Simpson's–3/8 Rule Example

Use Simpson's–3/8 rule to approximate $\displaystyle\int_0^\pi \sin x\,dx$ using

1. $n = 6$ subintervals,
2. $n = 12$ subintervals, and
3. Richardson extrapolation.

Here $a = 0$, $b = \pi$, and $f(x) = \sin x$.

1. $n = 6 \implies h = \dfrac{b-a}{n} = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$, and $x_i = a + ih = 0 + \frac{\pi}{6}i$, $i = 0, 1, \ldots, 6$.

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
x_i	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{2\pi}{6}$	$\frac{3\pi}{6}$	$\frac{4\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\frac{6\pi}{6}$
f_i	$\sin 0$	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$	$\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{6}\right)$	$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{6}\right)$	$\sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{6}\right)$	$\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$	$\sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{6}\right)$

So

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi \sin x\,dx &\approx \frac{3h}{8}\Big[f_0 + 3f_1 + 3f_2 + 2f_3 + 3f_4 + 3f_5 + f_6\Big] \\ &= 2.0020\ 0984\ 6628\ 5579\ 2798\,, \qquad \text{Error} = 10.04923 \text{ permyriad} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

2. $n = 12 \implies h = \dfrac{b-a}{n} = \dfrac{\pi}{12}$, and $x_i = a + ih = 0 + \frac{\pi}{12}i$, $i = 0, 1, \ldots, 12$.

i	0	1	2	3	$\cdots$	11	12
x_i	0	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	$\frac{2\pi}{12}$	$\frac{3\pi}{12}$	$\cdots$	$\frac{11\pi}{12}$	$\frac{12\pi}{12}$
f_i	$\sin 0$	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$	$\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{12}\right)$	$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{12}\right)$	$\cdots$	$\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)$	$\sin\left(\frac{12\pi}{12}\right)$

So

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi \sin x\,dx &\approx \frac{3h}{8}\Big[f_0 + 3f_1 + 3f_2 + 2f_3 + \cdots + 2f_9 + 3f_{10} + 3f_{11} + f_{12}\Big] \\ &= 2.0001\ 1938\ 6415\ 2254\ 0817\,, \qquad \text{Error} = 0.59693 \text{ permyriad} \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

3. Richardson extrapolation:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Imp. Est.} &= \text{Better} + \frac{\text{Better} - \text{Poorer}}{2^4 - 1} \\ &= \text{Result}(2) + \frac{\text{Result}(2) - \text{Result}(1)}{2^4 - 1} \\ &= 2.0001\ 1938\ 6415\ 2254\ 0817 + (-0.0001\ 2603\ 0680\ 8888\ 3465) \\ &= 1.9999\ 9335\ 5734\ 3365\ 7352\,, \qquad \text{Error} = 0.03322 \text{ permyriad} \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

NOTE: $\dfrac{\text{Error in Result}(1)}{\text{Error in Result}(2)} = \dfrac{10.04923}{0.59693} = 16.835$ is **about** 16 as expected