# Multivariate Integration Test Functions - Function References

Klaus Herrmann (Université de Sherbrooke)

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## Contents

# Introduction

This note compiles references for the integration test functions implemented in the R package *multIntTestFunc*. For each function there is either a derivation of the exact value of the integral or a reference to a derivation. The functions are sorted by integration domains and Tables 2–6 provide an overview over the test functions for the supported domains at the end of the document. The available integration domains are

- the non-negative real numbers $[0, \infty)^n$ (Section P),

- the Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n$ (Section R),

- the standard simplex $T_n$ (Section T),

- the unit hypercube $C_n$ (Section C),

- the unit ball $B_n$ (Section B), and

- the unit sphere $S^{n-1}$ (Section S).

For shorthand notation we use $\cdot$ for inner products, i.e., $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i$ for two vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

# P   Non-negative real numbers $[0, \infty)^n = \times_{i=1}^{n} [0, \infty)$

## P.1   –

Consider the function

## P.2   –

Consider the function

# R   Euclidean Space $\mathbb{R}^n = \times_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{R}$

## R.1   Gaussian Integral

Consider the function

$$f \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to (0, \infty), \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = e^{-\|\mathbf{x}\|_2^2}.$$

As a standard result we have $\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-x^2}\,\mathrm{d}x = \pi^{1/2}$. This leads to

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x})\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-\|\mathbf{x}\|_2^2}\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-x_i^2}\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \prod_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-x_i^2}\,\mathrm{d}x_i = \pi^{n/2}.$$

### R.2  Floor Norm Integral

For $s > 1$ define the function

$$f\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to (0,\infty), \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\Gamma(n/2+1)}{\pi^{n/2}(1 + \lfloor \|\mathbf{x}\|_2^n \rfloor)^s}.$$

Denote by $B_r(0) = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 < r\}$ the open ball centered at zero in $\mathbb{R}^n$. In this case we have for $k = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$ that

$$1 + \lfloor \|\mathbf{x}\|_2^n \rfloor = k \Leftrightarrow (k-1)^{1/n} \leq \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 < k^{1/n} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} \in B_{k^{1/n}}(0) \setminus B_{(k-1)^{1/n}}(0).$$

Therefore $f$ is constant on the shells $S_k = B_{k^{1/n}}(0) \setminus B_{(k-1)^{1/n}}(0)$, where we set $S_1 = B_1(0)$, with value $f(\mathbf{x}) = \Gamma(n/2+1)/(\pi^{n/2}k^s)$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x})\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} &= \int_{\uplus_{k\geq 1} S_k} f(\mathbf{x})\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \int_{S_k} f(\mathbf{x})\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{\Gamma(n/2+1)}{\pi^{n/2}k^s}\,\mathrm{vol}\,(S_k) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{\Gamma(n/2+1)}{\pi^{n/2}k^s}\left(\mathrm{vol}(B_{k^{1/n}}(0)) - \mathrm{vol}(B_{(k-1)^{1/n}}(0))\right) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{\Gamma(n/2+1)}{\pi^{n/2}k^s}\left(\frac{\pi^{n/2}}{\Gamma(n/2+1)}(k^{1/n})^n - \frac{\pi^{n/2}}{\Gamma(n/2+1)}((k-1)^{1/n})^n\right) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{k^s} = \zeta(s),
\end{aligned}$$

where $\zeta$ is the Riemann zeta function.

## T  Standard Simplex $T_n = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_i \geq 0, \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 \leq 1\}$

For a continuously differentiable function $f\colon [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ we have, see [3], that

$$\int_{T_n} f(x_1 + \ldots + x_n)\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)}\int_0^1 f(s)s^{n-1}ds. \tag{1}$$

Equation (1) can be used to construct integrable functions on $T_n$.

