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# SIMPLE FORMULA FOR INTEGRATION OF POLYNOMIALS ON A SIMPLEX

JEAN B. LASSERRE

**ABSTRACT.** We show that integrating a polynomial of degree  $t$  on an arbitrary simplex (with respect to Lebesgue measure) reduces to evaluating  $t$  homogeneous polynomials of degree  $j = 1, 2, \dots, t$ , each at a unique point  $\xi_j$  of the simplex. This new and very simple formula can be exploited in finite (and extended finite) element methods, as well as in other applications where such integrals are needed.

**Key words:** Numerical integration; simplex; convex polytope; Laplace transform

**MSC:** 65D30 78M12 44A10

## 1. INTRODUCTION

We consider the problem of integrating a polynomial  $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$  on an arbitrary simplex of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and with respect to the Lebesgue measure. As  $f = \sum_{j=0}^t f_j$  (where  $t$  is the degree of  $f$  and each  $f_j$  is homogeneous of degree  $j$ ), after an affine transformation this problem is completely equivalent to integrating a related polynomial of degree  $t$  on the canonical simplex  $\Delta = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} \leq 1\}$  where  $\mathbf{e} = (1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

**Background.** In addition to being a mathematical problem of independent interest, integrating a polynomial on a polytope has important applications in e.g. computational geometry, in approximation theory (constructing splines), in finite element methods, to cite a few; see e.g. the discussion in Baldoni et al. [2]. In particular, because of applications in finite (and extended finite) element methods and also for volume computation in the Natural Element Method (NEM), there has been a recent renewal of interest in developing efficient integration numerical schemes for polynomials on convex and non-convex polytopes

For instance the HNI (Homogeneous Numerical Integration) technique developed in Chin et al. [4] and based on [11], has been proved to be particular efficient in some finite (and extended finite) element methods; see e.g. Antonietti et al. [1], Chin and Sukumar [5], Nagy and Benson [13] for intensive experimentation, Zhang et al. [14] for NEM, Frenning [6] for DEM (Discrete Element Method), Leoni and Shokef [12] for volume computation. For exact volume computation of polytopes in computational geometry, the interested reader is also referred to Büeler et al. [3] and references therein.

For integrating a polynomial on a polytope, one possible route is to use the HNI method developed in [11, 4] and also extended in [1], without partitioning the polytope in simplices. Another direction is to consider efficient numerical schemes for *simplices* since quoting Baldoni et al. [2] “among all polytopes, simplices are

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the fundamental case to consider for integration since any convex polytope can be triangulated into finitely many simplices". In [2] the authors analyze the computational complexity of the latter case and describe several formulas; in particular they show that the problem is NP-hard in general. However, if the number of variables is fixed then one may integrate polynomials of linear forms efficiently (with Straight-Line program for evaluation) and if the degree is fixed one may integrate any polynomial efficiently. They also describe several formulas in closed form for integrating powers of linear forms [2, Corollary 12] and also arbitrary homogeneous polynomials [2, Proposition 18] and [8], all stated in terms of a summation over vertices of the simplex.

**Our main result.** With  $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ ,  $\mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\alpha} f_{\alpha} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha}$  is associated the polynomial  $\hat{f} \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ :

$$(1.1) \quad \mathbf{x} \mapsto \hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \hat{f}_{\alpha} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \alpha_1! \cdots \alpha_n! f_{\alpha} \mathbf{x}^{\alpha}, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

We establish the following simple formula:

**Theorem 1.1.** *Let  $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be the canonical simplex. If  $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$  is a polynomial of degree  $t$  then with  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_j := \mathbf{e}/((n+1) \cdots (n+j))^{1/j}$ :*

$$(1.2) \quad \int_{\Delta} f \, d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{n!} (f_0 + \sum_{j=1}^t \hat{f}_j(\boldsymbol{\xi}_j)),$$

where  $f = \sum_{j=0}^t f_j$  and each  $f_j$  is homogeneous of degree  $j$ .

