

# Package: GramQuad (via r-universe)

October 14, 2024

**Version** 0.1.1

**Date** 2022-07-09

**Title** Gram Quadrature

**Description** Numerical integration with Gram polynomials (based on [arXiv:2106.14875](https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.14875) [math.NA] 28 Jun 2021, by Irfan Muhammad [School of Computer Science, University of Birmingham, UK]).

**Depends** R (>= 4.0)

**Imports** pracma, compiler

**License** GPL-3

**URL** <https://gitlab.com/iagogv/GramQuad>

**BugReports** <https://gitlab.com/iagogv/GramQuad/-/issues>

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Repository** <https://iago-pssjd.r-universe.dev>

**RemoteUrl** <https://gitlab.com/iagogv/gramquad>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

**RemoteSha** 459fc045374b496db5f48b134f757a27e94071b2

## Contents

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| create_gram_weights . . . . . | 2        |
| <b>Index</b>                  | <b>4</b> |

create\_gram\_weights    *Compute Gram weights*

---

### Description

Computes weights for Gram quadrature of  $m+1$  points.

### Usage

```
create_gram_weights(m)
```

### Arguments

`m`                    a positive integer value, the number of points minus one for which weights will be computed. See 'Details'.

### Details

The numerical integration of an analytical function  $f(x)$  using a finite set of equidistant points can be performed by quadrature formulas like the Newton-Cotes. Unlike Gaussian quadrature formulas however, higher-order Newton-Cotes formulas are not stable, limiting the usable order of such formulas. Existing work showed that by the use of orthogonal polynomials, stable high-order quadrature formulas with equidistant points can be developed. This algorithm improves upon such work by making use of (orthogonal) Gram polynomials and deriving an iterative algorithm, together allowing us to reduce the space-complexity of the original algorithm significantly.

### Value

A double-precision vector of the specified length plus one, whose elements are the weights for the Gram quadratures of the  $m+1$  points in the interval  $[-1, 1]$ .

### Author(s)

Iago Giné-Vázquez, <iago.gin-vaz@protonmail.com>

### References

Muhammad, Irfan (2021) *Gram quadrature: Numerical integration with Gram polynomials*. [arXiv:2106.14875](https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.14875) [[math.NA](#)]

### See Also

[gaussLegendre](#)

**Examples**

```
m <- 100
xs <- seq(-1, 1, length.out = m + 1)
gram_weights <- create_gram_weights(m)

# the sum of stable weights is equal to 2.
cat("Sum of Gram weights:", sum(gram_weights), "\n")

# test integration, integrate f below between [-1,1]
f = function(x){ 9 * x ^ 2 + 45 * 13 * x ^ 3 + 16 * x ^ 4}
gram_quad <- sum(gram_weights * f(xs))
cat("Approx. integration:", gram_quad, "\n")
```

# Index

\* **Gram quadrature**

[create\\_gram\\_weights, 2](#)

[create\\_gram\\_weights, 2](#)

[gaussLegendre, 2](#)