

NAG C Library Function Document

nag_1d_quad_wt_alglog (d01apc)

1 Purpose

nag_1d_quad_wt_alglog (d01apc) is an adaptive integrator which calculates an approximation to the integral of a function $g(x)w(x)$ over a finite interval $[a, b]$:

$$I = \int_a^b g(x)w(x) dx$$

where the weight function w has end-point singularities of algebraico-logarithmic type.

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagd01.h>

void nag_1d_quad_wt_alglog (double (*g)(double x),
    double a, double b, double alfa, double beta,
    Nag_QuadWeight wt_func, double epsabs, double epsrel,
    Integer max_num_subint, double *result, double *abserr,
    Nag_QuadProgress *qp, NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

This function is based upon the QUADPACK routine QAWSE (Piessens *et al.* (1983)) and integrates a function of the form $g(x)w(x)$, where the weight function $w(x)$ may have algebraico-logarithmic singularities at the end-points a and/or b . The strategy is a modification of that in nag_1d_quad_osc (d01akc). We start by bisecting the original interval and applying modified Clenshaw–Curtis integration of orders 12 and 24 to both halves. Clenshaw–Curtis integration is then used on all sub-intervals which have a or b as one of their end-points (Piessens *et al.* (1974)). On the other sub-intervals Gauss–Kronrod (7–15 point) integration is carried out.

A ‘global’ acceptance criterion (as defined by Malcolm and Simpson (1976)) is used. The local error estimation control is described by Piessens *et al.* (1983).

4 Parameters

1: **g** – function supplied by user *Function*

The function **g**, supplied by the user, must return the value of the function g at a given point.

The specification of **g** is:

```
double g(double x)
1:   x – double Input
    On entry: the point at which the function  $g$  must be evaluated.
```

2: **a** – double *Input*

On entry: the lower limit of integration, a .

- 3: **b** – double *Input*
On entry: the upper limit of integration, b .
Constraint: **b** > **a**.
- 4: **alfa** – double *Input*
On entry: the parameter α in the weight function.
Constraint: **alfa** > -1.0.
- 5: **beta** – double *Input*
On entry: the parameter β in the weight function.
Constraint: **beta** > -1.0.
- 6: **wt_func** – Nag_QuadWeight *Input*
On entry: indicates which weight function is to be used:
 if **wt_func** = **Nag_Al**, $w(x) = (x - a)^\alpha (b - x)^\beta$;
 if **wt_func** = **Nag_Al_log**, $w(x) = (x - a)^\alpha (b - x)^\beta \ln(x - a)$;
 if **wt_func** = **Nag_Al_logb**, $w(x) = (x - a)^\alpha (b - x)^\beta \ln(b - x)$;
 if **wt_func** = **Nag_Al_log_log**, $w(x) = (x - a)^\alpha (b - x)^\beta \ln(x - a) \ln(b - x)$.
Constraint: **wt_func** = **Nag_Al**, **Nag_Al_log**, **Nag_Al_logb**, or **Nag_Al_log_log**.
- 7: **epsabs** – double *Input*
On entry: the absolute accuracy required. If **epsabs** is negative, the absolute value is used. See Section 6.1.
- 8: **epsrel** – double *Input*
On entry: the relative accuracy required. If **epsrel** is negative, the absolute value is used. See Section 6.1.
- 9: **max_num_subint** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the upper bound on the number of sub-intervals into which the interval of integration may be divided by the function. The more difficult the integrand, the larger **max_num_subint** should be.
Suggested values: a value in the range 200 to 500 is adequate for most problems.
Constraint: **max_num_subint** \geq 2.
- 10: **result** – double * *Output*
On exit: the approximation to the integral I .
- 11: **abserr** – double * *Output*
On exit: an estimate of the modulus of the absolute error, which should be an upper bound for $|I - \text{result}|$.
- 12: **qp** – Nag_QuadProgress *
 Pointer to structure of type **Nag_QuadProgress** with the following members:
 num_subint – Integer *Output*
 On exit: the actual number of sub-intervals used.

fun_count – Integer *Output*

On exit: the number of function evaluations performed by nag_1d_quad_wt_alglog.

sub_int_beg_pts – double * *Output*

sub_int_end_pts – double * *Output*

sub_int_result – double * *Output*

sub_int_error – double * *Output*

On exit: these pointers are allocated memory internally with **max_num_subint** elements. If an error exit other than **NE_INT_ARG_LT**, **NE_BAD_PARAM**, **NE_REAL_ARG_LE**, **NE_2_REAL_ARG_LE** or **NE_ALLOC_FAIL** occurs, these arrays will contain information which may be useful. For details, see Section 6.

