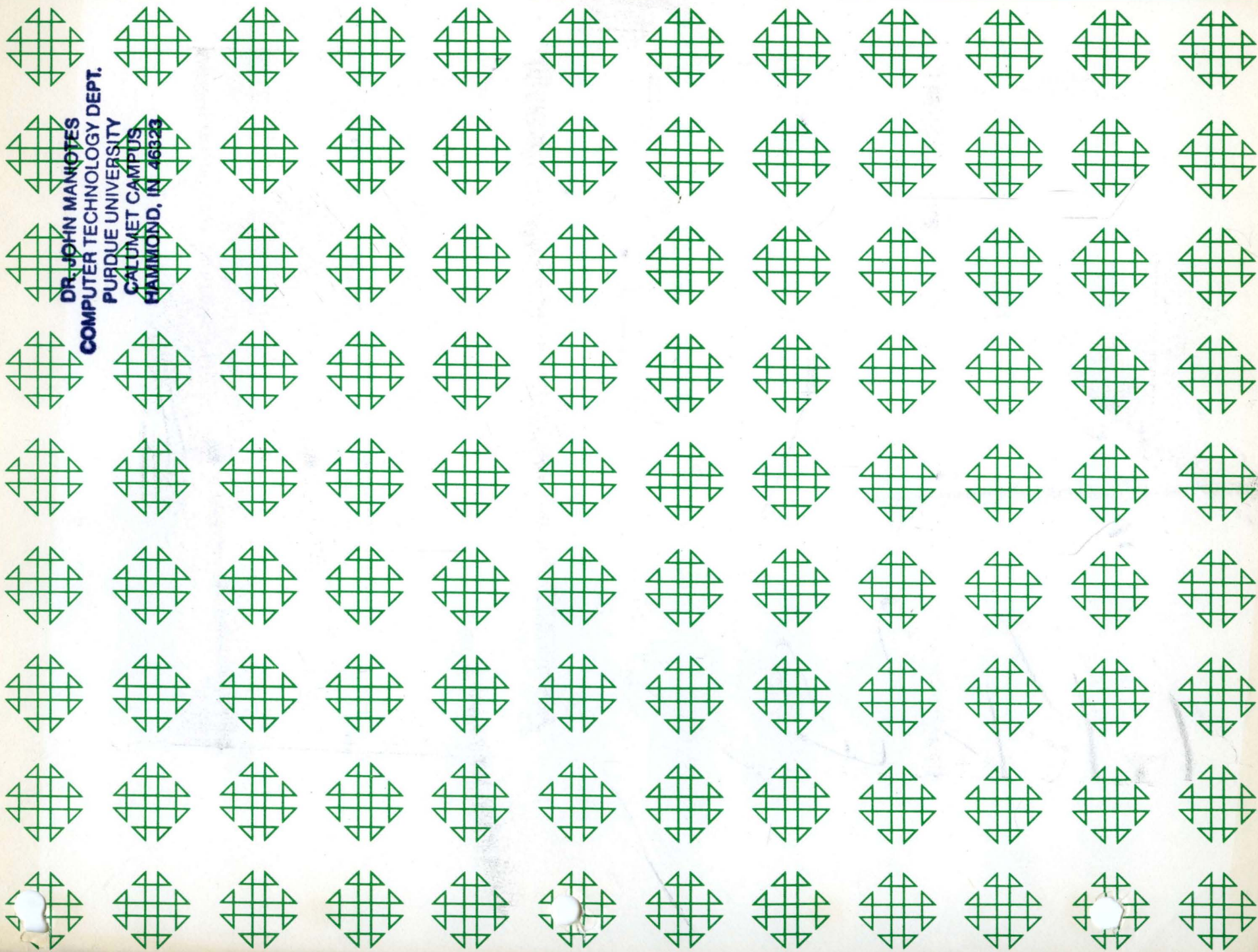


COMPUTER
TECHNOLOGY

DR. JOHN MANOTES
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY DEPT.
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
CALUMET CAMPUS
HAMMOND, IN 46323



OR JOHN MANNING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPT
PULMONARY CENTER
CALIFORNIA
HANNING, JOHN

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1620 USERS GROUP PROGRAM REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Program No. _____

