

# Fast Directional Matrix-Vector Multiplications - Analysis and Numerical Experiments

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The solution of boundary value problems for the Helmholtz equation by means of boundary element methods requires the solution of a system of linear equations for matrices whose entries are of the form

$$A[j, k] = f(x_j, y_k) = \frac{\exp(i\kappa|x_j - y_k|)}{4\pi|x_j - y_k|}, \quad j, k \in \{1, \dots, N\},$$

where  $\{x_j\}_{j=1}^N, \{y_k\}_{k=1}^N \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $f$  is the 3D Helmholtz kernel and  $\kappa > 0$  the wave number. Corresponding matrix-vector multiplications have a complexity of order  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$  and are therefore prohibitive for large  $N$ . Standard matrix approximation schemes can be used to overcome this problem in low frequency regimes, but are inefficient in high frequency regimes.

We consider and analyze a directional approximation of the Helmholtz kernel. Together with a suitable clustering strategy this allows for an approximation of the matrix  $A$  and, correspondingly, an algorithm for fast matrix-vector multiplications, which has a complexity of order  $\mathcal{O}(N \log(N))$  in all frequency regimes under suitable assumptions on  $N$ ,  $\kappa$  and the distribution of points  $\{x_j\}_{j=1}^N$  and  $\{y_k\}_{k=1}^N$ . The effective runtime and accuracy of the algorithm is influenced by the choice of two parameters. We conduct a parameter study to investigate this influence and summarize our observations in a parameter selection strategy.

## References

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