

NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

Chapter Introduction

D02M/N – Integrators for Stiff Ordinary Differential Systems

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1 Introduction

This sub-chapter contains the specifications of the integrators, the setup functions and diagnostic functions which have been developed from the SPRINT package, Berzins and Furzeland 1985.

The integrators d02nb, d02nc and d02nd are designed for solving stiff systems of explicitly defined ordinary differential equations,

$$y' = g(t, y).$$

The integrators d02ng, d02nh and d02nj are designed for solving stiff systems of implicitly defined ordinary differential equations,

$$A(t, y)y' = g(t, y).$$

This formulation permits solution of differential/algebraic systems (DAEs). The facilities provided are essentially those of the explicit solvers.

The integrator functions have almost identical calling sequences but each is designed to solve a problem where the Jacobian is of a particular structure: full matrix (d02nb and d02ng), banded matrix (d02nc and d02nh) or sparse matrix (d02nd and d02nj). Each of these structures has associated with it a linear algebra setup function: d02ns, d02nt and d02nu respectively. A linear algebra setup function must be called before the first call to the appropriate integrator. These linear algebra setup functions check various parameters of the corresponding integrator function and set certain parameters for the linear algebra computations. A function, d02nx, is supplied which permits extraction of diagnostic information after a call to either of the sparse linear algebra solvers d02nd and d02nj.

With the integrators are also associated three integrator setup functions d02nv, d02nw and d02mv, one of which must be called before the first call to any integrator function. They provide input to the Backward Differentiation Formulae (BDF), the Blend Formulae and the special fixed leading coefficient BDF codes respectively. On return from an integrator, if it is feasible to continue the integration, d02nz may be called to reset various integration parameters. It is often of considerable interest to determine statistics concerning the integration process. d02ny is provided with this aim in mind. It should prove especially useful to those who wish to integrate many similar problems as it provides suitable values for many of the input parameters and indications of the difficulties encountered when solving the problem.

Hence, the general form of a program calling one of the integrator functions d02nb, d02nc, d02nd, d02ng, d02nh or d02nj will be

```

      .
      .
      call linear algebra setup routine
      call integrator setup routine
      call integrator
      call integrator diagnostic routine (if required)
      call linear algebra diagnostic routine (if appropriate and if required)
      .
      .

```

The required calling sequence for different Jacobian structures and system types is represented diagrammatically in Figure 1.

