To begin: ON APPS 7 (for Program Editor 3 (for New) NOTE: Press ENTER at the end of each line! Type needs to be Program Variable needs to be the title of the program, say Simpson Then start typing after the Prgm line and before the EndPrgm line.


| Disp 2nd "2nd $\alpha$ lower limit" | Disp "lower limit" | Lower limit of integration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input $\alpha \mathrm{a}$ | Input a | After ?, type in the lower limit of integration |
| Disp 2nd "2nd $\alpha$ upper limit" | Disp "upper limit" | Upper limit of integration |
| Input $\alpha$ b | Input b | After ?, type in the upper limit of integration |
| Disp 2nd "2nd $\alpha$ n subintervals" | Disp "n subintervals" | Number of subintervals for [a,b] is $n$ |
| Disp 2nd "2nd $\alpha$ enter even n" | Disp "enter even n" | The even integer n is to be entered. |
| Input $\alpha$ n | Input n | After ?, type in n |
| $0 \mathrm{STO} \alpha \mathrm{s}$ | $0 \rightarrow \mathrm{~s}$ | The number 0 is stored in location s (for Simpson) |
| 0 STO $\alpha v$ | $0 \rightarrow \mathrm{v}$ | The number 0 is stored in location v (for Trapezoidal) |
| $(\alpha b-\alpha a) \div \alpha$ STO $\alpha w$ | $(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a}) / \mathrm{n} \rightarrow \mathrm{w}$ | Subinterval width ( $\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a}$ )/n is stored in location w |
| For $\alpha \mathrm{j}, 1, \alpha \mathrm{n} / 2$ | For $\mathrm{j}, 1, \mathrm{n} / 2$ | Start of loop, where j step increases from 1 to $\mathrm{n} / 2$ |
| $\alpha \mathrm{a}+2(\alpha \mathrm{j}-1)^{*} \alpha \mathrm{w}$ STO $\alpha \mathrm{p}$ | $\mathrm{a}+2(\mathrm{j}-1)^{*} \mathrm{w} \rightarrow \mathrm{p}$ | Left endpoint of jth subinterval stored in location p |
| $\alpha \mathrm{a}+2 \alpha{ }^{\text {j }}$ * $\mathrm{w}^{\text {STO }}$ - r | $\mathrm{a}+2 \mathrm{j} * \mathrm{w} \rightarrow \mathrm{r}$ | Right endpoint of jth subinterval stored in location $r$ |
| $(\alpha \mathrm{p}+\alpha \mathrm{r}) \div 2$ STO $\alpha \mathrm{m}$ | $(\mathrm{p}+\mathrm{r}) / 2 \rightarrow \mathrm{~m}$ | Midpoint of jth subinterval stored in location m |
| $y 1(\alpha p) S T O \alpha p$ | $y 1(p) \rightarrow p$ | $\mathrm{y} 1(\mathrm{p})$ is stored in location p |
| y1 $(\alpha r)$ STO $\alpha$ r | $\mathrm{y} 1(\mathrm{r}) \rightarrow \mathrm{r}$ | $\mathrm{y} 1(\mathrm{r})$ is stored in location r |
| $\mathrm{y} 1(\alpha \mathrm{~m})$ STO $\alpha \mathrm{m}$ | $\mathrm{y} 1(\mathrm{~m}) \rightarrow \mathrm{m}$ | $\mathrm{y} 1(\mathrm{~m})$ is stored in location m |
| $\alpha s+\alpha w^{*}(\alpha p+4 \alpha m+\alpha r) \div 3$ STO $\alpha \mathrm{s}$ | $\mathrm{s}+\mathrm{w}^{*}(\mathrm{p}+4 \mathrm{~m}+\mathrm{r}) / 3 \rightarrow \mathrm{~s}$ | Jth stage sum for Simpson's Rule is stored in s |
| $\alpha \mathrm{v}+\alpha \mathrm{w}^{*}(\alpha \mathrm{p}+2 \alpha \mathrm{~m}+\alpha \mathrm{r}) \div 2 \mathrm{STO} \alpha_{\mathrm{v}}$ |  | $\mathrm{v}+\mathrm{w}^{*}(\mathrm{p}+2 \mathrm{~m}+\mathrm{r}) / 2 \rightarrow \mathrm{v}$ Jth stage sum for |
| Trapezoidal Rule is stored in |  | EndFor End of loop |
| Disp 2nd "2nd $\alpha$ simpson rule" | Disp "simpson rule" | Prepares for the Simpson Rule approximation |
| Disp $\alpha$ s | Disp s | Displays Simpson's Rule approximation |
| Disp 2nd "2nd $\alpha$ trapezoidal rule" | Disp "trapezoidal rule" | Prepares for the Trapezoidal Rule approximation |
| Disp v | Disp v | Displays the Trapezoidal Rule approximation |
|  | EndPrgm | End of the program |

To execute the program in order to evaluate $\int_{0}^{2} x^{2} d x$, do the following: 2 nd QUIT (to quit the program) Then key in your function $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x}$ ) into y 1 (from $\mathrm{y}=$ above F 1 key) Then ENTER 2nd QUIT On the main line, type: $\alpha \alpha$ simpson() ENTER

The display reads "lower limit ?" Key in a ENTER (gives the lower limit of integration)

The display reads "upper limit ?" Key in b ENTER (gives the upper limit of integration) The display reads "enter even n ?" Key in $n$ ENTER (gives the number of subintervals)

Then the display reads:
"simpson rule" and the approximation appears below.
"trapezoidal rule" and the approximation appears below.

