ECSE 543
Assignment 1

Sean Stappas
260639512

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Introduction

The programs for this assignment were created in Python 2.7. The source code is provided as listings in Appendix A. To perform the required tasks in this assignment, a custom matrix package was created, with useful methods such as add, multiply, transpose, etc. This package can be seen in Listing 1. In addition, logs of the output of the programs are provided in Appendix B.

1 Choleski Decomposition

The source code for the Question 1 main program can be seen in Listing 4.

1.a Choleski Program

The code relating specifically to Choleski decomposition can be seen in Listing 2.

1.b Constructing Test Matrices

The matrices were constructed with the knowledge that, if A is positive-definite, then $A = LL^T$ where L is a lower triangular non-singular matrix. The task of choosing valid A matrices then boils down to finding non-singular lower triangular L matrices. To ensure that L is non-singular, one must simply choose nonzero values for the main diagonal.

1.c Test Runs

The matrices were tested by inventing x matrices, and checking that the program solves for that x correctly. The output of the program, comparing expected and obtained values of x, can be seen in Listing 8.

1.d Linear Networks

As can be seen in Listing 3, the `csv_to_network_branch_matrices` method of the `linear_networks.py` script reads from a CSV file where row k contains J_k, R_k and E_k. It then converts the resistances to a diagonal admittance matrix Y and produces the J and E column vectors. The incidence matrix A is also read directly from file, as seen in Listing 4.

First, the program was tested on the circuits provided on MyCourses. These circuits are labeled 1 to 5 and have corresponding incidence matrix and network branch CSV files, located in the `network_data` directory. The program obtains the expected voltages, as seen in the output in Listing 8. Then, some additional simple test circuits were created.

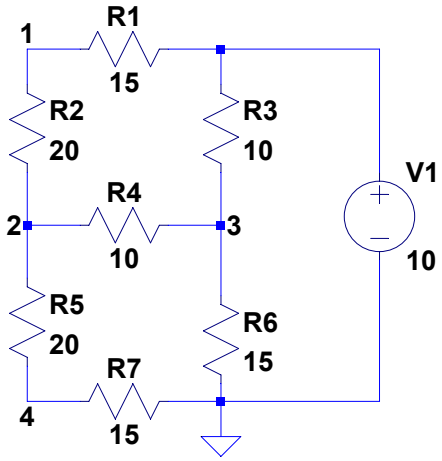

Figure 1: Test circuit 6 with nodes labeled 1 to 4.

2 Finite Difference Mesh

The source code for the Question 2 main program can be seen in Listing 5.

2.a Equivalent Resistance

The code for creating all the network matrices and for finding the equivalent resistance of an N by $2N$ mesh can be seen in Listing 3. The resistances found by the program for values of N from 2 to 10 can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Mesh equivalent resistance R versus mesh size N.

N	R (Omega)
2	1875.000
3	2379.545
4	2741.025
5	3022.819
6	3253.676
7	3449.166
8	3618.675
9	3768.291
10	3902.189

The resistance values returned by the program for small meshes were validated using simple SPICE circuits. The voltage found at the V_{test} node for the 2x4 mesh is 1.875 V and the equivalent resistance is therefore 1875 Ω. Similarly, for the 3x6 mesh, V_{test} = 2.379 55 V and the equivalent resistance is

2379.55 Ω. These match the results found by the program, as seen in Table 1.

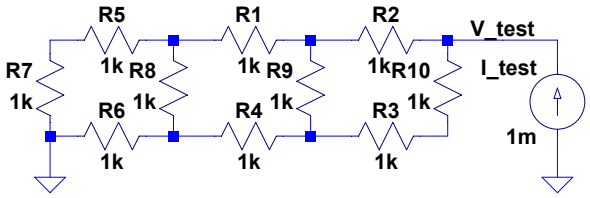

Figure 2: SPICE circuit used to test the 2x4 mesh.

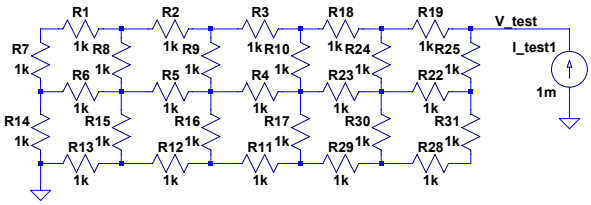

Figure 3: SPICE circuit used to test the 3x6 mesh.

2.b Time Complexity

The runtime data for the mesh resistance solver is tabulated in Table 2 and plotted in Figure 4. Theoretically, the time complexity of the program should be $O(N^6)$, and this matches the obtained data.

Table 2: Runtime of mesh resistance solver program versus mesh size N.

N	Runtime (s)
2	0.001
3	0.017
4	0.100
5	0.482
6	1.461
7	3.266
8	7.534
9	15.002
10	28.363

2.c Sparsity Modification

The runtime data for the banded mesh resistance solver is tabulated in Table 3 and plotted in Figure 5. By inspection of the constructed network matrices, a half-bandwidth of $2N+1$ was chosen. Theoretically, the banded version should have a time complexity of $O(N^4)$.

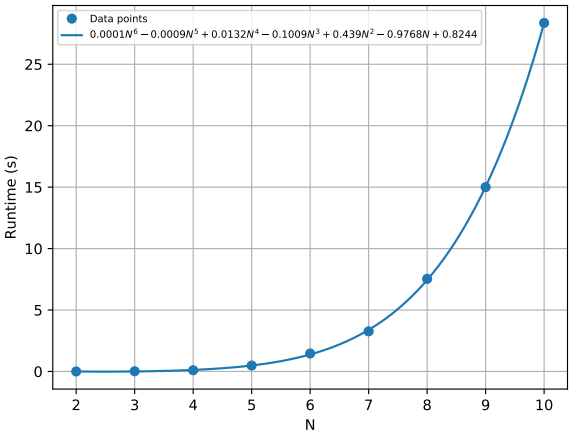

Figure 4: Runtime of mesh resistance solver program versus mesh size N.

Table 3: Runtime of banded mesh resistance solver program versus mesh size N.

N	Runtime (s)
2	0.001
3	0.017
4	0.095
5	0.378
6	1.192
7	3.052
8	6.943
9	14.219
10	26.764

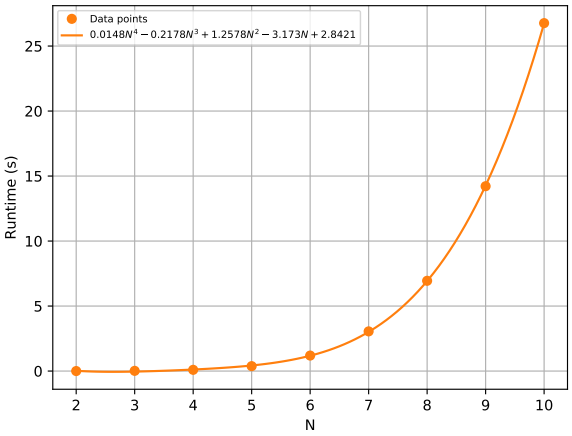

Figure 5: Runtime of banded mesh resistance solver program versus mesh size N.

The runtime of the banded and non-banded versions of the program are plotted in Figure 6, showing the benefits of banded elimination.

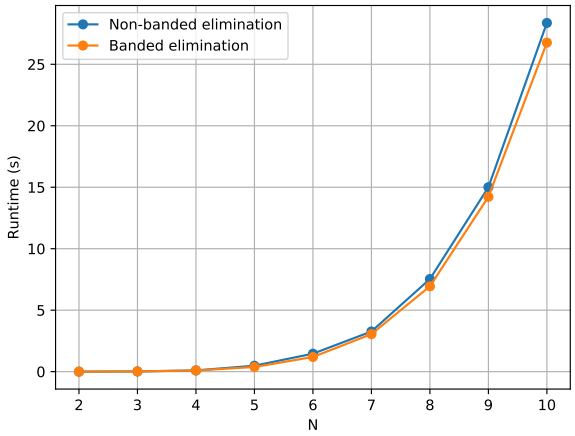

Figure 6: Comparison of runtime of banded and non-banded resistance solver programs versus mesh size N.

2.d Resistance vs. Mesh Size

The equivalent mesh resistance R is plotted versus the mesh size N in Figure 7. The function $R(N)$ appears logarithmic, and a log function does indeed fit the data well.

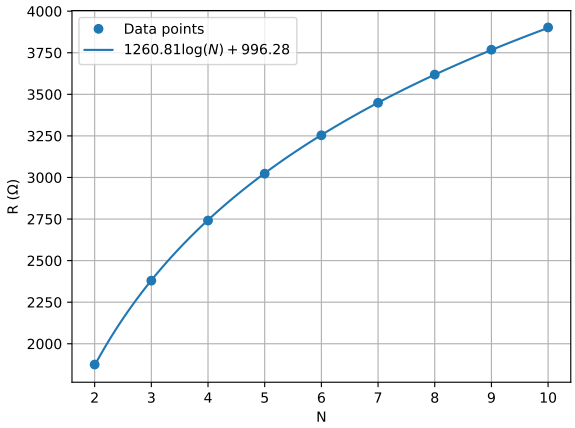

Figure 7: Resistance of mesh versus mesh size N.

3 Coaxial Cable

The source code for the Question 2 main program can be seen in Listing 7.

3.a SOR Program

The source code for the finite difference methods can be seen in Listing 6. Horizontal and vertical symmetries were exploited by only solving for a quarter of the coaxial cable, and reproducing the results where necessary.

3.b Varying ω

The number of iterations to achieve convergence for 10 values of ω between 1 and 2 are tabulated in Table 4 and plotted in Figure 8. Based on these results, the value of ω yielding the minimum number of iterations is 1.3.

Table 4: Number of iterations of SOR versus ω.

