idas

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1 IDAS integrator

We solve a system $\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), y(t), t)$ $0 = g(x(t), y(t), t)$

[1]:
```
from casadi import *
from numpy import *
from pylab import *
```

We solve the following simple dae system that describes the dynamics of a pendulum: x' = u, y' = v, u' = lambda * x, v' =lambda * y - g s.t. $x^{2+y}2$ = L

We retain g and L as parameters http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Differential_algebraic_equation#Examples

[2]:
```
L = SX.sym("L")
g = SX.sym("g")
```

differential states

```
[3]: x=SX.sym("x")
     y=SX.sym("y")
     u=SX.sym("u")
     v=SX.sym("v")
```

algebraic states

```
[4]: lambd=SX.sym("lambda")
```

All states and parameters

```
[5]: x_all = vertcat(x,u,y,v)
     z_all = lambd
     p_all = vertcat(L,g)
```

the initial state of the pendulum

```
[6]: P_ = [5,10] # parameters
     X_ = [3,-1.0/3,4,1.0/4] # differential states
     XDOT_ = [-1.0/3,1147.0/240,1.0/4,-653.0/180] # state derivatives
     Z_ = [1147.0/720] # algebraic state
```

We construct the DAE system

```
[7]: ode = vertcat(u,lambd*x,v,lambd*y+g)
     alg = x**2+y**2-L**2
     dae = {'x':x_all, 'z':z_all, 'p':p_all, 'ode':ode, 'alg':alg}
     f = Function('f', [x_all, z_all, p_all], [ode, alg], ['x', 'z', 'p'], ['ode',␣
      ↪'alg'])
```

Let's check we have consistent initial conditions:

```
[8]: res = f(p=P_, x=X_, z=Z_)
     print(res['ode']) # This should be same as XDOT_
     print(res['alg']) # This should be all zeros
```

```
[-0.333333, 4.77917, 0.25, 16.3722]
0
```

Let's check our jacobian $\frac{dg}{dy}$:

```
[9]: j = jacobian(alg,lambd)
     print(j)
```

```
00
```

Note that the jacobian is not invertible: it is not of DAE-index 1

This system is not solvable with idas, because it is of DAE-index 3. It is impossible to lambda from the last element of the residual.

We create a DAE system solver

```
[10]: I = integrator('I', 'idas', dae, {'calc_ic':False, 'init_xdot':XDOT_})
```

This system is not solvable with idas, because it is of DAE-index 3. It is impossible obtain lambda from the last element of the residual.

```
[11]: try:
        I(p=P_, x0=X_, z0=Z_)
      except Exception as e:
        print(e)
```

```
Error in Function::call for 'I' [IdasInterface] at
…/casadi/core/function.cpp:1466:
Error in Function::call for 'I' [IdasInterface] at
…/casadi/core/function.cpp:362:
…/casadi/interfaces/sundials/idas_interface.cpp:599: IDASolve returned
"IDA_CONV_FAIL". Consult IDAS documentation.

At t = 0 and h = 5.40977e-14, the corrector convergence failed repeatedly or
with |h| = hmin.
```

We construct a reworked version od the DAE (index reduced), now it is DAE-index 1

```
[12]: ode = vertcat(u,lambd*x)
      alg = vertcat(x**2+y**2-L**2, u*x+v*y,u**2-g*y+v**2+L**2*lambd)
      x_all = vertcat(x,u)
      z_all = vertcat(y,v,lambd)
      dae = {'x':x_all, 'z':z_all, 'p':p_all, 'ode':ode, 'alg':alg}
      f = Function('f', [x_all, z_all, p_all], [ode, alg], ['x', 'z', 'p'], ['ode',␣
       ↪'alg'])
```

the initial state of the pendulum

```
[13]: P_ = [5,10] # parameters
      X_ = [3,-1.0/3] # differential states
      XDOT_ = [-1.0/3,1147.0/240] # state derivatives
      Z_ = [4,1.0/4,1147.0/720] # algebraic state
```

Let's check we have consistent initial conditions:

```
[14]: res = f(p=P_, x=X_, z=Z_)
      print(res['ode']) # This should be the same as XDOT_
      print(res['alg']) # This should be all zeros
```

```
[-0.333333, 4.77917]
[0, 0, 0]
```

Let's check our jacobian:

[15]:
```
J = f.factory('J', f.name_in(), ['jac:alg:z'])
res = J(p=P_, x=X_, z=Z_)
print(array(res["jac_alg_z"]))
```

```
[[  8.      0.      0.  ]
 [  0.25    4.      0.  ]
 [-10.      0.5    25.  ]]
```

$\frac{dg}{dy}$ is invertible this time.

We create a DAE system solver

[16]:
```
I = integrator('I', 'idas', dae, 0, 1, {'init_xdot':XDOT_})
res = I(p=P_, x0=X_, z0=Z_)
print(res['xf'])
```

```
[4.68624, 2.34688]
```

2 Possible problems

If you would initialize with:

[17]:
```
P_ = [5,10] # parameters
X_ = [5,0]  # states
```

You will get an error:

[18]:
```
try:
  I(p=P_, x0=X_, z0=Z_)
except Exception as e:
  print(e)
```

Although this initialisation is consistent, it coincides with a singular point.