1. Approximate each of the following integrals using the trapezoidal rule:

$$\int_0^2 e^{-x^2} dx$$
$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

iii.

ii.

i.

(a) For each integral, create a table of values $T_n(f)$ for $n = 2, 4, 8, \ldots, 512$. Also compute the difference between successive iterates $T_n(f) - T_{n-1}(f)$, and the ratio between successive differences $(T_n(f) - T_{n-1}(f))/(T_{n-1}(f) - T_{n-2}(f))$. Your table should look something like:

n	Approximation	Difference	Ratio

 $\int_{-\infty}^{1} \sqrt{x} dx$

Note: In order to see all significant figures, it is helpful to use something similar to the following when you output values in Matlab:

- (b) Comment on whether the trapezoidal rule performed as well as expected for each integral. If it did not, explain what may be the cause.
- 2. (a) Repeat (1a) using Simpson's rule.
 - (b) Regarding integral (i.), the asymptotic error formula for Simpson's rule estimates that the number of subdivisions required to achieve an accuracy of $\epsilon = 10^{-10}$ is at least n = 160. For integral (ii.) n = 396 is required for an accuracy of $\epsilon = 10^{-12}$. Comment on whether your computational results agree or disagree with the asymptotic error formula.

3. Bonus: Improve $T_{512}(f)$ for each integral (i.), (ii.), and (iii.) by using either the corrected trapezoidal rule or Richardson's extrapolation formula. Compare this approximation (either $CT_{512}(f)$ or $R_{512}(f)$) to the Simpson's rule approximation $(S_{512}(f))$.

Turn in a hard copy of the Matlab output, including tables, along with your answers to the questions for each problem. Email a copy of the script which runs all the commands. If you prefer to create one file with commands and comments, then begin your comment lines with %.