Soluciones Numéricas a Ecuaciones Diferenciales Elípticas.

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12-05-2020.

• Introducción.

Ecuaciones Elípticas.

$$\nabla^2 u(x,y) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial y^2} = f(x,y) \xrightarrow{\text{Ecuación de Poisson.}}$$

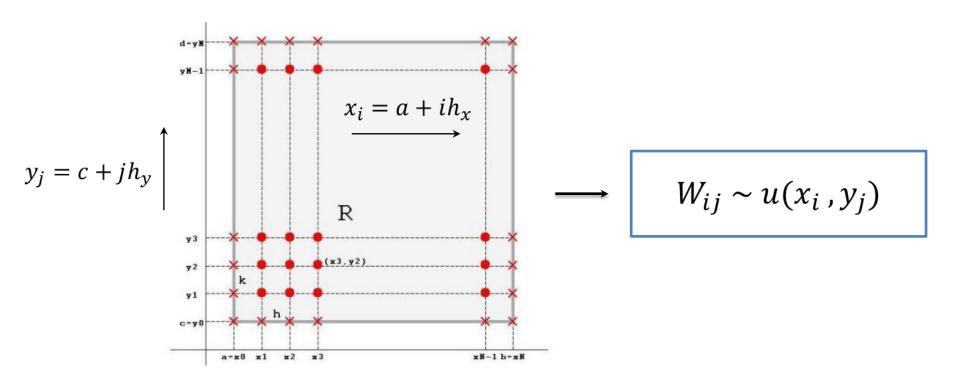
$$R = \{(x,y)|x_0 < x < x_F; y_0 < y < y_F\}$$

$$u(x,y) = g(x,y) \ para(x,y) \in S$$

Marco Teórico.

Método de diferencias finitas.

Si definimos
$$\rightarrow h_x = \frac{(x_F - x_0)}{N_x}$$
; $h_y = \frac{(y_F - y_0)}{N_y}$



Marco Teórico.

Método de diferencias finitas.

Expandimos en series de Taylor y generamos la fórmula de diferencia centrada:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x_i,y_j)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{u(x_{i+1},y_j) - 2u(x_i,y_j) + u(x_{i-1},y_j)}{h_x^2} - \frac{h_x^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u(\varepsilon_i,y_j)}{\partial x^4} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x_i, y_j)}{\partial y^2} = \frac{u(x_i, y_{j+1}) - 2u(x_i, y_j) + u(x_i, y_{j-1})}{h_v^2} - \frac{h_y^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u(x_i, \eta_j)}{\partial y^4}$$
(2)

$$\frac{u(x_{i+1}, y_j) - 2u(x_i, y_j) + u(x_{i-1}, y_j)}{h_x^2} + \frac{u(x_i, y_{j+1}) - 2u(x_i, y_j) + u(x_i, y_{j-1})}{h_y^2}$$

$$= f(x_i, y_j) + \frac{h_x^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u(\varepsilon_i, y_j)}{\partial x^4} + \frac{h_y^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u(x_i, \eta_j)}{\partial y^4}$$

Con condiciones de frontera
$$u(x_0, y_j) = g(x_0, y_j) \quad u(x_{N_x}, y_j) = g(x_{N_x}, y_j) \quad j = 0, 1, 2, ..., N_y.$$
$$u(x_i, y_0) = g(x_i, y_0) \quad u(x_i, y_{N_y}) = g(x_i, y_{N_y}) \quad i = 0, 1, 2, ..., N_x-1.$$

Marco Teórico.

Método de diferencias finitas.

En forma de ecuación de diferencias, el método de diferencia finita es:

$$2\left[\left(\frac{h_x}{h_y}\right)^2 + 1\right]w_{i,j} - \left(w_{i+1,j} + w_{i-1,j}\right) - \left(\frac{h_x}{h_y}\right)^2\left(w_{i,j+1} + w_{i,j-1}\right) = -h_x^2 f(x_i, y_j)$$

Con condiciones de frontera
$$\begin{array}{c} w_{0,j} = g(x_0,y_j) & w_{n,j} = g(x_{N_X},y_j) & \text{j= 0,1, ..., N}_y \\ w_{i,0} = g(x_i,y_0) & w_{i,m} = g(x_i,y_{N_Y}) & \text{i= 0,1, ..., N}_x. \\ \end{array}$$

$$P_l = (x_i,y_j) & \text{4} & \text{3} & \text{4} &$$

• Marco Teórico.