Date _____

Program Name: _____

1. Does the abstract adequately describe what the program is and what it does? Yes ___ No ___
Comment _____
2. Does the program do what the abstract says? Yes ___ No ___
Comment _____
3. Is the Description clear, understandable, and adequate? Yes ___ No ___
Comment _____
4. Are the Operating Instructions understandable and in sufficient detail? Yes ___ No ___
Comment _____
Are the Sense Switch options adequately described (if applicable)? Yes ___ No ___
Are the mnemonic labels identified or sufficiently understandable? Yes ___ No ___
Comment _____
5. Does the source program compile satisfactorily (if applicable)? Yes ___ No ___
Comment _____
6. Does the object program run satisfactorily? Yes ___ No ___
Comment _____
7. Number of test cases run _____
Are any restrictions as to data, size, range, etc. covered adequately in description? Yes ___ No ___
Comment _____
8. Does the Program meet the minimal standards of the 1620 Users Group? Yes ___ No ___
Comment _____
9. Please list any suggestions to improve the usefulness of the program. These will be passed on to the author for his consideration.
Comment _____

Please return to:

Mr. Robert J. Robinson (PREP)
Marquette University
Computing Center
1515 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

Your Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

User Group Code _____



The Numerical Calculation Of The Definite Integral
Of A Real Function Using Simpson's Rule (Card)

Author: Donald S. Miller
Applied Mathematics Section
Management Systems Development
Department
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester 4, New York



DECK KEY

1. Valuation Routine 1 - 2 cards
2. Valuation Routine 2 - 2 cards
3. Example 1 Deck - 5 cards
4. Example 2 Deck - 5 cards
5. Source Deck
6. Object 1 Deck
7. Object 2 Deck



THE NUMERICAL CALCULATION OF THE DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF A REAL FUNCTION USING
SIMPSON'S RULE (Card)

Donald S. Miller

Subject Classification 7.0

Direct Inquiries to: Donald S. Miller
Applied Mathematics Section
Management Systems Development Department
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester 4, New York

Purpose/Description: This program will tabulate using Simpson's Rule, a pre-assigned number of definite integrals $F(\cdot, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m)$ defined by the relation

$$F(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m) = \int_a^x f(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m) dx$$

where 1) a, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m are real numbers and 2) f is a real function whose evaluation at x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m may be represented in Fortran language by a single statement.

A real number $b > a$, and odd subdivision $D: a = X_0, X_0 + \Delta X_0, X_0 + 2\Delta X_0, \dots, X_0 + 2n\Delta X_0 = b, \Delta X_0 = (b-a)/2n$, of the interval (a, b) and a range: $b, b + 2\Delta X_0, b + 4\Delta X_0, \dots, b + 2(k-1)\Delta X_0$ for the variable x are associated with each $F(\cdot, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m)$.

The numbers $m, 2n+1, k, a, b, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m$ are specified in a series of control cards.

Method: Simpson's Rule is used for approximating all definite integrals. See Numerical Mathematical Analysis, Third Edition, by J. B. Scarborough, The Johns Hopkins Press, page 132, section 46 and page 174, section 57, (c).

Restrictions/Range: All calculations are subject to the laws of rounding error and the precision of the Fortran system.



Storage Requirements: N/A

Equipment Specifications: N/A

Additional Remarks: This program was written in Fortran language.





Program Description

Title THE NUMERICAL CALCULATION OF THE DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF A REAL FUNCTION USING SIMPSON'S RULE

Program Input Medium Except for control cards (which will be described in the Program Input section), all input to this program will be punched in regular data cards.

A regular data card is an 80-column, punched card subdivided into four, fifteen position fields, columns 1-15, columns 16-30, columns 31-45 and columns 46-60, where each sub-field is punched in a right justified manner with a decimal number having the form + xxxxx.xxxxxxx (x represents an arbitrary digit). Note that the decimal point is always punched in position seven of the corresponding sub-field and that the sign punch may be in any one of the positions 1-6. Insignificant zeros need not be punched. The omission of the sign punch automatically defines a non-negative number. Any blank sub-field will represent zero. Columns 61-80 may be punched in arbitrary fashion and so may be used for input sequencing and identification.

