



pentapy Documentation

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pentapy is a toolbox to deal with pentadiagonal matrices in Python and solve the corresponding linear equation systems.

1.1 Installation

The package can be installed via `pip`. On Windows you can install [WinPython](#) to get Python and pip running.

```
pip install pentapy
```

There are pre-built wheels for Linux, MacOS and Windows for most Python versions.

To get the scipy solvers running, you have to install scipy or you can use the extra argument:

```
pip install pentapy[all]
```

Instead of “all” you can also typ “scipy” or “umfpack”.

1.2 References

The solver is based on the algorithms PTRANS-I and PTRANS-II presented by Askar et al. 2015.

1.3 Examples

Solving a pentadiagonal linear equation system

This is an example of how to solve a LES with a pentadiagonal matrix.

```
import numpy as np
import pentapy as pp

size = 1000
# create a flattened pentadiagonal matrix
M_flat = (np.random.random((5, size)) - 0.5) * 1e-5
V = np.random.random(size) * 1e5
# solve the LES with M_flat as row-wise flattened matrix
X = pp.solve(M_flat, V, is_flat=True)

# create the corresponding matrix for checking
M = pp.create_full(M_flat, col_wise=False)
# calculate the error
print(np.max(np.abs(np.dot(M, X) - V)))
```

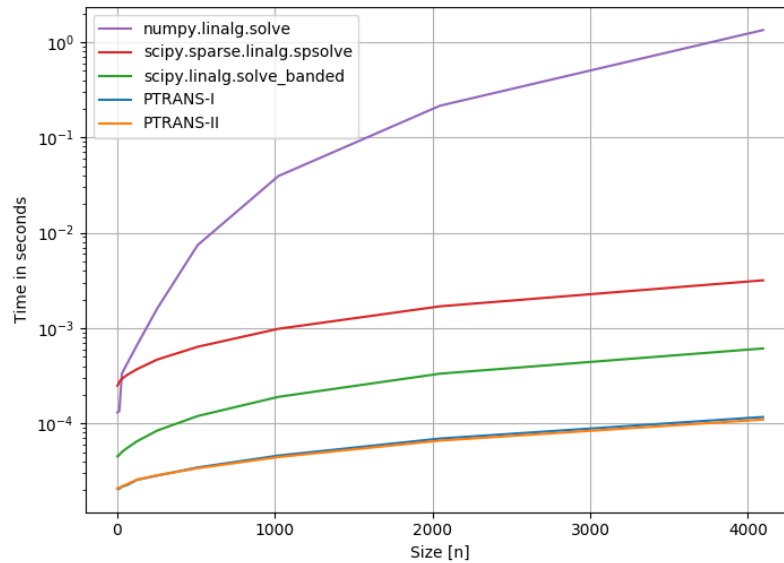
This should give something like:

```
4.257890395820141e-08
```

Performance

In the following, a couple of solvers for pentadiagonal systems are compared:

- Solver 1: Standard linear algebra solver of Numpy `np.linalg.solve` ([link](#))
- Solver 2: `scipy.sparse.linalg.spsolve` ([link](#))
- Solver 3: Scipy banded solver [`scipy.linalg.solve_banded`](scipy.github.io/devdocs/generated/scipy.linalg.solve_banded)
- Solver 4: `pentapy.solve` with `solver=1`
- Solver 5: `pentapy.solve` with `solver=2`



The performance plot was created with [perfploit](#) (link).

1.4 Requirements

- Numpy \geq 1.14.5

Optional

- SciPy
- scikit-umfpack

1.5 License

MIT

In the following you will find Tutorials on how to use pentapy.

2.1 Introduction: Solving a pentadiagonal system

Pentadiagonal systems arise in many areas of science and engineering, for example in solving differential equations with a finite difference scheme.

Theoretical Background

A pentadiagonal system is given by the equation: $M \cdot X = Y$, where M is a quadratic $n \times n$ matrix given by:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & d_1^{(1)} & d_1^{(2)} & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ d_2^{(-1)} & d_2 & d_2^{(1)} & d_2^{(2)} & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ d_3^{(-2)} & d_3^{(-1)} & d_3 & d_3^{(1)} & d_3^{(2)} & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & d_4^{(-2)} & d_4^{(-1)} & d_4 & d_4^{(1)} & d_4^{(2)} & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & d_{n-2}^{(-2)} & d_{n-2}^{(-1)} & d_{n-2} & d_{n-2}^{(1)} & d_{n-2}^{(2)} \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & d_{n-1}^{(-2)} & d_{n-1}^{(-1)} & d_{n-1} & d_{n-1}^{(1)} \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & d_n^{(-2)} & d_n^{(-1)} & d_n \end{pmatrix}$$

The aim is now, to solve this equation for X .