Método de diferencias finitas.

$$\lambda w_{i,j-1} + w_{i-1,j} - \mu w_{ij} + w_{i+1,j} + \lambda w_{i,j+1} = -h_x^2 f(x_i, y_j)$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	3528		:	25					. S	N _x
1	-μ	1				λ														
2	1	-μ 1	1				λ													
3		1	-μ	1				λ												
4			1	-μ	1				λ											
5				-μ 1	-μ					λ										
6	λ					-μ	1				λ									
7		λ				1	-μ	1				λ								
8			λ				-μ 1	-μ	1				λ							
9	0			λ				-μ 1	-μ	1				38						
10					λ				1	-μ	53									
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- 8																	*	8	1	
	2													λ				1	-μ	1
N _y	3														λ				1	-μ

$$\mathbf{M}\overrightarrow{w} = \overrightarrow{b}$$

$$\lambda = \left(\frac{h_x}{h_y}\right)^2$$

$$\mu = 2(1 + \lambda)$$

Ejemplos

Ejemplos

Enunciado.

Una placa de plata rectangular de 6 cm por 5 cm genera calor uniformemente en cada punto a una velocidad de $q = 1.5 \text{ cal/s} \cdot \text{cm}^3$. Supongamos que x representa la distancia a lo largo del borde de la placa de 6cm de longitud y y es la distancia a lo largo del borde de la placa de 5cm de longitud. Suponga que la temperatura u(x,y) a lo largo de los bordes se mantiene a las siguientes temperaturas:

$$u(x,0) = x(6-x),$$
 $u(x,5) = 0,$ $0 \le x \le 6,$ $u(0,y) = y(5-y),$ $u(6,y) = 0,$ $0 \le y \le 5.$

Donde el origen se encuentra en una esquina de coordenadas y los bordes se encuentran a lo largo de los ejes positivo de x y y. La temperatura en estado estacionario u=u(x,y) satisface la ecuación de Poisson:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{q}{K}$$

Donde K es la conductividad térmica y es igual a 1.04cal/cm·deg·s. ¿Cómo cambia la temperatura a través de la placa?.

Código en Python.

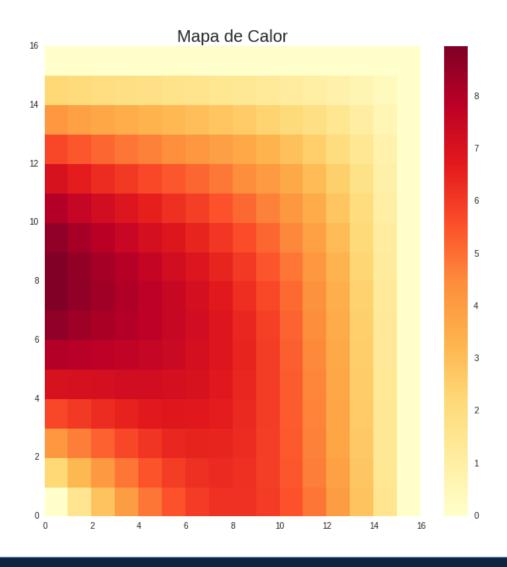
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sb  # Special for heat map.
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
import matplotlib.colors as colors
import matplotlib.cm as cm
from sys import argv
from matplotlib.colors import BoundaryNorm
from matplotlib.ticker import MaxNLocator
```

