The Modified Quadrature Method for solving Volterra Linear Integral Equations

*Mahmood A. Shamran** *Sami Abdulla Abid***

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Abstract:

In this paper the modified trapezoidal rule is presented for solving Volterra linear Integral Equations (V.I.E) of the second kind and we noticed that this procedure is effective in solving the equations. Two examples are given with their comparison tables to answer the validity of the procedure.

Key words: trapezoidal rule , least square , Volterra linear Integral Equations

Introduction:

The quadrature methods are bases of every numerical method for finding solution of integral equations [1].

The problem of numerical quadrature arises when the integration can not be carried out exactly or when the function is known only at a finite number of data. Furthermore numerical quadrature methods are primary tools, used by engineers and scientists to obtain approximate answers for definite integrals that cannot be solved analytically [2].

The main purpose of this paper is to use Bernstein polynomials to derive the composite modified trapezoidal rule of first order. Moreover, This method is used for solving Volterra linear integral equations of the second kind. Integral equations are solved by interpolation and Gauss quadrature method. [3]. (V.I.E) of the 2nd kind with convolution kernal are solved by using the Taylor expansion method. [4]. Linear integral equations are solved with repeated Trapezoidal quadrature method. [5].
Integral equation in Urysohn form are solved numerically [6]. Fredholm integral eigen value problems are solved by alternate Trapezoidal quadrature method.[7]. Collocation method is used for solving Fredholm and Volltera integral equation.[8]

The modified Trapezoidal rule of first order [9]

Polynomials are useful mathematical tools as they are simply defined, can be calculated quickly by a computer system and represent a tremendous variety of functions. They can be differentiated and integrated easily, and can be pieced together to form spline curves that can approximate any function to any accuracy desired. Most students are introduced to polynomial at a very early stage in their studies of mathematics, and would probably recall them in the form below

$$P(t) = a_n t^n + a_{n-1} t^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 t + a_0$$

Which represents a polynomials linear combination of certain elementary polynomials $\{1, t, t^2, \ldots, t^n\}$.

In general, any polynomial function that has degree less than or equal to n, can be written in this way and the reasons are simply.

- The set of polynomials of degree less than or equal to n forms a vector space. Polynomials can be added together, can be multiplied by a

*University of Baghdad, College of Science for Women, Mathematics department
**University of Diala, College of Administration and Economy

scalar and all the vector space properties hold.

- The set of functions $\{1, t, t^2, \dots, t^n\}$ form a basis for this vector space-that is, any polynomial of degree less than or equal to n can be uniquely written as a linear combinations of these functions.

This basis commonly called the power basis is only one of an infinite number of bases for the space of polynomials.

Consider Bernstein polynomials given by the following equation:-

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)\binom{n}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

Where f is a function, $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$

Then:-

$$P(x) = f\left(\frac{0}{n}\right)\binom{n}{0} x^0 (1-x)^{n-0} + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\binom{n}{1} x(1-x)^{n-1}$$
$$+f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\binom{n}{2} x^2(1-x)^{n-2} + f\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\binom{n}{3} x^3(1-x)^{n-3}$$
$$+\dots + f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)\binom{n}{n} x^n(1-x)^{n-n}$$
$$= f(0)(1-x)^n + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\left(\frac{n!}{1!(n-1)!}\right) x(1-x)^{n-1} +$$
$$f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\left(\frac{n!}{2!\,(n-2)!}\right) x^2(1-x)^{n-2} +$$
$$f\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\left(\frac{n!}{3!\,(n-3)!}\right) x^3(1-x)^{n-3} + \dots + f(1)x^n$$
$$= f(0)(1-x)^n + nf\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) x(1-x)^{n-1} +$$
$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2!} f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) x^2(1-x)^{n-2} +$$
$$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} \; f\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) x^3(1-x)^{n-3} + \dots + f(1)x^n$$

By substituting $n = 1$. Then

$$p(x) = f(0)(1-x) + f(1)x(1-x)^0$$
$$= f(0)(1-x) + f(1)x$$

Let

$y_0 = f(0)$ and $y_1 = f(1)$ then

$$P(x) = y_0(1-x) + y_1 x \qquad (1)$$

By integrating both sides of above equation from (0 to1) one can get:-

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx \simeq \int_0^1 p(x)dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}(y_0 + y_1)$$

Now by using the transformation.

$$x = a + t(b-a), h = \frac{b-a}{1}$$

then from the above equation, one can get

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{h}{2}[f_0 + f_1] \qquad (2)$$

This formula is the modified trapezoidal rule of first order .

