

Homework #2 - Part 2 (Due Oct. 26)

Note: This is a programming assignment.

In this exercise you are to interface the sparse-matrix solver Sparse1.4 to your existing code of *mypice* and also setup a Newton iterative loop. This will allow you to do dc solution of linear circuits. **Note:** The following files have been modified from HW#1: *main.c*, *res.h*, *res.c*, *utils.c*, and *Makefile*.

- a) Once you extract the files from the shar file (sh FILE), a stripped down version of Sparse1.4 (<http://sparse.sourceforge.net/>) will be available in the directory *sparse*. You can compile Sparse by typing `make` in the *sparse* directory. This command will create an executable *sparse* and a library *sparse.a*. The executable can be tested on example matrices `mat[0-3]` whereas the library can be linked with *mypice*. Go through the documentation of Sparse1.4 (file *spDoc.pdf*).
- b) For each element (V, I, G, E, F, H, N, T, and O) define a Setup function *setup<Element>*, that creates the sparse matrix entries. You should add direct matrix pointers to your element data structure as shown in the resistor example (*res.h*, *res.c*). This function will be called only once.
- c) For each element (V, I, G, E, F, H, N, T, and O) define a Load function *load<Element>*, that stamps the numeric values of the components in the sparse matrix. This function will be called repeatedly, e.g., within a Newton loop. Once again an example for the resistor is provided. For the test cases `test[1-8].ckt` determine the number of fill-ins with Sparse1.4.
- d) For the test cases `test[1-8].ckt` print the dc solution. Suggest one way of verifying that the solution is correct.
- e) Use your test circuits from HW#1 for the two port networks (N, T, and O) and print their dc solution
- f) Implement the Newton loop in *mypice* and test it on the circuits `test[1-8].ckt`. Since these are linear circuits the Newton method should converge in 2 iterations!