

Parcial III: Ecuación de Poisson

Por: Alejandro Restrepo, Carlos Granada y Sebastián Ramirez



Marco Teórico

Ecuación de Poisson en un rectángulo.

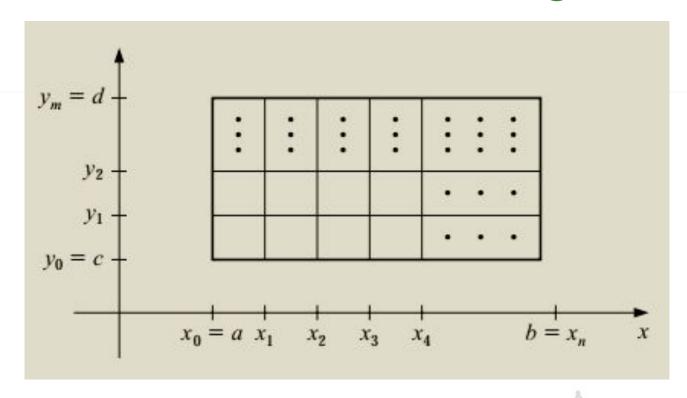
$$rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x,y) + rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = f(x,y)$$

$$(x,y)\in D=[a,b] imes [c,d]$$

$$u(x,y)=g(x,y),\ (x,y)\in\partial D$$



1. Discretizar el rectángulo

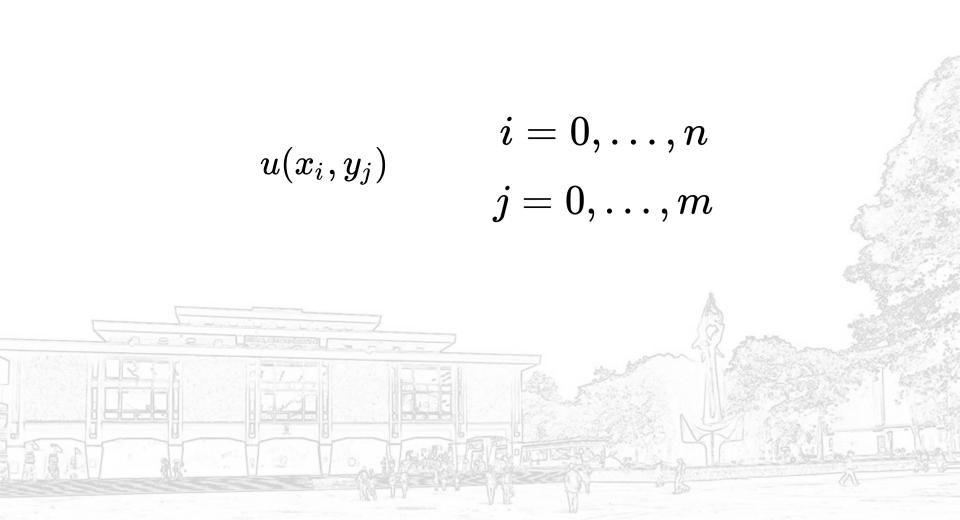


$$x_i=a+ih, y_j=c+jk; \ i=0,\ldots,n \ j=0,\ldots,m$$
 $h=rac{b-a}{n}, \ k=rac{d-c}{m}$

Dadas las condiciones de frontera

$$egin{aligned} u(a,y_j) &= g(a,y_j) \ u(b,y_j) &= g(b,y_j) \ u(x_i,c) &= g(x_i,c) \ u(x_i,d) &= g(x_i,d) \end{aligned} \qquad egin{aligned} i &= 0,\dots,n \ j &= 0,\dots,m \end{aligned}$$

Buscamos encontrar la solución en los puntos de la grilla





$$f(x_0+h)=f(x_0)+hf'(x_0)+h^2f''(x_0)+h^3f'''(x_0)+O(h^4)$$



$$f(x_0+h)=f(x_0)+hf'(x_0)+h^2f''(x_0)+h^3f'''(x_0)+O(h^4)$$
 $f(x_0-h)=f(x_0)-hf'(x_0)+h^2f''(x_0)-h^3f'''(x_0)+O(h^4)$

$$f(x_0+h)=f(x_0)+hf'(x_0)+h^2f''(x_0)+h^3f'''(x_0)+O(h^4) \ + \ f(x_0-h)=f(x_0)-hf'(x_0)+h^2f''(x_0)-h^3f'''(x_0)+O(h^4)$$



