# Lotka-Volterra Work-Precision Diagrams

#### Chris Rackauckas

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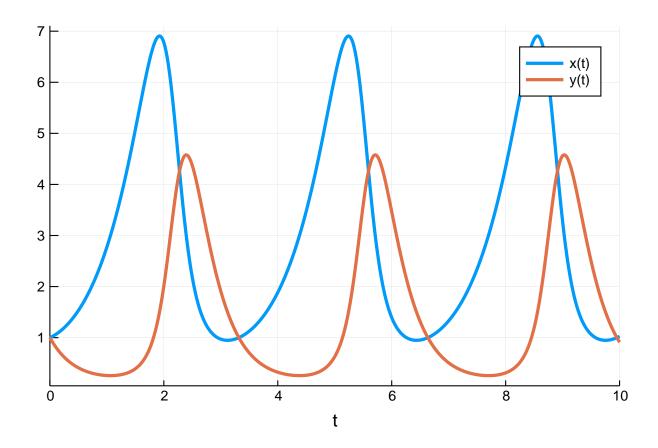
#### 0.1 Lotka-Volterra

The purpose of this problem is to test the performance on easy problems. Since it's periodic, the error is naturally low, and so most of the difference will come down to startup times and, when measuring the interpolations, the algorithm choices.

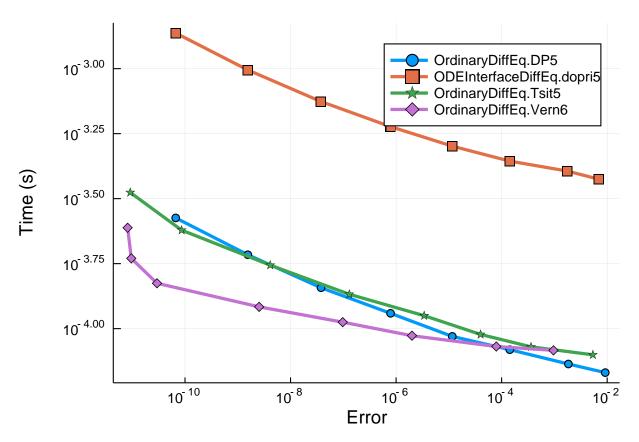
```
f = @ode_def LotkaVolterra begin
  dx = a*x - b*x*y
  dy = -c*y + d*x*y
end a b c d

p = [1.5,1.0,3.0,1.0]
prob = @DEProblem(f,[1.0;1.0],(0.0,10.0),p)

abstols = 1.0 ./ 10.0 .^ (6:13)
reltols = 1.0 ./ 10.0 .^ (3:10);
sol = solve(prob,Vern7(),abstol=1/10^14,reltol=1/10^14)
test_sol = TestSolution(sol)
using Plots; gr()
```



### 0.1.1 Low Order

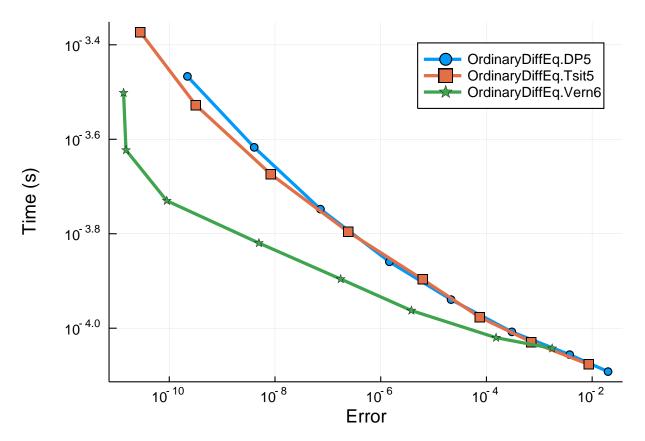


Here we see the Ordinary DiffEq.jl algorithms once again far in the lead.

### 0.1.2 Interpolation Error

Since the problem is periodic, the real measure of error is the error throughout the solution.

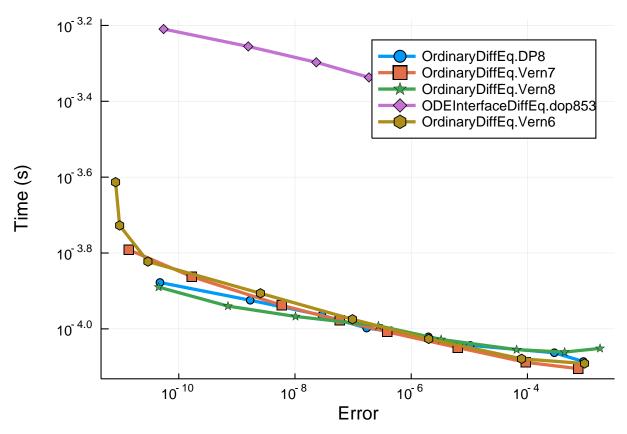
WorkPrecisionSet(prob,abstols,reltols,setups;appxsol=test\_sol,maxiters=10000,error\_estimate=:L2,de
plot(wp)