```
# The data is extracted from the text files.
matrix = np.loadtxt('outputMat.dat', unpack = True) # File Matrix
x, y, w = np.loadtxt('outputCols.dat', unpack=True) # File x, y, w.
# 3D histogram.
# Set the dimensions
xpos = [range(matrix.shape[0])]
ypos = [range(matrix.shape[1])]
xpos, ypos = np.meshgrid(xpos, ypos)
xpos = xpos.flatten('F')
ypos = ypos.flatten('F')
zpos = np.zeros like(x)
# width, length, deep.
dx = 0.5 * np.ones like(zpos)
dy = dx.copy()
dz = matrix.flatten()
#To make a kind of "color map" if the bin is high it is "hotter"
offset = dz + np.abs(dz.min())
fracs = offset.astype(float)/offset.max()
norm = colors.Normalize(fracs.min(), fracs.max())
color values = cm.jet(norm(fracs.tolist()))
```

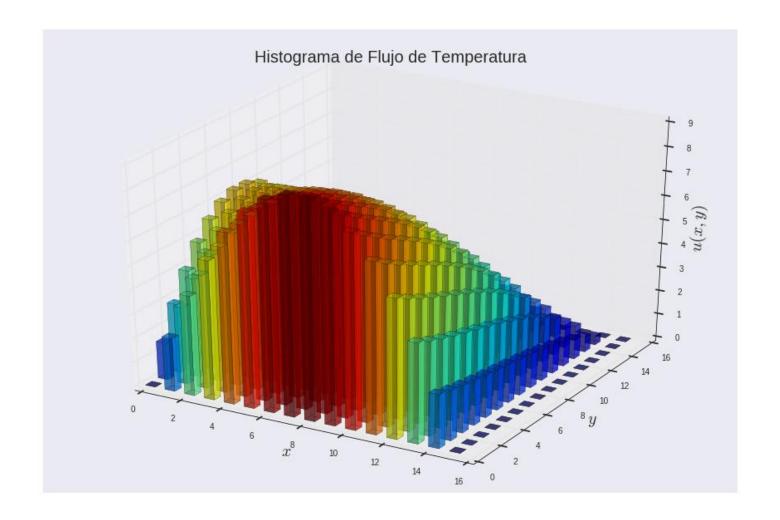
Código en Python.

