

b) La methode pour resoudre le système d'équations: D Réécnire le système d'éq pour faire soitin  $\frac{D}{\Delta r^{2}} \left[ C_{i+1}^{t+1} - 2C_{i}^{t+1} + C_{i-1}^{t+1} \right] + \frac{D}{r_{i} \Delta r} \left[ C_{i+1}^{t+1} - C_{i}^{t+1} \right] - \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left[ C_{i}^{t} - C_{i}^{t+1} \right] = 5$ 2) En chaque point; on pose:  $\frac{D}{\Delta r^2} = a$   $\frac{D}{\Delta r} = b$   $\frac{1}{\Delta t} = e$   $C_2^{t+1} - C_1^{t+1} = e$  $i=3 \begin{cases} a & C_{4}^{t+1} - 2a & C_{3}^{t+1} + a & C_{2}^{t+1} + \frac{b}{\zeta_{3}} & C_{4}^{t+1} - \frac{b}{\zeta_{3}} & C_{3}^{t+1} + e & C_{3}^{t+1} = S + e & C_{3}^{t} \\ a & C_{5}^{t+1} - 2a & C_{4}^{t+1} + a & C_{3}^{t+1} + \frac{b}{\zeta_{4}} & C_{5}^{t+1} - \frac{b}{\zeta_{4}} & C_{4}^{t+1} + e & C_{4}^{t+1} = S + e & C_{4}^{t} \\ i=5 \end{cases}$   $i=4 \begin{cases} a & C_{5}^{t+1} - 2a & C_{4}^{t+1} + a & C_{3}^{t+1} + \frac{b}{\zeta_{4}} & C_{5}^{t+1} - \frac{b}{\zeta_{4}} & C_{4}^{t+1} + e & C_{4}^{t+1} = S + e & C_{4}^{t} \\ C_{5}^{t+1} = C_{5}^{t+1} = C_{5}^{t+1} & C_{5}^{t+1} = C_{5}^{t+1} \end{cases}$  $-C_{1}^{t+1} + C_{2}^{t+1} + OC_{3}^{t+1} + OC_{4}^{t+1} + OC_{5}^{t+1}$  $a C_{1}^{t+1} + \left[ -2a - \frac{b}{r_{2}} + e \right] C_{2}^{t+1} + \left[ a + \frac{b}{r_{2}} \right] C_{3}^{t+1} + O C_{4}^{t+1} + O C_{5}^{t+1} = S + e C_{2}^{t}$  $\left[ O C_{1}^{t+l} + \alpha C_{2}^{t+l} + \left[ -2\alpha - \frac{b}{r_{3}} + e \right] C_{3}^{t+l} + \left[ \alpha + \frac{b}{r_{3}} \right] C_{4}^{t+l} + O C_{5}^{t+l} \right]$  $O(c_1^{t+1} + O(c_2^{t+1}) + \alpha c_3^{t+1}) + [-2a - \frac{b}{r_u} + e] C_4^{t+1} + [a + \frac{b}{r_u}] C_5^{t+1} = 5 + eC_4^t$  $OC_{1}^{t+1} + OC_{2}^{t+1} + OC_{3}^{t+1} + OC_{4}^{t+1}$ 4) Algorithme: (A puntir des notes de cours de GCH) Note: La matrice A est fonction de la geometrie elle reste donc constante Construire A tomt que t < t final Construire B en fonction de la concentration au temps precedent C = A B Ordre 2 c) Ordres de precision altenolus:  $\frac{d^{T}}{dx}\Big| \rightarrow + O(\Delta x)$   $\frac{d^{2}T}{dx^{2}}\Big| \rightarrow + O(\Delta x^{2})$   $\frac{d^{T}}{dt}\Big| \rightarrow + O(\Delta t)$ 

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Le schema utilisé est d'ordre len temps et ordre 2 en espace
Question: now avons dam notre discretisation (Dx) et Dx2 lequel on choisit?
d) Euler implicite -> Pas de critère de stabilité sur At
 C) On pure un regime stationnaire 3/2t =0
 Equation à resoudre : Det V2C -5 =0
EDP d'ordre 2: Dett \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial C} + \frac{Dett}{c} \frac{\partial C}{\partial C} - S = 0
                                      \frac{\partial \hat{C}}{\partial C^2} + \frac{1}{C} \frac{\partial C}{\partial C} - \frac{5}{D} = D
  changement de variable : y = \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} y' = \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r^2}
 EDP d'ordre 1: y' + \frac{1}{r}y = 5/D avec p(r) = \frac{1}{r}y(r) = 5/D

On multiplie par un facteur integrant \mu = e^{\int_{\Gamma} dr} = e^{\int_{\Gamma} dr} = e^{\int_{\Gamma} dr} = e^{\int_{\Gamma} dr}
                                          \mu y' + \mu \frac{1}{r} y = r y' + y = r 5/D
                                  => My' + M'y = r 6/D
                                  -3 \int \mu y' + \mu' y \partial r = \int r \frac{5}{D} \partial r
                                        \mu y + C = \frac{1}{2}r^2 S/D = y = \frac{1}{2}r S/D - \frac{c}{r}
                      y = \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{2} r \left(\frac{S}{D}\right) - \frac{C}{r} = 2 C(r) = \int \frac{1}{2} r S/D \, dr - \int \frac{C}{r} \, dr
      C(r) = \frac{1}{4} r^2 S/D - C_1 M r + C_2 \qquad C.L: \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \qquad C|_{R} = Ce
       3c | c=0 =
                                             Det \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma}\frac{\partial}{\partial s}\left(r\frac{\partial c}{\partial r}\right)\right] - S = 0
                                      \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial c}{\partial r} \right) - r S/D = 0
                                   \int \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial c}{\partial r} \right) \partial r - \int r s/D \partial r = 0
                                      r 2c - 1 r2 S/D + c =0
                                        \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{2} r s/D - C/r C_{1=0}
                                         C(r) = \frac{1}{11} r^2 (5/0) + C_2
                                                                                                            C(R): Ce
     => \frac{1}{4}R^{2}(5/0) + C_{2} = Ce => C_{2} = Ce - \frac{1}{4}R^{2}(5/0)
                               => C(r) = \frac{1}{4} r^2 (5/D) + Ce^{-\frac{1}{4}} R^2 (5/D)
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 $C(r) = \frac{1}{4}(5/D)(r^2 - R^2) + Ce = \frac{1}{4}\frac{5}{D_{PLL}}R^2(\frac{r^2}{R^2} - 1) + Ce$