

# Efficient quadrature of highly oscillatory integrals using derivatives

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In this paper we explore quadrature methods for highly oscillatory integrals. Generalizing the method of stationary phase, we expand such integrals into asymptotic series in inverse powers of the frequency. The outcome are two families of methods, one based on a truncation of the asymptotic series and the other extending an approach implicit in the work of Filon. Both kinds of methods approximate the integral as a linear combination of function values and derivatives, with coefficients that may depend on frequency. We determine asymptotic properties of these methods, proving that, perhaps counterintuitively, their performance drastically improves as frequency grows. The paper is accompanied by numerical results that demonstrate the potential of this set of ideas.

**Keywords:** Numerical quadrature, high oscillation, asymptotic methods

## 1. Introduction

The quadrature of highly oscillating integrals is a computational problem of an overarching importance in a wide range of applications, e.g. quantum chemistry, image analysis, electrodynamics, computerized tomography and fluid mechanics. It is widely perceived as a ‘difficult’ problem, best overcome by somehow eliminating oscillation, for example by choosing exceedingly small subintervals. The contention of this paper is that, once appropriate discretization methods are designed and properly understood, the problem of highly oscillatory quadrature becomes relatively simple and that the precision of the calculation actually *increases* as the frequency of oscillation grows. This phenomenon has already been identified in (Iserles, 2003a) and (Iserles, 2003b) and earlier in (Levin, 1996) for a different computational approach. Here we extend the approach of Iserles (2003a, 2003b) and show that the rate of decay of the error, once frequency grows, can be increased arbitrarily by the inclusion of higher derivatives.

Amazingly enough, the origin of the thread that will lead us to a new generation of highly effective methods is a paper that appeared more than seventy years ago. The standard numerical approach toward the discretization of the integral

$$I[f] = \int_0^1 f(x)e^{i\omega g(x)} dx, \quad (1.1)$$

where  $f$  and  $g$  are suitably smooth functions, is *Gauss–Christoffel quadrature*: we interpolate the integrand at distinct *nodes*  $c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_\nu$  in  $[0, 1]$  by a polynomial  $p$  of degree  $\nu - 1$  and approximate

$$I[f] \approx Q^{\text{GC}}[f] = \int_0^1 p(x) dx$$

(Davis & Rabinowitz, 1980). Unfortunately, if  $\omega \gg 1$ , this results in a completely useless estimation of  $I[f]$ , bearing an error of  $O(1)$  (Iserles, 2003a). An alternative approach builds upon an idea first advanced in a special case by Louis Napoleon George Filon (1928) and phrased in more modern terminology by Flinn (1960). Thus, instead of interpolating the integrand  $f(x)e^{i\omega g(x)}$ , we interpolate at  $c_1, \dots, c_\nu$  the function  $f(x)$  by a polynomial  $\tilde{f}$  and let

$$Q_1^{\text{F}}[f] = \int_0^1 \tilde{f}(x) e^{i\omega g(x)} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} b_k(\omega) f(c_k), \quad (1.2)$$

where  $b_k(\omega) = \int_0^1 \ell_k(x) e^{i\omega g(x)} dx$  and  $\ell_k$  is the  $k$ th cardinal polynomial of Lagrangian interpolation. Note that the construction of  $Q_1^{\text{F}}$  requires the availability of the first few moments  $\int_0^1 x^m e^{i\omega g(x)} dx$  in an explicit form. This is tacitly assumed in the remainder of the paper. It was proved in (Iserles, 2003a) that, as long as  $g' \neq 0$  in  $[0, 1]$ , it is true that

$$Q_1^{\text{F}}[f] - I[f] \sim \begin{cases} O(\omega^{-1}), & c_1 > 0 \text{ or } c_\nu < 1, \\ O(\omega^{-2}), & c_1 = 0, c_\nu = 1, \end{cases} \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty. \quad (1.3)$$

Thus, increased frequency  $\omega$  results in smaller error and this behaviour is enhanced once the endpoints are included among quadrature nodes. If  $g'$  vanishes at  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_s \in (0, 1)$ , say, and nowhere else in  $[0, 1]$ , and if  $g''(\xi_k) \neq 0$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, r$ , then, once both the endpoints and the stationary points  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_r$  are nodes, we obtain  $Q_1^{\text{F}}[f] - I[f] = O(\omega^{-3/2})$ . The theory can be extended to more general stationary points, when  $g'(\xi_k) = \dots = g^{(s_k-1)}(\xi_k) = 0$ ,  $g^{(s_k)}(\xi_k) \neq 0$  (Iserles, 2003b).

The current paper pursues the idea of letting the interpolating polynomial  $\tilde{f}$  depend on derivatives of  $f$ , thereby improving upon the asymptotic estimate (1.3). In effect, in place of Lagrange interpolation in the Filon method (1.3), we allow Hermite interpolation. This requires substantive extension of the asymptotic analysis from (Iserles, 2003a, 2003b).

In §2 we consider the case  $g' \neq 0$ , while §3 is devoted to the case when  $g$  is allowed stationary points in  $[0, 1]$ . Our main basic tool is the method of *stationary phase* (Stein, 1993), except that, to derive high-order asymptotic estimates in a convenient form, we need to resort to a new, albeit relatively straightforward, method of analysis.

