NAME

qgjqfd − Gauss-Jacobi logarithmic Quadrature with Function and Derivative values

SYNOPSIS

Fortran (77, 90, 95, HPF):

f77 *[flags] file(s) . . . -L/usr/local/lib -lgjl*

```
SUBROUTINE qgjqfd(x, w, deltaw, deltax, alpha, beta, nquad, ierr)
INTEGER       ierr,     nquad
REAL*16       alpha,    beta,     deltaw(*)
REAL*16       deltax(*), w(*),    x(*)
```

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

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

Use

```
#include <gjl.h>
```

to get this prototype:

```
void qgjqfd(fortran_quadruple_precision x_[],
        fortran_quadruple_precision w_[],
        fortran_quadruple_precision deltaw_[],
        fortran_quadruple_precision deltax_[],
        const fortran_quadruple_precision * alpha_,
        const fortran_quadruple_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}[\deltaW_i(\alpha,\beta) f(x_i(\alpha,\beta))
    + \deltax_i(\alpha,\beta) f'(x_i(\alpha,\beta))]

The nonlogarithmic 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***nquad** − 1.

This form of the quadrature requires values of the function *and its derivative* at N (== **nquad**) points. For a derivative-free quadrature at 2N points, see the companion routine, qgjqf().

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.

deltaw(1. .**nquad**) Weights of the quadrature, denoted \deltaW_i(\alpha,\beta) above.

deltax(1. .**nquad**) Weights of the quadrature, denoted \deltax_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:

```
    sum = 0.0q+00
    do 10 i = 1,nquad
        sum = sum + deltaw(i)*f(x(i)) + deltax(i)*fprime(x(i))
 10 continue
```

where `fprime(x(i))` is the derivative of the function f(x) with respect to x, evaluated at x = `x(i)`.

The nonlogarithmic integral can be computed by:

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

SEE ALSO

qgjqf(3), **qgjqrc**(3).

AUTHORS

The algorithms and code are described in detail in the paper

Fast Gaussian Quadrature for Two Classes of Logarithmic Weight Functions

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