```
1: //四階精度差分格式求解Laplace方程
 2: #include <iostream>
 3: #include <fstream>
4: #include <sstream>
 5: #include <cmath>
 6: #include <cstdlib>
 7: #include <string>
8: #include <vector>
9: #include <iomanip>
10: #define pi 3.14159265358979323846
11:
12: using namespace std;
14: int nx_data[] = {11, 21, 41, 81};
15: int ny_data[] = {11, 21, 41, 81};
17: vector<int> Nx(nx data, nx data + sizeof(nx data)/sizeof(nx data[0]));
18: vector<int> Ny(ny_data, ny_data + sizeof(ny_data)/sizeof(ny_data[0]));
19: double FinalL1error[4];
20: int n, NX, NY;
21: double dx, dy;
22: vector<vector<double> > a;
23: vector<double> b;
24: vector<double> x, x_old;
25: vector<vector<double> > T;
26: int G, max G = 100000;
27: double T_left = 10.0;
28: double T_right = 10.0;
29: double T_bottom = 10.0;
30: double L1sum;
31: double maxerror;
32: const double tolerance = 1e-10; // 迭代收斂判據
33: bool steadystate;
34:
35: // 上邊界邊界條件
36: double T_up(int i){
        double x_{pos} = (i-1) * dx;
38:
        return 10.0 + sin(pi * x_pos);
39: }
40:
41: // 解析解
42: double T_analytical_fixed(double x_pos, double y_pos){
        return sin(pi * x_pos) * (sinh(pi * y_pos) / sinh(pi)) + 10.0;
43:
44: }
45:
46: double T_analytical(int k){
47:
        int i = ((k-1) \% NX) + 1;
48:
        int j = ((k-1) / NX) + 1;
49:
50:
        double x_{pos} = (i-1) * dx;
51:
        double y_pos = (j-1) * dy;
52:
53:
        return T_analytical_fixed(x_pos, y_pos);
54: }
```

```
55:
 56: //初始化迭代矩陣
 57: void initial(vector<vector<double> >& a, vector<double>& b, int n) {
 58:
 59:
         double A = 1.0 / (12.0 * dx * dx);
 60:
         double B = 1.0 / (12.0 * dy * dy);
 61:
 62:
         //二階偏導數的四階精度中心差分的係數
 63:
         double c center = 30.0; // 中心係數
         double c_near = -16.0; // 相鄰係數
 64:
         double c_far = 1.0;
                                   // 遠方係數
 65:
 66:
 67:
         // 初始化矩陣
         for(int i = 0; i \leftarrow n+1; i++) {
 68:
 69:
             for(int j = 0; j \leftarrow n+1; j++) {
 70:
                 a[i][j] = 0.0;
 71:
             b[i] = 0.0;
 72:
 73:
             x[i] = 0.0;
 74:
             x_old[i] = 0.0;
 75:
         }
 76:
         cout << "Setting boundary conditions..." << endl;</pre>
 77:
 78:
 79:
         // 左邊界條件 - 直接賦值
 80:
         // 左邊界 (i=1)
         for(int j = 1; j <= NY; j++){</pre>
 81:
 82:
             int idx = (j-1)*NX + 1;
 83:
             a[idx][idx] = 1.0;
 84:
             b[idx] = T_left;
 85:
         }
 86:
 87:
         // 右邊界 (i=NX)
         for(int j = 1; j <= NY; j++){</pre>
 88:
 89:
             int idx = (j-1)*NX + NX;
 90:
             a[idx][idx] = 1.0;
 91:
             b[idx] = T right;
 92:
         }
 93:
 94:
         // 下邊界 (j=1)
         for(int i = 1; i <= NX; i++){
 95:
 96:
             int idx = i;
 97:
             a[idx][idx] = 1.0;
 98:
             b[idx] = T_bottom;
 99:
         }
100:
101:
         // 上?界 (j=NY)
102:
         for(int i = 1; i \leftarrow NX; i++){
             int idx = (NY-1)*NX + i;
103:
104:
             a[idx][idx] = 1.0;
105:
             b[idx] = T_up(i);
106:
         }
107:
108:
         cout << "Setting interior points with consistent 4th order</pre>
     scheme..." << endl;</pre>
```

```
109:
110:
        // ?部點 - 使用精確四階差分格式
111:
        // 只有真正的內部點 (i=3 to NX-2, j=3 to NY-2) 使用四階格式
112:
        for(int j = 3; j \leftarrow NY-2; j++) {
            for(int i = 3; i <= NX-2; i++) {
113:
                int idx = (j-1)*NX + i;
114:
115:
116:
                // 拉普拉斯算子: (d2/dx2 + d2/dy2)u = 0
                // x方向: u_{i-2} - 16*u_{i-1} + 30*u_i - 16*u_{i+1} +
117:
    u_{i+2}
                // y方向: u_{j-2} - 16*u_{j-1} + 30*u_j - 16*u_{j+1} +
118:
     u_{j+2}
119:
                a[idx][idx] = A * c_center + B * c_center;
                                                                 // 中心點
120:
                                                                 // 西點
121:
                a[idx][idx-1] = A * c_near;
                                                                 // 東點
122:
                a[idx][idx+1] = A * c near;
