

Today

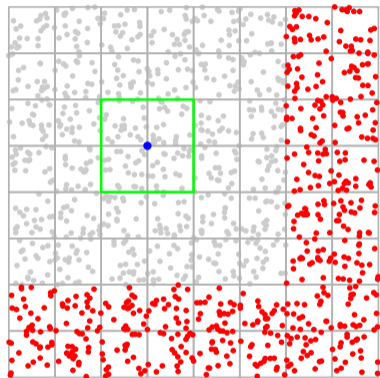
FMM

Fast solve

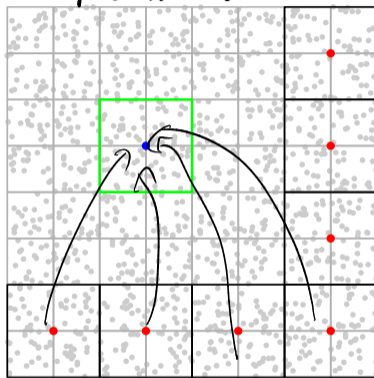
Announcements

Project Proposals!

Using Multipole-to-Local



"Interaction List"
Multipole-to-local: "List 2"



(Figure credit: G. Martinsson)

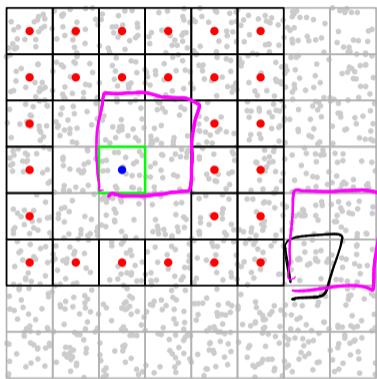
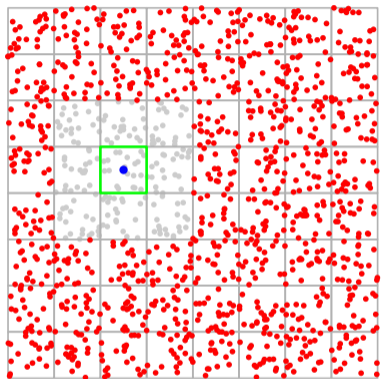
Come up with an algorithm that computes the interaction in the figure.

Using Multipole-to-Local

Come up with an algorithm that computes the interaction in the figure.

1. Compute multipoles and propagate upward
2. Evaluate M2C translations for List 2
List V
3. Propagate downward
4. Neighbor boxes via P2P (List 1)
List U

Using Multipole-to-Local: Next Level



(Figure credit: G. Martinsson)

Assuming we retain information from the previous level, how can we obtain a valid local expansion on the **target** box?

Using Multipole-to-Local: Next Level

Assuming we retain information from the previous level, how can we obtain a valid local expansion on the **target** box?



Define 'Interaction List'

List 2

For a box (b) , the interaction list (I_b) consists of all boxes (b') so that

- b and b' are on the same level
- b and b' are well-separated (w-s is symmetric!)
- the parents of b and b' touch

The Fast Multipole Method ('FMM')

Upward pass

1. Build tree (Whooops! $O(n \log n)$)
2. Compute interaction lists
3. Compute lowest-level multipoles from sources
4. Loop over levels $\ell = L - 1, \dots, 2$:
 - 4.1 Compute multipoles at level ℓ by $mp \rightarrow mp$

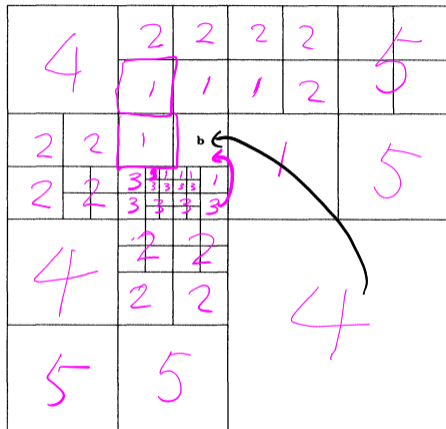
Downward pass

1. Loop over levels $\ell = 2, 3, \dots, L - 1$:
 - 1.1 Loop over boxes b on level ℓ :
 - 1.1.1 Add contrib from I_b to local expansion by $mp \rightarrow loc$
 - 1.1.2 Add contrib from parent to local exp by $loc \rightarrow loc$
2. Evaluate local expansion and direct contrib from 9 neighbors.

