

# Modified midpoint method for solving system of linear Fredholm integral equations of the second kind

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**Abstract:** In this paper numerical solution to system of linear Fredholm integral equations by modified midpoint method is considered. This method transforms the system of linear Fredholm integral equations into a system of linear algebraic equations that can be solved easily with any of the usual methods. Finally, some illustrative examples are presented to test this method and the results reveal that this method is very effective and convenient by comparison with exact solution and with other numerical methods such as midpoint method, trapezoidal method, Simpson's method and modified trapezoidal method. All results are computed by using a programs written in Matlab R2012b.

**Keywords:** System of Fredholm Integral Equations, Modified Midpoint Method

## 1. Introduction

Mathematical modeling for many problems in different disciplines, such as engineering, chemistry, physics and biology leads to integral equation, or system of integral equations. Most differential equations can be expressed as integral equations. Also, a system of differential equations can be written as a system of integral equations, [1, 2]. For these reasons the great interest for solving these equations. Since these equations usually cannot be solved explicitly, so the numerical solutions have been highly studied by many authors, [1-4].

Now we consider the following systems of linear Fredholm integral equation of the second kind:

$$U(x) = F(x) + \int_a^b K(x, y)U(y)dy, \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad (1.1)$$

where

$$U(x) = [u_1(x), u_2(x), \dots, u_m(x)]^T,$$

$$F(x) = [f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_m(x)]^T,$$

$$K(x, y) = [k_{ij}(x, y)], \quad i, j = 1(1)m.$$

In system (1.1) the known kernel  $K(x, y)$  is continuous, the function  $F(x)$  is given, and  $U(x)$  is the solution to be determined. There are several numerical methods for solving this system. For example, Rationalized Haar functions

method [5], Block-Pulse functions method[6], Expansion methods [7, 8], Decomposition method [9] and Orthogonal Triangular functions method [10].

In recent years, a new class of quadrature formulas are introduced called as modified (corrected) Newton-Cotes formula which based on derivatives of the function. The uses of modified quadrature formula for solving integral equations and their systems have been considered by many authors: modified trapezoidal [11-13 ], modified Simpson's [13-16 ] and modified midpoint method [17].

In this paper, we want to find the numerical solution for the system given by eq (1.1) by using the repeated modified midpoint formula for definite integral:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = h \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_j) + \frac{h^2}{24} [f'(a) - f'(b)] + \frac{7h^4(b-a)}{5760} f^{(4)}(\eta). \quad (1.2)$$

where  $n$  is the number of subinterval of  $[a, b]$ ,  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$ ,  $x_j = a + (j-1/2)h$ ,  $j = 1(1)n$  and  $\eta \in (a, b)$ .

To do this, we assume the functions  $\frac{\partial k_{ij}(x,y)}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial k_{ij}(x,y)}{\partial y}$  and  $f'_i(x)$  exist for all  $i, j = 1(1)m$ .

For further information on formula (1.2) and other modified quadrature formulas, see [18-25].

## 2. Modified Midpoint Method

Consider the *i*th equation of system (1.1)

$$u_i(x) = f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^m \int_a^b k_{ij}(x, y)u_j(y)dy, \quad i = 1(1)m \quad (2.1)$$

To solve eq. (2.1), we approximate the integral part that appeared in the right hand side by the repeated modified midpoint formula to get,

$$u_i(x) = f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[ h \sum_{s=1}^n k_{ij}(x, x_s)u_j(x_s) + \frac{h^2}{24} (J_{ij}(x, x_0)u_j(x_0) + k_{ij}(x, x_0)u'_j(x_0) - J_{ij}(x, x_{n+1})u_j(x_{n+1}) - k_{ij}(x, x_{n+1})u'_j(x_{n+1})) \right], \quad (2.2)$$

where,  $x_0 = a, x_{n+1} = b$  and  $J_{ij}(x, y) = \frac{\partial k_{ij}(x, y)}{\partial y}, i, j = 1(1)m$ .

