布勒斯基(Boussinesq)方程:  $\vec{u}=(u,v)$  原始变量形式

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla \rho = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla \vec{u} + \nabla p = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ \rho \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0$$

### 流函数 - 涡量形式

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla \rho = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla \omega = \frac{-\partial \rho}{\partial x}$$

$$-\Delta \psi = \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, u = -\psi_y, v = \psi_x$$

#### 傅立叶伪谱方法:

- 使用傅立叶变换计算空间微分算子;
- 在物理空间上计算非线性项;

$$\widehat{\nabla f} = -2\pi i \, \vec{k} \, \hat{f}$$
$$\hat{f} \otimes \hat{g} = \widehat{f} \, g$$

#### 作业:

- 在正方形区域上用傅立叶伪谱方法求解 Boussinesq 方程;
- 时间方向使用高阶数值积分算子;

• ... ...

- 使用 FFTW 一维串行函数;
- 手工实现二维的 FFT 并行:
- 计算规模最低要求 512x512, 期望做到 4096x4096;
- · *t*∈[0,3.16初值为

$$\omega(x,y;0) = 0$$
 
$$\rho(x,y;0) = 50 \rho_1(x,y) \rho_2(x,y) (1 - \rho_1(x,y))$$
 其中

$$\rho_{1}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \exp\left|1 - \frac{\pi^{2}}{\pi^{2} - x^{2} - (y - \pi^{2})}\right|, & \text{if } x^{2} + (y - \pi)^{2} < \pi^{2}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwize.} \end{cases}$$

$$\rho_{1}(x,y) = \begin{vmatrix} \exp\left|1 - \frac{\pi^{2}}{\pi^{2} - x^{2} - (y - \pi^{2})}\right|, & \text{if } x^{2} + (y - \pi)^{2} < \pi^{2}; \\ 0, & \text{otherwize.} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{2}(x,y) = \begin{vmatrix} \exp\left|1 - \frac{(1.95\pi)^{2}}{(1.95\pi)^{2} - (x - 2\pi)^{2}}\right|, & \text{if } (x - 2\pi)^{2} < (1.95\pi)^{2}; \\ 0, & \text{othersize.} \end{vmatrix}$$

#### 练习

## 编写并行程序求解稀疏线性方程组,来自于离散方程

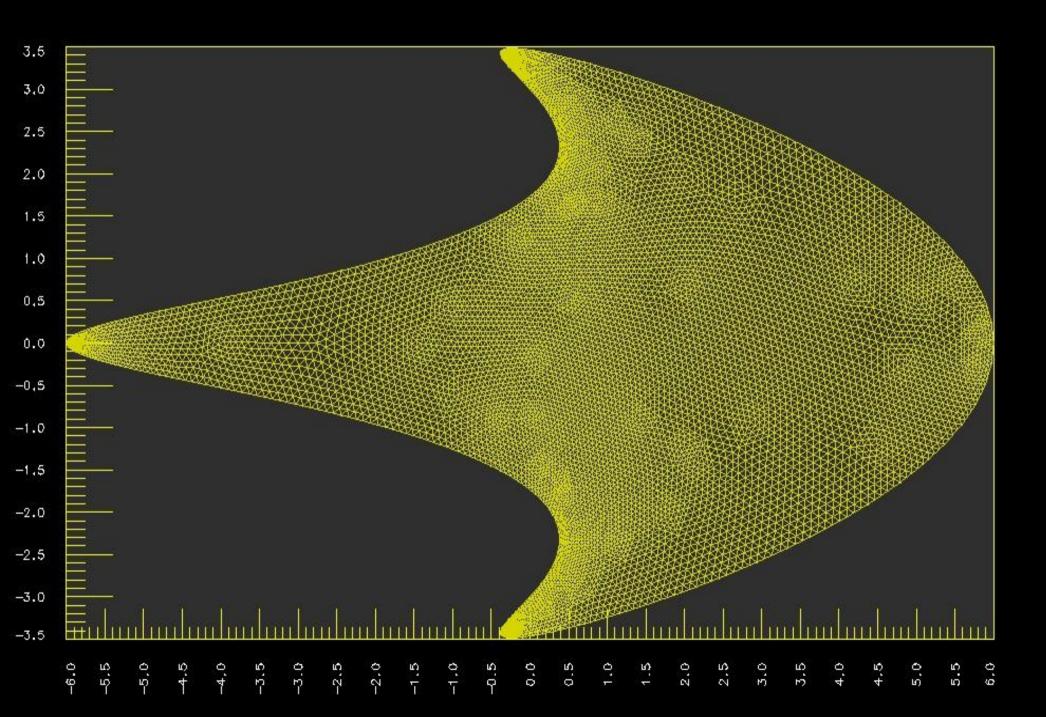
$$-\nabla \cdot (a\nabla u) + \vec{b} \cdot \nabla u + c u = f$$