Memory efficient storage

To store a pentadiagonal matrix memory efficient, there are two options:

1. row-wise storage:

$$M_{\text{row}} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1^{(2)} & d_2^{(2)} & d_3^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{n-2}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 \\ d_1^{(1)} & d_2^{(1)} & d_3^{(1)} & \cdots & d_{n-2}^{(1)} & d_{n-1}^{(1)} & 0 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 & \cdots & d_{n-2} & d_{n-1} & d_n \\ 0 & d_2^{(-1)} & d_3^{(-1)} & \cdots & d_{n-2}^{(-1)} & d_{n-1}^{(-1)} & d_n^{(-1)} \\ 0 & 0 & d_3^{(-2)} & \cdots & d_{n-2}^{(-2)} & d_{n-1}^{(-2)} & d_n^{(-2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Here we see, that the numbering in the above given matrix was aiming at the row-wise storage. That means, the indices were taken from the row-indices of the entries.

2. column-wise storage:

$$M_{\text{col}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & d_1^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{n-4}^{(2)} & d_{n-3}^{(2)} & d_{n-2}^{(2)} \\ 0 & d_1^{(1)} & d_2^{(1)} & \cdots & d_{n-3}^{(1)} & d_{n-2}^{(1)} & d_{n-1}^{(1)} \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 & \cdots & d_{n-2} & d_{n-1} & d_n \\ d_2^{(-1)} & d_3^{(-1)} & d_4^{(-1)} & \cdots & d_{n-1}^{(-1)} & d_n^{(-1)} & 0 \\ d_3^{(-2)} & d_4^{(-2)} & d_5^{(-2)} & \cdots & d_n^{(-2)} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The numbering here is a bit confusing, but in the column-wise storage, all entries written in one column were in the same column in the original matrix.

Solving the system using pentapy

To solve the system you can either provide M as a full matrix or as a flattened matrix in row-wise resp. col-wise flattened form.

If M is a full matrix, you call the following:

```
import pentapy as pp

M = ... # your matrix
Y = ... # your right hand side

X = pp.solve(M, Y)
```

If M is flattened in row-wise order you have to set the keyword argument `is_flat=True`:

```
import pentapy as pp

M = ... # your flattened matrix
Y = ... # your right hand side

X = pp.solve(M, Y, is_flat=True)
```

If you got a col-wise flattened matrix you have to set `index_row_wise=False`:

```
X = pp.solve(M, Y, is_flat=True, index_row_wise=False)
```

Tools

pentapy provides some tools to convert a pentadiagonal matrix.

<code>diag_indices(n[, offset])</code>	Get indices for the main or minor diagonals of a matrix.
<code>shift_banded(mat[, up, low, col_to_row, copy])</code>	Shift rows of a banded matrix.
<code>create_banded(mat[, up, low, col_wise, dtype])</code>	Create a banded matrix from a given quadratic Matrix.
<code>create_full(mat[, up, low, col_wise])</code>	Create a (n x n) Matrix from a given banded matrix.

2.2 Gallery

1. Example: Solving

Here we create a random row wise flattened matrix `M_flat` and a random right hand side for the pentadiagonal equation system.

After solving we calculate the absolute difference between the right hand side and the product of the matrix (which is transformed to a full quadratic one) and the solution of the system.

```
3.5413359000813216e-06
```

```
import numpy as np

import pentapy as pp

size = 1000
# create a flattened pentadiagonal matrix
M_flat = (np.random.random((5, size)) - 0.5) * 1e-5
V = np.random.random(size) * 1e5
# solve the LES with M_flat as row-wise flattened matrix
X = pp.solve(M_flat, V, is_flat=True)

# create the corresponding matrix for checking
M = pp.create_full(M_flat, col_wise=False)
# calculate the error
print(np.max(np.abs(np.dot(M, X) - V)))
```

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.008 seconds)