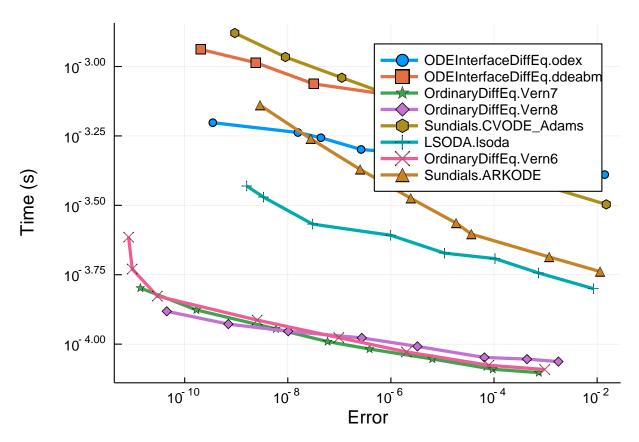
Here we see the power of algorithm specific interpolations. The ODE.jl algorithm is only able to reach  $10^{-7}$  error even at a tolerance of  $10^{-13}$ , while the Differential Equations.jl algorithms are below  $10^{-10}$ 

# 0.2 Higher Order

 $\label{local_prob_abstols_reltols_setups;appxsol=test_sol,save_everystep=} false\,, \texttt{maxiters=1000,reltols}, \texttt{setups}; \texttt{appxsol=test\_sol}, \texttt{save\_everystep=} false\,, \texttt{maxiters=1000,reltols}, \texttt{plot(wp)}$ 

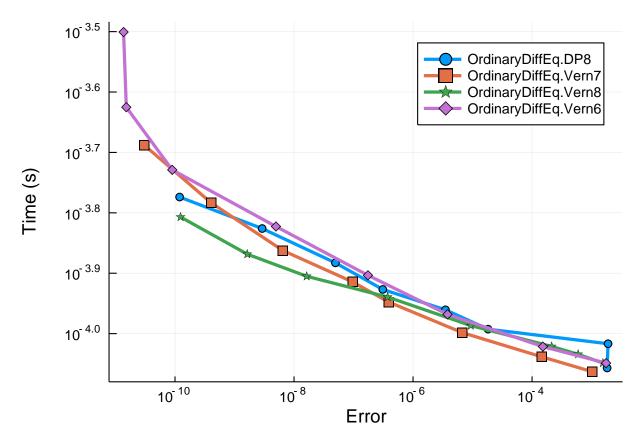


 $\label{local_prob_abstols_reltols_setups;appxsol=test_sol,save_everystep=} false\,, \texttt{maxiters=1000,reltols}, \texttt{setups}; \texttt{appxsol=test\_sol}, \texttt{save\_everystep=} false\,, \texttt{maxiters=1000,reltols}, \texttt{plot(wp)}$ 



Again we look at interpolations:

 $\label{lem:workPrecisionSet} Work Precision Set (prob, abstols, reltols, setups; appxsol=test\_sol, dense=true, maxiters=1000, error\_estimplot(wp)$ 



Again, the ODE.jl algorithms suffer when measuring the interpolations due to relying on an order 3 Hermite polynomial instead of an algorithm-specific order matching interpolation which uses the timesteps.

#### 0.3 Conclusion

The OrdinaryDiffEq.jl are quicker and still solve to a much higher accuracy, especially when the interpolations are involved. ODE.jl errors a lot.

```
using DiffEqBenchmarks
DiffEqBenchmarks.bench_footer(WEAVE_ARGS[:folder],WEAVE_ARGS[:file])
```

## 0.4 Appendix

These benchmarks are a part of the DiffEqBenchmarks.jl repository, found at: https://github.com/JuliaDenchmarks.jl repository,

```
using DiffEqBenchmarks
DiffEqBenchmarks.weave_file("NonStiffODE","LotkaVolterra_wpd.jmd")
```

Computer Information:

```
Julia Version 1.1.0
Commit 80516ca202 (2019-01-21 21:24 UTC)
Platform Info:
OS: Linux (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)
```

CPU: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2680 v4 @ 2.40GHz

WORD\_SIZE: 64 LIBM: libopenlibm

LLVM: libLLVM-6.0.1 (ORCJIT, haswell)

#### Package Information:

Status: `/home/yingboma/.julia/dev/DiffEqBenchmarks/Project.toml`
[f3b72e0c-5b89-59e1-b016-84e28bfd966d] DiffEqDevTools 2.7.0
[7073ff75-c697-5162-941a-fcdaad2a7d2a] IJulia 1.17.0
[7f56f5a3-f504-529b-bc02-0b1fe5e64312] LSODA 0.4.0
[c030b06c-0b6d-57c2-b091-7029874bd033] ODE 2.4.0
[09606e27-ecf5-54fc-bb29-004bd9f985bf] ODEInterfaceDiffEq 3.0.0
[1dea7af3-3e70-54e6-95c3-0bf5283fa5ed] OrdinaryDiffEq 5.3.0
[65888b18-ceab-5e60-b2b9-181511a3b968] ParameterizedFunctions 4.1.1
[91a5bcdd-55d7-5caf-9e0b-520d859cae80] Plots 0.23.1
[c3572dad-4567-51f8-b174-8c6c989267f4] Sundials 3.1.0
[44d3d7a6-8a23-5bf8-98c5-b353f8df5ec9] Weave 0.7.2
[b77e0a4c-d291-57a0-90e8-8db25a27a240] InteractiveUtils
[d6f4376e-aef5-505a-96c1-9c027394607a] Markdown
[44cfe95a-1eb2-52ea-b672-e2afdf69b78f] Pkg
[9a3f8284-a2c9-5f02-9a11-845980a1fd5c] Random