```
Help
               <stdio.h>
#include
#include
                <stdlib.h>
#include
                "cdo_math.h"
                "structs.h"
#include
/**
 * Initialisation of a grid of size n
* Oparam n : size of the grid
 * @return a grid ptr
*/
               *create_grid(int n)
grid
{
 grid
              *gd;
 gd = malloc(sizeof(grid));
 gd->size = n;
  gd->data = malloc(n * sizeof(double));
  gd->delta = malloc(n * sizeof(double));
 return (gd);
}
* Initialisation of a grid of size n and data=x
 * Oparam n : size of the grid
 * Oparam x : array of datas
 * @return a grid ptr
 */
               *init_grid_cdo(int
grid
                                      n,
                               const double
                                                *x)
{
 grid
              *gd;
  int jn;
 gd = malloc(sizeof(grid));
```

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gd \rightarrow size = n;
  gd->data = malloc(n * sizeof(double));
  gd->delta = malloc(n * sizeof(double));
  gd \rightarrow data[0] = x[0];
  for (jn = 1; jn < n; jn++) {
    gd->data[jn] = x[jn];
    gd \rightarrow delta[jn] = x[jn] - x[jn-1];
  }
  gd->delta[0] = gd->delta[1];
  return (gd);
}
/**
 * Initialisation of an homogene grid
 * @param x0 : first value of gd->data
 * @param xn : last value of gd->data
 * Oparam delta : constant step size
 * Oreturn a grid ptr
 */
grid *init_hom_grid(double
                                 x0,
                     double
                                 xn,
                     double
                                 delta)
{
  grid
               *gd;
  double
               x;
  int jn;
  gd = malloc(sizeof(grid));
  gd->size = (int)ceil((xn-x0)/delta+delta/2.);
  gd->data = malloc(gd->size * sizeof(double));
  gd->delta = malloc(gd->size * sizeof(double));
  for (jn = 0, x = x0; jn < gd > size; jn + +, x += delta) {
    gd->data[jn] = x;
    gd->delta[jn] = delta;
  }
  return (gd);
```

```
}
/**
 * Initialisation of a fine grid from an other one
 * Oparam gd_init : a grid ptr
 * Oparam n : number of subdivisions of one interval
 * @return a grid ptr constructed with gd_init:
 * each interval [gd_init->data(i),gd_init->data(i+1)] is
    subdivised in n parts of the
 * same size new delta and gd->data(j+1)=gd data(j)+new de
    lta
 */
grid
                *init_fine_grid(const grid
                                                 *gd_init,
                                 int
                                      n)
{
  grid
              *gd;
  double
              new delta;
              jn_init;
  int
  int
              jn;
  int
              j;
  gd = malloc(sizeof(grid));
  gd \rightarrow size = n * (gd init \rightarrow size -1) + 1;
  gd->data = malloc(gd->size * sizeof(double));
  gd->delta = malloc(gd->size * sizeof(double));
  jn = 1;
  gd->data[0] = gd_init->data[0];
  gd->delta[0] = gd init->delta[0] / (double) n;
  for (jn init = 0; jn init < gd init->size-1; jn init++) {
    new_delta = gd_init->delta[jn_init] / (double) n;
    for (j = 1; j < n; j++) {
      gd->data[jn] = gd->data[jn-1] + new_delta;
      gd->delta[jn] = new delta;
      jn++;
    gd->data[jn] = gd init->data[jn init+1];
    gd->delta[jn] = new_delta;
    jn++;
```

```
}
 return (gd);
}
/**
 * prints a Grid.
 * Oparam gd : a Grid ptr.
 */
                print_grid(grid
void
                                         *gd)
{
  int jn;
  printf("Size: %d{n", gd->size);
  printf("Data: ");
  for (jn = 0; jn < gd \rightarrow size; jn++)
    printf("%g{t", gd->data[jn]);
  printf("{nDelta: ");
  for (jn = 0; jn < gd > size; jn++)
    printf("%g{t", gd->delta[jn]);
  printf("{n");
/**
 * free a grid pointer.
 * Oparam gd : pointer to free
 */
                free_grid(grid
void
                                         *gd)
  free(gd->data);
  free(gd->delta);
  free(gd);
}
/**
 * copy a step_fun.
 * Oparam sf : a step_fun ptr
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* @return a step fun ptr initialised with sf
 */
step fun
             *copy sf(const step fun
{
               *nsf = malloc(sizeof(step_fun));
 step_fun
              jx, n;
 nsf->size = sf->size;
 nsf->data = malloc(sf->size * sizeof(step_element));
  for (jx = 0; jx < nsf->size; jx++) {
   nsf->data[jx].x1 = sf->data[jx].x1;
    nsf->data[jx].x2 = sf->data[jx].x2;
   nsf->data[jx].degree = sf->data[jx].degree;
   nsf->data[jx].y1 = sf->data[jx].y1;
   nsf->data[jx].y2 = sf->data[jx].y2;
   nsf->data[jx].a = malloc(sf->data[jx].degree * sizeof(
    double));
    for (n = 0; n < nsf->data[jx].degree; n++)
      nsf->data[jx].a[n] = sf->data[jx].a[n];
  }
 return (nsf);
}
* creates a new piecewise constant step_fun.
 * Oparam size : number of step_element
 * Oparam x : array containing x1 and x2 for each step ele
 * Oparam y : array containing y1 and y2 for each step ele
 * @return a step fun ptr
 */
                *init_constant_sf(int size, const double *x
step_fun
    ,const double *y){
                  *sf = malloc(sizeof(step_fun));
  int
              jx;
```

