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Subject Numerical
analysis.

Q. No 1 Review of Integration Concept

It contains some major concepts of integration, including

- Substitution method
- Integration by parts
- Integration Rational function.

⇒ Substitution method:

$$\int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int f(u) du$$

If the function $f(u)$ has an easily identification anti-derivation method may be needed.

⇒ Integration by Parts:

$$\Rightarrow [u(x) v(x)] = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

$$= u(x) u'(x) = [u(x) u'(x)] - u'(x) u(x)$$

$$= \int u(x) u'(x) dx = u(x) u'(x) - \int u'(x) u(x) dx$$

$$= \int u du = uv - \int u du.$$

In case of definite Integral we have

$$\int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx = [u(x)v(x)]_{x=a}^{x=b} - \int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx$$

→ Integrating Rational Function:

$$\frac{3x+2}{2x^2+x-3} = \frac{3x+2}{(2x+3)(x-1)}$$

To integrate such a function we use the method of partial fraction to split the fraction into easy integrable pieces.

$$\frac{3x+2}{(2x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2x+3} + \frac{1}{x-1}$$

Now

$$\int \frac{3x+2}{2x^2+x-3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log(2x+3) + \log(x-1) + c.$$

Q2

Application of

Trapezoidal rule and
Simpson's rule in
EngineeringAns

Application of Trapezoidal Rule

- The trapezoidal rule is one of the family member of numerical integration formula.
- The trapezoidal rule has faster convergence
- Moreover the trapezoidal rule tends to become extremely accurate then periodic functions.

Application of Simpson's Rule:

- Simpson's rule is a numerical method for approximating the integral of a function between two limits, a & b . Its basis is knowing the area under a parabola, or a plane curve.
- It includes the calculation of a vessel's displacement total method surface area and the calculation of the longitudinal center of buoyancy of the hull.
- It is a weighted average that results in an even more accurate approximation.