


Fenics Parallel Computing

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Introduction to Fenics solver

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- 

Introduction to Differential Algebraic Equations (DAEs)

Dof: degree of freedom (nodes on a mesh cell)

Size of a problem: small: $< 10k$ dofs, medium: $30k < \text{dofs}$, large: others

System of liner equations: $Ax=b$ System of non-liner equations: $F(x)=b$

All of them are called Differential Algebraic Equations (DAEs)

Choose solver:

LU factorization: LU is simple and robust, but only suitable for small and linear problem

Iterative method: Newton solver, Krylov solvers

- *Newton* is suitable for small or medium problem with linearity or non-linearity, because it computes Jacobian matrix F' which is very expensive for large system, and for storing.
- *Krylov solvers*: GMRES, Conjugate Gradient (CG), BiCG, BiCGS, BiCGSTAB, TFQMR, IDRs, QMR, MINRES, etc
 - originally, Krylov solvers are designed for linear problem.
 - avoid to compute Jacobian matrix F' , so that, they are suitable to compute large system
 - **GMRES**: save a basis of the Krylov subspace at each iteration. May lead to out of memory, the algorithm will restart using the last approximated solution as the initial guess.
 - **BiCGSTAB** is the 4th upgrade version of **CG family**, ie CG, BiCG, BiCGS and BiCGSTAB. It's dedicated to avoid storing a new basis vector of the krylov subspace at each iteration like GMRES. However, it is not stable as GMRES
- *Newton-Krylov solvers*: Newton-GMRES, Newton-CG, Newton-BiCG etc
 - use the benefits of the Krylov solvers to solve non-linear large system
 - Recommend to use **Newton-BiCGSTAB** for a huge system like 1 million dofs

Introduction to Differential Algebraic Equations (DAEs)

Example: Poisson problem

$$\begin{aligned} -\nabla^2 u(x) &= f(x), & x \text{ in } \Omega, \\ u(x) &= u_D(x), & x \text{ on } \partial\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

Strong form



$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx.$$

Weak form

Numerical approximate integral
Applied boundary conditions

(Thank to Fenics)



$$Ax = b \quad \text{or}$$

$$F(x) = b$$

DEAs

Fenics code for weak form

```
# For Linear problem
a = inner(grad(du), grad(v))*dx
L = f*v*dx + g*v*ds

# For Non-Linear problem
F = inner(grad(du), grad(v))*dx - f*v*dx - g*v*ds
```

High level call solver:

`solve(a == L, u, bc)`

`solve(F == 0, u, bc)`

Fenics will run with default setting


Built-in packages can solve DAEs in Fenics

Packages contains algorithms to solve DAEs is called: Linear algebra packages (LAP)

To check how many LAP installed in your Fenics version:

```
print(list_linear_algebra_backends())
```

```
Linear algebra backends | Description
-----
Eigen                  | Template-based linear algebra library
PETSc                  | Powerful MPI parallel linear algebra library (default)
None
```



To know which LAP you are using:

```
print(parameters['linear_algebra_backend']) → PETSc
```

(by default)

To change your current LAP:

```
parameters['linear_algebra_backend'] = 'Eigen'
```

```
print(parameters['linear_algebra_backend']) → Eigen
```

Print all solvers:

```
print(list_linear_solver_methods())
print(list_krylov_solver_methods())
```

Built-in packages can solve DAEs in Fenics

PETSc

PETSc: all linear solvers	
Solver method	Description

bicgstab	Biconjugate gradient stabilized method
cg	Conjugate gradient method
default	default linear solver
gmres	Generalized minimal residual method
minres	Minimal residual method
mumps	MUMPS (Multifrontal Massively Parallel Sparse direct Solver)
petsc	PETSc built in LU solver
richardson	Richardson method
superlu	SuperLU
tfqmr	Transpose-free quasi-minimal residual method
umfpack	UMFPACK (Unsymmetric MultiFrontal sparse LU factorization)
None	

