

Algorithms that achieve the DDM-paradigm for symmetric systems of equations

Iván Contreras^{1*} and Ismael Herrera²

¹ Posgrado en Ciencia e Ingeniería
de la Computación

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
Ciudad Universitaria, Del. Coyoacán, C.P. 04510
Email: germanc@uxmcc2.iimas.unam.mx

² Instituto de Geofísica

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
Apdo. Postal 22-220, México, 14000 D.F.
Email: iherrerarevilla@gmail.com

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It should be pointed out that the results obtained with the DVS-framework establish procedures for constructing codes (achieving the *DDM-paradigm* and a high level of parallelization), which are very suitable for efficiently applying the powerful parallel computers available at present to any BVP that can be discretized by standard methods (using *overlapping nodes*). The differential equation may be a symmetric, non-symmetric or indefinite system. In this talk, such codes are constructed for the symmetric positive-definite system of equations of static-elasticity. Conspicuous features of this case are: CGM is applicable and at each node a 3D vector is sought (i.e., significantly more degrees-of-freedom).

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