Theorem 1.1 states that integrating a polynomial  $f$  of degree  $t$  on the canonical simplex  $\Delta$  can be done by evaluating each  $\hat{f}_j$  at a unique point  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_j \in \Delta$ . In addition all points  $(\boldsymbol{\xi}_j)$  are on a line between the origin and the point  $\mathbf{e}/n$  on the boundary of  $\Delta$ . To the best of our knowledge, and despite its simplicity, formula (1.2) is new.

Similarly, integrating a polynomial  $f$  of degree  $t$  on an arbitrary simplex  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  can be done by evaluating related polynomials  $h_j$  of degree  $j$ , each at a certain point of  $\Omega$ . Indeed an arbitrary (full-dimensional) simplex can be mapped to the canonical simplex  $\Delta$  by an affine transformation  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})$  for some real nonsingular matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  and vector  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Therefore (1.2) translates to a similar formula on  $\Omega$  with ad-hoc polynomials and  $t$  aligned points  $\mathbf{x}_j \in \Omega$ .

Hence formula (1.2) is much simpler than those in [2, 8]. In particular it is valid for an arbitrary polynomial and there are only  $t$  points involved if the degree of the polynomial is  $t$ . In contrast, for integrating a  $t$ -power of a linear form, the formula in [2] requires a summation at the  $(n+1)$  vertices and in [8], integrating a form of degree  $t$  requires  $\binom{n+t}{n}$  evaluations of of a multilinear form at the  $(n+1)$  vertices.

We would like to emphasize that (1.2) resembles a cubature formula but is *not*. A cubature formula is of the form

$$(1.3) \quad \int_{\Delta} f \, d\mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^s w_j f(\mathbf{x}_j), \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]_t$$

for some integer  $s$  and points  $(\mathbf{x}_j) \subset \Delta$  with associated weights  $w_j$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, s$ . However Theorem 1.1 suggests that as long as polynomials are concerned, the simpler alternative formula (1.2) could be preferable to cubature formulas involving

many points. The point of view is different. Instead of evaluating the *single* polynomial  $f$  of degree  $t$  at several points  $\mathbf{x}_j$  in (1.3), in (1.2) one evaluates  $t$  *other* polynomials  $\hat{f}_j$  of degree  $j$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, t$  (simply related to  $f$ ); each polynomial  $\hat{f}_j$  is evaluated at a single point only.

Our technique of proof is relatively simple. It uses (i) Laplace transform technique and homogeneity to reduce integration on  $\Delta$  with respect to (w.r.t.) Lebesgue measure to integration on the positive orthant w.r.t. exponential density; this technique was already advocated in [9] for computing certain multivariate integrals and in [10] for volume computation of polytopes. Then (ii) integration of monomials w.r.t. exponential density can be done in closed-form and results in a simple formula in closed form.

Interestingly and somehow related, recently Kozhasov et al. [7] have considered integration of a “monomial”  $\mathbf{y}^{\alpha-\mathbf{e}}$  (with  $0 < \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ) with respect to exponential density on the positive orthant. In [7] the density  $\mathbf{y} \mapsto \prod_i \Gamma(\alpha_i) y_i^{\alpha_i-1}$  is called the *Riesz kernel* of the monomial  $\mathbf{x}^{-\alpha}$ . The Riesz kernel offers a certificate of positivity for a function to be completely monotone (a strong positivity property of functions on cones).

## 2. MAIN RESULT

**2.1. Notation, definitions and preliminary result.** Let  $\mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$  denote the ring of real polynomials in the variable  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ . With  $\mathbb{N}$  the set of natural numbers, a polynomial  $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$  is written

$$\mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} f_\alpha \mathbf{x}^\alpha,$$

in the canonical basis of monomials. A polynomial  $f$  is homogeneous of degree  $t$  if  $f(\lambda \mathbf{x}) = \lambda^t f(\mathbf{x})$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  and all  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . For  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$  let  $|\alpha| := \sum_i |\alpha_i|$ . Let  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$  denotes the positive orthant of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . A function  $f : (\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0\})^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is positively homogeneous of degree  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  if

$$f(\lambda \mathbf{x}) = \lambda^t f(\mathbf{x}), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in (\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0\})^n, \forall \lambda > 0,$$

and a polynomial  $f$  is homogeneous of degree  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  if

$$f(\lambda \mathbf{x}) = \lambda^t f(\mathbf{x}), \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Denote by  $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}_+^n$  the canonical simplex  $\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} \leq 1\}$  where  $\mathbf{e} = (1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . For  $0 < \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  let  $1/\mathbf{x} = (\frac{1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{1}{x_n}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

