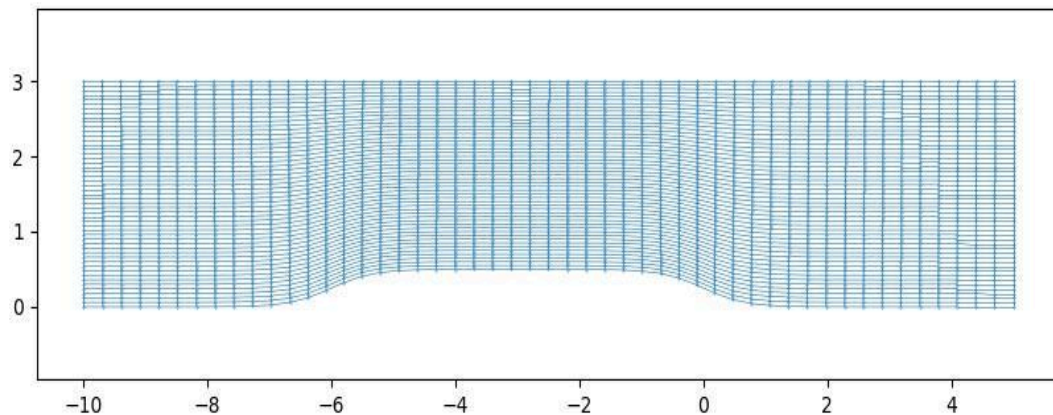


SF2565 Assignment 3 Report - Group 1

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The code presented in the appendix implements a grid generator using transfinite interpolation (TFI). An example of results for $N = 50$ divisions along each boundary is presented below



A cache is implemented to reduce the number of point evaluations along the boundaries, and a comparison of performance is presented in the table below.
Task3 performance comparison:

Grid Divisions	Performance (msec)		Improvement (without - with) / without cache
	Without cache	With cache	
10	291.889	161.93	44.52%
50	7.245e3	4.276e3	40.98%
100	30.154e3	19.988e3	33.71%
200	116.420e3	71.275e3	38.78%
300	253.846	153.498e3	39.53%
500	697.024e3	440.184e3	36.85%

The result is somewhat surprising in the sense that it does not seem to scale with the number of divisions. This may be due to the way the cache is implemented and accessed for look-up.

- Perhaps data available in the cache is not reused often thus reducing the performance improvement.
- Our cache is also not aware of temporal and location based access patterns.
- Using a cache adds more overhead, especially when filling the cache at the beginning of the program.

One improvement (not implemented for reason of time) would be to store and reuse the computed value of total curve length for the bottom boundary.

Appendix - code listing

Attached below are the main code file descriptions :

1. Main code for tasks - main.cpp
2. Class definitions - class_def.hpp
3. Class implementations - class_def.cpp

```

C++ main.cpp > ...
1  /*
2   * main.cpp
3   *
4   * Created on: Nov 12, 2024
5   * Author: Shawn / Alessio
6   */
7  #include "class_def.hpp"
8  #include <iostream>
9  #include <fstream> // For file operations
10 #include <chrono>
11 #include "timer.hpp"
12
13 using namespace std::chrono;
14 sf::Timer timer;
15
16 // Grid divisions: n > 2
17 // #define NUM_DIVISIONS 10
18 // #define NUM_DIVISIONS 50
19 // #define NUM_DIVISIONS 100
20 // #define NUM_DIVISIONS 150
21 #define NUM_DIVISIONS 300
22
23 // (x,y) coordinates
24 #define TOPLEFT -10, 3
25 #define TOPRIGHT 5, 3
26 #define BOTTOMLEFT -10, 0
27 #define BOTTOMRIGHT 5, 0
28
29
30 double bottomBoundaryFunc(double x) {
31
32     // Weed out edge cases
33     if (x < -10){
34         x = -10;
35     } else if (x > 5){
36         x = 5;
37     }
38
39     double g = 0;
40     if((x < -3) && (x ≥ -10)){
41         g = 1 + exp((-3) * (x + 6));
42     } else if ((x ≥ -3) && (x ≤ 5)) {
43         g = 1 + exp(3*x);
44     }
45
46     return 1/(2*g);
47 }
48
49
50 void printGrid(const Grid &grid){
51     // Open a file for writing
52     std::ofstream filex("xdata");
53     std::ofstream filey("ydata");
54
55     // Format matrices to not have spaces for alignment of columns
56     Eigen::IOFormat CommaInitFmt;
57     CommaInitFmt.flags = 1;

