

## nag\_multid\_quad\_adapt (d01fcc)

### 1. Purpose

**nag\_multid\_quad\_adapt (d01fcc)** attempts to evaluate a multi-dimensional integral (up to 15 dimensions), with constant and finite limits,

$$\int_{a_1}^{b_1} \int_{a_2}^{b_2} \dots \int_{a_n}^{b_n} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_n \dots dx_2 dx_1$$

to a specified relative accuracy, using an adaptive subdivision strategy.

### 2. Specification

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

void nag_multid_quad_adapt(Integer ndim, double (*f)(Integer ndim, double x[]),
                           double a[], double b[], Integer *minpts, Integer maxpts,
                           double eps, double *finval, double *acc, NagError *fail)
```

### 3. Description

The routine evaluates an estimate of a multi-dimensional integral over a hyper-rectangle (i.e., with constant limits), and also an estimate of the relative error. The user sets the relative accuracy required, supplies the integrand as a function **f**, and also sets the minimum and maximum acceptable number of calls to **f** (in **minpts** and **maxpts**).

The routine operates by repeated subdivision of the hyper-rectangular region into smaller hyper-rectangles. In each subregion, the integral is estimated using a seventh-degree rule, and an error estimate is obtained by comparison with a fifth-degree rule which uses a subset of the same points. The fourth differences of the integrand along each co-ordinate axis are evaluated, and the subregion is marked for possible future subdivision in half along that co-ordinate axis which has the largest absolute fourth difference.

If the estimated errors, totalled over the subregions, exceed the requested relative error (or if fewer than **minpts** calls to **f** have been made), further subdivision is necessary, and is performed on the subregion with the largest estimated error, that subregion being halved along the appropriate co-ordinate axis.

The routine will fail if the requested relative error level has not been attained by the time **maxpts** calls to **f** have been made.

**nag\_multid\_quad\_adapt** is based on the HALF subroutine developed by van Dooren and de Ridder (1976). It uses a different basic rule, described by Genz and Malik (1980).

### 4. Parameters

#### **ndim**

Input: the number of dimensions of the integral, *n*.  
 Constraint:  $2 \leq \text{ndim} \leq 15$ .

#### **f**

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

The specification of **f** is:

double f(Integer ndim, double x[])
<b>ndim</b>
Input: the number of dimensions of the integral.
<b>x[ndim]</b>
Input: the co-ordinates of the point at which the integrand must be evaluated.

**a[ndim]**

Input: the lower limits of integration,  $a_i$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

**b[ndim]**

Input: the upper limits of integration,  $b_i$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

**minpts**

Input: **minpts** must be set to the minimum number of integrand evaluations to be allowed.

Output: **minpts** contains the actual number of integrand evaluations used by the function nag\_multid\_quad\_adapt.

**maxpts**

Input: the maximum number of integrand evaluations to be allowed.

Constraints: **maxpts**  $\geq$  **minpts**.

$$\text{maxpts} \geq 2^{\text{ndim}} + 2 \times \text{ndim}^2 + 2 \times \text{ndim} + 1.$$

**eps**

Input: the relative error acceptable to the user. When the solution is zero or very small relative accuracy may not be achievable but the user may still set **eps** to a reasonable value and check **fail.code** for **NE\_QUAD\_MAX\_INTEGRAND\_EVAL**.

Constraint: **eps**  $> 0.0$ .

**finval**

Output: the best estimate obtained for the integral.

**acc**

Output: the estimated relative error in **finval**.

**fail**

The NAG error parameter, see the Essential Introduction to the NAG C Library.

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

## 5. Error Indications and Warnings

**NE\_INVALID\_INT\_RANGE\_2**

Value  $\langle\text{value}\rangle$  given to **ndim** not valid. Correct range is  $2 \leq \text{ndim} \leq 15$ .

**NE\_2\_INT\_ARG\_LT**

On entry, **maxpts** =  $\langle\text{value}\rangle$  while **minpts** =  $\langle\text{value}\rangle$ .

These parameters must satisfy **maxpts**  $\geq$  **minpts**.

**NE\_QUAD\_MAX\_INTEGRAND\_CONS**

**maxpts** <  $\langle\text{value}\rangle$ . Constraint: **maxpts**  $\geq 2^{\text{ndim}} + 2 \times \text{ndim}^2 + 2 \times \text{ndim} + 1$ .

**NE\_REAL\_ARG\_LE**

On entry, **eps** must not be less than or equal to 0.0: **eps** =  $\langle\text{value}\rangle$ .

**NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL**

Memory allocation failed.

**NE\_QUAD\_MAX\_INTEGRAND\_EVAL**

**maxpts** was too small to obtain the required accuracy.

On return, **finval** and **acc** contain estimates of the integral and the relative error, but **acc** will be greater than **eps**.

## 6. Further Comments

Execution time will usually be dominated by the time taken to evaluate the integrand **f**, and hence the maximum time that could be taken will be proportional to **maxpts**.

### 6.1. Accuracy

A relative error estimate is output through the parameter **acc**.

## 6.2. References

Genz A C and Malik A A (1980) An Adaptive Algorithm for Numerical Integration over an N-dimensional Rectangular Region *J. Comput. Appl. Math.* **6** 295–302.  
 Van Dooren P and De Ridder L (1976) An Adaptive Algorithm for Numerical Integration over an N-dimensional Cube *J. Comput. Appl. Math.* **2** (3) 207–217.

## 7. See Also

nag\_multid\_quad\_monte\_carlo (d01gbc)

## 8. Example

This example program estimates the integral

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{4z_1 z_3^2 \exp(2z_1 z_3)}{(1 + z_2 + z_4)^2} dz_4 dz_3 dz_2 dz_1 = 0.575364.$$

The accuracy requested is one part in 10,000.

### 8.1. Program Text