Examples of regular data cards are shown on page 3.

Program Input For $j = 1, 2, \dots, s$ let it be required to approximate the definite integral

$$F_j(x, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}) = \int_{a_j}^x f_j(X, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}) dX$$

where 1) $a_j, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}$ are real numbers, 2) the subdivision D is defined by the points $a_j = X_{0j}, X_{0j} + \Delta X_{0j}, X_{0j} + 2\Delta X_{0j}, \dots, X_{0j} + 2n_j \Delta X_{0j} = b_j, a_j < b_j, \Delta X_{0j} = (b_j - a_j)/2n_j$, 3) the evaluation of the real function f_j at $X, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}$ may be expressed in Fortran language by a single statement

and 4) the variable x ranges over the k_j points $b_j, b_j + 2\Delta X_{0j}, b_j + 4\Delta X_{0j}, \dots, b_j + 2(k_j-1)\Delta X_{0j}$.

The input associated with the s functions F_1, F_2, \dots, F_s consists of the ordered collection C, S_1, S_2, \dots, S_s where C represents the Initial Control Card and for $j = 1, 2, \dots, s, S_j$ is the set of all input cards belonging to the j -th function F_j .

(1) The Initial Control Card C is punched according to the following table

Columns	Punch	Description
1-3	s	s is a three digit unsigned number.
4-6	m	m is a three digit unsigned number.

(2) S_1 consists of the ordered collection C_1 and S_{11} where C_1 is the initial Problem Control Card and S_{11} defines the input belonging to the first function f_1 .

(a) The Problem Control Card C_1 is punched according to the following table

Columns	Punch	Description
1-3	$2n_1+1$	$2n_1+1$ is a three digit unsigned number.
4-6	k_1	k_1 is a three digit unsigned number.
7-21	a_1	a_1 is a thirteen digit, eight decimal digit signed number.
22-36	b_1	b_1 is a thirteen digit, eight decimal digit signed number.

(b) The ordered set of coefficients $c_{11}, c_{21}, \dots, c_{m1}$ are punched continuously in regular data cards to form the input set S_{11} . Care should be taken to punch the first coefficient c_{11} in the first fifteen position field of the first regular data card in S_{11} .

- (3) S_2 comprises the ordered collection C_2 and S_{21} where C_2 is the initial Problem Control Card and S_{21} defines the input belonging to the second function f_2 .

The sets C_2 and S_{21} are defined as in (2), sections (a) and (b).

- (4) The input is completed by punching the sub-inputs S_3, S_4, \dots, S_s .

The ordered collection of sets C, S_1, S_2, \dots, S_s will then define the total input.

The examples presented at the end of this report should clear up any difficulties.

Evaluation Routine It is necessary for the user of this program to construct the so-called Evaluation Routine which is to be inserted in a fixed location in the original Fortran source program.

As before, for $j = 1, 2, \dots, s$ let it be required to approximate the definite integral

$$F_j(x, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}) = \int_{a_j}^x f_j(X, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}) dX .$$

The Evaluation Routine is written in Fortran language and will compute the value of the function f_j at $X, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}$. In writing this program one assumes the argument X to be stored at "Fortran" location X while the coefficients $c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}$ are stored in the so-called C-array.

For simplicity suppose that the coefficients $c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}$ are stored at locations $C(1), C(2), \dots, C(M)$ respectively.

The user must evaluate the given function f_j using the coefficients stored in the C-array and the argument stored at X .

The resultant functional value must be stored at "Fortran" location Y.

The ordered set of Fortran cards defined by the Evaluation Routine is then filed in the original Fortran source program immediately following the card with identification * 30011C50. (See Fortran Program Listing at the end of this report.)

The augmented Fortran source deck may then be used to compile the desired object program. After compilation, the user should remove the Evaluation Routine from the source program, which will then be ready to accept a different Evaluation Routine.

Restrictions Refer to the notation of Program Input section.

The number s must satisfy the inequality $1 \leq s \leq 999$.

