

# 一维二阶 Poisson 求解

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## 1 数值算例

### 1.1 Poisson 方程

$$\begin{cases} Lu = -u''(x) = f(x) & x \in G, \\ u(0) = u(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中  $f(x) = \sin(x)$ ,  $G = [0, \pi]$ , 真解为  $u(x) = \sin(x)$ 。

### 1.2 变分

令  $v \in C_0^\infty$ , 以  $v$  乘以方程两端得:

$$\int_0^\pi (Lu - f)v dx = \int_0^\pi \left(-\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \sin(x)\right)v dx = 0$$

有分部积分法得:

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx = \int_0^\pi v \sin(x) dx$$

令  $a(u, v) = \int_0^\pi \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx$ , 得原方程变分形式:

$$a(u, v) = (f, v)$$

### 1.3 剖分

将区间  $G$  分成  $n$  等分, 分点为

$$x_i = ih \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n,$$

其中  $h = \frac{\pi}{n}$

## 1.4 构造基函数

基函数选取山形函数

$$\begin{cases} \phi_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{x-x_0}{h_1}, & x_0 \leq x \leq x_1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \\ \phi_i(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{x-x_i}{h_i}, & x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i, \\ 1 - \frac{x-x_i}{h_{i+1}}, & x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1} \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases} \\ \phi_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{x-x_n}{h_n}, & x_{n-1} \leq x \leq x_n, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

借助仿射变换, 及  $[0,1]$  上的标准山形函数

$$\varepsilon = F_i(x) = \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h_i}, \quad N_0(\varepsilon) = 1 - \varepsilon, N_1(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon,$$

则对基函数  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ , 基函数可写成:

$$\phi_i(x) = \begin{cases} N_0(\varepsilon), & \varepsilon = \frac{x-x_i}{h_{i+1}}, \quad x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1} \\ N_1(\varepsilon), & \varepsilon = \frac{x-x_{i-1}}{h_i}, \quad x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_0(x) &= \begin{cases} N_0(\varepsilon), & \varepsilon = \frac{x-x_0}{h_1}, \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_1, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases} \\ \phi_n(x) &= \begin{cases} N_1(\varepsilon), & \varepsilon = \frac{x-x_{n-1}}{h_n}, \quad x_{n-1} \leq x \leq x_n, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

## 1.5 形成有限元方程

设数值解  $u_h = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i \phi_i$ , 由边值条件得  $c_0 = c_n = 0$ . 带入变分形式得有限元方程:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a(\phi_j, \phi_i) c_j = (f, \phi_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

其矩阵形式为

$$K\bar{c} = \bar{b}$$

其中

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} a(\phi_1, \phi_1) & a(\phi_1, \phi_2) & \dots & a(\phi_1, \phi_{n-1}) \\ a(\phi_2, \phi_1) & a(\phi_2, \phi_2) & \dots & a(\phi_2, \phi_{n-1}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a(\phi_{n-1}, \phi_1) & a(\phi_{n-1}, \phi_2) & \dots & a(\phi_{n-1}, \phi_{n-1}) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{c} = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-1})^T$$