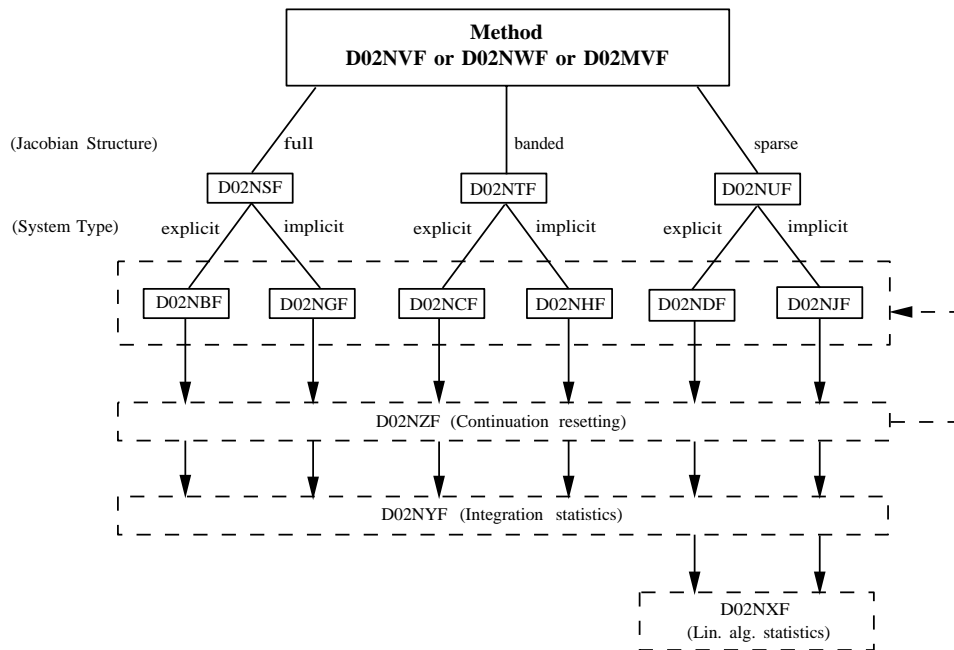


Figure 1
Schema for forward communication function calling sequences

The integrators `d02nm` and `d02nn` are reverse communication functions designed for solving explicit and implicit stiff ordinary differential systems respectively. You are warned that you should use these functions only when the integrators mentioned above are inadequate for their application. For example, if it is difficult to write one or more of the user-supplied (sub)programs **fcn (resid)** or **jac** (or **monitr**) or if the integrators are to be embedded in a package, it may be advisable to consider these functions.

Since these routines use reverse communication you do not need to define any functions with a prescribed argument list. This makes them especially suitable for large scale computations where encapsulation of the definition of the differential system or its Jacobian matrix in a prescribed function form may be particularly difficult to achieve.

`d02nm` is the reverse communication counterpart of the forward communication functions `d02nb`, `d02nc` and `d02nd` whereas `d02nn` is the reverse communication counterpart of the forward communication functions `d02ng`, `d02nh` and `d02nj`. When using these reverse communication functions it is necessary to call the same linear algebra and integrator setup functions as for the forward communication counterpart. All the other continuation and interrogation functions available for use with the forward communication functions are also available to you when calling the reverse communication functions.

There is also a function, `d02nr`, to tell you how to supply the Jacobian when the sparse linear algebra option is being employed with either of `d02nm` and `d02nn`. Hence, the general form of a program calling one of the integrator functions `d02nm` or `d02nn` will be

```

call linear algebra setup routine
call integrator setup routine
irevcm = int32(0);
call integrator( ..., irevcm, ...)
while (irevcm > 0)
    evaluate residual and Jacobian (including a call to d02nr if
    sparse linear algebra is being used), call the monitr routine etc.

    call integrator( ..., irevcm, ...)
end

call integrator diagnostic routine (if required)
call linear algebra diagnostic routine (if appropriate and if required)
  
```

The required calling sequence in the case of reverse communication, is represented diagrammatically in Figure 2.

In the example programs for the eight integrators d02nb, d02nc, d02nd, d02ng, d02nh, d02nj, d02nm and d02nn we attempt to illustrate the various options available. Many of these options are available in all the functions and you are invited to scan all the example programs for illustrations of their use. In each case we use as an example the stiff Robertson problem

$$\begin{aligned}a' &= -0.04a + 10^4bc \\b' &= 0.04a - 10^4bc - 3 \times 10^7b^2 \\c' &= 3 \times 10^7b^2\end{aligned}$$

despite the fact that it is not a sensible choice to use either the banded or the sparse linear algebra for this problem. Their use here serves for illustration of the techniques involved. For the implicit integrators d02ng, d02nh and d02nj we write the Robertson problem in residual form, as an implicit differential system and as a differential/algebraic system respectively. Here we are exploiting the fact that $a + b + c$ is constant and hence one of the equations may be replaced by $(a + b + c)' = 0.0$ or $a + b + c = 1.0$ (for our particular choice of initial conditions). For the reverse communication functions d02nm and d02nn our

examples are intended only to illustrate the reverse communication technique.

