Approximations par éléments finis des problèmes dynamiques

Anas RACHID ENSAM-Casablanca Université Hassan II--Casablanca

Position du problème

Soit Ω un domaine borné de R^d

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - L u = f \text{ in } (o,T) \times \mathfrak{R}$$

$$\beta u = g \qquad \text{on } (o,T) \times \partial \mathfrak{R}$$

$$u_{|t=0} = u_{s} \quad \text{in } \mathfrak{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + Lu = f & \text{in } (o_i T) \times \Omega \\ Bu = g & \text{on } (o_i T) \times \partial \Omega \\ M|_{t=0} = u_0(x, Y) & \text{in } \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = u_1(x, Y) & \text{in } \Omega \end{cases}$$

Problème Parabolique

Problème Hyperbolique

Position du problème

Soit Ω un domaine borné de \mathbb{R}^d et T > 0

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + Lu = f & \text{in } Q_T := (0, T) \times \Omega \\ Bu = g & \text{on } \Sigma_T := (0, T) \times \partial \Omega \\ u_{|t=0} = u_0 & \text{on } \Omega \end{cases},$$

Où f = f(t, x), g = g(t, x) et $u_0 = u_0(x)$ sont des fonctions données

On note:

$$L^2(0,T;V) := \left\{ u: (0,T)
ightarrow V \, | \, u ext{ is measurable and } \int_0^T ||u(t)||_1^2 \, dt < \infty
ight\}$$

avec
$$H^1_0(\Omega) \subset V \subset H^1(\Omega)$$

Formulation faible

Soit Ω un domaine borné de \mathbb{R}^d et T > 0

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + Lu = f & \text{in } Q_T := (0, T) \times \Omega \\ Bu = g & \text{on } \Sigma_T := (0, T) \times \partial \Omega \\ u_{|t=0} = u_0 & \text{on } \Omega \end{cases},$$

Où f = f(t, x), g = g(t, x) et $u_0 = u_0(x)$ sont des fonctions données

La formulation faible de ce type de problème est comme suit: pour $f \in L^2(Q_T)$ et $u_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$, trouver $u \in L^2(0,T,V) \cap L^2([0,T],L^2(\Omega))$ tq:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}(u(t), v) + a(u(t), v) = (f(t), v) & \forall v \in V \\ u(0) = u_0 \end{cases}$$

Où $V = H_0^1(\Omega), (\cdot, \cdot)$ le produit scalaire dans $AL^2(\Omega)$

Formulation faible

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \Delta u = f\right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \right) \times 9 \implies \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} u(x,t) v(x) dx + k \int_{\Omega} v(x,t) \cdot \nabla v(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x,t) p(x) dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} v(x,t) v(x) dx + k \int_{\Omega} v(x,t) \cdot \nabla v(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x,t) p(x) dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} v(x,t) v(x) dx + k \int_{\Omega} v(x,t) \cdot \nabla v(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x,t) p(x) dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} v(x,t) v(x) dx + k \int_{\Omega} v(x,t) \cdot \nabla v(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x,t) p(x) dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} v(x,t) v(x) dx + k \int_{\Omega} v(x,t) \cdot \nabla v(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x,t) p(x) dx$$

Formulation faible

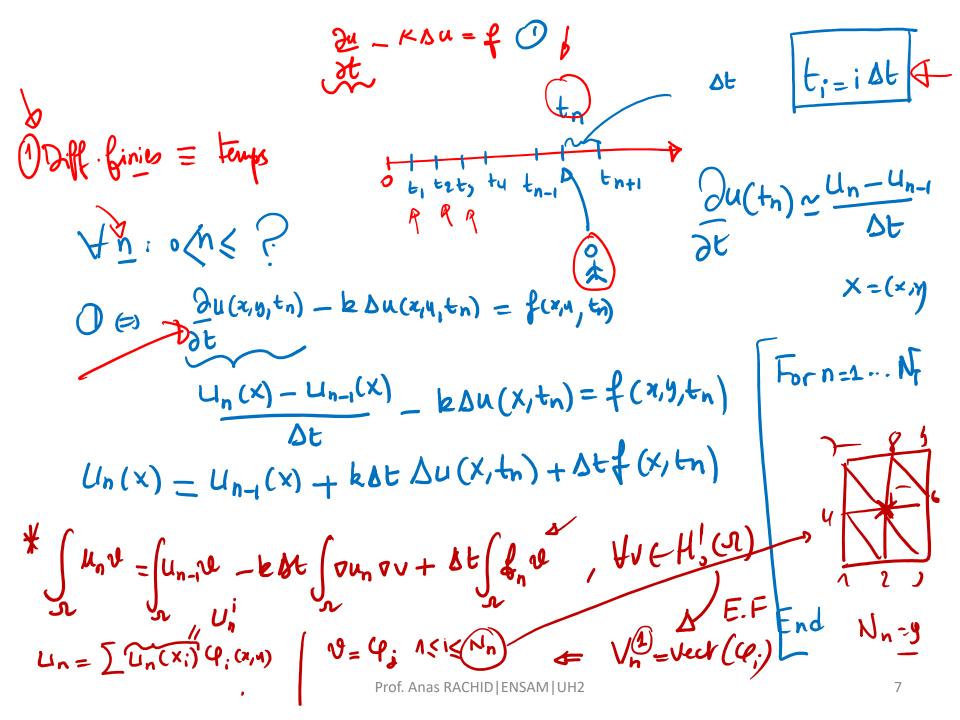
La formulation fiable de ce type de problème est comme suit: pour $f \in L^2(Q_T)$ et $u_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$, trouver $u \in L^2(0,T,V) \cap C([0,T],L^2(\Omega))$ tq:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}(u(t), v) + a(u(t), v) = (f(t), v) & \forall v \in V \\ u(0) = u_0 \end{cases}$$