The number of coefficients m belonging to the integrand f_j , $1 \leq j \leq s$ must presently satisfy the inequality $1 \leq m \leq 50$. The size of m is controlled by the single dimension statement with identification 01020C50. Consequently the range of m may be decreased or increased depending on the amount of computer memory available.

For $j = 1, 2, \dots, s$, the number $2n_j+1$ of points of subdivision of the interval (a_j, b_j) and the number k_j of entries in the tabulation of the definite integral $F_j(\cdot, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj})$ must satisfy the inequality $1 \leq 2n_j+1, k_j \leq 999$.

All calculations are subject to the laws of rounding error.

* The identification is punched in columns 73-80 of each Fortran source card.

Program Output

Switches All program switches may be set arbitrarily.

Content The notation of Program Input section will be used.

For $j = 1, 2, \dots, s$, this program will record

- (a) the number $2n_j+1$ of points of subdivision into which the interval (a_j, b_j) is subdivided,
- (b) the number k_j of entries in the tabulation of the definite integral function $F(\cdot, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj})$,
- (c) the interval limits a_j, b_j ,
- (d) the function coefficients $c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj}$,
- (e) the tabulation of the definite integral function $F(\cdot, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj})$.

Note that the columns headed by X, AREA and E respectively define the value of the independent variable x , the corresponding "Simpson's Rule" approximation to the definite integral $F_j(x, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj})$ and the error generated in using such an approximation.

Error Messages The notation of Program Input section will be used.

The message THERE IS AN INVALID PARAMETER will be recorded if for any j such that $1 \leq j \leq s$, one of the following error conditions occurs:

- (a) the total number of points of subdivision N_j in subdivision D is even,
- (b) the total number of points of subdivision N_j in subdivision D is less than 3,
- (c) the total number of entries k_j in the tabulation of the j -th definite integral function $F_j(\cdot, c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{mj})$ is negative.

Whenever one of the above error conditions arises, the given program will either proceed with the next numerical integration or will stop at end-of-job.

Numeric Example

1. Evaluate numerically the definite integral

$$\int_0^x x^2 \sqrt{1+6x} \, dx$$

for $x = 1, 1.04, 1.08, \dots, 1.76$.

2. Tabulate the function defined by the integral

$$\int_1^x x^2 \sqrt{7+9x} \, dx$$

over the range $5 \leq x \leq 6$.

3. Compute numerically the definite integral

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\frac{5}{4} + \sin \theta} .$$

4. Compute numerically the definite integral

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\frac{3}{2} - \cos \theta} .$$

To apply the given program to examples 1 and 2 define the function f by the relation

$$F(X, c_1, c_2) = X^2 \sqrt{c_1+c_2X} .$$

A direct verification shows that

$$\int_0^x x^2 \sqrt{1+6x} \, dx = \int_0^x f(X, 1, 6) \, dx ,$$

$$\int_1^x x^2 \sqrt{7+9x} \, dx = \int_1^x f(X, 7, 9) \, dx .$$

Let it be assumed that the coefficients c_1 and c_2 are stored in the C-array at locations C(1) and C(2) respectively.

Evaluation Routine 1 for evaluation f at X , c_1 and c_2 is shown on page 18.

To apply the given program to examples 3 and 4 define the function g by the relation

$$g(X, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4) = \frac{1}{c_1 + c_2 \sin(c_3 X + c_4)}$$

A direct verification shows that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\frac{5}{4} + \sin \theta} = \int_0^{2\pi} g(X, \frac{5}{4}, 1, 1, 0) dX \quad ,$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\frac{3}{2} - \cos \theta} = \int_0^{\pi} g(X, \frac{3}{2}, -1, -1, \frac{\pi}{2}) dX \quad .$$

Let it be assumed that the coefficients c_1 , c_2 , c_3 and c_4 are stored in the C-array at locations C(1), C(2), C(3) and C(4) respectively.

Evaluation Routine 2 for evaluating the function g at X , c_1 , c_2 , c_3 and c_4 is shown on page 19.

Evaluation Routine 1 must then be inserted in the Fortran source program immediately after the card with identification (columns 73-80) 3011C50. After filing this evaluation routine, the resultant source program may then be compiled using the Fortran processor to give Object Program 1. A similar operation performed on Evaluation Routine 2 will generate Object Program 2.

