

1. Show that

$$\frac{c_{j-\frac{1}{2}}u_{j-1} - (c_{j-\frac{1}{2}} + c_{j+\frac{1}{2}})u_j + c_{j+\frac{1}{2}}u_{j+1}}{\Delta x^2}$$

is a second order approximation to $\partial_x(c(x)\partial_x u(x))$.

2. Consider the θ -scheme

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} = \theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} + (1 - \theta) \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}$$

for the PDE problem

$$u_t = u_{xx}, \quad (1a)$$

with the following initial and boundary conditions

$$u(x, 0) = f(x), \mathbf{u}_x(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{t}) + \mathbf{A}, u(1, t) = 0, \quad (1b)$$

where A is a constant.

Let $U^n = (u_0^n, \dots, u_{N-1}^n)^T$, use the matrix-vector form to show how to update U^{n+1} from U^n .

3. Lax–Friedrichs scheme for $u_t + cu_x = 0$ is defined as

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}(u_{j+1}^n + u_{j-1}^n)}{\Delta t} + c \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = 0. \quad (2)$$

- (a) Derive stability condition for the Lax–Friedrichs scheme with Fourier analysis.
- (b) Prove leading terms of the truncation error are $O(\Delta t) + O(\frac{\Delta x^2}{\Delta t})$.
- (c) Take $\Delta t = 0.5\Delta x/c$. Derive the modified equation for the Lax–Friedrichs scheme keeping $O(\Delta x)$ term.
- (d) Take $\Delta t = 0.5\Delta x/c$. Perform dispersion analysis for the Lax–Friedrichs scheme and explain the nature of the leading error is dispersive or dissipative.

4. The Lax–Friedrichs flux for $u_t + \partial_x(f(u)) = 0$ is defined as

$$\hat{F}(u_L, u_R) = \frac{1}{2}(fu_L + f(u_R)) - \alpha(u_R - u_L), \quad \alpha = \max_u |f'(u)|. \quad (3)$$

Consider a Burgers problem $u_t + \partial_x(\frac{1}{2}u^2) = 0$ with $\max_u |u| = \alpha$.

Write out the finite volume scheme with the Lax–Friedrichs flux for this problem.

5. Coding problem:

Consider the problem:

$$u_t(x, y, t) = u_{xx}(x, y, t) + u_{yy}(x, y, t), (x, y) \in (0, \pi) \times (0, \pi), \quad (4a)$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = \sin(x) \sin(y), u(0, y, t) = u(\pi, y, t) = u(x, 0, t) = u(x, \pi, t) = 0. \quad (4b)$$

The exact solution for this problem is $u(x, y, t) = \exp(-2t) \sin(x) \sin(y)$.

Write a code for the ADI scheme solving this equation.

(Hint: one can mimic lec5_crank_nicolson_2d_version2.m and introduce a vector to save $u^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ or directly write out how to u^{n+1} from u^n .)

Let $T = 1$. Make an error plot $\max_j |u_j^M - u(x_j, T)|$ under the log-log scale with $N = 20, 40, 80, 160$ to show the error scales as $O(\Delta x^2)$.

When submitting your homework, please also attach your code so that you can get as many as partial score as possible if something is not completely correct.