PETSc: all krylov solvers	
Krylov method	Description

bicgstab	Biconjugate gradient stabilized method
cg	Conjugate gradient method
default	default Krylov method
gmres	Generalized minimal residual method
minres	Minimal residual method
richardson	Richardson method
tfqmr	Transpose-free quasi-minimal residual method
None	

Eigen

Eigen: all linear solvers	
Solver method	Description

bicgstab	Biconjugate gradient stabilized method
cg	Conjugate gradient method
cholesky	Simplicial LDLT
cholmod	'CHOLMOD' sparse Cholesky factorisation
default	default linear solver
gmres	Generalised minimal residual (GMRES)
minres	Minimal residual
sparselu	Supernodal LU factorization for general matrices
umfpack	UMFPACK (Unsymmetric MultiFrontal sparse LU factorization)
None	

Eigen: all krylov solvers	
Krylov method	Description

bicgstab	Biconjugate gradient stabilized method
cg	Conjugate gradient method
default	default Eigen Krylov method
gmres	Generalised minimal residual (GMRES)
minres	Minimal residual
None	

Preconditioners

Preconditioner is matrix C that multiplied to linear DAEs to speed up the convergence rate $C^{-1}Ax = C^{-1}b$

```
print(list_krylov_solver_preconditioners())
```

PETSc

```
PETSc: all krylov preconditioners
Preconditioner | Description
-----
amg            | Algebraic multigrid
default       | default preconditioner
hybre_amg      | Hybre algebraic multigrid (BoomerAMG)
hybre_euclid   | Hybre parallel incomplete LU factorization
hybre_parasails | Hybre parallel sparse approximate inverse
icc           | Incomplete Cholesky factorization
ilu           | Incomplete LU factorization
jacobi        | Jacobi iteration
none          | No preconditioner
petsc_amg     | PETSc algebraic multigrid
sor           | Successive over-relaxation
None
```

Eigen

```
Eigen: all krylov solvers
Krylov method | Description
-----
bicgstab      | Biconjugate gradient stabilized method
cg            | Conjugate gradient method
default       | default Eigen Krylov method
gmres         | Generalised minimal residual (GMRES)
minres        | Minimal residual
None
```

Introduction to solver 'parameters'

All parameters regarding the solver, like absolute tolerance, relative tolerance and maximum of iteration, are set in a built-in **dictionary** in Fenics called `parameters`.

To print on terminal the parameters `info(parameters, True)`

To save parameters into file `File('parameters.xml') << parameters`

To read parameters from file `File('parameters.xml') >> parameters`

Introduction to solver 'parameters'

To print on terminal the parameters `info(parameters, True)`

Set of parameters: 'dolfin' (father of all), 'form_compiler',
'krylov_solver', 'lu_solver'

Example:

'linear_algebra_backend' is a parameter of set 'dolfin'

To call a set of parameters:

```
info(parameters['form_compiler'], True)
info(parameters['lu_solver'], True)
info(parameters['krylov_solver'], True)
```

To change the default setting of a parameter:

```
parameters[set_name][name] = 123 or 'abc'
```

<Parameter set "dolfin" containing 20 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>

		type	value	range	access	change
allow_extrapolation		bool	0		Not set	0 0
dof_ordering_library		string	SCOTCH		[Boost,SCOTCH,random]	0 0
ghost_mode		string	none		[none,shared_facet,shared_vertex]	0 0
graph_coloring_library		string	Boost		[Boost]	0 0
linear_algebra_backend		string	PETSc		[Eigen,PETSc]	0 0
mesh_partitioner		string	SCOTCH		[None,ParMETIS,SCOTCH]	0 0
partitioning_approach		string	PARTITION		[PARTITION,REFINE,REPARTITION]	0 0
print_mpi_thread_support_level		bool	0		Not set	0 0
refinement_algorithm		string	plaza		[plaza,plaza_with_parent_facets,regular_cut]	0 0
relative_line_width		double	0.025000		Not set	0 0
reorder_cells_gps		bool	0		Not set	0 0
reorder_dofs_serial		bool	1		Not set	0 0
reorder_vertices_gps		bool	0		Not set	0 0
std_out_all_processes		bool	1		Not set	0 0
timer_prefix		string			Not set	0 0
use_petsc_signal_handler		bool	0		Not set	0 0
warn_on_xml_file_size		int	100		Not set	0 0