With a polynomial  $f \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ ,

$$\mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} f_\alpha \mathbf{x}^\alpha, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

we associated the polynomial  $\hat{f}$  defined by:

$$(2.1) \quad \mathbf{x} \mapsto \hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \hat{f}_\alpha \mathbf{x}^\alpha = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} f_\alpha \alpha_1! \cdots \alpha_n! \mathbf{x}^\alpha, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

### 2.2. Main result.

After an affine transformation, integrating  $f$  on an arbitrary full-dimensional simplex  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  reduces to integrating a related polynomial of same degree on the canonical simplex  $\Delta = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} \leq 1\}$  where  $\mathbf{e} = (1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Therefore in this section we consider integrals of polynomials (and a certain type of positively homogeneous functions) on the canonical simplex  $\Delta$ .

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $0 < \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and let  $\Delta_{\mathbf{z}} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{x} \leq 1\}$ . Let  $f$  be a positively homogeneous function of degree  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  on  $(\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0\})^n$  such that  $t > -(1+n)$  and  $\int_{\Delta_{\mathbf{z}}} |f| d\mathbf{x} < \infty$ . Then:*

$$(2.2) \quad \int_{\Delta_{\mathbf{z}}} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+n+t)} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} f(\mathbf{x}) \exp(-\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}.$$

If  $f$  is a homogeneous polynomial of degree  $t$  (hence  $t \in \mathbb{N}$ ) then

$$(2.3) \quad \int_{\Delta_{\mathbf{z}}} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{(n+t)!} \hat{f}(1/\mathbf{z}) \frac{1}{\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{e}}},$$

and in particular with  $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{e}$ :

$$(2.4) \quad \int_{\Delta} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{(n+t)!} \hat{f}(\mathbf{e}) = \frac{1}{n!} \hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_t),$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_t = \frac{1}{t} \mathbf{e} \in \Delta$  and  $\theta^t = (n+1) \cdots (n+t)$ .

*Proof.* Let  $0 < \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be fixed and let  $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the function:

$$y \mapsto h(y) := \int_{\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{x} \leq y\}} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}.$$

Observe that  $h = 0$  on  $(-\infty, 0]$  and in addition,  $h$  is positively homogeneous of degree  $n+t$ , so that  $h(y) = y^{n+t} h(1)$  (well defined since  $h(1)$  is finite). As  $t > -(n+1)$ , its Laplace transform  $H : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is well defined and reads:

$$(2.5) \quad \lambda \mapsto H(\lambda) = \frac{\Gamma(1+n+t)}{\lambda^{n+t+1}} h(1), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, \Re(\lambda) > 0.$$

On the other hand, for real  $\lambda > 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} H(\lambda) &= \int_0^\infty h(y) \exp(-\lambda y) dy \\ &= \int_0^\infty h(y) \left( \int_{\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{x} \leq y\}} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \right) dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} f(\mathbf{x}) \left( \int_{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{x}}^\infty \exp(-\lambda y) dy \right) d\mathbf{x} \quad [\text{by Fubini-Tonelli}] \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} f(\mathbf{x}) \exp(-\lambda \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda^{n+t+1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} f(\mathbf{x}) \exp(-\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}. \end{aligned}$$

Identifying with (2.5) yields (2.2). Next, to get (2.3) observe that for  $0 < z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\int_0^\infty y^k \exp(-zy) dy = k!/z^{k+1}$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , and therefore:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \mathbf{y}^\alpha \exp(-\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{e}}} \alpha_1! \cdots \alpha_n! (1/\mathbf{z})^\alpha,$$

for every  $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ . Summing up yields the result (2.3) and (2.4) with  $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{e}$ . Finally, the last equality of (2.4) is obtained by homogeneity of  $\hat{f}$ .  $\square$

As the reader can see, formula (2.4) is extremely simple and only requires evaluating  $\hat{f}$  at the unique point  $\xi_t \in \Delta$ . This in contrast to the formula in [8] which requires a sum of  $\binom{n+t}{n}$  terms, each involving evaluations at the vertices of  $\Delta$ .

