Name: Nitesh Kumar Roll No.: 10MA20033

Q.> Write a program to implement the Thomas Algorithm and solve 2nd order ODE using that.

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Solution. >
//including the library files
# include <stdio.h>
# include <math.h>
# include <malloc.h>
int main()
{
       int i, j, num;
       float **A, *d, **new A, *new d, *c, *x, s;
       //prompting the user to enter the values
       printf("\nenter the total number of rows: ");
       scanf("%d", &num);
       //forming required arrays
       A = (float **)malloc(num * sizeof(float *));
       d = (float *)malloc(num * sizeof(float));
       c = (float *)malloc(num * sizeof(float));
       x = (float *)malloc(num * sizeof(float));
       new A = (float **)malloc(num * sizeof(float *));
       new_d = (float *)malloc(num * sizeof(float));
       //forming the matrix
       for(i=0; i<num;i++)
       {
               A[i] = (float *) malloc( num * sizeof(float) );
               new_A[i] = (float *) malloc( num * sizeof(float) );
               printf( "\nenter values for eqution %d:", (i + 1) );
               for(j=0; j<num; j++)
               {
                       scanf("%f", &A[i][j]);
                       new_A[i][j] = ((j < i) | | (j > i + 1))?0:1;
               scanf("%f", &d[i]);
       }
       //calculating the starting values
       new A[0][1] = A[0][1] / A[0][0];
```

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c[0] = new_A[0][1];
        new d[0] = d[0] / A[0][0];
       for(i=1; i<num; i++)
               j = i + 1;
               float temp = A[i][i] - A[i][i - 1] * new_A[i - 1][i];
               new_A[i][j] = A[i][j] / temp;
               c[i] = new_A[i][j];
               new_d[i] = (d[i] - (A[i][i - 1] * new_d[i - 1])) / temp;
       }
       //displaying the matrix
       for(i=0; i<num; i++)
       {
               for(j=0; j<num; j++)
               {
                       printf("%f ", new_A[i][j]);
               printf("%f %f\n", new_d[i], c[i]);
       }
       x[num-1] = new_d[num-1];
       //back substitution
       for(i=num-2; i>=0; i--)
       {
               x[i] = new d[i] - c[i] * x[i + 1];
       }
       //displaying the result
       for(i=0; i<num; i++)
       {
               printf("D = %f; Y = %f\n", new d[i], x[i]);
        return 0;
}
```