$$f(x_0+h)=f(x_0)+hf'(x_0)+h^2f''(x_0)+h^3f'''(x_0)+O(h^4)$$

$$f(x_0-h)=f(x_0)-hf'(x_0)+h^2f''(x_0)-h^3f'''(x_0)+O(h^4)$$

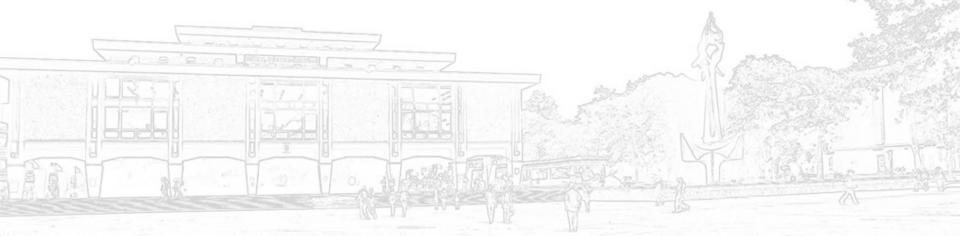
$$\Rightarrow f''(x_0) = rac{f(x_0+h)-2f(x_0)+f(x_0-h)}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$



Aplicando a las derivadas respecto a x, y

$$rac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}(x_{i},y_{j}) = rac{u(x_{i}-h,y_{j})-2u(x_{i},y_{j})+u(x_{i}+h,y_{j})}{h^{2}} + O(h^{2})$$

$$rac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}(x_{i},y_{j})=rac{u(x_{i},y_{j}-k)-2u(x_{i},y_{j})+u(x_{i},y_{j}+k)}{k^{2}}+O(k^{2})$$



Aplicando a las derivadas respecto a x, y

$$rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_i,y_j) = rac{u(x_{i-1},y_j) - 2u(x_i,y_j) + u(x_{i+1},y_j)}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$

$$rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x_i,y_j)=rac{u(x_i,y_j)-2u(x_i,y_j)+u(x_i,y_j)}{k^2}+O(k^2)$$



3. Método de diferencias finitas

$$rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_i,y_j) = rac{u(x_{i-1},y_j)-2u(x_i,y_j)+u(x_{i+1},y_j)}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$
 $= 0$
 $rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x_i,y_j) = rac{u(x_i,y_{j-1})-2u(x_i,y_j)+u(x_i,y_{j+1})}{k^2} + O(k^2)$
 $= 0$

Evaluando la ecuación en los puntos de la grilla y renombrando

$$rac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y) + rac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x,y) = f(x,y)$$

$$w_{ij}=u(x_i,y_j)$$

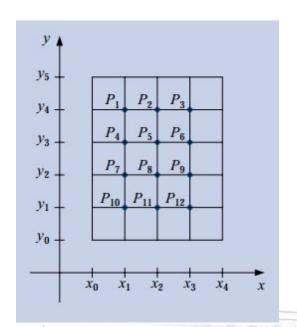
Se reduce a la siguiente ecuación.

$$2\Big[\Big(rac{h}{k}\Big)^2+1\Big]w_{i,j}-(w_{i+1,j}+w_{i-1,j})$$

$$-\Big(rac{h}{k}\Big)^2(w_{i,j+1}+w_{i,j-1})=-h^2f(x_i,y_j)$$

¡Considerando todos los i,j es un sistema de ecuaciones lineales!

Se indexan los puntos de manera más sencilla

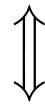


$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \\ w_5 \\ w_6 \\ w_7 \\ w_8 \\ w_9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 50 \\ 150 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

¡Tipo de sistema al que se suele llegar!



$$Ax=b \quad \Rightarrow x_i = rac{1}{a_{ii}}(b_i - \sum_{j
eq i} a_{ij}x_j)$$



 (x_1,\ldots,x_n) es solución

$$\Phi:\mathbb{R}^n o\mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(\Phi(x_1,\ldots,x_n))_i=rac{1}{a_{ii}}(b_i-\sum_{j
eq i}a_{ij}x_j)$$



$$\Phi:\mathbb{R}^n o\mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(\Phi(x_1,\ldots,x_n))_i=rac{1}{a_{ii}}(b_i-\sum_{j
eq i}a_{ij}x_j)_i$$

$$ec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
 Es solución si y sólo si $\Phi(ec{x}) = ec{x}$

$$ec{x}_0 = ec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$ec{x}_{n+1} = \Phi(ec{x}_n)$$

Converge al punto fijo cuando la matriz es diagonalmente dominante.