Input 1 for examples 1 and 2 will be used with Object Program 1. s and m will both have value 2.

For example 1, set $a_1 = 0$, $b_1 = 1$, $2n_1+1 = 51^*$, $k_1 = 20$ and $S_{11} = (1,1)$.

For example 2, let $a_2 = 1$, $b_2 = 5$, $2n_2+1 = 151$, $k_2 = 25$ and $S_{21} = (7,9)$.

Input 2 for examples 3 and 4 will be used with Object Program 2.

s and m will have values 2 and 4 respectively.

For example 3, set $a_1 = 0$, $b_1 = 2\pi$, $2n_1+1 = 75$, $k_1 = 1$ and $S_{11} = (\frac{5}{4}, 1, 1, 0)$.

For example 4, set $a_2 = 0$, $b_2 = \pi$, $2n_2+1 = 125$, $k_2 = 1$ and $S_{21} = (\frac{3}{2}, -1, -1, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

The tabulations for the integrals

$$\int_0^x x^2 \sqrt{1+6x} \, dx \quad \text{and} \quad \int_1^x x^2 \sqrt{7+9x} \, dx$$

are shown in Output 1, Problems 1 and 2 respectively.

The values of the integrals

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\frac{5}{4} + \sin \theta} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\frac{3}{2} - \cos \theta}$$

are shown in Output 2, Problems 1 and 2 respectively.

* Note that $\Delta x_1 = .02$ and since $\Delta x_1 = \frac{b_1 - a_1}{2n_1}$, then $2n_1+1 = 51$.

INPUT 1



002002

051020 0.00000000

1. 1.

151025 1.00000000

7. 9.

1.00000000

5.00000000

0001XXXX

0002XXXX

0003XXXX

0004XXXX



OUTPUT 1



NUMBER OF COEFFICIENTS EQUALS 2

PROBLEM NUMBER 1

N	K	A	B
51	20	.00000000	1.00000000

FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS

COEFFICIENT NUMBER	COEFFICIENT
1	1.00000000
2	1.00000000

INTEGRAL FUNCTION

X	AREA	E
1.00000000	.44024182	.00000000
1.04000000	.49940039	.00000000
1.08000000	.56391849	.00000000
1.12000000	.63406824	.00000000
1.16000000	.71012593	.00000000
1.20000000	.79237193	.00000000
1.24000000	.88109052	.00000000
1.28000000	.97657012	-.00000000
1.32000000	1.07910290	-.00000000
1.36000000	1.18898490	-.00000000
1.40000000	1.30651620	.00000000
1.44000000	1.43200030	-.00000000
1.48000000	1.56574460	-.00000000
1.52000000	1.70806020	-.00000000
1.56000000	1.85926180	-.00000000
1.60000000	2.01966760	.00000000
1.64000000	2.18959970	-.00000000
1.68000000	2.36938330	-.00000000
1.72000000	2.55934720	-.00000000
1.76000000	2.75982400	-.00000000

PROBLEM NUMBER 2

N	K	A	B
151	25	1.00000000	5.00000000

FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS

COEFFICIENT NUMBER	COEFFICIENT
1	7.00000000
2	9.00000000

INTEGRAL FUNCTION

X	AREA	E
5.00000000	262.98258000	-.00000008
5.05333330	272.72274000	-.00000011
5.10666660	282.71626000	-.00000002
5.15999990	292.96706000	.00000002
5.21333320	303.47907000	-.00000002
5.26666650	314.25626000	.00000005
5.31999980	325.30256000	.00000008
5.37333310	336.62197000	.00000005
5.42666640	348.21849000	.00000002
5.47999970	360.09614000	.00000002
5.53333300	372.25898000	-.00000005
5.58666630	384.71105000	-.00000002
5.63999960	397.45644000	-.00000002
5.69333290	410.49927000	.00000002
5.74666620	423.84363000	-.00000017
5.79999950	437.49368000	-.00000017
5.85333280	451.45355000	-.00000002
5.90666610	465.72744000	.00000005
5.95999940	480.31954000	.00000026
6.01333270	495.23405000	.00000011
6.06666600	510.47519000	.00000014
6.11999930	526.04726000	.00000020
6.17333260	541.95448000	.00000038
6.22666590	558.20108000	-.00000029
6.27999920	574.79150000	.00000071