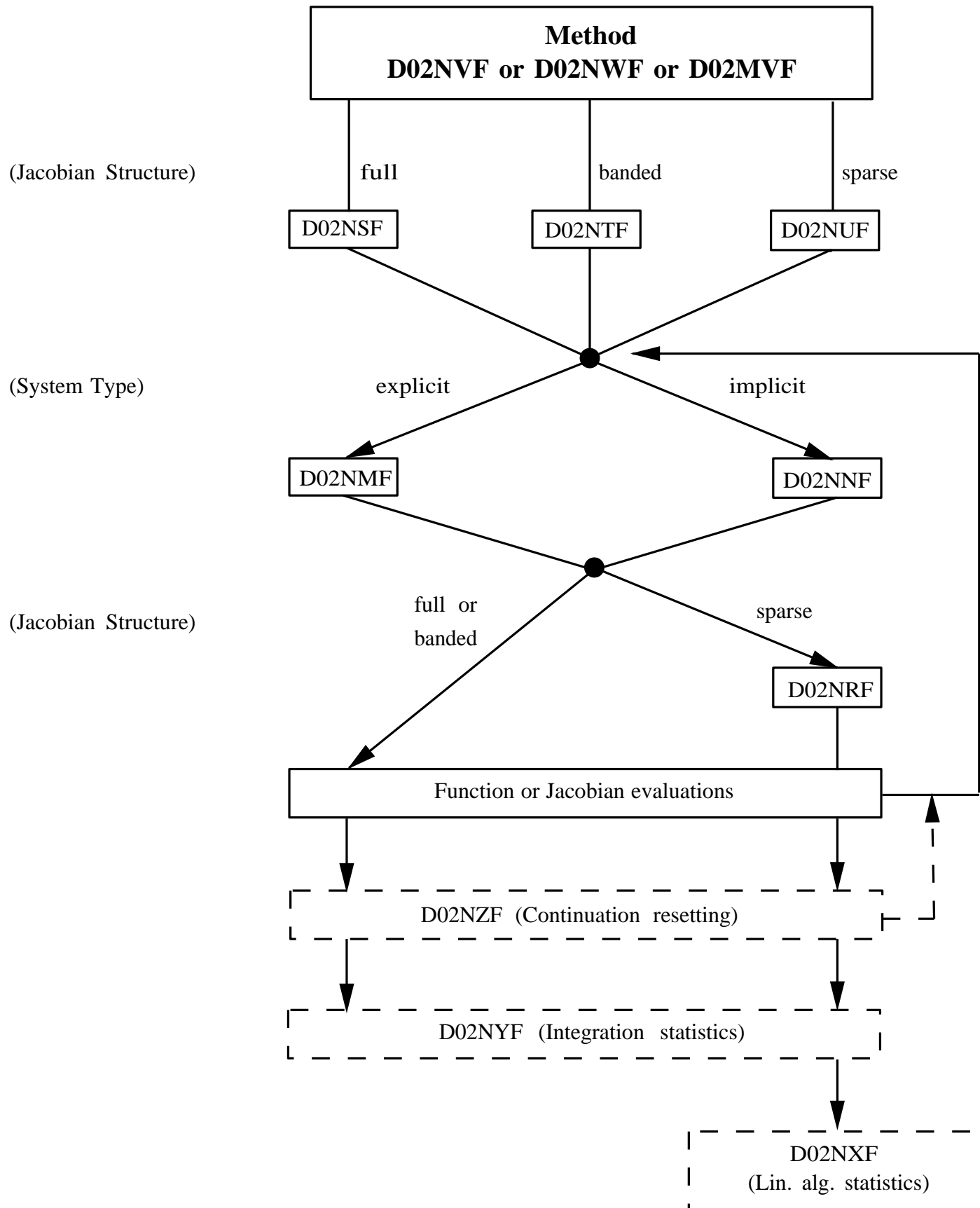


Figure 2
Schema for reverse communication function calling sequences

2 References

Berzins M and Furzeland R M 1985 A user's manual for SPRINT – A versatile software package for solving systems of algebraic, ordinary and partial differential equations: Part 1 – Algebraic and ordinary differential equations *Report TNER.85.085* Shell Research Limited