The work of §2–3 and the numerical results therein lead to two new families of efficient methods for the quadrature of highly oscillatory integrals: a generalization of Filon’s method (1.2), as well as a straightforward truncation of an asymptotic expansion, which we term an *asymptotic method*. Early numerical results indicate that, although both approaches have merit, a generalized Filon method is usually better. More detailed analysis of the two approaches and means for a practical

estimation of numerical error are a matter for current research and will feature in a forthcoming publication.

Our results can be easily and transparently extended from  $[0, 1]$  to any bounded interval by linear mapping, while the situation for unbounded intervals is, if at all, substantially easier. As will be clear in §2–3, endpoints contribute to the asymptotic expansion and, once an interval is infinite, the integral (1.1) exists and the moments  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^m e^{i\omega g(x)} dx$ ,  $m \geq 0$ , are bounded, this contribution disappears.

## 2. The case $g'(x) \neq 0$ , $0 \leq x \leq 1$

We commence from the integral (1.1), assuming that the function  $g$  is strictly monotone in the interval  $[0, 1]$ . Both here and in the sequel we assume that both  $f$  and  $g$  are smooth: generalization to  $C^r[0, 1]$  functions for sufficiently large  $r \geq 1$  is mathematically straightforward but notationally clumsy, and it obscures the concepts at the basis of our work. Although the leading term in asymptotic series of the integral as  $\omega \rightarrow \infty$  can be derived from the van der Corput lemma (Stein, 1993), we require in our work more terms in an explicit form. They can be obtained from the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.1.** *Let*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_0[f](x) &= f(x), \\ \sigma_{k+1}[f](x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sigma_k[f](x)}{g'(x)}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Then, for  $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$I[f] \sim - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \left\{ \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \sigma_{m-1}[f](1) - \frac{e^{i\omega g(0)}}{g'(0)} \sigma_{m-1}[f](0) \right\}. \quad (2.1)$$

*Proof.* We prove by induction on  $s \geq 0$  the identity

$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &= - \sum_{m=1}^s \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \left[ \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \sigma_{m-1}[f](1) - \frac{e^{i\omega g(0)}}{g'(0)} \sigma_{m-1}[f](0) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^s} \int_0^1 \sigma_s[f](x) e^{i\omega g(x)} dx, \quad \omega > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

It is certainly true for  $s = 0$ , coinciding with (1.1). For  $s \geq 1$  we integrate on the right by parts,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^s} \int_0^1 \sigma_s[f](x) e^{i\omega g(x)} dx &= - \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^{s+1}} \int_0^1 \frac{\sigma_s[f](x)}{g'(x)} \frac{d}{dx} e^{i\omega g(x)} dx \\ &= - \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^{s+1}} \left[ \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \sigma_s[f](1) - \frac{e^{i\omega g(0)}}{g'(0)} \sigma_s[f](0) - \int_0^1 \sigma_{s+1}[f](x) e^{i\omega g(x)} dx \right]. \end{aligned}$$

This proves (2.2) and, letting  $s \rightarrow \infty$ , completes the proof of the lemma.  $\square$

In the simplest, yet most important case  $g(x) = x$  the expansion (2.1) has a particularly simple form,

$$I[f] \sim - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} [e^{i\omega} f^{(m-1)}(1) - f^{(m-1)}(0)], \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2.3)$$

which has already been proved in (Håvie, 1973) and recently used for the computation of highly oscillatory integrals by Degani & Schiff (2003).

For general monotone  $g$  we have by direct calculation

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_0[f] &= f, \\ \sigma_1[f] &= -\frac{g''}{g'^2}f + \frac{1}{g'}f', \\ \sigma_2[f] &= \frac{3g''^3 - gg'''}{g'^4}f - \frac{3g''}{g'^3}f' + \frac{1}{g'^2}f'', \\ \sigma_3[f] &= \frac{-15g''^3 + 10g'g''g''' - g^2g^{(iv)}}{g'^6}f + \frac{15g''^2 - 4gg'''}{g'^5}f' - \frac{6g''}{g'^4}f'' + \frac{1}{g'^3}f'''\end{aligned}$$

and it is trivial to prove that for every  $k \geq 0$  and  $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$  there exist functions  $\sigma_{k,j}$ , which depend upon  $g$  and its derivatives, such that

$$\sigma_k[f](x) = \sum_{j=0}^k \sigma_{k,j}(x) f^{(j)}(x), \quad \sigma_{k,k}(x) = \frac{1}{[g'(x)]^k} \neq 0. \quad (2.4)$$

An immediate consequence of lemma 2.1 is that the *asymptotic method*

$$Q_s^A[f] = -\sum_{m=1}^s \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \left\{ \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \sigma_{m-1}[f](1) - \frac{e^{i\omega g(0)}}{g'(0)} \sigma_{m-1}[f](0) \right\}, \quad (2.5)$$

a truncation of the asymptotic expansion (2.1), represents an efficient approximation to  $I[f]$  once  $\omega$  is large.

