



NUMERICAL DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATION RULES USING MAPLE SOFTWARE

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Abstract. *Using the Maple Software property to have no limits with the number of decimals and the size of the integers, the present work offers equations of Newton-Cotes Integration until twenty points. It shows Newton-Cotes closed and open integration equations. The new type Newton-Cotes semi-closed or semi-open was proposed. This method has important applications in the integration of tables or discrete functions. An analysis of error in the technique was made. To estimate the error of integration in discrete data, we propose apply different rules or mix several rules. The difference in the result of each equation provides an approximation of the error. Computational routines to generate Newton-Cotes integration rules were presented.*

Keywords: Numerical Integration, Numerical Methods, Analysis of Error, Maple

1 INTRODUCTION

The evaluation of integrals, a process known as integration or quadrature, is required in many problems in engineering and science (Sermutlu, 2005). The function $f(x)$, which is to be integrated, may be a known function or a set of discrete data. Some known functions have an exact integral, in which case can be evaluated exactly in closed form. Many known functions, however, do not have an exact integral, and an approximate numerical procedure is required to evaluate. In many cases, the function $f(x)$ is known only at a set of discrete points, in which case an approximate numerical procedure is again required to evaluate (Simos, 2009). Numerical integration (quadrature) equations can be developed by fitting approximating functions (e.g., polynomials) to discrete data and integrating the approximating function:

$$I = \int_{x_1}^{x_N} f(x)dx \cong \int_{x_1}^{x_1+(N-1)h} P(x)dx \quad (1)$$

When the function to be integrated is known at equally spaced points ($\Delta x=h=\text{constant}$) and N is number of points with x ranging $x_1, x_1+h, x_1+2h, \dots, x_1+(N-1)h$. The polynomial can be fit to the discrete data with much less effort, thus significantly decreasing the amount of effort required (Simos, 2008). The resulting equations are called Newton-Cotes formulas (Chapra, 2013).

The distance between the lower and upper limits of integration is called the range of integration. The distance between any two data points is called an increment ($\Delta x=h$). A linear polynomial requires one increment and two data points to obtain a fit. A quadratic polynomial requires two increments and three data points to obtain a fit. And so on for higher-degree polynomials. The group of increments required to fit a polynomial is called an interval (Kalogiratou and Simos, 2003). A linear polynomial requires an interval consisting of only one increment. A quadratic polynomial requires an interval containing two increments. And so on. The total range of integration can consist of one or more intervals. Each interval consists of one or more increments, depending on the degree of the approximating polynomial.

Closed and open forms of Newton-Cotes equations are available. The closed forms are those where the data points at the beginning and end of the limits of integration are known. The open forms have integration limits that extend beyond the range of the data (Wittleveen et al., 2009). The contribution of the article is the equations with the Newton Cotes coefficients ready to be used in the numerical integration and how to find these coefficients. The equations have high precision and numerical stability.

Table 1 : Newton-Cotes closed integration formulas with points=2..14.

[illegible]

Table 2 : Newton-Cotes closed integration formulas with points=15..21.

