

M.Sc. IN HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

5613 - C PROGRAMMING

ASSIGNMENT 4

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RULES

To submit, make a single tar-ball with all your code and a pdf of any written part you want to include. Submit this via `msc.tchpc.tcd.ie` by the end of **Tuesday November 15th**. Attempt all parts. Marks will be given for the efficiency of your implementation. Late submissions without prior arrangement or a valid explanation will result in reduced marks.

QUESTION

- (a) (5p) Write a C structure typedef `struct Tridiag_s {...} Tridiag;` that will store a square tridiagonal $N \times N$ matrix, T efficiently. A tridiagonal matrix has non-zero entries T_{ij} only when i and j differ by at most one. The matrix element T_{ij} should be referenced by the syntax `t.entry[i][j]` (assuming i and j differ by only one).

- (b) (5p) Write a function

```
void tridiag_mul(Tridiag* t, double* a, double *b)
```

that applies the tridiagonal matrix stored in `t` to a vector whose elements are stored in array `a`, writing the answer in array `b`. Test it by evaluating the matrix-vector product

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4.0 & -1.7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1.4 & 5.6 & -1.3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.8 & 3.2 & 1.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 2.3 & -1.2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.8 & 4.6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2.3 \\ -4.4 \\ 7.9 \\ -0.1 \\ 5.9 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (c) (10p) Write a C-code that computes an inverse of a non-singular tridiagonal matrix. The tridiagonal matrix is read from a text file `tridiag_matrix.txt` containing in the first line a size of the matrix N and in the next line only $(3N-2)$ relevant elements of the tridiagonal matrix. For the previous example, the input file would contain the following entries:

```
5
4.0 -1.7 1.4 5.6 -1.3 -0.8 3.2 1.8 0.4 2.3 -1.2 1.8 4.6
```

Write the output matrix to the output file `inverse.txt`. If the resulting inverse matrix $N \times N$ is denoted with $M_{n \times n} = T_{n \times n}^{-1}$, than the output file should have $N+1$ lines, and a format:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 N & & & \\
 m_{0,0} & m_{0,1} & \dots & m_{0,n-1} \\
 \dots & & & \\
 m_{n-1,0} & m_{n-1,1} & \dots & m_{n-1,n-1}
 \end{array}$$