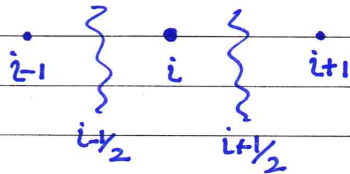


# NONLINEAR SYSTEMS - ALGORITHM



$$\Delta U_{i+1/2}^n = U_{i+1}^n - U_i^n = \sum_p \hat{A}_p^n \gamma_p^n$$

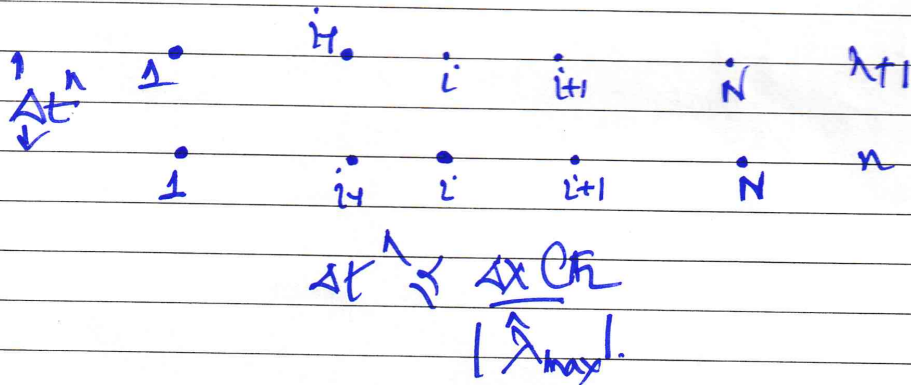
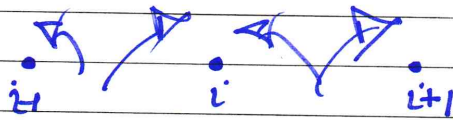
$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}_{i+1/2}^n &= \frac{\Delta U_{i+1/2}^n}{\Delta x} = \sum_p \hat{\lambda}_p^n \hat{A}_p^n \gamma_p^n \\ &= \hat{A}_{i+1/2}^{n,1} + \hat{A}_{i+1/2}^{n,2} + \hat{A}_{i+1/2}^{n,3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta t^n \leq \frac{\Delta x CFL}{|\hat{\lambda}_{max}|}$$

$$O(1) \quad U_i^{n+1} = U_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left[ \sum_{\substack{p \\ \hat{\lambda}_p < 0}} \hat{A}_p^n + \sum_{\substack{p \\ \hat{\lambda}_p > 0}} \hat{A}_p^n \right]$$

$$O(2) \quad \hat{\lambda}_{p,i+1/2}^n = \hat{\lambda}_p^n \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

$$u_{i+1}^n = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\gamma_{i+1/2}^n}{2} \right) \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} + \left( \frac{1-\gamma_{i+1/2}^n}{2} \right) \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \right]$$



Roe - numerical flux

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(r-3)u^2 & (3-r)u & r-1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(r-1)u^3 - ru & u-(r-1)u^2 & ru \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} \frac{d}{dt} V_i^n = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[ F_{i+1/2}^n - F_{i-1/2}^n \right]$$

$$F_{i+1/2}^n = \frac{1}{2} \left[ f_{i+1}^n + f_i^n \right] - \frac{1}{2} |A_{i+1/2}^n| (V_{i+1}^n - V_i^n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ f_{i+1}^n + f_i^n \right] - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\phi} \lambda_{i+1/2, \phi}^n |A_{i+1/2, \phi}^n| \gamma_{i+1/2, \phi}^n$$

# INVISCID EULER

$$\underline{u}_t + f(\underline{u})_x = 0 ; \quad \underline{u} = \begin{Bmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u \\ e \end{Bmatrix} ; f = \begin{Bmatrix} \rho u \\ \rho u^2 + p \\ u(p+e) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$e = \text{total energy} = \frac{p}{\gamma-1} + \frac{1}{2} \rho u^2$$

$$H = \frac{e+p}{\rho} = \text{total sp. enthalpy}$$

$$H = \frac{\gamma p}{(\gamma-1)\rho} + \frac{u^2}{2}, \quad a^2 = (\gamma-1) \left( H - \frac{u^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\underline{\gamma}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ u-a \\ H-ua \end{pmatrix} ; \underline{\gamma}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ u \\ u^2/2 \end{pmatrix} ; \underline{\gamma}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ u+a \\ H+ua \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = u-a$$

$$\lambda_2 = \cancel{u-a} \\ u$$

$$\lambda_3 = u+a$$

$$\hat{u} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_L} u_L + \sqrt{\rho_R} u_R}{\sqrt{\rho_L} + \sqrt{\rho_R}}, \quad \hat{H} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_L} H_L + \sqrt{\rho_R} H_R}{\sqrt{\rho_L} + \sqrt{\rho_R}}$$

$$\hat{a}^2 = (\gamma-1) \left( \hat{H} - \frac{\hat{u}^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\hat{u}_{i+1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_i} u_i + \sqrt{\rho_{i+1}} u_{i+1}}{\sqrt{\rho_i} + \sqrt{\rho_{i+1}}}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} i \\ i+1 \end{matrix} \right\} i+1/2$$

$$\hat{H}_{i+1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_i} H_i + \sqrt{\rho_{i+1}} H_{i+1}}{\sqrt{\rho_i} + \sqrt{\rho_{i+1}}}$$

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## Shallow Water eq's

$$\begin{bmatrix} h \\ hu \end{bmatrix}_t + \begin{bmatrix} uh \\ hu^2 + \frac{1}{2}gh^2 \end{bmatrix}_x = 0 \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} h \\ hu \end{bmatrix}; f(u) = \begin{bmatrix} hu \\ hu^2 + \frac{1}{2}gh^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f'(u) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -u^2 + gh & 2u \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1^* = u - \sqrt{gh}$$

$$\lambda_2^* = u + \sqrt{gh}$$

$$r_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ u - \sqrt{gh} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ u + \sqrt{gh} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{h} = \hat{h} = \frac{1}{2} (h_i + h_{i+1}) \quad ; \quad \hat{u} = \frac{\sqrt{h_i} u_i + \sqrt{h_{i+1}} u_{i+1}}{\sqrt{h_i} + \sqrt{h_{i+1}}}$$

$$\hat{c} = \sqrt{g\hat{h}}$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_1 = \hat{u} - \hat{c}$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_2 = \hat{u} + \hat{c}$$

$$\hat{r}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \hat{u} - \hat{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{r}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \hat{u} + \hat{c} \end{bmatrix}$$