Hence for  $x = x_r, r = 0(1)(n + 1)$ , we get the following system of equations:

$$u_{ir} = f_{ir} + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[ h \sum_{s=1}^n k_{ijrs}u_{js} + \frac{h^2}{24} (J_{ijr0}u_{j0} + k_{ijr0}u'_{j0} - J_{ijrn+1}u_{jn+1} - k_{ijrn+1}u'_{jn+1}) \right] \quad (2.3)$$

where

$$u_{ir} = u_i(x_r), f_{ir} = f_i(x_r),$$

$$u'_{i0} = u'_i(x_0), u'_{in+1} = u'_i(x_{n+1}),$$

$$J_{ijrs} = J_{ij}(x_r, x_s), k_{ijrs} = k_{ij}(x_r, x_s).$$

If we differential both sides of equation (2.1) with respect to  $x$  and setting  $H_{ij}(x, y) = \frac{\partial k_{ij}(x, y)}{\partial x}$  one can obtain:

$$\begin{cases} u_{ir} = f_{ir} + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[ \frac{h^2}{24} J_{ijr0}u_{j0} + h \sum_{s=1}^n k_{ijrs}u_{js} - \frac{h^2}{24} J_{ijrn+1}u_{jn+1} + \frac{h^2}{24} (k_{ijr0}u'_{j0} - k_{ijrn+1}u'_{jn+1}) \right], \\ u'_{i0} = f'_{i0} + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[ \frac{h^2}{24} L_{ij00}u_{j0} + h \sum_{s=1}^n H_{ij0s}u_{js} - \frac{h^2}{24} L_{ij0n+1}u_{jn+1} + \frac{h^2}{24} (H_{ij00}u'_{j0} - H_{ij0n+1}u'_{jn+1}) \right], \\ u'_{in+1} = f'_{in+1} + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[ \frac{h^2}{24} L_{ijn+10}u_{j0} + h \sum_{s=1}^n H_{ijn+1s}u_{js} - \frac{h^2}{24} L_{ijn+1n+1}u_{jn+1} + \frac{h^2}{24} (H_{ijn+10}u'_{j0} - H_{ijn+1n+1}u'_{jn+1}) \right] \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

By solving the above system the numerical solutions of eq.(2.1) are obtained.

**Case 2:** The partial derivatives  $L_{ij}(x, y)$  does not exist.

In this case, we approximate the integral part that appeared in the right hand side of eq. (2.4) by the repeated midpoint formula to get,

$$u'_i(x) = f'_i(x) + h \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{s=1}^n H_{ij}(x, x_s)u_j(x_s), \quad i = 1(1)m. \quad (2.8)$$

$$u'_i(x) = f'_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^m \int_a^b H_{ij}(x, y)u_j(y)dy, \quad i = 1(1)m. \quad (2.4)$$

We note that if  $u$  a solution of eq.(2.1) then it is a solution of eq.(2.4) too. Now, for solving eq.(2.4), we must consider two cases, and for simplify let  $L_{ij}(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 k_{ij}(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

**Case 1:** The partial derivatives  $L_{ij}(x, y)$  exists for each  $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ .

In this case, we approximate the integral part that appeared in the right hand side of eq.(2.4) by the repeated modified midpoint formula to get,

$$u'_i(x) = f'_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[ h \sum_{s=1}^n H_{ij}(x, x_s)u_j(x_s) + \frac{h^2}{24} (L_{ij}(x, x_0)u_j(x_0) + H_{ij}(x, x_0)u'_j(x_0) - L_{ij}(x, x_{n+1})u_j(x_{n+1}) - H_{ij}(x, x_{n+1})u'_j(x_{n+1})) \right] \quad (2.5)$$

By setting  $x = x_r, r = 0(1)(n + 1)$  in eq.(2.5), one can get

$$u'_{ir} = f'_{ir} + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[ \frac{h^2}{24} L_{ijr0}u_{j0} + h \sum_{s=1}^n H_{ijrs}u_{js} - \frac{h^2}{24} L_{ijrn+1}u_{jn+1} + \frac{h^2}{24} (H_{ijr0}u'_{j0} - H_{ijrn+1}u'_{jn+1}) \right] \quad (2.6)$$

where

$$f'_{ir} = f'_i(x_r), H_{ijrs} = H_{ij}(x_r, x_s) \text{ and } L_{ijrs} = L_{ij}(x_r, x_s).$$

From eq.(2.6) and eq.(2.3) one can get the following system which consist of  $m(n+4)$  equations and  $m(n+4)$  unknowns:  $\{u_{i0}, u_{i1}, \dots, u_{in+1}, u'_{i0}, u'_{in+1}\}, i = 1(1)m$ .