$$u|_{\partial \Omega} = u_b$$

point.dat: n # number of point x y

rhs.dat n # number of lines value matrix.dat: n # number of lines (nr nc) entry

solution.dat n # number of lines value



# 非重叠区域分解

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i}} \left| a^{ij} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^{j}} \right| = 0, \text{in } \Omega$$

$$u \Big|_{\partial \Omega} = u_{b}$$

### 整个区域分成两个部分

$$\Omega = \Omega_{1} \cup \Omega_{2}$$

$$\Gamma_{in} = \overline{\Omega}_{1} \cap \overline{\Omega}_{2}$$

$$a^{ij} = \begin{cases} a_{1}I, & \text{in } \Omega_{1} \\ a_{2}I, & \text{in } \Omega_{2} \end{cases}$$

在子区域的交界面上有

$$\left| a_1 I \nabla u \right|_{\Gamma_{in}}^+ - a_2 I \nabla u \Big|_{\Gamma_{in}}^- \right| \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

$$0 = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \left| a^{ij} \nabla u \right| v \, dx, \, \forall \, v \in C_{0}^{\infty}(\Omega)$$

$$= \int_{\Gamma_{in}} \left| a_{1} I \nabla u \right|_{\Gamma_{in}}^{+} - a_{2} I \nabla u \Big|_{\Gamma_{in}}^{-} \right| \cdot \vec{\boldsymbol{n}} \, v \, ds - \int_{\Omega} a^{ij} \nabla u \nabla v \, dx$$

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} a^{ij} \nabla u \nabla v \, dx = 0 \right|_{\Gamma_{in}} \left| a_{1} I \nabla u \right|_{\Gamma_{in}}^{+} - a_{2} I \nabla u \Big|_{\Gamma_{in}}^{-} \right| \cdot \vec{\boldsymbol{n}} \, v \, ds = 0$$

#### 求解方案

1. 在  $\Omega_1$  上求解 Dirichlet 边值问题

$$\nabla \cdot \left( a^{ij} \nabla u \right) = 0$$

$$u \Big|_{\partial \Omega \cap \overline{\Omega}_{1}} = u_{b}$$

$$u \Big|_{\Gamma_{in}}^{+} = u \Big|_{\Gamma_{in}}^{-}$$

2. 在 \O2, 上求解混合边值问题

$$\nabla \cdot \left( a^{ij} \nabla u \right) = 0$$

$$u \Big|_{\partial \Omega \cap \overline{\Omega}_{2}} = u_{b}$$

$$a_{2} I \nabla u \Big|_{\Gamma_{in}} \cdot \vec{n} = a_{1} I \nabla u \Big|_{\Gamma_{in}}^{+} \cdot \vec{n}$$

3. 回到1;

$$\begin{split} \Omega = & [0,1] \times [0,1] \\ \Omega_1 = & (0,1/2) \times (0,1), \, \Omega_2 = (1/2,1) \times (0,1) \\ a_1 = & 1, a_2 = 10 \\ u_b = & 0, f = 1 \end{split}$$

### 要求:

- > 两个节点并行;
- > 使用五点中心差分格式;
- > 子区域内部矩阵求解方法自选;

### 笛卡儿拓扑分区的情况

0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3
1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3
2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3
3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3

i+j= 奇数

i+j= 偶数

# 交替进行

i+j= 奇数:内边界上使用 Dirichlet 边界条件; i+j= 偶数:内边界上使用 Neumann 边界条件;

事实上,只需要在每条内边界的两边,分别使用不同的 边界条件就可以了。