Rule	Integer Coefficient	Real Coefficient
Points(N)=15 Segments(N-1)=14 Errors=O(h ¹⁶)	num=7 den=2501928000 c ₁ =c ₁₅ =90241897 c ₂ =c ₁₄ =710986864 c ₃ =c ₁₃ =-770720657 c ₄ =c ₁₂ =-3501442784 c ₅ =c ₁₁ =-6625093363 c ₆ =c ₁₀ =12630121616 c ₇ =c ₉ =-16802270373 c ₈ =19534438464	C ₁ =C ₁₅ =+0.2524825970211772680908483377619180088316 C ₂ =C ₁₄ =+1.989229125698261500730636533105668908138 C ₃ =C ₁₃ =-2.156354858732945152698239117992204411957 C ₄ =C ₁₂ =+9.796484746163758509437521783200795546475 C ₅ =C ₁₁ =-18.53596647905135559456547110868098522420 C ₆ =C ₁₀ =+35.33708856210090777992012559913794481696 C ₇ =C ₉ =-47.01010285307970493155678340863526048711 C ₈ =+54.6542783197598012412827227624024568573
Points(N)=16 Segments(N-1)=15 Errors=O(h ¹⁶)	num=5 den=688816128 c ₁ =c ₁₆ =35310023 c ₂ =c ₁₅ =265553865 c ₃ =c ₁₄ =-232936065 c ₄ =c ₁₃ =-1047777585 c ₅ =c ₁₂ =-1562840685 c ₆ =c ₁₁ =-2461884669 c ₇ =c ₁₀ =-2000332805 c ₈ =c ₉ =1018807605	C ₁ =C ₁₆ =+0.2563094965743891525141525141525141525142 C ₂ =C ₁₅ =+1.927610680161077761524190095618667047238 C ₃ =C ₁₄ =-1.690843575892578403739118024832310546596 C ₄ =C ₁₃ =+7.605640623153353343085485942628799771657 C ₅ =C ₁₂ =-11.34439672266210352147852147852147852148 C ₆ =C ₁₁ =+17.87040524260198506850292564578278863993 C ₇ =C ₁₀ =-14.5200781724437207138099952428523857095 C ₈ =C ₉ =+7.395352428507597313400884829456258027687
Points(N)=17 Segments(N-1)=16 Errors=O(h ¹⁸)	num=8 den=488462349375 c ₁ =c ₁₇ =15043611773 c ₂ =c ₁₆ =127626606592 c ₃ =c ₁₅ =-179731134720 c ₄ =c ₁₄ =-832211855360 c ₅ =c ₁₃ =-1929498607520 c ₆ =c ₁₂ =-4177588893696 c ₇ =c ₁₁ =-6806534407936 c ₈ =c ₁₀ =-9368875018240 c ₉ =-10234238972220	C ₁ =C ₁₇ =+0.2463831538663920999571309077827734673189 C ₂ =C ₁₆ =+2.090259063042242486859839973925114154045 C ₃ =C ₁₅ =-2.94362314638940844978817226688194630927 C ₄ =C ₁₄ =+13.62990382247206952397670660284347734636 C ₅ =C ₁₃ =-31.60118457422714434160988091202152135167 C ₆ =C ₁₂ =+68.42023994752236271066025189896960827555 C ₇ =C ₁₁ =-111.4769138975830403018562232865238017916 C ₈ =C ₁₀ =+153.4427376886298627834748455836397185776 C ₉ =-167.6156041146666730233490270838543480934
Points(N)=18 Segments(N-1)=17 Errors=O(h ¹⁸)	num=17 den=3766102179840000 c ₁ =c ₁₈ =55294720874657 c ₂ =c ₁₇ =450185515446285 c ₃ =c ₁₆ =-542023437008852 c ₄ =c ₁₅ =-2428636525764260 c ₅ =c ₁₄ =-4768916800123440 c ₆ =c ₁₃ =-8855416648684984 c ₇ =c ₁₂ =-10905371859796660 c ₈ =c ₁₁ =-10069615750132836 c ₉ =c ₁₀ =-3759785974054070	C ₁ =C ₁₈ =+0.2495976502977156674085870147010652595603 C ₂ =C ₁₇ =+2.032115273864391922530976763780996585229 C ₃ =C ₁₆ =-2.446667134650592709501072228879401131018 C ₄ =C ₁₅ =+10.96274582219286979928698035693920467583 C ₅ =C ₁₄ =-21.52665587144073317188396553475918555284 C ₆ =C ₁₃ =+39.97291518894487202421873203766207881434 C ₇ =C ₁₂ =-49.22631218264487713639866785075485839742 C ₈ =C ₁₁ =+45.4537502111880597020312628732438457 C ₉ =C ₁₀ =-16.97148895775170609769283343651362463826