2. Example: Comparison

Here we compare the outcome of the PTRANS-I and PTRANS-II algorithm for a random input.

```
rel. diff X1 X2: 1.3319574794398325e-14
max X1: 18821492335309.047
max X2: 18821492335309.066
max |M*X1 - V|: 3.202949301339686e-07
max |M*X2 - V|: 1.8024002201855183e-07
```

```
import numpy as np

import pentapy as pp

size = 1000
# create a flattened pentadiagonal matrix
M_flat = (np.random.random((5, size)) - 0.5) * 1e-5
V = np.random.random(size) * 1e5
# compare the two solvers
X1 = pp.solve(M_flat, V, is_flat=True, solver=1)
X2 = pp.solve(M_flat, V, is_flat=True, solver=2)

# calculate the error
print("rel. diff X1 X2: ", np.max(np.abs(X1 - X2)) / np.max(np.abs(X1 + X2)))
print("max X1: ", np.max(np.abs(X1)))
print("max X2: ", np.max(np.abs(X2)))

M = pp.create_full(M_flat, col_wise=False)
# calculate the error
print("max |M*X1 - V|: ", np.max(np.abs(np.dot(M, X1) - V)))
print("max |M*X2 - V|: ", np.max(np.abs(np.dot(M, X2) - V)))
```

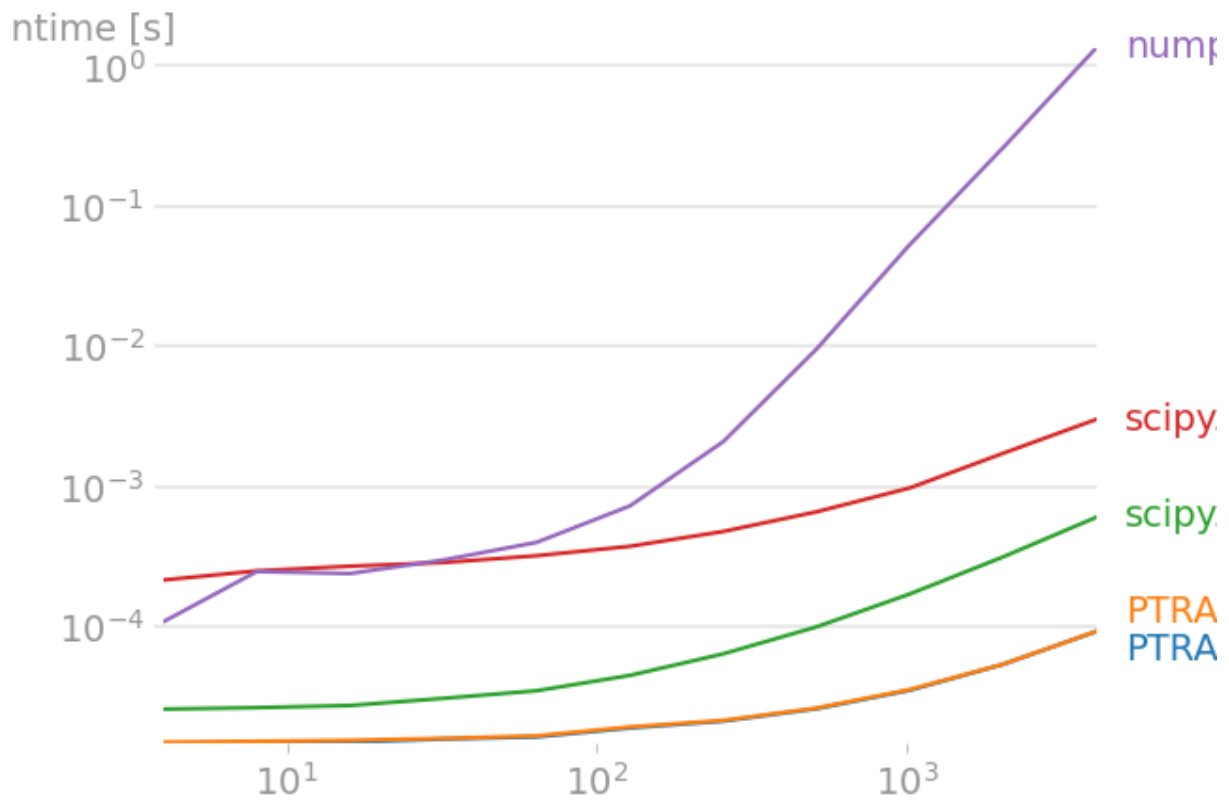
Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.006 seconds)

3. Example: Performance for flattened matrices

Here we compare all algorithms for solving pentadiagonal systems provided by pentapy (except umf).