By setting  $x = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}$ , in eq.(2.8), one can get:

$$u'_{ir} = f'_{ir} + h \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{s=1}^n H_{ijrs}u_{js}, \quad r = 0(1)(n + 1). \quad (2.9)$$

From eq.(2.9) and eq.(2.3) one can get the following system which consists of  $m(n+4)$  equations and  $m(n+4)$  unknowns:

$$\begin{cases} u_{ir} = f_{ir} + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[ \frac{h^2}{24} J_{ijr0} u_{j0} + h \sum_{s=1}^n k_{ijrs} u_{js} - \frac{h^2}{24} J_{ijr n+1} u_{jn+1} + \frac{h^2}{24} (k_{ijr0} u'_{j0} - k_{ijr n+1} u'_{jn+1}) \right], \\ u'_{i0} = f'_{i0} + h \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{s=1}^n H_{ijr0} u_{j0}, \\ u'_{in+1} = f'_{in+1} + h \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{s=1}^n H_{ijr n+1} u_{jn+1}, \\ i = 1(1)m, r = 0(1)(n+1). \end{cases} \tag{2.10}$$

By solving the system given by eq. (2.10), the numerical solutions of eq.(2.1) are obtained.

- MT Modified Trapezoidal method
- MP Midpoint method
- T Trapezoidal method
- S Simpson's method
- n Number of subinterval

### 3. Numerical Examples

In this section we give three numerical examples to test the Modified Midpoint method for solving system of linear Fredholm integral equations of the second kind. All results are computed by using a programs written in Matlab R2012b. In order to show the efficiency and high accuracy of the present method we compared the results with the exact solutions numerically in the tables (1-4). Also, we compared the error functions which obtained by our method and other numerical methods such as Midpoint, Trapezoidal, Simpson's and Modified Trapezoidal graphically in the figures (1-4). Finally, the following notations are used in the tables and figures.

and the error function is given by :

$$e_i(x) = |u_i(x) - \tilde{u}_i(x)|.$$

**Example 1:**

Consider the following system of linear Fredholm integral equations of the second kind, [12]

$$\begin{cases} u_1(x) = 1 - \frac{25}{12}x + \frac{5}{6}x^2 + \int_0^1 x(1+y)u_1(y)dy + \int_0^1 x^2y u_2(y)dy \\ u_2(x) = -\frac{7}{12}x - \frac{1}{3}x^2 + x^4 + \int_0^1 xy u_1(y)dy + \int_0^1 (x^2 - xy)u_2(y)dy \end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

where the exact solution  $(u_1(x), u_2(x)) = (x^2 + 1, x^4)$  and the partial derivative  $L_{ij}(x, y)$  exists. Therefore, this system can be solved by using MMP(I) and the results presented in table 1 and fig. 1.

- $u_i(x)$  Exact Solution
- $\tilde{u}_i(x)$  Approximation solution
- MMP(I) Modified Midpoint method case 1, eq.(2.7)
- MMP(II) Modified Midpoint method case 2, eq.(2.10)

Table 1. The numerical results for example 1 with n=10 and n=30.

x	$u_1(x)$	$\tilde{u}_1(x)$		$u_2(x)$	$\tilde{u}_2(x)$	
		n=10	n=30		n=10	n=30
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0.05	1.00250000	1.00250190	1.00250002	0.00000625	0.00000649	0.00000625
0.15	1.02250000	1.02250586	1.02250007	0.00050625	0.00050709	0.00050626
0.25	1.06250000	1.06251004	1.06250012	0.00390625	0.00390785	0.00390627
0.35	1.12250000	1.12251443	1.12250018	0.01500625	0.01500876	0.01500628
0.45	1.20250000	1.20251904	1.20250024	0.04100625	0.04100982	0.04100629
0.55	1.30250000	1.30252386	1.30250029	0.09150625	0.09151104	0.09150631
0.65	1.42250000	1.42252889	1.42250036	0.17850625	0.17851241	0.17850633
0.75	1.56250000	1.56253414	1.56250042	0.31640625	0.31641394	0.31640634
0.85	1.72250000	1.72253960	1.72250049	0.52200625	0.52201562	0.52200637
0.95	1.90250000	1.90254527	1.90250056	0.81450625	0.81451746	0.81450639
1	2	2.00004819	2.00000059	1	1.00001218	1.00000015

