

```

                                Gauss.f
C      ,GGGGG      A      U      U      .SSS      .SSS
C      G      A A      U      U      *S.      *S.
C      G **g      AaaaA      U      U      S      S
C      `GGGG'      A      A      u u u      ssS*      ssS*
C -----
PROGRAM GAUSS_ELIMINATION
INCLUDE 'Gauss.inc'
C..
open(33,FILE='Gauss.inp')
open(34,FILE='Gauss.out')
read(33,51) NN
51 format(I5,I5)
if( NN .gt. 5000) then
write(6,*)'Array size should be < 5000. Please correct input.'
stop
endif
C..
do i = 1,NN
read(33,*) (A(i,j), j = 1,NN+1)
enddo
C..
write(*,*)
call GAUSS
C..
write(34,*) 'The upper traingular matrix is: '
do i = 1,NN
write(34,12) (A(i,j), j = 1,NN+1)
12 format(5x,6F10.2)
enddo
C..
write(34,*) 'The value of unknowns are: '
write(34,13) (i, phi(i), i = 1,NN)
13 format(I5,5x,F20.3)
C..
close(33)
close(34)
stop
end
C -----
subroutine GAUSS
INCLUDE 'Gauss_Elimination.inc'
C -----
C Forward Elimination
do k = 1,NN-1
if (k .LT. NN) then
p = k+1
else
p = k
endif
C..
do i = p,NN
xkk = A(i,k) / A(k,k)
do j = k, NN+1
A(i,j) = A(i,j) - A(k,j) * xkk

```

```

        enddo
C..
        enddo
C..
    enddo
C..
C..  Backward Substitution to Calculate Unknown
phi(NN) = A(NN,NN+1) / A(NN,NN)
do i = NN-1, 1, -1
    sum = 0.0
    do j = i+1, NN
        sum = sum + A(i,j)*phi(j)
    enddo
    phi(i) = (A(i,NN+1) - sum)/A(i,i)
enddo
return
end

```

```

C -----
C..  Example-1 for Testing the Program
C..  x + y + z = 6
C..  2x - y + z = 3
C..  x + 0 + z = 4
C..  Solution: x=1, Y=2, z=3
C..  The matrix is
C..  1    1    1    6
C..  2   -1    1    3
C..  1    0    1    4

```

```

C -----
C..  Example-1 for Testing the Program
C..
C.. -2  1  0  0  0  -800.0
C..  1 -4  1  0  0 -1600.0
C..  0  1 -4  2  0  -50.0
C..  0  0  1 -4  1 -850.0
C..  0  0  0  2 -4 -850.0
C..  Solution is: 741.56, 683.12, 390.91, 415.26, 420.13

```

```
IMPLICIT NONE
integer i,j,k,p,NN,N, N1
parameter (N = 5000)
parameter (N1 = 5001)
real A(N,N1), xkk, sum, phi(N)
common A, phi, NN
```

GaussElimination_TDMA_VBA.txt

```
Public Sub Gauss(n, ByRef A() As Double, ByRef phi() As Double)
  Dim i, j, k, n_1, p As Integer
  Dim X As Double      'By default, an array begins with zero
  'The extra column is for the Load Vector.
Rem
  'Convert the matrix to a upper triangular matrix
  n_1 = n - 1
  For k = 0 To n_1
    p = k + 1
    For i = p To n
      X = A(i, k) / A(k, k)
      For j = k To n + 1
        A(i, j) = A(i, j) - X * A(k, j)
      Next j
    Next i
  Next k
Rem
  'Back-substitution
  phi(n) = A(n, n + 1) / A(n, n)
  For i = n_1 To 0 Step -1
    Sum = 0#
    For j = i + 1 To n
      Sum = Sum + A(i, j) * phi(j)
    Next j
    phi(i) = (A(i, n + 1) - Sum) / A(i, i)
  Next i
End Sub
```