<Parameter set "form_compiler" containing 25 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>

form_compiler		type	value	range	access	change
add_tabulate_tensor_timing		bool	0	Not set	0	0
cache_dir		string		Not set	0	0
convert_exceptions_to_warnings		bool	0	Not set	0	0
cpp_optimize		bool	1	Not set	0	0
cpp_optimize_flags		string	-O2	Not set	0	0
epsilon		double	0.000000	Not set	0	0
error_control		bool	0	Not set	0	0
external_include_dirs		string		Not set	0	0
external_includes		string		Not set	0	0
external_libraries		string		Not set	0	0
external_library_dirs		string		Not set	0	0
form_postfix		bool	0	Not set	0	0
format		string	ufc	Not set	0	0
generate_dummy_tabulate_tensor		bool	0	Not set	0	0
log_level		int	25	Not set	0	0
log_prefix		string		Not set	0	0
max_signature_length		int	0	Not set	0	0
no-evaluate_basis_derivatives		bool	1	Not set	0	0
optimize		bool	1	Not set	0	0
output_dir		string	.	Not set	0	0
precision		int	<unset>	Not set	0	0
quadrature_degree		int	<unset>	Not set	0	0
quadrature_rule		string	<unset>	Not set	0	0
representation		string	auto	Not set	0	0
split		bool	0	Not set	0	0

<Parameter set "krylov_solver" containing 8 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>

krylov_solver		type	value	range	access	change
absolute_tolerance		double	<unset>	Not set	0	0
divergence_limit		double	<unset>	Not set	0	0
error_on_nonconvergence		bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0
maximum_iterations		int	<unset>	Not set	0	0
monitor_convergence		bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0
nonzero_initial_guess		bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0
relative_tolerance		double	<unset>	Not set	0	0
report		bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0

<Parameter set "lu_solver" containing 3 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>

lu_solver		type	value	range	access	change
report		bool	1	Not set	0	0
symmetric		bool	0	Not set	0	0
verbose		bool	0	Not set	0	0

done

Introduction to solver 'parameters'

Example: change some parameters in Krylov solver

```
prm = parameters['krylov_solver'] # for short form
prm['absolute_tolerance'] = 1E-10
prm['relative_tolerance'] = 1E-6
prm['maximum_iterations'] = 1000
```

If you change these parameters at the beginning of your code, they will **globally** applied hereafter

<Parameter set "krylov_solver" containing 8 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>

krylov_solver	type	value	range	access	change
absolute_tolerance	double	<unset>	Not set	0	0
divergence_limit	double	<unset>	Not set	0	0
error_on_nonconvergence	bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0
maximum_iterations	int	<unset>	Not set	0	0
monitor_convergence	bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0
nonzero_initial_guess	bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0
relative_tolerance	double	<unset>	Not set	0	0
report	bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0

Before

<Parameter set "krylov_solver" containing 8 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>

krylov_solver	type	value	range	access	change
absolute_tolerance	double	0.000000	Not set	0	0
divergence_limit	double	<unset>	Not set	0	0
error_on_nonconvergence	bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0
maximum_iterations	int	1000	Not set	0	0
monitor_convergence	bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0
nonzero_initial_guess	bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0
relative_tolerance	double	0.000001	Not set	0	0
report	bool	<unset>	Not set	0	0

After

Introduction to Newton algorithm

ALGORITHM 5.3.1. `newton(x, F, τ)`

1. $r_0 = \|F(x)\|$

2. Do while $\|F(x)\| > \tau_r r_0 + \tau_a$

(a) Compute $F'(x)$

(b) Factor $F'(x) = LU$.