Explicitamente:

$$x_i^{(k)} = rac{1}{a_{ii}} \Big[b_i - \sum_{j
eq i} a_{ij} x_j^{(k-1)} \Big]$$

Donde:

$$ec{x}_k = (x_1^{(k)}, x_2^{(k)}, \dots, x_n^{(k)})$$

El método de Gauss-Seidel es una mejora:

$$x_i^{(k)} = rac{1}{a_{ii}} \Big[b_i - \sum_{0 \leq j < i} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} - \sum_{n \geq j > i} a_{ij} x_j^{(k-1)} \Big]$$





Algoritmos y simulación

Estructura Base

```
// Ecuación de Poisson
#ifndef EC ELIPT
#define EC ELIPT
#include<vector>
class EcEliptica{
   EcEliptica(double, double, double, unsigned int, unsigned int);
   void Mesh();
   void imprimir();
    void quardar();
    int GaussSeidel(double(*)(double, double),double(*)(double, double, double, double, double, double, double));
    void error(double(*)(double, double));
    private:
   double a,b,c,d,Tol,h,k;
   unsigned int n,m,N;
   vector<vector<double>> W;
   vector<double> x;
    vector<double> y;
```

Mesh un paréntesis import

La forma como se llena la grilla es de vital importancia para entender el código central de

```
[[1, 2, 3],
- [4, 5, 6],
- [7, 8, 9]]
```

```
void EcEliptica::Mesh(){
   h = (b - a)/n;
   k = (d - c)/m;
    for(int j=0;j<=m-1;j++){
       y.push back(c+j*k);
    for(int i=0;i<=n-1;i++){
        x.push back(a+i*h);
    for (int j = 0; j <= m-1; j++){
        vector<double> vf;
        for (int i = 0; i<=n-1; i++)
            vf.push back(0);
        W.push back(vf);
}:
```

Ejemplo 12.1.2

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, y) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, y) = f(x, y), \quad a \le x \le b, \quad c \le y \le d,$$

$$u(x,y) = g(x,y)$$
 if $x = a$ or $x = b$ $u(x,y) = g(x,y)$ if $y = c$ or $y = d$

$$u(x, y) = g(x, y)$$
 if $y = c$ or $y = a$

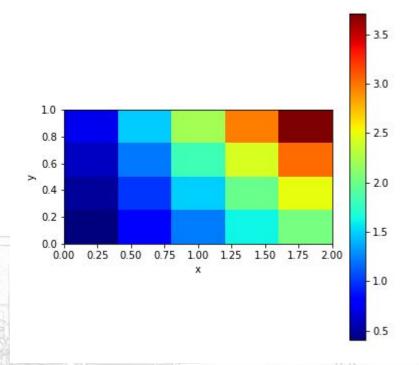
Sea:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x,y) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = xe^y,$$

$$0 < x < 2$$
, $0 < y < 1$,

$$u(0, y) = 0, \quad u(2, y) = 2e^{y},$$

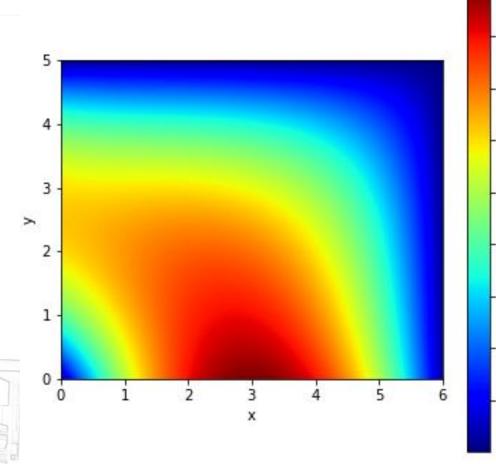
$$u(x,0) = x, \quad u(x,1) = ex,$$





Aplicaciones

Ejercicio 12.1.8



Ecuación:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x,y) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = -\frac{q}{K},$$

Condiciones de frontera:

$$u(x,0) = x(6-x), u(x,5) = 0, 0 \le x \le 6,$$

 $u(0,y) = y(5-y), u(6,y) = 0, 0 \le y \le 5,$
 $n = m = 100$

Convergencia en: **31331 iteraciones**Orden de magnitud del error: ----

Cargas puntuales

Ecuación:

$$abla^2\phi(x,y)=-
ho(x,y) \qquad \quad \epsilon_0=1$$

Aproximación de cargas puntuales en un dipolo:

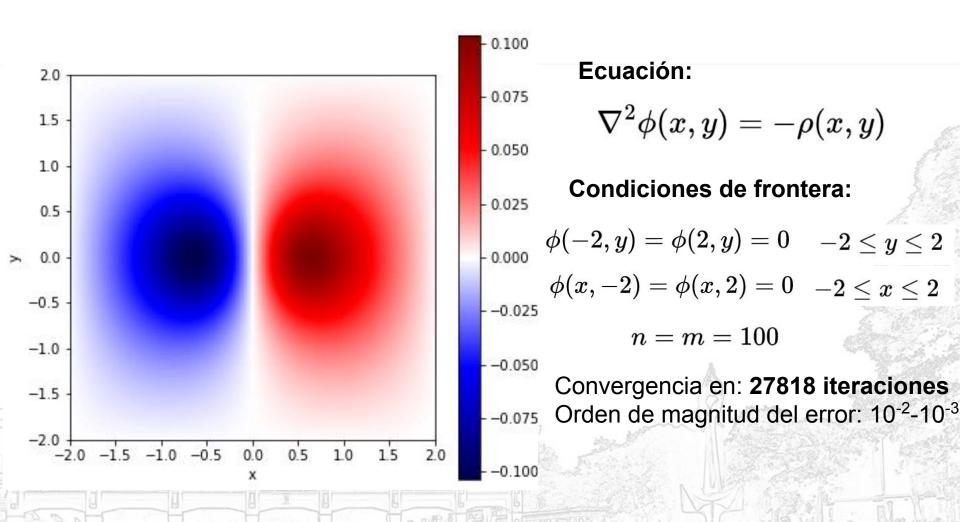
$$ho(x,y)=\pm\delta(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}_0)$$

$$ho(x,y)pprox e^{-\left(rac{(x-0.5)^2}{2 imes 0.1}+rac{y^2}{2 imes 0.1}
ight)}-e^{-\left(rac{(x+0.5)^2}{2 imes 0.1}+rac{y^2}{2 imes 0.1}
ight)}$$

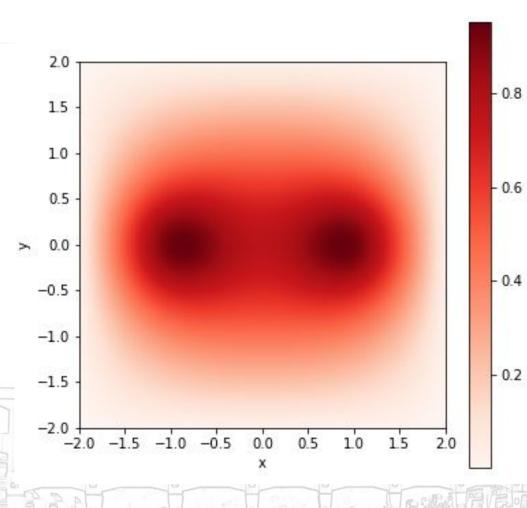
Solución exacta de un dipolo:

$$\phi(x,y) = rac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{(x-0.5)^2+y^2}} - rac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{(x+0.5)^2+y^2}}$$

Cargas puntuales



Cargas puntuales



Ecuación:

$$abla^2\phi(x,y)=-
ho(x,y)$$

Condiciones de frontera:

$$\phi(-2,y) = \phi(2,y) = 0 \quad -2 \leq y \leq 2$$
 $\phi(x,-2) = \phi(x,2) = 0 \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2$
 $n=m=100$

Convergencia en: **27818 iteraciones** Orden de magnitud del error: 10⁻¹-10⁻³

Ecuaciones de Navier-Stokes para un fluido incompresible:

$$rac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot
abla) \mathbf{v} = -rac{1}{
ho}
abla p +
u
abla^2 \mathbf{v} -
abla \phi$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$$

Aplicando divergencia en 1) y tomando $\phi=0$:

$$abla^2 p = -
ho oldsymbol{
abla} \cdot ((\mathbf{v} \cdot
abla) \mathbf{v})$$

Campo de velocidades a resolver:

$$\mathbf{v} = (x, -y)$$

Para este campo:

$$(\mathbf{v} \cdot
abla) \mathbf{v} = (x, y)$$

$$\implies \nabla \cdot (x,y) = 2$$

$$\implies
abla^2 p = -2$$