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## T.1  Dirichlet Integral

For a vector $\boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with strictly positive entries, i.e., $v_i > 0$, define the function

$$f \colon T_n \to (0, \infty), \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{v_i-1}(1 - x_1 - \ldots - x_n)^{v_{n+1}-1}.$$

It can be seen that the integral of $f$ over $T_n$ is the norming constant for the Dirichlet distribution. We therefore have

$$\int_{T_n} f(\mathbf{x}) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n+1} \Gamma(v_i)}{\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} v_i)}.$$

## T.2  Exponential of Sum

For a constant $c > 0$ define the function

$$f \colon T_n \to (0, \infty), \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = e^{-c(x_1 + \ldots + x_n)}.$$

Combining (1) with integration-by-substitution yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{T_n} f(\mathbf{x}) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^1 e^{-cs} s^{n-1} \, \mathrm{d}s \\
&= \frac{c^{-n}}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^c e^{-t} t^{n-1} \, \mathrm{d}t \\
&= \frac{\Gamma(n) - \Gamma(n, c)}{c^n \Gamma(n)},
\end{aligned}$$

where $\Gamma(s, x)$ is the upper incomplete gamma function defined as

$$\Gamma(s, x) = \int_x^\infty t^{s-1} e^{-t} \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

# C  Unit Cube $C_n = [0, 1]^n$

## C.1  Cosine Square

For a vector $\boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ define the function

$$f \colon C_n \to \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = (\cos(\boldsymbol{x} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}))^2.$$

Following [6] one can use the identities $\cos(x) = \Re(e^{ix})$ and $\cos(x)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x)$ to show

$$\int_{C_n} f(\mathbf{x})\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} v_j\right)\prod_{j=1}^{n}\frac{\sin(v_j)}{v_j}.$$

### C.2   Floor of Sum

For the function

$$f\colon C_n \to \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \lfloor x_1 + \ldots + x_n \rfloor$$

we have, see [2], that

$$\int_{C_n} f(\mathbf{x})\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{n-1}{2}.$$

### C.3   Maximum

For the function

$$f\colon C_n \to \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \max(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$$

we have, see [5], that

$$\int_{C_n} f(\mathbf{x})\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{n}{n+1}.$$

# B   Unit Ball $B_n = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \leq 1\}$

## B.1   Norm of Standard Normal Random Vector

The function

$$f\colon B_n \to \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}}e^{-\|\mathbf{x}\|_2^2/2}$$

can be seen as the density of a random vector $\boldsymbol{X} = (X_1, \ldots, X_n)$, where all $X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ are independent. We can then rewrite the integral as

$$\int_{B_n} f(\mathbf{x})\,\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \mathbb{P}[\|\boldsymbol{X}\|_2 \leq 1] = \mathbb{P}[\|\boldsymbol{X}\|_2^2 \leq 1] = F_{\chi_n^2}(1),$$

where $F_{\chi_n^2}$ is the distribution function of a chi-square random variable.

## B.2 Polynomials

For non-negative integers $a_1, \ldots, a_n$, $a_i \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$, define the monomial

$$f \colon B_n \to \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{a_i}.$$

We know from [1] that

$$\int_{B_n} f(\mathbf{x}) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if at least one } a_i \text{ is odd,} \\ \frac{2 \prod_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma(b_i)}{\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i)(n + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i)}, \, b_i = \frac{a_i+1}{2}, & \text{if all } a_i \text{ are even.} \end{cases}$$

# S Unit Sphere $S^{n-1} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = 1\}$

## S.1 Inner Products

For two vectors $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ define the function

$$f \colon S^{n-1} \to \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{x})(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{x}).$$

From Proposition 2 in [4] we know

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} f(\mathbf{x}) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{\left|S^{n-1}\right|}{n} (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}).$$

For $n > 1$ we have $\left|S^{n-1}\right| = \frac{2\pi^{n/2}}{\Gamma(n/2)}$. For $n = 1$ we have $S^{n-1} = \{-1, 1\}$ and therefore the integral is zero.

## S.2 Polynomials

For non-negative integers $a_1, \ldots, a_n$, $a_i \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$, define the monomial

$$f \colon S^{n-1} \to \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{a_i}.$$

For $n > 1$ we know from [1] that

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} f(\mathbf{x}) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if at least one } a_i \text{ is odd,} \\ \frac{2 \prod_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma(b_i)}{\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i)}, \, b_i = \frac{a_i+1}{2}, & \text{if all } a_i \text{ are even.} \end{cases}$$

For $n = 1$ we have $S^{n-1} = \{-1, 1\}$ and therefore the integral is zero.

## Tables of Integration Functions

The following Tables 2–6 provide an overview over the available functions by integration domain. The first column shows the S4 class name within the package, while the last column provides a reference to the relevant subsection in this document.