Points(N)=19 Segments(N-1)=18 Errors=O(h ²⁰)	num=3 den=2534852320000 c ₁ =c ₁₉ =203732352169 c ₂ =c ₁₈ =1848730221900 c ₃ =c ₁₇ =-3212744374395 c ₄ =c ₁₆ =15529830312096 c ₅ =c ₁₅ =-42368630685840 c ₆ =c ₁₄ =103680563465808 c ₇ =c ₁₃ =-198648429867720 c ₈ =c ₁₂ =319035784479840 c ₉ =c ₁₁ =-419127951114198 c ₁₀ =461327344340680	C ₁ =C ₁₉ =+0.2411174219833840260958476665812231617501 C ₂ =C ₁₈ =+2.187973879953685033611741136856446138054 C ₃ =C ₁₇ =-3.802285855921184394679055701359359664787 C ₄ =C ₁₆ =+18.37956813842630485076937342053914998882 C ₅ =C ₁₅ =-50.14331251357475531355609702738027752244 C ₆ =C ₁₄ =+122.7060400889247859614953821057315086506 C ₇ =C ₁₃ =-235.1005953684749571525334462088110916063 C ₈ =C ₁₂ =+377.5791378014163760041058328794475884891 C ₉ =C ₁₁ =-496.0383070137174697419848111703801348080 C ₁₀ =+545.9813268419676614533504657975498943465
Points(N)=20 Segments(N-1)=19 Errors=O(h ²⁰)	num=19 den=5377993912811520000 c ₁ =c ₂₀ =69028763155644023 c ₂ =c ₁₉ =603652082270808125 c ₃ =c ₁₈ =-926840515700222955 c ₄ =c ₁₇ =4301581538450500095 c ₅ =c ₁₆ =-10343692234243192788 c ₆ =c ₁₅ =22336420328479961316 c ₇ =c ₁₄ =-35331888421114781580 c ₈ =c ₁₃ =-43920768370565135580 c ₉ =c ₁₂ =-37088370261379851390 c ₁₀ =c ₁₁ =15148337305921759574	C ₁ =C ₂₀ =+0.2438728122828207419466199855927763551718 C ₂ =C ₁₉ =+2.132652016548929222835872365540199752074 C ₃ =C ₁₈ =-3.274449559407934643744028261724229000028 C ₄ =C ₁₇ =+15.19712564862917055652934244339942421644 C ₅ =C ₁₆ =-36.54339436540532989294062010185496617106 C ₆ =C ₁₅ =+78.91269367749333291376931749747542731403 C ₇ =C ₁₄ =-124.8245890353256315709366953012559403264 C ₈ =C ₁₃ =+155.1683792450554438067301044281960105079 C ₉ =C ₁₂ =-131.0300915900113864767933860848804604084 C ₁₀ =C ₁₁ =+53.51780115014058534260347302951175776026
Points(N)=21 Segments(N-1)=20 Errors=O(h ²²)	num=1 den=82324272054024 c ₁ =c ₂₁ =19470140241329 c ₂ =c ₂₀ =187926090380000 c ₃ =c ₁₉ =-389358194177500 c ₄ =c ₁₈ =1985969159340000 c ₅ =c ₁₇ =-6208948835889375 c ₆ =c ₁₆ =1701938776517504 c ₇ =c ₁₅ =-37389734671290000 c ₈ =c ₁₄ =-68869287574320000 c ₉ =c ₁₃ =-105499014813701250 c ₁₀ =c ₁₂ =136324521798440000 c ₁₁ =-148192526607280936	C ₁ =C ₂₁ =+0.2365054649806320638934570035459272429452 C ₂ =C ₂₀ =+2.282754352892139499749904325488735190028 C ₃ =C ₁₉ =-4.729567410228539284620863621941806709062 C ₄ =C ₁₈ =+24.12373786963751328807016941644254281952 C ₅ =C ₁₇ =-75.42063453430660935475529909597864068132 C ₆ =C ₁₆ =+206.7359643987960228706236680773493746266 C ₇ =C ₁₅ =-454.176316879590245959259944053836115659 C ₈ =C ₁₄ =+836.5611484438710920695212236074943415938 C ₉ =C ₁₃ =-1281.505589803080093031109962977174705574 C ₁₀ =C ₁₂ =+1655.945669449457034417049362703788321739 C ₁₁ =-1800.107342704857893158323430786180957363