```
# Heatmap.
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
plt.pcolormesh(matrix,cmap='YlOrRd')
plt.colorbar()
plt.title('Mapa de Calor',fontsize=20)
plt.savefig('Exercise8 1.png')
# 3D Histogram
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
ax = fig.add subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.bar3d(xpos, ypos, zpos, dx, dy, dz, color=color values, zsort='average', alpha =0.5)
plt.title('Histograma de Flujo de Temperatura', fontsize=20)
ax.set xlabel(r'$x$',fontsize=20)
ax.set ylabel(r'$y$',fontsize=20)
ax.set zlabel(r'$u ( x, y ) $',fontsize=20)
plt.savefig('Exercise8 2.png')
# Smooth surface
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
ax1 = fig.add subplot(111, projection='3d')
surf = ax1.plot trisurf(x, y, w, cmap=cm.jet, linewidth=0.1)
fig.colorbar(surf, shrink=0.5, aspect=5)
plt.title('Superficie de Flujo de Temperatura', fontsize=20)
ax1.set xlabel(r'$x$',fontsize=20)
ax1.set vlabel(r'$y$',fontsize=20)
ax1.set zlabel(r'$u ( x, y ) $',fontsize=20)
plt.savefig('Exercise8 3.png')
```

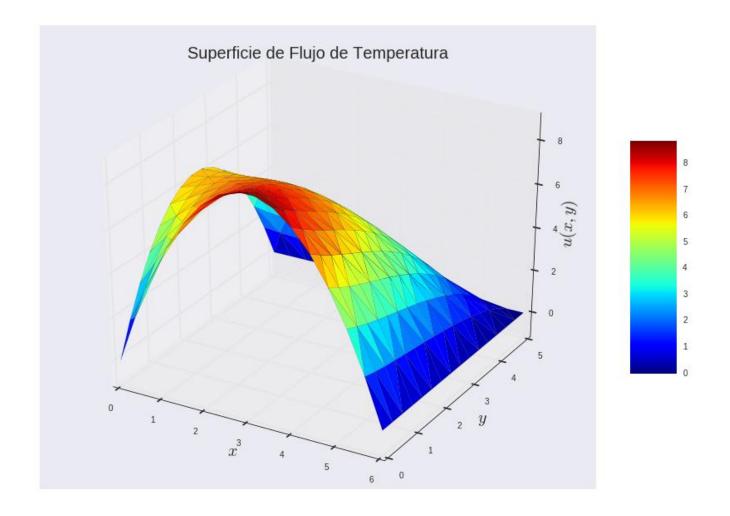
Resultados.



Resultados.



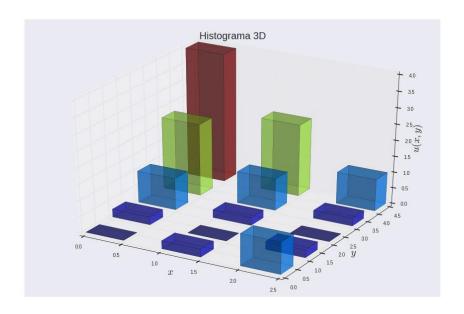
Resultados.

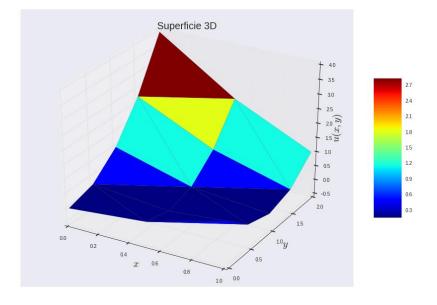


$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 4, \qquad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 < y < 2;$$

$$u(x,0) = x^2, \quad u(x,2) = (x-2)^2, \quad 0 \le x \le 1;$$

$$u(0,y) = y^2, \quad u(1,y) = (y-1)^2, \quad 0 \le y \le 2.$$

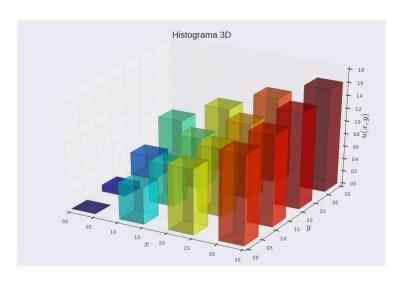


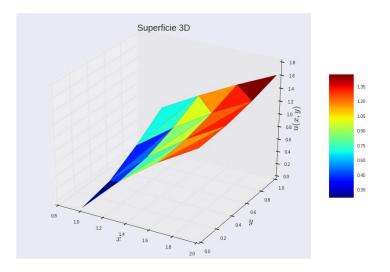


$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, 1 < x < 2, 0 < y < 1;$$

$$u(x,0) = 2 \ln x, u(x,1) = \ln(x^2 + 1), 1 \le x \le 2;$$

$$u(1,y) = \ln(y^2 + 1), u(2,y) = \ln(y^2 + 4), 0 \le y \le 1.$$

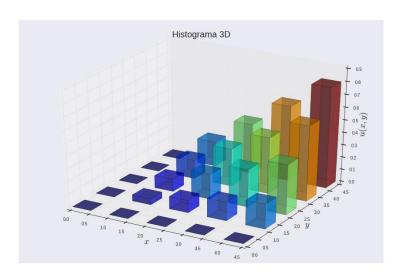


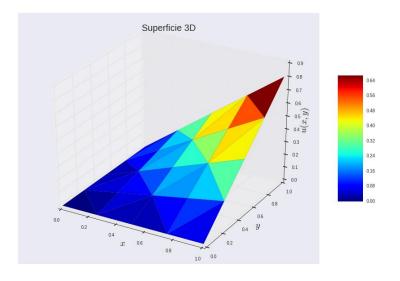


$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial y^2} = 0 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1.$$

$$u(x,0) = 0, u(x,1) = x, 0 \le x \le 1;$$

$$u(0,y) = 0, u(1,y) = y, 0 \le y \le 1.$$

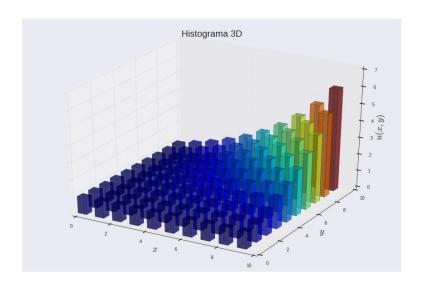


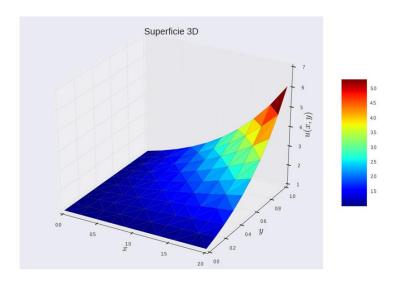


$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial y^2} = (x^2 + y^2)e^{xy} \quad 0 < x < 2, \quad 0 < y < 1.$$

$$u(0,y) = 1, \quad u(2,y) = e^{2y}, \quad 0 \le y \le 1;$$

$$u(x,0) = 1, \quad u(x,1) = e^x, \quad 0 \le x \le 2.$$





$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \qquad 1 < x < 2, \quad 1 < y < 2.$$

$$u(x,1) = x \ln x, \quad u(x,2) = x \ln (4x^2), \qquad 1 \le x \le 2;$$

$$u(1,y) = y \ln y, \quad u(2,y) = 2y \ln(2y), \qquad 1 \le y \le 2.$$

