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Gauss-Legendre Quadrature, 8 point rule

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$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n w_i f(x_i)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i f\left(\frac{b+a}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2}x_i\right)$$

i	x_i	w_i
1	-0.96028986	0.10122854
2	-0.79666648	0.22238103
3	-0.52553241	0.31370665
4	-0.18343464	0.36268378
5	0.18343464	0.36268378
6	0.52553241	0.31370665
7	0.79666648	0.22238103
8	0.96028986	0.10122854

The Gauss-Legendre quadrature is based on the use of an optimally chosen polynomial to approximate an integrand. It has an error of order $2n$, and is exact for function $f(x)$ that are polynomials order order $2n$.

Symbol list:

- $f(x)$ The function that is integrated
- w_i Weights
- x_i Point (abscissae)
- n Number of points