

## Introduction to Scientific Computing ODEs

**Exercise 1:** (12 points)

Given a function  $f(x)$ . Derive a formula for the approximation of the definite integral

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x) dx$$

by interpolating  $f$  at the supporting points  $x_0$ ,  $x_1 := (x_0 + x_2)/2$  and  $x_2$  with a polynomial of second order. The polynomial can be easily integrated analytically instead of  $f$ . The resulting rule for integration is the so-called *Kepler's barrel rule*.

**Exercise 2:** (10 points)

(a) Determine lower, upper and midpoint estimates of

$$\int_0^\pi \sin t dt$$

by splitting the interval  $[0, \pi]$  into 10 uniform subintervals. (6 points)

(b) Determine the absolute and relative errors of these estimates by comparing it to the exact analytical value. (4 points)

**Exercise 3: Newton-Cotes** (14 points)

(a) Write a program with which you can determine the weights

$$w_k = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^n \left( \frac{x - x_i}{x_k - x_i} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^n \left( \frac{n \cdot t - i}{k - i} \right) dt.$$

of the Newton-Cotes formulae

$$Q_n = (b-a) \sum_{k=0}^n w_k f(x_k).$$

Give a table of these weights up to  $n = 8$ . (6 points)

(b) Given  $f(x) = e^{2x}$ . Determine with the help of the Newton-Cotes formulae the definite integral  $\int_{-1/2}^{+1/2} f(x) dx$ . (4 points)

(c) What happens if you increase the degree of the Polynomial in item (b). (4 points)