2 + 3y_1 - y_0) \right] \\ &= \frac{3h}{8} [y_0 + 3y_1 + 3y_2 + y_3] \end{aligned}$$

For the next interval $[x_3, x_6]$, we get

$$\int_{x_3}^{x_6} f(x)dx = \frac{3h}{8} [y_3 + 3y_4 + 3y_5 + y_6]$$

Similary, $\int_{x_6}^{x_9} f(x)dx = \frac{3h}{8} [y_6 + 3y_7 + 3y_8 + y_9]$

$$\int_{x_{n-3}}^{x_n} f(x)dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_{n-3} + 3y_{n-2} + 3y_{n-1} + y_n]$$

Adding all these integrals, we obtain

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x)dx = \frac{3h}{8} [y_0 + 3(y_1 + y_2 + y_4 + y_5 + \dots + y_{n-2} + y_{n-1}) + 2(y_3 + y_6 + y_9 + \dots + y_{n-3}) + y_n]$$

This formula is known as Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule.

Note : এ সূত্র ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে ইন্টিগ্রেশনের ব্যবধিকে তিন-এর গুণিতক সংখ্যক ভাগে ভাগ করা প্রয়োজন। যেহেতু এক্ষেত্রে প্রতি পৃথক ইন্টিগ্রেশনে পর্যায়ক্রমিক তিনটি ক্ষুদ্র ট্র্যাপজিয়াম ক্ষেত্রের ইন্টিগ্রেশন করা হয়।

4.11 Deduce the Weddle's rule for numerical integration.

[সাংখ্যিক সমাকলনের জন্য ওয়েডলের নিয়ম প্রতিষ্ঠা কর।]

Solution : We have the general quadrature formula is

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x)dx = h \left[ny_0 + \frac{n^2}{2} \Delta y_0 + \left(\frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n^2}{2} \right) \frac{\Delta^2 y_0}{2!} + \left(\frac{n^4}{4} - n^3 + n^2 \right) \frac{\Delta^3 y_0}{3!} + \dots \text{upto } (n-1) \text{ terms.} \right]$$

Putting $n = 6$ and neglecting the differences of orders higher than six, we obtain

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_6} f(x)dx = h \left[6y_0 + 18\Delta y_0 + 27\Delta^2 y_0 + 24\Delta^3 y_0 + \frac{123}{10} \Delta^4 y_0 + \frac{33}{10} \Delta^5 y_0 + \frac{41}{140} \Delta^6 y_0 \right]$$

4.13-2

Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ by (i) Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule(ii) Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule with 8 strips. [8 ভাগে বিভক্ত করে (i) সিম্পসনের $\frac{1}{3}$ সূত্র(ii) সিম্পসনের $\frac{3}{8}$ সূত্র ব্যবহার করে $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ এর মান বের কর।]

Solution : Divide the range of integration 0 to 1 into 8 equal parts, each of with $h = \frac{1-0}{8} = 0.125$. The values of $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ at each point of sub-division are given below :

x	0	0.125	0.250	0.375	0.500	0.625	0.750	0.875	1
f(x) = $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$y_0 = 1$	$y_1 = 0.984615$	$y_2 = 0.941176$	$y_3 = 0.904466$	$y_4 = 0.8$	$y_5 = 0.719101$	$y_6 = 0.64$	$y_7 = 0.566372$	$y_8 = 0.5$

(i) By Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6) + y_8] \\ &= \frac{0.125}{3} [1 + 4 \times 3.174554 + 2 \times 2.381176 + 0.5] \\ &= 0.790024 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) By Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \frac{3h}{8} [y_0 + 3(y_1 + y_2 + y_4 + y_5 + y_7) + 2(y_3 + y_6) + y_8] \\ &= \frac{3 \times 0.125}{8} [1 + 3 \times 4.011264 + 2 \times 1.544466 + 0.5] \\ &= 0.779190 \end{aligned}$$

