

Introduction to Numerical Methods Tutorial 4

Exercise 1:

Compute the weights $\tilde{\alpha}_i$ of the Newton-Cotes formula for $n = 2$ and $n = 3$ and write down the obtained formulas, e.g., for $n = 1$ we have $\hat{I}(f) = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$.

Exercise 2:

All results should be given with 7 digits.

- (i) Compute the following integral with the Trapezoidal rule, with the Simpson's rule and with Simpson's 3/8-rule, i.e., with the Newton-Cotes formulas for $n = 1, 2$, and 3.

$$\int_{-1}^1 e^x dx$$

- (ii) Compute the error of the numerical integration.
- (iii) Compare the values of the error estimates with the actual error you computed in (ii).
Use therefore the formulas from the table in the lecture notes, i.e., $\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\eta)$ for $n = 1$, $\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\eta)$ for $n = 2$, and $\frac{3h^5}{80} f^{(4)}(\eta)$ for $n = 3$. Note, in an exam such formulas would not be given.

(*)-Exercise 3: (4 + 4 = 8 points)

- (i) For the numerical approximation of

$$I(f) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

a quadrature rule of the form

$$\tilde{I}(f) = b_0 f(x_0) + b_1 f(x_1) \quad \text{with} \quad x_0 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, x_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6},$$

should be used.

Compute b_1 and b_2 such that the obtained quadrature rule is exact for polynomials of at least degree 2.

(ii) Let $h > 0$ be given and define

$$T := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq h\}.$$

Furthermore let $a_0 := (0, 0)$, $a_1 := (h, 0)$, $a_2 := (0, h)$, and $s := (\frac{h}{3}, \frac{h}{3})$ be given.

a) Compute the weights ω_0, ω_1 , and $\omega_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that the quadrature rule

$$\hat{I}(f) := \sum_{i=1}^3 \omega_i f(a_i) \approx I(f) := \int_T f(x, y) \, dy \, dx$$

integrate polynomials of degree one in two variables exactly.

b) Show that there exists a constant $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$I(p) = \omega p(s)$$

for all polynomials of degree 1 in two dimensions.

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