**Theorem 2.2.** *For every smooth  $f$  and  $g$  it is true that*

$$Q_s^A[f] - I[f] \sim O(\omega^{-s-1}), \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.6)$$

*Proof.* Follows at once from (2.2) since, replacing  $f$  by  $\sigma_s[f]$  in (2.1), we observe that  $\int_0^1 \sigma_s[f](x) e^{i\omega g(x)} dx = O(\omega^{-1})$ .  $\square$

As an alternative to  $Q_s^A$ , we choose an integer  $n \geq 2s$ , nodes  $c_1 = 0 < c_2 < \dots < c_{\nu-1} < c_\nu = 1$  and integers  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_\nu \geq 0$  such that  $\sum_{l=1}^\nu \theta_l = n - \nu$  and let  $\tilde{f}$  be a Hermite polynomial approximation to  $f$  at the points  $c_1, \dots, c_\nu$  of multiplicities  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\nu$  respectively. In other words,  $\tilde{f}$  is a polynomial of degree  $n - 1$  such that  $\tilde{f}^{(j)}(c_l) = f^{(j)}(c_l)$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, \theta_l$ ,  $l = 1, 2, \dots, \nu$ . It is well known that

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \sum_{l=1}^\nu \sum_{j=0}^{\theta_l} \alpha_{l,j}(x) f^{(j)}(c_l),$$

where each  $\alpha_{l,j}$  is itself a polynomial of degree  $n - 1$  such that  $\alpha_{l,j}^{(i)}(c_m) = 0$  for all  $i = 0, 1, \dots, \theta_l$  and  $m = 1, 2, \dots, \nu$ , except that  $\alpha_{l,j}^{(j)}(c_l) = 1$ . Consistently with (1.2), we define the *generalized Filon method*  $Q_s^F$  as

$$Q_s^F[f] = \int_0^1 \tilde{f}(x) e^{i\omega g(x)} dx = \sum_{l=1}^\nu \sum_{j=0}^{\theta_l} b_{l,j}(\omega) f^{(j)}(c_l), \quad (2.7)$$

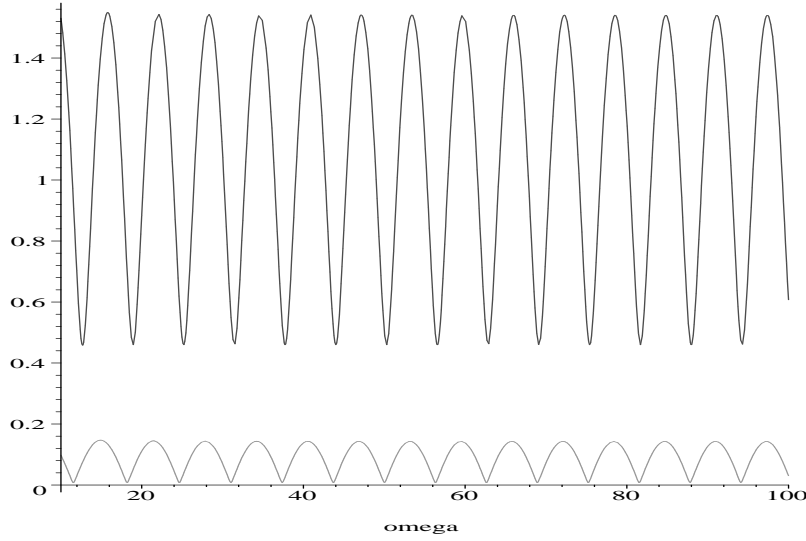


Figure 1. The error for  $Q_2^A$  (top) and  $Q_2^F$  (bottom), scaled by  $\omega^3$ , for  $f(x) = \cos x$ ,  $g(x) = x$  and  $10 < \omega < 100$ .

where  $\theta_1, \theta_\nu \geq s$  and

$$b_{l,j} = \int_0^1 \alpha_{l,j}(x) e^{i\omega g(x)} dx, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, \theta_l \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, \nu.$$

**Theorem 2.3.** *Suppose that  $\theta_1, \theta_\nu \geq s - 1$ . For every smooth  $f$  and  $g$  it is true that*

$$Q_s^F[f] - I[f] \sim O(\omega^{-s-1}), \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.8)$$

*Proof.* We replace  $f$  by  $\tilde{f} - f$  in the asymptotic formula (2.1). Since  $\tilde{f}^{(j)}(0) = f^{(j)}(0)$ ,  $\tilde{f}^{(j)}(1) = f^{(j)}(1)$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, s-1$ , it follows from (2.4) that  $\sigma_k[\tilde{f} - f](0) = \sigma_k[\tilde{f} - f](1) = 0$ ,  $k = 0, 1, \dots, s-1$ . This readily implies the asymptotic formula (2.8).  $\square$

As an example, we take  $g(x) = x$ ,  $s = 2$  and, in Filon's method,  $\nu = 2$ ,  $c_1 = 0$ ,  $c_2 = 1$  and  $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 1$ . The asymptotic and generalized Filon methods are, respectively,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2^A[f] &= \frac{e^{i\omega} f(1) - f(0)}{i\omega} + \frac{e^{i\omega} f'(1) - f'(0)}{\omega^2}, \\ Q_2^F[f] &= \left( -\frac{1}{i\omega} - 6\frac{1+e^{i\omega}}{i\omega^3} + 12\frac{1-e^{i\omega}}{\omega^4} \right) f(0) + \left( \frac{e^{i\omega}}{i\omega} + 6\frac{1+e^{i\omega}}{i\omega^3} - 12\frac{1-e^{i\omega}}{\omega^4} \right) f(1) \\ &\quad + \left( -\frac{1}{\omega^2} - 2\frac{2+e^{i\omega}}{i\omega^3} + 6\frac{1-e^{i\omega}}{\omega^4} \right) f'(0) \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{e^{i\omega}}{\omega^2} - 2\frac{1+e^{i\omega}}{i\omega^3} + 6\frac{1-e^{i\omega}}{\omega^4} \right) f'(1). \end{aligned}$$

At a first glance, the asymptotic method has an obvious advantage, the simplicity of its coefficients. On the other hand, while an asymptotic method blows up for