1-The composite modified Trapezoidal Rule of first order :-

It can be derived by extending the modified trapezoidal rule of first order .This procedure begins by dividing [a , b] into n subintervals and applying the modified trapezoidal rule of first order over each interval then the sum of the results obtained for each interval is the approximate value of integral ,that is

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^{a+h} f(x)dx + \int_{a+h}^{a+2h} f(x)dx + \cdots + \int_{a+(n-2)h}^{a+(n-1)h} f(x)dx + \int_{a+(n-1)h}^{b} f(x)dx$$

where $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

$= \frac{h}{2}[f(a) + f(h)] + \frac{h}{2}[f(a+h) + f(a+2h)] + \ldots + \frac{h}{2}[f(a+(n-2)h) + f(a+(n-1)h)] + \frac{h}{2}[f(a+(n-1)h) + f(b)]$

$= \frac{h}{2}[f(a) + 2f(a+h) + 2f(a+2h) + \cdots + 2f(a+(n-2)h) + 2f(a+(n-1)h) + f(b)]$ (3)

$= \frac{h}{2}[f(a) + 2\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} f(x_j) + f(b)]$ (4)

This formula is said to be the composite modified Trapezoidal Rule of the first order.

Numerical solution for solving the one-dimensional Volterra :linear integral equation using the composite modified trapezoidal rule :-

The composite modified trapezoidal of first order for finding $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ is $\int_a^b f(x)dx \simeq \frac{h}{2}\left[f(a) + 2\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} f(x_j) + f(b)\right]$ (5)
where n is the number of subintervals of the interval [a, b] and $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ .In this section this rule is used to solve the one-dimensional Volterra linear equations of the second kind given by :

$u(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^x K(x,y)u(y)dy \quad, x \geq a$ (6)

First, the interval [a, b] is divided into n subintervals, $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$, $i = 0,1,\ldots,n-1$,
Such that $x_i = a + ih, i = 0,1,\ldots n$ where $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ so the problem here is to find the solution of equation (6) at each $x_i, i = 0,1,\ldots n$. Then by setting $x = x_i$ in equation (6) one can get:-

$u(x_i) = f(x_i) + \lambda ƛ \int_a^{x_i} k(x_i,y)\, u(y)dy, \quad i = 0,1,\ldots,n$ (7)

Next we approximate the integral appeared in the right hand side of the above integral equation by the composite modified trapezoidal rule to obtain $u_0 = f_0$

$u_i = f_i + \frac{\lambda\lambda h ƛ}{2} k(x_i,x_0)u_0 + \lambda ƛ ƛ h \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} k(x_i,x_j)u_j + \frac{ƛ\lambda h}{2} k(x_i,x_i)u_i$

therefore

$u_i = f_i + \lambda ƛ h ƛ \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} K(x_i,x_j)u_j + \frac{ƛ\lambda\lambda h}{2} K(x_i,x_i)u_i$ (8)

To illustrate these methods, the following examples are considered:-

Example (1):-

Consider the one-dimensional Volterra linear integral equation of the second kind is:-

$$u(x) = x + \frac{1}{5}\int_0^x xyu(y)dy \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

If it is solved by successive approximation method taking the zero^th approximation

$u_0 = x$

Then

$$u_1 = x + \frac{1}{5}x\int_0^x y^2 dy = x + \frac{1}{15}x^3 = x(1 + \frac{x^3}{15})$$

$$u_2 = x + \frac{1}{5}x\int_0^x (y^2 + \frac{1}{15}y^5)dy \ = x + \frac{1}{5}x(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{90}x^6)$$

$$= x(1 + \frac{x^3}{15} + \frac{1}{2!}\left(\frac{x^3}{15}\right)^2)$$

Clearly

$$u_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(\frac{x^3}{15})^i}{i!}$$

$$u(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} u_n(x) = xe^{\frac{x^3}{15}}$$

is the exact solution

Now this example is solved numerically via the composite modified Trapezoidal rule. To do this, First the interval [0, 2] is divided into 9 subintervals such that $x_i = \frac{2i}{9}$, $i = 0, 1, .., 9$. Here $u_0 = f(0) = 0$ and $k(x, y) = xy$, then the equation(2) becomes:-

$$u_i = x_i + \frac{2}{45}\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_i x_j u_j + \frac{1}{45}x_i^2 u_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 9 \quad (9)$$

