

## NAG Library Function Document

### nag\_ode\_bvp\_ps\_lin\_coeffs (d02uac)

#### 1 Purpose

nag\_ode\_bvp\_ps\_lin\_coeffs (d02uac) obtains the Chebyshev coefficients of a function discretized on Chebyshev Gauss–Lobatto points. The set of discretization points on which the function is evaluated is usually obtained by a previous call to nag\_ode\_bvp\_ps\_lin\_cgl\_grid (d02ucc).

#### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagd02.h>
void nag_ode_bvp_ps_lin_coeffs (Integer n, const double f[], double c[],
                               NagError *fail)
```

#### 3 Description

nag\_ode\_bvp\_ps\_lin\_coeffs (d02uac) computes the coefficients  $c_j$ , for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$ , of the interpolating Chebyshev series

$$\frac{1}{2}c_1T_0(\bar{x}) + c_2T_1(\bar{x}) + c_3T_2(\bar{x}) + \dots + c_{n+1}T_n(\bar{x}),$$

which interpolates the function  $f(x)$  evaluated at the Chebyshev Gauss–Lobatto points

$$\bar{x}_r = -\cos((r-1)\pi/n), \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1.$$

Here  $T_j(\bar{x})$  denotes the Chebyshev polynomial of the first kind of degree  $j$  with argument  $\bar{x}$  defined on  $[-1, 1]$ . In terms of your original variable,  $x$  say, the input values at which the function values are to be provided are

$$x_r = -\frac{1}{2}(b-a)\cos(\pi(r-1)/n) + \frac{1}{2}(b+a), \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1,$$

where  $b$  and  $a$  are respectively the upper and lower ends of the range of  $x$  over which the function is required.

#### 4 References

Canuto C (1988) *Spectral Methods in Fluid Dynamics* 502 Springer

Canuto C, Hussaini M Y, Quarteroni A and Zang T A (2006) *Spectral Methods: Fundamentals in Single Domains* Springer

Trefethen L N (2000) *Spectral Methods in MATLAB* SIAM

#### 5 Arguments

- 1: **n** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:*  $n$ , where the number of grid points is  $n + 1$ . This is also the largest order of Chebyshev polynomial in the Chebyshev series to be computed.  
*Constraint:*  $n > 0$  and  $n$  is even.
- 2: **f[n + 1]** – const double *Input*  
*On entry:* the function values  $f(x_r)$ , for  $r = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$ .

3: **c[n + 1]** – double *Output*  
*On exit:* the Chebyshev coefficients,  $c_j$ , for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$ .

4: **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*  
 The NAG error argument (see Section 2.7 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.  
 See Section 3.2.1.2 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_BAD\_PARAM

On entry, argument *<value>* had an illegal value.

### NE\_INT

On entry, **n** = *<value>*.  
 Constraint: **n** > 1.

On entry, **n** = *<value>*.  
 Constraint: **n** is even.

### NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.  
 See Section 3.6.6 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_NO\_LICENCE

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.  
 See Section 3.6.5 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

## 7 Accuracy

The Chebyshev coefficients computed should be accurate to within a small multiple of *machine precision*.

## 8 Parallelism and Performance

nag\_ode\_bvp\_ps\_lin\_coeffs (d02uac) is threaded by NAG for parallel execution in multithreaded implementations of the NAG Library.

nag\_ode\_bvp\_ps\_lin\_coeffs (d02uac) makes calls to BLAS and/or LAPACK routines, which may be threaded within the vendor library used by this implementation. Consult the documentation for the vendor library for further information.

Please consult the x06 Chapter Introduction for information on how to control and interrogate the OpenMP environment used within this function. Please also consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

## **9 Further Comments**

The number of operations is of the order  $n\log(n)$  and the memory requirements are  $O(n)$ ; thus the computation remains efficient and practical for very fine discretizations (very large values of  $n$ ).

## **10 Example**

See Section 10 in `nag_ode_bvp_ps_lin_solve` (d02uec).

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