## crank\_nicolson

## April 9, 2015

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In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       %matplotlib inline
In [3]: def crank_nikolson(c, v):
           dx = 0.05
           dt = 0.005
            # Range of X and T
           rX = 1
           rT = 1
           m = int(rX/dx)
           n = int(rT/dt)
           X = np.linspace(0, rX, m+1)
           Y = np.linspace(0, rT, n)
            U = np.zeros((n, m+1), dtype=np.float32) # U at nth iteration
           U[:, 0] = 0
           U[:, m] = 0
           U[0,:] = np.sin(np.pi*X)
            for k in range(1, n-1):
                A = [v/dx**2 + c/(2*dx) \text{ for i in range(1, m)}]
                B = [-(2*v)/(dx**2) - 2/dt \text{ for i in range}(1, m)]
                C = [v/dx**2 - c/(2*dx) \text{ for i in range(1, m)}]
               D = [U[k-1, j]*((2*v)/(dx**2) - 2/dt) - U[k-1, j-1]*((v)/(dx**2) + c/(2*dx)) - U[k-1, j-1]*((v)/(dx**2) + c/(2*dx))]
               D[0] = D[0] - U[k, 0]*(v/(dx**2) + c/(2*dx))
                D[m-2] = D[m-2] - U[k,m]*((v/dx**2) - c/(2**dx))
               U[k, 1:m] = np.array(thomas_algorithm(A, B, C, D))
            return U
In [4]: def thomas_algorithm(a, b, c, d):
            Solves the Tridiagonal Linear System
                                | |f_1| |d_1|
                  /b_1 c_1
                  / a_3 . . . / / . / = / . /
                                 11 1 1 1
                                 a_n b_n / f_n / d_n /
            assert len(a) == len(b) == len(c) == len(d)
           N = len(c)
            c_ = [None for i in range(N)]
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d_ = [None for i in range(N)]
            f = [None for i in range(N)]
            c_{0} = c_{0}/b_{0}
            d_{0} = d[0]/b[0]
            for i in range(1, N):
                c_{i} = c_{i}/(b_{i} - a_{i}*c_{i-1})
                d_{[i]} = (d[i] - a[i]*d_{[i-1]})/(b[i] - a[i]*c_{[i-1]})
            f[N-1] = d_[N-1]
            for i in range(N-2, -1, -1):
                f[i] = d_[i] - c_[i]*f[i+1]
            return f
In [5]: U1 = crank_nikolson(1, 0.1)
        U2 = crank_nikolson(1, 0.5)
        U3 = crank_nikolson(1, 1)
In [6]: plt.plot(U1[10, :], '--'); plt.plot(U2[10, :], '.-'); plt.plot(U3[10, :], '.')
Out[6]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7ff48d79e390>]
           1.0
          0.8
           0.6
          0.4
           0.2
           0.0
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## In []:

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