Omega	Iterations
1.0	32
1.1	26
1.2	20
1.3	14
1.4	16
1.5	20
1.6	27
1.7	39
1.8	60
1.9	127

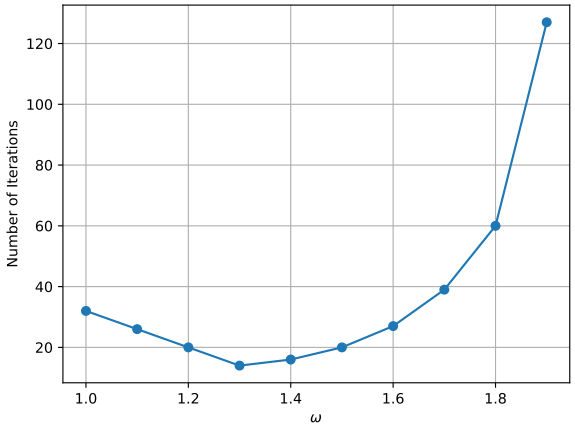

Figure 8: Number of iterations of SOR versus ω.

The potential values found at (0.06, 0.04) versus ω are tabulated in Table 5. It can be seen that all the potential values are identical to 3 decimal places.

3.c Varying h

With $\omega = 1.3$, the number of iterations of SOR versus $1/h$ is tabulated in Table 6 and plotted in Figure 9. It can be seen that the smaller the node spacing is, the more iterations the program will take to run. Theoretically, the time complexity of the program should be $O(N^3)$, where the finite difference mesh is N by N, and this matches the measured data.

Table 5: Potential at (0.06, 0.04) versus ω when using SOR.

Omega	Potential (V)
1.0	5.526
1.1	5.526
1.2	5.526
1.3	5.526
1.4	5.526
1.5	5.526
1.6	5.526
1.7	5.526
1.8	5.526
1.9	5.526

Table 6: Number of iterations of SOR versus $1/h$. Note that $\omega = 1.3$.

1/h	Iterations
50.0	14
100.0	59
200.0	189
400.0	552
800.0	1540
1600.0	4507

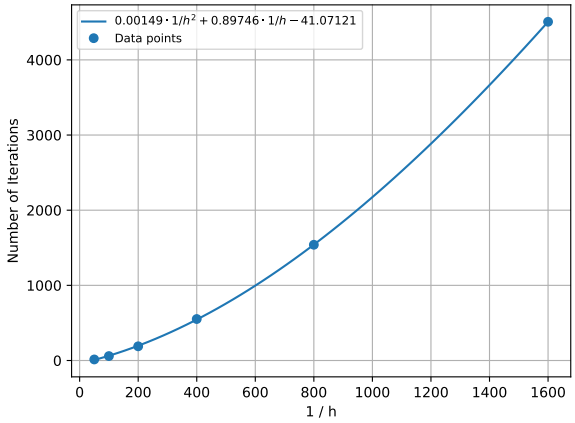

Figure 9: Number of iterations of SOR versus $1/h$. Note that $\omega = 1.3$.

The potential values found at (0.06, 0.04) versus $1/h$ are tabulated in Table 7 and plotted in Figure 10. By examining these values, the potential at (0.06, 0.04) to three significant figures is approximately 5.25 V. It can be seen that the smaller the node spacing is, the more accurate the calculated potential is. However, by inspecting Figure 10 it is apparent that the potential converges relatively quickly to around 5.25 V There are therefore diminishing returns to decreasing the node spacing too much, since this will also increase the runtime of the program.

Table 7: Potential at (0.06, 0.04) versus $1/h$ when using SOR.

1/h	Potential (V)
50.0	5.526
100.0	5.351
200.0	5.289
400.0	5.265
800.0	5.254
1600.0	5.247

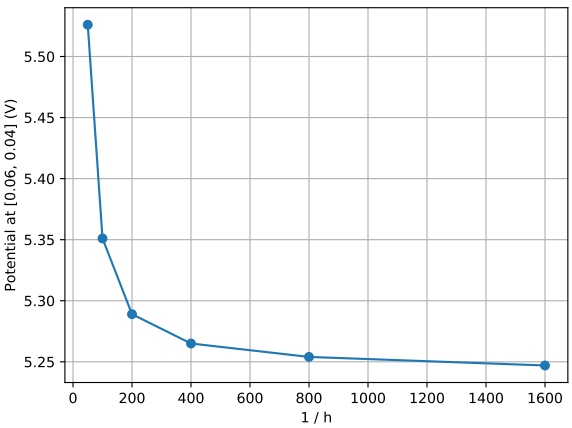

Figure 10: Potential at (0.06, 0.04) found by SOR versus $1/h$. Note that $\omega = 1.3$.

3.d Jacobi Method

The number of iterations of the Jacobi method versus $1/h$ is tabulated in Table 8 and plotted in Figure 11. Similarly to SOR, the smaller the node spacing is, the more iterations the program will take to run. We can see however that the Jacobi method takes a much larger number of iterations to converge. Theoretically, the Jacobi method should have a time complexity of $O(N^4)$, and this matches the data.

The potential values found at (0.06, 0.04) versus $1/h$ with the Jacobi method are tabulated in Table 9 and plotted in Figure 12. These potential values are almost identical to the SOR ones. Similarly to SOR, the smaller the node spacing is, the more accurate the calculated potential is.

The number of iterations of both SOR and the Jacobi method can be seen in Figure 13, which shows the clear benefits of SOR.

Table 8: Number of iterations versus ω when using the Jacobi method.

1/h	Iterations
50.0	51
100.0	180
200.0	604
400.0	1935
800.0	5836
1600.0	16864

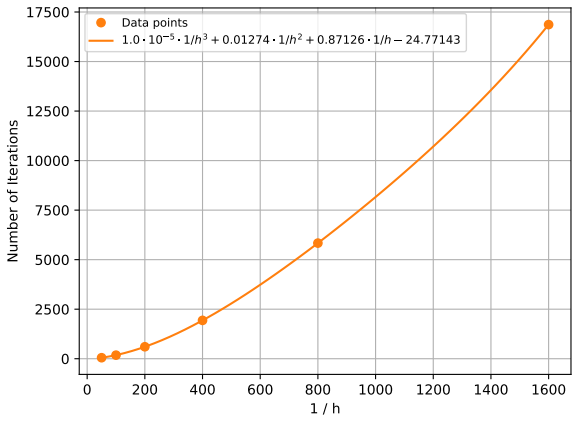

Figure 11: Number of iterations of the Jacobi method versus $1/h$.

Table 9: Potential at (0.06, 0.04) versus $1/h$ when using the Jacobi method.

1/h	Potential (V)
50.0	5.526
100.0	5.351
200.0	5.289
400.0	5.265
800.0	5.254
1600.0	5.246

3.e Non-uniform Node Spacing

First, we adjust the equation derived in class to set $a_1 = \Delta_x\alpha_1$, $a_2 = \Delta_x\alpha_2$, $b_1 = \Delta_y\beta_1$ and $b_2 = \Delta_y\beta_2$. These values correspond to the distances between adjacent nodes [1], and can be easily calculated by the program. Then, the five-point difference formula for non-uniform spacing can be seen in Equation 1.

[1] Note that, in the program, index i is associated to position x and index j is associated to position y. This is purely for easier printing of the matrices.

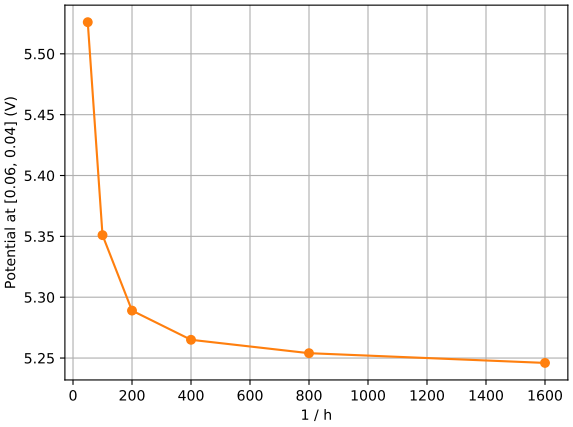

Figure 12: Potential at (0.06, 0.04) versus $1/h$ when using the Jacobi method.

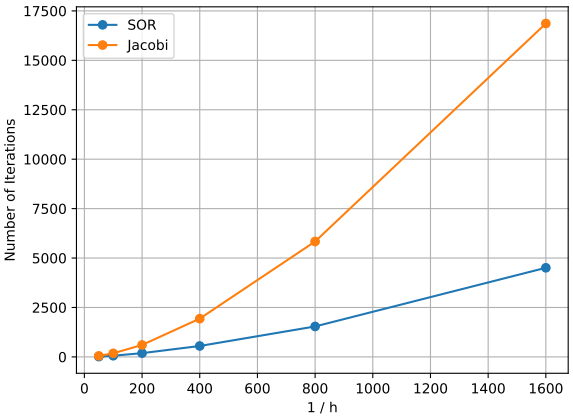

Figure 13: Comparison of number of iterations when using SOR and Jacobi methods versus $1/h$. Note that $\omega = 1.3$ for the SOR program.

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \frac{1}{a_1 + a_2}\left(\frac{\phi_{i-1,j}^{k}}{a_1} + \frac{\phi_{i+1,j}^{k}}{a_2}\right) + \frac{1}{b_1 + b_2}\left(\frac{\phi_{i,j-1}^{k}}{b_1} + \frac{\phi_{i,j+1}^{k}}{b_2}\right) \tag{1}$$

This was implemented in the finite difference program, as seen in Listing 6. As can be seen in this code, many different mesh arrangements were tested. The arrangement that was chosen can be seen in Figure 14. The potential at (0.06, 0.04) obtained from this arrangement is 5.243 V, which seems like an accurate potential value. Indeed, as can be seen in Figures 10 and 12, the potential value for small node spacings tends towards 5.24 V for both the Jacobi and SOR methods.

