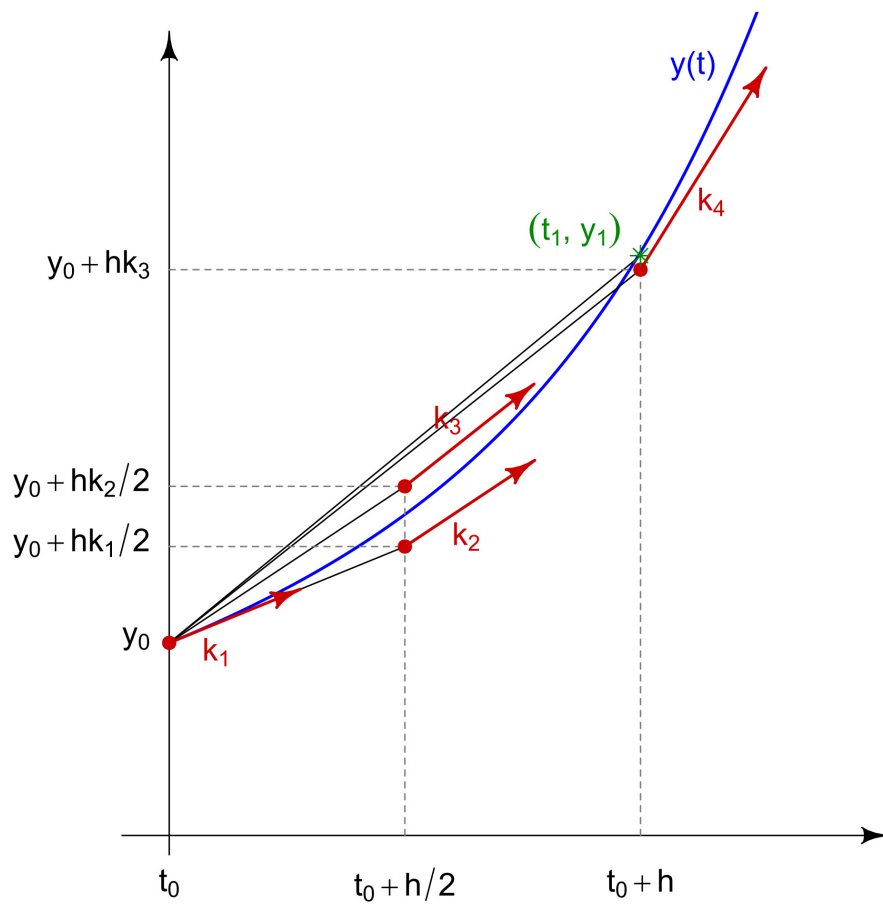


# Final Project

## Numerical Solutions to PDEs

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# 1 Basic Heat Equation

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= 2u_{xx} \\ u(0, t) &= u(3, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= \sin(\pi x) + \sin(2\pi x) \end{aligned}$$

# 2 General Wave Equation

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= 0.16u_{xx} + 0.02 \sin(x + t) \\ u(0, t) &= 0.01 \sin(t) \\ u_x(2, t) &= 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \\ u_t(x, 0) &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Using the central difference approximation for second derivatives gives the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_i^{n+1} - 2u_i^n + u_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t^2} &= 0.16 \left( \frac{u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right) + 0.02 \sin(x + t) \\ u_i^{n+1} &= \frac{0.16\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} (u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n) + 0.02\Delta t^2 \sin(x + t) + 2u_i^n - u_i^{n-1} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Note that the  $i$  index represents the spatial steps and the  $n$  index represents the temporal steps. This gives a formulation for the next time step. Rewriting this gives a formulation for the current time step based on the previous time steps.

$$u_i^n = \frac{0.16\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} (u_{i+1}^{n-1} - 2u_i^{n-1} + u_{i-1}^{n-1}) + 0.02\Delta t^2 \sin(x + t) + 2u_i^{n-1} - u_i^{n-2} \quad (2)$$

This is the form which will be implemented to produce the numerical solution. Note that this equation requires knowledge of the two previous time steps, and thus a different method is required for initialization. In order to do this, begin with the forward difference equation in time and the given initial condition.

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \quad (3)$$

For the wave equation, the other initial condition gives the value, but the wave equation requires two previous time steps. Using this formulation, a "ghost step" can be obtained and used to generate the first iteration of the wave equation. This is given by:

$$u_i^0 = u_i^1 - \Delta t \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \quad (4)$$

For the boundary condition at the left endpoint, it is readily apparent that the formulation for this must be:

$$u_{end}^n = u_{end-1}^n \quad (5)$$

### 3 Two-Dimensional General Heat Equation

$$u_t = 0.5\nabla^2 u + e^{-t}u$$

$$u_x(0, y, t) = 0$$

$$u_y(x, 0, t) = 0$$

$$u(x, 4, t) = e^{-t}$$

$$u(4, y, t) = 0$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } y \geq x \\ 0 & \text{for } y < x \end{cases}$$

Using the forward difference approximation for first derivatives and the central difference approximation for second derivatives gives the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^n}{\Delta t} &= 0.5 \left( \frac{u_{i+1,j}^n - 2u_{i,j}^n + u_{i-1,j}^n}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{u_{i,j+1}^n - 2u_{i,j}^n + u_{i,j-1}^n}{\Delta y^2} \right) + e^{-t} u_{i,j}^n \\ u_{i,j}^{n+1} &= 0.5\Delta t \left( \frac{u_{i+1,j}^n - 2u_{i,j}^n + u_{i-1,j}^n}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{u_{i,j+1}^n - 2u_{i,j}^n + u_{i,j-1}^n}{\Delta y^2} \right) + (e^{-t}\Delta t + 1) u_{i,j}^n \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

In this case,  $i$  and  $j$  represent the  $x$  and  $y$  spatial steps, respectively. This gives a formulation for the next time step. Assuming the same step size for both spatial dimensions allows the simplification  $\Delta x = \Delta y = h$ . Along with rewriting the formulation to give the current time step as a function of the previous time steps, this gives:

$$u_{i,j}^n = \frac{0.5\Delta t}{h^2} (u_{i+1,j}^{n-1} + u_{i-1,j}^{n-1} + u_{i,j+1}^{n-1} + u_{i,j-1}^{n-1} - 4u_{i,j}^{n-1}) + (e^{-t}\Delta t + 1) u_{i,j}^{n-1} \quad (7)$$

This is the form which will be implemented to produce the numerical solution. Similar to the wave equation above, for the derivative boundary conditions, it is readily apparent that the formulation for this must be:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{start,j}^n &= u_{start+1,j}^n \\ u_{i,start}^n &= u_{i,start+1}^n \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

### 4 Poisson's Equation

$$\nabla^2 u = 1 + 0.2\delta_{(1,3)}(x, y)$$

$$u(x, 4) = x$$

$$u(2, y) = 1$$

$$u(0, y) = 1 \text{ for } 2 \leq y \leq 4$$

$$u(1, y) = 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq y \leq 2$$

$$u(x, 2) = 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$u(x, 0) = 1 \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq 2$$

### 5 Spacecraft Application