```
1 function fe2d nr fast test ( )
                               **************
3 %
4 %% FE2D_NR_FAST_TEST tests the FE2D_NR_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 nr 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_NR_FAST_TEST:\n' );
33
34
    fprintf ( 1, ' Test the FE2D_NR_FAST function, which\n' );
35
    fprintf ( 1, ' applies Neumann and Robin 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 = 0.50;
    delt = 1.0 / 384.0;
49
50
    k1 = 0.01;
    k2 = 0.01;
51
52
    t = tic;
53
    fe2d_nr_fast ( alpha, beta, gamma, delta, T, delt, @u0f, @v0f, k1, ...
54
     k2, @g2uf, @g2vf );
55
    t = toc (t);
```

```
fprintf ( 1, ' Execution took %10.2g minutes \n', t / 60.0 );
56
57 %
58 % Terminate.
59 %
    fprintf ( 1, '\n' );
60
    fprintf ( 1, 'FE2D NR FAST TEST:\n' );
61
    fprintf ( 1, ' Normal end of execution.\n' );
62
63
    fprintf ( 1, '\n' );
    timestamp ( );
64
65
    return
66 end
67 function value = u0f(x, y)
70 %% UOF evaluates the initial condition for U.
71 %
72 % Licensing:
73 %
74 %
       Copyright (C) 2014 Marcus R. Garvie.
       See 'mycopyright.txt' for details.
75 %
76 %
77 % Modified:
78 %
79 %
    26 April 2014
80 %
81 % Author:
82 %
83 %
      Marcus R. Garvie.
84 %
85 % Parameters:
86 %
87 %
      Input, real X, Y, a location in the region.
88 %
89 %
    Output, real VALUE, the initial condition for U at (X,Y).
90 %
91
   value = 6.0 / 35.0 - 2.0E-07 * (x - 0.1 * y - 225.0) * (x - 0.1 * y - 675.0);
    return
92
93 end
94 function value = v0f(x, y)
95 %*********
                                ************
96 %
97 %% VOF evaluates the initial condition for V.
98 %
99 % Licensing:
100 %
101 %
        Copyright (C) 2014 Marcus R. Garvie.
       See 'mycopyright.txt' for details.
102 %
103 %
104 % Modified:
105 %
106 %
      26 April 2014
107 %
108 % Author:
109 %
110 % Marcus R. Garvie.
111 %
112 % Parameters:
```

```
113 %
114 %
      Input, real X, Y, a location in the region.
115 %
116 %
       Output, real VALUE, the initial condition for V at (X,Y).
117 %
   value = 116.0 / 245.0 - 3.0E-05 * (x - 450.0) - 1.2E-04 * (y - 150.0);
118
   return
119
120 end
121 function value = g2uf(x, y, t)
123 %
124 %% G2UF evaluates the Neumann boundary condition for U.
125 %
126 % Licensing:
127 %
      Copyright (C) 2014 Marcus R. Garvie.
128 %
      See 'mycopyright.txt' for details.
129 %
130 %
131 % Modified:
132 %
133 %
     28 April 2014
134 %
135 % Author:
136 %
137 %
     Marcus R. Garvie.
138 %
139 % Parameters:
140 %
141 %
     Input, real X, Y, a location on the boundary.
142 %
143 % Input, real T, the time.
144 %
145 %
      Output, real VALUE, the prescribed value for dU/dn at (X,Y,T).
146 %
147
   value = 0.0;
148
   return
149 end
150 function value = g2vf(x, y, t)
152 %
153 %% G2VF evaluates the Neumann boundary condition for V.
154 %
155 % Licensing:
156 %
     Copyright (C) 2014 Marcus R. Garvie.
157 %
158 %
      See 'mycopyright.txt' for details.
159 %
160 % Modified:
161 %
     28 April 2014
162 %
163 %
164 % Author:
165 %
166 %
     Marcus R. Garvie.
167 %
168 % Parameters:
169 %
```

```
170 % Input, real X, Y, a location on the boundary.
171 %
172 % Input, real T, the time.
173 %
174 % Output, real VALUE, the prescribed value for dV/dn at (X,Y,T).
175 %
176 value = 0.0;
177 return
178 end
```

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