```
/* nag_multid_quad_adapt(d01fcc) Example Program
 *
 * Copyright 1991 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 2, 1991.
 */

#include <nag.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag_stdlb.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <nagd01.h>

#ifndef NAG_PROTO
static double f(Integer n, double z[]);
#else
static double f();
#endif

#define NDIM 4
#define MAXPTS 1000*NDIM

main()
{
    Integer ndim = NDIM;
    Integer maxpts = MAXPTS;
    double a[4], b[4];
    Integer k;
    static NagError fail;
    double finval;
    Integer minpts;
    double acc, eps;

    Vprintf("d01fcc Example Program Results\n");
    for (k=0; k < 4; ++k)
    {
        a[k] = 0.0;
        b[k] = 1.0;
    }
    eps = 0.0001;
    minpts = 0;
    d01fcc(ndim, f, a, b, &minpts, maxpts, eps, &finval, &acc, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR)
        Vprintf("%s\n", fail.message);
    if (fail.code == NE_NOERROR || fail.code == NE_QUAD_MAX_INTEGRAND_EVAL)
```

```

{
    Vprintf("Requested accuracy =%12.2e\n", eps);
    Vprintf("Estimated value    =%12.4f\n", finval);
    Vprintf("Estimated accuracy =%12.2e\n", acc);
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
else
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

#ifndef NAG_PROTO
static double f(Integer n, double z[])
#else
    static double f(n, z)
    Integer n;
    double z[];
#endif
{
    double tmp_pwr;
    tmp_pwr = z[1]+1.0+z[3];
    return z[0]*4.0*z[2]*z[2]*exp(z[0]*2.0*z[2])/(tmp_pwr*tmp_pwr);
}

```

## 8.2. Program Data

None.

## 8.3. Program Results

```

d01fcc Example Program Results
Requested accuracy = 1.00e-04
Estimated value   = 0.5754
Estimated accuracy = 9.89e-05

```

---