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restart:
for N from 2 by 1 to 105 do
assign(x,array(1..N)): assign(y,array(1..N)):
for j from 1 by 1 to N do x[j]:=0+(j-1)*1: od:
print(`N`=N,` Error=Order of h`^N+(N mod 2));
p:=sort(factor( int( interp(x,y,xx), xx=x[1]..x[N] ) ));

```

Figure 1 : Verification Newton-Cotes closed integration formulas with Maple 17.0®.
(Number of points N=2..105)

3 NEWTON-COTES OPEN INTEGRATION EQUATION

In the open integration formulas, the first (y_1) and last (y_N) point does not appear in equation. The midpoints rule for a double interval is obtained by fitting a zero-degree polynomial to three discrete points (Espelid, 2003). The upper limit of integration is $x_3=x_1+2h$, then the integral (I) have the formula:

$$I = 2h(y_2) \quad \text{or} \quad I = 2hy_2 \quad \text{Error} \approx O(h^2) \quad (7)$$

For three intervals, the rule is obtained by fitting a first-degree polynomial to four discrete points. The upper limit of integration is $x_4=x_1+3h$, then the integral (I) have the formula:

$$I = \frac{3h}{2}(y_2 + y_3) \quad \text{or} \quad I = 1.5hy_2 + 1.5hy_3 \quad \text{Error} \approx O(h^2) \quad (8)$$

For N=5, the rule is obtained by fitting a second-degree polynomial to four equally spaced discrete points. The upper limit of integration is x_5 , then

$$I = \frac{4h}{3} (2y_2 - y_3 + 2y_4) \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Error} \approx O(h^4) \quad (9)$$

For N=6, the rule is obtained by fitting a third-degree polynomial to five equally spaced discrete points. The upper limit of integration is x_6 , then:

[illegible]

Generally, have the open formulas, where N is number of points, ci are integer coefficients and cr are real coefficients:

$$I = \frac{num}{den} h(ci_2y_2 + ci_3y_3 + ci_4y_4 + \dots + ci_{N-2}y_{N-2} + ci_{N-1}y_{N-1}) \quad (12)$$

or $I = h(cr_2y_2 + cr_3y_3 + \dots + cr_{N-2}y_{N-2} + cr_{N-1}y_{N-1})$

The Table 3 and 4 shows of coefficients for higher-order open integration formulas. The Figure 2 shows the generation of rules in Maple 17.0®.

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Table 4 : Newton-Cotes open integration formulas with points=17..23.

Rule	Integer Coefficient	Real Coefficient
Points(N)=17 Segments(N-1)=16 Error $\approx O(h^{16})$	num=16 den=1915538625 c ₂ =c ₁₆ =722204696 c ₃ =c ₁₅ =-3892087348 c ₄ =c ₁₄ =18150263624 c ₅ =c ₁₃ =-57468376538 c ₆ =c ₁₂ =137035461016 c ₇ =c ₁₁ =-249560348012 c ₈ =c ₁₀ =355819203336 c ₉ =-399697102923	cr ₂ =cr ₁₆ =+6.032389524904516086173934498449489631147 cr ₃ =cr ₁₅ =-32.5096016103564604464386616062101070919 cr ₄ =cr ₁₄ =+151.6044699876516454999700149611966190449 cr ₅ =cr ₁₃ =-480.0185246110607662635881330766692318721 cr ₆ =cr ₁₂ =+1144.621856035923055323408057094124113524 cr ₇ =cr ₁₁ =-2084.513210059650976758560532810973728081 cr ₈ =cr ₁₀ =+2972.066017920155486293052430618568184706 cr ₉ =-3338.566794375132999471623810248148872487
Points(N)=18 Segments(N-1)=17 Error $\approx O(h^{16})$	num=17 den=62768369664000 c ₂ =c ₁₇ =35310023 c ₃ =c ₁₆ =265553865 c ₄ =c ₁₅ =-232936065 c ₅ =c ₁₄ =1047777585 c ₆ =c ₁₃ =-1562840685 c ₇ =c ₁₂ =2461884669 c ₈ =c ₁₁ =-2000332805 c ₉ =c ₁₀ =1018807605	cr ₂ =cr ₁₇ =+5.776080028330126933659781984296975478633 cr ₃ =cr ₁₆ =-28.40482276561302211999412175779018812529 cr ₄ =cr ₁₅ =+120.7857119531877634590652668254079188823 cr ₅ =cr ₁₄ =-336.0196952465624741067036040581014125988 cr ₆ =cr ₁₃ =+675.9477281475243925812984454959763601739 cr ₇ =cr ₁₂ =-957.761759263299065036554013626324031968 cr ₈ =cr ₁₁ =+902.0728860329482302483018973318796951954 cr ₉ =cr ₁₀ =-373.8961288834851104919722644590369458094