```

G+ main.cpp > ...

```
50 void printGrid(const Grid &grid){
58
59     // Print to file
60     filex << grid.GetX().format(CommaInitFmt) << "\n";
61     filey << grid.GetY().format(CommaInitFmt) << "\n";
62
63     // // Print to stdout
64     // std::cout << grid.GetX().format(CommaInitFmt) << "\n\n";
65     // std::cout << grid.GetY().format(CommaInitFmt) << "\n";
66
67     // Close file stream
68     filex.std::ofstream::close();
69     filey.std::ofstream::close();
70 }
71
72
73 // Compare performance with and without using a cache
74 void timeExecution(Domain& domain, bool useCache) {
75     if (useCache){
76         domain.enableCache(true);
77         timer.start("Generating a grid with "
78             + std::to_string(NUM_DIVISIONS) + " divisions, using a cache,");
79     } else {
80         timer.start("Generating a grid with "
81             + std::to_string(NUM_DIVISIONS) + " divisions, without caching results,");
82     }
83     // Create Algebraic Grid
84     domain.GenerateGrid();
85     timer.stop();
86 }
87
88
89 int main() {
90     // Create corner points
91     Point topLeft(TOPLEFT);
92     Point topRight(TOPRIGHT);
93     Point bottomLeft(BOTTOMLEFT);
94     Point bottomRight(BOTTOMRIGHT);
95
96     // Create pointers to lines of domain
97     std::unique_ptr<BottomCurve> bottom = std::make_unique<BottomCurve>(bottomBoundaryFunc);
98     std::unique_ptr<StraightLine> top = std::make_unique<StraightLine>(topLeft, topRight);
99     std::unique_ptr<StraightLine> left = std::make_unique<StraightLine>(bottomLeft, topLeft);
100    std::unique_ptr<StraightLine> right = std::make_unique<StraightLine>(bottomRight, topRight);
101
102    // Generate Domain
103    Domain domain(std::move(bottom), std::move(top),
104        std::move(left), std::move(right),
105        NUM_DIVISIONS);
106
107    // // Create Algebraic Grid
108    // domain.GenerateGrid();
109
110    // Time grid generation without and with a point cache
111    timeExecution(domain, false);
112    timeExecution(domain, true);
```

```
113
114     const auto& grid = domain.GetGrid();
115
116     // Write to file
117     printGrid(grid);
118
119     return 0;
120 }
121
```

```

h* class_def.hpp > ...
1  /*
2   * class_def.hpp
3   *
4   * Created on: Nov 12, 2024
5   * Author: Shawn / Alessio
6   */
7
8  #ifndef CLASS_DEF_HPP_
9  #define CLASS_DEF_HPP_
10
11  #include <cmath>
12  #include <vector>
13  #include <memory>
14  #include <cassert>
15  #include <limits>
16  #include <iostream>
17
18  #include "Eigen/Eigen"
19  #include <boost/math/quadrature/trapezoidal.hpp>
20  #include <boost/math/differentiation/finite_difference.hpp>
21
22
23  // Holds an x,y point
24  class Point {
25
26  public:
27      // Default Constructor
28      // Point();
29      Point() : x(0.0), y(0.0) {}
30      // Parameter Constructor
31      Point(const double xCoord, const double yCoord)
32      : x(xCoord), y(yCoord){}
33      // Coordinate variables
34      double x, y;
35
36  private:
37
38  protected:
39  };
40
41
42  // Used to represent the bottom curve
43  class Curve {
44  public:
45      virtual ~Curve() = default;
46      virtual Point at(double t) const = 0;
47
48  private:
49
50  protected:
51  };
52
53
54  class EquationCurve:public Curve {
55