INPUT 2



002004

075001 0.00000000 6.28318531

1.25 1.00 1.00

125001 0.00000000 3.14159265

1.50000000 -1.00000000 -1.00000000

1.57079633

0001XXXX

0002XXXX

0003XXXX

0004XXXX



2

OUTPUT 2



2015

NUMBER OF COEFFICIENTS EQUALS 4

PROBLEM NUMBER 1

N	K	A	B
75	1	.00000000	6.28318530

FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS

COEFFICIENT NUMBER	COEFFICIENT
1	1.25000000
2	1.00000000
3	1.00000000
4	.00000000

INTEGRAL FUNCTION

X	AREA	E
6.28318530	8.37757770	-.00000002

PROBLEM NUMBER 2

N	K	A	B
125	1	.00000000	3.14159260

FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS

COEFFICIENT NUMBER	COEFFICIENT
1	1.50000000
2	-1.00000000
3	-1.00000000
4	1.57079630

INTEGRAL FUNCTION

X	AREA	E
---	------	---

3.14159260

2.80992480

- .00000000

EVALUATION ROUTINE LISTING 1



STAT
NO.

FORTRAN
STATEMENT

SER PRO
NO. NO.

C EVALUATION ROUTINE 1
Y=X**2*SQRTF(C(1)+C(2)*X)

40010C50
40020C50



EVALUATION ROUTINE LISTING 2



STAT
NO.

FORTRAN
STATEMENT

SER PRO
NO. NO.

C EVALUATION ROUTINE 2
Y=1./(C(1)+C(2)*SINF(C(3)*X+C(4)))

40010C50
40020C50



FORTRAN PROGRAM LISTING



STAT
NO.FORTRAN
STATEMENTSER PRO
NO. NO.

STAT NO.	FORTRAN STATEMENT	SER PRO NO. NO.
C	AREA UNDER CURVE USING SIMPSONS RULE	00010C50
C	DIMENSION STATEMENTS	01010C50
	DIMENSION C(50),S(6)	01020C50
C	FORMAT STATEMENTS	02010C50
1	FORMAT(2I3)	02020C50
2	FORMAT(1H ///38H NUMBER OF COEFFICIENTS EQUALS I4)	02030C50
3	FORMAT(1H ///30H PROBLEM NUMBER I4)	02040C50
4	FORMAT(2I3,2F15.8)	02050C50
5	FORMAT(1H /49H N K A B)	02060C50
6	FORMAT(5H I4,4H I4,5H F15.8,5H F15.8)	02070C50
7	FORMAT(4F15.8)	02080C50
8	FORMAT(1H /35H FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS)	02090C50
9	FORMAT(44H COEFFICIENT NUMBER COEFFICIENT)	02100C50
10	FORMAT(13H I3,15H F15.8)	02110C50
11	FORMAT(1H ///33H INTEGRAL FUNCTION)	02120C50
12	FORMAT(1H /49H X AREA E)	02130C50
13	FORMAT(F19.8,F19.8,F19.8)	02140C50
14	FORMAT(1H /39H THERE IS AN INVALID PARAMETER)	02150C50
C	READ IN PROCESS NUMBER CONTROL CARD	04010C50
999	READ 1,LPNO,LCNO	04020C50
C	PUNCH COEFFICIENT NUMBER	05010C50
	PUNCH 2,LCNO	05020C50
C	COUNT PROBLEMS	06010C50
	DO 227 LPNO=1,LPNO	06020C50
C	PUNCH PROBLEM NUMBER	07010C50
	PUNCH 3,LPNO	07020C50
C	READ IN PROBLEM CONTROL CARD	08010C50
	READ 4,N,K,A,B	08020C50
C	PUNCH PARAMETERS	09010C50
	PUNCH 5	09020C50
	PUNCH 6,N,K,A,B	09030C50
C	READ IN COEFFICIENTS	10010C50
	DO 200 I=1,LCNO,4	10020C50
200	READ 7,C(I),C(I+1),C(I+2),C(I+3)	10030C50
C	PUNCH COEFFICIENTS	11010C50
	PUNCH 8	11020C50
	PUNCH 9	11030C50
	DO 201 I=1,LCNO	11040C50
201	PUNCH 10,I,C(I)	11050C50
C	ERROR ANALYSIS	12010C50
C	ODD CHECK N	13010C50