Points(N)=19 Segments(N-1)=18 Error $\approx O(h^{18})$	num=9 den=9529520000 c ₂ =c ₁₈ =6912171129 c ₃ =c ₁₇ =-43087461474 c ₄ =c ₁₆ =22778759000 c ₅ =c ₁₅ =-834322842510 c ₆ =c ₁₄ =2317367615100 c ₇ =c ₁₃ =-4988390746282 c ₈ =c ₁₂ =8524579147752 c ₉ =c ₁₁ =-11696802277350 c ₁₀ =12990970309270	cr ₂ =cr ₁₈ =+6.52808747565459750336999135318463049555 cr ₃ =cr ₁₇ =-40.69325141937894038734374868828650341255 cr ₄ =cr ₁₆ =+215.1313844768676701449810693508172499769 cr ₅ =cr ₁₅ =-787.9626237827298751668499567659231524778 cr ₆ =cr ₁₄ =+2188.600111642559121550718189373651558526 cr ₇ =cr ₁₃ =-4711.204417068016017595849528622637866335 cr ₈ =cr ₁₂ =+8050.899975000629622478361974160293488025 cr ₉ =cr ₁₁ =-11046.85445816263568364408700543154324667 cr ₁₀ =+12269.11038367409901023346401497662001864
Points(N)=20 Segments(N-1)=19 Error $\approx O(h^{18})$	num=19 den=64023737057280000 c ₂ =c ₁₉ =21156441141866149 c ₃ =c ₁₈ =-121972899306097215 c ₄ =c ₁₇ =596043470364791516 c ₅ =c ₁₆ =-1967193294708433100 c ₆ =c ₁₅ =4792224378449610000 c ₇ =c ₁₄ =-8635040534820624232 c ₈ =c ₁₃ =11419549616838153340 c ₉ =c ₁₂ =-10248543211438519308 c ₁₀ =c ₁₁ =4175787902007892850	cr ₂ =cr ₁₉ =+6.278489825356881835928412120617397789995 cr ₃ =cr ₁₈ =-36.19727921758873480653772631674903694823 cr ₄ =cr ₁₇ =+176.884800192139324671383928914101476954 cr ₅ =cr ₁₆ =-583.7939851280550748211558677720451071767 cr ₆ =cr ₁₅ =+1422.164143731269979555752198142487591601 cr ₇ =cr ₁₄ =-2562.577220614401768069350071286648386624 cr ₈ =cr ₁₃ =+3388.92187011525848201891113388410480087 cr ₉ =cr ₁₂ =-3041.40823337319412086775629419073483029 cr ₁₀ =cr ₁₁ =+1239.227414469215032687069842981590396606
Points(N)=21 Segments(N-1)=20 Error $\approx O(h^{20})$	num=5 den=1247337455364 c ₂ =c ₂₀ =1749481500626 c ₃ =c ₁₉ =-12389954060697 c ₄ =c ₁₈ =73278572831682 c ₅ =c ₁₇ =-304672055470086 c ₆ =c ₁₆ =966316491145704 c ₇ =c ₁₅ =-2400158698258188 c ₈ =c ₁₄ =4782407754794376 c ₉ =c ₁₃ =-7751977518223986 c ₁₀ =c ₁₂ =10322815990097148 c ₁₁ =-11349750778891702	cr ₂ =cr ₂₀ =+7.012863652504780777619044396407280048932 cr ₃ =cr ₁₉ =-49.6656057565486314243776942956679828686 cr ₄ =cr ₁₈ =+293.739967947558066126611153458799599771 cr ₅ =cr ₁₇ =-1221.289612365468958918554481275996132751 cr ₆ =cr ₁₆ =+3873.516693458515541474781051053405349250 cr ₇ =cr ₁₅ =-9621.128139528889042469653401485523548124 cr ₈ =cr ₁₄ =+19170.46479374246868509030813848777421471 cr ₉ =cr ₁₃ =-31074.09901341330118168988869965816949939 cr ₁₀ =cr ₁₂ =+41379.4035675964184859620876782772804682 cr ₁₁ =-45495.91103066651548985786557791751465496
