

Lecture 19: Numerical Integration

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Where we are in the semester

Assignments:

- ▶ Due this week:
 - ▶ Project 1 (Wednesday – if you use two extension days, would be due Friday)
 - ▶ HW 5 (Friday)
- ▶ Challenge 5 posted on course website
- ▶ Project 2 will be posted soon

Material:

- ▶ New topic: numerical integration
- ▶ Next topic: Monte Carlo integration

Numerical integration

Numerical integration: Numerical approximations to definite integrals that are hard to solve in closed form.

Question: In statistics, when do integrals without a closed form solution arise?

Numerical integration: motivation

- ▶ CDFs with intractable integrals: e.g.,

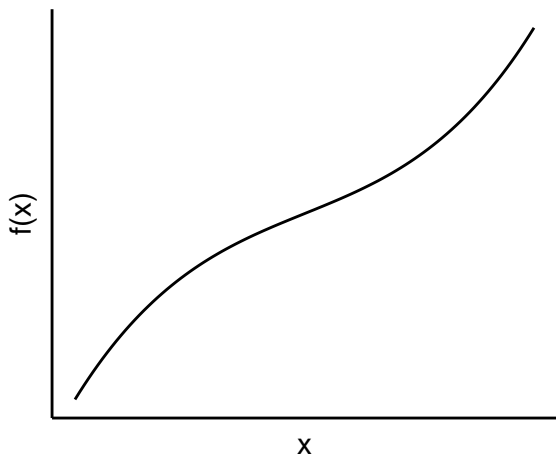
$$\int_{-\infty}^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx \qquad \int_0^t \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1} dx$$

- ▶ Optimization problems involving integrals: e.g., mixed effects models,

$$\prod_i \int \left[\phi(\gamma_i; 0, \sigma^2) \prod_j f(y_{ij} | \theta_{ij}) \right] d\gamma_i$$

Numerical integration

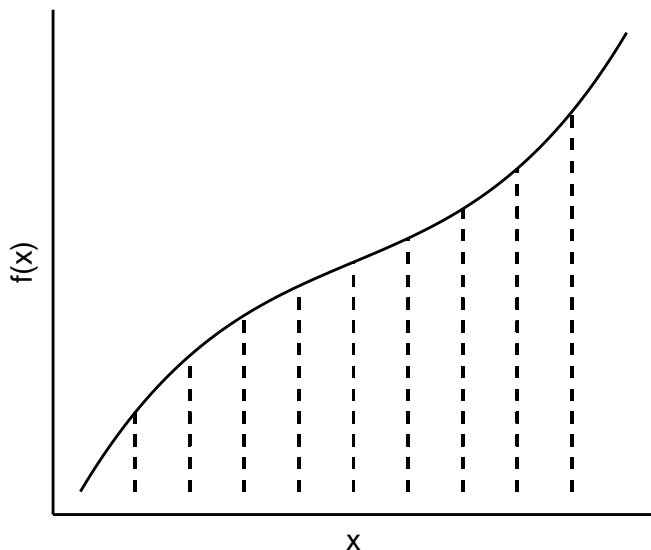
Suppose I want to calculate $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, but I can't get a closed form for the anti-derivative.



Question: How can we approximate the integral without a closed form?

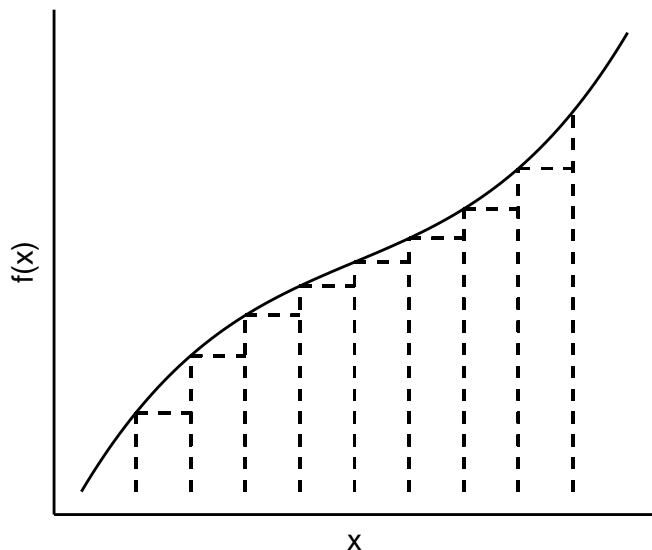
Numerical integration: Riemann sum

Divide $[a, b]$ into n subintervals:



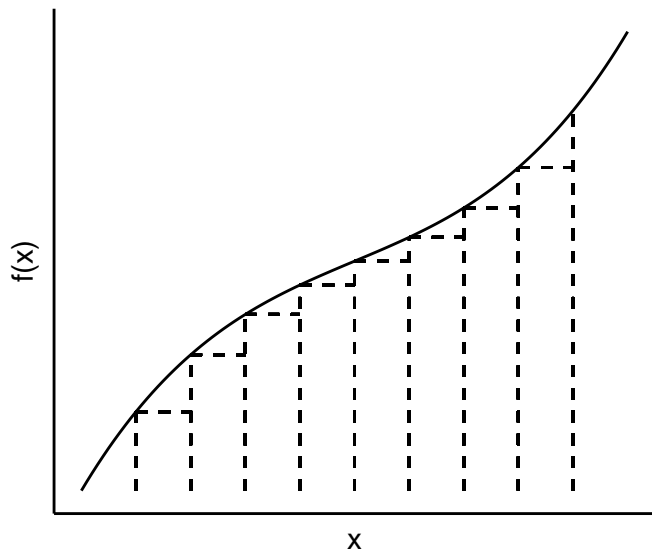
Numerical integration: Riemann sum

Approximate $f(x)$ in each interval:



Numerical integration: Riemann sum

Use the approximation in each interval to approximate the integral:



Numerical integration: Riemann sum

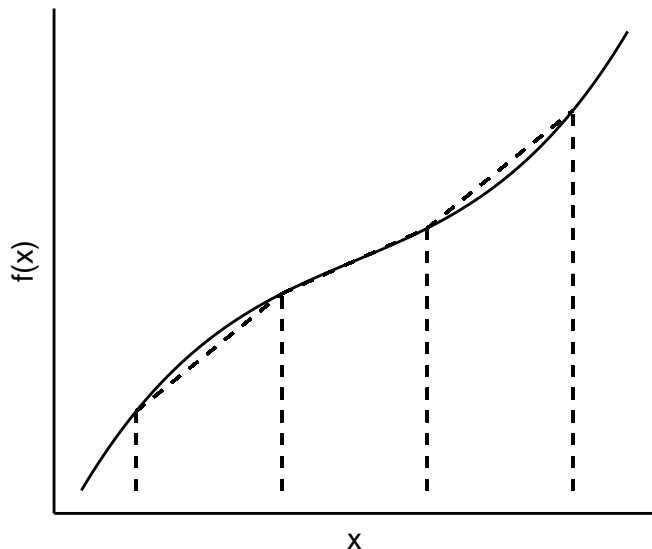
Want to approximate $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

1. Divide $[a, b]$ into n subintervals of equal width $h = \frac{b - a}{n}$
2. Riemann sum approximation:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx h \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(a + ih)$$

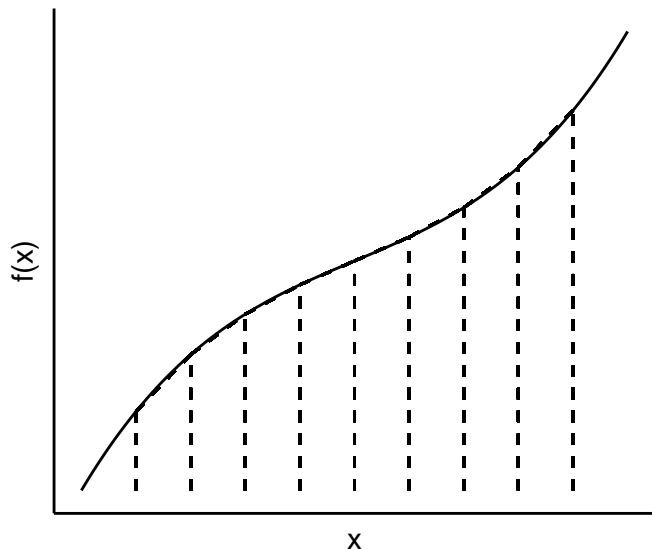
Numerical integration: trapezoid rule

Instead of a constant value in each interval, use a line:



Numerical integration: trapezoid rule

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Numerical integration: trapezoid rule

Want to approximate $\int_a^b f(x)dx$

1. Divide $[a, b]$ into n subintervals of equal width $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$
2. Trapezoid rule approximation:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b f(x)dx &\approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{2} [f(a+ih) + f(a+(i+1)h)] \\ &= h \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(a+ih) + \frac{h}{2}(f(a) + f(b))\end{aligned}$$

Your turn

Practice questions on the course website:

https://sta379-s25.github.io/practice_questions/pq_19.html

- ▶ Implement Riemann and trapezoid rules
- ▶ Start in class. You are welcome to work with others
- ▶ Practice questions are to help you practice. They are not submitted and not graded
- ▶ Solutions are posted on the course website