```

```

56 public:
57     virtual ~EquationCurve() = default;
58
59     // Compute reparametized curve
60     // Option to use point cache to compare performance
61     Point at(double t) const override;
62
63     // Activate point cache for performance testing
64     void enableCache(bool enable) {
65         cacheEnabled = enable;
66     }
67
68 private:
69     // Compute arc-length function s(t) using boost numerical integration
70     double arcLength(double t) const;
71
72     virtual Point gamma(double t) const = 0;
73     virtual Point gammaprime(double t) const = 0;
74
75     const double TOL = 1e-12; // Tolerance for numerical calculations
76     const uintmax_t MAX_ITER = 10000; // Max iterations for newton method
77
78 protected:
79     std::function<double(double)> eqFunc;
80     bool cacheEnabled = false; // point cache toggle status
81     mutable std::unordered_map<double, Point> cache; // Cache of already computed points
82 };
83
84
85 // Used to represent the line boundaries of the top/left/right
86 class StraightLine : public Curve {
87
88 public:
89     StraightLine(Point a, Point b):
90         pointStart(a), pointEnd(b) { }
91
92     // t = {0,1}. t = 0 → pointStart. t = 1 → pointEnd
93     Point at(double t) const override;
94
95     Point pointStart; // Start of line
96     Point pointEnd; // End of line
97
98 private:
99     // Tolerance to check for edge cases of vertical boundaries
100     static constexpr double EPSILON = std::numeric_limits<double>::epsilon();
101
102 protected:
103 };
104
105
106 class BottomCurve : public EquationCurve {
107
108 public:
109     BottomCurve(std::function<double(double)> func) {
110         eqFunc = func; // Function defining curve
111     }

```



```

112
113     // Domain Function of curve
114     double x_of_t(double t) const;
115
116     // Returns P(t)
117     Point gamma(double t) const override;
118
119     // Calculates dP(t)/dt using finite differences
120     Point gammaprime(double t) const override;
121
122 private:
123 protected:
124 };
125
126
127 //Class to hold the matrices of x and y coordinates generated by
128 //the Domain TFI method
129 class Grid {
130
131 public:
132     // Constructor initializes grid with given dimensions
133     Grid(int rows, int cols)
134     : x(Eigen::MatrixXd::Zero(rows, cols)),
135       y(Eigen::MatrixXd::Zero(rows, cols))
136     { }
137
138     // Getters for the x and y matrices
139     const Eigen::MatrixXd& GetX() const { return x; }
140     const Eigen::MatrixXd& GetY() const { return y; }
141
142     // Setters for the x and y matrices
143     void SetX(const Eigen::MatrixXd& newX) { x = newX; }
144     void SetY(const Eigen::MatrixXd& newY) { y = newY; }
145
146     // Access element in the grid
147     void SetPoint(int row, int col,
148                  double xValue, double yValue) {
149         x(row, col) = xValue;
150         y(row, col) = yValue;
151     }
152
153 private:
154     Eigen::MatrixXd x; // Matrix holding x-coordinates
155     Eigen::MatrixXd y; // Matrix holding y-coordinates
156
157 protected:
158 };
159
160
161 class Domain {
162
163 public:
164     Domain(std::unique_ptr<Curve> bottom, std::unique_ptr<Curve> top,
165           std::unique_ptr<Curve> left, std::unique_ptr<Curve> right,
166           int numDivisions)
167     : bottom(std::move(bottom)), top(std::move(top)),

