NUMERICAL ANALYSIS Assignment - 4 (week 4) Total Marks - 25 Posted on - 14/8/2017 (Monday); To be submitted on or before-23/8/2017 (Wednesday), 23.59 hours.

Problems on

- Trapezoidal Rule
- Simpson's Rule
- Method of undetermined coefficients
- Gauss quadrature Two-point Method

INSTRUCTIONS

- This is a question paper cum answer booklet.
- Take a print out of this.
- Present the details of the computations of the solution of each problem **which you will have to show** in the space provided at the bottom of the page.
- Fill in the answers in the space provided below each question.
- Scan the booklet and submit it as a pdf file before the deadline for evaluation.

1. Approximate the integral $I = \int_{e}^{e+1} \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$ using the Trapezoidal rule and fill in the blank: $I = \int_{e}^{e+1} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} \simeq$. (2 marks)

Show your work for the solution of problem 1 in the space provided below.

2. Choose the correct answer. The Trapezoidal rule applied to $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ gives the value 4 and the Simpson's rule gives the value 2. Then f(1) = _____. (3 marks)

Show your work for the solution of problem 2 in the space provided below.

Show your work for the solution of problem 3 in the space provided below.

4. In approximating the integral ∫₀^π sinxdx using Simpson's rule, how many subintervals are needed to ensure that the error in Simpson's rule approximation is less than 10⁻⁶?
Fill in the blank: The number 'n' of subintervals required to ensure the desired accuracy is ______. (4 marks)

Show your work for the solution of problem 4 in the space provided below.

5. Determine the value of the step-size 'h' necessary to find an approximation to $\int_0^2 \sin 3x dx$ to within 10^{-2} using the composite Simpson's rule and fill in the blank: the step-size 'h' required to obtain the desired accuracy is ______ . (4 marks)

Show your work for the solution of problem 5 in the space provided below.

- 6. Find a quadrature of the form $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \simeq A_0 f(0) + A_1 f(\frac{1}{2}) + A_2 f(1) \dots (*)$ that is exact for all polynomials of degree ≤ 2 . What is the degree of precision of (*)? and fill in the blanks:
 - (a) $A_0 =$ _____; (b) $A_1 =$ ____; (c) $A_2 =$ ____; (d) the degree of precision of (*) is ____. (8 marks)

Show your work for the solution of problem 6 in the space provided below.