## Edexcel A level Maths Numerical methods

## Section 2: Numerical integration

## Exercise level 1

1. Use the trapezium rule to obtain approximate answers to 3 d.p. for the following integrals.
(i) $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \mathrm{~d} x \quad$ with 4 strips
(ii) $\int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{\left(1+x^{2}\right.} \mathrm{d} x$ with 3 strips
2. (i) The diagrams below show how four rectangles can be used to find an underestimate and an overestimate for the value of $\int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{1+x^{3}} \mathrm{~d} x$



Find the underestimate and the overestimate from these rectangles.
(ii) Find underestimates and overestimates for the value of $\int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{1+x^{3}} \mathrm{~d} x$ using 8 rectangles.
3. Values for a continuous function obtained experimentally are shown in the table below.

| $x$ | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{f}(x)$ | 8.01 | 6.02 | 4.69 | 3.80 | 3.27 |

Use these values and the trapezium rule to estimate the value of $\int_{1}^{3} \mathrm{f}(x) \mathrm{d} x$.
4. Find an approximation to $I=\int_{2}^{3} \sqrt{x^{\frac{3}{2}}+1} \mathrm{~d} x$ by using the trapezium rule with 4 strips.