(c) Solve $LU s = -F(x)$ } $= S_n$

(d) $x = x + s$

(e) Evaluate $F(x)$.

$$F(x) = 0,$$

$$F'(x_n) \approx \frac{F(x_{n+1}) - F(x_n)}{x_{n+1} - x_n}, \quad x_{n+1} = x_n + F'(x_n)^{-1} (F(x_{n+1}) - F(x_n)),$$

$$\|F(x_n)\| \gg \|F(x_{n+1})\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{So that } x_{n+1} = x_n - F'(x_n)^{-1} F(x_n)$$

$$\text{or } x_{n+1} - x_n = -F'(x_n)^{-1} F(x_n)$$

Newton method:

$$S_n := x_{n+1} - x_n$$

$$F'(x_n) S_n = -F(x_n)$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + S_n$$

Termination conditions:
(Stopping criterion)

$$\|F(x)\| \leq \tau_r \|F(x_0)\| + \tau_a$$

τ_r Relative error tolerance

τ_a Absolute error tolerance

and

$$k \leq k_{max}$$

Newton solver

```
def newton_solver(V, bc, F):  
    """ Description: Defind Newton algorithm  
        not tested in parallel  
    """  
    print(">>> Call nonlinear solver: Newton <<<")  
    du = TrialFunction(V)  
    u = Function(V)  
    F = action(F, u)  
  
    # Jacobian matrix  
    Jab = derivative(F, u, du)  
  
    # set solver  
    problem = NonlinearVariationalProblem(F, u, bc, Jab)  
    solver = NonlinearVariationalSolver(problem)  
    prm = solver.parameters  
  
    prm['newton_solver']['absolute_tolerance'] = 1E-8  
    prm['newton_solver']['relative_tolerance'] = 1E-7  
    prm['newton_solver']['maximum_iterations'] = 25  
    prm['newton_solver']['relaxation_parameter'] = 1.0  
  
    #info(solver.parameters['newton_solver'], True)  
  
    solver.solve()
```

newton_solver		type	value	range	access	change
absolute_tolerance		double	0.000000	Not set	0	0
convergence_criterion		string	residual	Not set	0	0
error_on_nonconvergence		bool	1	Not set	0	0
linear_solver		string	default	Not set	0	0
maximum_iterations		int	25	Not set	0	0
preconditioner		string	default	Not set	0	0
relative_tolerance		double	0.000000	Not set	0	0
relaxation_parameter		double	1.000000	Not set	0	0
report		bool	1	Not set	0	0

No linear solver is called

Locally set parameters

Given absolute
tolerance

Given relative
tolerance

```
>>> Call nonlinear solver: Newton <<<  
Solving nonlinear variational problem.  
Newton iteration 0: r (abs) = 3.115e+01 (tol = 1.000e-08) r (rel) = 1.000e+00 (tol = 1.000e-07)  
Newton iteration 1: r (abs) = 1.369e-14 (tol = 1.000e-08) r (rel) = 4.395e-16 (tol = 1.000e-07)  
Newton solver finished in 1 iterations and 1 linear solver iterations.  
done
```

Introduction to GMRES algorithm

ALGORITHM 3.4.2. $\text{gmresa}(x, b, A, \epsilon, kmax, \rho)$

1. $r = b - Ax$, $v_1 = r/\|r\|_2$, $\rho = \|r\|_2$, $\beta = \rho$, $k = 0$
2. While $\rho > \epsilon\|b\|_2$ and $k < kmax$ do
 - (a) $k = k + 1$
 - (b) for $j = 1, \dots, k$
 $h_{jk} = (Av_k)^T v_j$
 - (c) $v_{k+1} = Av_k - \sum_{j=1}^k h_{jk} v_j$
 - (d) $h_{k+1,k} = \|v_{k+1}\|_2$
 - (e) $v_{k+1} = v_{k+1}/\|v_{k+1}\|_2$
 - (f) $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \in R^{k+1}$
Minimize $\|\beta e_1 - H_k y^k\|_{R^{k+1}}$ over R^k to obtain y^k .
 - (g) $\rho = \|\beta e_1 - H_k y^k\|_{R^{k+1}}$.
3. $x_k = x_0 + V_k y^k$.