By evaluating the above equation at each i=1,2,…….,9. one can get the following values

u_0=0	u_1=2224663554	u_2=0.4473848062
u_3=0.6807463739	u_4=0.9330084342	u_5=1.2202144860
u_6=1.5663078835	u_7=2.0074989850	u_8=2.6002794255
u_9=3.4362093627		

Second if we divide the interval [0,2] in 18 subintervals , such that xi=$\frac{i}{9}$, $i = 0,1,2, \dots ,18$ then the equation (6) becomes

$$u_i = x_i + \frac{1}{45}\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_i\, x_j\, u_j + \frac{1}{90}x_i^2\, u_i\,, i = 1,2, \dots ,18 \qquad (10)$$

By evaluating the above equation at each i=1,2,…….,18. one can get the following values

u_0=0	u_1=0.1111263548	u_2=0.2224052300
u_3=0.3342034914	u_4=0.4471361532	u_5=0.5620744555
u_6=0.6801612311	u_7=0.8028363544	u_8=0.9318755296
u_9=1.0694464177	u_{10}=1.2181872268	u_{11}=1.3813145441
u_{12}=1.5627695728	u_{13}=1.7674153566	u_{14}=2.0013024661
u_{15}=2.2720276405	u_{16}=2.5892200122	u_{17}=2.9652042709
u_{18}=3.4159117144		

Third the interval [0, 2] is divided into 36 and 72 sub intervals, such that $x_i = \frac{i}{18}$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 36$ and $x_i = \frac{i}{36}$, $i = 0, 1, 2, .., 72$ respectively and some of these results are tabulated down with the comparison with the exact solution:-

Table (1) represents the exact and the numerical solutions of example (1) at specific points for different values of n

X	Exact Solution	Numerical Solution		
		Trap.N=9	Trap.N=18	Least square N=9
0.222222222	0.2223848585	0.2224663554	0.2224052300	0.22233400
0.444444444	0.4470533010	0.4473848062	0.4471361532	0.44703057
0.666666667	0.6799663130	0.6807463739	0.6801612311	0.67997299
0.888888889	0.9314983085	0.9330084342	0.9318755296	0.93153676
1.111111111	1.2175126789	1.2202144860	1.2181872268	1.21758688
1.333333333	1.5615934837	1.5663078835	1.5627695728	1.56171134
1.555555556	1.9992459998	2.0074989850	2.0013024661	1.99941861
1.777777778	2.5855576010	2.6002794255	2.5892200122	2.58580467
2	3.4092097306	3.4362093627	3.4159117144	3.40956069

Now the equation of the best line is found through the point for table (1) when n=9 by using Least square method.

$$f(a,b) = \sum_{i=1}^{9} y_i^2 + 9b^2 + a^2 \sum_{i=1}^{9} x_{i=1}^2 - 2a\sum_{i=1}^{9} x_i y_i - 2b\sum_{i=1}^{9} x_i + 2ab\sum_{i=1}^{9} y_i \quad (11)$$

$$= 27.81001 + 9b^2 + 27.80505a^2 - 55.61507a - 26.109903b + 26.1080356ab$$

In order to find a and b we equate $\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial b}$ to zero

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = 55.61011a + 26.1080356b - 55.61507 = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = 18b + 26.1080356a - 26.109903 = 0 \quad (13)$$

From eq. (13) we have

$$b = \frac{26.109903}{18} - \frac{26.1080356}{18}a$$

$$b = 1.450550514 - 1.45044622a \quad (14)$$

Substitute the value of b in eq. (12) we have

$$55.61011a - 37.86830683a - 55.61507 + 37.87102447 = 0$$

$$17.74180317a - 17.74404553 = 0$$

$$a = 1.0001263$$

Substitute the value of a in eq. (14) we have b= -0.00007889.

