Problem 1 (Theoretical)

1)

Consider the Lax-Friedrichs method for solving $u_t + a u_x = 0$

$$u_i^{n+1} = \frac{u_{i+1} + u_{i-1}}{2} - \frac{u_i}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right), \quad r = \frac{\Delta c}{\Delta x}$$

On the RHS, we write $\frac{u_{i-1}^n+u_{i-1}^n}{2}$ as $u_i^n+\underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\!\left(u_{i-1}^n-2u_i^n+u_{i-1}^n\right)}_{Added viscosity}$

We know that the Lax-Friedrichs method has too much added viscosity. So we consider a modified version of Lax-Friedrichs

$$u_{_{i}}^{^{n+1}} = u_{_{i}}^{^{n}} + \frac{q}{2} \left(u_{_{i+1}}^{^{n}} - 2u_{_{i}}^{^{n}} + u_{_{i-1}}^{^{n}} \right) - \frac{ar}{2} \left(u_{_{i+1}}^{^{n}} - u_{_{i-1}}^{^{n}} \right), \quad r = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \;, \quad 0 \leq q \leq 1$$
 (LF-2)

Part 1: Find the modified PDE of (LF-2).

Part 2: Find the modified PDE of the implicit upwind method

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - ar(u_i^{n+1} - u_{i-1}^{n+1}), \qquad r = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

Hint: Expanding around (x_i, t_{n+1}) will make it easier.

Part 1

 $\overline{W(x_{i,j}t_{n+1})} - W(x_{i,j}t_n) = \frac{9}{2} \left(w(x_{i,j}t_n) - 2w(x_{i,j}t_n) + w(x_{i,j}t_n) \right) - \alpha \underline{\Delta t} \left(w(x_{i,j}t_n) - w(x_{i,j}t_n) \right)$

Expand around (x:,tn)

LHS =
$$W_{t}|_{(x_{i},t_{n})}$$
 $\Delta t + W_{tt}|_{(x_{i},t_{n})}$ $\Delta t + O((\Delta t)^{3})$

$$RHS = \frac{9}{2} \left[\left. \left. \left. \left. \left(\left(\Delta \times \right)^4 \right) \right. \right) - \alpha \underline{\Delta t} \left[\left. \left(\left(\Delta \times \right)^4 \right) \right. \right] - \alpha \underline{\Delta t} \left[\left. \left(\left(\Delta \times \right)^4 \right) \right. \right] \right] \right]$$

divide by At

$$W_{\pm} = -\alpha W_{x} + \frac{q}{2} W_{xx} \frac{(\Delta x)^{L}}{\Delta^{\pm}} - W_{\pm} \frac{\Delta t}{2} + O((\Delta t)^{L}) + O((\Delta x)^{L}) + O((\Delta x)^{2})$$

$$W^{f} = -v M^{x} + O(\nabla f + \nabla x)$$

$$W_{t} = (-\alpha w_x)_t + O(\Delta t + \Delta x) = -\alpha (w_t)_x + O(\Delta t + \Delta x)$$

$$= -\alpha(-\alpha w_{x})_{x} + O(\Delta t + \Delta x) = \alpha^{2} w_{xx} + O(\Delta t + \Delta x)$$

$$W_{t} = -\alpha w_{x} + \left[\frac{9}{2}\frac{(\Delta x)^{2}}{\Delta t} - \frac{\alpha^{2}\Delta t}{2}\right]w_{xx} + O\left((\Delta t)^{2} + (\Delta x)^{2}\right)$$

$$W_{\xi} = -\alpha W_{x} + \sigma W_{xx}$$

where
$$\sigma = \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left[qr^{-1} - a^2 r \right]$$

$$\underbrace{P_{\kappa} \cap + 2}_{u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - ar\left(u_i^{n+1} - u_{i-1}^{n+1}\right)}, \qquad r = \underbrace{\Delta t}_{\Delta x}$$

$$W(x_i, t_{n+1}) - w(x_i, t_n) = -\alpha r(w(x_i, t_{n+1}) - w(x_{i-1}, t_{n+1}))$$

$$RHS: W_{t} |_{(x_{i},t_{n+1})} \Delta t - W_{t} |_{(x_{i},t_{n+1})} + O((\Delta t)^{3})$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} \angle HS: & -\alpha & \underline{\triangle^{\pm}} \\ \underline{\triangle_{X}} & \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \omega_{X} & -\omega_{XX} & \left(\underline{\triangle_{X}} \right)^{2} \\ (x_{i,t_{n+1}}) & (x_{i,t_{n+1}}) \end{array} \right]$$

$$W_{t} = -\alpha W_{x} + \frac{\alpha \Delta x}{2} W_{xx} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} W_{tt} + O((\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta t)^{2})$$

$$W_{t} = -\alpha W_{x} + O(\Delta t + \Delta x)$$

$$W_{t} = (-\alpha W_{x})_{x} + O(\Delta t + \Delta x) = -\alpha (W_{t})_{x} + O(\Delta t + \Delta x)$$

$$= -\alpha (-\alpha W_{x})_{x} + O(\Delta t + \Delta x) = \alpha^{2} W_{xx} + O(\Delta t + \Delta x)$$

$$W_{t} = -\alpha w_{x} + \left[\frac{\alpha \Delta x}{2} + \frac{\alpha^{2} \Delta t}{2}\right] w_{xx} + O((\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta t)^{2})$$

Where
$$\sigma = \frac{a\Delta x}{2} \left[1 + ar \right]$$