**Remark 2.2.** Notice that (2.2) can also be interpreted as follows: Let  $f : \mathbb{R}_+^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ , be positively homogeneous of degree  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  and as in Theorem 2.1. Define the function  $h_f : \mathbb{R}_+^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ , by:  $\mathbf{z} \mapsto \Gamma(1+n+t) \int_{\Delta_{\mathbf{z}}} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$ . Then  $h_f$  is the Laplace transform of  $f$ , or equivalently in the terminology of Kozhasov et al. [7],  $h_f$  is completely monotone<sup>1</sup> (by the Bernstein-Hausdorff-Widder-Choquet theorem; see [7, Theorem 2.5]). Next, let  $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a cone with dual cone  $C^*$ . If  $p \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$ ,  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ , and

$$p^s(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{C^*} \exp(-\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x}) d\mu(\mathbf{y}),$$

for some Borel measure  $\mu$  on  $C^*$ , then  $\mu$  is called a Riesz measure. In addition if  $\mu$  has a density  $q$  with respect to Lebesgue measure on  $C^*$  then  $q$  is called the Riesz kernel of  $p^s$ ; see [7, p. 4].

Hence from Remark 2.2 we obtain:

**Proposition 2.3.** For every positively homogeneous  $f : (\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0\})^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  of degree  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  as in Theorem 2.1, the function  $h_f : \mathbb{R}_+^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ :

$$(2.6) \quad \mathbf{z} \mapsto h_f(\mathbf{z}) := \Gamma(1+n+t) \int_{\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{x} \leq 1\}} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}.$$

is completely monotone. In addition if  $f = \mathbf{x}^{\alpha - \mathbf{e}}$  with  $0 < \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$  then  $f$  is the Riesz kernel of the function  $\mathbf{x} \mapsto \mathbf{x}^{-\alpha} \cdot \prod_i \Gamma(\alpha_i)$  on  $(\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0\})^n$ .

Next given  $\ell, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  denote by  $\ell \cdot \mathbf{x}$  the scalar product  $\ell^T \mathbf{x}$  and by  $\ell \otimes \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  the vector  $(\ell_1 x_1, \dots, \ell_n x_n)$ . Finally let  $E_t \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbf{x}]$  the homogeneous polynomial of degree  $t$  with all coefficients equal to 1, that is,  $\mathbf{x} \mapsto E_t(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{|\alpha|=t} \mathbf{x}^\alpha$ .

As a consequence of Theorem 2.1 we obtain:

**Corollary 2.4.** (i) Let  $f$  be polynomial of degree  $t$  and write  $f = \sum_{j=0}^t f_j$  where each  $f_j$  is homogeneous of degree  $j$ . Then

$$(2.7) \quad \int_{\Delta} f(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = \text{vol}(\Delta) (\hat{f}_0 + \sum_{j=1}^t \hat{f}_j(\xi_j)),$$

where  $\xi_j = \mathbf{e}/((n+1) \cdots (n+j))^{1/j}$  and  $\hat{f}_j$  is as in (2.1).