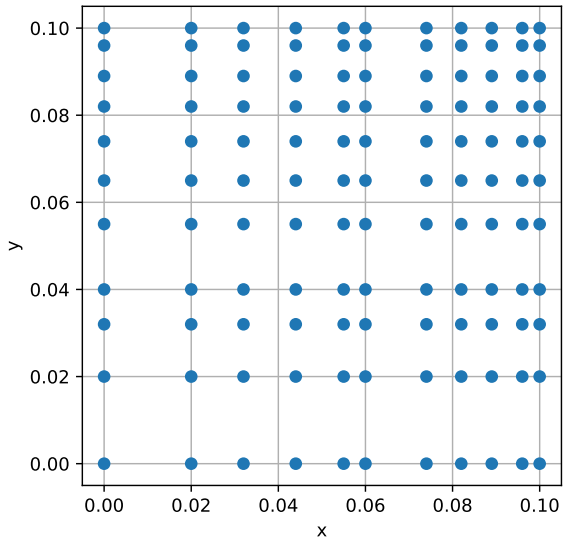

Figure 14: Final mesh arrangement used for non-uniform node spacing. Each point corresponds to a mesh point. Points are positioned closer to the inner conductor, since this is a more difficult area.

A Code Listings

Listing 1: Custom matrix package (`matrices.py`).

```
from __future__ import division

import copy
import csv
from ast import literal_eval

import math


class Matrix:

    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data

    def __str__(self):
        string = ''
        for row in self.data:
            string += '\n'
            for val in row:
                string += '{:6.2f} '.format(val)
        return string

    def __add__(self, other):
        if len(self) != len(other) or len(self[0]) != len(other[0]):
            raise ValueError('Incompatible matrix sizes for addition. Matrix A is {}x{}, but matrix B is
             ↪  {}x{}.'
                             .format(len(self), len(self[0]), len(other), len(other[0])))
        rows = len(self)
        cols = len(self[0])

        return Matrix([[self[row][col] + other[row][col] for col in range(cols)] for row in range(rows)])

    def __sub__(self, other):
        if len(self) != len(other) or len(self[0]) != len(other[0]):
            raise ValueError('Incompatible matrix sizes for subtraction. Matrix A is {}x{}, but matrix B
             ↪  is {}x{}.'
                             .format(len(self), len(self[0]), len(other), len(other[0])))
        rows = len(self)
        cols = len(self[0])

        return Matrix([[self[row][col] - other[row][col] for col in range(cols)] for row in range(rows)])

    def __mul__(self, other):
        m = len(self[0])
        n = len(self)
        p = len(other[0])
        if m != len(other):
            raise ValueError('Incompatible matrix sizes for multiplication. Matrix A is {}x{}, but matrix
             ↪  B is {}x{}.'
                             .format(n, m, len(other), p))

        # Inspired from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matrix_multiplication
        product = Matrix.empty(n, p)
        for i in range(n):
            for j in range(p):
                row_sum = 0
                for k in range(m):
                    row_sum += self[i][k] * other[k][j]
                product[i][j] = row_sum
        return product

    def __deepcopy__(self, memo):
        return Matrix(copy.deepcopy(self.data))

    def __getitem__(self, item):
```

```
63          return self.data[item]
64
65      def __len__(self):
66          return len(self.data)
67
68      def is_positive_definite(self):
69          """
70          :return: True if the matrix if positive-definite, False otherwise.
71          """
72          A = copy.deepcopy(self.data)
73          n = len(A)
74          for j in range(n):
75              if A[j][j] <= 0:
76                  return False
77              A[j][j] = math.sqrt(A[j][j])
78              for i in range(j + 1, n):
79                  A[i][j] = A[i][j] / A[j][j]
80                  for k in range(j + 1, i + 1):
81                      A[i][k] = A[i][k] - A[i][j] * A[k][j]
82          return True
83
84      def transpose(self):
85          """
86          :return: the transpose of the current matrix
87          """
88          rows = len(self)
89          cols = len(self[0])
90          return Matrix([[self.data[row][col] for row in range(rows)] for col in range(cols)])
91
92      def mirror_horizontal(self):
93          """
94          :return: the horizontal mirror of the current matrix
95          """
96          rows = len(self)
97          cols = len(self[0])
98          return Matrix([[self.data[rows - row - 1][col] for col in range(cols)] for row in range(rows)])
99
100     def empty_copy(self):
101         """
102         :return: an empty matrix of the same size as the current matrix.
103         """
104         return Matrix.empty(len(self), len(self[0]))
105
106     @staticmethod
107     def multiply(*matrices):
108         """
109         Computes the product of the given matrices.
110
111         :param matrices: the matrix objects
112         :return: the product of the given matrices
113         """
114         n = len(matrices[0])
115         product = Matrix.identity(n)
116         for matrix in matrices:
117             product = product * matrix
118         return product
119
120     @staticmethod
121     def empty(num_rows, num_cols):
122         """
123         Returns an empty matrix (filled with zeroes) with the specified number of columns and rows.
124
125         :param num_rows: number of rows
126         :param num_cols: number of columns
127         :return: the empty matrix
128         """
129         return Matrix([[0 for _ in range(num_cols)] for _ in range(num_rows)])
130
131     @staticmethod
132     def identity(n):
```

```
        """
        Returns the identity matrix of the given size.

        :param n: the size of the identity matrix (number of rows or columns)
        :return: the identity matrix of size n
        """
        return Matrix.diagonal_single_value(1, n)

    @staticmethod
    def diagonal(values):
        """
        Returns a diagonal matrix with the given values along the main diagonal.

        :param values: the values along the main diagonal
        :return: a diagonal matrix with the given values along the main diagonal
        """
        n = len(values)
        return Matrix([[values[row] if row == col else 0 for col in range(n)] for row in range(n)])

    @staticmethod
    def diagonal_single_value(value, n):
        """
        Returns a diagonal matrix of the given size with the given value along the diagonal.

        :param value: the value of each element on the main diagonal
        :param n: the size of the matrix
        :return: a diagonal matrix of the given size with the given value along the diagonal.
        """
        return Matrix([[value if row == col else 0 for col in range(n)] for row in range(n)])

    @staticmethod
    def column_vector(values):
        """
        Transforms a row vector into a column vector.

        :param values: the values, one for each row of the column vector
        :return: the column vector
        """
        return Matrix([[value] for value in values])

    @staticmethod
    def csv_to_matrix(filename):
        """
        Reads a CSV file to a matrix.

        :param filename: the name of the CSV file
        :return: a matrix containing the values in the CSV file
        """
        with open(filename, 'r') as csv_file:
            reader = csv.reader(csv_file)
            data = []
            for row_number, row in enumerate(reader):
                data.append([literal_eval(val) for val in row])
            return Matrix(data)
```

Listing 2: Cholesky decomposition (`choleski.py`).

```
from __future__ import division

import math

from matrices import Matrix


def choleski_solve(A, b, half_bandwidth=None):
    """
    Solves an Ax = b matrix equation by Choleski decomposition.

    :param A: the A matrix
```

```
    :param b: the b matrix
    :param half_bandwidth: the half-bandwidth of the A matrix
    :return: the solved x vector
    """
    n = len(A[0])
    if half_bandwidth is None:
        elimination(A, b)
    else:
        elimination_banded(A, b, half_bandwidth)
    x = Matrix.empty(n, 1)
    back_substitution(A, x, b)
    return x


def elimination(A, b):
    """
    Performs the elimination step of Choleski decomposition.

    :param A: the A matrix
    :param b: the b matrix
    """
    n = len(A)
    for j in range(n):
        if A[j][j] <= 0:
            raise ValueError('Matrix A is not positive definite.')
        A[j][j] = math.sqrt(A[j][j])
        b[j][0] = b[j][0] / A[j][j]
        for i in range(j + 1, n):
            A[i][j] = A[i][j] / A[j][j]
            b[i][0] = b[i][0] - A[i][j] * b[j][0]
            for k in range(j + 1, i + 1):
                A[i][k] = A[i][k] - A[i][j] * A[k][j]


def elimination_banded(A, b, half_bandwidth):  # TODO: Keep limited band in memory, improve time
 ↪  complexity
    """
    Performs the banded elimination step of Choleski decomposition.

    :param A: the A matrix
    :param b: the b matrix
    :param half_bandwidth: the half_bandwidth to be used for the banded elimination
    """
    n = len(A)
    for j in range(n):
        if A[j][j] <= 0:
            raise ValueError('Matrix A is not positive definite.')
        A[j][j] = math.sqrt(A[j][j])
        b[j][0] = b[j][0] / A[j][j]
        for i in range(j + 1, min(j + half_bandwidth, n)):
            A[i][j] = A[i][j] / A[j][j]
            b[i][0] = b[i][0] - A[i][j] * b[j][0]
            for k in range(j + 1, i + 1):
                A[i][k] = A[i][k] - A[i][j] * A[k][j]


def back_substitution(L, x, y):
    """
    Performs the back-substitution step of Choleski decomposition.

    :param L: the L matrix
    :param x: the x matrix
    :param y: the y matrix
    """
    n = len(L)
    for i in range(n - 1, -1, -1):
        prev_sum = 0
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            prev_sum += L[j][i] * x[j][0]
        x[i][0] = (y[i][0] - prev_sum) / L[i][i]
```