Then the point is (1.0001263 , -0.00007889) and the equation of the beast line $y = ax + b$ is $y = 1.0001263x - 0.00007889$

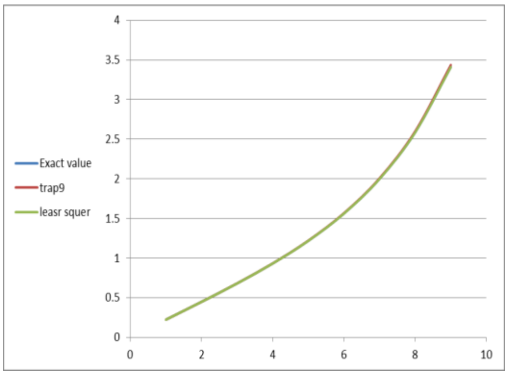

Fig (1) represent the equation $u(x) = x + \frac{1}{5}\int_0^x xyu(y)dy$ in three different methods

Table (2) represents the differences between exact and the numerical solutions for example1

Exact Solution	Numerical Solution Trap.N=9	Numerical Solution Least Seq.	Exact&trap. difference	Exact &Least seq. difference	Trap.&Least seq difference
0.22238480	0.222466355	0.22256156	0.000082	0.00005080	0.00013236
0.44705300	0.447384806	0.44721647	0.000332	0.00002243	0.00035423
0.67996600	0.68229191	0.68011568	0.0007804	0.00000699	0.00077338
0.93149800	0.933049867	0.93163280	0.001510	0.00003876	0.00147168
1.21751200	1.220268673	1.21762988	0.002702	0.00007488	0.00262760
1.56159300	1.575270659	1.56169051	0.004715	0.00011834	0.00459654
1.99924500	2.008454507	1.99931662	0.008254	0.00017361	0.00808037
2.58555700	2.601517097	2.58559392	0.014722	0.00024767	0.01447476
3.40920900	3.48408712	3.40919719	0.027000	0.00035169	0.02664867

Example (2):-

Consider the one-dimensional Volterra linear integral equation of the second kind:-

$u(x) = x - \frac{4}{35}x^{7/2} + \int_0^x (x - y)^{3/2}\ u(y)dy \quad 0 \le x \le 2$

Using successive approximation method for solving this example taking the zeroth approximation $u_0 = x$

Then

$$u_1 = x - \frac{4}{35}x^{7/2} + \int_0^x (x-y)^{3/2}\, y dy$$

Using integral by parts to solve

$u_1(x) = x - \frac{4}{35}x^{7/2} - \frac{2}{5}y(x-y)^{\frac{5}{2}})_0^x + \frac{2}{5}\int_0^x (x-y)^{\frac{5}{2}}dy$

$$= x - \frac{4}{35}x^{7/2} - \frac{4}{35}(x-y))_0^x$$

$$= x - \frac{4}{35}x^{7/2} - \frac{4}{35}x^{7/2} = x = u_0$$

$\therefore \quad u_0 = u_1 = \cdots = x$

$\therefore \quad u(x) = x$ is the exact solution

Now this example is solved numerically via the composite modified Trapezoidal rule. To do this, First, the interval [0, 2]is divided into 9 subintervals such that

$x_i = \frac{2i}{9}, \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, 9$. Here $u_0 = f(0) = 0$ and $k(x, y) = (x - y)^{3/2}$.

Then equation (6) becomes:-

$u_i = x_i - \frac{4}{35}x_i^{7/2} + \frac{2}{9}\sum_{j=1}^{i-1}(x_i - x_j)^{\frac{3}{2}}\ u_j \quad , i = 1, 2, .., 9 \quad (15)$

By evaluating the above equation of each $i = 1, 2, .., 9$ one can get the following values:-

u_0=0	u_1=0.2216310035	u_2=0.4429149690
u_3=0.6639218150	u_4=0.8846406461	u_5=1.1050205259
u_6=1.3249767838	u_7=1.5443897270	u_8=1.7630994682
u_9=1.9808975240		

Second, if the interval [0, 2] is divided into 18 subintervals, such that

$$x_i = \frac{i}{9}, \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, 18.$$

the equation (6) becomes:-

$u_i = x_i - \frac{4}{35}x_i^{7/2} + \frac{1}{9}\sum_{j=1}^{i-1}(x_i - x_j)^{3/2}u_j \ , \ldots i = 1, 2, \ldots, 18, \ldots (16)$

By evaluating the above equation each $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 18$. One can get the following values.

