

NAME

gjql – Gauss-Jacobi logarithmic Quadrature with Function values

SYNOPSIS

Fortran (77, 90, 95, HPF):

```
f77 [ flags ] file(s) ... -L/usr/local/lib -lgjl
      SUBROUTINE gjql(x, w, y, z, alpha, beta, nquad, ierr)
      DOUBLE PRECISION alpha, beta, w(*), x(*)
      DOUBLE PRECISION y(*), z(*)
      INTEGER ierr, nquad
```

C (K&R, 89, 99), C++ (98):

```
cc [ flags ] -I/usr/local/include file(s) ... -L/usr/local/lib -lgjl
```

Use

```
#include <gjql.h>
```

to get this prototype:

```
void gjql(fortran_double_precision x[],
          fortran_double_precision w[],
          fortran_double_precision y[],
          fortran_double_precision z[],
          const fortran_double_precision * alpha_,
          const fortran_double_precision * beta_,
          const fortran_integer * nquad_,
          fortran_integer * ierr_);
```

NB: The definition of C/C++ data types **fortran_**xxx, and the mapping of Fortran external names to C/C++ external names, is handled by the C/C++ header file. That way, the same function or subroutine name can be used in C, C++, and Fortran code, independent of compiler conventions for mangling of external names in these programming languages.

DESCRIPTION

Compute the nodes and weights for the evaluation of the integral

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1-x)^{\alpha} (1+x)^{\beta} \ln(1+x) f(x) dx$$

($\alpha > -1$, $\beta > -1$)

as the quadrature sum

$$\sum_{i=1}^N [W_i(\alpha, \beta) (\ln 2) f(x_i(\alpha, \beta)) - Z_i(\alpha, \beta) f(y_i(\alpha, \beta))]$$

The nonlogarithmic ordinary Gauss-Jacobi integral

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1-x)^{\alpha} (1+x)^{\beta} f(x) dx$$

($\alpha > -1$, $\beta > -1$)

can be computed from the quadrature sum

$$\sum_{i=1}^N [W_i(\alpha, \beta) f(x_i(\alpha, \beta))]$$

The quadrature is exact to machine precision for $f(x)$ of polynomial order less than or equal to $2 \times \mathbf{nquad} - 1$.

This form of the quadrature requires only values of the function, at $2 \times \mathbf{nquad}$ points. For a faster, and slightly more accurate, quadrature that requires values of the function and its derivative at \mathbf{nquad} points, see the companion routine, `gjqlfd()`.

On entry:

alpha Power of $(1-x)$ in the integrand ($\alpha > -1$).

beta Power of $(1+x)$ in the integrand ($\beta > -1$).

nquad Number of quadrature points to compute. It must be less than the limit `MAXPTS` defined in the header file, `maxpts.inc`. The default value chosen there should be large enough for any realistic application.

On return:

- x(1..nquad)** Nodes of the Jacobi quadrature, denoted $x_i(\alpha, \beta)$ above.
- w(1..nquad)** Weights of the Jacobi quadrature, denoted $W_i(\alpha, \beta)$ above.
- y(1..nquad)** Nodes of the quadrature for $-(1-x)^\alpha * (1+x)^\beta \ln((1+x)/2)$, denoted $y_i(\alpha, \beta)$ above.
- z(1..nquad)** Weights of the quadrature for $-(1-x)^\alpha * (1+x)^\beta \ln((1+x)/2)$, denoted $Z_i(\alpha, \beta)$ above.
- ierr** Error indicator:
 = 0 (success),
 1 (eigensolution could not be obtained),
 2 (destructive overflow),
 3 (**nquad** out of range),
 4 (**alpha** out of range),
 5 (**beta** out of range).

The logarithmic integral can then be computed by code like this:

```

dlgtwo = dlog(2.0d+00)
sum = 0.0d+00
do 10 i = 1, nquad
    sum = sum + dlgtwo*w(i)*f(x(i)) - z(i)*f(y(i))
10 continue

```

The nonlogarithmic integral can be computed by:

```

sum = 0.0d+00
do 20 i = 1, nquad
    sum = sum + w(i)*f(x(i))
20 continue

```

SEE ALSO

gjqfd(3), **gjqr(3)**.

AUTHORS

The algorithms and code are described in detail in the paper

Fast Gaussian Quadrature for Two Classes of Logarithmic Weight Functions

in ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, Volume ??, Number ??, Pages ???-??? and ???-???, 20xx, by

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