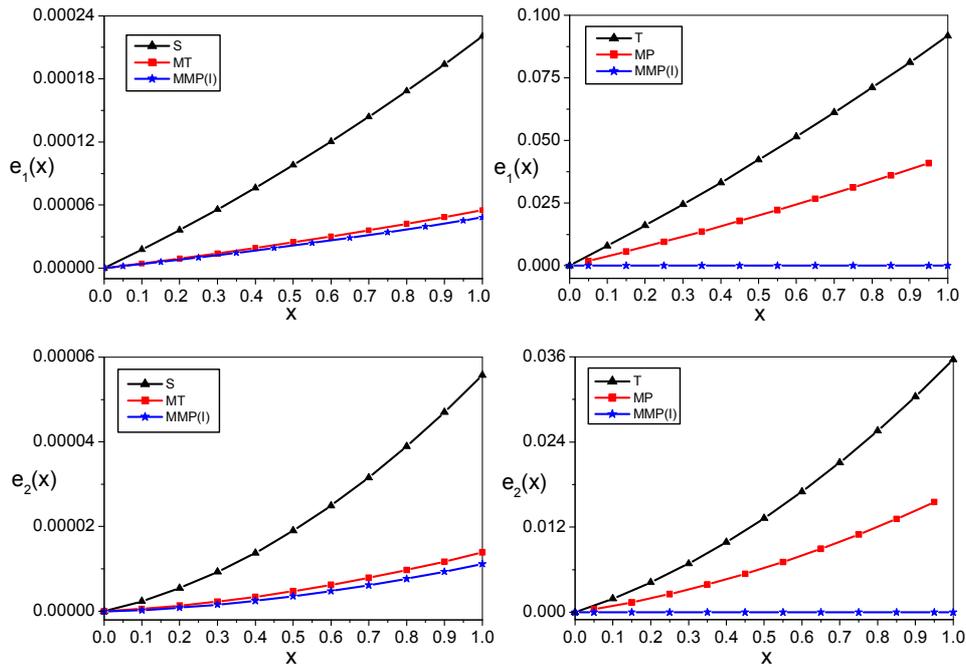


Fig. 1. The error function via MMP(I), MP, T, S and MT for example 1 with n=10.

**Example 2:**

Consider the following system of linear Fredholm integral equations of the second kind:

$$\begin{cases} u_1(x) = 2e^x + \frac{e^{x+1}-1}{x+1} - \int_0^1 e^{x-y} u_1(y)dy - \int_0^1 e^{(x+2)y} u_2(y)dy \\ u_2(x) = e^x + e^{-x} + \frac{e^{x+1}-1}{x+1} - \int_0^1 e^{xy} u_1(y)dy - \int_0^1 e^{(x+y)} u_2(y)dy \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

This system of integral equations has been solved by Block-Plus Function (BPF) in [6] and the exact solution is  $(u_1(x), u_2(x)) = (e^x, e^{-x})$ . Also the partial derivative  $L_{ij}(x, y)$  exists. Therefore, similar to example 1 this system can be solved by using MMP(I) and the results presented in fig. 2 and tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. The numerical results for example 2 with n=10 and n=30.

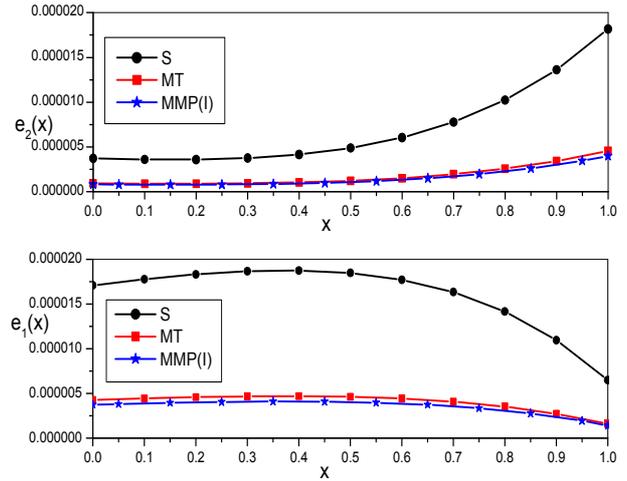
x	$u_1(x)$	$\tilde{u}_1(x)$		$u_2(x)$	$\tilde{u}_2(x)$	
		n=10	n=30		n=10	n=30
0	1	1.00000375	1.00000005	1	0.99999918	0.99999999
0.05	1.05127110	1.05127492	1.05127114	0.95122942	0.95122862	0.95122941
0.15	1.16183424	1.16183820	1.16183429	0.86070798	0.86070719	0.86070797
0.25	1.28402542	1.28402948	1.28402547	0.77880078	0.77879998	0.77880077
0.35	1.41906755	1.41907166	1.41906760	0.70468809	0.70468723	0.70468808
0.45	1.56831219	1.56831628	1.56831224	0.63762815	0.63762717	0.63762814
0.55	1.73325302	1.73325700	1.73325307	0.57694981	0.57694863	0.5769498
0.65	1.91554083	1.91554458	1.91554088	0.52204578	0.52204428	0.52204576
0.75	2.11700002	2.11700338	2.11700006	0.47236655	0.4723646	0.47236653
0.85	2.33964685	2.33964963	2.33964689	0.42741493	0.42741234	0.4274149
0.95	2.58570966	2.58571161	2.58570968	0.38674102	0.38673757	0.38674098
1	2.71828183	2.71828325	2.71828185	0.36787944	0.36787545	0.36787939

