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_Alg**, $w(x) = (x-a)^{\alpha}(b-x)^{\beta}$;

if **wt_func** $=$ **Nag_Alg_loga**, $w(x) = (x-a)^{\alpha}(b-x)^{\beta}ln(x-a)$;

if **wt_func** $=$ **Nag_Alg_logb**, $w(x) = (x-a)^{\alpha}(b-x)^{\beta}ln(b-x)$;

if **wt_func** $=$ **Nag_Alg_loga_logb**, $w(x) = (x-a)^{\alpha}(b-x)^{\beta}ln(x-a)ln(b-x)$.

Constraint: **wt_func** $=$ **Nag_Alg**, **Nag_Alg_loga**, **Nag_Alg_logb**, or **Nag_Alg_loga_logb**.

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** ≥ 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 $|I-$**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 $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, 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

a_i = **sub_int_beg_pts**$[i-1]$,

b_i = **sub_int_end_pts**$[i-1]$,

r_i = **sub_int_result**$[i-1]$ and

e_i = **sub_int_error**$[i-1]$.

6.1 Accuracy

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

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

where

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

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

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

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_1d_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_Alg", "Nag_Alg_loga", "Nag_Alg_logb","Nag_Alg_loga_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;
        }
      d01apc(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_Alg_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_Alg
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
```