

Numerical Methods

Homework 2

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April 2015

1 Structure

The files included are as follows:

- driver.c: The main file, containing the test driver for the three functions. This outputs a file called "results" that displays 4 columns containing n, followed by the times for each of the 3 algorithms, respectively.
- heatsolvers.c/.h: The actual functions
- class-func.c/.h: A few general functions I've found helpful for homework assignments
- nrutil.c/.h: files for the rref routine

To compile, just use "make", which produces the executable "heat_test". "make clean" will remove the executable and any object files.

2 Equations

For FTCS, the equation I derived was:

$$C = \frac{\alpha \Delta x}{\Delta x^2}$$
$$T_{ijk}^{new} = (1 - 6C)T_{ijk} + C(T_{i+1,j,k} + T_{i-1,j,k} + T_{i,j-1,k} + T_{i,j+1,k} + T_{i,j,k+1} + T_{i,j,k-1}) + S \quad (1)$$

For Crank-Nicolson, the equation was:

$$C = \frac{\alpha \Delta x}{2\Delta x^2}$$
$$(1 + 6C)T_{ijk}^{new} - C(T_{i+1,j,k}^{new} + \dots) = (1 - 6C)T_{ijk} + C(T_{i+1,j,k} + \dots) + S \quad (2)$$

For ADI, the general equation was:

$$C = \frac{\alpha \Delta x}{3\Delta x^2}$$
$$(1 + 2C)T_{ijk}^{new} - C(T_{i+1,j,k}^{new} + \dots) = (1 - 4C)T_{ijk} + C(T_{i+1,j,k} + \dots) + \frac{S}{3} \quad (3)$$

With the "new" section on the left consisting of one dimension per calculation, and the section on the right consisting of the other two dimensions.

3 Algorithms

I created a struct called "simulation", which contains l_x , l_y , l_z , Δx , Δy , Δz , $S(x, y, z)$, and the boundary conditions for a simulation. Each function takes a simulation, timestep, and number of timesteps.

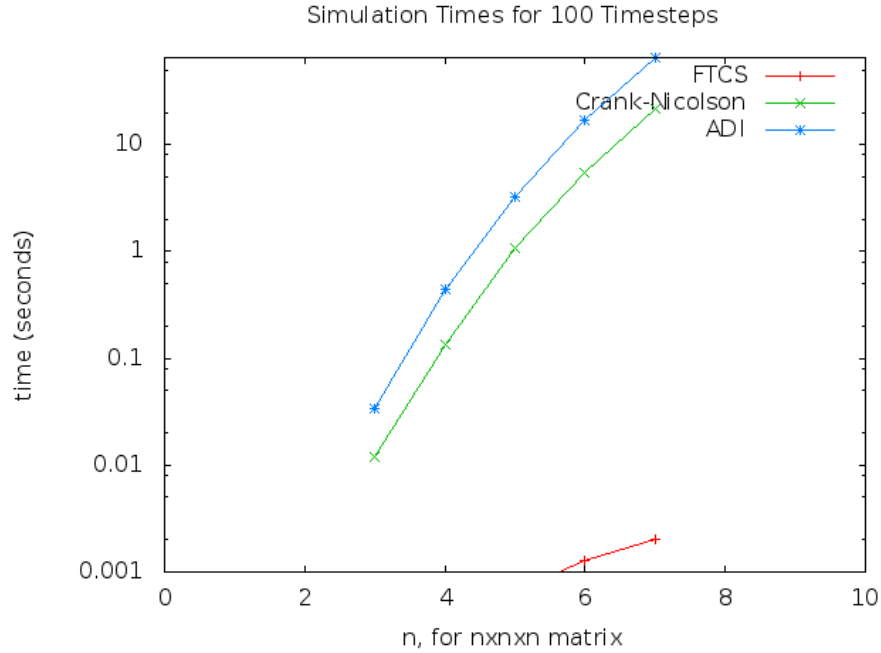


Figure 1: Time for each simulation run

The FTCS algorithm was a straightforward loop of a single equation through the whole grid for each timestep.

For Crank-Nicolson and ADI, I implemented static values for matrices A such that $Ax = b$. I then used `rref` to solve for the unknown values, since I don't want to have to explain to my children why some people live an "LU Decomposition lifestyle." As such, these algorithms run horribly slow, as God intended. Since my own `rref` routine had some bugs, I straight jacked y'all's and did some minor edits to the way it handles indexing.

4 Results

As expected, the FTCS algorithm ran orders of magnitude faster than the other two. It may have some stability conditions, but when I ran the other two I could actually hear myself aging. I imagine that writing some faster $Ax = b$ solvers will help, since crunching all those matrices is clearly what's slowing things down.