4.13-3

Calculate $\int_2^{10} \frac{dx}{1+x}$, (upto four places of decimal) by

dividing the range into eight equal parts, using Simpson's rule and Trapezoidal rule. Hence identify between two which is more accurate. [ব্যবধিকে সমান আটভাগে ভাগ করে, সিম্পসনের সূত্র এবং ট্র্যাপিজয়ডাল সূত্রের

সাহায্যে $\int_2^{10} \frac{dx}{1+x}$ এর (চার দশমিক স্থান পর্যন্ত) মান নির্ণয় কর। অতঃপর দুইটি সূত্রের মধ্যে কোনটি অধিক সঠিক তা নির্ণয় কর।

Solution : Here we are to divide the range of integration into eight equal parts. So we get the width of each part,

$$h = \frac{10-2}{8} = 1.$$

Now we compute the values of the function $y = \frac{1}{1+x}$ for each point of sub-division, which are given below :

x	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$y = \frac{1}{1+x}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{11}$
	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6	y_7	y_8

By Simpson's rule, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^{10} \frac{dx}{1+x} &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6) + y_8] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{77}{120} + 2 \times \frac{143}{315} + \frac{1}{11} \right] \\ &= \frac{27019}{20790} \\ &= 1.2996152 \end{aligned}$$

By Trapezoidal rule, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^{10} \frac{dx}{1+x} &= \frac{h}{2} [y_0 + y_8 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 + y_7)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{14}{33} + 2 \times \frac{2761}{2520} \right] \\ &\approx 1.307756133 \end{aligned}$$

Exact result :

$$\int_2^{10} \frac{dx}{1+x} = [\ln(1+x)]_2^{10} = \ln 11 - \ln 3 \approx 1.299282984$$

We see that both results are approximately accurate. And between two simpson's rule is more accurate in this case.

4.134 Evaluate $\int_0^6 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ by using (a) Trapezoidal rule (b) Simpson's two rules (c) Weddle's rule.

[(a) ট্রাপিজয়ডাল সূত্র (b) সিম্পসনের দুইটি সূত্র (c) ওয়েডলের সূত্র ব্যবহার করে

$\int_0^6 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।]

Solution : Divide the range of integration into six equal parts each of width $h = \frac{6-0}{6} = 1$.

The values of $y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ for each point of sub-division are given below :

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0588235	0.0384615	0.0270270
	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6

(a) By Trapezoidal rule we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^6 y dx &= \frac{h}{2} [y_0 + y_6 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [1.027027 + 2 \times 0.897285] \\ &= 1.4107985 \end{aligned}$$

(b) By Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^6 y dx &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + y_6 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4)] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [1.027027 + 2.5538462 + 0.517647] \\ &= 1.3661734. \end{aligned}$$

By Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule we get

$$\int_0^6 y dx = \frac{3h}{8} [y_0 + y_6 + 3(y_1 + y_2 + y_4 + y_5) + 2y_3]$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} [1.027027 + 2.391855 + 0.2]$$

$$= 1.3570808$$

(c) By Weddle's rule we get

$$\int_0^6 y dx = \frac{3h}{10} [y_0 + 5(y_1 + y_5) + (y_2 + y_4) + 6y_3 + y_6]$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} [1 + 2.6923075 + 0.2588235 + 0.6 + 0.27027]$$

$$= 1.3734474$$

4.13-5

Calculate an approximate value of $\int_{-3}^3 x^4 dx$ by taking seven equidistant ordinates, using the (a) Trapezoidal rule (b) Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule (c) Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule (d) Weddle's rule. Compare with the exact value. [(a) ট্রাপিজয়ডাল সূত্র (b) সিম্পসনের $\frac{1}{3}$ সূত্র (c) সিম্পসনের $\frac{3}{8}$ সূত্র (d) ওয়েডলের সূত্র ব্যবহার করে, x এর সাতটি সমদূরত্বের মান নিয়ে $\int_{-3}^3 x^4 dx$ এর আসন্ন মান নির্ণয় কর। প্রকৃতমানের সাথে উহার তুলনা কর।]

Solution : We divide the interval of integration -3 to 3 into six equal parts each of width $h = \frac{3 - (-3)}{6} = 1$ (which gives us seven equidistant ordinates).

