

1. Use the error for the composite trapezoid rule to determine the minimum number of intervals needed to approximate

$$\int_0^5 \cos^2(x) dx$$

with an error less than 10^{-4} using the trapezoid rule. This is not a 'trial and error' question. You can determine this number analytically though you may need a calculator at the end.

(6 pts)

2. (number 19 from 5.2) Show that there exist coefficients $\omega_0, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$ depending on x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n and on a, b such that

$$\int_a^b p(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^n \omega_i p(x_i)$$

for all polynomials p of degree $\leq n$. Hint: Use the Lagrange form of the interpolating polynomials.

(6 pts)

3. I made a modestly convincing argument that the error for the closed form trapezoid rule had the form:

(8 pts)

$$E(h) = \int_x^{x+h} f(x) dx - \frac{h}{2}(f(x) + f(x+h)) = -\frac{f''(\eta)h^3}{12} \quad \text{where } \eta \in (x, x+h)$$

Demonstrate that this is true by doing a $\log|E|$ -vs- $\log|h|$ plot for

$$\int_1^{1+h} \cos x dx.$$

Create a vector of 16 h values where $h_i = 2^{-i}$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, 15$. For each h_i , you know the exact solution to the above integral, approximate it using the trapezoid rule for one step, and let E_i be the error. Now plot $\log(E_i)$ versus $\log(h_i)$. Use the common log (base 10). The relationship should be linear with slope 3.

Hand in a paper copy of the graph you generated, be sure it is well labelled and state the slope relating the last two points on the line (last being the smallest two h 's).