                                                                 // 西西點
                a[idx][idx-2] = A * c_far;
123:
                a[idx][idx+2] = A * c_far;
                                                                 // 東東點
124:
125:
                a[idx][idx-NX] = B * c near;
                                                                 // 南點
                                                                 // 北點
                a[idx][idx+NX] = B * c near;
126:
                                                                 // 南南點
127:
                a[idx][idx-2*NX] = B * c_far;
128:
                a[idx][idx+2*NX] = B * c_far;
                                                                 // 址址點
129:
130:
                b[idx] = 0.0;
131:
            }
        }
132:
133:
134:
        //第二層邊界點 (i=2, i=NX-1, j=2, j=NY-1) 使用二階中心差分
135:
        // 這些點無法使用四階格式,因為缺少足夠的鄰近點
136:
137:
        for(int j = 2; j \leftarrow NY-1; j++) {
138:
            for(int i = 2; i \leftarrow NX-1; i++) {
                // 跳過已處理的內部點
139:
140:
                if(i >= 3 && i <= NX-2 && j >= 3 && j <= NY-2) continue;
141:
                int idx = (j-1)*NX + i;
142:
143:
144:
                // 使用二階中心差分
145:
                double A2 = 1.0 / (dx * dx);
146:
                double B2 = 1.0 / (dy * dy);
147:
                a[idx][idx] = -2.0 * A2 - 2.0 * B2;
148:
                                      // 西點
149:
                a[idx][idx-1] = A2;
                                       // 東點
150:
                a[idx][idx+1] = A2;
151:
                a[idx][idx-NX] = B2;
                                     // 南點
152:
                a[idx][idx+NX] = B2;
                                      // 北點
153:
                b[idx] = 0.0;
154:
            }
155:
        }
156:
157:
        cout << "Matrix initialization completed." << endl;</pre>
158:
        cout << "Total equations: " << n << endl;</pre>
        cout << "Interior 4th-order points: " << (NX-4)*(NY-4) << endl;</pre>
159:
160: }
```

```
161:
162: //超鬆弛迭代法_自適應性鬆弛因子
163: void SOR(vector<vector<double> >& a, vector<double>& b, vector<double>&
     x, int n) {
         // 自適應松弛因子
164:
165:
         double omega;
         if(NX <= 21) omega = 0.5;
166:
167:
         else if(NX <= 41) omega = 0.8;
168:
         else omega = 1.2;
169:
         //保存舊的解
170:
171:
         for(int k = 1; k <= n; k++) {</pre>
             x_old[k] = x[k];
172:
173:
174:
         175:
176:
         for(int k = 1; k <= n; k++) {
             if(fabs(a[k][k]) < 1e-15) continue; // 跳過奇異矩陣
177:
178:
179:
             double sum = 0;
180:
             for(int p = 1; p <= n; p++) {</pre>
181:
                 if(p != k) {
182:
                     sum += a[k][p] * x[p];
183:
                 }
184:
             }
185:
             double x_new = (b[k] - sum) / a[k][k];
186:
             x[k] = x_old[k] + omega * (x_new - x_old[k]);
187:
         }
188:
         // 計算最大收斂誤差
189:
         maxerror = 0;
190:
191:
         for(int k = 1; k <= n; k++) {
192:
             double error = fabs(x[k] - x_old[k]);
193:
             if(maxerror < error) {</pre>
194:
                 maxerror = error;
195:
             }
196:
         }
197:
         // 計算L1誤差
198:
199:
         double sum = 0;
200:
         for(int k = 1; k <= n; k++) {</pre>
201:
             sum += fabs(x[k] - T_analytical(k));
202:
203:
         L1sum = sum / double(n);
204: }
205:
206:
207: void output(int m) {
         for(int j = 1; j \leftarrow NY; j++){
208:
209:
             for(int i = 1; i <= NX; i++){
210:
                 T[i-1][j-1] = x[(j-1)*NX + i];
211:
             }
         }
212:
213:
```

```
214:
         ostringstream name;
         name << "FDM_diffusion_2D_improved_" << NX << "x" << NY << "_" <<</pre>
215:
     setfill('0') << setw(6) << m << ".vtk";
216:
         ofstream out(name.str().c str());
217:
218:
         out << "# vtk DataFile Version 3.0\n";</pre>
219:
         out << "steady_diffusion_2D_improved\n";</pre>
220:
         out << "ASCII\n";</pre>
221:
         out << "DATASET STRUCTURED POINTS\n";</pre>
         out << "DIMENSIONS " << NX << " " << NY << " 1\n";
222:
         out << "ORIGIN 0.0 0.0 0.0\n"
223:
         out << "SPACING" << dx << " " << dy << " 1.0\n";
224:
         out << "POINT DATA " << NX * NY << "\n";
225:
226:
227:
         out << "SCALARS Temperature double 1\n";</pre>
228:
         out << "LOOKUP TABLE default\n";</pre>
229:
         for(int j = 0; j < NY; j++) {</pre>
230:
              for(int i = 0; i < NX; i++) {</pre>
231:
                  out << scientific << setprecision(6) << T[i][j] << "\n";</pre>
232:
              }
233:
         }
234:
235:
         out.close();
236:
         cout << "VTK document output: " << name.str() << endl;</pre>
237: }
238:
239: void output gnuplot data() {
240:
         bool valid_data = true;
241:
         for(int grid_idx = 0; grid_idx < 4; grid_idx++) {</pre>
              if(FinalL1error[grid_idx] <= 0 | isnan(FinalL1error[grid_idx])</pre>
242:
     isinf(FinalL1error[grid_idx])) {
                  cout << "Warning: Invalid L1 error for grid " << grid idx <<
243:
     ": " << FinalL1error[grid idx] << endl;
244:
                  valid_data = false;
245:
              }
246:
         }
247:
248:
         if(!valid data) {
              cout << "Cannot generate convergence analysis due to invalid</pre>
249:
     data." << endl;</pre>
250:
              return;
251:
         }
252:
253:
         ofstream data_file("grid_convergence_4order_improved.dat");
254:
         data_file << "# Grid_Size dx log(dx) L1_Error log(L1_Error)" << endl;</pre>
255:
         for(int grid_idx = 0; grid_idx < 4; grid_idx++) {</pre>
256:
257:
              double dx value = 1.0 / (Nx[grid idx]-1);
258:
              double log_dx = log(dx_value);
259:
              double log_error = log(FinalL1error[grid_idx]);
260:
261:
              data_file << Nx[grid_idx] << "\t"</pre>
                        << scientific << setprecision(6) << dx_value << "\t"</pre>
262:
                        << scientific << setprecision(6) << log_dx << "\t"</pre>
263:
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264:
                       << scientific << setprecision(6) <<</pre>
     FinalL1error[grid_idx] << "\t"</pre>
265:
                       << scientific << setprecision(6) << log_error << endl;</pre>
266:
267:
         data file.close();
268:
         cout << "Data file output: grid convergence 4order improved.dat" <<</pre>
     end1;
269:
270:
         271:
         double sum_x = 0, sum_y = 0, sum_xy = 0, sum_x2 = 0;
         int n points = 4;
272:
273:
274:
         for(int grid_idx = 0; grid_idx < 4; grid_idx++) {</pre>
              double x = log(1.0 / (Nx[grid_idx]-1));
275:
276:
              double y = log(FinalL1error[grid_idx]);
277:
278:
              sum_x += x;
279:
              sum_y += y;
280:
              sum_xy += x * y;
              sum_x2 += x * x;
281:
282:
         }
283:
284:
         double slope = (n_points * sum_xy - sum_x * sum_y) / (n_points *
     sum_x^2 - sum_x * sum_x;
         double intercept = (sum_y - slope * sum_x) / n_points;
285:
286:
         ofstream gnuplot file("plot convergence 4order improved.plt");
287:
288:
         gnuplot file << "set terminal png enhanced size 800,600" << endl;</pre>
         gnuplot_file << "set output 'grid_convergence_4order_improved.png'"</pre>
289:
     << endl;
         gnuplot_file << "set title 'Improved Grid Convergence Analysis: L1</pre>
290:
     Error vs Grid Spacing'" << endl;</pre>
         gnuplot_file << "set xlabel 'log(dx)'" << endl;</pre>
291:
         gnuplot_file << "set ylabel 'log(L1 Error)'" << endl;</pre>
292:
293:
         gnuplot_file << "set grid" << endl;</pre>
         gnuplot file << "set key left top" << endl;</pre>
294:
295:
296:
         double x_min = log(1.0 / (Nx[3]-1));
297:
         double x_max = log(1.0 / (Nx[0]-1));
298:
         double y_ref = log(FinalL1error[1]);
299:
         double x_ref = log(1.0 / (Nx[1]-1));
300:
         gnuplot_file << "f(x) = " << slope << " * x + " << intercept << endl;</pre>
301:
         gnuplot_file << "g(x) = 4.0 * (x - " << x_ref << ") + " << y_ref <<</pre>
302:
     end1;
303:
304:
         gnuplot_file << "plot 'grid_convergence_4order_improved.dat' using</pre>
     3:5 with linespoints pt 7 ps 1.5 lw 2 title sprintf('Improved (slope =
     %.2f)', " << slope << "), \\" << endl;</pre>
         gnuplot_file << "</pre>
                                 f(x) with lines lw 2 lc rgb 'red' title
305:
     sprintf('Linear Fit (slope = %.2f)', " << slope << "), \\" << endl;</pre>
306:
         gnuplot_file << "</pre>
                               g(x) with lines lw 2 lc rgb 'green' dashtype 2
     title '4th Order Theory (slope = 4.0)'" << endl;
307:
```

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308:
         gnuplot_file.close();
309:
         cout << "Gnuplot script output:</pre>
     plot_convergence_4order_improved.plt" << endl;</pre>
310:
         cout << "\n=== Improved Grid Convergence Analysis ===" << endl;</pre>
311:
         cout << "Linear regression results:" << endl;</pre>
312:
313:
         cout << "Slope = " << fixed << setprecision(3) << slope << " (理?值
     4.0)" << endl;
         cout << "Order of accuracy = " << fixed << setprecision(3) << slope</pre>
314:
     << endl;
315: }
316:
317: int main() {
         for(int grid_idx = 0; grid_idx < Nx.size(); grid_idx++) {</pre>
318:
319:
              cout << "\n=======" << endl;</pre>
              cout << "Grid size: " << Nx[grid_idx] << "x" << Ny[grid_idx] <</pre>
320:
     end1;
321:
322:
             NX = Nx[grid idx];
             NY = Ny[grid_idx];
323:
             n = NX * NY;
324:
325:
             dx = 1.0 / (NX-1);
326:
             dy = 1.0 / (NY-1);
327:
             cout << "Grid spacing: dx = " << dx << ", dy = " << dy << endl;</pre>
328:
329:
             a.assign(n+2, vector<double>(n+2, 0.0));
330:
331:
             b.assign(n+2, 0.0);
332:
             x.assign(n+2, 0.0);
333:
             x_old.assign(n+2, 0.0);
334:
             T.assign(NX, vector<double>(NY, 0.0));
335:
             cout << "Program execution started with improved 4th order</pre>
336:
     scheme...." << endl;</pre>
337:
             steadystate = false;
338:
              initial(a, b, n); //初始化
339:
             for(G = 0; G < max_G; G++) {</pre>
340:
341:
                  SOR(a, b, x, n); // 使用改進的SOR
342:
343:
                  if(G % 1000 == 0) {
344:
                      cout << "Iteration = " << G;</pre>
345:
                      cout << ", Convergence error = " << scientific <<</pre>
     setprecision(3) << maxerror;</pre>
346:
                      cout << ", L1 error = " << scientific << setprecision(3)</pre>
     << L1sum << endl;</pre>
347:
348:
                      if(G % 5000 == 0) {
349:
                          output(G);
350:
                      }
351:
                  }
352:
353:
                  if(G > 100 && maxerror < tolerance) {</pre>
354:
                      steadystate = true;
```

```
355:
                      cout << "Steady state reached!" << endl;</pre>
356:
                      cout << "Final iteration: " << G << ", Final convergence</pre>
     error : " << maxerror << endl;</pre>
                      cout << "Final L1 error: " << L1sum << endl;</pre>
357:
358:
                      FinalL1error[grid_idx] = L1sum;
359:
                      break;
360:
                 }
361:
362:
363:
             if(!steadystate) {
                  cout << "Maximum iteration reached!" << endl;</pre>
364:
                  cout << "Final convergence error: " << maxerror << endl;</pre>
365:
                  cout << "Final L1 error: " << L1sum << endl;</pre>
366:
                  FinalL1error[grid_idx] = L1sum;
367:
368:
             }
369:
370:
             output(G);
371:
             cout << "Grid size " << NX << "x" << NY << " computation</pre>
     completed" << endl;</pre>
             cout << "======" << endl;</pre>
372:
373:
         }
374:
         output_gnuplot_data();
375:
376:
         cout << "\nAll computations completed!" << endl;</pre>
377:
378:
         return 0;
379: }
```