The values of the function at each point of sub-division are given below :

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$y = x^4$	81	16	1	0	1	16	81
	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6

(a) By Trapezoidal rule, we have

$$\int_{-3}^3 y dx = \frac{h}{2} [y_0 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5) + y_6]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [81 + 2 \times 34 + 81]$$

$$= 115$$

(b) By Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-3}^3 y \, dx &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4) + y_6] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [81 + 4 \times 32 + 2 \times 2 + 81] \\ &= 98\end{aligned}$$

(c) By Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-3}^3 y \, dx &= \frac{3h}{8} [y_0 + 3(y_1 + y_2 + y_4 + y_5) + 2y_3 + y_6] \\ &= \frac{3}{8} [81 + 3 \times 34 + 2 \times 0 + 81] \\ &= 99\end{aligned}$$

(d) By Weddle's rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-3}^3 y \, dx &= \frac{3h}{10} [y_0 + 5(y_1 + y_5) + (y_2 + y_4) + 6y_3 + y_6] \\ &= \frac{3}{10} [81 + 5 \times 32 + 2 + 6 \times 0 + 81] \\ &= 97.2\end{aligned}$$

The exact value,

$$\int_{-3}^3 y \, dx = \int_{-3}^3 x^4 \, dx = \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_{-3}^3 = 97.2$$

In this case we observe that the Trapezoidal rule does not give an accurate result. In general simpson's rules give better results than the Trapezoidal rule. And Weddle's rule gives us the correct result of the integration.

4.13-6 Use Simpson's rule to prove that $\log_e 7$ is approximately

1.9587 using $\int_1^7 \frac{dx}{x}$.

$\int_1^7 \frac{dx}{x}$ কে ব্যবহার করে সিম্পসনের সূত্রের সাহায্যে দেখাও যে, $\log_e 7$ এর আসন্ন মান 1.9587

$$[e^x]_0^4 = e^4 - e^0 = 53.59815003 \approx 53.60$$

Hence a small error has estimated.

4.138 Evaluate $\int_{0.1}^{0.7} (e^x + 2x)dx$, by Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule and Weddle's rule and comment on the results.

সিম্পসনের $\frac{1}{3}$ সূত্র এবং ওয়েডলের সূত্র ব্যবহার করে $\int_{0.1}^{0.7} (e^x + 2x)dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর এবং ফলাফলের উপর মন্তব্য কর।

Solution : Divide the range of integration 0.1 to 0.7 into 6 equal parts, each of width $h = 0.1$. The values of $y = (e^x + 2x)$ at each point of sub-division are given below :

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x = x_i$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
$y = y_i$	1.305171	1.621403	1.949859	2.291835	2.648721	3.022119	3.413753

By Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{0.1}^{0.7} (e^x + 2x)dx &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4) + y_6] \\ &= \frac{0.1}{3} [1.305171 + 4 \times 6.935347 + 2 \times 4.59858 + 3.413753] \\ &= 1.3885824 \end{aligned}$$

By Weddle's rule we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{0.1}^{0.7} (e^x + 2x)dx &= \frac{3h}{10} [y_0 + 5(y_1 + y_5) + (y_2 + y_4) + 6y_3 + y_6] \\ &= \frac{3 \times 0.1}{10} [46.286064] \\ &= 1.38858192 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Actual value : } \int_{0.1}^{0.7} (e^x + 2x)dx = [e^x + x^2]_{0.1}^{0.7} = 1.38858189$$

Thus we can comment on the result that the both results are very near to the actual value and Weddle's rule yields more accurate result than the Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule.

By Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule we have

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} e^{\sin x} dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + y_4 + 4(y_1 + y_3) + 2y_2]$$

$$= \frac{(\pi/8)}{3} [1 + 2.7182818 + 4(1.4662138 + 2.5190442) + 2 \times 2.028115]$$

$$= 3.1043565$$

$$\text{Thus } \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{\sin x} dx = 3.104357 \text{ (approx.)}$$

4.13-11 Calculate the value of $\int_4^{5.2} \ln x dx$ by (i) Trapeziodal rule, (ii) Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule (iii) Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule, (iv) Weddle's rule.

Solution : Dividing the whole range of integration 4 to 5.2 into six equal parts, we get the width $h = 0.2$. The values of $y = \ln x$ at each point of sub-division are given below :

X	4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2
y = $\ln x$	1.386294	1.435085	1.481605	1.526056	1.568616	1.609438	1.648659
	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6

(i) By Trapezoidal rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_4^{5.2} y dx &= \frac{h}{2} [y_0 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5) + y_6] \\ \Rightarrow \int_4^{5.2} \ln x dx &= \frac{0.2}{2} [1.386294 + 2 \times 7.620742 + 1.648659] \\ &= 1.8276437 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) By Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_4^{5.2} \ln x dx &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5) + 2(y_2 + y_4) + y_6] \\ &= \frac{0.2}{3} [1.386294 + 4 \times 4.570579 + 2 \times 3.050221 + 1.648659] \\ &= 1.8278474 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) By Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_4^{5.2} \ln x \, dx &= \frac{3h}{8} [y_0 + 3(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_5) + 2y_4 + y_6] \\ &= \frac{3 \times 0.2}{8} [1.386294 + 3 \times 6.094744 + 2 \times 1.526056 + 1.648659] \\ &= 1.8278473\end{aligned}$$

(iv) By Weddle's rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_4^{5.2} \ln x \, dx &= \frac{3h}{10} [y_0 + 5(y_1 + y_5) + y_2 + y_4 + 6y_3 + y_6] \\ &= \frac{3 \times 0.2}{10} [1.386294 + 5 \times 3.044523 + 6 \times 1.526056 + 4.69888] \\ &= 1.8278475\end{aligned}$$

The actual value of the integrand is

$$\int_4^{5.2} \ln x \, dx = [x \ln x - x]_4^{5.2} = 1.827847409$$

Hence the errors are :

due to Trapezoidal rule : 0.000203708

due to Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule : 0.000000009

due to Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule : 0.000000109

due to Weddle's rule : -0.0000000091

4.13-12 Evaluate the value of the integral

$\int_{0.2}^{1.4} (\sin x - \ln x + e^x) dx$, by (a) Trapezoidal rule (b) Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule (c) Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule (d) Weddle's rule. After finding the true value of the integral, compare the errors in all cases.

[(a) ট্রাপিজয়ডাল নিয়ম (b) সিম্পসনের $\frac{1}{3}$ নিয়ম (c) সিম্পসনের $\frac{3}{8}$ নিয়ম (d) ওয়েডলের

নিয়ম-এ $\int_{0.2}^{1.4} (\sin x - \ln x + e^x) dx$ ইন্টিগ্রেশনের মান নির্ণয় কর। ইন্টিগ্রালের প্রকৃত মান নির্ণয় করে, সকল ক্ষেত্রে ইহার ত্রুটি তুলনা কর।]

Solution : Divide the range of the integration 0.2 to 1.4 into 12 equal parts each of width $h = \frac{1.4 - 0.2}{12} = 0.1$ The values of the function at each point of subdivision are given below :

X	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
$y = \sin x - \ln x + e$	3.02950	2.84935	2.79753	2.82130	2.89759	3.01464	3.16604	3.34829	3.55975	3.80007	4.06984	4.37050	4.70418
	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6	y_7	y_8	y_9	y_{10}	y_{11}	y_{12}