Listing 3: Linear resistive networks (`linear_networks.py`).

```
from __future__ import division

import csv
from matrices import Matrix
from choleski import choleski_solve


def solve_linear_network(A, Y, J, E, half_bandwidth=None):
    """
    Solve the linear resistive network described by the given matrices.

    :param A: the incidence matrix
    :param Y: the admittance matrix
    :param J: the current source matrix
    :param E: the voltage source matrix
    :param half_bandwidth:
    :return: the solved voltage matrix
    """
    A_new = A * Y * A.transpose()
    b = A * (J - Y * E)
    return choleski_solve(A_new, b, half_bandwidth=half_bandwidth)


def csv_to_network_branch_matrices(filename):
    """
    Converts a CSV file to Y, J, E network matrices.

    :param filename: the name of the CSV file
    :return: the Y, J, E network matrices
    """
    with open(filename, 'r') as csv_file:
        reader = csv.reader(csv_file)
        J = []
        R = []
        E = []
        for row in reader:
            J_k = float(row[0])
            R_k = float(row[1])
            E_k = float(row[2])
            J.append(J_k)
            R.append(1 / R_k)
            E.append(E_k)
        Y = Matrix.diagonal(R)
        J = Matrix.column_vector(J)
        E = Matrix.column_vector(E)
        return Y, J, E


def create_network_matrices_mesh(rows, cols, branch_resistance, test_current):
    num_horizontal_branches = (cols - 1) * rows
    num_vertical_branches = (rows - 1) * cols
    num_branches = num_horizontal_branches + num_vertical_branches + 1
    num_nodes = rows * cols - 1

    A = create_incidence_matrix_mesh(cols, num_branches, num_horizontal_branches, num_nodes,
     ↪  num_vertical_branches)
    Y, J, E = create_network_branch_matrices_mesh(num_branches, branch_resistance, test_current)

    return A, Y, J, E


def create_incidence_matrix_mesh(cols, num_branches, num_horizontal_branches, num_nodes,
 ↪  num_vertical_branches):
    A = Matrix.empty(num_nodes, num_branches)
    node_offset = -1
    for branch in range(num_horizontal_branches):
        if branch == num_horizontal_branches - cols + 1:
```

```
            A[branch + node_offset + 1][branch] = 1
        else:
            if branch % (cols - 1) == 0:
                node_offset += 1
            node_number = branch + node_offset
            A[node_number][branch] = -1
            A[node_number + 1][branch] = 1
    branch_offset = num_horizontal_branches
    node_offset = cols
    for branch in range(num_vertical_branches):
        if branch == num_vertical_branches - cols:
            node_offset -= 1
            A[branch][branch + branch_offset] = 1
        else:
            A[branch][branch + branch_offset] = 1
            A[branch + node_offset][branch + branch_offset] = -1
    if num_branches == 2:
        A[0][1] = -1
    else:
        A[cols - 1][num_branches - 1] = -1
    return A


def create_network_branch_matrices_mesh(num_branches, resistance, test_current):
    Y = Matrix.diagonal([1 / resistance if branch < num_branches - 1 else 0 for branch in
    ↪  range(num_branches)])
    # Negative test current here because we assume current is coming OUT of the test current node.
    J = Matrix.column_vector([0 if branch < num_branches - 1 else -test_current for branch in
    ↪  range(num_branches)])
    E = Matrix.column_vector([0 for branch in range(num_branches)])
    return Y, J, E


def find_mesh_resistance(n, branch_resistance, half_bandwidth=None):
    test_current = 0.01
    A, Y, J, E = create_network_matrices_mesh(n, 2 * n, branch_resistance, test_current)
    x = solve_linear_network(A, Y, J, E, half_bandwidth=half_bandwidth)
    test_voltage = x[2 * n - 1 if n > 1 else 0][0]
    equivalent_resistance = test_voltage / test_current
    return equivalent_resistance
```

Listing 4: Question 1 (`q1.py`).

```
from __future__ import division

from linear_networks import solve_linear_network, csv_to_network_branch_matrices
from choleski import choleski_solve
from matrices import Matrix

NETWORK_DIRECTORY = 'network_data'

L_2 = Matrix([
    [5, 0],
    [1, 3]
])
L_3 = Matrix([
    [3, 0, 0],
    [1, 2, 0],
    [8, 5, 1]
])
L_4 = Matrix([
    [1, 0, 0, 0],
    [2, 8, 0, 0],
    [5, 5, 4, 0],
    [7, 2, 8, 7]
])
matrix_2 = L_2 * L_2.transpose()
matrix_3 = L_3 * L_3.transpose()
matrix_4 = L_4 * L_4.transpose()
```

```
positive_definite_matrices = [matrix_2, matrix_3, matrix_4]

x_2 = Matrix.column_vector([8, 3])
x_3 = Matrix.column_vector([9, 4, 3])
x_4 = Matrix.column_vector([5, 4, 1, 9])
xs = [x_2, x_3, x_4]


def q1b():
    print('=== Question 1(b) ===')
    for count, A in enumerate(positive_definite_matrices):
        n = count + 2
        print('n={} matrix is positive-definite: {}'.format(n, A.is_positive_definite()))


def q1c():
    print('=== Question 1(c) ===')
    for x, A in zip(xs, positive_definite_matrices):
        b = A * x
        # print('A: {}'.format(A))
        # print('b: {}'.format(b))

        x_choleski = choleski_solve(A, b)
        print('Expected x: {}'.format(x))
        print('Actual x: {}'.format(x_choleski))


def q1d():
    print('=== Question 1(d) ===')
    for i in range(1, 6):
        A = Matrix.csv_to_matrix('{}/incidence_matrix_{}.csv'.format(NETWORK_DIRECTORY, i))
        Y, J, E = csv_to_network_branch_matrices('{}/network_branches_{}.csv'.format(NETWORK_DIRECTORY,
        ↪  i))
        # print('Y: {}'.format(Y))
        # print('J: {}'.format(J))
        # print('E: {}'.format(E))
        x = solve_linear_network(A, Y, J, E)
        print('Solved for x in network {}: {}'.format(i, x))  # TODO: Create my own test circuits here


def q1():
    q1b()
    q1c()
    q1d()


if __name__ == '__main__':
    q1()
```

Listing 5: Question 2 (`q2.py`).

```
import csv
import time

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import numpy.polynomial.polynomial as poly
import sympy as sp
from matplotlib.ticker import MaxNLocator

from linear_networks import find_mesh_resistance


def find_mesh_resistances(banded):
    branch_resistance = 1000
    points = {}
    runtimes = {}
    for n in range(2, 11):
        start_time = time.time()
```

```
        half_bandwidth = 2 * n + 1 if banded else None
        equivalent_resistance = find_mesh_resistance(n, branch_resistance, half_bandwidth=half_bandwidth)
        print('Equivalent resistance for {}x{} mesh: {:.2f} Ohms.'.format(n, 2 * n,
        ↪  equivalent_resistance))
        points[n] = '{:.3f}'.format(equivalent_resistance)
        runtime = time.time() - start_time
        runtimes[n] = '{:.3f}'.format(runtime)
        print('Runtime: {} s.'.format(runtime))
    plot_runtime(runtimes, banded)
    return points, runtimes


def q2ab():
    print('=== Question 2(a)(b) ===')
    _, runtimes = find_mesh_resistances(banded=False)
    save_rows_to_csv('report/csv/q2b.csv', zip(runtimes.keys(), runtimes.values()), header=('N', 'Runtime
    ↪  (s)'))
    return runtimes


def q2c():
    print('=== Question 2(c) ===')
    pts, runtimes = find_mesh_resistances(banded=True)
    save_rows_to_csv('report/csv/q2c.csv', zip(runtimes.keys(), runtimes.values()), header=('N', 'Runtime
    ↪  (s)'))
    return pts, runtimes


def plot_runtime(points, banded=False):
    """
    N^6: non-banded
    N^4: banded

    :param points:
    :param banded:
    """
    f = plt.figure()
    ax = f.gca()
    ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(MaxNLocator(integer=True))
    x_range = [float(x) for x in points.keys()]
    y_range = [float(y) for y in points.values()]
    plt.plot(x_range, y_range, '{}o'.format('C1' if banded else 'C0'), label='Data points')

    x_new = np.linspace(x_range[0], x_range[-1], num=len(x_range) * 10)
    degree = 4 if banded else 6
    polynomial_coeffs = poly.polyfit(x_range, y_range, degree)
    polynomial_fit = poly.polyval(x_new, polynomial_coeffs)
    N = sp.symbols("N")
    poly_label = sum(sp.S("{:.4f}".format(v)) * N ** i for i, v in enumerate(polynomial_coeffs))
    equation = '${}$'.format(sp.printing.latex(poly_label))
    plt.plot(x_new, polynomial_fit, '{}-'.format('C1' if banded else 'C0'), label=equation)

    plt.xlabel('N')
    plt.ylabel('Runtime (s)')
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend(fontsize='x-small')
    f.savefig('report/plots/q2{}.pdf'.format('c' if banded else 'b'), bbox_inches='tight')


def plot_runtimes(points1, points2):
    f = plt.figure()
    ax = f.gca()
    ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(MaxNLocator(integer=True))
    x_range = points1.keys()
    y_range = points1.values()
    y_banded_range = points2.values()
    plt.plot(x_range, y_range, 'o-', label='Non-banded elimination')
    plt.plot(x_range, y_banded_range, 'o-', label='Banded elimination')
    plt.xlabel('N')
    plt.ylabel('Runtime (s)')
```

```
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend()
    f.savefig('report/plots/q2bc.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')


def q2d(points):
    print('=== Question 2(d) ===')
    f = plt.figure()
    ax = f.gca()
    ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(MaxNLocator(integer=True))
    x_range = [float(x) for x in points.keys()]
    y_range = [float(y) for y in points.values()]
    plt.plot(x_range, y_range, 'o', label='Data points')

    x_new = np.linspace(x_range[0], x_range[-1], num=len(x_range) * 10)
    coeffs = poly.polyfit(np.log(x_range), y_range, deg=1)
    polynomial_fit = poly.polyval(np.log(x_new), coeffs)
    plt.plot(x_new, polynomial_fit, '{}-'.format('C0'), label='${:.2f}\log(N) + {:.2f}$'.format(coeffs[1],
    ↪  coeffs[0]))

    plt.xlabel('N')
    plt.ylabel('R ($\Omega$)')
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend()
    f.savefig('report/plots/q2d.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')
    save_rows_to_csv('report/csv/q2a.csv', zip(points.keys(), points.values()), header=('N', 'R (Omega)'))


def q2():
    runtimes1 = q2ab()
    pts, runtimes2 = q2c()
    plot_runtimes(runtimes1, runtimes2)
    q2d(pts)


def save_rows_to_csv(filename, rows, header=None):
    with open(filename, "wb") as f:
        writer = csv.writer(f)
        if header is not None:
            writer.writerow(header)
        for row in rows:
            writer.writerow(row)


if __name__ == '__main__':
    q2()
```

