

# On the Numerical Solution of NonLocal Boundary Value Problems by Matrix Function Computations

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Given a matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times s}$  and a vector  $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbb{R}^s$ , under mild assumptions the non-local boundary value problem

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&&\odv{\mathbf{f}[u]}{\tau} = A \mathbf{f}[u], \quad \text{quad } 0 < \tau < 1, \quad \text{label}[l1] \\
&&\displaystyle \int_0^1 \mathbf{f}[u](\tau) \, d\tau = \mathbf{f}[f], \quad \text{label}[l2] \\
\end{eqnarray}

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admits as unique solution

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\[
\mathbf{u}(\tau) = q(\tau, A) \mathbf{f}, \quad q(\tau, w) = \frac{w e^{\{w\}\tau}}{e^w - 1}
\]
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This talk deals with efficient numerical methods for computing the action of  $q(\tau, A)$  on a vector, when  $A$  is a large and sparse matrix. Methods based on the Fourier expansion of  $q(\tau, w)$  are considered. First, we place these methods in the classical framework of Krylov-Lanczos

these methods in the classical framework of Krylov-Lanczos (polynomial-rational) techniques for accelerating Fourier series. This allows us to apply the convergence results developed in this context to our function. Second, we design some new acceleration schemes for computing  $q(\tau, A)\mathbf{f}$ . Numerical results are presented to show the effectiveness of the proposed algorithms.

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