

Exercise 4. Weight 3 points. Due Monday Feb. 20, 2017.

A heart-shaped volume can be created with boundary

$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \cos(a) \\y &= r \sin(a) \\r &= 1.6 \sin^3(t) ; t \text{ (or } \pi - t) = \arcsin\left(\left(\frac{r}{1.6}\right)^{1/3}\right) \\z &= 1.3 \cos(t) - 0.5 \cos(2t) - 0.2 \cos(3t) - 0.1 \cos(4t) \\0 &\leq a \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi\end{aligned}$$

Integrate the function $f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2)^{0.5z} = r^z$ over the volume enclosed by the boundary surface given above. One can use the radial symmetry to obtain

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = 2\pi \iint_V f(r, z) r dr dz.$$

Furthermore, the boundary is described as a function of the single parameter t . Verify that using

$$r(t) = r(\pi - t), \quad dr/dt > 0 \quad \text{for } 0 < t < \pi/2$$

one can write the integral as:

$$2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{dr}{dt} \int_{z(\pi-t)}^{z(t)} r f(r, z) dz \right] dt$$

Determine the value of the integral with Gauss-Legendre quadrature, using 40 and 50 abscissa in z , and 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 abscissa in t or in r . Give the results in 15 digits precision. You may choose whether you perform the integral using dr or dt .

Determine the value of the integral with Simpson's rule using $\text{EPS} = 1\text{e-}8$. This should yield 8 digits of precision. Give the number of function calculations (of $f(r, z)$) needed. Since the function at $r=0$ is singular (for negative z) but integrable (over r dr , not over r), one can start from e.g. $t=10^{-10}$ or $r=10^{-30}$. (To avoid exceptions, it may be necessary to increase JMAX in the include files).

Determine the value of the integral with Romberg's algorithm with $\text{EPS} = 1\text{e-}9$ and $1\text{e-}12$. Start again at $t=10^{-10}$ or $r=10^{-30}$. Determine the number of function calculations needed. (Also here, you might need to increase JMAX in the include files).

(Optionally, you may also integrate the inner integral analytically; then in the case of Simpson's rule or Romberg's rule you typically gain a factor of a million in speed for the same accuracy. Gaussian quadrature is already quite fast.)