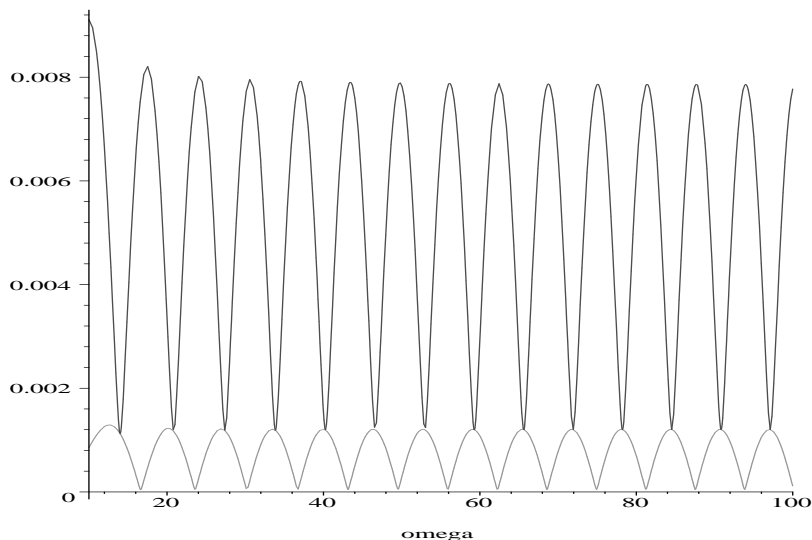


Figure 2. The error for  $Q_2^F$ , scaled by  $\omega^3$ , for  $f(x) = \cos x$ ,  $g(x) = x$  and  $10 < \omega < 100$ . We have taken  $\mathbf{c} = [0, \frac{1}{2}, 1]$  with  $n = 5$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [1, 0, 1]$  (top) and  $n = 6$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [1, 1, 1]$  (bottom).

*small* frequency, this is not the case with generalized Filon. As a matter of fact, it was proved in (Iserles, 2003a) that for  $g(x) = x$  and  $0 < \omega \ll 1$  it is true that  $Q_1^F[f] - I[f] = 0$  for all polynomials  $f$  of degree  $p - 1$ , where  $p$  is the order of the usual Gauss–Christoffel quadrature at the nodes  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_\nu$ . Although this result for general function  $g$  is no longer valid (Iserles, 2003b), it is nevertheless true from our use of interpolatory quadrature weights that the degree of polynomial recovery in general  $Q_s^F$  is at least  $n - 1$ .

However, the most striking advantage of generalized Filon emerges in numerical experiments. Thus, in figure 1 we display the scaled errors  $\omega^3|Q_2^A[f] - I[f]|$  and  $\omega^3|Q_2^F[f] - I[f]|$  for  $f(x) = \cos x$  and  $g(x) = x$ . While both methods display the expected error decay for large  $\omega$ ,  $Q_2^F$  performs significantly better, and this is confirmed by a raft of other computer experiments. Moreover, although the rate of decay of generalized Filon cannot be improved by taking  $\nu \geq 3$ , hence adding internal nodes, this procedure seems to decrease drastically the leading error constant. This can be clearly observed when comparing figures 1 and 2.

In figure 3 we consider the error for  $f(x) = e^x$ ,  $g(x) = (1 + x)^2$  and compare errors in four methods: the asymptotic method  $Q_2^A$  and three generalized Filon methods  $Q_2^F$ : with (a)  $\mathbf{c} = [0, 1]$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [1, 1]$ , (b)  $\mathbf{c} = [1, \frac{1}{2}, 1]$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [1, 0, 1]$  and (c)  $\mathbf{c} = [0, \frac{1}{2}, 1]$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [1, 1, 1]$ . To display all four errors, with disparate orders of magnitude, in a single figure, we have computed the quantities  $\log |Q[f] - I[f]| + 3 \log \omega$ , where  $Q[f]$  stands for the underlying quadrature formulas. The rapid improvement in generalized Filon for increasing  $n$  is clear.

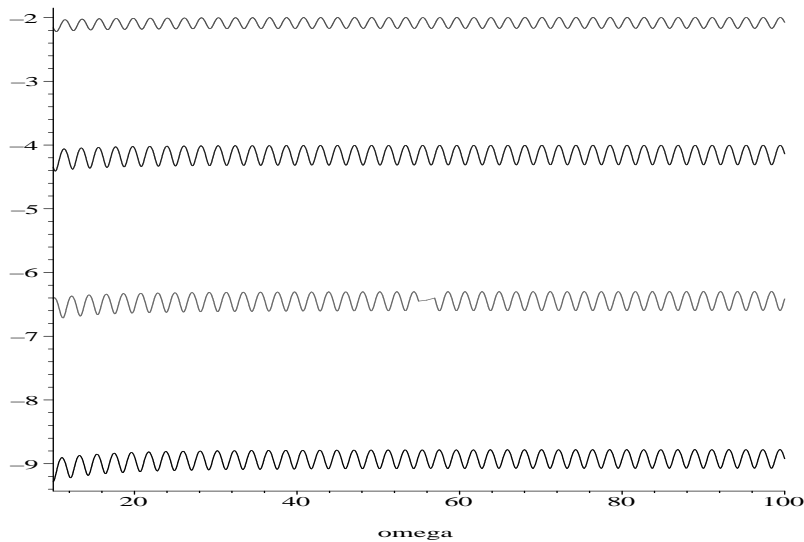


Figure 3. The logarithm of the error, scaled by  $\omega^3$ , for four different quadratures: from the top, first  $Q_2^A$ , then  $Q_2^F$  for (a)  $\mathbf{c} = [0, 1]$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [1, 1]$ , (b)  $\mathbf{c} = [0, \frac{1}{2}, 1]$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [1, 0, 1]$ , and (c)  $\mathbf{c} = [0, \frac{1}{2}, 1]$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = [1, 1, 1]$ . Here  $f(x) = e^x$  and  $g(x) = (1 + x)^2$ .