```

```
167 : bottom(std::move(bottom)), top(std::move(top)),
168     left(std::move(left)), right(std::move(right)),
169     grid(numDivisions + 1, numDivisions + 1)
170 { }
171
172 // Grid-object generator
173 // Generates the grid based on transfinite interpolation (TFI)
174 void GenerateGrid();
175 // Generates an x, y pair based on xi and eta using TFI
176 // Based on 'Basic structured grid generation (Farrashkhalvat, Miles)
177 // section 4.3.2
178 Point TFI(double xi, double eta);
179
180 // Activate point cache of bottom boundary for performance testing
181 void enableCache(bool enable) {
182     auto* bottomBoundary = dynamic_cast<EquationCurve*>(bottom.get());
183     bottomBoundary->enableCache(enable);
184 }
185
186 // Grid getter
187 const Grid& GetGrid() const { return grid; }
188
189 private:
190     std::unique_ptr<Curve> bottom;
191     std::unique_ptr<Curve> top;
192     std::unique_ptr<Curve> left;
193     std::unique_ptr<Curve> right;
194     Grid grid; // Grid that holds x and y coordinates
195
196 protected:
197 };
198
199
200 #endif /* CLASS_DEF_HPP_ */
201
```

```

class_def.cpp > ...
1  /*
2  * class_def.cpp
3  *
4  * Created on: Nov 29, 2024
5  * Author: Shawn / Alessio
6  */
7
8  #include "class_def.hpp"
9
10 /**EquationCurve**/
11 double EquationCurve::arcLength(double t) const {
12     // No need to integrate if t is 0
13     if (t == 0) return 0;
14
15     // Define a lambda function
16     // to generate the integrand for arc-length calculation
17     auto normPdot = [this](double tau) → double {
18         Point Pdot = this→gammaPrime(tau);
19         return std::sqrt(Pdot.x * Pdot.x + Pdot.y * Pdot.y);
20     };
21
22     using namespace boost::math::quadrature;
23     // Perform numerical integration over [0, t]
24     return trapezoidal(normPdot, 0.0, t, TOL);
25 }
26
27 Point EquationCurve::at(double t) const {
28     if (cacheEnabled) {
29         // Check if P(t) has been computed previously
30         auto found = cache.find(t);
31         if (found ≠ cache.end()) {
32             return found→second; // Return the cached point
33         }
34     }
35
36     const double hatS = t; // use reference to keep same signature as Curve class
37     // while avoiding confusion in below function equations
38     const double arcLengthTotal = arcLength(1.0); // full curve length
39     double arcLengthTarget = hatS * arcLengthTotal; // Target arc-length value
40
41     // Define the function f(t) = s(t) - sTarget
42     auto f = [this, arcLengthTarget](double t) → double {
43         return arcLength(t) - arcLengthTarget;
44     };
45
46     // Define the function f'(t) = |dP/dt|
47     auto f_prime = [this](double t) → double {
48         Point Pdot = this→gammaPrime(t);
49         return std::sqrt(Pdot.x * Pdot.x + Pdot.y * Pdot.y);
50     };
51
52     // Newton method to find root convergence
53     double t_of_hatS = t;
54     for(uintmax_t n = 0; n < MAX_ITER; n++) {
55         t_of_hatS = t - f(t)/f_prime(t);
56     }

