

PROBELM 2 FINAL EXAM:

SAGAR DAM; DNAP

PYTHON FUNCTIONS:

#####

(a) Computing Fourier transform of a sample

for finding FFT: `np.fft.fft()`

finding the interval in frequency space: `np.fft.fftfreq()`

example: Let we need FT of $g(x)$

`sp = np.fft.fft(g)`

`freq = np.fft.fftfreq(x.size)*2*np.pi/h`

`sp*=h*np.exp(-complex(0,1)*freq*(a))/(np.sqrt(2*np.pi))`

(b) Obtaining the QR decomposition of a matrix

`numpy.linalg.qr; scipy.linalg.qr()`

example: Let we need QR decomposition of matrix A

`B=np.linalg.qr(A)` # this will give Q at B[1] and R at B[2]

(c) Obtaining a million random numbers from a lognormal PDF

`numpy.random.Generator.lognormal()`

example: Let we need 1000000 random numbers from lognormal distribution with mean= μ and sigma= σ

`s = numpy.random.Generator.lognormal(mu, sigma, 1000)`

(d) Solving an ODE initial value problem using an 8th-order Runge-Kutta Method

`scipy.integrate.ode()`

example:

`r = ode(f, jac).set_integrator('zvode', method='rk8')`

`r.set_initial_value(y0, t0).set_f_params(2.0).set_jac_params(2.0)`

(e) Obtaining the singular value decomposition of a matrix

`numpy.linalg.svd(A)`

this will give singular value decomposition of matrix A.

(f) Sampling a 548-dimensional PDF

(g) Solving an initial value problem for an ODE using adaptive step-size control:

`scipy.integrate.LSODA(fun, t0, y0, t_bound, first_step=None, min_step=0.0, max_step=inf, rtol=0.001, atol=1e-06, jac=None, lband=None,`

```
uband=None, vectorized=False)
```

or

```
scipy.integrate.solve_ivp(func,[t_min,t_max],y_initial,method='LSODA')
```

Example: Let's solve $y'(t)=t$ with this.

```
import scipy.integrate
import numpy as np
```

```
def func(t,y):
    return t
```

```
y0=np.array([1])
t_min=1
t_max=10
N_max=100
t_min2=np.linspace(t_min,t_max,N_max)
first_step=0.01
solution=scipy.integrate.solve_ivp(func,[t_min, t_max],y0,method='LSODA', atol=1e-4, rtol=1e-6)
```

(h) Integrating a 9-dimensional function using a Monte Carlo method

```
mcint.integrate(integrand, sampler(), measure, n)
```

This is not a numpy/scipy function. It is from mcint package.

Example: Let's calculate volume of 9 dimensional unit hypersphere with MC integral

```
import mcint
import random
import math
```

```
def integrand(x):
    return (x[0]**2 + x[1]**2 + x[2]**2 +...+ x[8]**2)
```

```
def sampler():
    while True:
        x0 = random.random()
        x1 = random.random()
        x2 = random.random()
        .
        .
        .
        x8 = random.random()
        if x0**2+x1**2+x2**2+...+x8**2 <= 1:
            yield (x0,x1,...,x8)
```

```
result, error = mcint.integrate(integrand, sampler(), measure=(np.pi)**4/np.factorial(4), n=1000000)
```

(i) Solving a boundary value problem for 3 coupled ODEs

```
scipy.integrate.odeint()
```

example: Let's integrate: $\theta'(t)=w$, $w'(t)= -w/Q+\sin(\theta)+d*\cos(W*t)$

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.integrate import odeint

def f(y, t, params):
    theta, omega = y
    Q, d, Omega = params
    derivs = [omega, -omega/Q + np.sin(theta) + d*np.cos(Omega*t)]
    return derivs

# Parameters
Q = 2.0      # quality factor (inverse damping)
d = 1.5      # forcing amplitude
Omega = 0.65 # drive frequency
# Initial values
theta0 = 0.0 # initial angular displacement
omega0 = 0.0 # initial angular velocity
# Bundle parameters for ODE solver
params = [Q, d, Omega]
# Bundle initial conditions for ODE solver
y0 = [theta0, omega0]
# Make time array for solution
tStop = 200.
tInc = 0.05
t = np.arange(0., tStop, tInc)
# Call the ODE solver
psoln = odeint(f, y0, t, args=(params,))
```

(j) Computing the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a 10×10 complex matrix:

numpy.linalg.eig(), scipy.linalg.eig()

C FUNCTIONS:

#####

(a) Computing Fourier transform of a sample