### 3. Generalized Filon integration in the presence of stationary points

Once  $g'$  vanishes at one or more points in  $(0, 1)$ , the asymptotics of  $I[f]$  are given by the classical method of stationary phase. This statement is, however, somewhat misleading. In principle, the method of stationary phase applies in two situations,

1. Instead of integrating in  $[0, 1]$ , we integrate in  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , with the proviso that both  $f$  and  $g$  are in  $L[\mathbb{R}] \cap C^\infty[\mathbb{R}]$  (Olver, 1974); or
2. We integrate in  $[0, 1]$  but require that  $f$  has compact support sufficiently near the stationary points of  $g$  (Stein, 1993).

However, the situation can be readily remedied by partitioning  $f$  into a sum of bump functions and a remainder, as explained in (Iserles, 2003b). The outcome is an important *superposition principle*, namely that the asymptotic form of (1.1) is determined by the local behaviour at each stationary point, which can be investigated by the method of stationary phase, *as well as* the contribution of the endpoints, as given by lemma 2.1.

As a matter of fact, we require more than the standard method of stationary phase can deliver, namely the explicit form of *all* the expansion coefficients. This will be provided in the next lemma, which, in a sense, does unto the method of stationary phase what lemma 2.1 did to the van der Corput lemma.

We denote the *generalized moments* of the functional  $I$  by

$$\mu_m(\omega; \xi) = I[x^m] = \int_0^1 (x - \xi)^m e^{i\omega g(x)} dx, \quad m \geq 0$$

and note that for every  $\xi \in [0, 1]$ , and every smooth functions  $f$  and  $g$ , such that  $g'(\xi) = 0$ ,  $g''(\xi) \neq 0$  and  $g(x) \neq 0$  in  $x \in (0, 1) \setminus \{\xi\}$ , it is true that

$$I[f] = f(\xi)I[1] + I[f - f(\xi)] = f(\xi)\mu_0(\omega; \xi) + \frac{1}{i\omega} \int_0^1 \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{g'(x)} \frac{d}{dx} e^{i\omega g(x)} dx. \quad (3.1)$$

**Lemma 3.1.** *Suppose that  $g$  is a smooth function and that  $g'(\xi) = 0$ ,  $g''(\xi) \neq 0$ , for some  $\xi \in (0, 1)$ . Then for every smooth  $f$  it is true that*

$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &\sim \mu_0(\omega; \xi) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \rho_m[f](\xi) \\ &\quad - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \left( \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](1) - \rho_{m-1}[f](\xi) \} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{e^{i\omega g(0)}}{g'(0)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](0) - \rho_{m-1}[f](\xi) \} \right), \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0[f](x) &= f(x), \\ \rho_{k+1}[f](x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\rho_k[f](x) - \rho_k[f](\xi)}{g'(x)}, \quad k \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Similarly to the proof of lemma 2.1, we commence by proving by induction that

$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &= \mu_0(\omega; \xi) \sum_{m=0}^{s-1} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \rho_m[f](\xi) \\ &\quad - \sum_{m=1}^s \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \left( \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](1) - \rho_{m-1}[f](\xi) \} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{e^{i\omega g(0)}}{g'(0)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](0) - \rho_{m-1}[f](\xi) \} \right) + \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^s} I[\rho_s[f]], \quad s \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

This is certainly true for  $s = 0$ . Moreover, by (3.1),

$$I[\rho_s[f]] = \mu_0(\omega; \xi) \rho_s[f](\xi) + \frac{1}{i\omega} \int_0^1 \frac{\rho_s[f](x) - \rho_s[f](\xi)}{g'(x)} \frac{d}{dx} e^{i\omega g(x)} dx$$

and integration by parts, followed by substitution in (3.3) completes the inductive proof. Letting  $s \rightarrow \infty$  yields the asymptotic estimate (3.2).  $\square$

The asymptotic expansion (3.2) can be readily extended to the case when  $g'(\xi) = g''(\xi) = \dots = g^{(r)}(\xi) = 0$ ,  $g^{(r+1)}(\xi) \neq 0$  for any integer  $r \geq 1$ . In place of (3.1) we thus have

$$I[f] = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{1}{j!} f^{(j)}(\xi) \mu_j(\omega; \xi) + \frac{1}{i\omega} \int_0^1 \frac{f(x) - \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{1}{j!} f^{(j)}(\xi) (x - \xi)^j}{g'(x)} \frac{d}{dx} e^{i\omega g(x)} dx.$$



Consequently, letting

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0[f](x) &= f(x), \\ \rho_{k+1}[f](x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\rho_k[f](x) - \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{1}{j!} \rho_k[f]^{(j)}(\xi)(x - \xi)^j}{g'(x)}, \quad k \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

we have, following a proof identical to that of lemma 3.1, the asymptotic estimate

$$\begin{aligned} I[f] &\sim \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{1}{j!} \mu_j(\omega; \xi) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \rho_m^{(j)}[f](\xi) \\ &\quad - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \left( \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](1) - \rho_{m-1}[f](\xi) \} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{e^{i\omega g(0)}}{g'(0)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](0) - \rho_{m-1}[f](\xi) \} \right), \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

for every smooth  $f$ .

