

# Simpson's $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ Rule of Integration

Major: All Engineering Majors

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# What is Integration?

## Integration

The process of measuring the area under a curve.

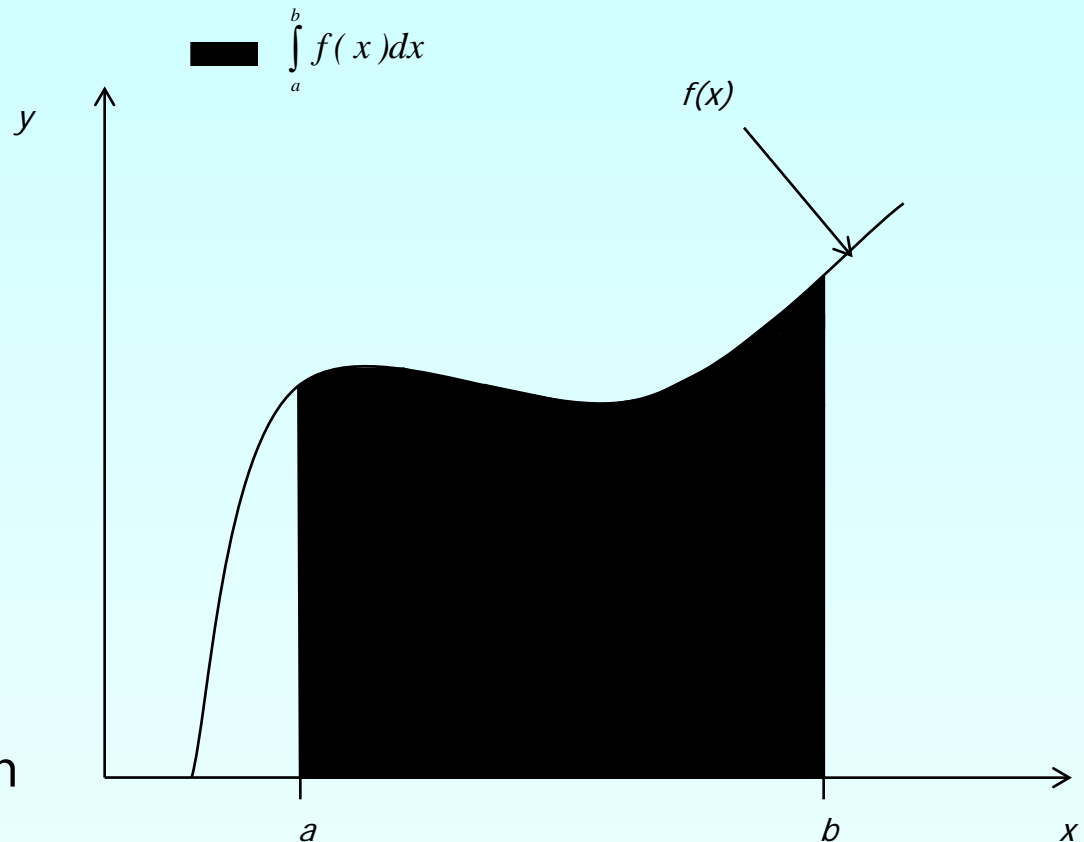
$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Where:

$f(x)$  is the integrand

$a$  = lower limit of integration

$b$  = upper limit of integration



# Simpson's $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ Rule

# Basis of Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

Trapezoidal rule was based on approximating the integrand by a first order polynomial, and then integrating the polynomial in the interval of integration. Simpson's 1/3rd rule is an extension of Trapezoidal rule where the integrand is approximated by a second order polynomial.