```
fftw_plan fftw_plan_r2r_1d(int n, double *in, double *out,fftw_r2r_kind kind, unsigned flags);
fftw_plan fftw_plan_r2r_2d(int n0, int n1, double *in, double *out,fftw_r2r_kind kind0, fftw_r2r_kind
kind1,unsigned flags);
fftw_plan fftw_plan_r2r_3d(int n0, int n1, int n2,double *in, double *out,fftw_r2r_kind kind0,fftw_r2r_kind
kind1,fftw_r2r_kind kind2, unsigned flags);
fftw_plan fftw_plan_r2r(int rank, const int *n, double *in, double *out,const fftw_r2r_kind *kind, unsigned
flags);
fftw_plan fftw_plan_many_dft(int rank, const int *n, int howmany,fftw_complex *in, const int *inembed,int
istride, int idist,fftw_complex *out, const int *onembed,int ostride, int odist,int sign, unsigned flags);
```

Example:

```
fftw_complex in[N],
out[N];fftw_plan plan;
plan = fftw_plan_dft_1d(N,in,out,FFTW_FORWARD,FFTW_ESTIMATE);fftw_execute(plan);
fftw_destroy_plan(plan);
```

(b) Obtaining the QR decomposition of a matrix:

```
x[, qr$pivot] == Q %*% R.
```

Example:

```
x <- matrix(runif(10), 5, 2);
q <- qr(x);
is.qr(x) # FALSE;
is.qr(q) # TRUE;
x <- runif(10);
y <- rnorm(10);
qr(lm( y~x , qr = TRUE) ) # OK;
qr(lm( y~x , qr = FALSE) ) ;
```

(c) Obtaining a million random numbers from a lognormal PDF (1)

```
log_normal_truncated_ab();
```

Example:

```
for ( i = 0; i < SAMPLE_NUM; i++ )
{
  x[i] = log_normal_truncated_ab_sample ( mu, sigma, a, b, &seed );
}
```

(d) Solving an ODE initial value problem using an 8th-order Runge-Kutta Method

(e) Obtaining the singular value decomposition of a matrix (GSL functions)

- subroutine [sgejsv](#) (JOBA, JOBU, JOBV, JOBR, JOBT, JOBP, M, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), SVA, U, LDU, V, LDV, WORK, LWORK, IWORK, INFO)
SGEJSV [More...](#)
- subroutine [sgesdd](#) (JOBZ, M, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), S, U, LDU, VT, LDVT, WORK, LWORK, IWORK, INFO)
SGESDD [More...](#)
- subroutine [sgesvd](#) (JOBU, JOBVT, M, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), S, U, LDU, VT, LDVT, WORK, LWORK, INFO)
SGESVD computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) for GE matrices [More...](#)
- subroutine [sgesvdq](#) (JOBA, JOBP, JOBR, JOBU, JOBV, M, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), S, U, LDU, V, LDV, NUMRANK, IWORK, LIWORK, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, LRWORK, INFO)
SGESVDQ computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) with a QR-Preconditioned QR SVD Method for GE matrices [More...](#)
- subroutine [sgesvdx](#) (JOBU, JOBVT, RANGE, M, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), VL, VU, IL, IU, NS, S, U, LDU, VT, LDVT, WORK, LWORK, IWORK, INFO)
SGESVDX computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) for GE matrices [More...](#)
- subroutine [sggsvd3](#) (JOBU, JOBV, JOBQ, M, [N](#), P, K, L, A, [LDA](#), B, [LDB](#), ALPHA, BETA, U, LDU, V, LDV, Q, LDQ, WORK, LWORK, IWORK, INFO)
SGGSVD3 computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) for OTHER matrices [More...](#)

(f) Sampling a 548-dimensional PDF

(g) Solving an initial value problem for an ODE using adaptive step-size control

(h) Integrating a 9-dimensional function using a Monte Carlo method

`gsl_monte_function();`

Example: Although this example is not in 9d

