

(Q1) Approximate the integral $\int_0^2 e^{-x} dx$ using:

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| (a) Trapezoidal rule. | (b) Trapezoidal rule with four compositions. |
| (c) Simpson's rule. | (d) Simpson's rule with two compositions. |
| (e) Simpson's 3/8 rule. | (f) Gauss-Legendre one-point rule. |
| (g) Gauss-Legendre two-point rule. | (h) Gauss-Legendre three-point rule. |
| (i) How many compositions M do we need to estimate the above integral with accuracy of 5×10^{-9} using: | |
| (1) Composite Trapezoidal rule. | (2) Composite Simpson's rule. |

(Q2) Estimate the value of $\int_0^{14} f(x)dx$ using composite Simpson's rule using the data:
 (0, 19), (1, 13), (2, 10), (4, 17), (6, 5), (10, 2), and (14, 1).

(Q3) The velocity of a body is given by $v(t) = \begin{cases} 2t & ; 1 \leq t \leq 5 \\ 5t^2 + 3 & ; 5 < t \leq 14 \end{cases}$

Find the distance covered by the body between $t=2$ and $t=8$ using two-composition trapezoidal rule

(Q4) Consider the quadrature formula: $\int_{-h}^h f(x)dx \approx Q[f] = \frac{h}{2}(f(-h) + 3f(\frac{h}{3}))$.

Find the degree of precision and $E[f]$ of $Q[f]$.

(Q5) Consider the quadrature formula: $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \approx Q[f] = Af(\frac{-1}{3}) + Bf(\frac{1}{3}) + Cf(1)$

Assuming that the degree of precision of $Q[f]$ is 2,

- (a) Determine the constants A, B , and C .
 (b) Find the truncation error of $Q[f]$.

(Q6) If the average value of $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$ is given by $A = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$, Estimate A using trapezoidal rule.

(Q7) Estimate $\int_a^{a+2h} (x-a)^4 dx$ using Gauss-Legendre two-point rule