```
Select an integral from the following:
         (a) int(e^x,x=0..1)
         (b) int(sqrt(1-x^2),x=-1..1)
         (c) int(1/(e^x -1),x=0.001..1)
         (d) int(e^(-x)/sqrt|(x - 2)|,x=0..infinity)
         (e) int(sin(x)*e^(-x),x=0..10)
         (f) int(sin(x)^2,x=0..pi
                 Select a,b,c,d,e, or f   a


 Input the number of Richardson extrapolates:
         (an integer value between 1 and 20 is allowed)
20

We are using 20 Richardson extrapolations.
Int1 = 1.718281828459041
Int2 = 0
Add_back= 0
The numerical approximation to the integral
for function (a) is 1.718281828459041

We are using 20 Richardson extrapolations.
Int1 = 1.570796234328397
Int2 = 0
Add_back= 0
The numerical approximation to the integral
for function (b) is 1.570796234328397

We are using 20 Richardson extrapolations.
Int1 = -0.4581751870537504
Int2 = 0
Add_back= 6.907755278982137
The numerical approximation to the integral
for function (c) is 6.449580091928387

We are using 20 Richardson extrapolations.
Int1 = 0.3684689861091012
Int2 = 0.01091440055137613
Add_back= 0.7655719720832874
The numerical approximation to the integral
for function (d) is 1.144955358743765

We are using 20 Richardson extrapolations.
Int1 = 0.5000313961543568
Int2 = 0
Add_back= 0
The numerical approximation to the integral
for function (e) is 0.5000313961543568

We are using 20 Richardson extrapolations.
Int1 = 1.570796326794896
Int2 = 0
Add_back= 0
The numerical approximation to the integral
for function (f) is 1.570796326794896
```