(ii) For every  $\ell \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $t \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$(2.8) \quad \int_{\Delta} (\ell \cdot \mathbf{x})^t d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{(n+t)!} \hat{f}(\mathbf{e}) = \frac{t!}{(n+t)!} E_t(\ell).$$

*Proof.* (i) As  $\int_{\Delta} f(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = \sum_{j=0}^t \int_{\Delta} f_j(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$ , use Theorem 2.1 for each  $f_j$  and sum up. Next, (ii) is a direct consequence of Theorem 2.1 and the fact that

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \widehat{(\ell \cdot \mathbf{x})^t} = t! \sum_{|\alpha|=t} (\ell \otimes \mathbf{x})^\alpha = t! E_t(\ell \otimes \mathbf{x}),$$

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<sup>1</sup>A real-valued function  $f : (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is completely monotone if  $(-1)^k \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x_{i_1} \cdots \partial x_{i_k}}(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$  for all  $\mathbf{x} \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})^n$  and for all index sequences  $1 \leq i_1 \leq \cdots \leq i_k \leq n$  of arbitrary length  $k$ .

and therefore  $\hat{f}(\mathbf{e}) = t! E_t(\boldsymbol{\ell} \otimes \mathbf{e}) = t! E_t(\boldsymbol{\ell})$ .  $\square$

Hence Corollary 2.4 states that integrating  $f$  on  $\Delta$  reduces to evaluate each  $\hat{f}_j$  at the unique point  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_j \in \Delta$ , and sum up. In addition, all points  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_j$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, t$ , are aligned in  $\Delta$ ; they are between the origin  $0$  and the point  $\mathbf{e}/n \in \Delta$ , on the line joining  $0$  to  $\mathbf{e}/n$ .

Again formula (2.7) and (2.8) are extremely simple. The former only requires evaluating  $\hat{f}_j$  at  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_j$  ( $t$  evaluations) and the latter only requires evaluating the polynomial  $E_t$  at the point  $\boldsymbol{\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . This is contrast with [2, Corollary 12, p. 307] which is more complicated (even for a single form  $\boldsymbol{\ell}$ ).

Finally, Theorem 2.1 can be extended to a class of homogeneous functions

**Proposition 2.5.** *Let  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a finite set of indices and let  $f : (\mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0\})^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be positively homogeneous of degree  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  and of the form*

$$\mathbf{x} \mapsto \sum_{\alpha \in M} f_\alpha \mathbf{x}^\alpha, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha_i > -1, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n,$$

for some real coefficients  $(f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in M}$ . Then

$$(2.9) \quad \int_{\Delta} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+n+t)} \hat{f}(\mathbf{e}) = \frac{1}{n!} \hat{f}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_t),$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_t = \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbf{e} \in \Delta$  with  $\theta^t = \Gamma(1+n+t)/\Gamma(1+n)$ , and

$$\mathbf{x} \mapsto \hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{\alpha \in M} \Gamma(1+\alpha_1) \cdots \Gamma(1+\alpha_n) f_\alpha \mathbf{x}^\alpha.$$

*Proof.* Let  $-1 < \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $|\alpha| = t$  be fixed and let  $0 < \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . By Theorem 2.1:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Delta_{\mathbf{z}}} \mathbf{x}^\alpha d\mathbf{x} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+n+t)} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \mathbf{x}^\alpha \exp(-\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+n+t)} \mathbf{z}^{-\alpha-\mathbf{e}} \prod_{i=1}^n \Gamma(1+\alpha_i). \end{aligned}$$

Summing up over all  $\alpha \in M$  yields

$$\int_{\Delta_{\mathbf{z}}} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \frac{\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{e}}}{\Gamma(1+n+t)} \sum_{\alpha \in M} f_\alpha \mathbf{z}^{-\alpha} \prod_{i=1}^n \Gamma(1+\alpha_i) = \frac{\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{e}}}{\Gamma(1+n+t)} \hat{f}(\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{e}}),$$

and with  $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{e}$  one obtains (2.9). Finally, the last equality in (2.9) uses the positive homogeneity of  $\hat{f}$  and  $\Gamma(1+n) = n!$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .  $\square$

**Example 1.** *For illustration purpose consider the elementary two-dimensional example (i.e.,  $n = 2$ ) where  $\Delta = \{\mathbf{x} \geq 0 : x_1 + x_2 \leq 1\}$ . With  $\mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) := f_{10}x_1 + f_{11}x_1x_2 + f_{02}x_2^2$  one obtains  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = \mathbf{e}/3$  and  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \mathbf{e}/\sqrt{12}$ . The right-hand-side of (2.7) reads:*

$$\frac{1}{2}(f_{10}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_1)_1 + f_{11}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_2)_1(\boldsymbol{\xi}_2)_2 + 2f_{02}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_2)_2^2) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{f_{10}}{3} + \frac{f_{11}}{12} + 2\frac{f_{02}}{12}\right).$$

