

Chapter 07.06

Gauss Quadrature Rule for Integration-More Examples

Mechanical Engineering

Example 1

A trunnion of diameter 12.363" has to be cooled from a room temperature of 80°F before it is shrink fit into a steel hub (Figure 1).

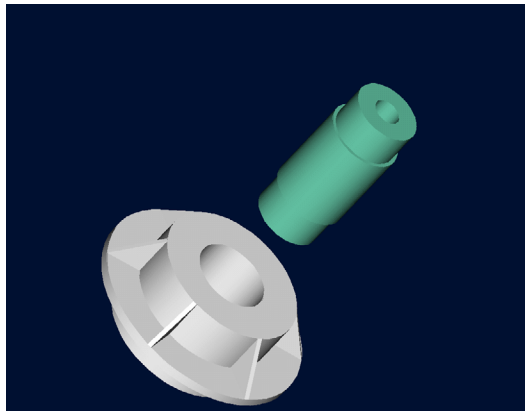


Figure 1 Trunnion to be slid through the hub after contracting.

The equation that gives the diametric contraction, in inches of the trunnion in dry-ice/alcohol (boiling temperature is -108°F) is given by:

$$\Delta D = 12.363 \int_{80}^{-108} \left(-1.2278 \times 10^{-11} T^2 + 6.1946 \times 10^{-9} T + 6.015 \times 10^{-6} \right) dT$$

- Use two-point Gauss Quadrature Rule to find the contraction.
- Find the absolute relative true error.

Solution

a) First, change the limits of integration from $[80, -108]$ to $[-1, 1]$ using

$$a = 80$$

$$b = -108$$

$$\int_a^b f(T) dT = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}T + \frac{b+a}{2}\right) dT$$

gives

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{80}^{-108} f(T) dT &= \frac{-108 - 80}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{-108 - 80}{2}T + \frac{-108 + 80}{2}\right) dT \\ &= -94 \int_{-1}^1 f(-94T - 14) dT\end{aligned}$$

Next, get weighting factors and function argument values for the two point rule,

$$\begin{aligned}c_1 &= 1.0000 \\ T_1 &= -0.57735 \\ c_2 &= 1.0000 \\ T_2 &= 0.57735\end{aligned}$$

Now we can use the Gauss Quadrature formula

$$\begin{aligned}-94 \int_{-1}^1 f(-94T - 14) dx &\approx -94[c_1 f(-94T_1 - 14) + c_2 f(-94T_2 - 14)] \\ &\approx -94[f(-94(-0.57735) - 14) + f(-94(0.57735) - 14)] \\ &\approx -94[f(40.271) + f(-68.271)] \\ &\approx -94[(7.7201 \times 10^{-5}) + (6.8428 \times 10^{-5})] \\ &\approx -0.013689 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned}f(40.271) &= 12.363(-1.2278 \times 10^{-11}(40.271)^2 + 6.1946 \times 10^{-9}(40.271) + 6.015 \times 10^{-6}) \\ &= 7.7201 \times 10^{-5} \\ f(-68.271) &= 12.363(-1.2278 \times 10^{-11}(-68.271)^2 + 6.1946 \times 10^{-9}(-68.271) + 6.015 \times 10^{-6}) \\ &= 6.8428 \times 10^{-5}\end{aligned}$$

b) The absolute relative true error, $|\epsilon_t|$, is (Exact value = -0.013689)

$$\begin{aligned}|\epsilon_t| &= \left| \frac{-0.013689 - (-0.013689)}{-0.013689} \right| \times 100\% \\ &= 4.0309 \times 10^{-10}\end{aligned}$$

Example 2

A trunnion of diameter 12.363" has to be cooled from a room temperature of 80°F before it is shrink fit into a steel hub (Figure 1). The equation that gives the diametric contraction, in inches of the trunnion in dry-ice/alcohol (boiling temperature is -108°F) is given by:

$$\Delta D = 12.363 \int_{80}^{-108} (-1.2278 \times 10^{-11} T^2 + 6.1946 \times 10^{-9} T + 6.015 \times 10^{-6}) dT$$

- Use three-point Gauss Quadrature Rule to find the contraction.
- Also, find the absolute relative true error.

Solution

a) First, change the limits of integration from $[80, -108]$ to $[-1, 1]$ using

$$a = 80$$

$$b = -108$$

$$\int_a^b f(T) dT = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}T + \frac{b+a}{2}\right) dT$$

gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{80}^{-108} f(T) dT &= \frac{-108-80}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{-108-80}{2}T + \frac{-108+80}{2}\right) dT \\ &= -94 \int_{-1}^1 f(-94T - 14) dT \end{aligned}$$

The weighting factors and function argument values are

$$c_1 = 0.55556$$

$$T_1 = -0.77460$$

$$c_2 = 0.88889$$

$$T_2 = 0.00000$$

$$c_3 = 0.55556$$

$$T_3 = 0.77460$$

and the formula is

$$\begin{aligned} -94 \int_{-1}^1 f(-94T - 14) dT &\approx -94 [c_1 f(-94T_1 - 14) + c_2 f(-94T_2 - 14) + c_3 f(-94T_3 - 14)] \\ &\approx -94 \left[\begin{aligned} &0.55556 \times f(-94(-0.77460) - 14) \\ &+ 0.88889 \times f(-94(0.00000) - 14) \\ &+ 0.55556 \times f(-94(0.77460) - 14) \end{aligned} \right] \\ &\approx -94 \left[\begin{aligned} &0.55556 f(58.812) + 0.88889 f(-14.000) \\ &+ 0.55556 f(-86.812) \end{aligned} \right] \\ &\approx -94 \left[\begin{aligned} &0.55556(7.8342 \times 10^{-5}) + 0.88889(7.3262 \times 10^{-5}) \\ &+ 0.55556(6.6571 \times 10^{-5}) \end{aligned} \right] \\ &\approx -0.013689 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} f(58.812) &= 12.363(-1.2278 \times 10^{-11}(58.812)^2 + 6.1946 \times 10^{-9}(58.812) + 6.015 \times 10^{-6}) \\ &= 7.8343 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-14.000) &= 12.363(-1.2278 \times 10^{-11}(-14.000)^2 + 6.1946 \times 10^{-9}(-14.000) + 6.015 \times 10^{-6}) \\ &= 7.3262 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-86.812) &= 12.363(-1.2278 \times 10^{-11}(-86.812)^2 + 6.1946 \times 10^{-9}(-86.812) + 6.015 \times 10^{-6}) \\ &= 6.6571 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

b) The absolute relative true error, $|\epsilon_t|$, is (Exact value = -0.013689)

$$|\epsilon_t| = \left| \frac{\text{True Value} - \text{Approximate Value}}{\text{True Value}} \right| \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\epsilon_t| &= \left| \frac{-0.013689 - (-0.013689)}{-0.013689} \right| \times 100\% \\ &= 0.0000\% \end{aligned}$$