Once we can derive an asymptotic expansion of the integral (1.1) for a single stationary point in  $(0, 1)$ , we can do so for any finite number of stationary points. Thus, if  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_q \in (0, 1)$  are all the stationary points, perhaps of different orders, of  $g$ , while  $g'(0), g'(1) \neq 0$ , we can partition the interval  $[0, 1]$  into  $q$  subintervals  $\mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2, \dots, \mathcal{I}_q$  such that a single stationary point resides inside each  $\mathcal{I}_j$ . Therefore (3.4) applies (with trivial modification to cater for different endpoints) in every  $\mathcal{I}_j$ . A general asymptotic formula can be easily written down but such generality probably obscures, rather than illuminating the issue.

We note in passing that the value of  $I[f]$  is trivially *independent* of the partition. In other words, the contribution of endpoints, except for 0 and 1, necessarily cancels and, at least in principle, an asymptotic expression for  $I[f]$  samples  $f$  and its derivatives just at the endpoints 0 and 1 and the stationary points  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p$ . This, however, is not as helpful as it sounds, since the choice of endpoints of  $\mathcal{I}_j$  expresses itself in the asymptotic formula *inter alia* in the definition of generalized moments. Once we attempt to discard the contribution of “internal” endpoints, we are rapidly led to fairly complicated and opaque expressions. On the other hand, we preempt our discussion of generalized Filon methods in this setting by noting that, as a consequence of our discussion, they can be formed by interpolating to requisite order just at  $0, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p, 1$ .

Of course, to appreciate the rate of decay of  $I[f]$  as  $\omega \gg 1$  grows, we must determine the behaviour of the generalized moments  $\mu_j(\omega; \xi)$  for  $j = 0, 1, \dots, r - 1$ . This information follows from the method of the stationary phase, at least to the extent that if  $\xi \in (0, 1)$ ,  $g'(\xi) = \dots = g^{(r)}(\xi) = 0$ ,  $g^{(r+1)}(\xi) \neq 0$  and  $g'(x) \neq 0$  elsewhere in  $[0, 1]$  then there exist linear differential functionals  $a_k$ ,  $k = 0, 1, \dots$ , such that for every smooth function  $h$ , compactly supported near  $\xi$ ,

$$I[h] \sim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_m[h]}{\omega^{(m+1)/(r+1)}}, \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty \tag{3.5}$$

(Stein, 1993). The term  $a_0[h]$  is known explicitly and is a multiple of  $h(\xi)$ . In addition, if  $h(x) = O((x - \xi)^j)$  for some  $\xi \in (0, 1)$  then it is easy to see that

$a_k[h] = 0$  for  $k \leq j$ . Therefore

$$\mu_j(\omega, \xi) = O(\omega^{-j/(r+1)}), \quad j \geq 0, \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty.$$

Our first conclusion is that the asymptotic method (2.5) can be extended to cater for stationary points. The following result follows readily from our discussion.

**Theorem 3.2.** *Assume that  $g'(\xi) = g''(\xi) = \dots = g^{(r)}(\xi) = g^{(r+1)}(\xi) \neq 0$  and  $g' \neq 0$  in  $[0, 1] \setminus \{\xi\}$ . Then for every  $s \geq 0$  the method*

$$\begin{aligned} Q_s^A[f] &= \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{1}{j!} \mu_j(\omega; \xi) \sum_{m=0}^{s-j-1} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \rho_m^{(j)}[f](\xi) \\ &\quad - \sum_{m=1}^{s-1} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \left( \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](1) - \rho_{m-1}[f](\xi) \} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{e^{i\omega g(0)}}{g'(0)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](0) - \rho_{m-1}[f](\xi) \} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

carries for every smooth function  $f$  the asymptotic error

$$Q_s^A[f] - I[f] = O(\omega^{-s-1/(r+1)}).$$

Likewise, we can extend the generalized Filon method (2.7). We need first, however, examine in greater detail the dependence of the operators  $\rho_k[f]$  on the derivatives of  $f$ . It is easy to see that for  $x \neq \xi$  each  $\rho_k[f](x)$  is a linear combination of  $f(x), f'(x), \dots, f^{(k)}(x)$  and this follows similarly to our treatment of operators  $\sigma_k$  in §2. However, things are crucially different at  $x = \xi$ , a value that, according to (3.3), we must sample. For example, for  $r = 1$  we have by direct computation

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0[f](\xi) &= f(\xi), \\ \rho_1[f](\xi) &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{g'''(\xi)}{g''^2(\xi)} f'(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{g''(\xi)} f''(\xi), \\ \rho_2[f](\xi) &= \left[ -\frac{5}{8} \frac{g'''^3(\xi)}{g''^5(\xi)} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{g'''(\xi)g^{(iv)}(\xi)}{g''^4(\xi)} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{g^{(v)}(\xi)}{g''^3(\xi)} \right] f'(\xi) \\ &\quad + \left[ \frac{5}{8} \frac{g'''^2(\xi)}{g''^4(\xi)} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{g^{(iv)}(\xi)}{g''^2(\xi)} \right] f''(\xi) - \frac{5}{12} \frac{g'''(\xi)}{g''^3(\xi)} f'''(\xi) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{g''^2(\xi)} f^{(iv)}(\xi) \end{aligned}$$

and so on. It is easy to prove that each  $\rho_k[f](\xi)$  for  $k \geq 1$  depends on  $f^{(j)}(\xi)$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, 2k$ .