```

class_def.cpp > ...

```
27 Point EquationCurve::at(double t) const {
54     for(uintmax_t n = 0; n < MAX_ITER; n++) {
57         // Upon convergence, cache and return the computed point
58         if(fabs(t_of_hatS - t) < TOL) {
59             Point result = gamma(t_of_hatS);
60             // Store result in cache if required
61             if (cacheEnabled)
62                 cache[t] = result;
63
64             return result;
65         }
66         // update previous t value
67         t = t_of_hatS;
68     }
69     throw std::runtime_error("Newton's method didn't converge");
70 }
71
72 /**StraightLine**/
73 Point StraightLine::at(double t) const {
74     // Edge case for vertical line
75     if(fabs(pointEnd.x - pointStart.x) < EPSILON) {
76         Point p_toGet(pointStart.x,0); // Init y point as 0 for now
77         p_toGet.y = pointStart.y + t*(pointEnd.y - pointStart.y);
78         return p_toGet;
79     } // Edge case for horizontal line
80     else if (fabs(pointEnd.y - pointStart.y) < EPSILON) {
81
82         Point p_toGet(0,pointStart.y); // Init x point as 0 for now
83         p_toGet.x = pointStart.x + t*(pointEnd.x - pointStart.x);
84         return p_toGet;
85     } else {
86         double pointOfInterest = pointStart.x + t*(pointEnd.x - pointStart.x);
87         Point p_toGet(pointOfInterest,0); // Init y point as 0 for now
88         // p_toGet.y = pointStart.y + t*(pointEnd.x - pointStart.x);
89         p_toGet.y = pointStart.y + t*(pointEnd.y - pointStart.y);
90         return p_toGet;
91     }
92 }
93
94 /**BottomCurve**/
95 double BottomCurve::x_of_t(double t) const {
96     //Check for edge cases
97     if (t < 0) t = 0;
98     if (t > 1) t = 1;
99     // Describes domain (-10,5)
100     double x = (1 - t) * (-10) + 5 * t;
101     return x;
102 }
103
104 Point BottomCurve::gamma(double t) const {
105     double x = x_of_t(t);
106     Point p_of_t(x, eqFunc(x));
107     return p_of_t;
108 };
109
110 Point BottomCurve::gammaprime(double t) const {
```

```

110 Point BottomCurve::gammaprime(double t) const {
111     using namespace boost::math::differentiation;
112
113     // Calculates x-dot. Uses capture variable to access the x_of_t class method
114     auto x_dot = finite_difference_derivative(
115         [this](double t_val) { return x_of_t(t_val);}, t);
116
117     // Calculates y-dot.
118     auto y_dot = finite_difference_derivative(
119         [this](double t_val) {
120             double x = x_of_t(t_val);
121             return eqFunc(x);
122         }, t);
123
124     return Point(x_dot, y_dot);
125 };
126
127 /**Domain**/
128 void Domain::GenerateGrid() {
129     int divisions = grid.GetX().rows() - 1; // `numDivisions` intervals
130     for (int i = 0; i ≤ divisions; ++i) {
131         double eta = static_cast<double>(i) / divisions;
132         for (int j = 0; j ≤ divisions; ++j) {
133             double xi = static_cast<double>(j) / divisions;
134
135             // Use TFI to compute coordinates
136             Point p = TFI(xi, eta);
137             grid.SetPoint(i, j, p.x, p.y);
138         }
139     }
140 }
141
142 Point Domain::TFI(double xi, double eta) {
143     // Use the boundary curves to compute the x, y coordinates
144     //
145     auto [xBottom_atXi, yBottom_atXi] = bottom→at(xi);
146     auto [xTop_atXi, yTop_atXi] = top→at(xi);
147     auto [xRight_atEta, yRight_atEta] = right→at(eta);
148     auto [xLeft_atEta, yLeft_atEta] = left→at(eta);
149     auto [xBottom_atZero, yBottom_atZero] = bottom→at(0);
150     auto [xTop_atZero, yTop_atZero] = top→at(0);
151     auto [xBottom_atOne, yBottom_atOne] = bottom→at(1);
152     auto [xTop_atOne, yTop_atOne] = top→at(1);
153
154     double x = (1 - xi) * xLeft_atEta + xi * xRight_atEta
155         + (1 - eta) * xBottom_atXi + eta * xTop_atXi
156         - (1 - xi) * (1 - eta) * xBottom_atZero
157         - (1 - xi) * eta * xTop_atZero
158         - (1 - eta) * xi * xBottom_atOne
159         - xi * eta * xTop_atOne;
160
161     double y = (1 - xi) * yLeft_atEta + xi * yRight_atEta
162         + (1 - eta) * yBottom_atXi + eta * yTop_atXi
163         - (1 - xi) * (1 - eta) * yBottom_atZero
164         - (1 - xi) * eta * yTop_atZero
165         - (1 - eta) * xi * yBottom_atOne

```

```

142 Point Domain::TFI(double xi, double eta) {
143     // Use the boundary curves to compute the x, y coordinates
144     //
145     auto [xBottom_atXi, yBottom_atXi] = bottom→at(xi);
146     auto [xTop_atXi, yTop_atXi] = top→at(xi);
147     auto [xRight_atEta, yRight_atEta] = right→at(eta);
148     auto [xLeft_atEta, yLeft_atEta] = left→at(eta);
149     auto [xBottom_atZero, yBottom_atZero] = bottom→at(0);
150     auto [xTop_atZero, yTop_atZero] = top→at(0);
151     auto [xBottom_atOne, yBottom_atOne] = bottom→at(1);
152     auto [xTop_atOne, yTop_atOne] = top→at(1);
153
154     double x = (1 - xi) * xLeft_atEta + xi * xRight_atEta
155               + (1 - eta) * xBottom_atXi + eta * xTop_atXi
156               - (1 - xi) * (1 - eta) * xBottom_atZero
157               - (1 - xi) * eta * xTop_atZero
158               - (1 - eta) * xi * xBottom_atOne
159               - xi * eta * xTop_atOne;
160
161     double y = (1 - xi) * yLeft_atEta + xi * yRight_atEta
162               + (1 - eta) * yBottom_atXi + eta * yTop_atXi
163               - (1 - xi) * (1 - eta) * yBottom_atZero
164               - (1 - xi) * eta * yTop_atZero
165               - (1 - eta) * xi * yBottom_atOne
166               - xi * eta * yTop_atOne;
167
168     return Point(x, y);
169 }
170

```