STAT NO.	FORTRAN STATEMENT	SER PRO NO. NO.
	IF(N-(N/2))223,223,202	13020C50
C	N IS ODD.NON-NEGATIVE CHECK N-3	14010C50
	202 IF(N-3)223,226,203	14020C50
C	N EXCEEDS 3.SET N=3 BIPASS SWITCH AND INC=-3	15010C50
	203 JTH1=1	15020C50
	INC=-3	15030C50
C	NON-NEGATIVE CHECK N-5	16010C50
	IF(N-5)226,224,204	16020C50
C	N EXCEEDS 5.SET N=5 BIPASS SWITCH	17010C50
	204 JTH2=1	17020C50
C	POSITIVE CHECK K	18010C50
	225 IF(K)223,223,205	18020C50
C	K IS POSITIVE.CALCULATE H	19010C50
	205 AN M 1=N-1	19020C50
	H=(B-A)/AN M 1	19030C50
C	POSITIVE TEST H	20010C50
	IF(H)223,223,206	20020C50
C	H IS POSITIVE.PUNCH TABLE HEADINGS	21010C50
	206 PUNCH 11	21020C50
	PUNCH 12	21030C50
C	INITIALIZATION	22010C50
	JB=1	22020C50
	JE=N+2	22030C50
	X=A-H	22040C50
	JTH=1	22050C50
	YOD=0.0	22060C50
	YEV=0.0	22070C50
	JTH3=1	22080C50
C	COUNT NUMBER OF AREA VALUES TO BE COMPUTED	23010C50
	DO 211 I=1,K	23020C50
C	COUNT NUMBER OF DEPENDENT FUNCTIONAL VALUES TO BE COMPUTED	24010C50
	DO 208 J=JB,JE	24020C50
C	COMPUTE L	25010C50
	L=J-JE+6	25020C50
C	COMPUTE FUNCTIONAL VALUE AT X AND STORE AT Y.NOTE THAT THE	30010C50
C	FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS ARE STORED IN C-ARRAY	30011C50
C	BIPASS SWITCH	60010C50
	GO TO(207,218,222),JTH	60020C50
C	STORE Y(1),Y(2) AND Y(3) AT S(1),S(2) AND S(3)	61010C50
	207 S(J)=Y	61020C50
C	3 TEST J	62010C50

STAT NO.	FORTRAN STATEMENT	SER PRO NO. NO.
	IF(J-3)208,216,223	62020C50
C	J IS LESS THAN 3.INCREMENT X BY H	63010C50
208	X=X+H	63020C50
C	COMPUTE ERROR AND AREA	64010C50
C	N=3 BIPASS SWITCH	65010C50
	GO TO(209,214),JTH1	65020C50
C	N=5 BIPASS SWITCH	66010C50
209	GO TO(210,212),JTH2	66020C50
C	CALCULATE ERROR FOR N GREATER THAN 5	67010C50
210	ERROR=S(1)+S(6)-4.*(S(2)+S(5))+7.*(S(3)+S(4))-8.*(YOD-YEV) ERROR=(-H/90.)*ERROR	67020C50 67030C50
C	CALCULATE AREA FOR N GREATER THAN 3	68010C50
213	AREA=(H/3.)*(S(2)+S(5)+4.*(S(3)+YEV+S(4)))+2.*YOD)	68020C50
C	PUNCH INDEPENDENT VARIABLE,AREA AND ERROR	69010C50
215	PUNCH 13,B,AREA,ERROR	69020C50
C	INCREMENT B BY 2H	70010C50
	B=B+2.*H	70020C50
C	UPDATE YOD AND YEV	71010C50
	YOD=YOD+S(5)	71020C50
	YEV=YEV+S(4)	71030C50
C	REPLACE Y(N-1) AT S(4) BY Y(N+1) AT S(6)	72010C50
	S(4)=S(6)	72020C50
C	UPDATE JB AND JE	73010C50
	JB=JE+1	73020C50
211	JE=JE+2	73030C50
	GO TO 227	73040C50
C	SET N=5 BIPASS SWITCH.CALCULATE ERROR FOR N=5	74010C50
212	JTH2=1	74020C50
	ERROR=(-H/90.)*(S(1)+S(6)-4.*(S(2)+S(5))+7.*(S(3)+S(4))-8.*YOD)	74030C50
	GO TO 213	74040C50
C	SET N=3 BIPASS SWITCH.CALCULATE ERROR AND AREA FOR N=3	75010C50
214	JTH1=1	75020C50
	ERROR=(-H/90.)*(S(1)+S(6)-4.*(S(2)+S(5))+6.*S(3))	75030C50
	AREA=(H/3.)*(S(2)+4.*S(3)+S(5))	75040C50
C	SET S(4)=0	76010C50
	S(4)=0.0	76020C50
	GO TO 215	76030C50
C	J=3.SET BIPASS SWITCH.O TEST L+INC	77010C50
216	JTH=2	77020C50
220	IF(L+INC)208,217,223	77030C50
C	L+INC=0.SET BIPASS SWITCH	78010C50

