

# NAG Library Routine Document

## D02TGF

**Note:** before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of *bold italicised* terms and other implementation-dependent details.

### 1 Purpose

D02TGF solves a system of linear ordinary differential equations by least-squares fitting of a series of Chebyshev polynomials using collocation.

### 2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE D02TGF(N, M, L, XO, X1, K1, KP, C, LDC, COEFF, BDYC, W, LW,
1                IW, LIW, IFAIL)
    INTEGER      N, M(N), L(N), K1, KP, LDC, LW, IW(LIW), LIW, IFAIL
    double precision  XO, X1, C(LDC,N), W(LW)
    EXTERNAL     COEFF, BDYC

```

### 3 Description

D02TGF calculates an approximate solution of a linear or linearized system of ordinary differential equations as a Chebyshev series. Suppose there are  $n$  differential equations for  $n$  variables  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ , over the range  $(x_0, x_1)$ . Let the  $i$ th equation be

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m_i+1} \sum_{k=1}^n f_{kj}^i(x) y_k^{(j-1)}(x) = r^i(x)$$

where  $y_k^{(j)}(x) = \frac{d^j y_k(x)}{dx^j}$ . COEFF evaluates the coefficients  $f_{kj}^i(x)$  and the right-hand side  $r^i(x)$  for each  $i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , at any point  $x$ . The boundary conditions may be applied either at the end points or at intermediate points; they are written in the same form as the differential equations, and specified by BDYC. For example the  $j$ th boundary condition out of those associated with the  $i$ th differential equation takes the form

$$\sum_{j=1}^{l_i+1} \sum_{k=1}^n f_{kj}^{ij}(x^{ij}) y_k^{(j-1)}(x^{ij}) = r^{ij}(x^{ij}),$$

where  $x^{ij}$  lies between  $x_0$  and  $x_1$ . It is assumed in this routine that certain of the boundary conditions are associated with each differential equation. This is for your convenience; the grouping does not affect the results.

The degree of the polynomial solution must be the same for all variables. You specify the degree required,  $k_1 - 1$ , and the number of collocation points,  $k_p$ , in the range. The routine sets up a system of linear equations for the Chebyshev coefficients, with  $n$  equations for each collocation point and one for each boundary condition. The collocation points are chosen at the extrema of a shifted Chebyshev polynomial of degree  $k_p - 1$ . The boundary conditions are satisfied exactly, and the remaining equations are solved by a least-squares method. The result produced is a set of Chebyshev coefficients for the  $n$  functions  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ , with the range normalized to  $[-1, 1]$ .

E02AKF can be used to evaluate the components of the solution at any point on the range  $[x_0, x_1]$  (see Section 9 for an example). E02AHF and E02AJF may be used to obtain Chebyshev series representations of derivatives and integrals (respectively) of the components of the solution.

## 4 References

Picken S M (1970) Algorithms for the solution of differential equations in Chebyshev-series by the selected points method *Report Math. 94* National Physical Laboratory

## 5 Parameters

- 1: N – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:*  $n$ , the number of differential equations in the system.  
*Constraint:*  $N \geq 1$ .
- 2: M(N) – INTEGER array *Input*  
*On entry:*  $M(i)$  must be set to the highest order derivative occurring in the  $i$ th equation, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .  
*Constraint:*  $M(i) \geq 1$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .
- 3: L(N) – INTEGER array *Input*  
*On entry:*  $L(i)$  must be set to the number of boundary conditions associated with the  $i$ th equation, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .  
*Constraint:*  $L(i) \geq 0$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .
- 4: X0 – *double precision* *Input*  
*On entry:* the left-hand boundary,  $x_0$ .
- 5: X1 – *double precision* *Input*  
*On entry:* the right-hand boundary,  $x_1$ .  
*Constraint:*  $X1 > X0$ .
- 6: K1 – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the number of coefficients,  $k_1$ , to be returned in the Chebyshev series representation of the solution (hence, the degree of the polynomial approximation is  $K1 - 1$ ).  
*Constraint:*  $K1 \geq 1 + \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} M(i)$ .
- 7: KP – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the number of collocation points to be used,  $k_p$ .  
*Constraint:*  $N \times KP \geq N \times K1 + \sum_{i=1}^N L(i)$ .
- 8: C(LDC,N) – *double precision* array *Output*  
*On exit:* the  $k$ th column of  $C$  contains the computed Chebyshev coefficients of the  $k$ th component of the solution,  $y_k$ ; that is, the computed solution is:

$$y_k = \sum_{i=1}^{k_1'} C(i, k) T_{i-1}(x), \quad 1 \leq k \leq n,$$

where  $T_i(x)$  is the Chebyshev polynomial of the first kind and  $\sum'$  denotes that the first coefficient,  $C(1, k)$ , is halved.

9: LDC – INTEGER *Input*

*On entry:* the first dimension of the array C as declared in the (sub)program from which D02TGF is called.

*Constraint:*  $LDC \geq K1$ .

10: COEFF – SUBROUTINE, supplied by the user. *External Procedure*

COEFF defines the system of differential equations (see Section 3). It must evaluate the coefficient functions  $f_{kj}^i(x)$  and the right-hand side function  $r^i(x)$  of the  $i$ th equation at a given point. Only nonzero entries of the array A and RHS need be specifically assigned, since all elements are set to zero by D02TGF before calling COEFF.

The specification of COEFF is:

```
SUBROUTINE COEFF(X, I, A, IA, IA1, RHS)
INTEGER          I, IA, IA1
double precision X, A(IA,IA1), RHS
```

Important: the dimension declaration for A must contain the variable IA, not an integer constant.

1: X – **double precision** *Input*

*On entry:*  $x$ , the point at which the functions must be evaluated.

2: I – INTEGER *Input*

*On entry:* the equation for which the coefficients and right-hand side are to be evaluated.

3: A(IA,IA1) – **double precision** array *Input/Output*

*On entry:* all elements of A are set to zero.

*On exit:*  $A(k, j)$  must contain the value  $f_{kj}^i(x)$ , for  $1 \leq k \leq n$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq m_i + 1$ .

4: IA – INTEGER *Input*

5: IA1 – INTEGER *Input*

*On entry:* the first and second dimensions of A, respectively.

6: RHS – **double precision** *Input/Output*

*On entry:* is set to zero.

*On exit:* it must contain the value  $r^i(x)$ .

COEFF must be declared as EXTERNAL in the (sub)program from which D02TGF is called. Parameters denoted as *Input* must **not** be changed by this procedure.

11: BDYC – SUBROUTINE, supplied by the user. *External Procedure*

BDYC defines the boundary conditions (see Section 3). It must evaluate the coefficient functions  $f_{kj}^{ij}$  and right-hand side function  $r^{ij}$  in the  $j$ th boundary condition associated with the  $i$ th equation, at the point  $x^{ij}$  at which the boundary condition is applied. Only nonzero entries of the array A and RHS need be specifically assigned, since all elements are set to zero by D02TGF before calling BDYC.

The specification of BDYC is:

```
SUBROUTINE BDYC(X, I, J, A, IA, IA1, RHS)
  INTEGER          I, J, IA, IA1
  double precision X, A(IA,IA1), RHS
```

Important: the dimension declaration for A must contain the variable IA, not an integer constant.

- |    |   |                     |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1: | <b>X</b> – <b>double precision</b>  | <i>Output</i>       |
|    | <i>On exit:</i> $x^{ij}$ , the value at which the boundary condition is applied.                            |                     |
| 2: | I – INTEGER   | <i>Input</i>        |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> the differential equation with which the condition is associated.                          |                     |
| 3: | J – INTEGER   | <i>Input</i>        |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> the boundary condition for which the coefficients and right-hand side are to be evaluated. |                     |
| 4: | A(IA,IA1) – <b>double precision</b> array   | <i>Input/Output</i> |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> all elements of A are set to zero.   |                     |
|    | <i>On exit:</i> the value $f_{kj}^{ij}(x^{ij})$ , for $1 \leq k \leq n$ , $1 \leq j \leq m_i + 1$ .         |                     |
| 5: | IA – INTEGER  | <i>Input</i>        |
| 6: | IA1 – INTEGER   | <i>Input</i>        |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> the first and second dimensions of A, respectively.  |                     |
| 7: | RHS – <b>double precision</b>   | <i>Input/Output</i> |
|    | <i>On entry:</i> is set to zero.  |                     |
|    | <i>On exit:</i> the value $r^{ij}(x^{ij})$ .  |                     |

BDYC must be declared as EXTERNAL in the (sub)program from which D02TGF is called. Parameters denoted as *Input* must **not** be changed by this procedure.

- |     |                                       |                  |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 12: | W(LW) – <b>double precision</b> array | <i>Workspace</i> |
| 13: | LW – INTEGER                          | <i>Input</i>     |

*On entry:* the dimension of the array W as declared in the (sub)program from which D02TGF is called.

*Constraint:*  $LW \geq 2 \times (N \times KP + NL) \times (N \times K1 + 1) + 7 \times N \times K1$ , where  $NL = \sum_{i=1}^n L(i)$ .

- |     |                         |                  |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------|
| 14: | IW(LIW) – INTEGER array | <i>Workspace</i> |
| 15: | LIW – INTEGER           | <i>Input</i>     |

*On entry:* the dimension of the array IW as declared in the (sub)program from which D02TGF is called.

*Constraint:*  $LIW \geq N \times K1 + 1$ .

- |     |                 |                     |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|
| 16: | IFAIL – INTEGER | <i>Input/Output</i> |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|

*On entry:* IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. If you are unfamiliar with this parameter you should refer to Section 3.3 in the Essential Introduction for details.

*On exit:* IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value  $-1$  or  $1$  is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value  $1$  is recommended. Otherwise, if you are not familiar with this parameter, the recommended value is  $0$ . **When the value  $-1$  or  $1$  is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry  $IFAIL = 0$  or  $-1$ , explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

$IFAIL = 1$

On entry,  $N < 1$ ,  
 or  $M(i) < 1$  for some  $i$ ,  
 or  $L(i) < 0$  for some  $i$ ,  
 or  $X0 \geq X1$ ,  
 or  $K1 < 1 + M(i)$  for some  $i$ ,  
 or  $N \times KP < N \times K1 + \sum_{i=1}^n L(i)$ ,  
 or  $LDC < K1$ .

$IFAIL = 2$

On entry,  $LW$  is too small (see Section 5),  
 or  $LIW < N \times K1$ .

$IFAIL = 3$

Either the boundary conditions are not linearly independent, or the rank of the matrix of equations for the coefficients is less than the number of unknowns. Increasing  $KP$  may overcome this latter problem.

$IFAIL = 4$

The least-squares routine F04AMF has failed to correct the first approximate solution (see F04AMF). Increasing  $KP$  may remove this difficulty.

## 7 Accuracy

Estimates of the accuracy of the solution may be obtained by using the checks described in Section 8. The Chebyshev coefficients are calculated by a stable numerical method.

## 8 Further Comments

The time taken by D02TGF depends on the complexity of the system of differential equations, the degree of the polynomial solution and the number of matching points.

If the number of matching points  $k_p$  is equal to the number of coefficients  $k_1$  minus the average number of boundary conditions  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n l_i$ , then the least-squares solution reduces to simple solution of linear equations and true collocation results. The accuracy of the solution may be checked by repeating the calculation with different values of  $k_1$ . If the Chebyshev coefficients decrease rapidly, the size of the last two or three gives an indication of the error. If they do not decrease rapidly, it may be desirable to use a different method. Note that the Chebyshev coefficients are calculated for the range normalized to  $[-1, 1]$ .

Generally the number of boundary conditions required is equal to the sum of the orders of the  $n$  differential equations. However, in some cases fewer boundary conditions are needed, because the

assumption of a polynomial solution is equivalent to one or more boundary conditions (since it excludes singular solutions).

A system of **nonlinear** differential equations must be linearized before using the routine. The calculation is repeated iteratively. On each iteration the linearized equation is used. In the example in Section 9, the  $y$  variables are to be determined at the current iteration whilst the  $z$  variables correspond to the solution determined at the previous iteration, (or the initial approximation on the first iteration). For a starting approximation, we may take, say, a linear function, and set up the appropriate Chebyshev coefficients before starting the iteration. For example, if  $y_1 = ax + b$  in the range  $(x_0, x_1)$ , we set B, the array of coefficients,

$$B(1,1) = a \times (x_0 + x_1) + 2 \times b,$$

$$B(1,2) = a \times (x_1 - x_0)/2,$$

and the remainder of the entries to zero.

In some cases a better initial approximation may be needed and can be obtained by using E02ADF or E02AFF to obtain a Chebyshev series for an approximate solution. The coefficients of the current iterate must be communicated to COEFF and BDYC, e.g., in COMMON. (See Section 9.) The convergence of the (Newton) iteration cannot be guaranteed in general, though it is usually satisfactory from a good starting approximation.

## 9 Example

This example solves the nonlinear system

$$2y_1' + (y_2^2 - 1)y_1 + y_2 = 0,$$

$$2y_2'' - y_1' = 0,$$

in the range  $(-1, 1)$ , with  $y_1 = 0$ ,  $y_2 = 3$ ,  $y_2' = 0$  at  $x = -1$ .

Suppose an approximate solution is  $z_1, z_2$  such that  $y_1 \sim z_1$ ,  $y_2 \sim z_2$ : then the first equation gives, on linearizing,

$$2y_1' + (z_2^2 - 1)y_1 + (2z_1z_2 + 1)y_2 = 2z_1z_2^2.$$

The starting approximation is taken to be  $z_1 = 0$ ,  $z_2 = 3$ . In the program below, the array B is used to hold the coefficients of the previous iterate (or of the starting approximation). We iterate until the Chebyshev coefficients converge to five figures. E02AKF is used to calculate the solution from its Chebyshev coefficients.

### 9.1 Program Text

