

Announcements

HW2

Goals:

- Do expn. stiff via NLA
- Fast alg:
 - Enkla
 - Barnes-Hut

Review:

$$\psi(x) = \sum G(x, y) \sigma_j$$

\uparrow $O(\epsilon^2)$ \uparrow $O(TL)$

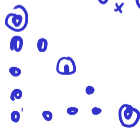


$$\Delta u = 0$$

$$\partial_x^2 = -\partial_y^2$$

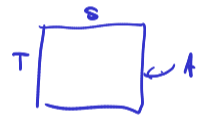
$$\Delta \partial_x^5 \partial_y^{17} u = \partial_x^5 \partial_y^{17} \Delta u = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \partial_x^7 \partial_y^{17} u = -\partial_x^5 \partial_y^{15} u$$

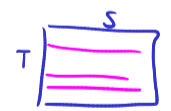




~~From the $T \times S$ matrix~~



Want: row/target subset



Idea: Use proxies to find target subset





$$\Psi(x) = [G(x_i, y_j)]_{\sigma_j}^T \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{rectangle with 3 vertical pink lines} \\ S \end{array} \right] \leftarrow A$$

$$A \sigma^S \approx A_{[i,j]} P_{\sigma^U}$$

$$A \approx A_{[i,j]} P$$

The Proxy Trick

Idea: *Skeletonization using Proxies*

Demo: Skeletonization using Proxies

Q: What error do we expect from the proxy-based multipole/local 'expansions'?

Use H proxies terms in "good" Taylor,
finer accuracy

Why Does the Proxy Trick Work?

In particular, how general is this? Does this work for any kernel?

Non-PDE kernels?

proxies scales with $O(p^{d-1})$
not $O(p^d)$
... so a PDE is needed.

What happened?



potential
represented by
nearby
equivalent sources

Why OK?

Green's formula



If $\Delta u = 0$ on Ω , then

$$(x \in \Omega) \quad u(x) = \pm \int_{\partial\Omega} G(x,y) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n} dS_y + \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial G(x,y)}{\partial n_y} u(y) dS_y$$

The diagram shows a domain Ω with boundary $\partial\Omega$. An arrow points from $\partial\Omega$ to the first integral term. Another arrow points from $\partial\Omega$ to the second integral term. A third arrow points from the boundary of Ω to the second integral term.

Message: explicitly constructed
equivalent sources

Where are we now? (I)

Summarize what we know about interaction ranks. \uparrow

- ▶ We know that far interactions with a smooth kernel have low rank. (Because: short Taylor expansion suffices)

- ▶ If

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_j G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_j) \varphi(\mathbf{y}_j)$$

satisfies a PDE (e.g. Laplace), i.e. if $G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_j)$ satisfies a PDE, then that low rank is *even* lower.

- ▶ Can construct interior ('local') and exterior ('multipole') expansions (using Taylor or other tools).
- ▶ Can lower the number of terms using the PDE.
- ▶ Can construct LinAlg-workalikes for interior ('local') and exterior ('multipole') expansions.
- ▶ Can make those cheap using proxy points.