Hence

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \int_a^b f_2(x) dx$$

Where  $f_2(x)$  is a second order polynomial.

$$f_2(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$$

# Basis of Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

Choose

$$(a, f(a)), \left( \frac{a+b}{2}, f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right), \text{ and } (b, f(b))$$

as the three points of the function to evaluate  $a_0$ ,  $a_1$  and  $a_2$ .

$$f(a) = f_2(a) = a_0 + a_1a + a_2a^2$$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f_2\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = a_0 + a_1\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + a_2\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$f(b) = f_2(b) = a_0 + a_1b + a_2b^2$$

# Basis of Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

Solving the previous equations for  $a_0$ ,  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  give

$$a_0 = \frac{a^2 f(b) + abf(b) - 4abf\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + abf(a) + b^2 f(a)}{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{af(a) - 4af\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + 3af(b) + 3bf(a) - 4bf\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + bf(b)}{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{2\left(f(a) - 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b)\right)}{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}$$

# Basis of Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

Then

$$\begin{aligned} I &\approx \int_a^b f_2(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b (a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2) dx \\ &= \left[ a_0 x + a_1 \frac{x^2}{2} + a_2 \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_a^b \\ &= a_0(b-a) + a_1 \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} + a_2 \frac{b^3 - a^3}{3} \end{aligned}$$



# Basis of Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

Substituting values of  $a_0, a_1, a_2$  give

$$\int_a^b f_2(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right]$$

Since for Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule, the interval  $[a, b]$  is broken into 2 segments, the segment width

$$h = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

# Basis of Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

Hence

$$\int_a^b f_2(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} \left[ f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right]$$

Because the above form has 1/3 in its formula, it is called Simpson's 1/3rd Rule.

# Example 1

The distance covered by a rocket from  $t=8$  to  $t=30$  is given by

$$x = \int_8^{30} \left( 2000 \ln \left[ \frac{140000}{140000 - 2100t} \right] - 9.8t \right) dt$$

- Use Simpson's 1/3rd Rule to find the approximate value of  $x$
- Find the true error,  $E_t$
- Find the absolute relative true error,  $|\epsilon_t|$

# Solution

a)

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \int_8^{30} f(t) dt \\x &= \left(\frac{b-a}{6}\right) \left[ f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right] \\&= \left(\frac{30-8}{6}\right) [f(8) + 4f(19) + f(30)] \\&= \left(\frac{22}{6}\right) [177.2667 + 4(484.7455) + 901.6740] \\&= 11065.72 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

# Solution (cont)

b) The exact value of the above integral is

$$x = \int_8^{30} \left( 2000 \ln \left[ \frac{140000}{140000 - 2100t} \right] - 9.8t \right) dt$$

$$= 11061.34 \text{ m}$$

True Error

$$E_t = 11061.34 - 11065.72$$

$$= -4.38 \text{ m}$$

# Solution (cont)

a)c) Absolute relative true error,

$$|\epsilon_t| = \left| \frac{11061.34 - 11065.72}{11061.34} \right| \times 100\%$$
$$= 0.0396\%$$

# Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3rd Rule

# Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

Just like in multiple segment Trapezoidal Rule, one can subdivide the interval  $[a, b]$  into  $n$  segments and apply Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule repeatedly over every two segments. Note that  $n$  needs to be even. Divide interval  $[a, b]$  into equal segments, hence the segment width

$$h = \frac{b - a}{n} \qquad \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_n} f(x) dx$$

where

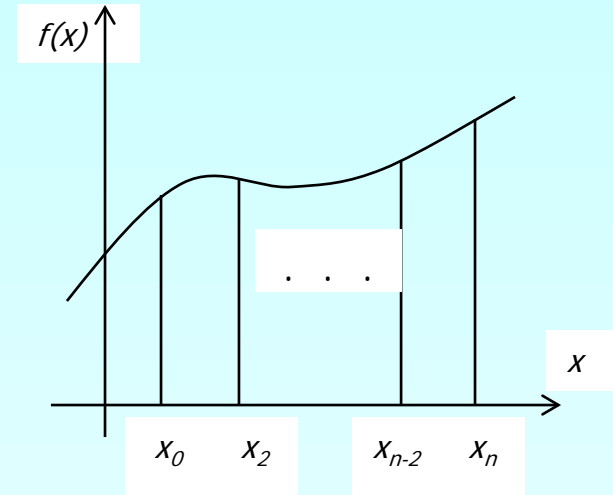
$$x_0 = a \qquad x_n = b$$



# Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x) dx + \int_{x_2}^{x_4} f(x) dx + \dots$$