The situation is more messy for general  $r \geq 1$ . Let

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_m}{m!} (x - \xi)^m, \quad g(x) = \sum_{m=r+1}^{\infty} \frac{g_m}{m!} (x - \xi)^m.$$

Then, after straightforward algebra,

$$\rho_1[f](x) = -\frac{r+1}{r+2} \frac{g_{r+2}}{g_{r+1}^2} f_r + \frac{1}{g_{r+1}} f_{r+1} + O(x - \xi).$$

Therefore  $\rho_1[f](\xi)$  depends linearly on  $f^{(r)}(\xi)$  and  $f^{(r+1)}(\xi)$ . More generally, letting

$$\rho_1[f](x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\tilde{f}_m}{m!} (x - \xi)^m,$$

we observe that each  $\tilde{f}_m$  is a linear combination of  $f_r, f_{r+1}, \dots, f_{r+m+1}$ . Therefore, applying to  $\rho_1[f]$  the same argument as to  $f$ , we deduce that  $\rho_2[f](\xi)$  is a linear combination of  $f^{(j)}(\xi)$ ,  $j = r, r + 1, \dots, 2r + 2$ . In general, an inductive argument shows that  $\rho_k[f](\xi)$  is a linear combination of  $f^{(j)}(\xi)$  for  $j = r, r + 1, \dots, k(r + 1)$  for every  $k \geq 1$ .

We are now in position to define and analyse the generalized Filon method in the present setting. The important observation, following (Iserles, 2003b) in the simplest case  $s = 1$ , is that stationary points play similar role to endpoints and, to improve asymptotic decay of the error, we must sample function values and derivatives there. Specifically, we must calculate there enough derivatives to be able to compute enough values of  $\rho_k[f](\xi)$ .

We choose  $\nu \geq 3$  and nodes  $c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_\nu$  such that  $c_1 = 0$ ,  $c_\nu = 1$  and there exists  $q \in \{2, 3, \dots, \nu - 1\}$  such that  $c_q = \xi$ . Given integers  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_\nu \geq 0$ , we let  $\tilde{f}$  be a polynomial of degree  $n = \sum_{l=1}^{\nu} \theta_l + \nu - 1$  such that

$$\tilde{f}^{(j)}(c_l) = f^{(j)}(c_l), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, \theta_l, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, \nu. \quad (3.7)$$

**Theorem 3.3.** *Let  $\theta_1, \theta_\nu \geq s - 1$  and  $\theta_q \geq (s - 1)(r + 1)$ . Then*

$$Q_s^F - I[f] \sim O(\omega^{-s-1/(r+1)}), \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty. \quad (3.8)$$

The proof is virtually identical to that of theorem 2.3. We substitute  $\tilde{f} - f$  in place of  $f$  in (3.5), and note that Hermite interpolation conditions at the endpoints and the stationary points, together with the asymptotic formula (3.5), render zero all the leading terms of the asymptotic expansion, whereby confirming (3.8).

Practical application of either  $Q_s^A$  or  $Q_s^F$  requires the knowledge of the first few generalized moments of  $g$  in an explicit form. In the important case  $g(x) = (x - \xi)^p$ , where  $\xi \in (0, 1)$  and  $p \geq 1$  is an integer, the moments are easily calculated:

$$\mu_k(x; \xi) = v_k(1 - \xi) - v_k(\xi),$$

where, changing a variable,

$$\begin{aligned} v_k(y) &= \int_0^y x^k e^{i\omega x^p} dx = \frac{1}{p(-i\omega)^{(k+1)/p}} \int_0^{-i\omega y^p} x^{-1+(k+1)/p} e^{-x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{p(-i\omega)^{(k+1)/p}} \left[ \Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{p}\right) - \Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{p}, -i\omega y^p\right) \right], \end{aligned}$$

where  $\Gamma(z, \alpha)$  is the *incomplete Gamma function* (Abramowitz & Stegun, p. 260). In general, however, moments are often unknown. This, as well as the need to formulate the underlying problem in the form (1.1), i.e. as a product of a slowly varying function and a fast oscillator, place obvious restrictions on the applicability of asymptotic and generalized Filon methods alike.

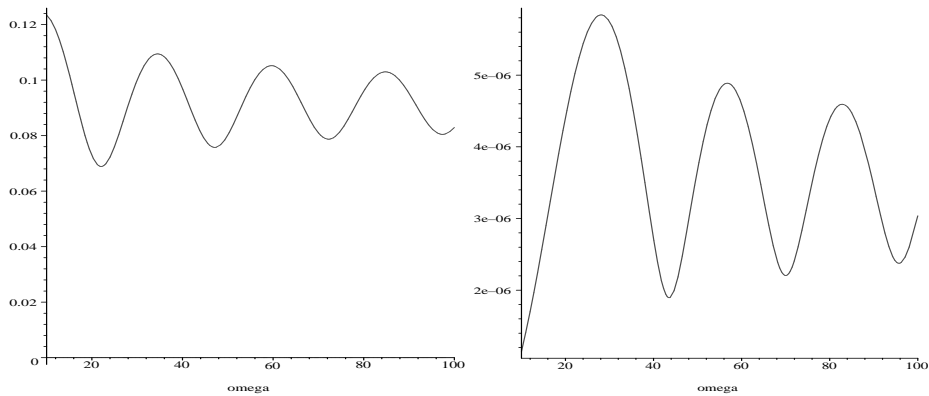


Figure 4. The error, scaled by  $\omega^{5/2}$ , for  $Q_2^A[e^x]$  (on the left) and  $Q_2^F[e^x]$  (on the right) for  $g(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2$ .