Solve linear problem

$$Ax = b$$

Iteratively

GMRES solver

```
def gmres_solver(V, bc, a, L):  
    """ Description: linear solver GMRES  
        can not run in parallel  
    """  
    print(">>> Call linear solver: GMRES <<<")  
    u = Function(V)  
  
    # define problem and solver  
    problem = LinearVariationalProblem(a, L, u, bc)  
    solver = LinearVariationalSolver(problem)  
  
    # choose algorithms GMRES with ILU preconditioner  
    solver.parameters['linear_solver'] = "gmres"  
    solver.parameters['preconditioner'] = "ilu"  
    #solver.parameters['print_rhs'] = True  
  
    # set local parameters  
    prm = solver.parameters['krylov_solver'] # short form  
    prm['absolute_tolerance'] = 1E-7  
    prm['relative_tolerance'] = 1E-4  
    prm['maximum_iterations'] = 1000  
    prm['monitor_convergence'] = True  
    prm['report'] = True  
  
    info(solver.parameters, True)  
  
    solver.solve()  
  
    return u
```

Print convergence message

```
>>> Call linear solver: GMRES <<<  
<Parameter set "linear_variational_solver" containing 7 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>  
  
linear_variational_solver | type value range access change  
-----  
linear_solver | string gmres Not set 0 0  
preconditioner | string ilu Not set 0 0  
print_matrix | bool 0 Not set 0 0  
print_rhs | bool 0 Not set 0 0  
symmetric | bool 0 Not set 0 0  
  
<Parameter set "krylov_solver" containing 8 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>  
  
krylov_solver | type value range access change  
-----  
absolute_tolerance | double 0.000000 Not set 0 0  
divergence_limit | double <unset> Not set 0 0  
error_on_nonconvergence | bool <unset> Not set 0 0  
maximum_iterations | int 1000 Not set 0 0  
monitor_convergence | bool <unset> Not set 0 0  
nonzero_initial_guess | bool <unset> Not set 0 0  
relative_tolerance | double 0.000100 Not set 0 0  
report | bool 1 Not set 0 0  
  
<Parameter set "lu_solver" containing 3 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>  
  
lu_solver | type value range access change  
-----  
report | bool 1 Not set 0 0  
symmetric | bool 0 Not set 0 0  
verbose | bool 0 Not set 0 0
```

Preconditioner 'ilu' can not run in parallel, use
'hybre_euclid' instead

```
Solving linear variational problem.  
Solving linear system of size 549 x 549 (PETSc Krylov solver).  
done
```

```
Solving linear variational problem.  
Solving linear system of size 549 x 549 (PETSc Krylov solver).  
0 KSP preconditioned resid norm 1.087833032130e+01 true resid norm 8.944633496442e+00 ||r(i)||/||b|| 1.000000000000e+00  
1 KSP preconditioned resid norm 3.177442391705e+00 true resid norm 3.237513682686e+00 ||r(i)||/||b|| 3.619504012069e-01  
2 KSP preconditioned resid norm 1.646247475198e+00 true resid norm 1.709854243620e+00 ||r(i)||/||b|| 1.911597880786e-01  
3 KSP preconditioned resid norm 1.133144175467e+00 true resid norm 1.042557609266e+00 ||r(i)||/||b|| 1.165567722457e-01
```