Overall algorithm: Now $O(N)$ complexity.

Note: L levels, numbered $0, \dots, L - 1$. Loop indices above *inclusive*.

What about adaptivity?



- List 1: direct
- List 2: M2L
- List 3: M2P
- List 4: P2L

Figure credit: Carrier et al. ('88)

What about adaptivity?

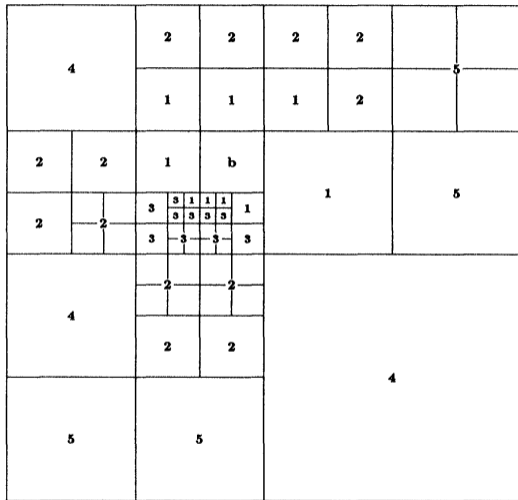
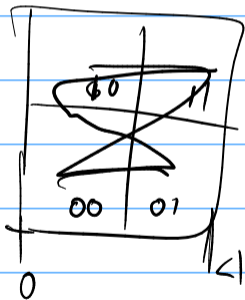


Figure credit: Carrier et al. ('88)

Adaptivity: what changes?

- Two special cases:
 - source too big (List 4)
 - target too big (List 3)

B-order



0. ace } 2^0
0. bdf }

0. abcdef

FMM: List of Interaction Lists

Make a list of cases:

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for listing cases. The box is light gray and occupies most of the lower half of the slide.

What about solving?

Likely computational goal: Solve a linear system $Ax = b$. How do our methods help with that?

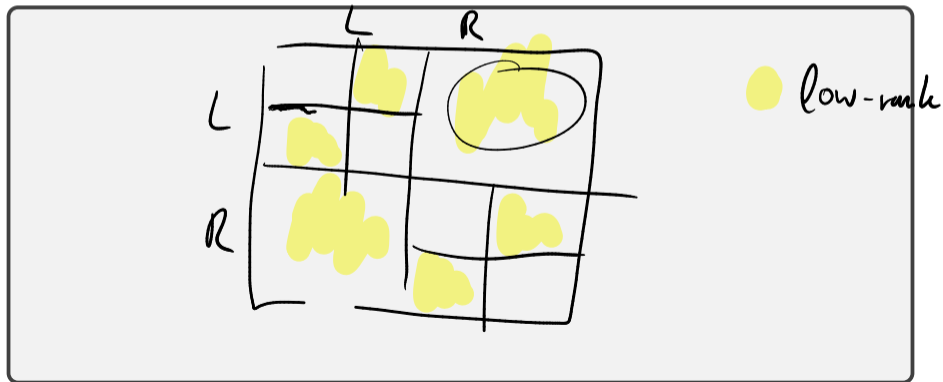
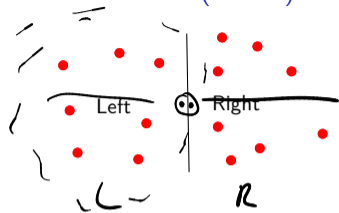


A Matrix View of Low-Rank Interaction

Only *parts of the matrix are low-rank!* What does this look like from a matrix perspective?



(Recursive) Coordinate Bisection (RCB)



Block-separable matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} D_1 & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & D_2 & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & D_3 & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & D_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

where A_{ij} has low rank: How to capture rank structure?

$$A_{ij} \approx (A_{ij})_{(i,j)} \Pi_j$$

Proxy Recap

Saw: If A comes from a kernel for which Green's formula holds, then the same skeleton will work for all of space, for a given set of sources/targets. What would the resulting matrix look like?