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1 Skeleton of CholDDcBlockTriD() (to ToC)

```
CholDDcBlockTriD(){
}
```

2 CholDDcBlockTriD() (to ToC)

2.1 Formal parameters (to ToC)

Type	ID	Math	Comment
double	*K		
double	*D		
int	n		

2.2 Return values (to ToC)

0 - upon success;

1 - if failed;

2.3 Description (to ToC)

2.4 Block tridiagonal matrix (to ToC)

The following recursive relations apply for the entries of D and L:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_i &= A_{ii} - \sum_{k=0}^{k<i} L_{ik}^2 D_k, & L_{ij} &= \frac{1}{D_j} \left(A_{ij} - \sum_{k=0}^{k<j} L_{ik} L_{jk} D_k \right), & \text{for } j < i < n, \\
 D_i &= A_{ii} - \sum_{k=0}^{k<i} L_{ik}^2 D_k, & L_{ji} &= \frac{1}{D_i} \left(A_{ji} - \sum_{k=0}^{k<i} L_{jk} L_{ik} D_k \right), & \text{for } i < j < n, \\
 D_0 &= A_{00}, & L_{10} &= \frac{1}{D_0} A_{10}, & L_{20} &= 0, & L_{30} &= 0, & \dots, \\
 D_1 &= A_{11} - L_{10}^2 D_0, & L_{21} &= \frac{1}{D_1} A_{21}, & L_{31} &= \frac{1}{D_1} A_{31} = 0, & \dots, \\
 D_2 &= A_{22} - L_{21}^2 D_1, & L_{32} &= \frac{1}{D_2} (A_{32} - L_{31} L_{21} D_1), & L_{42} &= 0, & \dots
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

The tokens of the matrix corresponding to the Hermit finite elements are $K \times K$ matrices. For 2-D case $K = 4$, for 3-D $K = 8$. These matrices compose a tri-diagonal $M \times M$ matrices, corresponding to the radial a -coordinate, with M equal to the number of radial vertexes.

Then, these radial matrices compose a periodic tri-diagonal $N \times N$ matrix, corresponding to the poloidal coordinate θ .

In 3-D case, these poloidal matrices compose a periodic tri-diagonal $L \times L$ matrix, corresponding to the toroidal coordinate ζ .

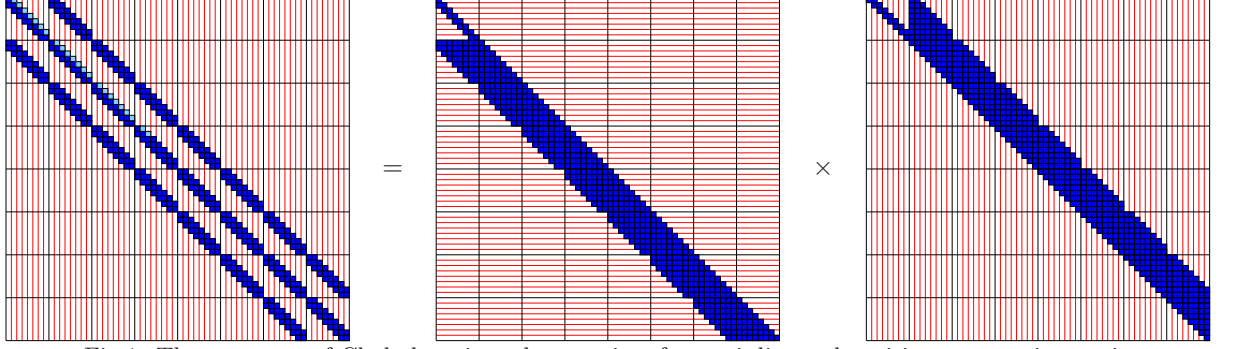
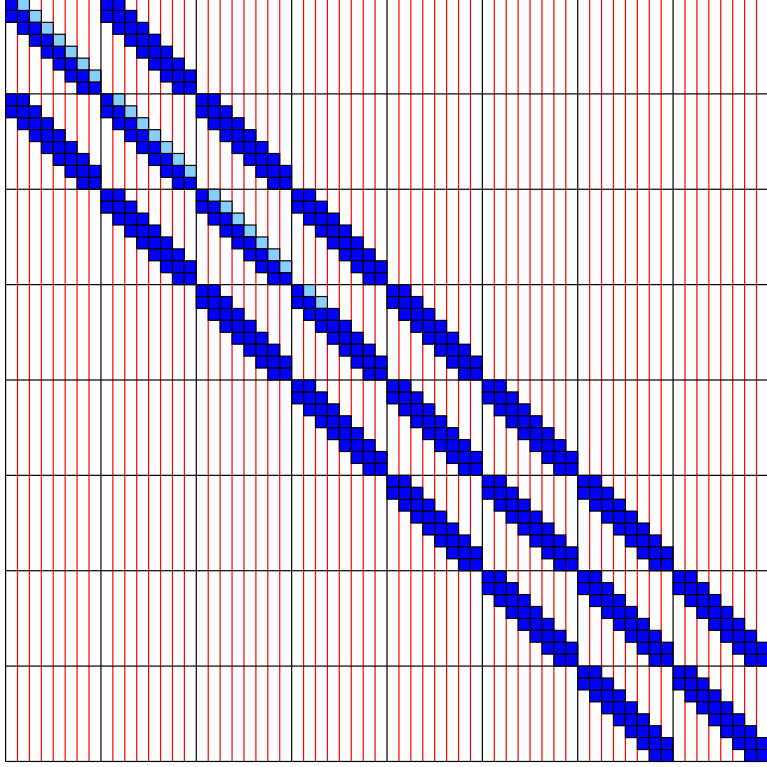
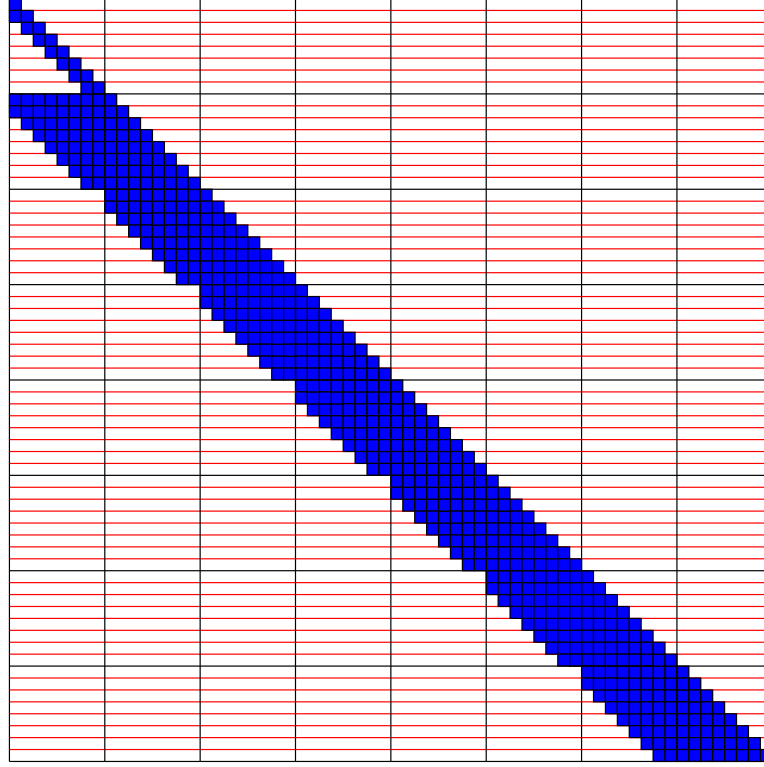