$$\dots + \int_{x_{n-4}}^{x_{n-2}} f(x) dx + \int_{x_{n-2}}^{x_n} f(x) dx$$



Apply Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule over each interval,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (x_2 - x_0) \left[ \frac{f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{6} \right] + \dots$$

$$+ (x_4 - x_2) \left[ \frac{f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + f(x_4)}{6} \right] + \dots$$

# Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

$$\dots + (x_{n-2} - x_{n-4}) \left[ \frac{f(x_{n-4}) + 4f(x_{n-3}) + f(x_{n-2})}{6} \right] + \dots$$
$$+ (x_n - x_{n-2}) \left[ \frac{f(x_{n-2}) + 4f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)}{6} \right]$$

Since

$$x_i - x_{i-2} = 2h \quad i = 2, 4, \dots, n$$

# Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= 2h \left[ \frac{f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{6} \right] + \dots \\ &+ 2h \left[ \frac{f(x_2) + 4f(x_3) + f(x_4)}{6} \right] + \dots \\ &+ 2h \left[ \frac{f(x_{n-4}) + 4f(x_{n-3}) + f(x_{n-2})}{6} \right] + \dots \\ &+ 2h \left[ \frac{f(x_{n-2}) + 4f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n)}{6} \right] \end{aligned}$$

# Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b f(x) dx &= \frac{h}{3} [f(x_0) + 4\{f(x_1) + f(x_3) + \dots + f(x_{n-1})\} + \dots] \\ &\quad \dots + 2\{f(x_2) + f(x_4) + \dots + f(x_{n-2})\} + f(x_n)] \\ &= \frac{h}{3} \left[ f(x_0) + 4 \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i=\text{odd}}}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{\substack{i=2 \\ i=\text{even}}}^{n-2} f(x_i) + f(x_n) \right] \\ &= \frac{b-a}{3n} \left[ f(x_0) + 4 \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i=\text{odd}}}^{n-1} f(x_i) + 2 \sum_{\substack{i=2 \\ i=\text{even}}}^{n-2} f(x_i) + f(x_n) \right]\end{aligned}$$

# Example 2

Use 4-segment Simpson's 1/3rd Rule to approximate the distance covered by a rocket from  $t=8$  to  $t=30$  as given by

$$x = \int_8^{30} \left( 2000 \ln \left[ \frac{140000}{140000 - 2100t} \right] - 9.8t \right) dt$$

- Use four segment Simpson's 1/3rd Rule to find the approximate value of  $x$ .
- Find the true error,  $E_t$  for part (a).
- Find the absolute relative true error,  $|\epsilon_a|$  for part (a).

# Solution

a) Using  $n$  segment Simpson's 1/3rd Rule,

$$h = \frac{30 - 8}{4} = 5.5$$

So

$$f(t_0) = f(8)$$

$$f(t_1) = f(8 + 5.5) = f(13.5)$$

$$f(t_2) = f(13.5 + 5.5) = f(19)$$

$$f(t_3) = f(19 + 5.5) = f(24.5)$$

$$f(t_4) = f(30)$$

## Solution (cont.)

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{b-a}{3n} \left[ f(t_0) + 4 \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i=\text{odd}}}^{n-1} f(t_i) + 2 \sum_{\substack{i=2 \\ i=\text{even}}}^{n-2} f(t_i) + f(t_n) \right] \\ &= \frac{30-8}{3(4)} \left[ f(8) + 4 \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i=\text{odd}}}^3 f(t_i) + 2 \sum_{\substack{i=2 \\ i=\text{even}}}^2 f(t_i) + f(30) \right] \\ &= \frac{22}{12} [f(8) + 4f(t_1) + 4f(t_3) + 2f(t_2) + f(30)]\end{aligned}$$