```
struct my_f_params { double a; double b; double c; };
double
my_f (double x[], size_t dim, void * p) {
    struct my_f_params * fp = (struct my_f_params *)p;

    if (dim != 2)
    {
        fprintf (stderr, "error: dim != 2");
        abort ();
    }

    return fp->a * x[0] * x[0]
        + fp->b * x[0] * x[1]
        + fp->c * x[1] * x[1];
}
```

```

}
gsl_monte_function F;
struct my_f_params params = { 3.0, 2.0, 1.0 };
F.f = &my_f;
F.dim = 2;
F.params = &params;

```

(i) Solving a boundary value problem for 3 coupled ODEs (1)

gsl_odeiv2_system

(j) Computing the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a 10×10 complex matrix

I am not sure about this answer. It was given that these are for complex 16 matrix. Now all real matrices are some reduced complex matrices. But this will work for a large no of cases...

subroutine [zgegs](#) (JOBVSL, JOBVSR, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), B, [LDB](#), ALPHA, BETA, VSL, LDVSL, VSR, LDVSR, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, INFO)
 ZGEEVX computes the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors for GE matrices [More...](#)

subroutine [zgegv](#) (JOBVL, JOBVR, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), B, [LDB](#), ALPHA, BETA, VL, LDVL, VR, LDVR, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, INFO)
 ZGEEVX computes the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors for GE matrices [More...](#)

subroutine [zgees](#) (JOBVS, SORT, SELECT, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), SDIM, W, VS, LDVS, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, BWORK, INFO)
 ZGEES computes the eigenvalues, the Schur form, and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors for GE matrices [More...](#)

subroutine [zgeesx](#) (JOBVS, SORT, SELECT, SENSE, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), SDIM, W, VS, LDVS, RCONDE, RCONDV, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, BWORK, INFO)
 ZGEESX computes the eigenvalues, the Schur form, and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors for GE matrices [More...](#)

subroutine [zgeev](#) (JOBVL, JOBVR, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), W, VL, LDVL, VR, LDVR, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, INFO)
 ZGEEV computes the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors for GE matrices [More...](#)

subroutine [zgeevx](#) (BALANC, JOBVL, JOBVR, SENSE, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), W, VL, LDVL, VR, LDVR, ILO, IHI, SCALE, ABNRM, RCONDE, RCONDV, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, INFO)
 ZGEEVX computes the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors for GE matrices [More...](#)

subroutine [zgges](#) (JOBVSL, JOBVSR, SORT, SELCTG, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), B, [LDB](#), SDIM, ALPHA, BETA, VSL, LDVSL, VSR, LDVSR, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, BWORK, INFO)
 ZGGES computes the eigenvalues, the Schur form, and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors for GE matrices [More...](#)

subroutine [zgges3](#) (JOBVSL, JOBVSR, SORT, SELCTG, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), B, [LDB](#), SDIM, ALPHA, BETA, VSL, LDVSL, VSR, LDVSR, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, BWORK, INFO)

ZGGES3 computes the eigenvalues, the Schur form, and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors for GE matrices (blocked algorithm) [More...](#)

subroutine [zggesx](#) (JOBVSL, JOBVSR, SORT, SELCTG, SENSE, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), B, [LDB](#), SDIM, ALPHA, BETA, VSL, LDVSL, VSR, LDVSR, RCONDE, RCONDV, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, IWORK, LIWORK, BWORK, INFO)

ZGGESX computes the eigenvalues, the Schur form, and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors for GE matrices [More...](#)

subroutine [zggev](#) (JOBVL, JOBVR, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), B, [LDB](#), ALPHA, BETA, VL, LDVL, VR, LDVR, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, INFO)

ZGGEV computes the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors for GE matrices [More...](#)

subroutine [zggev3](#) (JOBVL, JOBVR, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), B, [LDB](#), ALPHA, BETA, VL, LDVL, VR, LDVR, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, INFO)

ZGGEV3 computes the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors for GE matrices (blocked algorithm) [More...](#)

subroutine [zggevz](#) (BALANC, JOBVL, JOBVR, SENSE, [N](#), A, [LDA](#), B, [LDB](#), ALPHA, BETA, VL, LDVL, VR, LDVR, ILO, IHI, LSCALE, RSCALE, ABNRM, BBNRM, RCONDE, RCONDV, WORK, LWORK, RWORK, IWORK, BWORK, INFO)

ZGGEVZ computes the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors for GE matrices [More...](#)