

1. (10) Let

$$I = \int_2^3 \int_{-1}^x x^2 \cos(xy^2) dy dx .$$

Given a Matlab integration function `quad('f',a,b,tol)` that computes an approximation to

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt$$

within `tol` of the true value, write code to compute an approximation within  $10^{-3}$  of  $I$ .

(Grading: 7 points for an approximation; 10 points for achieving the error tolerance.)

**Answer:** We want to compute a number  $Q$  so that  $|I - Q| < tol$ . Now,  $I$  is the integral of the function

$$f(x) = \int_{-1}^x x^2 \cos(xy^2) dy$$

and we don't compute  $f(x)$  exactly. Instead, we compute an approximation to it,  $\tilde{f}(x)$ , where  $|f(x) - \tilde{f}(x)| < \delta$ , where  $\delta$  is the tolerance we give to `quad` when forming  $f$ . So, if we tell `quad` to integrate  $\tilde{f}$  to a tolerance of  $\epsilon$ , then our total error is

$$|I - Q| \leq \epsilon + \int_2^3 \int_{-1}^x |f(x) - \tilde{f}(x)| dy dx \leq \epsilon + \delta \int_2^3 \int_{-1}^x dy dx .$$

Any choice of  $\epsilon$  and  $\delta$  that keep this number less than `tol` is fine. For instance,  $\epsilon = \delta = 10^{-4}$ , works, but is a little conservative.

```
I = quad('f',2,3,1.e-4);
```

```
function a = f(x)
global xx
xx = x
a = quad('g',-1,x,1.e-4);
```

```
function a = g(y)
global xx
a = x^2*cos(x*y^2)
```

2. (10) Write Matlab statements to compute the product of two matrices, **A** and **B**, using the outer product formulation of summing columns of **A** times rows of **B**.

**Answer:**

```
[m,n]=size(A);  
[n,p]=size(B);  
C = zeros(m,p);  
for i=1:n,  
    C = C + A(:,i)*B(i,:);  
end
```