```
1 function fe2d d fast test ( )
2 %*******
                              ****************
3 %
4 %% FE2D_D_FAST_TEST tests the FE2D_D_FAST code.
6 % Discussion:
7 %
8 %
      This function sets all parameter values and initial condition information
      necessary to execute the "fast" version of the fe2d d algorithm.
9 %
10 %
11 % Licensing:
12 %
       Copyright (C) 2014 Marcus R. Garvie.
13 %
       See 'mycopyright.txt' for details.
14 %
15 %
16 % Modified:
17 %
18 %
       28 April 2014
19 %
20 % Author:
21 %
22 %
       Marcus R. Garvie.
23 %
24 % Reference:
25 %
       Marcus R Garvie, John Burkardt, Jeff Morgan,
26 %
27 %
       Simple Finite Element Methods for Approximating Predator-Prey Dynamics
28 %
       in Two Dimensions using MATLAB,
29 %
       Submitted to Bulletin of Mathematical Biology, 2014.
30 %
31
    timestamp ( );
32
    fprintf ( 1, '\n' );
    fprintf ( 1, 'FE2D_D_FAST_TEST:\n' );
33
34
    fprintf ( 1, ' Test the FE2D_D_FAST function\n' );
35
    fprintf ( 1, ' which applies Dirichlet boundary conditions as it\n' );
36
    fprintf ( 1, ' approximates a solution to a predator-prey system.\n' );
37 %
38 % Set the parameters.
39 %
40
    alpha = 0.4;
41
    beta = 2.0;
42
    gamma = 0.6;
43
    delta = 1.0;
44 %
45 % Use T=150.0 for normal run.
46 % Use T=0.50 for a "quick" run that might take 15 minutes of computing.
47 %
48 \% T = 150.0;
49
    T = 0.50;
50
    delt = 1.0 / 384.0;
51
    t = tic;
52
    fe2d d fast ( alpha, beta, gamma, delta, T, delt, @u0f, @v0f, @guf, @gvf );
    t = toc (t);
53
    fprintf ( 1, ' Execution took 10.2g minutes n', t / 60.0 );
54
55 %
```

```
56 % Terminate.
57 %
    fprintf ( 1, '\n' );
58
59
    fprintf ( 1, 'FE2D_D_FAST_TEST:\n' );
    fprintf ( 1, ' Normal end of execution.\n' );
60
    fprintf ( 1, '\n' );
61
62
    timestamp ( );
63
    return
64 end
65 function value = u0f(x, y)
67 %
68 %% UOF evaluates the initial condition for U.
69 %
70 % Licensing:
71 %
72 %
      Copyright (C) 2014 Marcus R. Garvie.
      See 'mycopyright.txt' for details.
73 %
74 %
75 % Modified:
76 %
77 % 26 April 2014
78 %
79 % Author:
80 %
81 %
    Marcus R. Garvie.
82 %
83 % Parameters:
84 %
85 %
      Input, real X, Y, a location in the region.
86 %
87 %
      Output, real VALUE, the initial condition for U at (X,Y).
88 %
    value = 6.0 / 35.0 - 2.0E-07 * (x - 0.1 * y - 225.0) * (x - 0.1 * y - 675.0);
90
    return
91 end
92 function value = v0f(x, y)
95 %% VOF evaluates the initial condition for V.
96 %
97 % Licensing:
98 %
99 %
      Copyright (C) 2014 Marcus R. Garvie.
      See 'mycopyright.txt' for details.
100 %
101 %
102 % Modified:
103 %
104 %
     26 April 2014
105 %
106 % Author:
107 %
108 %
      Marcus R. Garvie.
109 %
110 % Parameters:
111 %
112 %
     Input, real X, Y, a location in the region.
```

```
113 %
114 %
      Output, real VALUE, the initial condition for V at (X,Y).
115 %
116
    value = 116.0 / 245.0 - 3.0E-05 * (x - 450.0) - 1.2E-04 * (y - 150.0);
117 return
118 end
119 function value = guf (x, y, t)
                                 ***********
121 %
122 %% GUF evaluates the Dirichlet boundary condition for U.
123 %
124 % Licensing:
125 %
126 %
      Copyright (C) 2014 Marcus R. Garvie.
127 %
      See 'mycopyright.txt' for details.
128 %
129 % Modified:
130 %
131 %
      28 April 2014
132 %
133 % Author:
134 %
135 %
      Marcus R. Garvie.
136 %
137 % Parameters:
138 %
      Input, real X, Y, a location on the boundary.
139 %
140 %
     Input, real T, the time.
141 %
142 %
143 % Output, real VALUE, the prescribed value for U at (X,Y,T).
144 %
145
    value = 0.0;
146 return
147 end
148 function value = gvf(x, y, t)
150 %
151 %% GVF evaluates the Dirichlet boundary condition for V.
152 %
153 % Licensing:
154 %
      Copyright (C) 2014 Marcus R. Garvie.
155 %
156 %
      See 'mycopyright.txt' for details.
157 %
158 % Modified:
159 %
160 %
      28 April 2014
161 %
162 % Author:
163 %
164 %
      Marcus R. Garvie.
165 %
166 % Parameters:
167 %
168 %
       Input, real X, Y, a location on the boundary.
169 %
```

```
170 % Input, real T, the time.
171 %
172 % Output, real VALUE, the prescribed value for V at (X,Y,T).
173 %
174  value = 0.0;
175  return
176 end
```

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