STAT NO.	FORTRAN STATEMENT	SER PRO NO. NO.
217	JTH=3	78020C50
	GO TO 208	78030C50
C	YOD-YEV BIPASS SWITCH	79010C50
218	GO TO(219,221),JTH3	79020C50
C	SET YOD-YEV BIPASS SWITCH.UPDATE YOD	80010C50
219	JTH3=2	80020C50
	YOD=YOD+Y	80030C50
	GO TO 220	80040C50
C	SET YOD-YEV BIPASS SWITCH.UPDATE YEV	81010C50
221	JTH3=1	81020C50
	YEV=YEV+Y	81030C50
	GO TO 208	81040C50
C	STORE Y(N),Y(N+1) AND Y(N+2) AT S(4),S(5) AND S(6)	82010C50
222	S(L)=Y	82020C50
	GO TO 208	82030C50
C	H IS NOT POSITIVE.THERE IS AN INVALID PARAMETER	83010C50
223	PUNCH 14	83020C50
	GO TO 227	83030C50
C	N=5.SET N=5 BIPASS SWITCH	84010C50
224	JTH2=2	84020C50
	GO TO 225	84030C50
C	N=3.SET N=3 BIPASS SWITCH AND INC=-4	85010C50
226	JTH1=2	85020C50
	INC=-4	85030C50
	GO TO 224	85040C50
C	CONTINUE STATEMENT	86010C50
227	CONTINUE	86020C50
C	END OF JOB	87010C50
	PAUSE	87020C50
	GO TO 999	87030C50
	END	87040C50

General Remarks

1. Definite integrals may be approximated without using any coefficients in the C-array. For example, let it be required to tabulate

$$\int_0^x e^{-X^2} dX$$

for $x = 1, 1.02, 1.04, 1.06, 1.08, 1.10$.

The Evaluation Routine can be defined by the single Fortran statement

$$Y = \text{EXPF}(-X*X) \ .$$

Referring to the notation of the Program Input section, the input for the corresponding object program would consist of (a) a Process Number Control Card C with $m = s = 001$, (b) a Problem Control Card with $2n_1+1 = 51, k_1 = 6, a_1 = 0, b_1 = 1$ and (c) a single blank card.

2. (a) The following referents must not be used in programming the evaluation routine

1-14 inclusive,
200-227 inclusive,
999 .

- (b) The following variables must not be used in programming the evaluation routine

A, ANMI, AREA, B, C, ERROR, H, I, INC, J, JB, JE, JTH, JTH1,
JTH2, JTH3, K, L, LCNO, LNOP, LPNO, N, S, YEV, YOD.

3. If after tabulating a series of definite integrals, it is found necessary to make some changes or to investigate a new set of definite integrals (of the prescribed type), it is not required to re-read the object program into memory. Merely feed the new input into the card reader, press the console start key and then the card reader, reader-start key.

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