微分方程数值解第十一周作业

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1 求解 $\Omega = [-1,1]^2$ 上的问题 $-\Delta u + u = f, u|_{\partial\Omega} = 1$

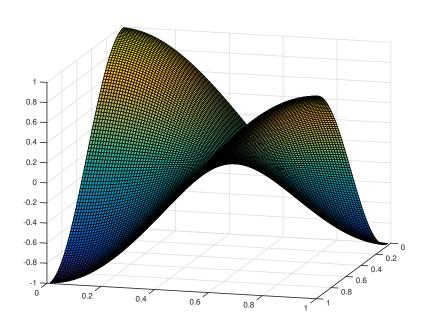
设离散形式 $\mathcal{L}_h u = (A + I)u = f$ 观察可知, 矩阵 A + I 为严格正定 TST 矩阵.

条件 1. 精确解为 $u(x,y) = \sin(2\pi x)\sin(2\pi y) + 1$

解. 由条件知

$$f = (1 + 8\pi^2)\sin(2\pi x)\sin(2\pi y)$$

用五点格式数值解如图, 取 100×100 个点,l2 范数下误差为 0.0162.

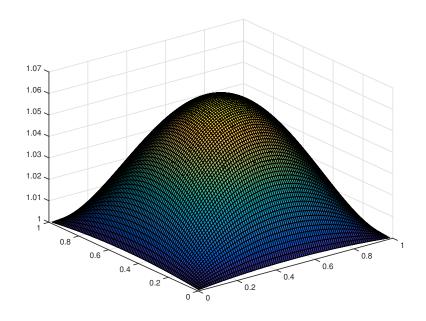


条件 2. 精确解为 u(x,y) = x(1-x)y(1-y) + 1

解. 由条件知

$$f = 2y(1-y) + 2x(1-x) + x(1-x)y(1-y) + 1$$

用五点格式数值解如图, 取 100×100 个点, l2 范数下误差为 5.0052e-12.



命题 1. l^{∞} 范数收敛

由极值原理 $(\mathcal{L}u>0,c>0)$,误差最大值只能在边界达到,即数值格式稳定. 又由截断误差 R 二阶相容,得到 l^∞ 模下二阶收敛. 数值模拟如下:

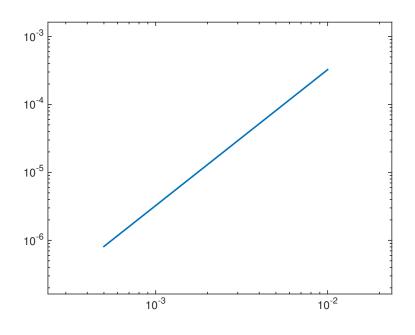


图 1: l^{∞} norm-stepsize

命题 2. l^2 范数收敛

区域内部的计算格式 l^2 意义下一阶收敛.

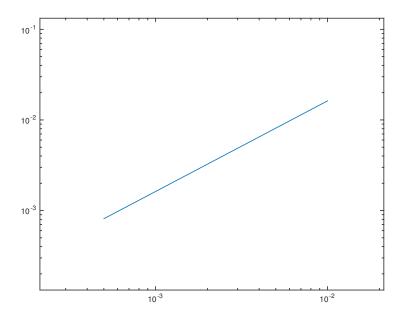


图 2: l^2 norm-stepsize

```
1 function [U X Y err]=Ch3_fd2d(n,W,f)
2 %solve -u''+u=f in \Omega, u=1 on boundary
3 if (nargin <1)
_{4} n=100;
_{5}|_{h=1/n};
6 end
7 if (nargin < 2)
|S| = speye(n-1);
9 = ones(n-1,1);
D=spdiags([-e \ 2*e \ -e], -1:1, n-1, n-1);
11 A = (kron(I,D) + kron(D,I))/h^2 + speye((n-1)^2); %2d span on 1d
12 end
13 if (nargin < 3)
15 \%f=@(x,y) 2.*y.*(1-y)+2.*x.*(1-x)+x.*(1-x).*y.*(1-y)+1;
16 end
17
_{18} h=1/n;
19 x = (1:1:(n-1))/n;
[X Y] = meshgrid(x); %2d domain
_{21}|F = f(X,Y);
F([1 \text{ end}],:)=F([1 \text{ end}],:)+1/h^2;
23 F(:,[1 \text{ end}]) = F(:,[1 \text{ end}]) + 1/h^2;
_{24}|F = F(:);%2d span on 1d
25
```

```
uf = A\F;%solution
U = reshape(uf,n-1,n-1);%2d solution

% plot
u0=@(x, y) sin(2*pi*x) .* sin(2*pi * y)+1;
u0=@(x, y) x.*(1-x).*y.*(1-y)+1;

u0=u0(X,Y);
surf(X,Y,U);
hold on;
surf(X,Y,U0);

%err=max(U0(:)-U(:))
err=norm(U0-U)
end
```