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| Pn | Parameters | $f(\boldsymbol{x}) =$ | exact value | Properties | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| – | – | – | – | – | P.1 |
| – | – | – | – | – | P.2 |

Table 1: Functions with integration domain $[0, \infty)^n$.

| Rn        | Parameters         | $f(\boldsymbol{x}) =$                                                                            | exact value | Properties     | Details |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Gauss     | $n \in \mathbb{N}$ | $\exp(-\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2)$                                                                   | $\pi^{n/2}$ | $C^\infty$     | R.1     |
| floorNorm | $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $s > 1$ | $\frac{\Gamma(n/2+1)}{\pi^{n/2}(1+\lfloor\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_2^n\rfloor)^s}$              | $\zeta(s)$  | non-continuous | R.2     |

Table 2: Functions with integration domain $\mathbb{R}^n$.

| standardSimplex_ | Parameters | $f(\boldsymbol{x}) =$ | exact value | Properties | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dirichlet | $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\boldsymbol{v} \in (0, \infty)^{n+1}$ | $\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{v_i-1}(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i)^{v_{n+1}-1}$ | $\frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n+1} \Gamma(v_i)}{\Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} v_i)}$ | $C^\infty$ | T.1 |
| exp_sum | $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $c > 0$ | $\exp(-c(x_1 + \ldots + x_n))$ | $\frac{\Gamma(n)-\Gamma(n,c)}{\Gamma(n)c^n}$ | $C^\infty$ | T.2 |

Table 3: Functions with integration domain $T_n$.

| unitCube | Parameters | $f(\boldsymbol{x}) =$ | exact value | Properties | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cos2 | $n \in \mathbb{N}, \boldsymbol{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \boldsymbol{0}_n$ | $(\cos(\boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}))^2$ | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{1}_n) \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\sin(v_k)}{v_k}$ | $C^\infty$ | C.1 |
| floor | $n \in \mathbb{N}$ | $\lfloor x_1 + \ldots + x_n \rfloor$ | $(n-1)/2$ | non-continuous | C.2 |
| max | $n \in \mathbb{N}$ | $\max(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ | $n/(n+1)$ | continuous, non-differentiable | C.3 |

Table 4: Functions with integration domain $C_n = [0,1]^n$.

| unitBall | Parameters | $f(\boldsymbol{x}) =$ | exact value | Properties | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| normGauss | $n \in \mathbb{N}$ | $\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \exp(-\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2 /2)$ | $F_{\chi_n^2}(1)$ | $C^\infty$ | B.1 |
| polynomial | $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\boldsymbol{a} \in \{0,1,2,\dots\}^n$ | $\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_i}$ | (see details) | $C^\infty$ | B.2 |

Table 5: Functions with integration domain $B_n$.

| unitSphere_ | Parameters | $f(\boldsymbol{x}) =$ | exact value | Properties | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| innerProduct1 | $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ | $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{x})(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{x})$ | $\frac{\lvert S^{n-1} \rvert}{n}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})$ | $C^\infty$ | S.1 |
| polynomial | $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\boldsymbol{a} \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}^n$ | $\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_i}$ | (see details) | $C^\infty$ | S.2 |

Table 6: Functions with integration domain $S^{n-1}$.

# References

[1] G. Folland. How to integrate a polynomial over a sphere. *The American Mathematical Monthly*, 108(5):446–448, 2001.

[2] Micah (https://math.stackexchange.com/users/30836/micah). Compute $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 ... \int_0^1 \lfloor x_1 + x_2 + ... + x_n \rfloor dx_1 dx_2 ... dx_n$. Mathematics Stack Exchange. URL:https://math.stackexchange.com/q/532824 (version: 2013-10-20).

[3] Dimitris (https://math.stackexchange.com/users/37229/dimitris). Integration of a function on the simplex. Mathematics Stack Exchange. URL:https://math.stackexchange.com/q/1878128 (version: 2016-08-01).

[4] T. Khan and M. Pinsky. On some integrals over a unit sphere. Technical report, Clemson University, 2003.

[5] lfc (https://math.stackexchange.com/users/253871/lfc). Calculate the following integral. Mathematics Stack Exchange. URL:https://math.stackexchange.com/q/1874340 (version: 2016-07-28).

[6] robjohn (https://math.stackexchange.com/users/13854/robjohn). Putnam exam integral: $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 ... \int_0^1 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2n} (x_1 + x_2 + ... x_n) \right) dx_1 dx_2 ... dx_n$. Mathematics Stack Exchange. URL:https://math.stackexchange.com/q/733464 (version: 2014-03-31).