



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Applied Science & Technology
Manuscript Number:	2014_BJAST_14465
Title of the Manuscript:	Some Fully Symmetric Quadrature Rules for Approximation of Complex Line Integral
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Report on Some fully symmetric quadrature rules for approximation of complex line integral The authors consider the quadrature rules for the approximate calculation of the Riemann integral along the line in a complex plane. They consider the case when the integrated functions are analytic ones. This problem is well-investigated and many quadrature formulae are already proposed. But the problem is still opened and further investigations are needed. In the introduction to the article the authors describe some of known quadrature rules. Here the first mistake of the article appeared. In (3) either the $\max_{z \in S}$ should be eliminated, or in $f_6(z_0)$ should be written z instead of z_0. The reason is that $f_6(z_0)$ is the fixed value and the $\max_{z \in S} f_6(z_0)$ is $f_6(z_0)$ itself. Moreover, in the estimations the sign $+$ is used, not $-$. Otherwise it is not estimation. To estimate</p>	<p>In (3) z_0 in $f_6(z_0)$ is replaced by z.</p> <p>In line no-27, necessary correction has been made.</p>



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	<p>means to show that the left-hand side term is smaller than the right-hand side term.</p> <p>The same for the next "estimation". It should be ϵ instead of δ in it.</p> <p>Further, the (6) seems contradicting (1). In (1) there is a residual $E_1(f)$, but in (6) there is not. Does it mean that the $R_T(f)$ is exact and the residual is equal to zero? From the following line we can see, that it is not so.</p> <p>The expression maximum accuracy used after the formula (7) should be explained. Even if it is explained in [16] the explanation should be repeated in the article. The reason is that this expression has many different meanings. It should be clearly said, which one is used here.</p> <p>I'm sorry, but the formula one line bottom up on the page 2 is simply understandable for me. Please explain it.</p> <p>Now to conclude I have to say, that the quadrature rules are necessary to integrate the functions with restricted smoothness, e.g. continuous functions with discontinuous derivatives. For the analytic functions one can expand the function in Taylor's series with necessary precision (number of terms)</p>	<p>In line no-30, correction has also been made as in line no-27.</p> <p>Correction to be in line no-19: $E_1(f)$ is to be deleted in equation (1).</p> <p>In line no-52, The expression maximum accuracy used in the sense that the truncation error incurred in approximation of integral by the rule $R_T(f)$ is minimum for</p> $\alpha = \sqrt[4]{3/7}$ <p>in comparison to that incurred for other values of α lying in (0,1].</p> <p>The formula (7) in page -2 has been rearranged.</p> <p>It is true that the Taylor series of an analytic function may be integrated term by term to yield the approximate value to a desired precision, but it is also required to evaluate the several derivative of the function which is not an easy task for functions in general.</p>
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	and integrate it explicitly.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		