

# Numerical Methods. Subjects and goals:

Problems:

- Solving systems of linear equations
- Solving systems of non-linear equations
- Numerical integration
- Numerical solution of ordinary differential equations
- Numerical solution of partial differential equations

For each problem, we will discuss

- examples of where the problem occur
- outline the most important numerical solution methods including when to apply which method
- pitfalls in numerical solutions

**All numerically generated results must have an associated estimate of the accuracy !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**

## System of linear equations:

$$a_{00}x_0 + a_{01}x_1 + a_{02}x_2 + \cdots + a_{0,N-1}x_{N-1} = b_0$$

$$a_{10}x_0 + a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1,N-1}x_{N-1} = b_1$$

$$a_{20}x_0 + a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2,N-1}x_{N-1} = b_2$$

...

...

$$a_{M-1,0}x_0 + a_{M-1,1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{M-1,N-1}x_{N-1} = b_{M-1}$$

Here the  $N$  unknowns  $x_j$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$  are related by  $M$  equations. The coefficients  $a_{ij}$  with  $i = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1$  and  $j = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$  are known numbers, as are the *right-hand side* quantities  $b_i$ ,  $i = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1$ .

## Matrix-vector notation:

$$a_{00}x_0 + a_{01}x_1 + a_{02}x_2 + \cdots + a_{0,N-1}x_{N-1} = b_0$$

$$a_{10}x_0 + a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1,N-1}x_{N-1} = b_1$$

$$a_{20}x_0 + a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2,N-1}x_{N-1} = b_2$$

...

...

$$a_{M-1,0}x_0 + a_{M-1,1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{M-1,N-1}x_{N-1} = b_{M-1}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & \cdots & a_{0,N-1} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,N-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{M-1,0} & a_{M-1,1} & \cdots & a_{M-1,N-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ \cdots \\ b_{M-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

We start with:  $N = M$

# General Numerical Recipes notation:

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad c_{ik} = \sum_j a_{ij} b_{jk}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad b_i = \sum_j a_{ij} x_j$$

$$\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{A} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad d_j = \sum_i x_i a_{ij}$$

$$q = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad q = \sum_i x_i y_i$$

Boldface capital letters are matrices, boldface small letters are vectors, non-boldface small letters are scalars

# LU decomposition:

Suppose we are able to write the matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  as a product of two matrices,

$$\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{A} \quad (2.3.1)$$

where  $\mathbf{L}$  is *lower triangular* (has elements only on the diagonal and below) and  $\mathbf{U}$  is *upper triangular* (has elements only on the diagonal and above). For the case of a  $4 \times 4$  matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ , for example, equation (2.3.1) would look like this:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{00} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{10} & \alpha_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{20} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & 0 \\ \alpha_{30} & \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{00} & \beta_{01} & \beta_{02} & \beta_{03} \\ 0 & \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} & \beta_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{22} & \beta_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{U}) \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{L} \cdot (\mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{00} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{10} & \alpha_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{20} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & 0 \\ \alpha_{30} & \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{00} & \beta_{01} & \beta_{02} & \beta_{03} \\ 0 & \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} & \beta_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{22} & \beta_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad (N=4)$$

Solve  $\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$  (forward substitution):

$$y_0 = \frac{b_0}{\alpha_{00}}$$

$$y_i = \frac{1}{\alpha_{ii}} \left[ b_i - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \alpha_{ij} y_j \right] \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{00} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{10} & \alpha_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{20} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & 0 \\ \alpha_{30} & \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{00} & \beta_{01} & \beta_{02} & \beta_{03} \\ 0 & \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} & \beta_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{22} & \beta_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad (N=4)$$

Solve  $\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$  (forward substitution):

$$y_0 = \frac{b_0}{\alpha_{00}}$$

$$y_i = \frac{1}{\alpha_{ii}} \left[ b_i - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \alpha_{ij} y_j \right] \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$\alpha_{ii} \equiv 1 \quad i = 0, \dots, N-1$$

Solve  $\mathbf{U} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$  (back substitution):

$$x_{N-1} = \frac{y_{N-1}}{\beta_{N-1,N-1}}$$

$$x_i = \frac{1}{\beta_{ii}} \left[ y_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^{N-1} \beta_{ij} x_j \right] \quad i = N-2, N-3, \dots, 0$$

Solve for L and U:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{10} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{20} & \alpha_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha_{30} & \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{00} & \beta_{01} & \beta_{02} & \beta_{03} \\ 0 & \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} & \beta_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{22} & \beta_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta_{00} = a_{00}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{10} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{20} & \alpha_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha_{30} & \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{00} & \beta_{01} & \beta_{02} & \beta_{03} \\ 0 & \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} & \beta_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{22} & \beta_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_{10} = \frac{a_{10}}{\beta_{00}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{00} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{10} & \alpha_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{20} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & 0 \\ \alpha_{30} & \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{00} & \beta_{01} & \beta_{02} & \beta_{03} \\ 0 & \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} & \beta_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{22} & \beta_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_{20} = \frac{a_{20}}{\beta_{00}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{00} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{10} & \alpha_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{20} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & 0 \\ \alpha_{30} & \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{00} & \beta_{01} & \beta_{02} & \beta_{03} \\ 0 & \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} & \beta_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{22} & \beta_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & a_{02} & a_{03} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{20} & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{30} & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_{30} = \frac{a_{30}}{\beta_{00}}$$





For each  $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$  do these two procedures:

$$\text{for } i = 0, 1, \dots, j \quad \beta_{ij} = a_{ij} - \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \alpha_{ik} \beta_{kj}$$

$$\text{for } i = j + 1, j + 2, \dots, N - 1 \quad \alpha_{ij} = \frac{1}{\beta_{jj}} \left( a_{ij} - \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \alpha_{ik} \beta_{kj} \right)$$

What if  $\beta_{jj} = 0$  ? (also a problem for a "small"  $\beta_{jj}$ )

Pivoting (row swaps) like in Gaussian elimination. Terrible to bookkeep, but implemented in the Numerical Recipes routines `Ludcmp`.