

305 HW6

Problem 2: $-x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 = -1$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 = 0 \\ 0x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 + 0x_5 = 0 \\ 0x_1 + 0x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ 0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 - x_4 + x_5 = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -8 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -8 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -13 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -8 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -8 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -7 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 & -14 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 7/4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} = x_1 \\ = x_2 \\ = x_3 \\ = x_4 \\ = x_5 \end{matrix}$$

Problem 3: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + u(1-u)$, $0 < x < L$; b.c. $u(0,t) = 1$ & $u(L,t) = 0$

a) Backward Euler for $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \approx \frac{u_i^{j+1} - u_i^j}{\Delta t}$; Central for $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \approx \frac{u_{i+1}^{j+1} - 2u_i^{j+1} + u_{i-1}^{j+1}}{(\Delta x)^2}$ (Lecture 15)

For semi-explicit: time deriv $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ is evaluated at $j+1$ timestep $(\Delta x)^2$

→ Plug in equation: $\frac{u_i^{j+1} - u_i^j}{\Delta t} = D \frac{u_{i+1}^{j+1} - 2u_i^{j+1} + u_{i-1}^{j+1}}{(\Delta x)^2} + u_i^{j+1}(1 - u_i^{j+1})$

Unknowns on the Δt left side: $(\Delta x)^2$ (u_i^{j+1})

$$\frac{-D}{(\Delta x)^2} u_{i-1}^{j+1} + \left(1 + 2 \frac{D}{(\Delta x)^2} + \Delta t\right) u_i^{j+1} - \frac{D}{(\Delta x)^2} u_{i+1}^{j+1} = u_i^j + \Delta t u_i^{j+1} (1 - u_i^{j+1})$$

b) 5 nodes $i=0 \rightarrow i=4$. ($u_0^j = 1$ & $u_4^j = 0$ for b.c.) → Only solve for node 2 → 4 (next page)

$$\bullet \text{ At } i=1: \underbrace{-\frac{D}{(\Delta x)^2}}_A \cdot u_0^{j+1} + \underbrace{\left(1 + 2\frac{D}{(\Delta x)^2} + \Delta t\right)}_B u_1^{j+1} - \frac{D}{(\Delta x)^2} u_2^{j+1} = u_1^j + \Delta t u_1^{j+1} (1 - u_1^{j+1})$$

Let's call $\frac{D}{(\Delta x)^2} = A$ and $(1 + 2\frac{D}{(\Delta x)^2} + \Delta t) = B$ because I'm lazy

$$\bullet \text{ At } i=2: -A \cdot u_1^{j+1} + B u_2^{j+1} - A u_3^{j+1} = u_2^j + \Delta t u_2^{j+1} (1 - u_2^{j+1})$$

$$\bullet \text{ At } i=3: -A \cdot u_2^{j+1} + B u_3^{j+1} - A u_4^{j+1} = u_3^j + \Delta t u_3^{j+1} (1 - u_3^{j+1})$$

So, the matrix would be:

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} B & -A & 0 \\ -A & B & -A \\ 0 & -A & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^{j+1} \\ u_2^{j+1} \\ u_3^{j+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1^j + \Delta t \cdot u_1^{j+1} (1 - u_1^{j+1}) \\ u_2^j + \Delta t \cdot u_2^{j+1} (1 - u_2^{j+1}) \\ u_3^j + \Delta t \cdot u_3^{j+1} (1 - u_3^{j+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$