To use this script you need to have the following packages installed:

- scipy
- perfplot
- matplotlib



```
Overall 100% 0:00:00
Kernels 100% 0:00:00
```

```
import numpy as np
import perfplot

from pentapy import solve, tools

def get_les(size):
    mat = (np.random.random((5, size)) - 0.5) * 1e-5
    V = np.array(np.random.random(size) * 1e5)
    return mat, V

def solve_1(in_val):
    """PTRANS-I"""
    mat, V = in_val
    return solve(mat, V, is_flat=True, index_row_wise=False, solver=1)

def solve_2(in_val):
    """PTRANS-II"""
```

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```
mat, V = in_val
return solve(mat, V, is_flat=True, index_row_wise=False, solver=2)

def solve_3(in_val):
    mat, V = in_val
    return solve(mat, V, is_flat=True, index_row_wise=False, solver=3)

def solve_4(in_val):
    mat, V = in_val
    return solve(mat, V, is_flat=True, index_row_wise=False, solver=4)

def solve_5(in_val):
    mat, V = in_val
    M = tools.create_full(mat)
    return np.linalg.solve(M, V)

perfplot.show(
    setup=get_les,
    kernels=[solve_1, solve_2, solve_3, solve_4, solve_5],
    labels=[
        "PTRANS-I",
        "PTRANS-II",
        "scipy.linalg.solve_banded",
        "scipy.sparse.linalg.spsolve",
        "numpy.linalg.solve",
    ],
    n_range=[2**k for k in range(2, 13)],
    xlabel="Size [n]",
    logy=True,
)
```

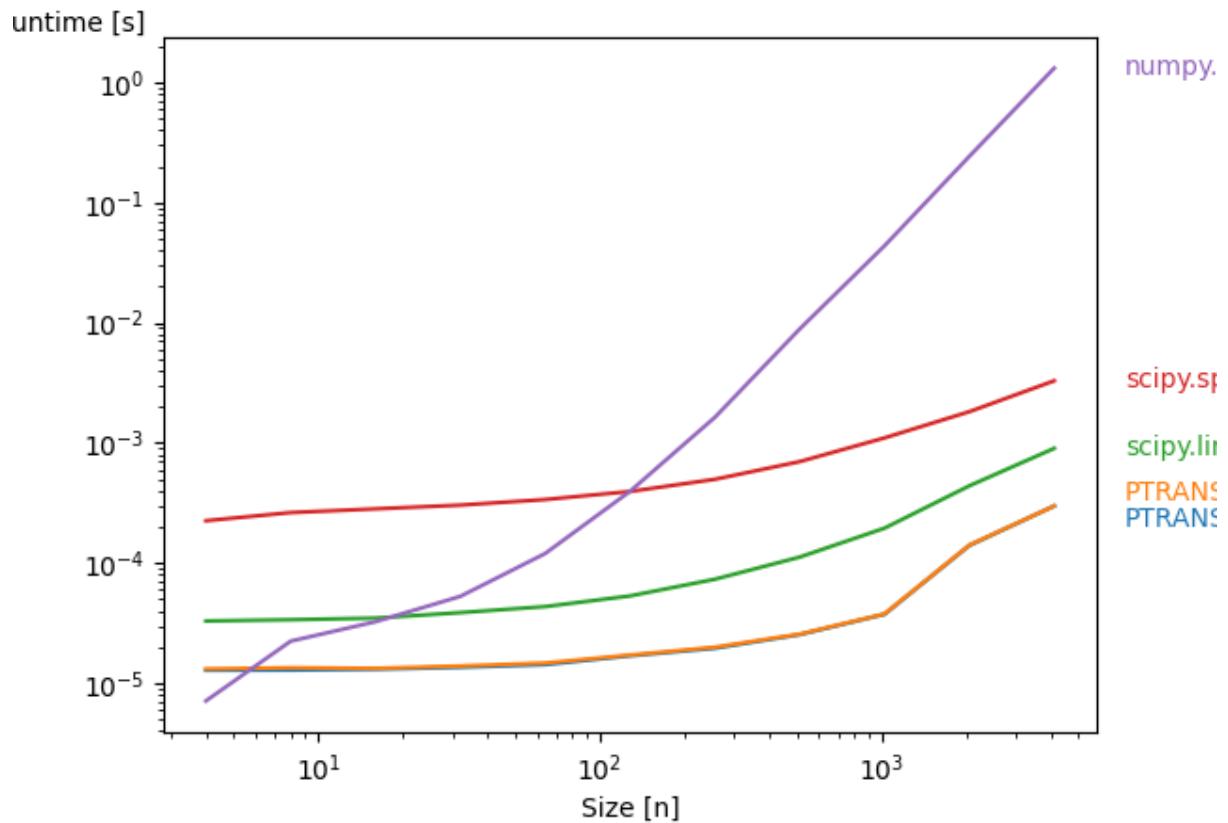
Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 38.953 seconds)

4. Example: Performance for full matrices

Here we compare all algorithms for solving pentadiagonal systems provided by pentapy (except umf) using a full quadratic matrix as input.

To use this script you need to have the following packages installed:

- scipy
- perfplot
- matplotlib