(a) By Trapezoidal rule, we get

$$\int_{0.2}^{1.4} y dx = \frac{h}{2} [y_0 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_{10} + y_{11}) + y_{12}]$$

$$= 4.05617$$

(b) By Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule, we get

$$\int_{0.2}^{1.4} y dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9 + y_{11}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8 + y_{10}) + y_{12}]$$

$$= 4.05106$$

(c) By Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule, we get

$$\int_{0.2}^{1.4} y dx = \frac{3h}{8} [y_0 + 3(y_1 + y_2 + y_4 + y_5 + y_7 + y_8 + y_{10} + y_{11}) + 2(y_3 + y_6 + y_9) + y_{12}]$$

$$= 4.05116$$

(d) By Weddle's rule, we get

$$\int_{0.2}^{1.4} y dx = \frac{3h}{10} [y_0 + y_2 + y_8 + y_{10} + y_{12} + 5(y_1 + y_5 + y_7 + y_{11}) + 6(y_3 + y_9) + 2y_6]$$

$$= 4.05098$$

The actual value : $\int_{0.2}^{1.4} (\sin x - \ln x + e^x) dx$

$$= [-\cos x - x \ln x + x + e^x]_{0.2}^{1.4} = 4.05095$$

Hence the errors are :

due to Trapezoidal rule : - 0.00522

due to Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule : - 0.00011

due to Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule : - 0.00021

due to Weddle's rule : - 0.00003

Thus we observe that Weddles rule gives more accurate result than other rules.

4.13-13 Using any method of integration, find the value of

$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$. [ইন্টিগ্রেশনের যে কোন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করে $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$ এর মান নির্ণয় কর।]

Solution : Divide the range of integration into 10 equal parts, each of width $h = 0.1$

The tabulated values of $y = e^{-x^2}$ for different ordinates are given below :

x	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
$y = e^{-x^2}$	1	0.99005	0.96080	0.91393	0.85214	0.77880	0.69768	0.61263	0.52729	0.44485	0.36788
	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6	y_7	y_8	y_9	y_{10}

Using Simpson's one-third rule, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + y_{10} + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)] \\ &= \frac{0.1}{3} [1 + 0.36788 + 4 \times 3.74026 + 2 \times 3.03791] \\ &= 0.746824666 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ The value of the given integral is 0.74682 (approx)

4.13-14 Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} \sin^2 x} dx$ upto four decimal places.

Solution : Divide the range of integration 0 to $\frac{\pi}{2}$ into 10 equal parts; each of width $h = \frac{\pi/2 - 0}{10} = \frac{\pi}{20}$

The values of the function $y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 x}$ at each point of sub-division are given below :

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{20}$	$\frac{2\pi}{20}$	$\frac{3\pi}{20}$	$\frac{4\pi}{20}$	$\frac{5\pi}{20}$	$\frac{6\pi}{20}$	$\frac{7\pi}{20}$	$\frac{8\pi}{20}$	$\frac{9\pi}{20}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 x}$	1	0.996936	0.987991	0.973895	0.955838	0.935414	0.914534	0.895280	0.879700	0.869550	0.866025
	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6	y_7	y_8	y_9	y_{10}

By Simpson's rule we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} y \, dx &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8) + y_{10}] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{20} [1.866025 + 4 \times 4.671075 + 2 \times 3.738063] \\ &= 1.467461543 \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 x} \, dx = 1.467462$ approximately.

4.13-15 Evaluate $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\sin x + \cos x} \, dx$ correct to three decimal places

using seven ordinates by (a) Trapezoidal rule (b) Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule (c) Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule (d) Weddle's rule.

Solution : To use seven ordinates we are to divide the range of integration 0 to 1 into six equal parts, each of width $h = \frac{1-0}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$.

