Métodos Numéricos

F. Galileo Cappella Lewi

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Planteo del problema 1

2 Formulación del sistema

Partiendo de las ecuaciones (1)-(6) tenemos:
$$0 = \frac{t_{j-1,k}-2t_{j,k}+t_{j+1,k}}{(\Delta r)^2} + \frac{t_{j,k}-t_{j-1,k}}{r\Delta r} + \frac{t_{j,k-1}-2t_{j,k}+t_{j,k+1}}{r^2(\Delta\Theta)^2} = t_{j-1,k} \left(\frac{1}{(\Delta r)^2} + \frac{1}{r\Delta r}\right) + t_{j,k} \left(\frac{-2}{(\Delta r)^2} + \frac{1}{r\Delta r} + \frac{-2}{(r\Delta\Theta)^2}\right) + t_{j+1,k} \frac{1}{(\Delta r)^2} + t_{j,k-1} \frac{1}{(r\Delta\Theta)^2} + t_{j,k+1} \frac{1}{(r\Delta\Theta)^2}$$
 Para simplificar la notación tomo:
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{(\Delta r)^2} + \frac{-1}{r\Delta r}$$

$$\beta = \frac{-2}{(\Delta r)^2} + \frac{1}{r\Delta r} + \frac{-2}{(r\Delta\Theta)^2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{(\Delta r)^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{(\Delta r)^2} + \frac{-1}{r\Delta r}$$

$$\beta = \frac{-2}{(\Delta r)^2} + \frac{1}{r\Delta r} + \frac{-2}{(r\Delta\Theta)^2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{(\Delta r)^2}$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{(r\Delta\Theta)^2}$$
Por lo que tengo:

$$\begin{split} \alpha t_{j-1,k} + \beta t_{j,k} + \gamma t_{j+1,k} + \chi t_{j,k-1} + \chi t_{j,k+1} &= 0 \iff \\ \beta t_{j,k} + \gamma t_{j+1,k} + \chi t_{j,k-1} + \chi t_{j,k+1} &= -\alpha t_{j-1,k} \iff \\ \alpha t_{j-1,k} + \beta t_{j,k} + \chi t_{j,k-1} + \chi t_{j,k+1} &= -\gamma t_{j+1,k} \iff \\ \beta t_{j,k} + \chi t_{j,k-1} + \chi t_{j,k+1} &= -\alpha t_{j-1,k} - \gamma t_{j+1,k} \end{split}$$

2.1 Generalización

3 Modelado

"Matriz en banda" 3.1