As an example of asymptotic and generalized Filon methods, consider the integral

$$I[f] = \int_0^1 f(x) e^{i\omega(x-\frac{1}{2})^2} dx.$$

Hence  $g(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2$ ,  $\xi = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $r = 1$ . The asymptotic formula (3.4) (actually, (3.2) suffices in this setting) yields, after some algebra,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2^A &= -\frac{\sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{erf}(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{i\omega})}{(-i\omega)^{1/2}} f(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}i\omega}}{-i\omega} [f(0) - 2f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(1)] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{erf}(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{i\omega})}{(-i\omega)^{3/2}} f'(\frac{1}{2}) \\ &\quad + \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}i\omega}}{(-i\omega)^2} \{2[f(0) - 2f(\frac{1}{2}) + f(1)] + [f'(0) - f'(1)] + \frac{1}{2}f''(\frac{1}{2})\}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\operatorname{erf}z$  is the familiar error function.

For  $Q_2^F$  we take the least values consistent with a  $O(\omega^{-5/2})$  asymptotic decay:  $\nu = 3$ ,  $\theta_1 = \theta_3 = 1$  and  $\theta_2 = 2$ . In other words, we interpolate to the function values  $f(0)$ ,  $f'(0)$ ,  $f(\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $f'(\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $f''(\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $f(1)$  and  $f'(1)$  with a sixth-degree polynomial. In figure 4 we display the error, scaled by  $\omega^{5/2}$ , for both methods and  $f(x) = e^x$ . Note that, while the asymptotic decay is of the order  $O(\omega^{-5/2})$ , as predicted by theorems 3.2 and 3.3, the error constant is smaller by four degrees of magnitude in the case of generalized Filon method.

Although one can present many other numerical results, this course of action is likely to result in little further enlightenment. Instead, we complete our discussion of stationary points by considering the case when  $g'$  vanishes at an endpoint. Without loss of generality, we assume that  $g'(0) = 0$  and  $g' \neq 0$  in  $(0, 1]$ , bearing in mind that the case  $g'(0) = g'(1) = 0$  can be resolved by subdividing  $[0, 1]$ .

We employ a technique similar to that in the proof of lemma 3.1. For simplicity, we assume that  $g''(0) \neq 0$  but the scope of our analysis can be easily extended. Since, letting  $\xi = 0$ ,  $I[f]$  satisfies (3.1), integration by parts and a single application

of the l'Hôpital rule demonstrate that

$$I[f] = \mu_0(\omega; 0)f(0) - \frac{1}{-i\omega} \left\{ \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} [f(1) - f(0)] - e^{i\omega g(0)} \frac{f'(0)}{g''(0)} \right\} + \frac{1}{-i\omega} I \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \frac{f(\cdot) - f(0)}{g'(\cdot)} \right].$$

We deduce at once, revisiting the inductive proof of lemma 3.1, that, as  $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$I[f] \sim \mu_0(\omega, 0) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \rho_m[f](0) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \left( \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](1) - \rho_{m-1}[f](0) \} - e^{i\omega g(0)} \frac{\rho'_{m-1}[f](0)}{g''(0)} \right). \quad (3.9)$$

Here  $\rho_k$  are the operators that we have defined earlier in the section, except that  $\xi = 0$ . Let

$$\varphi_k = \frac{\rho'_k[f](0)}{g''(0)}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

Then

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{1}{g''(0)} f'(0),$$

$$\varphi_1 = \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \frac{g^{(iv)}(0)}{g''^3(0)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{g'''^2(0)}{g''^4(0)} \right] f'(0) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{g'''(0)}{g''^3(0)} f''(0) + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{g''^2(0)} f'''(0)$$

and, in general, each  $\varphi_k$  is as a linear combination of  $f^{(j)}(0)$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, 2k + 1$ . Likewise, each  $\rho_k[f](0)$  and  $\rho_k[f](1)$  are a linear combination of  $f^{(j)}(0)$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, 2k$ , and  $f^{(j)}(1)$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$ .

Commencing from (3.9), we conclude at once that the asymptotic method

$$Q_s^A[f] = \mu_0(\omega, 0) \sum_{m=0}^s \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \rho_m[f](0) + \sum_{m=1}^s \frac{1}{(-i\omega)^m} \left( \frac{e^{i\omega g(1)}}{g'(1)} \{ \rho_{m-1}[f](1) - \rho_{m-1}[f](0) \} - e^{i\omega g(0)} \frac{\rho'_{m-1}[f](0)}{g''(0)} \right)$$

carries an asymptotic error of  $O(\omega^{-s-1/2})$ . Moreover, by our analysis, it combines the values of  $f^{(j)}(0)$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, 2s - 1$ , as well as  $f^{(j)}(1)$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, s - 1$ .

Likewise, the generalized Filon method can be extended to this setting, as long as  $c_1 = 0$ ,  $c_\nu = 1$ ,  $\theta_1 \geq 2s - 1$  and  $\theta_\nu \geq s - 1$ .

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