Before a subsequent call to nag_1d_quad_wt_alglog is made, or when the information contained in these arrays is no longer useful, the user should free the storage allocated by these pointers using the NAG macro **NAG_FREE**.

13: **fail** – NagError * *Input/Output*

The NAG error parameter (see the Essential Introduction).

Users are recommended to declare and initialise **fail** and set **fail.print** = **TRUE** for this function.

5 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE_INT_ARG_LT

On entry, **max_num_subint** must not be less than 2: **max_num_subint** = *<value>*.

NE_BAD_PARAM

On entry, parameter **wt_func** had an illegal value.

NE_REAL_ARG_LE

On entry, **alfa** must not be less than or equal to -1.0 : **alfa** = *<value>*.

On entry, **beta** must not be less than or equal to -1.0 : **beta** = *<value>*.

NE_2_REAL_ARG_LE

On entry, **b** = *<value>* while **a** = *<value>*. These parameters must satisfy **b** > **a**.

NE_ALLOC_FAIL

Memory allocation failed.

NE_QUAD_MAX_SUBDIV

The maximum number of subdivisions has been reached: **max_num_subint** = *<value>*.

The maximum number of subdivisions has been reached without the accuracy requirements being achieved. Look at the integrand in order to determine the integration difficulties. If the position of a discontinuity or a singularity of algebraico-logarithmic type within the interval can be determined, the interval must be split up at this point and the integrator called on the sub-intervals. If necessary, another integrator, which is designed for handling the type of difficulty involved, must be used. Alternatively, consider relaxing the accuracy requirements specified by **epsabs** and **epsrel**, or increasing the value of **max_num_subint**.

NE_QUAD_ROUNDOff_TOL

Round-off error prevents the requested tolerance from being achieved: **epsabs** = *<value>*, **epsrel** = *<value>*.

The error may be underestimated. Consider relaxing the accuracy requirements specified by **epsabs** and **epsrel**.

NE_QUAD_BAD_SUBDIV

Extremely bad integrand behaviour occurs around the sub-interval (<value>, <value>).
The same advice applies as in the case of **NE_QUAD_MAX_SUBDIV**.

6 Further Comments

The time taken by `nag_1d_quad_wt_alglog` depends on the integrand and the accuracy required.

If the function fails with an error exit other than **NE_INT_ARG_LT**, **NE_BAD_PARAM**, **NE_REAL_ARG_LE**, **NE_2_REAL_ARG_LE** or **NE_ALLOC_FAIL** then the user may wish to examine the contents of the structure **qp**. These contain the end-points of the sub-intervals used by `nag_1d_quad_wt_alglog` along with the integral contributions and error estimates over these sub-intervals.

Specifically, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, let r_i denote the approximation to the value of the integral over the sub-interval $[a_i, b_i]$ in the partition of $[a, b]$ and e_i be the corresponding absolute error estimate.

Then, $\int_{a_i}^{b_i} g(x)w(x) dx \simeq r_i$ and **result** = $\sum_{i=1}^n r_i$. The value of n is returned in **num_subint**, and the values a_i , b_i , r_i and e_i are stored in the structure **qp** as

$$\begin{aligned} a_i &= \text{sub_int_beg_pts}[i - 1], \\ b_i &= \text{sub_int_end_pts}[i - 1], \\ r_i &= \text{sub_int_result}[i - 1] \text{ and} \\ e_i &= \text{sub_int_error}[i - 1]. \end{aligned}$$

6.1 Accuracy

The function cannot guarantee, but in practice usually achieves, the following accuracy:

$$|I - \text{result}| \leq \text{tol}$$

where

$$\text{tol} = \max\{|\text{epsabs}|, |\text{epsrel}| \times |I|\}$$

and **epsabs** and **epsrel** are user-specified absolute and relative error tolerances. Moreover it returns the quantity **abserr** which, in normal circumstances, satisfies

$$|I - \text{result}| \leq \text{abserr} \leq \text{tol}.$$

6.2 References

Malcolm M A and Simpson R B (1976) Local versus global strategies for adaptive quadrature *ACM Trans. Math. Software* **1** 129–146

Piessens R, Mertens I and Branders M (1974) Integration of functions having end-point singularities *Angew. Inf.* **16** 65–68

Piessens R, De Doncker-Kapenga E, Überhuber C and Kahaner D (1983) *QUADPACK, A Subroutine Package for Automatic Integration* Springer-Verlag

7 See Also

`nag_1d_quad_gen` (d01ajc)

8 Example

To compute

$$\int_0^1 \ln x \cos(10\pi x) dx$$

and

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin(10x)}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx.$$