In table 3 we list the results obtained by MMP(I) with n=5 and compared with BPF results given in [6] at m=36. As we see from this table, it is clear that the result obtained by the present method is better than the results obtained by BPF method.

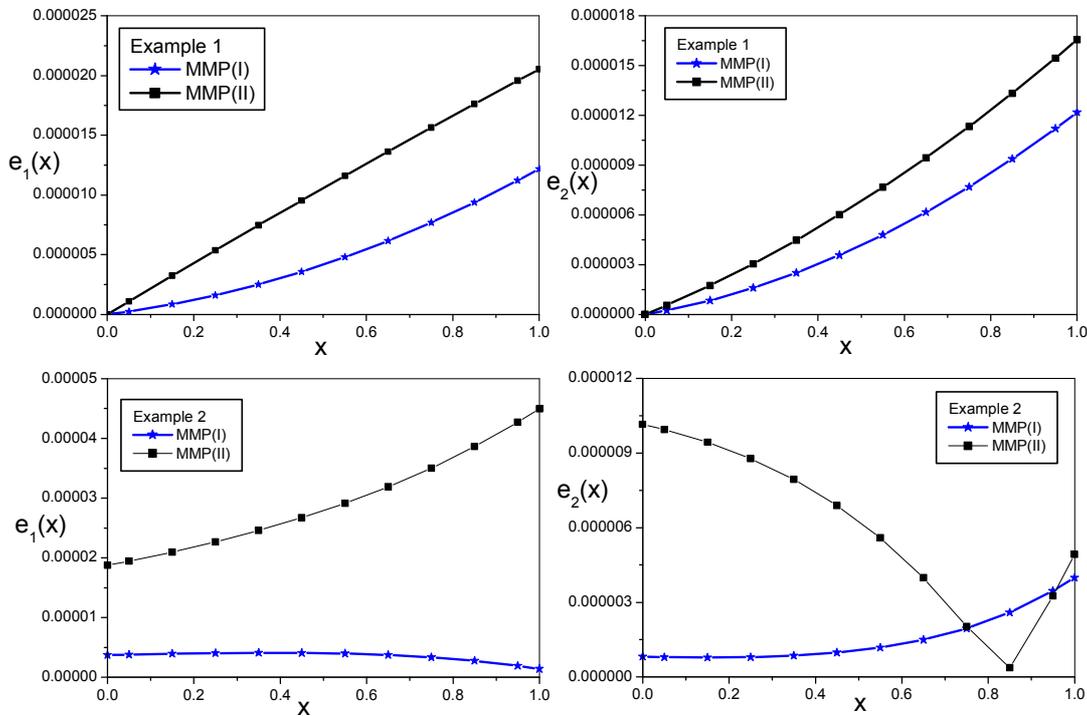
Moreover the Results of example 1 and 2 by MMP(I) and MMP(II) together are plotted in fig. 3 and show that MMP(I) solves system (1.1) more accurately than MMP(II), because in MMP(I) we use modified midpoint method for solving eq.(2.4) instead midpoint method.

**Table 3.** The numerical solutions for example 2 obtained by MMP(I) and BPF, [6] with exact solutions.

x	Exact		MMP(I) with (n=5)		BPF with (m=36), [6]	
	$u_1(x)$	$u_2(x)$	$\tilde{u}_1(x)$	$\tilde{u}_2(x)$	$\tilde{u}_1(x)$	$\tilde{u}_2(x)$
0	1	1	1.00006	0.99999	1.01047	0.98470
0.1	1.10517	0.90484	1.10523	0.90482	1.11641	0.89657
0.3	1.34986	0.74082	1.34992	0.74081	1.34547	0.74351
0.5	1.64872	0.60653	1.64879	0.60651	1.6230	0.61621
0.7	2.01375	0.49659	2.01381	0.49659	2.01982	0.49520
0.9	2.45960	0.40657	2.45964	0.40652	2.43651	0.41070
1	2.71828	0.36788	2.71831	0.36782	2.67611	0.37401