```
*      D02TGF Example Program Text
*      Mark 20 Revised. NAG Copyright 2001.
*      .. Parameters ..
INTEGER          N, MIMAX, K1, LDC, KP, LSUM, LW, LIW
PARAMETER       (N=2, MIMAX=8, K1=MIMAX+1, LDC=K1, KP=15, LSUM=3,
+              LW=2*(N*KP+LSUM)*(N*K1+1)+7*N*K1, LIW=N*K1)
INTEGER          NOUT
PARAMETER       (NOUT=6)
*      .. Scalars in Common ..
DOUBLE PRECISION X0, X1
*      .. Arrays in Common ..
DOUBLE PRECISION B(K1,N)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
DOUBLE PRECISION EMAX, X
INTEGER          I, IA1, IFAIL, ITER, J, K
*      .. Local Arrays ..
DOUBLE PRECISION C(LDC,N), W(LW), Y(N)
INTEGER          IW(LIW), L(N), M(N)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
EXTERNAL        BDYC, COEFF, D02TGF, E02AKF
*      .. Intrinsic Functions ..
INTRINSIC       ABS, DBLE, MAX
```

```

*      .. Common blocks ..
COMMON      /ABC/B, X0, X1
*      .. Executable Statements ..
WRITE (NOUT,*) 'D02TGF Example Program Results'
X0 = -1.0D0
X1 = 1.0D0
M(1) = 1
M(2) = 2
L(1) = 1
L(2) = 2
DO 40 J = 1, N
  DO 20 I = 1, K1
    B(I,J) = 0.0D0
20  CONTINUE
40  CONTINUE
  B(1,2) = 6.0D0
  ITER = 0
60  ITER = ITER + 1
  WRITE (NOUT,*)
  WRITE (NOUT,99999) ' Iteration', ITER,
+ ' Chebyshev coefficients are'
  IFAIL = 1
*
CALL D02TGF(N,M,L,X0,X1,K1,KP,C,LDC,COEFF,BDYC,W,LW,IW,LIW,IFAIL)
*
IF (IFAIL.EQ.0) THEN
  DO 80 J = 1, N
    WRITE (NOUT,99998) (C(I,J),I=1,K1)
80  CONTINUE
  EMAX = 0.0D0
  DO 120 J = 1, N
    DO 100 I = 1, K1
      EMAX = MAX(EMAX,ABS(C(I,J)-B(I,J)))
      B(I,J) = C(I,J)
100  CONTINUE
120  CONTINUE
  IF (EMAX.LT.1.0D-5) THEN
    K = 9
    IA1 = 1
    WRITE (NOUT,*)
    WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Solution evaluated at', K,
+ ' equally spaced points'
    WRITE (NOUT,*)
    WRITE (NOUT,99997) '      X ', (J,J=1,N)
    DO 160 I = 1, K
      X = (X0*DBLE(K-I)+X1*DBLE(I-1))/DBLE(K-1)
      DO 140 J = 1, N
        IFAIL = 0
*
        CALL E02AKF(K1,X0,X1,C(1,J),IA1,K1,X,Y(J),IFAIL)
*
140  CONTINUE
    WRITE (NOUT,99996) X, (Y(J),J=1,N)
160  CONTINUE
  ELSE
    GO TO 60
  END IF
ELSE
  WRITE (NOUT,99995) IFAIL
END IF
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,A,I3,A)
99998 FORMAT (1X,9F8.4)
99997 FORMAT (1X,A,2('      Y(',I1,')'))
99996 FORMAT (1X,3F10.4)
99995 FORMAT (1X,/1X,' ** D02TGF returned with IFAIL = ',I5)
END
*
SUBROUTINE COEFF(X,I,A,IA,IA1,RHS)
*      .. Parameters ..
INTEGER      N, MIMAX, K1

```

