these results are brought to a single block, summed up there, and then multiplied by $\Pi(\bar{u})$ to give the final result. The detailed steps of the algorithm are given the Ph.D. thesis of De M. [5].

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

New numerical models continue to be developed as supercomputers become more powerful. It is not simply a matter of doing more and more computations, however. Some approximations in such models depend on other parts of the solution being sufficiently simple to make the resulting approximation satisfactory.

As numerical models improve, meteorologists are reconsidering the concept of predictability. How far ahead can time- or area-averaged quantities be usefully predicted? Is it possible to identify occasions when the atmosphere is more predictable than at other times? Meteorologists recognize that in the prediction step of forecasting, current statistical models should in time be replaced with expert systems — that is, artificial intelligence systems. This idea, however, is only in the beginning stages of development. The greatest potential for improvement in forecasting appears to lie in the short and medium ranges, while experimental work will characterize the extended range. Improvements in daily forecasting are likely to increase at a relatively minor pace.

In this paper, attempted have been made to give a technical idea for solving numerical equations regarding Numerical Weather Prediction efficiently in Multi-Mesh network.

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