## CS431 : Assignment 1 Deadline :11.55PM 15 Aug 2013

Submission Procedure: Email your ML program and test cases as attachment to < asahu AT iitg.ernet.in> and name of the attached file should be #RollNo.Assign1.CS431.ml

Copy case Lead to F grade: We have software to detect copy case; it can detect copy with changed variable and displacement of code.

## **Assignment Statement:**

Implement simpson's rule for Integration in SML and try out some your function on polynomials  $x^3+1$ ,  $x^2$ , x+1 and so on.

Simpson rule is a more accurate way to integrate function numerically then trapezoidal rule (*discussed in CS431 Tutorial 1*). If we evaluate a function  $\mathbf{F}$  at 2n+1 evenly spaced points,

*a*, *a*+*h*, *a*+2*h*, ...., *a*+2*nh* (with h = b - a/2n) then we can estimated the integral  $\int_{a}^{a+2nh} F(x) dx$  by

 $\begin{array}{l} (h/3)^* \left[ \begin{array}{c} F(a) + \\ 4(F(a+h)+ \ 2F(a+2h) + \ 4F(a+3h) + 2F(a+4h) + \ \ldots \ + \ 2F(a+(2n-2)h) + \ 4F(a+(2n-1)h) + \\ F(a+2nh) \end{array} \right] \end{array}$ 

That is the even position terms all have a coefficient of **4**, while the odd position terms have coefficient **2**, except for the first and the last, which have coefficient **1**.

Write a ML function simpson that takes starting and ending points a and b, an a integer n (such that the evaluation is to use 2n+1 points as above), and a function **F** to integrate by Simpson's rule.

Code Snippet in #RollNo.Assign1.CS431.ml

```
-simpson(a:real,b:real,n:int,F) =
(*
    Write your code here and any other required functions
*);
-simpson(0.0,1.0,100, square); (*need to define square *)
-simpson(0.0,1.0,100, cubeplus1); (*need to define cubeplus1 *)
```