NAG Library Routine Document

D02LYF

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

D02LYF is a diagnostic routine which may be called after a call of the integrator D02LAF.

2 Specification

SUBROUTINE D02LYF (NEQ, HNEXT, HUSED, HSTART, NSUCC, NFAIL, NATT, THRES, THRESP, RWORK, LRWORK, IFAIL) INTEGER NEQ, NSUCC, NFAIL, NATT, LRWORK, IFAIL REAL (KIND=nag_wp) HNEXT, HUSED, HSTART, THRES(NEQ), THRESP(NEQ), RWORK(LRWORK)

3 Description

D02LYF permits you to extract information about the performance of D02LAF and the setting of some optional parameters. It may be called only after a call of D02LAF.

4 References

None.

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5 Parameters

NEO – INTEGER

1:	NEQ – INTEGER	три
	<i>On entry</i> : the number of second-order ordinary differential equations solved by D02LAF. be the same as the parameter NEQ supplied to D02LAF and D02LXF.	It must
2:	HNEXT – REAL (KIND=nag_wp)	Output
	On exit: the next step size which D02LAF, if called, would attempt.	
3:	HUSED – REAL (KIND=nag_wp)	Output
	On exit: the last successful step size used by D02LAF.	
4:	HSTART – REAL (KIND=nag_wp)	Output
	On exit: the initial step size used on the current integration problem by D02LAF.	
5:	NSUCC – INTEGER	Output
	<i>On exit</i> : the number of steps attempted by D02LAF that have been successful since the sta current problem.	rt of the
6:	NFAIL – INTEGER	Output

On exit: the number of steps attempted by D02LAF that have failed since the start of the current problem.

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7: NATT - INTEGER

On exit: the number of steps attempted before the initial step was successful. Over a large number of problems the cost of an attempted step of this type is approximately half that of a normal attempted step.

THRES(NEQ) – REAL (KIND=nag wp) array Output 8:

On exit: the *i*th solution threshold value used in the error control strategy. (See D02LXF.)

9: THRESP(NEQ) – REAL (KIND=nag wp) array

On exit: the *i*th derivative threshold value used in the error control strategy. (See D02LXF.)

10: RWORK(LRWORK) - REAL (KIND=nag wp) array Communication Array

On entry: this must be the same parameter RWORK as supplied to D02LAF. It is used to pass information from D02LAF to D02LYF and therefore the contents of this array must not be changed before calling D02LYF.

11: LRWORK – INTEGER

> On entry: the dimension of the array RWORK as declared in the (sub)program from which D02LYF is called.

This must be the same parameter LRWORK as supplied to D02LXF.

12: IFAIL – INTEGER

> 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.

> 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.

> On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error or a warning has been flagged (see Section 6).

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

D02LAF has not been called, or one or both of the parameters NEQ and LRWORK does not match the corresponding parameter supplied to D02LXF.

This error exit can be caused if elements of RWORK have been overwritten.

IFAIL = -99

An unexpected error has been triggered by this routine. Please contact NAG.

See Section 3.8 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

IFAIL = -399

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

See Section 3.7 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

Input/Output

Output

Output

Input

IFAIL = -999

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Parallelism and Performance

Not applicable.

9 Further Comments

None.

10 Example

See Section 10 in D02LAF.