

NAG C Library Function Document

nag_1d_quad_inf (d01amc)

1 Purpose

nag_1d_quad_inf (d01amc) calculates an approximation to the integral of a function $f(x)$ over an infinite or semi-infinite interval $[a, b]$:

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

2 Specification

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

void nag_1d_quad_inf (double (*f)(double x),
                    Nag_BoundInterval boundinf, double epsabs,
                    double epsrel, Integer max_num_subint, double *result,
                    double *abserr, Nag_QuadProgress *qp, NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

This function is based on the QUADPACK routine QAGI (Piessens *et al.* (1983)). The entire infinite integration range is first transformed to $[0, 1]$ using one of the identities

$$\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f\left(a - \frac{1-t}{t}\right) \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f\left(a + \frac{1-t}{t}\right) \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (f(x) + f(-x)) dx = \int_0^1 \left[f\left(\frac{1-t}{t}\right) + f\left(\frac{-1+t}{t}\right) \right] \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

where a represents a finite integration limit. An adaptive procedure, based on the Gauss 7-point and Kronrod 15-point rules, is then employed on the transformed integral. The algorithm, described by De Doncker (1978), incorporates a global acceptance criterion (as defined by Malcolm and Simpson (1976)) together with the ϵ -algorithm (Wynn (1956)) to perform extrapolation. The local error estimation is described by Piessens *et al.* (1983).

4 Parameters

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

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(double x)
```

1: **x** – double *Input*

On entry: the point at which the integrand f must be evaluated.

- 2: **boundinf** – Nag_BoundInterval Input
On entry: indicates the kind of integration interval:
 if **boundinf** = **Nag_UpperSemiInfinite**, the interval is [**bound**, $+\infty$);
 if **boundinf** = **Nag_LowerSemiInfinite**, the interval is $(-\infty, \mathbf{bound}]$;
 if **boundinf** = **Nag_Infinite**, the interval is $(-\infty, +\infty)$.
Constraint: **boundinf** = **Nag_UpperSemiInfinite**, **Nag_LowerSemiInfinite**, or **Nag_Infinite**.
- 3: **bound** – double Input
On entry: the finite limit of the integration interval (if present). **bound** is not used if **boundinf** = **Nag_Infinite**.
- 4: **epsabs** – double Input
On entry: the absolute accuracy required. If **epsabs** is negative, the absolute value is used. See Section 6.1.
- 5: **epsrel** – double Input
On entry: the relative accuracy required. If **epsrel** is negative, the absolute value is used. See Section 6.1.
- 6: **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** ≥ 1 .
- 7: **result** – double * Output
On exit: the approximation to the integral I .
- 8: **abserr** – double * Output
On exit: an estimate of the modulus of the absolute error, which should be an upper bound for $|I - \mathbf{result}|$.
- 9: **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_inf`.
- 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** 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_inf` 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`.

10: **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 1: **max_num_subint** = *<value>*.

NE_BAD_PARAM

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

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 local difficulty within the interval can be determined (e.g., a singularity of the integrand or its derivative, a peak, a discontinuity, etc.) you will probably gain from splitting up the interval at this point and calling the integrator 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**.

NE_QUAD_ROUNDOff_EXTRAPL

Round-off error is detected during extrapolation.

The requested tolerance cannot be achieved, because the extrapolation does not increase the accuracy satisfactorily; the returned result is the best that can be obtained.

The same advice applies as in the case of **NE_QUAD_MAX_SUBDIV**.

NE_QUAD_NO_CONV

The integral is probably divergent or slowly convergent.

Please note that divergence can also occur with any error exit other than **NE_INT_ARG_LT**, **NE_BAD_PARAM** or **NE_ALLOC_FAIL**.

NE_QUAD_BAD_SUBDIV_INTS

Extremely bad integrand behaviour occurs around one of the sub-intervals (*<value>*, *<value>*) or (*<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_inf` 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** 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_inf` along with the integral contributions and error estimates over the 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, $\int_{a_i}^{b_i} f(x) dx \simeq r_i$ and **result** = $\sum_{i=1}^n r_i$ unless the function terminates while testing for divergence of the integral (see Section 3.4.3 of Piessens *et al.* (1983)). In this case, **result** (and **abserr**) are taken to be the values returned from the extrapolation process. 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

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

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

De Doncker E (1978) An adaptive extrapolation algorithm for automatic integration *ACM SIGNUM Newsl.* **13 (2)** 12–18

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

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

Wynn P (1956) On a device for computing the $e_m(S_n)$ transformation *Math. Tables Aids Comput.* **10** 91–96

7 See Also

`nag_1d_quad_gen` (d01ajc)

8 Example

To compute

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

8.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_ld_quad_inf(d01amc) Example Program
 *
 * Copyright 1991 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 2, 1991.
 *
 * Mark 6 revised, 2000.
 */

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

static double f(double x);

main()
{
    double a;
    double epsabs, abserr, epsrel, result;
    Nag_QuadProgress qp;
    Integer max_num_subint;
    static NagError fail;

    Vprintf("d01amc Example Program Results\n");
    epsabs = 0.0;
    epsrel = 0.0001;
    a = 0.0;
    max_num_subint = 200;

    d01amc(f, Nag_UpperSemiInfinite, a, 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 = infinity\n");
    Vprintf("epsabs - absolute accuracy requested = %9.2e\n", epsabs);
    Vprintf("epsrel - relative accuracy requested = %9.2e\n\n", epsrel);
    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_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",
                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);
        exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
    }
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

static double f(double x)
{
    return 1.0/((x+1.0)*sqrt(x));
}
```

8.2 Program Data

None.

8.3 Program Results

```
d01amc Example Program Results
a      - lower limit of integration =    0.0000
b      - upper limit of integration = infinity
epsabs - absolute accuracy requested =  0.00e+00
epsrel - relative accuracy requested =  1.00e-04

result - approximation to the integral =   3.14159
abserr - estimate of the absolute error =  2.65e-05
qp.fun_count - number of function evaluations = 285
qp.num_subint - number of subintervals used = 10
```