Introduction to Newton-GMRES algorithm

ALGORITHM 6.2.1. $\text{fdgmres}(s, x, F, h, \eta, kmax, \rho)$

1. $s = 0, r = -F(x), v_1 = r/\|r\|_2, \rho = \|r\|_2, \beta = \rho, k = 0$

2. While $\rho > \eta\|F(x)\|_2$ and $k < kmax$ do

(a) $k = k + 1$

(b) $v_{k+1} = D_h F(x : v_k)$

for $j = 1, \dots, k$

i. $h_{jk} = v_{k+1}^T v_j$

ii. $v_{k+1} = v_{k+1} - h_{jk} v_j$

(c) $h_{k+1,k} = \|v_{k+1}\|_2$

(d) $v_{k+1} = v_{k+1}/\|v_{k+1}\|_2$

(e) $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \in R^{k+1}$

Minimize $\|\beta e_1 - H_k y^k\|_{R^{k+1}}$ to obtain $y^k \in R^k$.

(f) $\rho = \|\beta e_1 - H_k y^k\|_{R^{k+1}}$.

3. $s = V_k y^k$. output

Inexact termination condition

ALGORITHM 6.3.1. $\text{nsolgm}(x, F, \tau, \eta)$

1. $r_c = r_0 = \|F(x)\|_2/\sqrt{N}$

Termination condition

2. Do while $\|F(x)\|_2/\sqrt{N} > \tau_r r_0 + \tau_a$

(a) Select η .

(b) $\text{fdgmres}(s, x, F, \eta) = S_n$

(c) $x = x + s$

(d) Evaluate $F(x)$

(e) $r_+ = \|F(x)\|_2/\sqrt{N}, \sigma = r_+/r_c, r_c = r_+$

(f) If $\|F(x)\|_2 \leq \tau_r r_0 + \tau_a$ exit.

GMRES is originally designed for solving linear problem

$$Ax = b$$

Newton algorithm uses GMRES to find S_n

$$F'(x)s = F(x)$$

Forward difference GMRES algorithm

Newton-GMRES solver

```
def newton_gmres_solver(V, bc, F):  
    print(">>> Call nonlinear solver: Newton-GMRES <<<")  
    du = TrialFunction(V)  
    u = Function(V)  
    F = action(F, u)  
  
    # Jacobian matrix  
    Jab = derivative(F, u, du)  
  
    # set problem and solver  
    problem = NonlinearVariationalProblem(F, u, bc, Jab)  
    solver = NonlinearVariationalSolver(problem)  
    prm = solver.parameters  
  
    # set Newton solver  
    prm['newton_solver']['absolute_tolerance'] = 1E-8  
    prm['newton_solver']['relative_tolerance'] = 1E-7  
    prm['newton_solver']['maximum_iterations'] = 50  
    prm['newton_solver']['relaxation_parameter'] = 1.0  
    prm['newton_solver']['linear_solver'] = 'gmres'  
    prm['newton_solver']['preconditioner'] = 'ilu'  
  
    #info(prm['newton_solver'], True)  
  
    # set GMRES solver  
    prm['newton_solver']['krylov_solver']['absolute_tolerance'] = 1E-9  
    prm['newton_solver']['krylov_solver']['relative_tolerance'] = 1E-7  
    prm['newton_solver']['krylov_solver']['maximum_iterations'] = 1000  
  
    #info(prm['newton_solver'], True)  
    solver.solve()
```

