微分方程数值解第十三周作业

傅长青 13300180003

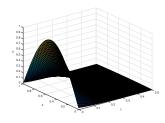
2017年6月10日

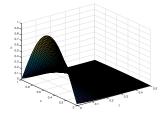
1 用 $\theta = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1$ 和 Richadson 格式解抛物型方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + f, x \in (0, 1), \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, 1) = 0, \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x), \end{cases}$$

$$f(t,x) = \sin \pi x e^{-\pi^2 t}$$

解. 下图是显示/隐式/Crank-Nicolson 格式 $(\theta = 0, 1, 1/2)$ 的结果:





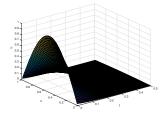
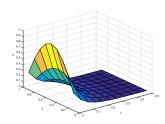
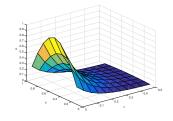


图 1: 时间空间 100 等分采样





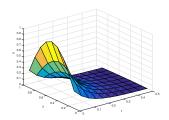


图 2: 时间空间 10 等分采样

做 Richardson 格式的时候要注意第一步在时间方向上用二阶方法 (这里用了 Runge-Kutta 方法) 以防污染算法. 然而 Richardson 格式并不收敛 (参看课本 200 页的稳定性分析).

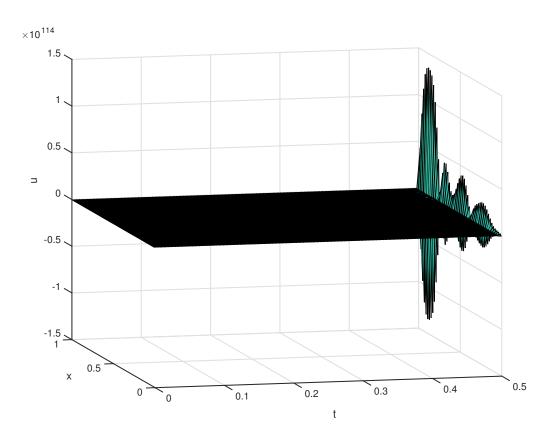


图 3: Richardson 格式

收敛情况分析:

显式/隐式格式时间一阶, 空间二阶, Crank-Nicolson 格式时间空间都 2 阶.

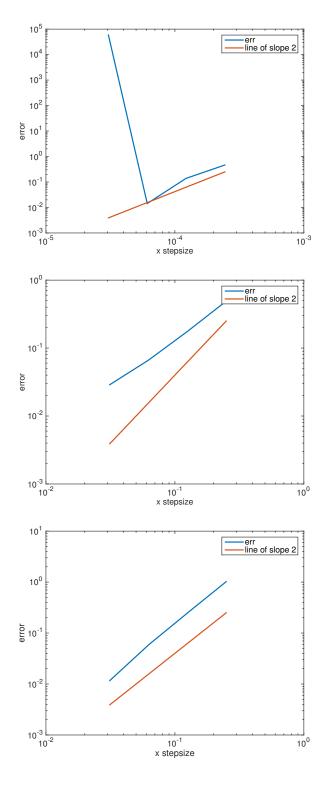


图 4: 空间收敛阶

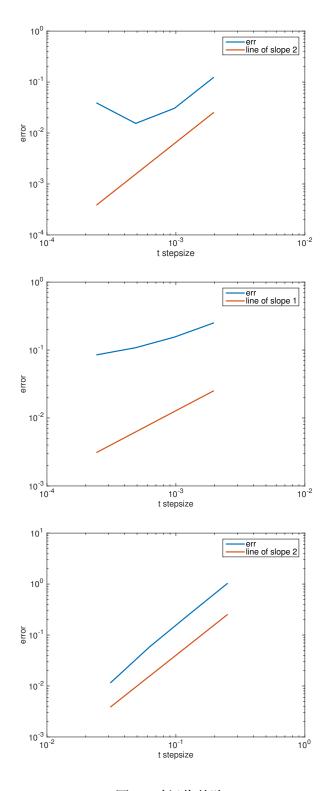


图 5: 时间收敛阶

注: 对于显式格式 $(\theta=0)$, 稳定条件为 $r=\frac{a\tau}{\hbar^2}\leqslant \frac{1}{2}$, 不稳定时误差-步长图不符合理论收敛阶.