For instance with  $\mathbf{x} \mapsto f(\mathbf{x}) := x_1 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2$ , one obtains:

$$\frac{1}{2}((\boldsymbol{\xi}_1)_1 + (\boldsymbol{\xi}_2)_1(\boldsymbol{\xi}_2)_2 + 2(\boldsymbol{\xi}_2)_2^2) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + 2\frac{1}{12}\right) = \frac{7}{24},$$

and indeed  $\int_{\Delta} f d\mathbf{x} = 7/24$ . In Figure 1 is displayed the 2D-Simplex  $\Delta$  with the points  $\xi_1 = \mathbf{e}/3$  and  $\xi_2 = \mathbf{e}/\sqrt{12}$ .

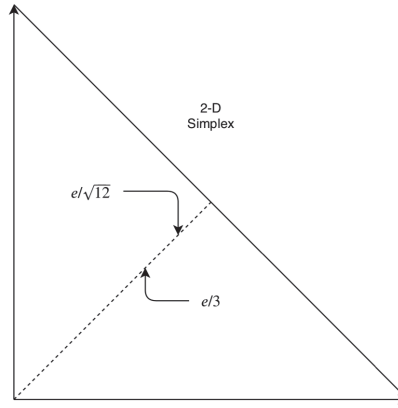


FIGURE 1.  $n = 2$ ; Simplex  $\Delta$  and points  $\xi_1 = \mathbf{e}/3$  and  $\xi_2 = \mathbf{e}/\sqrt{12}$

**2.3. Back to an arbitrary simplex.** Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be an arbitrary full-dimensional simplex. Then  $\Omega$  is mapped to  $\Delta$  by some affine transformation. In a fixed basis this is obtained by the change of variable  $\mathbf{y} := \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})$  where  $\mathbf{A}$  is one non singular  $n \times n$  real matrix and where  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a vertex of  $\Omega$ . Then:

$$\mathbf{x} \in \Omega \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \mathbf{y} := \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}) \in \Delta.$$

Next, if  $f$  is a polynomial of degree  $t$ :

$$(2.10) \quad \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \int_{\Delta} \underbrace{f(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{a})}_{g(\mathbf{y})} d\mathbf{y} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \int_{\Delta} g(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y},$$

where  $g$  has same degree as  $f$ . Next, writing  $g = \sum_{j=0}^t g_j(\mathbf{y})$  with  $g_j$  homogeneous of degree  $j$  one has

$$\hat{g}_j(\mathbf{y}) = \hat{g}_j(\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}))$$



and therefore with  $\xi_j \in \Delta$  as in Corollary 2.4,  $\psi_j := \mathbf{A}^{-1}\xi_j + \mathbf{a} \in \Omega$  and  $\hat{g}_j(\xi_j) = \hat{g}_j(\mathbf{A}(\psi_j - \mathbf{a}))$ . Therefore combining (2.10) and (2.7) in Corollary 2.4 yields:

$$\int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \frac{1}{n!} \left[ \hat{g}_0 + \sum_{j=1}^t \hat{g}_j(\mathbf{A}(\psi_j - \mathbf{a})) \right],$$

the analogue for  $\Omega$  of (2.7) for  $\Delta$ .

### 3. CONCLUSION

We have provided a very simple closed-form expression for the integral of an arbitrary polynomial  $f$  on an arbitrary full-dimensional simplex. Remarkably if  $f$  has degree  $t$ , it consists of evaluating  $t$  polynomials (related to  $f$ ) of degree  $1, 2, \dots, t$ , respectively, and each is evaluated at a unique point of the simplex. To the best of our knowledge this simple formula is new and potentially useful in all applications where such integrals need to be computed; for instance in finite and extended finite element methods. Therefore it could provide a valuable addition to the arsenal of techniques already available for multivariate integration on polytopes.

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