```
Overall 100% 0:00:00
Kernels 100% 0:00:00
```

```
import numpy as np
import perfplot

from pentapy import solve, tools

def get_les(size):
    mat = (np.random.random((5, size)) - 0.5) * 1e-5
    V = np.array(np.random.random(size) * 1e5)
    M = tools.create_full(mat)
    return M, V

def solve_1(in_val):
    """PTRANS-I"""
    mat, V = in_val
    return solve(mat, V, is_flat=False, solver=1)

def solve_2(in_val):
```

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```

"""PTRANS-II"""
mat, V = in_val
return solve(mat, V, is_flat=False, solver=2)

def solve_3(in_val):
    mat, V = in_val
    return solve(mat, V, is_flat=False, solver=3)

def solve_4(in_val):
    mat, V = in_val
    return solve(mat, V, is_flat=False, solver=4)

def solve_5(in_val):
    mat, V = in_val
    return np.linalg.solve(mat, V)

perfplot.show(
    setup=get_les,
    kernels=[solve_1, solve_2, solve_3, solve_4, solve_5],
    labels=[
        "PTRANS-I",
        "PTRANS-II",
        "scipy.linalg.solve_banded",
        "scipy.sparse.linalg.spsolve",
        "numpy.linalg.solve",
    ],
    n_range=[2**k for k in range(2, 13)],
    xlabel="Size [n]",
    logy=True,
)

```

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 38.849 seconds)

5. Example: Failing Corner Cases

Here we demonstrate that the solver PTRANS-I can fail to solve a given system. A warning is given in that case and the output will be a nan-array.

```
[nan nan nan nan]
```

```

import numpy as np

import pentapy as pp

# create a full pentadiagonal matrix
mat = np.array([[3, 2, 1, 0], [-3, -2, 7, 1], [3, 2, -1, 5], [0, 1, 2, 3]])
V = np.array([6, 3, 9, 6])

```

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```
# solve the LES with mat as a quadratic input matrix
X = pp.solve(mat, V, is_flat=False, solver=1)
print(X)
```

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.001 seconds)

3.1 Purpose

pentapy is a toolbox to deal with pentadiagonal matrices in Python.

Subpackages

<i>tools</i>	The tools module of pentapy.
--------------	------------------------------

pentapy.tools

The tools module of pentapy.

The following functions are provided

<i>diag_indices</i> (<i>n</i> [, <i>offset</i>])	Get indices for the main or minor diagonals of a matrix.
<i>shift_banded</i> (<i>mat</i> [, <i>up</i> , <i>low</i> , <i>col_to_row</i> , <i>copy</i>])	Shift rows of a banded matrix.
<i>create_banded</i> (<i>mat</i> [, <i>up</i> , <i>low</i> , <i>col_wise</i> , <i>dtype</i>])	Create a banded matrix from a given quadratic Matrix.
<i>create_full</i> (<i>mat</i> [, <i>up</i> , <i>low</i> , <i>col_wise</i>])	Create a (n x n) Matrix from a given banded matrix.

pentapy.tools.diag_indices

`pentapy.tools.diag_indices(n, offset=0)`

Get indices for the main or minor diagonals of a matrix.

This returns a tuple of indices that can be used to access the main diagonal of an array *a* with `a.ndim == 2` dimensions and shape (*n*, *n*).

Parameters

- **n** (*int*) – The size, along each dimension, of the arrays for which the returned indices can be used.
- **offset** (*int*, *optional*) – The diagonal offset.

Returns

- **idx** (`numpy.ndarray`) – row indices
- **idy** (`numpy.ndarray`) – col indices

pentapy.tools.shift_banded

`pentapy.tools.shift_banded(mat, up=2, low=2, col_to_row=True, copy=True)`

Shift rows of a banded matrix.

Either from column-wise to row-wise storage or vice versa.

The Matrix has to be given as a flattend matrix. Either in a column-wise flattend form:

```
[ [0          0          Dup2[2]  ... Dup2[N-2] Dup2[N-1] Dup2[N] ]
  [0          Dup1[1] Dup1[2]  ... Dup1[N-2] Dup1[N-1] Dup1[N] ]
  [Diag[0]  Diag[1]  Diag[2]  ... Diag[N-2]  Diag[N-1]  Diag[N] ]
  [Dlow1[0] Dlow1[1] Dlow1[2] ... Dlow1[N-2] Dlow1[N-1] 0      ]
  [Dlow2[0] Dlow2[1] Dlow2[2] ... Dlow2[N-2] 0          0      ]]
```

Then use:

```
col_to_row=True
```

Or in a row-wise flattend form:

```
[ [Dup2[0] Dup2[1] Dup2[2]  ... Dup2[N-2] 0          0          ]
  [Dup1[0] Dup1[1] Dup1[2]  ... Dup1[N-2] Dup1[N-1] 0          ]
  [Diag[0]  Diag[1]  Diag[2]  ... Diag[N-2]  Diag[N-1]  Diag[N] ]
  [0          Dlow1[1] Dlow1[2] ... Dlow1[N-2] Dlow1[N-1] Dlow1[N] ]
  [0          0          Dlow2[2] ... Dlow2[N-2] Dlow2[N-2] Dlow2[N] ]]
```

Then use:

```
col_to_row=False
```

Dup1 and Dup2 are the first and second upper minor-diagonals and Dlow1 resp. Dlow2 are the lower ones. The number of upper and lower minor-diagonals can be altered.

Parameters

- **mat** (`numpy.ndarray`) – The Matrix or the flattened Version of the pentadiagonal matrix.
- **up** (`int`) – The number of upper minor-diagonals. Default: 2
- **low** (`int`) – The number of lower minor-diagonals. Default: 2
- **col_to_row** (`bool`, optional) – Shift from column-wise to row-wise storage or vice versa. Default: True
- **copy** (`bool`, optional) – Copy the input matrix or overwrite it. Default: True

Returns

Shifted banded matrix

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

pentapy.tools.create_banded

`pentapy.tools.create_banded(mat, up=2, low=2, col_wise=True, dtype=None)`

Create a banded matrix from a given quadratic Matrix.

The Matrix will be returned as a flattened matrix. Either in a column-wise flattened form:

```
[
  [0      0      Dup2[2]  ... Dup2[N-2] Dup2[N-1] Dup2[N] ]
  [0      Dup1[1] Dup1[2]  ... Dup1[N-2] Dup1[N-1] Dup1[N] ]
  [Diag[0] Diag[1] Diag[2]  ... Diag[N-2] Diag[N-1] Diag[N] ]
  [Dlow1[0] Dlow1[1] Dlow1[2] ... Dlow1[N-2] Dlow1[N-1] 0      ]
  [Dlow2[0] Dlow2[1] Dlow2[2] ... Dlow2[N-2] 0      0      ]
]
```

Then use:

```
col_wise=True
```

Or in a row-wise flattened form:

```
[
  [Dup2[0] Dup2[1] Dup2[2]  ... Dup2[N-2] 0      0      ]
  [Dup1[0] Dup1[1] Dup1[2]  ... Dup1[N-2] Dup1[N-1] 0      ]
  [Diag[0] Diag[1] Diag[2]  ... Diag[N-2] Diag[N-1] Diag[N] ]
  [0      Dlow1[1] Dlow1[2]  ... Dlow1[N-2] Dlow1[N-1] Dlow1[N]]
  [0      0      Dlow2[2]  ... Dlow2[N-2] Dlow2[N-2] Dlow2[N]]
]
```

Then use:

```
col_wise=False
```

Dup1 and Dup2 or the first and second upper minor-diagonals and Dlow1 resp. Dlow2 are the lower ones. The number of upper and lower minor-diagonals can be altered.

Parameters

- **mat** (`numpy.ndarray`) – The full (n x n) Matrix.
- **up** (`int`) – The number of upper minor-diagonals. Default: 2
- **low** (`int`) – The number of lower minor-diagonals. Default: 2
- **col_wise** (`bool`, optional) – Use column-wise storage. If False, use row-wise storage. Default: True

Returns

Bandend matrix

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

pentapy.tools.create_full

`pentapy.tools.create_full(mat, up=2, low=2, col_wise=True)`

Create a (n x n) Matrix from a given banded matrix.

The given Matrix has to be a flattened matrix. Either in a column-wise flattened form:

```
[
  [0      0      Dup2[2]  ... Dup2[N-2] Dup2[N-1] Dup2[N] ]
  [0      Dup1[1] Dup1[2]  ... Dup1[N-2] Dup1[N-1] Dup1[N] ]
  [Diag[0] Diag[1] Diag[2]  ... Diag[N-2] Diag[N-1] Diag[N] ]
  [Dlow1[0] Dlow1[1] Dlow1[2] ... Dlow1[N-2] Dlow1[N-1] 0      ]
  [Dlow2[0] Dlow2[1] Dlow2[2] ... Dlow2[N-2] 0      0      ]
]
```

Then use:

```
col_wise=True
```

Or in a row-wise flattened form:

```
[ [Dup2[0] Dup2[1] Dup2[2] ... Dup2[N-2] 0 0 ]
  [Dup1[0] Dup1[1] Dup1[2] ... Dup1[N-2] Dup1[N-1] 0 ]
  [Diag[0] Diag[1] Diag[2] ... Diag[N-2] Diag[N-1] Diag[N] ]
  [0 Dlow1[1] Dlow1[2] ... Dlow1[N-2] Dlow1[N-1] Dlow1[N]]
  [0 0 Dlow2[2] ... Dlow2[N-2] Dlow2[N-2] Dlow2[N]] ]
```

Then use:

```
col_wise=False
```

Dup1 and Dup2 or the first and second upper minor-diagonals and Dlow1 resp. Dlow2 are the lower ones. The number of upper and lower minor-diagonals can be altered.

Parameters

- **mat** (`numpy.ndarray`) – The flattened Matrix.
- **up** (`int`) – The number of upper minor-diagonals. Default: 2
- **low** (`int`) – The number of lower minor-diagonals. Default: 2
- **col_wise** (`bool`, optional) – Input is in column-wise storage. If False, use as row-wise storage. Default: True

Returns

Full matrix.

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

Solver

Solver for a pentadiagonal equations system.

<code>solve(mat, rhs[, is_flat, index_row_wise, ...])</code>	Solver for a pentadiagonal system.
--	------------------------------------

pentapy.solve

`pentapy.solve(mat, rhs, is_flat=False, index_row_wise=True, solver=1)`

Solver for a pentadiagonal system.

The matrix can be given as a full $n \times n$ matrix or as a flattened one. The flattened matrix can be given in a row-wise flattened form:

<code>[[Dup2[0]</code>	<code>Dup2[1]</code>	<code>Dup2[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Dup2[N-2]</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>]</code>
<code>[Dup1[0]</code>	<code>Dup1[1]</code>	<code>Dup1[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Dup1[N-2]</code>	<code>Dup1[N-1]</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>]</code>
<code>[Diag[0]</code>	<code>Diag[1]</code>	<code>Diag[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Diag[N-2]</code>	<code>Diag[N-1]</code>	<code>Diag[N]</code>	<code>]</code>
<code>[0</code>	<code>Dlow1[1]</code>	<code>Dlow1[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Dlow1[N-2]</code>	<code>Dlow1[N-1]</code>	<code>Dlow1[N]</code>	<code>]</code>
<code>[0</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>Dlow2[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Dlow2[N-2]</code>	<code>Dlow2[N-2]</code>	<code>Dlow2[N]</code>	<code>]</code>

Or a column-wise flattened form:

<code>[0</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>Dup2[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Dup2[N-2]</code>	<code>Dup2[N-1]</code>	<code>Dup2[N]</code>	<code>]</code>
<code>[0</code>	<code>Dup1[1]</code>	<code>Dup1[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Dup1[N-2]</code>	<code>Dup1[N-1]</code>	<code>Dup1[N]</code>	<code>]</code>
<code>[Diag[0]</code>	<code>Diag[1]</code>	<code>Diag[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Diag[N-2]</code>	<code>Diag[N-1]</code>	<code>Diag[N]</code>	<code>]</code>
<code>[Dlow1[0]</code>	<code>Dlow1[1]</code>	<code>Dlow1[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Dlow1[N-2]</code>	<code>Dlow1[N-1]</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>]</code>
<code>[Dlow2[0]</code>	<code>Dlow2[1]</code>	<code>Dlow2[2]</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>Dlow2[N-2]</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>]</code>

Dup1 and Dup2 are the first and second upper minor-diagonals and Dlow1 resp. Dlow2 are the lower ones. If you provide a column-wise flattened matrix, you have to set:

<code>index_row_wise=False</code>

Parameters

- **mat** (`numpy.ndarray`) – The Matrix or the flattened Version of the pentadiagonal matrix.
- **rhs** (`numpy.ndarray`) – The right hand side of the equation system.
- **is_flat** (`bool`, optional) – State if the matrix is already flattened. Default: `False`
- **index_row_wise** (`bool`, optional) – State if the flattened matrix is row-wise flattened. Default: `True`
- **solver** (`int` or `str`, optional) –

Which solver should be used. The following are provided:

- [1, "1", "PTRANS-I"] : The PTRANS-I algorithm
- [2, "2", "PTRANS-II"] : The PTRANS-II algorithm
- [3, "3", "lapack", "solve_banded"] : `scipy.linalg.solve_banded`
- [4, "4", "spsolve"] : The scipy sparse solver without `umf_pack`
- [5, "5", "spsolve_umf", "umf", "umf_pack"] : The scipy sparse solver with `umf_pack`

Default: 1

Returns

result – Solution of the equation system

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

Tools

The following tools are provided:

<code>diag_indices(n[, offset])</code>	Get indices for the main or minor diagonals of a matrix.
<code>shift_banded(mat[, up, low, col_to_row, copy])</code>	Shift rows of a banded matrix.
<code>create_banded(mat[, up, low, col_wise, dtype])</code>	Create a banded matrix from a given quadratic Matrix.
<code>create_full(mat[, up, low, col_wise])</code>	Create a (n x n) Matrix from a given banded matrix.

CHAPTER 4

CHANGELOG

All notable changes to **pentapy** will be documented in this file.

4.1 1.2.0 - 2023-04

See #19

Enhancements

- added support for python 3.10 and 3.11
- add wheels for arm64 systems
- created `solver.pxd` file to be able to cimport the solver module
- added a `CITATION.bib` file

Changes

- move to `src/` based package structure
- dropped python 3.7 support
- move meta-data to `pyproject.toml`
- simplified documentation

Bugfixes

- determine correct version when installing from archive

4.2 1.1.2 - 2021-07

Changes

- new package structure with `pyproject.toml` (#15)
- Sphinx-Gallery for Examples
- Repository restructuring: use a single `main` branch
- use `np.asarray` in `solve` to speed up computation (#17)

4.3 1.1.1 - 2021-02

Enhancements

- Python 3.9 support

Changes

- GitHub Actions for CI

4.4 1.1.0 - 2020-03-22

Enhancements

- Python 3.8 support

Changes

- python only builds are no longer available
- Python 2.7 and 3.4 support dropped

4.5 1.0.3 - 2019-11-10

Enhancements

- the algorithms `PTRANS-I` and `PTRANS-II` now raise a warning when they can not solve the given system
- there are now switches to install `scipy` and `umf` solvers as extra requirements

Bugfixes

- multiple minor bugfixes

4.6 1.0.0 - 2019-09-18

Enhancements

- the second algorithm PTRANS-II from *Askar et al. 2015* is now implemented and can be used by `solver=2`
- the package is now tested and a coverage is calculated
- there are now pre-built binaries for Python 3.7
- the documentation is now available under <https://geostat-framework.readthedocs.io/projects/pentapy>

Changes

- pentapy is now licensed under the MIT license

4.7 0.1.1 - 2019-03-08

Bugfixes

- MANIFEST.in was missing in the 0.1.0 version

4.8 0.1.0 - 2019-03-07

This is the first release of pentapy, a python toolbox for solving pentadiagonal linear equation systems. The solver is implemented in cython, which makes it really fast.

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