Listing 6: Finite difference method (`finite_diff.py`).

```
from __future__ import division

import math
import random
from abc import ABCMeta, abstractmethod

from matrices import Matrix

MESH_SIZE = 0.2


class Relaxer:
    """
    Performs the relaxing stage of the finite difference method.
    """
    __metaclass__ = ABCMeta

    @abstractmethod
    def relax(self, phi, i, j):
        """
```

```
        Perform a relaxation iteration on a given (i, j) point of the given phi matrix.

        :param phi: the phi matrix
        :param i: the row index
        :param j: the column index
        """
        raise NotImplementedError

    def reset(self):
        """
        Optional method to reset the relaxer.
        """
        pass

    def residual(self, phi, i, j):
        """
        Calculate the residual at the given (i, j) point of the given phi matrix.

        :param phi: the phi matrix
        :param i: the row index
        :param j: the column index
        :return:
        """
        return abs(phi[i + 1][j] + phi[i - 1][j] + phi[i][j + 1] + phi[i][j - 1] - 4 * phi[i][j])


class GaussSeidelRelaxer(Relaxer):
    def relax(self, phi, i, j):
        return (phi[i + 1][j] + phi[i - 1][j] + phi[i][j + 1] + phi[i][j - 1]) / 4


class JacobiRelaxer(Relaxer):
    def __init__(self, num_cols):
        self.num_cols = num_cols
        self.prev_row = [0] * (num_cols - 1)  # Don't need to copy entire phi, just previous row

    def relax(self, phi, i, j):
        left_val = self.prev_row[j - 2] if j > 1 else 0
        top_val = self.prev_row[j - 1]
        self.prev_row[j - 1] = phi[i][j]
        return (phi[i + 1][j] + top_val + phi[i][j + 1] + left_val) / 4

    def reset(self):
        self.prev_row = [0] * (self.num_cols - 1)


class NonUniformRelaxer(Relaxer):
    def __init__(self, mesh):
        self.mesh = mesh

    def get_distances(self, i, j):
        a1 = self.mesh.get_y(i) - self.mesh.get_y(i - 1)
        a2 = self.mesh.get_y(i + 1) - self.mesh.get_y(i)
        b1 = self.mesh.get_x(j) - self.mesh.get_x(j - 1)
        b2 = self.mesh.get_x(j + 1) - self.mesh.get_x(j)
        return a1, a2, b1, b2

    def relax(self, phi, i, j):
        a1, a2, b1, b2 = self.get_distances(i, j)

        return ((phi[i - 1][j] / a1 + phi[i + 1][j] / a2) / (a1 + a2)
                + (phi[i][j - 1] / b1 + phi[i][j + 1] / b2) / (b1 + b2)) / (1 / (a1 * a2) + 1 / (b1 * b2))

    def residual(self, phi, i, j):
        a1, a2, b1, b2 = self.get_distances(i, j)

        return abs(((phi[i - 1][j] / a1 + phi[i + 1][j] / a2) / (a1 + a2)
                    + (phi[i][j - 1] / b1 + phi[i][j + 1] / b2) / (b1 + b2))
                   - phi[i][j] * (1 / (a1 * a2) + 1 / (b1 * b2)))