Fig.1. The structure of Cholesky triangular matrices for a tri-diagonal positive symmetric matrix



The resulting triangular matrix contains



2.5 Block tridiagonal matrix with periodic conditions (*to ToC*)

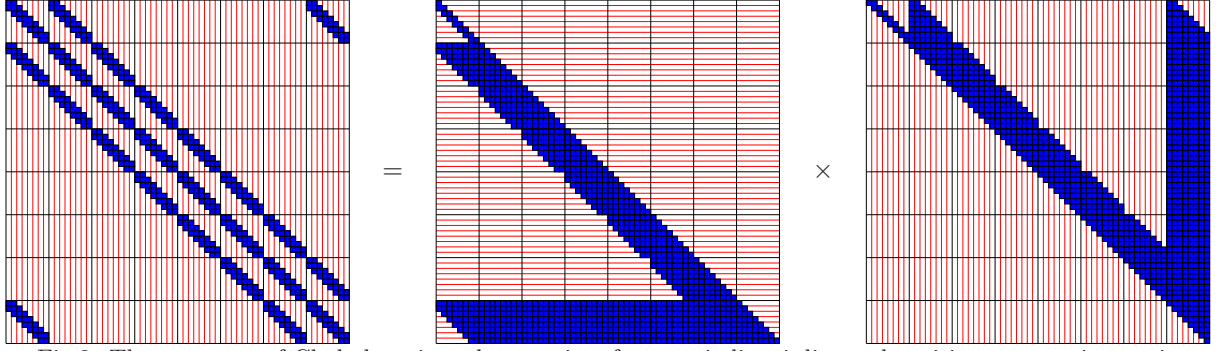


Fig.2. The structure of Cholesky triangular matrices for a periodic tri-diagonal positive symmetric matrix

2.6 Matrix Cholesky (*to ToC*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A = LDL^T &= \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ L_{10} & I & 0 \\ L_{20} & L_{21} & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & L_{10}^T & L_{20}^T \\ 0 & I & L_{21}^T \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ L_{10} & I & 0 \\ L_{20} & L_{21} & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_0 & D_0 L_{10}^T & D_0 L_{20}^T \\ 0 & D_1 & D_1 L_{21}^T \\ 0 & 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} D_0 & D_0 L_{10}^T & D_0 L_{20}^T \\ \text{(symmetrical)} & L_{10} D_0 L_{10}^T + D_1 & L_{20} D_0 L_{10}^T + D_1 L_{21}^T \\ & & L_{20} D_0 L_{20}^T + L_{21} D_1 L_{21}^T + D_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & A_{11} & A_{02} \\ \text{(symmetrical)} & A_{11} & A_{12} \\ & & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.2} \\
 D &= \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_{11} - A_{01} D_0^{-1} A_{01} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_{22} - (A_{12} - A_{02} L_{10}) L_{21} \end{pmatrix}, \\
 L &= \begin{pmatrix} I & A_{01} D_0^{-1} & A_{02} D_0^{-1} \\ \text{(symmetrical)} & I & (A_{12} - A_{02} L_{10}) D_1^{-1} \\ & & I \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

2.7 Algorithm (*to ToC*)

2.8 Input (*to ToC*)

Type	ID	Math	Comment

2.9 Output [\(to ToC\)](#)

Type	ID	<i>Math</i>	<i>Comment</i>

2.10 ToDo [\(to ToC\)](#)

- 1.

2.11 References [\(to ToC\)](#)