```

PARAMETER      (N=2,MIMAX=8,K1=MIMAX+1)
*
.. Scalar Arguments ..
DOUBLE PRECISION RHS, X
INTEGER        I, IA, IA1
*
.. Array Arguments ..
DOUBLE PRECISION A(IA,IA1)
*
.. Scalars in Common ..
DOUBLE PRECISION X0, X1
*
.. Arrays in Common ..
DOUBLE PRECISION B(K1,N)
*
.. Local Scalars ..
DOUBLE PRECISION Z1, Z2
INTEGER          IFAIL
*
.. External Subroutines ..
EXTERNAL        EO2AKF
*
.. Common blocks ..
COMMON          /ABC/B, X0, X1
*
.. Executable Statements ..
IF (I.LE.1) THEN
    IFAIL = 0
*
    CALL EO2AKF(K1,X0,X1,B(1,1),1,K1,X,Z1,IFAIL)
    CALL EO2AKF(K1,X0,X1,B(1,2),1,K1,X,Z2,IFAIL)
*
    A(1,1) = Z2*Z2 - 1.0D0
    A(1,2) = 2.0D0
    A(2,1) = 2.0D0*Z1*Z2 + 1.0D0
    RHS = 2.0D0*Z1*Z2*Z2
ELSE
    A(1,2) = -1.0D0
    A(2,3) = 2.0D0
END IF
RETURN
END
*
SUBROUTINE BDYC(X,I,J,A,IA,IA1,RHS)
*
.. Scalar Arguments ..
DOUBLE PRECISION RHS, X
INTEGER          I, IA, IA1, J
*
.. Array Arguments ..
DOUBLE PRECISION A(IA,IA1)
*
.. Executable Statements ..
X = -1.0D0
A(I,J) = 1.0D0
IF (I.EQ.2 .AND. J.EQ.1) RHS = 3.0D0
RETURN
END

```

## 9.2 Program Data

None.

## 9.3 Program Results

D02TGF Example Program Results

```

Iteration 1 Chebyshev coefficients are
-0.5659 -0.1162 0.0906 -0.0468 0.0196 -0.0069 0.0021 -0.0006 0.0001
 5.7083 -0.1642 -0.0087 0.0059 -0.0025 0.0009 -0.0003 0.0001 0.0000

```

```

Iteration 2 Chebyshev coefficients are
-0.6338 -0.1599 0.0831 -0.0445 0.0193 -0.0071 0.0023 -0.0006 0.0001
 5.6881 -0.1792 -0.0144 0.0053 -0.0023 0.0008 -0.0003 0.0001 0.0000

```

```

Iteration 3 Chebyshev coefficients are
-0.6344 -0.1604 0.0828 -0.0446 0.0193 -0.0071 0.0023 -0.0006 0.0001
 5.6880 -0.1793 -0.0145 0.0053 -0.0023 0.0008 -0.0003 0.0001 0.0000

```

```

Iteration 4 Chebyshev coefficients are
-0.6344 -0.1604 0.0828 -0.0446 0.0193 -0.0071 0.0023 -0.0006 0.0001

```

5.6880 -0.1793 -0.0145 0.0053 -0.0023 0.0008 -0.0003 0.0001 0.0000

Solution evaluated at 9 equally spaced points

X	Y(1)	Y(2)
-1.0000	0.0000	3.0000
-0.7500	-0.2372	2.9827
-0.5000	-0.3266	2.9466
-0.2500	-0.3640	2.9032
0.0000	-0.3828	2.8564
0.2500	-0.3951	2.8077
0.5000	-0.4055	2.7577
0.7500	-0.4154	2.7064
1.0000	-0.4255	2.6538

