

Numerical Integration

The numerical integration program NINT shown below gives the left sum, right sum, trapezoid, midpoint, and Simpson approximations for

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

where $a < b$ and n is the number of subdivisions. The program employs the **sum** and **seq** commands similar to the way they were used in Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 6.

```

                                NINT

:Input "a=",A
:Input "b=",B
:Input "n=",N
:(B-A)/N→H
:A→x
:y1→L
:sum seq(y1,x,A+H,B-H/2,H)→S
:(L+S)H→L
:B→x
:y1→R
:(R+S)H→R
:Disp "LEFT=",L
:Disp "RIGHT=",R
:(L+R)/2→T
:Disp "TRAPEZOID=",T
:sum seq(y1,x,A+H/2,B,H)→M
:M*H→M
:Pause
:Disp "MIDPOINT=",M
:(2M+T)/3→SIMP
:Disp "SIMPSON=",SIMP

```

Numerical Integration (Continued)

The size of n is limited by the amount of available free memory. (With 96500 bytes of free memory, an upper bound for n is about 9600. With 45500 bytes of free memory an upper bound for n is about 4500.)

The program is easy to use. In (A.1)–(A.4) the results are shown when the NINT program is run for

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) e^{-x^2/2}, \quad a = 0, \quad b = 1, \quad n = 50.$$

- Before starting the program, enter the function $f(x)$ as $y1$ in the $\langle y(x)= \rangle$ graph editor. Then return to the home screen and start the program.

```
Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
y1=(1/√(2π))e^-(x^2/...
-----
MODE WIND ZOOM TRACE GRAPH
x y INSF DELF SELCT▶
```

(A.1)

```
NINT
a=0
b=1
n=50
```

(A.2)

- The program output pauses after giving the left, right, and trapezoid approximations.

```
n=50
LEFT=
RIGHT= .342906395829
TRAPEZOID=
.339766964711
.34133668027
```

(A.3)

- When the busy indicator (a moving vertical bar) in the upper right-hand corner changes to the pause indicator (a dotted bar), press **ENTER** to resume output execution and to obtain the midpoint and Simpson approximations.

```
TRAPEZOID=
.34133668027
MIDPOINT=
.341348779008
SIMPSON=
.341344746095
Done
```

(A.4)

If you want to integrate the same function for different values of a , b , n , press **ENTER**. If you want to change the function $f(x)$, press **2nd** **[QUIT]** **[GRAPH]**, select $\langle y(x)= \rangle$, enter the new $f(x)$ as $y1$, and press **2nd** **[QUIT]** **ENTER** to return to the program.

To quit the program immediately after obtaining the Simpson approximation, press **2** **ENTER**. To quit the program at any other point, press **ON**, select $\langle \mathbf{QUIT} \rangle$, and press **2** **ENTER**.