Thomas Algorithm

April 9, 2015

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In [1]: # Using Thomas algorithm to solve the linear BVP
       import sys
       import numpy as np
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       def thomas_algorithm(a, b, c, d):
           Solves the Tridiagonal Linear System
                / a_3 . . . / / . / = / . /
                     a_n b_n / /f_n/ /d_n/
           assert len(a) == len(b) == len(c) == len(d)
           N = len(c)
          c_ = [None for i in range(N)]
           d_ = [None for i in range(N)]
          f = [None for i in range(N)]
           c_{0} = c_{0}/b_{0}
          d_{0} = d[0]/b[0]
           for i in range(1, N):
              c_{i} = c_{i}/(b_{i} - a_{i}*c_{i-1})
              d_{[i]} = (d[i] - a[i]*d_{[i-1]})/(b[i] - a[i]*c_{[i-1]})
          f[N-1] = d_[N-1]
           for i in range(N-2, -1, -1):
              f[i] = d_[i] - c_[i]*f[i+1]
           return f
       def solve_BVP(coeffs, initial_cond, final_cond, h):
           Read the input file to returns a dict
           The equation is in form: Ay'' + By' + Cy - D = 0
           and the boundary_conditions are y(l) = y_l and y(r) = y_r
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A, B, C, D = coeffs
                                      1, y_1 = initial_cond
                                     r, y_r = final_cond
                                     N = (r - 1)/h
                                      assert int(N) == N
                                     N = int(N)
                                      a = [None for i in range(N-1)]
                                      b = [None for i in range(N-1)]
                                      c = [None for i in range(N-1)]
                                      d = [None for i in range(N-1)]
                                      for i in range(N-1):
                                                   a[i] = A/(h**2) - B/(2*h)
                                                   b[i] = -2*A/(h**2) + C
                                                  c[i] = A/(h**2) + B/(2*h)
                                                   d[i] = D
                                                   if i == 0:
                                                               d[i] = D - y_1*(A/(h**2) - B/(2*h))
                                      d[N-2] = D - y_r*(A/(h**2) + B/(2*h))
                                     f = [y_1] + thomas_algorithm(a, b, c, d) + [y_r]
                                      return f
In [11]: # solving BVP y'' - y = 0
                            coeffs = (1, 0, -1, 0)
                             initial\_cond = (0, 0)
                            final\_cond = (1, 1)
                            h = 0.1
                            f = solve_BVP(coeffs, initial_cond, final_cond, h)
                            print f
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In [12]: %matplotlib inline
                             import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
                            X = np.linspace(0, 1, 11)
                            plt.plot(X, f)
Out[12]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fb5f3f26090>]
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