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!
! Description: Newton's method (parallel version)
! function to compute the inexact newton method using CG for the non
! linear thermal conduction equation
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subroutine newton(A,u,lambda,beta,tau,kmax,its,ierr)

  use header
  implicit none
  include 'mpif.h'
  type(matrix), intent(in) :: A
  type(matrix) :: J
  type(vector), intent(inout) :: u
  type(vector) :: r,s
  integer, intent(in) :: kmax
  integer, intent(inout) :: ierr
  integer :: maxits,itscg,itscgsave,myid
  integer :: its,n_loc,nrows,nprocs,uflag
  real(kind = 8) :: eps,eps_bar,rtr,gamma,rtr_prev,t1,t2,t3,tn1,tn2
  real(kind = 8) :: Vec_Dot
  real(kind = 8), intent(in) :: beta,lambda,tau

  ! returns the processor identification number in 'myid'

  call mpi_comm_rank(mpi_comm_world,myid,ierr)

  ! calculate the number of rows in distributed A and number of local indicies in distrib
  uted vectors

  n_loc = u%iend - u%ibeg + 1
  nrows = A%iend - A%ibeg + 1

  ! allocate memory to processors for vectors and matrix s, r, and J respectively

  allocate(J%aa(5*nrows))
  allocate(J%jj(5*nrows))
  allocate(J%ii(A%n+1))

  J%n = A%n
  J%ibeg = A%ibeg
  J%iend = A%iend

  allocate(r%xx(u%n))
  allocate(s%xx(u%n))

  r%n = u%n
  r%ibeg = u%ibeg
  r%iend = u%iend

  s%n = u%n
  s%ibeg = u%ibeg
  s%iend = u%iend

  ! initialise vectors s and r

  call dcopy(n_loc,u%xx(u%ibeg),1,s%xx(u%ibeg),1)
  call dcopy(n_loc,u%xx(u%ibeg),1,r%xx(u%ibeg),1)

  ! Initialise max iterations for CG, eps_0, CG iteration count, \bar{eps}, gamma and CG
  total time count.

  itscgsave = 0
  gamma = 0.9_8
  eps = 0.1_8
  eps_bar = 0.1_8

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t3 = 0.0_8
maxits = 9999

! calculate r_0

call func(A,u,r,beta,lambda,n_loc)

! calculate ||r_0||_2

rtr = Vec_Dot(r,r)
rtr_prev = rtr

! start clock for inexact newton loop

tn1 = mpi_wtime()

! start iterative loop

do its=1,kmax

    ! is ||r_k||_2 <= tau?

    if (sqrt(rtr) .LE. tau) then
        ierr = 0
        exit
    end if

    ! compute epsilon for conjugate gradient input

    if (its>1) then

        ! compute epsilon using previous value of ||F(U)||^2

        eps = min(eps_bar, gamma*(rtr/rtr_prev))

        ! save current ||F(U)||^2 for next iteration

        rtr_prev = rtr
    end if

    ! scale r by -1

    call dscal(n_loc,-1.0_8,r%xx(r%ibeg),1)

    ! calculate the jacobian F'(U) at current solution point

    call jacobian(A,u,J,beta,lambda)

    ! calculate time spent in cg

    t1 = mpi_wtime()

    ! call cg to calculate s at iteration k

    call cg(J,s,r,eps,maxits,itscg)

    t2 = mpi_wtime()
    t3 = t3 + t2-t1

    !update solution U (compute U = U + s)

    call daxpy(n_loc,1.0_8,s%xx(s%ibeg),1,u%xx(u%ibeg),1)

    ! is the updated U solution negative at any point?

    call negu(u,uflag)
    if (uflag>0) then
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    if (myid ==0) then
        print*, 'Solution U becomes negative at iteration ', its,', terminate newton'
    end if
    ! return unique positive error for user
    ierr = 2
    exit
end if

! Residual update

call func(A,u,r,beta,lambda,n_loc)

! compute norm of residual in preperation for next iteration

rtr = Vec_Dot(r,r)

! running count of number of total cg iterations
itscgsave = itscgsave + itscg
end do

tn2 = mpi_wtime()

! returns number of processors

call mpi_comm_size(mpi_comm_world,nprocs,ierr)

if (nprocs > 1) then
    if (myid ==0) then
        print*, 'Total number of all CG iterations: ', itscgsave
        print*, 'Time per one CG iteration: ', t3/itscgsave
        print*, 'Time per 1 iteration of inexact newton: ', (tn2-tn1)/its
    end if
else
    print*, 'Total number of all CG iterations: ',itscgsave
    print*, 'Time per one CG iteration: ', (t3)/itscgsave
    print*, 'Time per newton iteration: ', (tn2-tn1)/its
end if

if (kmax .LE. its) then
    ! did not converge
    ierr = 1
end if
! deallocate memory
deallocate(r%xx)
deallocate(s%xx)
deallocate(J%aa,J%ii,J%jj)
end subroutine newton
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