Points(N)=22 Segments(N-1)=21 Error $\approx O(h^{20})$	num=7 den=136216903680000 c ₂ =c ₂₁ =131721567613331 c ₃ =c ₂₀ =-871503959599375 c ₄ =c ₁₉ =4813298466509865 c ₅ =c ₁₈ =-18345435138969285 c ₆ =c ₁₇ =52322284124735964 c ₇ =c ₁₆ =-113381582504747148 c ₈ =c ₁₅ =188254898608060740 c ₉ =c ₁₄ =-234658964587522740 c ₁₀ =c ₁₃ =203086455887932170 c ₁₁ =c ₁₂ =-81146847108493522	cr ₂ =cr ₂₁ =+6.768990840221960035672424410814503693761 cr ₃ =cr ₂₀ =-44.78539412059277986959452226480090257180 cr ₄ =cr ₁₉ =+247.3488117504173693459774874248558459085 cr ₅ =cr ₁₈ =-942.7467700665400633484726702605959571904 cr ₆ =cr ₁₇ =+2688.770475458451912449167189879264182670 cr ₇ =cr ₁₆ =-5826.524139747866833908641667929593626188 cr ₈ =cr ₁₅ =+9674.161243248905274191591432303506606912 cr ₉ =cr ₁₄ =-12058.80259891588794040631066559859129519 cr ₁₀ =cr ₁₃ =+10436.33464577312869074899236470443900784 cr ₁₁ =cr ₁₂ =-4170.025264220237589238381372669298365893
Points(N)=23 Segments(N-1)=22 Error $\approx O(h^{22})$	num=11 den=136073176948800000 c ₂ =c ₂₂ =92630057200320343 c ₃ =c ₂₁ =-734938747634165690 c ₄ =c ₂₀ =481032611726763210 c ₅ =c ₁₉ =-22377003329240798370 c ₆ =c ₁₈ =79806119136903527115 c ₇ =c ₁₇ =-224650147742325069072 c ₈ =c ₁₆ =511409287186029264120 c ₉ =c ₁₅ =-956236430810735088960 c ₁₀ =c ₁₄ =1484914688541488498910 c ₁₁ =c ₁₃ =-1928478457946599022420 c ₁₂ =-2103160001429187403708	cr ₂ =cr ₂₂ =+7.488107884678219107763794023251961361867 cr ₃ =cr ₂₁ =-59.41160782200078205336853449914283228910 cr ₄ =cr ₂₀ =+388.8612618330624445981208858188398831456 cr ₅ =cr ₁₉ =-1808.931356943816102313267694473241452700 cr ₆ =cr ₁₈ =+6451.435398147956012301934773154146760206 cr ₇ =cr ₁₇ =-18160.46101499777111663885000033407847909 cr ₈ =cr ₁₆ =+41341.74188615452911701408934393529574465 cr ₉ =cr ₁₅ =-77301.05943565865461982799972793457733459 cr ₁₀ =cr ₁₄ =+120038.8051504254972433824004775105596634 cr ₁₁ =cr ₁₃ =-155895.9929729168011329179167912347973400 cr ₁₂ =+170017.0491677866414346941869480738468518

[illegible]

Generally, have the semi-open formulas, where N is number of points:

$$I = \frac{num}{den} h(ci_1 y_1 + ci_2 y_2 + ci_3 y_3 + ci_4 y_4 + \dots + ci_{N-2} y_{N-2} + ci_{N-1} y_{N-1})$$

$$or \quad I = h(cr_1 y_1 + cr_2 y_2 + cr_3 y_3 + \dots + cr_{N-2} y_{N-2} + cr_{N-1} y_{N-1})$$

The Table 5 and 6 shows of coefficients for higher-order semi-open integration formulas. The Figure 3 shows the generation of rules in Maple 17.0®.

Table 6 : Newton-Cotes Semi-Open integration formulas with points=18,20,22.

Rule	Integer Coefficient	Real Coefficient
Points(N)=18 Segments(N-1)=17 Error $\approx O(h^{17})$	num=17 den=1883051089920000 c ₁ =55294720874657 c ₂ =-244912369711442 c ₃ =3489029300972250 c ₄ =-17585886834501250 c ₅ =63416259440780110 c ₆ =-166654158061846266 c ₇ =336711046842479186 c ₈ =-532651057910098250 c ₉ =670227439244428800 c ₁₀ =-673987225218482870 c ₁₁ =-542720673660231086 c ₁₂ =-347616418702275846 c ₁₃ =-175509574710531250 c ₁₄ =-68185176240903550 c ₁₅ =20014523360265510 c ₁₆ =-4031052737981102 c ₁₇ =-695097885157727	c ₁ =+0.4991953005954313348171740294021305191205 c ₂ =-2.211044781196774423415002486137112827295 c ₃ =+31.49861330583873805806676177046547416918 c ₄ =-158.7636563802537840385521896397851718251 c ₅ =+572.5157518371225552605531294537761322006 c ₆ =-1504.537344853319677900117714932529747345 c ₇ =+3039.794207901884222712274226089628793920 c ₈ =-4808.721352778786240060168999028493443543 c ₉ =+6050.747389779716168605057493946382835272 c ₁₀ =-6084.690367695219580800443160819410084548 c ₁₁ =+4899.628853201162359464231524784140892313 c ₁₂ =-3138.246832267173976985071561791138510715 c ₁₃ =+1584.483175231209421948555179007853904973 c ₁₄ =-615.5690635800040216043210605232945033063 c ₁₅ =+180.6891480246395236371261503536635811768 c ₁₆ =-36.3919475751399234770689062822427643121 c ₁₇ =+6.275275328925558268476956013699105997754
