

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS



**Numerical
Methods in
Engineering**
EE 6481

Summer 2005

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Target Audiences:

- Full-time graduate students in Electrical Engineering and Physics who use computational methods in their dissertation research
 - Employees of local high-technology industry who regularly use computational methods and who want practical tools, but not a cookbook
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Concepts/Tools to be Acquired in this Course:

- An understanding of the condition number of a problem. Examples of ill-conditioned problems include floating-point subtraction, finding multiple roots of a polynomial, and solving a system of linear equations with an ill-conditioned coefficient matrix.
 - An understanding that algorithms outside the area of linear equations may be ill-conditioned. Examples include upward recursion for Bessel functions of the first kind, and finite-difference algorithms for ordinary differential equations applied outside of the algorithm's region of stability.
 - An appreciation of the influences of the nature of the problem to be solved, the properties of floating-point arithmetic, the architecture of available computers, and algorithm design on the feasibility and accuracy of numerical computations.
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Textbooks:

- **Modern Mathematical Methods for Physicists and Engineers**, by Prof. Cantrell,

published by Cambridge University Press (ISBN 0-521-59827-3) (Required). There is a [UTD Web site for this book](#) with a discussion area.

Selected chapters from Numerical Recipes (in C, FORTRAN or Pascal), by Press, Teukolsky, Vetterling and Flannery (Recommended).

Syllabus:

1. Floating-point arithmetic:

- Floating-point representations
 - General properties
 - IEEE-754
 - 32-bit and 64-bit formats
 - Denormalized numbers
 - NaNs and other special values
 - Floating-point exception handling
 - CRAY
 - Rounding methods
 - Floating-point operations (+, -, X, /)
 - Catastrophic cancellation due to subtraction; introduction to the concept of condition number
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2. Evaluation of functions

- Evaluation of polynomials; illustration of catastrophic cancellation
 - Evaluation of multiple roots of polynomials (example of ill-conditioned problem; practical approaches)
 - Evaluation of partial sums of series
 - Alternating vs. same-sign; natural vs. reversed order
 - Kahan's algorithm
 - Recursive evaluation of functions
 - Integral $\int_0^1 x(1+x)^{-n} dx$
 - $J_n(x)$: Miller's method, continued fractions, and more
 - Clebsch-Gordan (or 3-j) coefficients
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3. Lightning survey of computer architectures

- Von Neumann (model embedded in C and other languages)
- Hierarchical memory; memory interleaving
- CISC
- Pipelining; RISC architectures
 - Dependency analysis for computation on a pipelined machine
- Vector architectures
 - CRAY
 - CONVEX C-series
 - Practical aspects of vectorization of scientific and engineering programs
- Parallel architectures
 - CONVEX Exemplar
 - CRAY (X/MP, Y/MP, C-90)
 - Symmetric multiprocessors (Sun, others)
 - Practical aspects of parallelization of scientific and engineering programs
- High-performance computing

- Performance analysis, profiling, etc.
 - Benchmarking strategies
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4. Basic concepts of computational linear algebra (some material is review)

- Vector spaces; dimension and basis; \mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{C}^n
- Linear mappings; range and null space; matrices; rank-nullity theorem
 - Ordering of array elements in C and FORTRAN
 - Loop orderings in matrix multiplication
 - Sampling and interpolation as linear mappings
- Systems of linear equations; Gaussian elimination
 - LU decomposition
 - Gaussian elimination/LU decomposition on pipelined, vector and parallel machines
 - Computation of bases of range and null space using LU decomposition
 - Diagonal dominance and non-singularity
 - Iterative methods
 - Basis for iterative methods: The contraction mapping theorem
 - Gauss-Seidel iteration
 - Successive over-relaxation
 - Krylov subspace methods
- Inner products and norms for vectors and matrices
 - Orthogonality; QR decomposition
 - 3-term recurrence relations for orthogonal polynomials
 - Vector norms
 - Matrix norms; relation to vector norms
 - Condition number of a matrix
 - Accuracy of Gaussian elimination
- The singular-value decomposition (SVD)
 - Computation of the SVD
 - Computation of the fundamental subspaces of a linear mapping A [range(A), null(A), range(A^T), null(A^T)]
 - Analysis of ill-conditioned linear systems using the SVD
 - Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse; application to ill-conditioned linear systems
- The linear-least-squares-fitting problem
 - Formulation; standard covariance analysis
 - Condition number for least-squares fitting; relation to condition number of normal matrix
 - Example of an ill-conditioned least-squares problem: Fitting to a polynomial
- The matrix eigenvalue-eigenvector problem
 - Bounds on matrix eigenvalues
 - Perturbations of the eigenvalue spectrum
 - Eigenvalues and eigenvectors of tridiagonal and Hessenberg matrices
 - Recursive transformation of a Hermitian matrix to tridiagonal form; Lanczos recursion
 - Survey of practical algorithms and packages

5. Numerical integration

- Rectangle rule, trapezoidal rule, and Simpson's rule
- Newton-Cotes methods
- Practical adaptive-quadrature algorithms

- Gaussian quadrature methods
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6. Finite-difference methods for ordinary differential equations

- Solution of linear, homogeneous difference equations with constant coefficients
 - Survey of methods for deriving finite-difference algorithms
 - Stability analysis of finite-difference methods
 - Euler, backward Euler
 - Midpoint
 - Trapezoidal
 - Midpoint-trapezoidal predictor-corrector
 - Runge-Kutta methods
 - Adams-Moulton methods
 - Adams-Bashforth methods
 - Methods for stiff equations
 - Backward Euler
 - Gear's methods
 - Methods for linear systems of ODEs in which the coefficient matrix has purely imaginary eigenvalues
 - Finite-difference methods as digital filters: Transfer-function analysis
 - Boundary-value problems for ODEs
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7. Numerical methods for partial differential equations

- First-order quasilinear PDEs
 - Method of characteristics
 - Burgers' equation
 - Shock waves and characteristics
 - Stability analysis of explicit FD methods: Transfer function, von Neumann's method, matrix method
 - Weighted-differencing methods; upwind differencing
 - Implicit differencing schemes
 - Classification of second-order quasilinear PDEs
 - Hyperbolic PDEs
 - Method of characteristics (standard formulation)
 - Method of characteristics (matrix formulation)
 - Finite-difference schemes
 - Dispersion-relation analysis of finite-difference schemes
 - Parabolic PDEs
 - General approach: Discretization in space, leading to a system of ODEs in time
 - Explicit methods; stability analysis; stiffness of resulting system of ODEs
 - Implicit methods; stability analysis
 - Crank-Nicholson
 - Stiff methods
 - Incorporation of derivative boundary conditions in matrix method of stability analysis
 - Stability analysis using transfer functions
 - Predictor-corrector methods for nonlinear parabolic PDEs
 - Operator-splitting methods
 - Absorbing boundary conditions
 - Application of digital filtering to nonlinear parabolic PDEs

- The paraxial-wave equation
 - Spectral and pseudo-spectral methods
 - Case study of laser-beam propagation in a nearly-resonant medium
 - Bidirectional propagation
 - Survey of finite-element methods
 - Elliptic PDEs
 - Finite-difference schemes
 - Iterative methods for solving linear systems
 - Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel
 - Successive over-relaxation
 - Conjugate gradients
 - Operator-splitting methods
 - Multigrid methods
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8. Pseudorandom-number generators

9. The FFT