
Subject: Re: Fredholm integral equation

Posted by [Bill Nel](#) on Thu, 03 Jul 2014 16:18:03 GMT

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On Wednesday, July 2, 2014 2:54:07 PM UTC-4, Gompie wrote:

> Thanks once again for the suggestion. I guess the following thing should work.

>

>

>

> Trapezoidal rule can be written as

>

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>

> $0.5 * [(x_2 - x_1)f(x_1) + (x_3 - x_1)f(x_2) + (x_4 - x_2)f(x_3) + \dots]$.

>

>

>

> Here $f(x) = \text{knownfunction} * \text{unknownfunction}$.

>

>

>

> The above expression is a ## multiplication of two vectors hence is representable as a expression you mentioned in your message (i.e. $\text{knownVector} = \text{knownMatrix} \text{ ## unknownVector}$)

>

> -GlanPlon

I may be misunderstanding your problem, but what I meant was that if you have

$$h(x) = \text{Integral}_{dy} \{ f(x,y) g(y) \}$$

this can be approximated as

$$h(i \, dx) = (1/dy) \text{Sum}_{over_j} \{ f(i \, dx, j \, dy) g(j \, dy) \}$$

where $i = 0, 1, \dots$

$j = 0, 1, \dots$

and dx, dy are your (equal) grid spacing. This is just a matrix equation

$$h[i] = (1/dy) \, f[i, j] \, g[j]$$

with h and f known, g unknown.