```

```
91
92  class SuccessiveOverRelaxer(Relaxer):
93      def __init__(self, omega):
94          self.gauss_seidel = GaussSeidelRelaxer()
95          self.omega = omega
96
97      def relax(self, phi, i, j, last_row=None, a1=None, a2=None, b1=None, b2=None):
98          return (1 - self.omega) * phi[i][j] + self.omega * self.gauss_seidel.relax(phi, i, j)
99
100
101 class Boundary:
102     """
103     Constant-potential boundary in the finite difference mesh, representing a conductor.
104     """
105     __metaclass__ = ABCMeta
106
107     @abstractmethod
108     def potential(self):
109         """
110         Return the potential on the boundary.
111         """
112         raise NotImplementedError
113
114     @abstractmethod
115     def contains_point(self, x, y):
116         """
117         Returns true if the boundary contains the given (x, y) point.
118
119         :param x: the x coordinate of the point
120         :param y: the y coordinate of the point
121         """
122         raise NotImplementedError
123
124
125 class OuterConductorBoundary(Boundary):
126     def potential(self):
127         return 0
128
129     def contains_point(self, x, y):
130         return x == 0 or y == 0 or x == 0.2 or y == 0.2
131
132
133 class QuarterInnerConductorBoundary(Boundary):
134     def potential(self):
135         return 15
136
137     def contains_point(self, x, y):
138         return 0.06 <= x <= 0.14 and 0.08 <= y <= 0.12
139
140
141 class PotentialGuesser:
142     """
143     Guesses the initial potential in the finite-difference mesh.
144     """
145     __metaclass__ = ABCMeta
146
147     def __init__(self, min_potential, max_potential):
148         self.min_potential = min_potential
149         self.max_potential = max_potential
150
151     @abstractmethod
152     def guess(self, x, y):
153         """
154         Guess the potential at the given (x, y) point, and return it.
155
156         :param x: the x coordinate of the point
157         :param y: the y coordinate of the point
158         """
159         raise NotImplementedError
160
```

```
161
162 class RandomPotentialGuesser(PotentialGuesser):
163     def guess(self, x, y):
164         return random.randint(self.min_potential, self.max_potential)
165
166
167 class LinearPotentialGuesser(PotentialGuesser):
168     def guess(self, x, y):
169         return 150 * x if x < 0.06 else 150 * y
170
171
172 class RadialPotentialGuesser(PotentialGuesser):
173     def guess(self, x, y):
174         def radial(k, x, y, x_source, y_source):
175             return k / (math.sqrt((x_source - x) ** 2 + (y_source - y) ** 2))
176
177         return 0.0225 * (radial(20, x, y, 0.1, 0.1) - radial(1, x, y, 0, y) - radial(1, x, y, x, 0))
178
179
180 class PhiConstructor:
181     """
182     Constructs the phi potential matrix with an outer conductor, inner conductor, mesh points and an inital
    ↪  potential
183     guess.
184     """
185
186     def __init__(self, mesh):
187         outer_boundary = OuterConductorBoundary()
188         inner_boundary = QuarterInnerConductorBoundary()
189         self.boundaries = (inner_boundary, outer_boundary)
190         self.guesser = RadialPotentialGuesser(0, 15)
191         self.mesh = mesh
192
193     def construct_phi(self):
194         phi = Matrix.empty(self.mesh.num_rows, self.mesh.num_cols)
195         for i in range(self.mesh.num_rows):
196             y = self.mesh.get_y(i)
197             for j in range(self.mesh.num_cols):
198                 x = self.mesh.get_x(j)
199                 boundary_pt = False
200                 for boundary in self.boundaries:
201                     if boundary.contains_point(x, y):
202                         boundary_pt = True
203                         phi[i][j] = boundary.potential()
204                 if not boundary_pt:
205                     phi[i][j] = self.guesser.guess(x, y)
206         return phi
207
208
209 class SquareMeshConstructor:
210     """
211     Constructs a square mesh.
212     """
213
214     def __init__(self, size):
215         self.size = size
216
217     def construct_uniform_mesh(self, h):
218         """
219         Constructs a uniform mesh with the given node spacing.
220
221         :param h: the node spacing
222         :return: the constructed mesh
223         """
224         num_rows = num_cols = int(self.size / h) + 1
225         return SimpleMesh(h, num_rows, num_cols)
226
227     def construct_symmetric_uniform_mesh(self, h):
228         """
229         Construct a symmetric uniform mesh with the given node spacing.
```

```
230
231             :param h: the node spacing
232             :return: the constructed mesh
233             """
234             half_size = self.size / 2
235             num_rows = num_cols = int(half_size / h) + 2  # Only need to store up to middle
236             return SimpleMesh(h, num_rows, num_cols)
237
238         def construct_symmetric_non_uniform_mesh(self, x_values, y_values):
239             """
240             Construct a symmetric non-uniform mesh with the given adjacent x coordinates and y coordinates.
241
242             :param x_values: the values of successive x coordinates
243             :param y_values: the values of successive y coordinates
244             :return: the constructed mesh
245             """
246             return NonUniformMesh(x_values, y_values)
247
248
249     class Mesh:
250         """
251         Finite-difference mesh.
252         """
253         __metaclass__ = ABCMeta
254
255         @abstractmethod
256         def get_x(self, j):
257             """
258             Get the x value at the specified index.
259
260             :param j: the column index.
261             """
262             raise NotImplementedError
263
264         @abstractmethod
265         def get_y(self, i):
266             """
267             Get the y value at the specified index.
268
269             :param i: the row index.
270             """
271             raise NotImplementedError
272
273         @abstractmethod
274         def get_i(self, y):
275             """
276             Get the row index of the specified y coordinate.
277
278             :param y: the y coordinate
279             """
280             raise NotImplementedError
281
282         @abstractmethod
283         def get_j(self, x):
284             """
285             Get the column index of the specified x coordinate.
286
287             :param x: the x coordinate
288             """
289             raise NotImplementedError
290
291         def point_to_indices(self, x, y):
292             """
293             Converts the given (x, y) point to (i, j) matrix indices.
294
295             :param x: the x coordinate
296             :param y: the y coordinate
297             :return: the (i, j) matrix indices
298             """
299             return self.get_i(y), self.get_j(x)
```

```
300
301     def indices_to_points(self, i, j):
302         """
303         Converts the given (i, j) matrix indices to an (x, y) point.
304
305         :param i: the row index
306         :param j: the column index
307         :return: the (x, y) point
308         """
309         return self.get_x(j), self.get_y(i)
310
311
312 class SimpleMesh(Mesh):
313     def __init__(self, h, num_rows, num_cols):
314         self.h = h
315         self.num_rows = num_rows
316         self.num_cols = num_cols
317
318     def get_i(self, y):
319         return int(y / self.h)
320
321     def get_j(self, x):
322         return int(x / self.h)
323
324     def get_x(self, j):
325         return j * self.h
326
327     def get_y(self, i):
328         return i * self.h
329
330
331 class NonUniformMesh(Mesh):
332     def __init__(self, x_values, y_values):
333         self.x_values = x_values
334         self.y_values = y_values
335         self.num_rows = len(y_values)
336         self.num_cols = len(x_values)
337
338     def get_i(self, y):
339         return self.y_values.index(y)
340
341     def get_j(self, x):
342         return self.x_values.index(x)
343
344     def get_x(self, j):
345         return self.x_values[j]
346
347     def get_y(self, i):
348         return self.y_values[i]
349
350
351 class IterativeRelaxer:
352     """
353     Performs finite-difference iterative relaxation on a phi potential matrix associated with a mesh.
354     """
355
356     def __init__(self, relaxer, epsilon, phi, mesh):
357         self.relaxer = relaxer
358         self.epsilon = epsilon
359         self.phi = phi
360         self.boundary = QuarterInnerConductorBoundary()
361         self.num_iterations = 0
362         self.rows = len(phi)
363         self.cols = len(phi[0])
364         self.mesh = mesh
365         self.mid_i = mesh.get_i(MESH_SIZE / 2)
366         self.mid_j = mesh.get_j(MESH_SIZE / 2)
367
368     def relaxation(self):
369         """
```

```
        Performs iterative relaxation until convergence is met.

        :return: the current iterative relaxer object
        """
        while not self.convergence():
            self.num_iterations += 1
            self.relaxation_iteration()
            self.relaxer.reset()
        return self

    def relaxation_iteration(self):
        """
        Performs one iteration of relaxation.
        """
        for i in range(1, self.rows - 1):
            y = self.mesh.get_y(i)
            for j in range(1, self.cols - 1):
                x = self.mesh.get_x(j)
                if not self.boundary.contains_point(x, y):
                    relaxed_value = self.relaxer.relax(self.phi, i, j)
                    self.phi[i][j] = relaxed_value
                    if i == self.mid_i - 1:
                        self.phi[i + 2][j] = relaxed_value
                    elif j == self.mid_j - 1:
                        self.phi[i][j + 2] = relaxed_value

    def convergence(self):
        """
        Checks if the phi matrix has reached convergence.

        :return: True if the phi matrix has reached convergence, False otherwise
        """
        max_i, max_j = self.mesh.point_to_indices(0.1, 0.1)  # Only need to compute for 1/4 of grid
        for i in range(1, max_i + 1):
            y = self.mesh.get_y(i)
            for j in range(1, max_j + 1):
                x = self.mesh.get_x(j)
                if not self.boundary.contains_point(x, y) and self.relaxer.residual(self.phi, i, j) >=
                 ↪  self.epsilon:
                    return False
        return True

    def get_potential(self, x, y):
        """
        Get the potential at the given (x, y) point.

        :param x: the x coordinate
        :param y: the y coordinate
        :return: the potential at the given (x, y) point
        """
        i, j = self.mesh.point_to_indices(x, y)
        return self.phi[i][j]


def non_uniform_jacobi(epsilon, x_values, y_values):
    """
    Perform Jacobi relaxation on a non-uniform finite-difference mesh.

    :param epsilon: the maximum error to achieve convergence
    :param x_values: the values of successive x coordinates
    :param y_values: the values of successive y coordinates
    :return: the relaxer object
    """
    mesh = SquareMeshConstructor(MESH_SIZE).construct_symmetric_non_uniform_mesh(x_values, y_values)
    relaxer = NonUniformRelaxer(mesh)
    phi = PhiConstructor(mesh).construct_phi()
    return IterativeRelaxer(relaxer, epsilon, phi, mesh).relaxation()


def successive_over_relaxation(omega, epsilon, h):
```

```
    """
    Perform SOR on a uniform symmetric finite-difference mesh.

    :param omega: the omega value for SOR
    :param epsilon: the maximum error to achieve convergence
    :param h: the node spacing
    :return: the relaxer object
    """
    mesh = SquareMeshConstructor(MESH_SIZE).construct_symmetric_uniform_mesh(h)
    relaxer = SuccessiveOverRelaxer(omega)
    phi = PhiConstructor(mesh).construct_phi()
    return IterativeRelaxer(relaxer, epsilon, phi, mesh).relaxation()


def jacobi_relaxation(epsilon, h):
    """
    Perform Jacobi relaxation on a uniform symmetric finite-difference mesh.

    :param epsilon: the maximum error to achieve convergence
    :param h: the node spacing
    :return: the relaxer object
    """
    mesh = SquareMeshConstructor(MESH_SIZE).construct_symmetric_uniform_mesh(h)
    relaxer = GaussSeidelRelaxer()
    phi = PhiConstructor(mesh).construct_phi()
    return IterativeRelaxer(relaxer, epsilon, phi, mesh).relaxation()
```