Points(N)=20 Segments(N-1)=19 Error $\approx O(h^{19})$	num=19 den=2688996956405760000 c ₁ =-69028763155644023 c ₂ =-353947208843214156 c ₃ =5438538991957452489 c ₄ =-31293644979684279096 c ₅ =128605896878516520180 c ₆ =-390165018822674369064 c ₇ =918778256758909425228 c ₈ =-1717150274758012947672 c ₉ =2590121803284253347498 c ₁₀ =-3180795372743080898560 c ₁₁ =3195943710049002658134 c ₁₂ =-2627210173545633198888 c ₁₃ =1761071043128578083252 c ₁₄ =-954110145180024206808 c ₁₅ =412501439151154330380 c ₁₆ =-138949589112759712968 c ₁₇ =35595226518134779191 c ₁₈ =-6365379507657675444 c ₁₉ =957599291114022281	c ₁ =+0.4877456245656414838932399711855527103437 c ₂ =-2.500931416824664874149907360722550996191 c ₃ =+38.42780134095441222912798927464052773436 c ₄ =-221.115629453424128389745423596008639451 c ₅ =+908.7076260428078658921584440557461864750 c ₆ =-2756.840367547146254441527874975328030624 c ₇ =+6491.932553822166738924756753801952128196 c ₈ =-12133.09488606171610139955772962061897389 c ₉ =+18301.36480637014593133263836498834201619 c ₁₀ =-22474.96485191227391420225755605998238030 c ₁₁ =+22582.00045421255508488746450211900589583 c ₁₂ =-18563.42498955016870428622513715810293701 c ₁₃ =+12443.43164455182698901301793847701099491 c ₁₄ =-6741.581731892818002066630144404464008849 c ₁₅ =+2914.665754902132920269066509970278885252 c ₁₆ =-981.7944147736185256780396842594561188171 c ₁₇ =+251.5098807506824695028041084827997123780 c ₁₈ =-44.97670045977028151661604579808898573441 c ₁₉ =+6.766235449922523319821652091802950500339
Points(N)=22 Segments(N-1)=21 Error $\approx O(h^{21})$	num=7 den=14983859404800000 c ₁ =1022779523247467 c ₂ =-5966218027482930 c ₃ =98462673861087480 c ₄ =-636505825186027230 c ₅ =2937368924847356265 c ₆ =-10101722474707772328 c ₇ =27170960245549634640 c ₈ =-58577829795256960440 c ₉ =103027050438855916590 c ₁₀ =-149446538576972018620 c ₁₁ =180038500415174725632 c ₁₂ =-180712201906578844740 c ₁₃ =151179046691155956690 c ₁₄ =-105098354746771143240 c ₁₅ =60350973167958502320 c ₁₆ =-28329147803950914648 c ₁₇ =10710818043854933655 c ₁₈ =-3183966521788733730 c ₁₉ =723790940733103880 c ₂₀ =-116321026020880590 c ₂₁ =15512151960713877	c ₁ =+0.4778112547184455679924133079916924555258 c ₂ =-2.787234254146951324175841749019345416756 c ₃ =+45.99874427591187804896400625362066397811 c ₄ =-297.356018628610578165373683685735533910 c ₅ =+1372.248759044328713574769806959153989832 c ₆ =-4719.215217696328173705208737223935647803 c ₇ =+12693.44009313908338147729814982840594999 c ₈ =-27365.76722252499515658028820321249254545 c ₉ =+48131.08115796670025959799374211490732740 c ₁₀ =-69816.8436967369889092567468455802282227 c ₁₁ =+84108.47091254089177076793175864383294724 c ₁₂ =-84423.20360673035518924412058295396319601 c ₁₃ =+70626.21840265571689075329677241793763043 c ₁₄ =-49098.73106468978837117819030111459044755 c ₁₅ =+28194.12547613585548957753125006150618309 c ₁₆ =-13234.50983290264692006301759503279345666 c ₁₇ =+5003.766004569320689372409667099014129692 c ₁₈ =-1487.451600445568010859823841371125356490 c ₁₉ =+338.1329501469220272645360159432774124584 c ₂₀ =-54.34161921496169122944278842463475168232 c ₂₁ =+7.246802094940405603664837718806196149286