'-----

```
Sub checkGauss()
  Dim m, n As Integer
  Dim A() As Double
  Dim phi() As Double
Rem
  ' myArray = Range("A1:F10").Value - Read value from worksheets
Rem or
  ' Specify matrix value directly
  inMtx = Array(Array(-2.467, 0.5, 1#, 0, -196.7), Array(0.5, -2.267, 0, 1#,
-126.7), _
              Array(1#, 0#, -4#, 1#, -700#), Array(0#, 1#, 1#, -4#, -600#))
  ReDim A(0 To UBound(inMtx), 0 To UBound(inMtx(1)))
  'UBound(inMtx) = number of inner arrays
  'UBound(inMtx(1)) = number of elements in inner array
Rem
  n = UBound(A, 1) 'Number of row vectors
  m = UBound(A, 2) 'number of column vectors
  ReDim phi(n)
  ReDim A(n, m)
Rem
  For i = 0 To n
    For j = 0 To m
      A(i, j) = inMtx(i)(j)
    Next j
  Next i
```

```

Rem
'Call subroutine
Gauss n, A(), phi()
For i = 0 To n
  For j = 0 To n
    Worksheets("SOW").Cells(16 + i, j + 3) = A(i, j)
    If Abs(A(i, j)) < 0.001 Then
      Worksheets("SOW").Cells(16 + i, j + 3).NumberFormat = "0"
    Else
      Worksheets("SOW").Cells(16 + i, j + 3).NumberFormat = "0.00"
    End If
  Next j
  Worksheets("SOW").Cells(16 + i, m + 3) = phi(i)
  Worksheets("SOW").Cells(16 + i, m + 3).NumberFormat = "0.00"
Next i
End Sub
'-----
----
Public Sub triDiag(n, ByRef A() As Double, ByRef phi() As Double)
Rem
'A(0,i) : AW(i), A(1,i): AP(i), A(2,i): AE(i), A(3,i): d(i)
Dim i As Integer
Dim p() As Double
Dim q() As Double
ReDim p(n)
ReDim q(n)
Rem
p(0) = A(2, 0) / A(1, 0)      ' b(1)/a(1) :: AE(0)/AP(0)
q(0) = A(3, 0) / A(1, 0)      ' d(1)/a(1)
  For i = 1 To n                ' Forward Elimination
    p(i) = A(0, i) / (A(1, i) - A(2, i - 1) * p(i - 1))
Rem
    P(i) :: b(i)/[a(i) - c(i)*P(i-1)]
Rem
    q(i) = (A(3, i) + A(0, i) * q(i - 1)) / (A(1, i) - A(0, i) * p(i - 1))
Rem
    Q(i) :: [d(i) + c(i)*Q(i-1)] / [a(i) - c(i) * P(i-1)]
  Next i
Rem
  phi(n) = q(n)                  ' Backward Substitution
  For i = n - 1 To 0 Step -1
    phi(i) = p(i) * phi(i + 1) + q(i)
  Next i
End Sub
'-----
----
Sub checkTDMA()
  Dim n, iRow As Integer
  Dim A() As Double
  Dim phi() As Double
  ' myArray = Range("A1:F10").Value - Read value from worksheets
Rem
  ' Specify matrix value directly
  inMtx = Array(Array(0, 1#, 1#, 1#), Array(2.04, 2.04, 2.04, 2.04), _
    Array(1#, 1#, 1#, 0#), Array(40.8, 0.8, 0.8, 200.8))
Rem

```

GaussElimination_TDMA_VBA.txt

```
ReDim A(0 To UBound(inMtx), 0 To UBound(inMtx(1)))
n = UBound(inMtx(1))
ReDim phi(n)
ReDim A(3, n)
Rem
iRow = 26
For i = 0 To 3
  For j = 0 To n
    A(i, j) = inMtx(i)(j)
    Worksheets("SOW").Cells(iRow + i, 3 + j) = A(i, j)
  Next j
Next i
Rem
'Call subroutine
triDiag n, A(), phi()
For i = 0 To n
  Worksheets("SOW").Cells(iRow + i, n + 3) = phi(i)
  If Abs(A(i, 3)) < 0.001 Then
    Worksheets("SOW").Cells(iRow + i, n + 3).NumberFormat = "0"
  Else
    Worksheets("SOW").Cells(iRow + i, n + 3).NumberFormat = "0.00"
  End If
Next i
End Sub
```