**Fig. 2.** The error function via MMP(I), S and MT for example 2 with n=10.



**Fig. 3.** Comparsin error functions via MMP(I), S and MT for example 1 and 2 with n=10.

**Example 3:**

Consider the following system of linear Fredholm integral equations of the second kind:

$$\begin{cases} u_1(x) = f_1(x) - \int_0^1 (x+y)^{3/2} u_1(y) dy - \int_0^1 (x-y)^2 u_2(y) dy \\ u_2(x) = f_2(x) - \int_0^1 (x-y)^4 u_1(y) dy - \int_0^1 (x-y)^3 u_2(y) dy \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

where

$$f_1(x) = -\frac{7}{60} + \frac{7}{30}x + \frac{11}{12}x^2 + \frac{16}{315}x^{9/2}$$

$$-\frac{2}{9}(x+1)^{9/2} + \frac{4}{7}x(x+1)^{7/2} - \frac{2}{5}x^2(x+1)^{5/2},$$

$$f_2(x) = -\frac{1}{30} - \frac{41}{60}x + \frac{3}{20}x^2 + \frac{32}{12}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^4.$$

and the exact solution  $(u_1(x), u_2(x)) = (x^2, -x + x^2 + x^3)$ .

In this system, we note that  $L_{11}(x, y) = \frac{-3}{4}(x+y)^{-1/2}$  not exists at  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ . Therefore, we used MMP(II) to solve this system and the results presented in table 4 and fig. 4.

Table 4. The numerical results for example 3 with  $n=10$  and  $n=30$ .

x	$u_1(x)$	$\tilde{u}_1(x)$		$u_2(x)$	$\tilde{u}_2(x)$	
		n=10	n=30		n=10	n=30
0	0	0.00000078	0.00000001	0	-0.00001061	-0.00000013
0.05	0.0025	0.00249936	0.00249999	-0.047375	-0.04738417	-0.04737511
0.15	0.0225	0.02249644	0.02249996	-0.124125	-0.12413184	-0.12412508
0.25	0.0625	0.06249333	0.06249992	-0.171875	-0.17188006	-0.17187506
0.35	0.1225	0.12249003	0.12249988	-0.184625	-0.18462864	-0.18462505
0.45	0.2025	0.20248653	0.20249983	-0.156375	-0.15637746	-0.15637503
0.55	0.3025	0.30248283	0.30249979	-0.081125	-0.08112641	-0.08112502
0.65	0.4225	0.42247895	0.42249974	0.047125	0.04712456	0.04712499
0.75	0.5625	0.56247488	0.56249969	0.234375	0.23437545	0.23437501
0.85	0.7225	0.72247064	0.72249965	0.486625	0.48662621	0.48662501
0.95	0.9025	0.90246621	0.90249958	0.809875	0.80987678	0.80987502
1	1	0.99996393	0.99999955	1	1.00000196	1.00000002

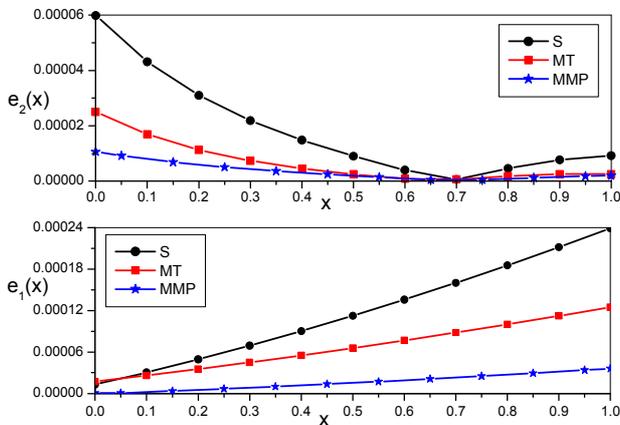


Fig. 4. The error function via MMP(I), S and MT for example 3 with  $n=10$ .

### 4. Conclusions

Modified Midpoint method is applied to the numerical solution for solving system of linear Fredholm integral equations. Numerical results, compared with other methods such as the midpoint, Trapezoidal, Simpson, Modified Trapezoidal and Block Plus Function method, show that the presented method is of higher precision and from the illustrative tables, we conclude that when the number of subintervals  $n$  is increased we can obtain a very good accuracy. Also as can be seen from Table 3, MMP(I) is better than MMP(II) for solving system (1.1).

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