Listing 7: Question 3 (`q3.py`).

```
from __future__ import division

import csv
import time

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import numpy.polynomial.polynomial as poly
import sympy as sp

from finite_diff import successive_over_relaxation, jacobi_relaxation, \
    non_uniform_jacobi

EPSILON = 0.00001
X_QUERY = 0.06
Y_QUERY = 0.04
NUM_H_ITERATIONS = 6


def q3b():
    print('=== Question 3(b) ===')
    h = 0.02
    min_num_iterations = float('inf')
    best_omega = float('inf')

    omegas = []
    num_iterations = []
    potentials = []

    for omega_diff in range(10):
        omega = 1 + omega_diff / 10
        print('Omega: {}'.format(omega))
        iter_relaxer = successive_over_relaxation(omega, EPSILON, h)
        print('Quarter grid: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.phi.mirror_horizontal()))
        print('Num iterations: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.num_iterations))
        potential = iter_relaxer.get_potential(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY)
        print('Potential at ({}, {}): {:.3f} V'.format(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY, potential))
        if iter_relaxer.num_iterations < min_num_iterations:
            best_omega = omega
        min_num_iterations = min(min_num_iterations, iter_relaxer.num_iterations)
```

```
41
42          omegas.append(omega)
43          num_iterations.append(iter_relaxer.num_iterations)
44          potentials.append('{:.3f}'.format(potential))
45
46      print('Best number of iterations: {}'.format(min_num_iterations))
47      print('Best omega: {}'.format(best_omega))
48
49      f = plt.figure()
50      x_range = omegas
51      y_range = num_iterations
52      plt.plot(x_range, y_range, 'o-', label='Number of iterations')
53      plt.xlabel('$\omega$')
54      plt.ylabel('Number of Iterations')
55      plt.grid(True)
56      f.savefig('report/plots/q3b.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')
57
58      save_rows_to_csv('report/csv/q3b_potential.csv', zip(omegas, potentials), header=('Omega', 'Potential
        ↪  (V)'))
59      save_rows_to_csv('report/csv/q3b_iterations.csv', zip(omegas, num_iterations), header=('Omega',
        ↪  'Iterations'))
60
61      return best_omega
62
63
64  def q3c(omega):
65      print('=== Question 3(c): SOR ===')
66      h = 0.04
67      h_values = []
68      potential_values = []
69      iterations_values = []
70      for i in range(NUM_H_ITERATIONS):
71          h = h / 2
72          print('h: {}'.format(h))
73          print('1/h: {}'.format(1 / h))
74          iter_relaxer = successive_over_relaxation(omega, EPSILON, h)
75          # print(phi.mirror_horizontal())
76          potential = iter_relaxer.get_potential(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY)
77          num_iterations = iter_relaxer.num_iterations
78
79          print('Num iterations: {}'.format(num_iterations))
80          print('Potential at ({}, {}): {:.3f} V'.format(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY, potential))
81
82          h_values.append(1 / h)
83          potential_values.append('{:.3f}'.format(potential))
84          iterations_values.append(num_iterations)
85
86      f = plt.figure()
87      x_range = h_values
88      y_range = potential_values
89      plt.plot(x_range, y_range, 'o-', label='Data points')
90
91      plt.xlabel('1 / h')
92      plt.ylabel('Potential at [0.06, 0.04] (V)')
93      plt.grid(True)
94      f.savefig('report/plots/q3c_potential.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')
95
96      f = plt.figure()
97      x_range = h_values
98      y_range = iterations_values
99
100     x_new = np.linspace(x_range[0], x_range[-1], num=len(x_range) * 10)
101     polynomial_coeffs = poly.polyfit(x_range, y_range, deg=3)
102     polynomial_fit = poly.polyval(x_new, polynomial_coeffs)
103     N = sp.symbols("1/h")
104     poly_label = sum(sp.S("{:.5f}".format(v)) * N ** i for i, v in enumerate(polynomial_coeffs))
105     equation = '${}$'.format(sp.printing.latex(poly_label))
106     plt.plot(x_new, polynomial_fit, '{}-'.format('C0'), label=equation)
107
108     plt.plot(x_range, y_range, 'o', label='Data points')
```

```
109     plt.xlabel('1 / h')
110     plt.ylabel('Number of Iterations')
111     plt.grid(True)
112     plt.legend(fontsize='small')
113
114     f.savefig('report/plots/q3c_iterations.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')
115
116     save_rows_to_csv('report/csv/q3c_potential.csv', zip(h_values, potential_values), header=('1/h',
        ↪  'Potential (V)'))
117     save_rows_to_csv('report/csv/q3c_iterations.csv', zip(h_values, iterations_values), header=('1/h',
        ↪  'Iterations'))
118
119     return h_values, potential_values, iterations_values
120
121
122 def q3d():
123     print('=== Question 3(d): Jacobi ===')
124     h = 0.04
125     h_values = []
126     potential_values = []
127     iterations_values = []
128     for i in range(NUM_H_ITERATIONS):
129         h = h / 2
130         print('h: {}'.format(h))
131         iter_relaxer = jacobi_relaxation(EPSILON, h)
132         potential = iter_relaxer.get_potential(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY)
133         num_iterations = iter_relaxer.num_iterations
134
135         print('Num iterations: {}'.format(num_iterations))
136         print('Potential at ({}, {}): {:.3f} V'.format(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY, potential))
137
138         h_values.append(1 / h)
139         potential_values.append('{:.3f}'.format(potential))
140         iterations_values.append(num_iterations)
141
142     f = plt.figure()
143     x_range = h_values
144     y_range = potential_values
145     plt.plot(x_range, y_range, 'C1o-', label='Data points')
146     plt.xlabel('1 / h')
147     plt.ylabel('Potential at [0.06, 0.04] (V)')
148     plt.grid(True)
149     f.savefig('report/plots/q3d_potential.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')
150
151     f = plt.figure()
152     x_range = h_values
153     y_range = iterations_values
154     plt.plot(x_range, y_range, 'C1o', label='Data points')
155     plt.xlabel('1 / h')
156     plt.ylabel('Number of Iterations')
157
158     x_new = np.linspace(x_range[0], x_range[-1], num=len(x_range) * 10)
159     polynomial_coeffs = poly.polyfit(x_range, y_range, deg=4)
160     polynomial_fit = poly.polyval(x_new, polynomial_coeffs)
161     N = sp.symbols("1/h")
162     poly_label = sum(sp.S("{:.5f}".format(v if i < 3 else -v)) * N ** i for i, v in
        ↪  enumerate(polynomial_coeffs))
163     equation = '${}$'.format(sp.printing.latex(poly_label))
164     plt.plot(x_new, polynomial_fit, '{}-'.format('C1'), label=equation)
165
166     plt.grid(True)
167     plt.legend(fontsize='small')
168
169     f.savefig('report/plots/q3d_iterations.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')
170
171     save_rows_to_csv('report/csv/q3d_potential.csv', zip(h_values, potential_values), header=('1/h',
        ↪  'Potential (V)'))
172     save_rows_to_csv('report/csv/q3d_iterations.csv', zip(h_values, iterations_values), header=('1/h',
        ↪  'Iterations'))
173
```

```
174     return h_values, potential_values, iterations_values
175
176
177 def q3e():
178     print('=== Question 3(e): Non-Uniform Node Spacing ===')
179
180     print('Jacobi (for reference)')
181     iter_relaxer = jacobi_relaxation(EPSILON, 0.01)
182     print('Quarter grid: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.phi.mirror_horizontal()))
183     print('Num iterations: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.num_iterations))
184     jacobi_potential = iter_relaxer.get_potential(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY)
185     print('Potential at ({}, {}): {:.3f} V'.format(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY, jacobi_potential))
186
187     print('Uniform Mesh (same as Jacobi)')
188     x_values = [0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.11]
189     y_values = [0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.11]
190     iter_relaxer = non_uniform_jacobi(EPSILON, x_values, y_values)
191     print('Quarter grid: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.phi.mirror_horizontal()))
192     print('Num iterations: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.num_iterations))
193     uniform_potential = iter_relaxer.get_potential(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY)
194     print('Potential at ({}, {}): {:.3f} V'.format(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY, uniform_potential))
195     print('Jacobi potential: {} V, same as uniform potential: {} V'.format(jacobi_potential,
        ↪  uniform_potential))
196
197     print('Non-Uniform (clustered around (0.06, 0.04))')
198     x_values = [0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.05, 0.055, 0.06, 0.065, 0.07, 0.09, 0.1, 0.11]
199     y_values = [0.00, 0.01, 0.03, 0.035, 0.04, 0.045, 0.05, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.11]
200     iter_relaxer = non_uniform_jacobi(EPSILON, x_values, y_values)
201     print('Quarter grid: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.phi.mirror_horizontal()))
202     print('Num iterations: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.num_iterations))
203     potential = iter_relaxer.get_potential(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY)
204     print('Potential at ({}, {}): {:.3f} V'.format(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY, potential))
205
206     print('Non-Uniform (more clustered around (0.06, 0.04))')
207     x_values = [0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.055, 0.059, 0.06, 0.061, 0.065, 0.09, 0.1, 0.11]
208     y_values = [0.00, 0.01, 0.035, 0.039, 0.04, 0.041, 0.045, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.11]
209     iter_relaxer = non_uniform_jacobi(EPSILON, x_values, y_values)
210     print('Quarter grid: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.phi.mirror_horizontal()))
211     print('Num iterations: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.num_iterations))
212     potential = iter_relaxer.get_potential(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY)
213     print('Potential at ({}, {}): {:.3f} V'.format(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY, potential))
214
215     print('Non-Uniform (clustered near outer conductor)')
216     x_values = [0.00, 0.020, 0.032, 0.044, 0.055, 0.06, 0.074, 0.082, 0.089, 0.096, 0.1, 0.14]
217     y_values = [0.00, 0.020, 0.032, 0.04, 0.055, 0.065, 0.074, 0.082, 0.089, 0.096, 0.1, 0.14]
218     iter_relaxer = non_uniform_jacobi(EPSILON, x_values, y_values)
219     print('Quarter grid: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.phi.mirror_horizontal()))
220     print('Num iterations: {}'.format(iter_relaxer.num_iterations))
221     potential = iter_relaxer.get_potential(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY)
222     print('Potential at ({}, {}): {:.3f} V'.format(X_QUERY, Y_QUERY, potential))
223
224     plot_mesh(x_values, y_values)
225
226
227 def plot_mesh(x_values, y_values):
228     f = plt.figure()
229     ax = f.gca()
230     ax.set_aspect('equal', adjustable='box')
231     x_range = []
232     y_range = []
233     for x in x_values[:-1]:
234         for y in y_values[:-1]:
235             x_range.append(x)
236             y_range.append(y)
237     plt.plot(x_range, y_range, 'o', label='Mesh points')
238     plt.xlabel('x')
239     plt.ylabel('y')
240     plt.grid(True)
241     f.savefig('report/plots/q3e.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')
242
```

```python

def plot_sor_jacobi(h_values, potential_values, potential_values_jacobi, iterations_values, iterations_values_jacobi):
    f = plt.figure()
    plt.plot(h_values, potential_values, 'o-', label='SOR')
    plt.plot(h_values, potential_values_jacobi, 'o-', label='Jacobi')
    plt.xlabel('1 / h')
    plt.ylabel('Potential at [0.06, 0.04] (V)')
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend()
    f.savefig('report/plots/q3d_potential_comparison.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')

    f = plt.figure()
    plt.plot(h_values, iterations_values, 'o-', label='SOR')
    plt.plot(h_values, iterations_values_jacobi, 'o-', label='Jacobi')
    plt.xlabel('1 / h')
    plt.ylabel('Number of Iterations')
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend()
    f.savefig('report/plots/q3d_iterations_comparison.pdf', bbox_inches='tight')


def save_rows_to_csv(filename, rows, header=None):
    with open(filename, "wb") as f:
        writer = csv.writer(f)
        if header is not None:
            writer.writerow(header)
        for row in rows:
            writer.writerow(row)


def q3():
    o = q3b()
    h_values, potential_values, iterations_values = q3c(o)
    _, potential_values_jacobi, iterations_values_jacobi = q3d()
    plot_sor_jacobi(h_values, potential_values, potential_values_jacobi, iterations_values, iterations_values_jacobi)
    q3e()


if __name__ == '__main__':
    t = time.time()
    q3()
    print('Total runtime: {} s'.format(time.time() - t))
```

B Output Logs

Listing 8: Output of Question 1 program (`q1.txt`).

```
=== Question 1(b) ===
n=2 matrix is positive-definite: True
n=3 matrix is positive-definite: True
n=4 matrix is positive-definite: True
=== Question 1(c) ===
Expected x:
  8.00
  3.00
Actual x:
  8.00
  3.00
Expected x:
  9.00
  4.00
  3.00
Actual x:
  9.00
  4.00
```

```
  3.00
Expected x:
  5.00
  4.00
  1.00
  9.00
Actual x:
  5.00
  4.00
  1.00
  9.00
=== Question 1(d) ===
Solved for x in network 1:
  5.00
Solved for x in network 2:
 50.00
Solved for x in network 3:
 55.00
Solved for x in network 4:
 20.00
 35.00
Solved for x in network 5:
  5.00
  3.75
  3.75
```