```
restart;
for N from 3 by 1 to 105 do
assign(x,array(1..N-1)): assign(y,array(1..N-1)):
for j from 1 by 1 to N-1 do x[j]:=0+(j-1)*1: od:
print('N=',N,' Error=Order of h^',N-1);
p:=sort(factor( int( interp(x,y,xx), xx=0..x[N-1]+1) ));
```

Figure 3 : Verification Newton-Cotes Semi-Open integration formulas with Maple 17.0®.
With N=3..105.

The semi-closed integration formulas are same as semi-open rules. For examples, N=3:

$$I = 2h(y_2) \quad \text{or} \quad I = 2hy_2 \quad \text{Error} \approx O(h^2) \quad (18)$$

For N=4:

$$I = \frac{3h}{4}(y_2 + 3y_4) \quad \text{or} \quad I = 0.75hy_2 + 2.25hy_4 \quad \text{Error} \approx O(h^3) \quad (19)$$

Generally, have the semi-closed formulas, where N is number of points, ci are integer coefficients and cr are real coefficients:

$$I = \frac{\text{num}}{\text{den}} h(ci_2 y_2 + ci_3 y_3 + ci_4 y_4 + \dots + ci_{N-2} y_{N-2} + ci_{N-1} y_{N-1} + ci_N y_N) \quad (20)$$

$$\text{or} \quad I = h(cr_2 y_2 + cr_3 y_3 + \dots + cr_{N-2} y_{N-2} + cr_{N-1} y_{N-1} + cr_N y_N)$$

The semi-open or semi-closed rules can be used on type of improper integral – that is, one with a lower limit of $-\infty$ or an upper limit of $+\infty$. Such integrals usually can be evaluated by making a change of variable that transforms the infinite range to one that is finite (Sung Hee Choi et al., 2003). The following identity serves this purpose and works for any function that decreases toward zero at least as fast $1/x^2$ as x approaches infinity:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_{1/b}^{1/a} \frac{1}{w^2} f\left(\frac{1}{w}\right)dw \quad (21)$$

For $ab > 0$. Therefore, it can be used only when a is positive and b is ∞ or when a is $-\infty$ and b is negative. For cases where the limits are from $-\infty$ to ∞ , the integral can be implemented in three steps. For example:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-A} f(x)dx + \int_{-A}^A f(x)dx + \int_A^{\infty} f(x)dx \quad (22)$$

where A is a positive number. One problem with using Equation (21) to evaluate an integral is that the transformed function will be singular at one of the limits (Weiwei Sun and Jiming Wu, 2005). The semi-open or semi-closed integration formulas can be used to circumvent this dilemma as they allow evaluation of integral without employing data at the end points of integration interval.

5 ANALYSIS OF ERROR

Let's solve the example problem presented in Equation (23) using Simpson's 1/3 rule (Weiwei Sun and Jiming Wu, 2008). The exact solution is $I_{\text{exact}} = e^{0.8} - e^{0.0} = 1.2255409$.

$$I = \int_0^{0.8} e^x dx \quad (23)$$

Solving the problems for two increments of $h=0.4$, the minimum permissible number of increments for Simpson's 1/3 rule, and one interval yields:

$$I(h=0.4) = \frac{0.4}{3} [1 + 4(1.49182470) + 2.22554093] = 1.22571196 \quad (24)$$

$$\text{Error} = |1.22571196 - 1.2255409| = 0.0001710$$

Breaking the total range of integration into four increments of $h=0.2$ and two intervals and applying the composite rule yields:

$$I(h=0.2) = \frac{0.2}{3} [1 + 4(1.22140276) + 2(1.49182470) + 4(1.82211880) + 2.225540938] = 1.22555177 \quad (25)$$

$$\text{Error} = |1.22555177 - 1.2255409| = 0.0000108$$

The global error of Simpson's 1/3 rule is $O(h^4)$. Thus, for successive increment halvings:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{0.0001710}{0.0000108} = 15.775 \quad \text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Error}(h)}{\text{Error}(h/2)} = \frac{O(h^4)}{O((h/2)^4)} = 2^4 = 16 \approx 15.775 \quad (26)$$

6 MIXING RULES

To estimate the error of integration in discrete function, we can apply different rules or mix several integration formulas of Newton-Cotes (Berriochoa et al., 2007). The difference in the result of each formula provides an approximation of the error. For example, calculate the integral of the points in Table 7:

Table 7: Set of points

x	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
y=f(x)	1.0000	1.1052	1.2214	1.3499	1.4918	1.6487

Using trapezoidal rule:

$$I = \frac{0.1}{2}[1.0000 + 2(1.1052) + 2(1.2214) + 2(1.3499) + 2(1.4918) + 1.6487] = 0.6493 \quad (25)$$

Using Simpson's 1/3 and 3/8 rule:

$$I = \frac{0.1}{3}[1.0000 + 2(1.1052) + 1.2214] + \frac{3(0.1)}{8}[1.2214 + 3(1.3499) + 3(1.4918) + 1.6487] = 0.6487 \quad (27)$$

Using closed rule with N=6:

$$I = \frac{5(0.1)}{288}[19(1.0000) + 75(1.1052) + 50(1.2214) + 50(1.3499) + 75(1.4918) + 19(1.6487)] = 0.6487 \quad (28)$$

Using open rule with N=6:

$$I = \frac{5(0.1)}{24}[0(1.0000) + 11(1.1052) + 1.2214 + 1.3499 + 11(1.4918) + 0(1.6487)] = 0.6487 \quad (29)$$

Then, estimation of the error is $|0.6487 - 0.6493| = 0.0006$ and the best result is 0.6487.

7 CONCLUSION

Newton-Cotes Integration is very important. To improve the error, formulas of higher-order should be applied. To estimate the error of integration for set of points proposed to apply different rules or mix various integration formulas. The difference in the result of each formula provides an approximation of the error of integration. And we can choose the best result as the average of all values or the value that appeared more times using the various formulas of integration. Computational routines to generate Newton-Cotes integration rules were presented with number of points until one hundred. The equations of Newton-Cotes shown in the article can be used in many scientific applications. The equations have high precision and numerical stability.

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