TDMA.f

```
C      TTTTTT  RRr*  iii  DDD.  III  A      ,GGGGG
C      T      R R   I    D  D   I    A A   '
C      T      Rrr*, I    D  D   I    AaaaA  G ``g
C      T      R R   iii  DDD'  III  A    A   `GGGG'
```

```
PROGRAM TDMA
IMPLICIT NONE
```

```
C.. Coefficients are defined when system of equations are written as:
C.. In geographical notation,
C..  $AP(i)*x(i)=AE(i)*x(i+1)+AW(i)*x(i-1)+d(i)$ 
C..  $i = 1$  to  $n$ ,  $AW(1)=0$ ,  $AE(n)=0$ 
C..
C.. In algebraic notation,  $a(i)*x(i)=b(i)*x(i+1)+c(i)*x(i-1)+d(i)$ 
C..  $i = 1$  to  $n$ ,  $c(1)=0$ ,  $b(n)=0$ 
C.. Here,  $a(i):: AP(i)$ ,  $b(i):: AE(i)$ ,  $c(i):: AW(i)$ 
```

```
C.. In matrix form, it will look like:
C      | AP1 -AE1  0   0   0   ...   0 | |x1| |d1|
C      |-AW2  AP2 -AE2  0   0   ...   0 | |x2| |d2|
C      | 0   -AW3  AP3 -AE3  0   ...   0 | |x3| |d3|
C      | 0   0   -AW4  AP4 -AE4  ...   0 | |x4| = |d4|
C      |.   .   .   .   .   .   .   0 | |xi| |di|
C      |.   .   .   .   .   .   .   . | |..| |..|
C      | 0   0   0   0   .   -AWn  APn | |xn| |dn|
```

```
C.. If systems of equations are written (available or derived) as:
C..  $aw(i)*x(i-1) + ap(i)*x(i) + ae(i)*x(i+1) = d(i)$ 
C.. In matrix form, it will look like:
C.. |ap1  ae1  0   0   0   ...   0 | |x1| |d1|
C.. |aw2  ap2  ae2  0   0   ...   0 | |x2| |d2|
C.. | 0   aw3  ap3  ae3  0   ...   0 | |x3| |d3|
C.. | 0   0   aw4  ap4  ae4  ...   0 | |x4| = |d4|
C.. |.   .   .   .   .   .   .   0 | |xi| |di|
C.. |.   .   .   .   .   .   .   . | |..| |..|
C.. | 0   0   0   0   .   awn  apn | |xn| |dn|
C.. The sign of coefficients  $ap(i)$ ,  $aw(i)$ ,  $ae(i)$  needs to be adjusted.
C..  $ap(i) = AP(i)$ ,  $AW(i) = -aw(i)$ ,  $AE(i) = -ae(i)$ 
```

```
real phi,A,AP,AE,AW,d
integer i,j,NN,solver
dimension phi(100),AP(2000),AE(2000),AW(2000),d(2000)

C..
common A(2000,2001)
common NN

C..
open(33, FILE='TDMA.inp')
open(34, FILE='TDMA.out')

C..
read(33, 51) NN
51 format(I5,I5)
C..
C.. Check for size limits
```



```

if( NN .gt. 2000 .OR. NN .LE. 2) then
  write(*,*)'No. of rows, N: 2 =< N =< 2000. Please check input.'
  stop
endif
C-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
read(33,*) AP(1), AE(1), d(1)
AW(1) = 0.0
do i = 2,NN-1
  read(33,*) AW(i), AP(i), AE(i), d(i)
enddo
read(33,*) AW(NN), AP(NN), d(NN)
AE(NN) = 0.0
write(34,10) (i, AW(i),AP(i), AE(i), d(i), i = 1,NN)
10  format(I5, 5x, 4F10.5)
write(34,*) '-----Input Ends-----'
C..
call tridiag(phi,AP,AE,AW,d,NN)
C..
write(34,11) (i,phi(i), i = 1,NN)
11  format(I5,5x,F20.5)
C..
close(33)
close(34)
stop
end

C-----
subroutine tridiag(phi,AP,AE,AW,d,j)
implicit none
real phi,AP, AE, AW, d, P, Q
integer i, j
dimension phi(j), AP(j), AE(j), AW(j), d(j), P(j), Q(j)
C-----
do i = 1,j
  if(AP(i) .eq. 0.0) then
13  write(6,13) i
    format(/3x,'Diagonal element .eq. 0 in tridiag. at i = ',i2/)
    stop
  end if
end do
C
P(1) = AE(1)/AP(1) ! b(1)/a(1)
Q(1) = d(1)/AP(1) ! d(1)/a(1)
do i = 2, j ! Forward Elimination
  P(i) = AW(i) / (AP(i) - AE(i-1)*P(i-1))
C..  P(i) :: b(i)/[a(i) - c(i)*P(i-1)]
C..
  Q(i) = (d(i)+ AW(i)*Q(i-1)) / (AP(i) - AW(i) * P(i-1))
C..  Q(i) :: [d(i) + c(i)*Q(i-1)] / [a(i) - c(i) * P(i-1)]
enddo
C..
phi(j) = Q(j) ! Backward Substitution
do i = j-1,1,-1
  phi(i) = P(i)*phi(i+1) + Q(i)
enddo

```

return
end

C-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----

C Example-1:

C Original System of Equations:

C	2.04	-1	0	0		X1 =	40.8
C	-1	2.04	-1	0		X2 =	0.80
C	0	-1	2.04	-1		X3 =	0.80
C	0	0	-1	2.04		X4 =	200.8

C Solution:

C X1 = 65.970

C X2 = 93.778

C X3 = 124.54

C X4 = 159.48

C

C Input to TDMA Solver: TDMA.inp

C 4

C 2.04 1 40.8

C 1 2.04 1 0.80

C 1 2.04 1 0.80

C 1 2.04 200.8

C-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----

C Example-2:

C Original System of Equations:

C	-2	1	0	0		X1 =	0.04
C	1	-2	1	0		X2 =	0.04
C	0	1	-2	1		X3 =	0.04
C	0	0	1	-2		X4 =	0.04

C

C Solution:

C X1 = -0.08

C X2 = -0.12

C X3 = -0.12

C X4 = -0.08

C

C Input to TDMA Solver: TDMA.inp

C 4

C 2 1 -0.04

C 1 2 1 -0.04

C 1 2 1 -0.04

C 1 2 -0.04