u_0=0	u_1=0.1110588543	u_2=0.2220880359
u_3=0.3330961478	u_4=0.4440861641	u_5=0.5550591943
u_6=0.6660153189	u_7=0.7769538948	u_8=0.8878736889
u_9=0.9987729386	u_{10}=1.1096493733	u_{11}=1.2205002125
u_{12}=1.3313221472	u_{13}=1.4421113071	u_{14}=1.5528632159
u_{15}=1.6635727341	u_{16}=1.7742339905	u_{17}=8848403004
u_{18}=1.9876275257		

Third, if the interval [0, 2] is divided into 36 and 72 subintervals, such that $x_i = \frac{i}{18}, \; i = 1, 2, \ldots, 36$ and the $x_i = \frac{i}{36}, \; i = 1, \ldots, 72$ Respectively and some of these results are tabulated down with the comparison with the exact solutions:-

Table (3) represents the exact and the numerical solutions of example (3) at specific points for different values of n

X	Exact Solution	Numerical Solution		
		Trap.N=9	Trap.N=18	Least square N=9
0.222222222	0.2222222222	0.2216310035	0.2220880359	0.22222222
0.444444444	0.4444444444	0.4429149690	0.4440861641	0.44444444
0.666666667	0.6666666667	0.6639218150	0.6660153189	0.66666667
0.888888889	0.8888888889	0.8846406461	0.8878736889	0.88888889
1.111111111	1.1111111111	1.1050205259	1.1096493733	1.11111111
1.333333333	1.3333333333	1.3249767838	1.3313221472	1.33333333
1.555555556	1.5555555556	1.5443897270	1.5528632159	1.55555556
1.777777778	1.7777777778	1.7630994682	1.7742339905	1.77777778
2	2.0000000000	1.9808975240	1.9876275257	2.00000000

In the same way in example (1) the equation of the best line is found by least square method and the values of a and b are 1 and 0 respectively , and the equation is $y = ax + b$ is $y = x$

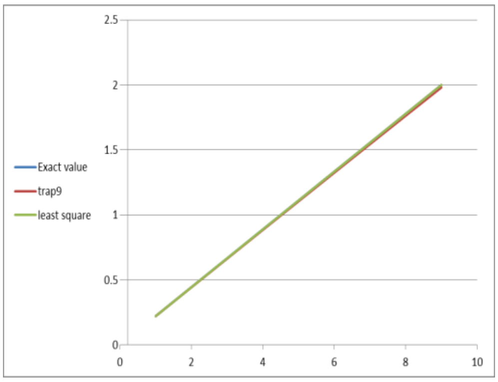

Fig (2):represent the equation $\mathbf{u(x) = x - \frac{4}{35}x^{7/2} + \int_0^x (x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}} u(y)\,dy}$ in three different method

Table (4) represents the differences between exact and the numerical solutions for example(2)

Exact Solution	Numerical Solution Trap.N=9	Numerical Solution Least Seq.	Exact&trap. difference	Exact &Least seq. difference	Trap.&Least seq difference
0.2222222	0.2216310	0.22239899	0.0005912	0	0.000591219
0.4444444	0.4429150	0.44460806	0.0015295	0	0.001529475
0.6666667	0.6639218	0.66681714	0.0027449	0	0.002744852
0.8888889	0.8846406	0.88902621	0.0042482	0	0.004248243
1.1111111	1.1050205	1.11123528	0.0060906	0	0.006090585
1.3333333	1.3249768	1.33344435	0.0083565	0	0.008356549
1.5555556	1.5443897	1.55565343	0.0111658	0	0.011165829
1.7777778	1.7630995	1.77786250	0.0146783	0	0.01467831
2	1.9808975	2.00007157	0.0191025	0.000E+00	0.019102476

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حل معادلات فولتيرا التكاملية بالطرق التربيعية المعدلة

محمود عريبي شمران* ***سامي عبدالله عبد******

*جامعة بغداد - كلية العلوم للبنات- قسم الرياضيات
**جامعة ديالى – كلية الادارة والاقتصاد

الخلاصة:

تم اشتقاق طريقة شبه المنحرف لحل معادلات فولتيرا التكاملية من النوع الثاني ولاحظنا ان هذا الاسلوب جيد في حل المعادلات. تم اعطاء مثالين مع جداول مقارنة مع طريقة المربعات الصغرى لتبيان صحة الاسلوب.