```
sf->size = size;
  sf->data = malloc(size * sizeof(step element));
  for (jx = 0; jx < sf \rightarrow size; jx++) {
    sf->data[jx].x1 = x[jx];
    sf \rightarrow data[jx].x2 = x[jx+1];
    sf->data[jx].degree = 0;
    sf->data[jx].y1 = y[jx];
    sf \rightarrow data[jx].y2 = y[jx+1];
    sf->data[jx].a = NULL;
  }
  return (sf);
}
 * creates a new linear continuous step_fun.
 * Oparam size : number of step_element
 * Oparam x : array containing x1 and x2 for each step ele
    ment
 * Oparam y : array containing y1 and y2 for each step ele
 * Oreturn a linear continuous step fun ptr with slope (y2-
    y1)/(x2-x1)
 */
step fun
                 *init cont linear sf(int size, const double
      *x,const double *y){
  step_fun *sf = malloc(sizeof(step_fun));
  int jx;
  sf->size = size;
  sf->data = malloc(size * sizeof(step_element));
  for (jx = 0; jx < sf \rightarrow size; jx++) {
    sf \rightarrow data[jx].x1 = x[jx];
    sf \rightarrow data[jx].x2 = x[jx+1];
    sf->data[jx].degree = 1;
    sf->data[jx].y1 = y[jx];
    sf \rightarrow data[jx].y2 = y[jx+1];
    sf->data[jx].a = malloc(sizeof(double));
    sf \rightarrow data[jx].a[0] = (y[jx+1] - y[jx]) / (x[jx+1] - x[jx])
```

```
]);
 return (sf);
/**
 * integrates a step_fun.
 * Oparam sf : a step_fun ptr
 * Oreturn a step fun which represents the integration of
 */
step fun *integrate sf(const step fun *sf)
  step_fun
                   *I_sf = malloc(sizeof(step_fun));
  double
              y2;
  int
              n;
  int
              jx;
  I sf->size = sf->size;
  I_sf->data = malloc(sf->size * sizeof(step_element));
  y2 = 0.;
  for (jx = 0; jx < sf \rightarrow size; jx++) {
    I_sf->data[jx].x1 = sf->data[jx].x1;
    I_sf->data[jx].x2 = sf->data[jx].x2;
    I_sf->data[jx].y1 = y2;
    I_sf->data[jx].degree = sf->data[jx].degree + 1;
    I sf->data[jx].a = malloc(I sf->data[jx].degree * size
    of(double));
    I_sf->data[jx].a[0] = sf->data[jx].y1;
    for (n = 1; n < I sf->data[jx].degree; n++)
      I sf \rightarrow data[jx].a[n] = sf \rightarrow data[jx].a[n-1] / ((double)
    n+1.);
    y2 += evaluate_poly(I_sf->data[jx].degree, I_sf->data[
    jx].a, I sf->data[jx].x2);
    I_sf->data[jx].y2 = y2;
```

```
return (I_sf);
 Comparison between the 'x' values of two step elements a
 and b
*/
static int compare_se_x(const void
                                         *a,
                            const void
                                          *b)
{
  step_element *ea = (step_element *) a;
                *eb = (step_element *) b;
  step_element
  if (ea->x1 < eb->x1 - MINDOUBLE) return (-1);
  if (ea->x1 > eb->x2 + MINDOUBLE) return (1);
 return (0);
}
/* Comparison between the 'y' values of two step elements a
  and b
*/
static int compare_se_y(const void
                                         *a,
                            const void *b)
  step_element
                *ea = (step_element *) a;
  step_element *eb = (step_element *) b;
  if (ea->y1 < eb->y1 - MINDOUBLE) return (-1);
  if (ea->y1 > eb->y2 + MINDOUBLE) return (1);
  return (0);
}
 A voir
*/
              compute_sf(const step_fun
double
                          double x)
```

```
{
  step_element
                   a;
  step_element
                   *r;
  double
              result;
  a.x1 = x;
  r = bsearch(&a, sf->data, sf->size, sizeof(step_element),
     compare se x);
  if (r == NULL) printf("ERROR: %g,%g,%g{n", x, sf->data[0]
    .x1, sf->data[0].x2);
  result = evaluate_poly(r->degree, r->a, (x-r->x1));
  return (r->y1 + result);
}
/* A voir
 */
double
                inverse_sf(const step_fun
                                              *sf,
                            double
                                    у)
{
  step_element
                   a;
  step_element
                   *r;
  double
              xn;
  double
              result;
  double
              tmp1;
  double
              tmp2;
  a.y1 = y;
  r = bsearch(&a, sf->data, sf->size, sizeof(step_element),
     compare_se_y);
  if (r == NULL) printf("ERROR: %g,%g,%g{n", y, sf->data[0]
    .y1, sf->data[0].y2);
  switch (r->degree) {
  case 0 : return (r->x1);
  case 1 : return (r->x1 + (y - r->y1) / r->a[0]);
  default: result = 0.5 * (r\rightarrow x1 + r\rightarrow x2);
    do {
      xn = result;
      tmp1 = evaluate poly(r->degree, r->a, xn);
      tmp2 = evaluate_dpoly(r->degree, r->a, xn);
      result = xn - (tmp1 + r->y1 - y) / (tmp2 + r->a[0]);
```

## References