Listing 9: Output of Question 2 program (`q2.txt`).

```
=== Question 2(a)(b) ===
Equivalent resistance for 2x4 mesh: 1875.00 Ohms.
Runtime: 0.000999927520752 s.
Equivalent resistance for 3x6 mesh: 2379.55 Ohms.
Runtime: 0.0169999599457 s.
Equivalent resistance for 4x8 mesh: 2741.03 Ohms.
Runtime: 0.100000143051 s.
Equivalent resistance for 5x10 mesh: 3022.82 Ohms.
Runtime: 0.481999874115 s.
Equivalent resistance for 6x12 mesh: 3253.68 Ohms.
Runtime: 1.46099996567 s.
Equivalent resistance for 7x14 mesh: 3449.17 Ohms.
Runtime: 3.26600003242 s.
Equivalent resistance for 8x16 mesh: 3618.67 Ohms.
Runtime: 7.53400015831 s.
Equivalent resistance for 9x18 mesh: 3768.29 Ohms.
Runtime: 15.001999855 s.
Equivalent resistance for 10x20 mesh: 3902.19 Ohms.
Runtime: 28.3630001545 s.
=== Question 2(c) ===
Equivalent resistance for 2x4 mesh: 1875.00 Ohms.
Runtime: 0.00100016593933 s.
Equivalent resistance for 3x6 mesh: 2379.55 Ohms.
Runtime: 0.0169999599457 s.
Equivalent resistance for 4x8 mesh: 2741.03 Ohms.
Runtime: 0.0950000286102 s.
Equivalent resistance for 5x10 mesh: 3022.82 Ohms.
Runtime: 0.378000020981 s.
Equivalent resistance for 6x12 mesh: 3253.68 Ohms.
Runtime: 1.19199991226 s.
Equivalent resistance for 7x14 mesh: 3449.17 Ohms.
Runtime: 3.05200004578 s.
Equivalent resistance for 8x16 mesh: 3618.67 Ohms.
Runtime: 6.9430000782 s.
Equivalent resistance for 9x18 mesh: 3768.29 Ohms.
Runtime: 14.2189998627 s.
Equivalent resistance for 10x20 mesh: 3902.19 Ohms.
Runtime: 26.763999939 s.
=== Question 2(d) ===
```

Listing 10: Output of Question 3 program (`q3.txt`).

```
=== Question 3(b) ===
Omega: 1.0
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 32
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
Omega: 1.1
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 26
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
Omega: 1.2
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 20
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
Omega: 1.3
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 14
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
Omega: 1.4
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 16
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
Omega: 1.5
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 20
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
```

```
Omega: 1.6
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 27
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
Omega: 1.7
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 39
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
Omega: 1.8
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 60
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
Omega: 1.9
Quarter grid:
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.25   9.09  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.96   8.56  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.03   6.18   9.25  10.29  10.55  10.29
  0.00   1.97   3.88   5.53   6.37   6.61   6.37
  0.00   0.96   1.86   2.61   3.04   3.17   3.04
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 127
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
Best number of iterations: 14
Best omega: 1.3
=== Question 3(c): SOR ===
h: 0.02
1/h: 50.0
Num iterations: 14
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
h: 0.01
1/h: 100.0
Num iterations: 59
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.351 V
h: 0.005
1/h: 200.0
Num iterations: 189
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.289 V
h: 0.0025
1/h: 400.0
Num iterations: 552
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.265 V
h: 0.00125
1/h: 800.0
Num iterations: 1540
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.254 V
h: 0.000625
1/h: 1600.0
Num iterations: 4507
```

```
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.247 V
=== Question 3(d): Jacobi ===
h: 0.02
Num iterations: 51
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.526 V
h: 0.01
Num iterations: 180
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.351 V
h: 0.005
Num iterations: 604
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.289 V
h: 0.0025
Num iterations: 1935
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.265 V
h: 0.00125
Num iterations: 5836
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.254 V
h: 0.000625
Num iterations: 16864
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.246 V
Total runtime: 1724.82099986
=== Question 3(e): Non-Uniform Node Spacing ===
Jacobi (for reference)
Quarter grid:
  0.00   1.99   4.06   6.29   8.78  11.66  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   2.03   4.14   6.41   8.95  11.82  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.99   4.06   6.29   8.78  11.66  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.87   3.81   5.89   8.23  11.04  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.69   3.42   5.24   7.19   9.28  11.33  12.14  12.50  12.66  12.71  12.66
  0.00   1.46   2.95   4.47   6.02   7.55   8.90   9.73  10.20  10.44  10.51  10.44
  0.00   1.22   2.44   3.66   4.87   6.01   6.99   7.69   8.14   8.38   8.45   8.38
  0.00   0.96   1.92   2.87   3.78   4.63   5.35   5.90   6.27   6.48   6.55   6.48
  0.00   0.71   1.42   2.11   2.77   3.37   3.89   4.29   4.57   4.73   4.79   4.73
  0.00   0.47   0.94   1.39   1.81   2.20   2.53   2.80   2.98   3.09   3.13   3.09
  0.00   0.23   0.46   0.69   0.90   1.09   1.25   1.38   1.47   1.53   1.55   1.53
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 106
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.351 V
Uniform Mesh (same as Jacobi)
Quarter grid:
  0.00   1.99   4.06   6.29   8.78  11.66  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   2.03   4.14   6.41   8.95  11.82  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.99   4.06   6.29   8.78  11.66  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.87   3.81   5.89   8.23  11.04  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.69   3.42   5.24   7.19   9.28  11.33  12.14  12.50  12.66  12.71  12.66
  0.00   1.46   2.95   4.47   6.02   7.55   8.90   9.73  10.20  10.44  10.51  10.44
  0.00   1.22   2.44   3.66   4.87   6.01   6.99   7.69   8.14   8.38   8.45   8.38
  0.00   0.96   1.92   2.87   3.79   4.63   5.35   5.90   6.27   6.48   6.55   6.48
  0.00   0.71   1.42   2.11   2.77   3.37   3.89   4.29   4.57   4.73   4.79   4.73
  0.00   0.47   0.94   1.39   1.81   2.20   2.53   2.80   2.98   3.09   3.13   3.09
  0.00   0.23   0.46   0.69   0.90   1.09   1.25   1.38   1.47   1.53   1.55   1.53
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 209
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.351 V
Jacobi potential: 5.35062156679 V, same as uniform potential: 5.35067998265 V
Non-Uniform (clustered around (0.06, 0.04))
Quarter grid:
  0.00   2.00   4.08   6.33  11.61  13.25  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   2.04   4.17   6.45  11.80  13.37  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   2.00   4.08   6.33  11.61  13.25  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.89   3.84   5.93  10.90  12.71  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.71   3.45   5.28   9.27  10.26  11.15  11.74  12.14  12.66  12.71  12.66
  0.00   1.21   2.43   3.66   6.06   6.57   7.03   7.42   7.75   8.38   8.45   8.38
  0.00   1.09   2.18   3.26   5.35   5.78   6.18   6.52   6.81   7.41   7.48   7.41
  0.00   0.96   1.92   2.87   4.66   5.04   5.38   5.67   5.93   6.48   6.55   6.48
  0.00   0.84   1.67   2.48   4.01   4.33   4.62   4.87   5.09   5.59   5.65   5.59
  0.00   0.71   1.42   2.11   3.39   3.65   3.89   4.11   4.29   4.72   4.77   4.72
  0.00   0.23   0.47   0.69   1.10   1.19   1.26   1.33   1.39   1.54   1.56   1.54
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 385
```

```
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.378 V
Non-Uniform (more clustered around (0.06, 0.04))
Quarter grid:
  0.00   2.03   4.14   6.41  13.24  14.65  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   2.07   4.22   6.53  13.40  14.68  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   2.03   4.14   6.41  13.24  14.65  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.92   3.90   6.02  12.55  14.45  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   1.73   3.51   5.36  10.40  11.09  11.24  11.38  11.86  12.65  12.71  12.65
  0.00   1.10   2.19   3.28   5.90   6.21   6.29   6.36   6.62   7.44   7.51   7.44
  0.00   1.00   1.99   2.97   5.28   5.56   5.62   5.69   5.92   6.69   6.75   6.69
  0.00   0.97   1.94   2.89   5.13   5.40   5.46   5.52   5.75   6.50   6.57   6.50
  0.00   0.94   1.88   2.81   4.98   5.24   5.30   5.36   5.58   6.32   6.38   6.32
  0.00   0.84   1.68   2.50   4.39   4.62   4.68   4.73   4.92   5.60   5.66   5.60
  0.00   0.24   0.47   0.70   1.21   1.28   1.29   1.31   1.36   1.56   1.57   1.56
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 1337
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.461 V
Non-Uniform (clustered near outer conductor)
Quarter grid:
  0.00   4.38   7.21  10.30  13.47   7.42   8.97   9.82  10.43  10.80  10.86   7.63
  0.00   4.46   7.34  10.46  13.55  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.38   7.21  10.30  13.47  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   4.19   6.91   9.94  13.24  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.95   6.50   9.37  12.69  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00  15.00
  0.00   3.61   5.91   8.39  10.87  11.93  12.87  13.10  13.22  13.30  13.33  13.30
  0.00   3.18   5.15   7.16   8.96   9.63  10.73  11.09  11.29  11.43  11.49  11.43
  0.00   2.67   4.27   5.84   7.16   7.66   8.66   9.03   9.27   9.44   9.51   9.44
  0.00   1.89   3.00   4.05   4.91   5.24   5.99   6.29   6.49   6.64   6.71   6.64
  0.00   1.50   2.36   3.17   3.83   4.09   4.69   4.94   5.11   5.23   5.29   5.23
  0.00   0.92   1.44   1.93   2.33   2.49   2.86   3.02   3.13   3.21   3.25   3.21
  0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
Num iterations: 222
Potential at (0.06, 0.04): 5.243 V
```