Newton-GMRES solver

```
>>> Call nonlinear solver: Newton-GMRES <<<
<Parameter set "newton_solver" containing 11 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>

newton_solver | type   value   range access change
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
absolute_tolerance | double 0.000000 Not set 0 0
convergence_criterion | string residual Not set 0 0
error_on_nonconvergence | bool 1 Not set 0 0
linear_solver | string gmres Not set 0 0
maximum_iterations | int 50 Not set 0 0
preconditioner | string ilu Not set 0 0
relative_tolerance | double 0.000000 Not set 0 0
relaxation_parameter | double 1.000000 Not set 0 0
report | bool 1 Not set 0 0

<Parameter set "krylov_solver" containing 8 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>

krylov_solver | type   value   range access change
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
absolute_tolerance | double 0.000000 Not set 0 0
divergence_limit | double <unset> Not set 0 0
error_on_nonconvergence | bool <unset> Not set 0 0
maximum_iterations | int 1000 Not set 0 0
monitor_convergence | bool <unset> Not set 0 0
nonzero_initial_guess | bool <unset> Not set 0 0
relative_tolerance | double 0.000000 Not set 0 0
report | bool <unset> Not set 0 0

<Parameter set "lu_solver" containing 3 parameter(s) and parameter set(s)>

lu_solver | type   value   range access change
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
report | bool 1 Not set 0 0
symmetric | bool 0 Not set 0 0
verbose | bool 0 Not set 0 0
```

```
>>> Call nonlinear solver: Newton-GMRES <<<
Solving nonlinear variational problem.
Newton iteration 0: r (abs) = 3.115e+01 (tol = 1.000e-08) r (rel) = 1.000e+00 (tol = 1.000e-07)
Newton iteration 1: r (abs) = 1.983e-06 (tol = 1.000e-08) r (rel) = 6.368e-08 (tol = 1.000e-07)
Newton solver finished in 1 iterations and 5 linear solver iterations.
```

Newton
algorithm
takes 2
iterations

GMRES
takes 6
iterations

Relative tolerance is
smaller than the given
relative tolerant.
Stopping condition is
satisfied.

Good lecturers and references

<http://users.ices.utexas.edu/~noemi/teaching.html>

<https://fenicsproject.org/pub/course/lectures/2017-nordic-phdcourse/>

<http://www.math.pitt.edu/~sussmanm/>

FEniCS tutorial (Python): <http://fenicsproject.org/documentation/tutorial/>

Examples: http://fenicsproject.org/_static/tutorial/fenics_tutorial_examples.tar.gz

FEniCS presentations: <http://fenicsproject.org/pub/presentations/>

FEniCS course: <http://fenicsproject.org/pub/course/lectures/>

Documented DOLFIN demos (Python): note: the demos are already installed on your system, see for example: `/Applications/FeniCS.app/Contents/Resources/share/dolfin/demo` <http://fenicsproject.org/documentation/dolfin/1.1.0/python/demo/index.html>

Basic classes and functions in DOLFIN (Python):

http://fenicsproject.org/documentation/dolfin/1.1.0/python/quick_reference.html

All classes and functions in DOLFIN (Python):

<http://fenicsproject.org/documentation/dolfin/1.1.0/python/genindex.html>

Questions on forum

Use subprocess: object oriented programming

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/10701/on-using-mpi/>

Marked mesh with GMSH tag does not work in parallel:

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/5337/importing-marked-mesh-for-parallel-use/?show=5344#a5344>

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/5864/get-access-to-entire-vector-in-parallel/>

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/4227/going-parallel-distributed/>

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/13142/assemble-system-parallel-and-store-complete-sparse-matrix/>

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/3025/solving-a-problem-in-parallel-with-mpi-&-petsc/>

Parallel tutorial

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/3154/improve-performance-for-solving-coupled-system-in-parallel/>

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/3324/using-petsc-direct-solver-in-parallel/>

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/12217/parallel-solver-calls/>

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/8459/what-is-the-simplest-way-to-use-mpi/>

<http://www.math.pitt.edu/~sussmanm/3040Summer14/fenicsl.pdf>

<https://media.readthedocs.org/pdf/fenics-handson/latest/fenics-handson.pdf>

<https://fenicsproject.org/qa/10068/solving-linear-system-in-parallel/>

http://andy.terrel.us/papers_and_talks/FEniCS08Tutorial.pdf

<https://www.mcs.anl.gov/petsc/documentation/tutorials/ACTS2006/ACTS2006.pdf>

<https://cse.buffalo.edu/~knepley/presentations/TutorialFEniCS2008.pdf>