## Project 1 For the course FYS3150

Erik Grammeltvedt, Erlend Tiberg North and Alexandra Jahr Kolstad

## Exercise 1

a) In the exercise we are given the equation

$$-\frac{v_{i+1}+v_{i-1}-2v_i}{h^2}=f_i \quad \text{ for } i=1,2,3,...,n$$

Rewrites the equation to

$$-(v_{i+1} + v_{i-1} - 2v_i) = h^2 f_i = \tilde{b}_i$$
$$-v_{i+1} - v_{i-1} + 2v_i = \tilde{b}_i$$

where in the exercise we are also given the correlation  $\tilde{b}_i = h^2 f_i$ , which is implemented here.

Defines the equation for different values of the integer i to get a set of equations. The exercise also gives the boundry conditions  $v_0 = v_{n+1} = 0$ .

$$\begin{split} i &= 1: & -v_{1+1} - v_{1-1} + 2v_1 = -v_2 - v_0 + 2v_1 = -0 + 2v_1 - v_2 = \tilde{b}_1 \\ i &= 2: & -v_{2+1} - v_{2-1} + 2v_2 = -v_3 - v_1 + 2v_2 = -v_1 + 2v_2 - v_3 = \tilde{b}_2 \\ i &= 3: & -v_{3+1} - v_{3-1} + 2v_3 = -v_4 - v_2 + 2v_3 = -v_2 + 2v_3 - v_4 = \tilde{b}_3 \\ \vdots \\ i &= n: & -v_{n+1} - v_{n-1} + 2v_n = -v_{n-1} + 2v_n - 0 = \tilde{b}_n \end{split}$$

Equations can be rewritten as a matrix equation, which gives a matrix A with integers as elements, a vector  $\vec{v} = [v_1, v_2, v_3, ..., v_n]$  and another vector  $\tilde{\vec{b}} = [\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_2, \tilde{b}_3, ..., \tilde{b}_n]$ .

This gives the matrix equation

$$A\vec{v} = \tilde{\vec{b}}$$

The matrix and the vectors are given as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ \vdots \\ v_{n-1} \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{b}_1 \\ \tilde{b}_2 \\ \tilde{b}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{b}_{n-1} \\ \tilde{b}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore the matrix equation has been proved.

**b)** i beregningene til erlend på ark er b diagonalelementene, g er b-vektoren og u er v-vektoren. i pythonkoden er d diagonalelementene, b er b-vektoren og v er v-vektoren. med tilde er algoritmediagonal

For the forward substitution algorithm there are 5 floating point operations.

For the backward substitution algorithm there are 3 floating point operations.

The total number of floating point operations is 8. For one iteration.

For the forward substitution the equations used in the algorithm are

$$\begin{split} \tilde{b}_{i} &= b_{i} - \frac{a_{i-1}c_{i-1}}{\tilde{b}_{i-1}} \\ \tilde{g}_{i} &= g_{i} - \frac{\tilde{g}_{i-1}a_{i-1}}{\tilde{b}_{i-1}} \end{split}$$

with the condition that  $\tilde{b}_1 = b_1$ .

For the backward substitution the equation used in the algorithm is

$$v_i = \frac{\tilde{g}_i - c_i v_{i+1}}{\tilde{b}_i}$$

with the conditions that  $v_0 = 0$  and  $v_n = \frac{\tilde{g}_n}{\tilde{b}_n}$ .

**c**)

d)

**e**)