

ALGORITHM 84
SIMPSON'S INTEGRATION

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real procedure SIM (n, a, b, y);
value n, a, b; **real** a, b; **integer** n; **array** y;
comment This is a method for obtaining the approximate value of the definite integral of a continuous function when the integral cannot be evaluated in elementary functions. Given $y = f(x)$ and the $\int_a^b y \, dx$ to be evaluated. Plot the curve $f(x)$, and divide $[a, b]$ evenly into n equal parts, erecting the ordinates y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n . Then the approximate value of the definite integral by Simpson's rule states that:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = \frac{b-a}{3n} (y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + \dots + 4y_{n-1} + y_n);$$

begin real s; **integer** i;
s := (y[0] + y[n])/2;
for i := 1 **step** 2 **until** n - 1 **do** s := s + 2 × y[i] + y[i+1];
SIM := 2 × (b - a) × s / (3 × n)
end

CERTIFICATION OF ALGORITHM 84
SIMPSON'S INTEGRATION [P. E. Hennion, *Comm.*
ACM 5 (Apr. 1962)]

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Simpson's Integration was translated using the DEUCE ALGOL compiler and, with no corrections, gave satisfactory results.

It is not stated in the comment that integer n needs to be even.

REMARK ON ALGORITHM 84
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In performing integration by the use of Simpson's rule, it is well known that the interval $[a, b]$ must be divided evenly into n equal parts, and that *it is essential for n to be an even number*.

In the published algorithm, there is neither a comment on this important restriction, nor a programmed test for the parity of n . It is therefore a potential trap for the unwary programmer.

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SIM was successfully run on FACIT EDB using FACIT-ALGOL 1, which is a realization of ALGOL 60 for FACIT EDB. No changes in the program were necessary. To test SIM some polynomials were integrated.