Let $y = \sqrt{\sin x + \cos x}$. Now we compute the values of y for different values of x as follows :

x	y = $\sqrt{\sin x + \cos x}$	Calculation for Trapezoidal rule	Simpson's 1/3 rule	Simpson's 3/8 rule	Weddle's rule
0	1.000	$y_0 = 1.000$	$y_0 = 1.000$	$y_0 = 1.000$	$y_0 = 1.000$
$\frac{1}{6}$	1.073	$2y_1 = 2.146$	$4y_1 = 4.292$	$3y_1 = 3.219$	$5y_1 = 5.365$

$\frac{1}{3}$	1.128	$2y_2 = 2.256$	$2y = 2.256$	$3y_2 = 3.384$	$y_2 = 1.128$
$\frac{1}{2}$	1.165	$2y_3 = 2.33$	$4y_3 = 4.66$	$2y_3 = 2.33$	$6y_3 = 6.99$
$\frac{2}{3}$	1.185	$2y_4 = 2.37$	$2y_4 = 2.37$	$3y_4 = 3.555$	$y_4 = 1.185$
$\frac{5}{6}$	1.189	$2y_5 = 2.378$	$4y_5 = 4.756$	$3y_5 = 3.567$	$5y_5 = 5.945$
1	1.175	$y_6 = 1.175$	$y_6 = 1.175$	$y_6 = 1.175$	$y_6 = 1.175$
		13.655	20.509	18.23	22.788

(a) By Trapezoidal rule we get

$$\int_0^1 y \, dx = \frac{h}{2} [y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + 2y_3 + 2y_4 + 2y_5 + y_6]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} \times 13.655 = 1.1375 \approx 1.138$$

(b) By Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule, we get

$$\int_0^1 y \, dx = \frac{1}{3} h [y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + 2y_4 + 4y_5 + y_6]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6} \times 20.509$$

$$= 1.13938889$$

$$\approx 1.139$$

(c) By Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule, we get

$$\int_0^1 y \, dx = \frac{3}{8} h [y_0 + 3y_1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 + 3y_4 + 3y_5 + y_6]$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{6} \times 18.23$$

$$= 1.139375$$

$$\approx 1.139$$

(d) By Weddle's rule, we get

$$\int_0^1 y \, dx = \frac{3}{10} h [y_0 + 5y_1 + y_2 + 6y_3 + y_4 + 5y_5 + y_6]$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{6} \times 22.788$$

$$= 1.1394$$

$$\approx 1.139$$

4.13-16 Find the value of the integration $\int_{0.5}^{0.7} x^{1/2} e^{-x} dx$

approximateyy by using a suitable formula and at least five points. [কোন সুবিধামত সূত্র ব্যবহার করে এবং কমপক্ষে পাঁচটি বিন্দু নিয়ে

$\int_{0.5}^{0.7} x^{1/2} e^{-x} dx$ ইন্টিগ্রেশনটির আসন্ন মান নির্ণয় কর।]

Solution : We divide the range into four equal parts; hence we get $h = \frac{0.7 - 0.5}{4} = 0.05$

The values of $y = x^{1/2} e^{-x}$ for each point of sub-division are given by

x	0.5	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.7
$y = x^{1/2} e^{-x}$	0.428882	0.427877	0.425108	0.420887	0.415473
	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4

By Simpson's rule we have

$$\int_{0.5}^{0.7} y dx = \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_4) + 4(y_1 + y_3) + 2y_2]$$

$$= \frac{0.05}{3} [0.844355 + 3.395059 + 0.850216]$$

$$= 0.084827116$$

i.e. the approximate value of $\int_{0.5}^{0.7} x^{1/2} e^{-x} dx$ is 0.084827.

4.13-17 Calculate $\int_1^2 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ by numerical integration.

Solution : Divide the range of integration into 5 equal parts of width $h = \frac{2 - 1}{5} = 0.2$

Now we compute the values of $y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ for each point of subdivision :