# Solution (cont.)

cont.

$$= \frac{11}{6} [f(8) + 4f(13.5) + 4f(24.5) + 2f(19) + f(30)]$$

$$= \frac{11}{6} [177.2667 + 4(320.2469) + 4(676.0501) + 2(484.7455) + 901.6740]$$

$$= 11061.64 \text{ m}$$



# Solution (cont.)

b) In this case, the true error is

$$E_t = 11061.34 - 11061.64 = -0.30 \text{ m}$$

c) The absolute relative true error

$$\begin{aligned} |\epsilon_t| &= \left| \frac{11061.34 - 11061.64}{11061.34} \right| \times 100\% \\ &= 0.0027\% \end{aligned}$$

# Solution (cont.)

Table 1: Values of Simpson's 1/3rd Rule for Example 2 with multiple segments

n	Approximate Value	$E_t$	$ \epsilon_t $
2	11065.72	4.38	0.0396%
4	11061.64	0.30	0.0027%
6	11061.40	0.06	0.0005%
8	11061.35	0.01	0.0001%
10	11061.34	0.00	0.0000%

# Error in the Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

The true error in a single application of Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule is given as

$$E_t = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\zeta), \quad a < \zeta < b$$

In Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule, the error is the sum of the errors in each application of Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule. The error in n segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule is given by

$$E_1 = -\frac{(x_2 - x_0)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\zeta_1) = -\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\zeta_1), \quad x_0 < \zeta_1 < x_2$$

$$E_2 = -\frac{(x_4 - x_2)^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\zeta_2) = -\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\zeta_2), \quad x_2 < \zeta_2 < x_4$$

# Error in the Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

$$E_i = -\frac{(x_{2i} - x_{2(i-1)})^5}{2880} f^{(4)}(\zeta_i) = -\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}(\zeta_i), \quad x_{2(i-1)} < \zeta_i < x_{2i}$$

⋮

$$E_{\frac{n}{2}-1} = -\frac{(x_{n-2} - x_{n-4})^5}{2880} f^{(4)}\left(\zeta_{\frac{n}{2}-1}\right) = -\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}\left(\zeta_{\frac{n}{2}-1}\right), \quad x_{n-4} < \zeta_{\frac{n}{2}-1} < x_{n-2}$$

$$E_{\frac{n}{2}} = -\frac{(x_n - x_{n-2})^5}{2880} f^{(4)}\left(\zeta_{\frac{n}{2}}\right) = -\frac{h^5}{90} f^{(4)}\left(\zeta_{\frac{n}{2}}\right), \quad x_{n-2} < \zeta_{\frac{n}{2}} < x_n$$

# Error in the Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

Hence, the total error in Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule is

$$\begin{aligned} E_t &= \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} E_i = -\frac{h^5}{90} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} f^{(4)}(\zeta_i) = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{90n^5} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} f^{(4)}(\zeta_i) \\ &= -\frac{(b-a)^5}{90n^4} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} f^{(4)}(\zeta_i)}{n} \end{aligned}$$

# Error in the Multiple Segment Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

The term  $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} f^{(4)}(\zeta_i)}{n}$  is an approximate average value of

$$f^{(4)}(x), a < x < b$$

Hence

$$E_t = -\frac{(b-a)^5}{90n^4} \bar{f}^{(4)}$$

where

$$\bar{f}^{(4)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} f^{(4)}(\zeta_i)}{n}$$

# Additional Resources

For all resources on this topic such as digital audiovisual lectures, primers, textbook chapters, multiple-choice tests, worksheets in MATLAB, MATHEMATICA, MathCad and MAPLE, blogs, related physical problems, please visit

[http://numericalmethods.eng.usf.edu/topics/simpsons\\_13rd\\_rule.html](http://numericalmethods.eng.usf.edu/topics/simpsons_13rd_rule.html)

**THE END**

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