8.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_ld_quad_wt_alglog(d01apc) Example Program
 *
 * Copyright 1991 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 2, 1991.
 *
 * Mark 3 revised, 1994.
 * Mark 5 revised, 1998.
 * Mark 6 revised, 2000.
 */

#include <nag.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <nagd01.h>
#include <nagx01.h>

static double f_sin(double x);
static double f_cos(double x);

main()
{
    static double alfa[2] = {0.0, -0.5};
    static double beta[2] = {0.0, -0.5};
    Nag_QuadWeight wt_func;

    double a, b;
    double epsabs, abserr, epsrel, result;
    static NagError fail;
    Nag_QuadProgress qp;
    Integer max_num_subint;
    int numfunc;
    double (*g)(double x);
    static char *Nag_QuadWeight_array[] =
    { "Nag_Alq", "Nag_Alq_log", "Nag_Alq_logb", "Nag_Alq_log", "Nag_Alq_logb" };
    Boolean success = TRUE;
    Integer wt_array_ind;

    Vprintf("d01apc Example Program Results\n");
    epsabs = 0.0;
    epsrel = 0.0001;
    a = 0.0;
    b = 1.0;
    max_num_subint = 200;
    for (numfunc=0; numfunc < 2; ++numfunc)

```

```

{
switch (numfunc)
{
case 0:
g = f_cos;
wt_func = Nag_Alg_loga;
wt_array_ind = 1;
break;
case 1:
g = f_sin;
wt_func = Nag_Alg;
wt_array_ind = 0;
}
d0lapc(g, a, b, alfa[numfunc], beta[numfunc],
wt_func, epsabs, epsrel, max_num_subint,
&result, &abserr, &qp, &fail);
Vprintf("a - lower limit of integration = %10.4f\n", a);
Vprintf("b - upper limit of integration = %10.4f\n", b);
Vprintf("epsabs - absolute accuracy requested = %9.2e\n", epsabs);
Vprintf("epsrel - relative accuracy requested = %9.2e\n\n", epsrel);
Vprintf("alfa - parameter in the weight function = %10.4f\n",
alfa[numfunc]);
Vprintf("beta - parameter in the weight function = %10.4f\n",
beta[numfunc]);
Vprintf("wt_func - denotes weight function to be \
used = %s\n", Nag_QuadWeight_array[wt_array_ind]);
if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
Vprintf("%s\n", fail.message);
if (fail.code != NE_INT_ARG_LT && fail.code != NE_BAD_PARAM &&
fail.code != NE_REAL_ARG_LE && fail.code != NE_2_REAL_ARG_LE &&
fail.code != NE_ALLOC_FAIL)
{
Vprintf("result - approximation to the integral = %9.5f\n", result);
Vprintf("abserr - estimate of the absolute error = %9.2e\n", abserr);
Vprintf("qp.fun_count - number of function evaluations = %4ld\n",
qp.fun_count);
Vprintf("qp.num_subint - number of subintervals used = %4ld\n\n",
qp.num_subint);
/* Free memory used by qp */
NAG_FREE(qp.sub_int_beg_pts);
NAG_FREE(qp.sub_int_end_pts);
NAG_FREE(qp.sub_int_result);
NAG_FREE(qp.sub_int_error);
}
else
success = FALSE;
}
if (success)
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
else
exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

static double f_cos(double x)
{
double a;
double pi;

```

```

pi = X01AAC;
a = pi*10.0;
return cos(a*x);
}

static double f_sin(double x)
{
double omega;

omega = 10.0;
return sin(omega*x);
}

```

8.2 Program Data

None.

8.3 Program Results

```

d01apc Example Program Results
a      - lower limit of integration =    0.0000
b      - upper limit of integration =    1.0000
epsabs - absolute accuracy requested =  0.00e+00
epsrel - relative accuracy requested =  1.00e-04

alfa   - parameter in the weight function =    0.0000
beta   - parameter in the weight function =    0.0000
wt_func - denotes weight function to be used = Nag_Alq_loga
result - approximation to the integral =  -0.04899
abserr - estimate of the absolute error =  1.14e-07
qp.fun_count - number of function evaluations =  110
qp.num_subint - number of subintervals used =    4

a      - lower limit of integration =    0.0000
b      - upper limit of integration =    1.0000
epsabs - absolute accuracy requested =  0.00e+00
epsrel - relative accuracy requested =  1.00e-04

alfa   - parameter in the weight function =   -0.5000
beta   - parameter in the weight function =   -0.5000
wt_func - denotes weight function to be used = Nag_Alq_logb
result - approximation to the integral =    0.53502
abserr - estimate of the absolute error =  1.94e-12
qp.fun_count - number of function evaluations =   50
qp.num_subint - number of subintervals used =    2

```
