

Report of ...

Jialin Liu

February 11, 2016

1 Introduction

2 Theoretical models and technicalities

2.1 Gaussian Elimination for Tridiagonal Matrix

To solve ordinary differential equation, Central Euler method is commonly used to achieve $o(h^2)$ accuracy as shown in Eq.1 for second order derivative:

$$\frac{x_{i+1} + x_{i-1} - 2 * x_i}{h^2} = f''_i, \quad (1)$$

where h is the step length, $x(i)$ is the i^{th} points and f is the function value at the i^{th} point.

This method can be implemented to solve many ODEs involving first and second order derivatives in the following form numerically:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + k^2(x)y = f(x), \quad (2)$$

where k^2 is a real function.

For example, for the Poisson's equation under spherical symmetrical field using polar coordinations, the original equation can be simplified as following form:

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \right) = -4\pi\rho(r), \quad (3)$$

where ϕ is the electrostatic potential, $\rho(r)$ is the local charge distribution and r is the radial distance

If we substitute $\Phi(r) = \phi(r)/r$, we can have

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dr^2} = -4\pi r \rho(r). \quad (4)$$

by letting $\phi \rightarrow u$ and $r \rightarrow x$, this equation can be transformed into a simple form:

$$-u''(x) = f(x). \quad (5)$$

After discretizing this function on the region of $(0,1)$, at each point x_i , Central Euler method can be used to calculate the second order derivative. At the i^{th} point, the function value of Poisson Equation can be approximate using:

$$-\frac{v_{i+1} + v_{i-1} - 2v_i}{h^2} = f_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n, \quad (6)$$

We rewrite this equation as a linear equation system into the form of

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v} = \tilde{\mathbf{b}}, \quad (7)$$

where \mathbf{A} is an $n \times n$ tridiagonal matrix which we rewrite as

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \dots & & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

and $\tilde{b}_i = h^2 f_i$.

In this special matrix, the $o(n^3)$ Gaussian Elimination (GE) methods can be simplified to Tridiagonal Gaussian Elimination (TGE) method which cost only $o(8n)$ floating point calculations.

In the standard GE method, when we eliminate the first row, A_{21} will be eliminated and so will all $A_{i,i-1}$ elements. Then let's consider elimination of the i^{th} row. The element on diagonal is $A_{i,i}$. The element on the left of diagonal, $A_{i,i+1}$ will remain 0 after elimination because the elements above it are all 0. After forward substitution, all $A_{i,i-1}$ elements are 0 and all $A_{i,i+1}$ elements are -1. All elements on diagonal, d_i , will be substitute to a new value, \tilde{d}_i . If we add N extra points in $(0,1)$, the matrix A will be a N by N matrix. After forward substitution, the N^{th} row have only one element, $A_{N,N}$ so the corresponding function value, u_N , can be solved easily. For the i^{th} row, if we expand the matrix operation, we will have the following equation:

$$\tilde{A}_{i,i} * u_i - u_{i+1} = \tilde{f}_i, \quad (9)$$

where u_i is the approximated function value at i^{th} point. Since u_{i+1} is already solved from previous step, the u_i can also solved from this equation. In this TGE method, only 8N FLOPS are needed to solve for N points. Assume

$$f(x) = 100e^{-10x}, \quad (10)$$

and we can get the closed form solution:

$$u(x) = 1 - (1 - e^{-10})x - e^{-10x} \quad (11)$$

So, the relative error in each point can be calculated as

$$\epsilon_i = \log_{10} \left(\left| \frac{v_i - u_i}{u_i} \right| \right), \quad (12)$$

where u_i is the exact solution and v_i is the numerical solution.

2.2 LU decomposition

In LU decomposition method, a matrix A can be decomposed into the product of two special matrices, L and U which is shown below:

$$A = L * U, \quad (13)$$

where L is a lower triangle matrix with all diagonal elements as 1 and U is a upper triangle matrix. LU decomposition required $o(N^3)$ floating points calculation which is same as standard GE method. However, after LU decomposition, the determinate can be easily calculated as product of diagonal elements in U matrix.

2.3 Implement TGE in Codes

To compare the calculation speed of different methods and efficiency of different programming languages, TGE and LU method are implemented in Matlab, Python and Fortran to solve the Poisson Equation under Dirichlet boundary conditions on the region of $(0, 1)$ using 10, 100, 1000 and 10000 points.

2.3.1 Matlab

MATLAB is a high-level language and interactive environment for numerical computation, visualization, and programming. MATLAB can analyze data, develop algorithms, and create models and applications. The language, tools, and built-in math functions can be used to explore multiple approaches and reach a solution faster than with spreadsheets or traditional programming languages, such as C/C++ or Java. Also, MATLAB can be used for a range of applications, including signal processing and communications, image and video processing, control systems, test and measurement, computational finance, and computational biology. More than a million engineers and scientists in industry and academia use MATLAB, the language of technical computing.

