学于约25.04.04 整饱于25.04.10.

一. 波切为程 变式

$$\forall \cdot (a \forall u) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\ddot{u}}{5}$$
 Scalar wave equation

定义辅助函数VCX,t)对要波动方程的2阶水平降阶。

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial h} = p \triangleq h \qquad \boxed{0}$$

构建思路的辅网:

看到左边里面一大坨"avu"不知令期》,看到右边2个影,那不如左边再加一个影,相当才右约了一个影,和当才右约了一个影,们干脆令为 器 = a vu … ①

代胜去:

田园也可整理为

$$\frac{\partial f(\Lambda)}{\partial r}(\Lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha A & \rho \Delta \cdot \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

全(U)为W、D(at 50.)为 linear operator D

D为 Onti-Her mitian operator 耐 DW = DW 表现出版功方程性质 in

Notes on the algebraic structure of nave equations Steren G. Johnson

二.复数城

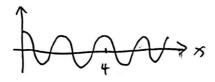
平面版件 W(*,t)= 三 Wk, eick*-4t)

对指数做些操作、强弄出 8- 就能让没在接近边界时衰减掉了.

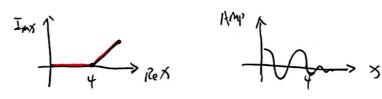
三 Analytic continuction 特後"

eg.对一个一维问题、我们希望: ><4时,和正常情况一样,不受我们 额外影物,对为4.波需吸收掉,

厚本: Re (四eix) = 6119



艺:将X在为24时如个虚部,为<4时不变. Px变为复数



波变或:

此处有跨名作交谈

1. 为月在浪动方程中出现在新,在衰衰减区域为-invariant 竹波有清和 C(x)的量 四. 反回实数核.

四 最接成分 动和新可建立股系

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (1 + i \frac{df(x)}{dx})^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4x} \quad \text{只在单变量下成之 } y = f(x) \quad \text{7} = g(y) \text{ . 偏牙不能 }$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4x} \quad \text{Surfly } \text{Inverse function rule}$$

12:

把金部裁裁。参野部1+2世界

网 解成为:

$$e^{ik(x+if(x))} = e^{ikx} e^{-ikf(x)}$$

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$$e^{ik(x+if(x))} = e^{ikx} e^{-ikf(x)}$$

$$e^{ik(x)} = e^{ikx}$$

$$e^{ik(x)} = e^{ikx}$$

$$e^{-ikf(x)} = e^{ikx}$$

$$e^{-ikf(x)} = e^{ikx}$$

节介心是为了和K的心抚掉,让ML衰减的程度和

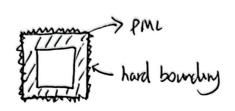
波的い元美

最终衰减证为 e-=15°6(x) dx

1

6和为可定义在世界附近的所致(或 更名简的) 公在不引的计算区域,只食减世界

五. PML最外團國可以包一层国定也界 Dirichlet boundary condition



波打到最外面又反射区勇被PML再竟成一遍

六 1D example.

先写出变式 wave equation

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = b \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 0 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

转射线:

$$\begin{cases} -\partial w \hat{u} = b \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} \\ -\partial w \hat{v} = a \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

DAML.

$$\int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$-2\pi \hat{v} = \frac{3\hat{v}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$-2\pi \hat{v} = \frac{3\hat{v}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

超型

$$\begin{cases}
-i \sim \hat{u} + \delta \hat{u} = b \frac{\partial \hat{v}}{\partial x} \\
-i \sim \hat{v} + \delta \hat{v} = a \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial x}
\end{cases}$$

哲园的 坊

$$\int \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \delta = b \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} - \delta v$$

$$= a \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} - \delta v$$

20 成功为秘实践

没能直接有一生为少为自知如PML的指导。但找到了视成公司 是一个厚价后的方程业。

于是先受洲用FOM ボーケ元PML的降阶后的简单方程但,但发现了, 遂放弃PML实践应用

(具体内定见 PPT: Introduction to PML in time domain Alexander Thomann FTH)

注 6xx) 送取 . 平断生更知

PML也男民亦有反射

+ / 4

KAI L

零号可有往查阅、沈把主要部分摘录如下:

U 回也新 內收

$$\left(\frac{\partial u^{x}}{\partial t} + \delta_{x}(x) u^{x} \right) - \frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u^{y}}{\partial t} + \delta_{x}(x) V_{x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u^{x} + u^{y} \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u^{y}}{\partial t} + \delta_{y}(y) u^{y} \right) - \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u^{y}}{\partial t} + \delta_{y}(y) v_{y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(u^{x} + u^{y} \right) = 0$$

艺全的(A)=fy(y)=0. 可以还原成 PUtt - ▽(ハマロ)=0

这个方程组

- 1. 设之了辅的辅助函数% W
- 2.把U=U*+U9 换拆形,但注意,U*和U9 没有明确铬锂 宽义,程为/y为向任我,这里U是标告场.

对上面个方积生还原"以水园但冲过程. 冰园沟掉铺的函数以约. 简单起见设N=P=1. 吸(x) 记作 6s. Oy(y) 沈休らり 注意U*+U*=U 对级目和包有.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial N_x} + Q^2 N_x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial N_x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial N_x} + Q^2 N_x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial N_x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

对口书杂 对口术品,把田的人口有

$$\frac{3t^{2}}{2^{2}U^{x}} + 6x\frac{3t}{2t} + \frac{3(6x)}{2x} - \frac{3}{2}U^{20} = 0. - \infty$$

③和田同姓

$$\frac{\partial^2 U^{y}}{\partial t^2} + \delta y \frac{\partial U^{y}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\delta_y V_y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} U = 0 - \infty$$

@+图有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 U^y}{\partial t^2} + \delta_y \frac{\partial U^y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\delta_y V_y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} U = 0 - 0$$

B ML的里利達达,可已和重接
$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 U + \delta_x \frac{\partial U^x}{\partial t} + \delta_y \frac{\partial U^y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \delta_x V_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta_y V_y}{\partial y} = 0$$

记者是我们很大。

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一方的处理不同