Où $V=H^1_0(\Omega),\ (\cdot,\cdot)$ le produit scalaire dans $L^2(\Omega)$

- Le problème variationnelle admet une unique solution si a(.,.) est continue...
- Pour démontrer l'existence et l'unicité de cette solution, nous avons deux techniques:
 - 1. Feado Galerkin
 - 2. Semi-groupes





For
$$n=1$$
, ... At
$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N_n} u_n^i \varphi_i \right) \varphi_i = \int_{\Omega} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N_n} u_{n-1}^i \varphi_i \right) \varphi_i - k \Delta t \int_{i=1}^{N_n} u_n^i \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) + \Delta t \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) + \Delta t \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) + \Delta t \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) + \Delta t \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla \varphi_i \right) \left(\nabla \varphi_i$$

Problème approché:

Approximation Semi-discrétisée

Première étape:

Discretiser uniquement l'espace, ce qui donne un système différentiel dont la solution $u_h(t)$ est une approximation de la solution exacte pour tout $t \in [0, T]$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}(u_h(t), v_h) + a(u_h(t), v_h) \\ = (f(t), v_h) \quad \forall \ v_h \in V_h \quad , \quad t \in (0, T) \end{cases}$$

$$u_h(0) = u_{0,h}$$

 $V_h = Vect(\varphi_1, \cdots \varphi_N)$ où les φ_i ne dépendent pas temps.

Si:

$$u_h(t) = \sum_j \xi_j(t)\varphi_j,$$

$$u_{0,h} = \sum_j \xi_{0,j}\varphi_j,$$

$$\begin{cases} M \frac{d}{dt} \boldsymbol{\xi}(t) + A\boldsymbol{\xi}(t) = \mathbf{F}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{\xi}(0) = \boldsymbol{\xi}_0 \end{cases},$$

Problème approché: Full-discrete approximation

Deuxièm étape:

Discretiser le temps. moyennant la méthode des différences finies. Pour cela on considère un maillage uniforme (pour la variable temps.) tel que:

$$t_n := n \Delta t$$
 , $n = 0, 1, ..., \mathcal{N}$, Partie entière $\left[rac{T}{\Delta t}
ight]$

On définit le $\theta - schema$ pour $0 \le \theta \le 1$ comme suit:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt}(t) = \psi(t, y(t)) &, 0 < t < T \\ y(0) = y_0 &, \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t}(y^{n+1}-y^n) = \theta \, \psi(t_{n+1},y^{n+1}) + (1-\theta) \, \psi(t_n,y^n)$$
Prof. Anas RACHID | ENSAM | UH2

Problème approché:

Full-discrete approximation

$$t_n := n\Delta t$$
 , $n = 0, 1, ..., \mathcal{N}$,

On définit le θ – schema pour $0 \le \theta \le 1$ comme suit:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt}(t) = \psi(t, y(t)) &, 0 < t < T \\ y(0) = y_0 &, \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{1}{\Delta t}(y^{n+1} - y^n) = \theta \, \psi(t_{n+1}, y^{n+1}) + (1 - \theta) \, \psi(t_n, y^n)$$

$\theta = 0$	Décentré avant	Forward Euler Scheme
$\theta = 1$	Décentré arrière	Backward Euler Scheme
$\theta = 1/2$	Crank-Nicolson Scheme	

Problème approché: Full-discrete approximation

Trouver $u_h^n \in V_h$ telle que:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Delta t}(u_h^{n+1} - u_h^n, v_h) + a(\theta u_h^{n+1} + (1 - \theta)u_h^n, v_h) \\ = (\theta f(t_{n+1}) + (1 - \theta)f(t_n), v_h) & \forall v_h \in V_h \\ u_h^0 = u_{0,h} \end{cases}$$

Pour $n = 0, 1, ..., \mathcal{N} - 1$

$$(M + \theta \Delta t A) \boldsymbol{\xi}^{n+1} = \boldsymbol{\eta}^n ,$$

$$u_h^{n+1} = \sum_{j=1}^{N_h} \xi_j^{n+1} \varphi_j$$

 η^n is known from the previous steps