Matlab is specifically expertise on matrix operation, the first part of Matlab program simply called the native slash operator to solve Poission equation:

```
Matlab_cal_u = (f/A);
```

The TGE method is implemented using FOR loop to ensure the using of atomic operation in Matlab. All variables are initialized at the beginning of this program based on different number of data points. In the backward substitution, the last row is calculated separately and then other rows are calculated in a FOR loop.

```
% Forward Subsitute
for i = 2:size(A,1)
    ratio = -(A(i,i-1)/A(i-1,i-1));
    A(i,:) = A(i,:)+A(i-1,:)*ratio;
    f(i) = f(i)+f(i-1)*ratio;
end

% Backward Subsitue
cal_u(N-2) = f(N-2)/A(N-2,N-2);
for i = (size(A,1)-1):-1:1
    cal_u(i) = (f(i)-cal_u(i+1)*A(i,i+1))/(A(i,i));
end
```

For the LU decomposition, a native lu() function is used to calculate the two matrices and the slash operator is used on each matrix to solve function value:

```
[L,U] = lu(fullMatrix);
LU_results = (f0/L)/U;
```

One thing to be notice is, in Matlab, the efficiency of FOR loop is relatively low comparing with matrix operation.

2.3.2 Python

Python is an easy to learn, powerful programming language. It has efficient high-level data structures and a simple but effective approach to object-oriented programming. Python's elegant syntax and dynamic typing, together with its interpreted nature, make it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development in many areas on most platforms. Comparing with Matlab, similar data structure and algorithms are used in Python code. Also numpy package and scipy.linalg module are used for mathematical operations and matplotlib is used for graph plotting. The core code for TGE is shown below:

```
# Forward Substitution
for i in xrange(1, n-1):
    d[0, i] = d[0, i] - e[0, i-1] / d[0, i-1] * e[0, i-1]
    f[i] = f[i] - e[0, i-1] / d[0, i-1] * f[i-1]
# Backward Substitution
u[0, n-2] = f[n-2] / d[0, n-2]
for i in range(n-3, -1, -1):
    u[0, i] = (f[i] - e[0, i] * u[0, i+1]) / d[0, i]
```

And for the LU decomposition,

```
LU = la.lu_factor(A)
X = la.lu_solve(LU, f)
```

2.3.3 Fortran

Fortran (formerly FORTRAN, derived from "Formula Translation") is a general-purpose, imperative programming language that is especially suited to numeric computation and scientific computing. Originally developed by IBM in the 1950s for scientific and engineering applications, Fortran came to dominate this area of programming early on and has been in continuous use for over half a century in computationally intensive areas such as numerical weather prediction, finite element analysis, computational fluid dynamics, computational physics and computational chemistry. It is a popular language for high-performance computing and is used for programs that benchmark and rank the world's fastest supercomputers.

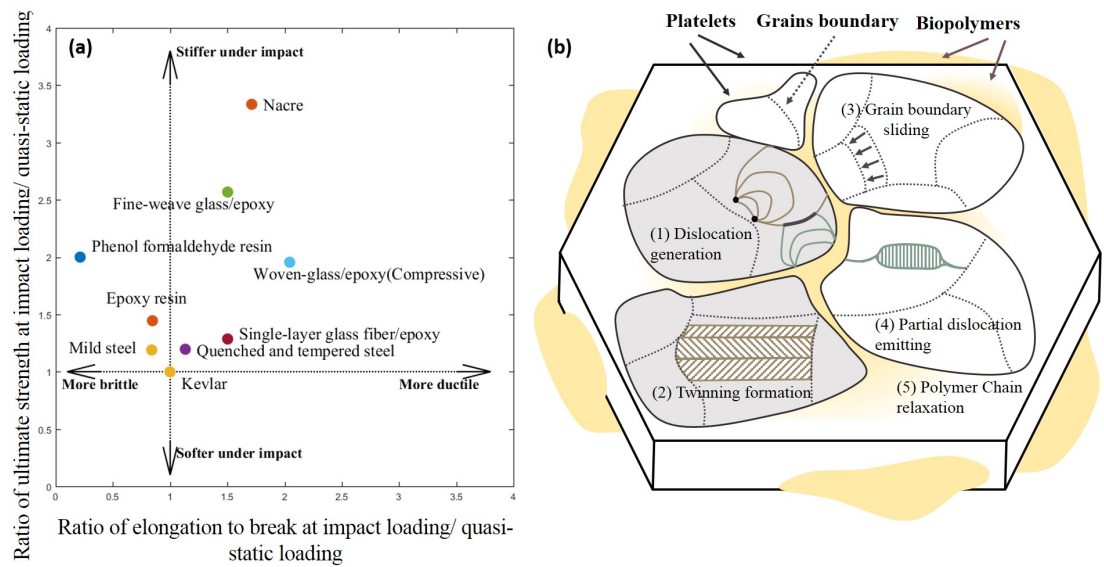


Figure 1:

$$\sum_i^k a + b$$

$$a + b$$

a	b	c
e	f	g

```
for i in range(1, 5):
    print i
else:
    print "The for loop is over"
```

```
for i in range(1, 5):
    print i
else:
    print "The for loop is over"
```