2 求抛物型方程 Richardson 格式的截断误差

解. Richardson 格式 (空间欧拉格式 (中心差商), 时间中心差商):

$$\frac{u_n^{i+1} - u_n^{i-1}}{2\tau} = a\Delta_h u_n^i + f_n^i$$

截断误差

$$\begin{split} R_i^n = & \frac{u(t_{n+1}, x_i) - u(t_{n-1}, x_i)}{2\tau} - a\Delta_h u(t_{n+1}, x_i) - f(t_n, x_i) \\ = & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} u(t_n, x_i) + \frac{\tau^2}{6} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3} u((t_n, x_i)) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} u(t_n, x_i) + o(\tau^4) \\ & + a \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} u(t_n, x_i) + 0h^3 + o(h^4) \\ = & O(\tau^2 + h^2) \end{split}$$

3 相关代码

3.1 抛物型方程的差分方法

```
[u, xaxis, taxis, err] = Ch4_fd1dheat(theta, a, T, X, f, u0, M, N, u_precise,
      plt)
2 \% solve u_t - a u_x = f, t=0: u=u0
3 %with finite difference \theta formula
5 %set parameters
6 if nargin < 1
7 theta=1/2;
8 end
9 if nargin < 2
a=1;
11 end
12 if nargin < 3
_{13} T=.5;
14 end
if nargin < 4
16 | X=1;
17 end
18 if nargin < 5
19 f=0(t,x)t-t;
21 if nargin < 6
u0=0(x)\sin(pi*x);
23 end
```

```
24 if nargin < 7
25 M=10;
26 end
27 if nargin < 8
_{28} N=10;
29 end
_{30} if nargin < 9
31 u_precise=@(t,x)\sin(pi^*x).*\exp(-pi^2*t);
32 end
34 | plt = 1;
35 end
37 tau=T/M;
38 h=X/N;
u=zeros(N-1,M);
a_0 | xaxis=h:h:X-h;
41 taxis=0:tau:T;
42 [tgrid xgrid]=meshgrid(taxis, xaxis);
u(:,1)=u0(xaxis);
44 F=f(tgrid, xgrid);
_{45} e=ones (N-1,1);
_{46} D=spdiags ([e -2*e e], -1:1,N-1,N-1)/(h^2);
_{47} I=speye (N-1);
|\%| \% \text{ fo } (1) = \text{fo } (1) + 0; \% \text{ dirichlet bd of } 0
49 % f0(1)=f0(end)+0;%dirichlet bd of 0
51 if theta==0
52 for i=1:M
53 u(:, i+1)=(I+a*tau*D)*u(:, i)+tau*F(:, i);
54 end
55 else
56 for i=1:M
_{57} A=(I-theta*a*tau*D);
 \b = (I + (1 - theta) *a * tau * D) *u(:, i) + tau * (theta * F(:, i+1) + (1 - theta) * F(:, i)); \\
59 u(:, i+1)=A \setminus b;
60 end
61 end
62 uprecise=u_precise(tgrid, xgrid);
63 err=norm((u(:,end)-uprecise(:,end))./uprecise(:,end),2)
64 if (plt)
65 surf(taxis, xaxis, u);
66 %surf(taxis, xaxis, u_precise(tgrid, xgrid));
67 zlabel('u');
68 xlabel('t');
69 ylabel('x');
```

```
70 setfigure;
71 end
72 end
```

3.2 中心差商的第一步处理

```
%use some 2nd order method(e.g. Runge-Kutta) to compute the first t step
%(in order not to pollute the algorithm):
Fl=f(tzero,xaxis);
u(:,2)=(I+tau*a*D)*u(:,1)+.5*tau*(F1+f(dt,xaxis+tau*F1))';
```