

УМК Многопроцессорные системы и параллельное программирование



Лабораторная работа № 3

Параллельный алгоритм решения краевой задачи для уравнения теплопроводности



Цель работы



Цель работы

Научиться использовать принцип геометрического параллелизма для разработки программной реализации параллельных алгоритмов решения краевых задач ДЛЯ уравнений эволюционного типа на примере параллельной реализации явной численной схемы для решения краевой задачи уравнения теплопроводности.



Численное решение уравнения теплопроводности



Найти численное решение краевой задачи уравнения теплопроводности

$$c(u)\rho(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)$$

с начальным условием

$$u(x, y, 0) = u^{0}(x, y)$$

и граничными условиями

$$u(0, y, \tau) = \mu_1(y, \tau),$$

$$u(L, y, \tau) = \mu_2(y, \tau),$$

$$u(x, 0, \tau) = \mu_3(x, \tau),$$

$$u(x, L, \tau) = \mu_4(x, \tau),$$

где c(u) - удельная теплоемкость, $\rho(u)$ - плотность, $\lambda(u)$ - коэффициент теплопроводности, $0 \le x, y \le L, 0 \le t \le T$



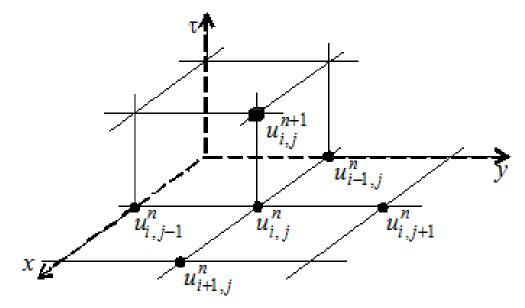
Численное решение уравнения теплопроводности



Введем равномерную сетку

$$\omega = \{ (x_i = i\Delta x, y_j = j\Delta y, \tau_n = n\Delta \tau), i, j = 1,..., I, n = 0,..., N \}$$

с шагами
$$\Delta x = \frac{L}{I}, \, \Delta y = \frac{L}{I}, \, \Delta \tau = \frac{\mathrm{T}}{N}.$$





Явная конечно-разностная схема



Согласно теории конечных разностей

$$c_{ij}^{n} \rho_{ij}^{n} \frac{u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^{n}}{\Delta \tau} = \lambda_{i+0.5,j}^{n} \frac{u_{i+1,j}^{n} - u_{i,j}^{n}}{\Delta x^{2}} - \lambda_{i-0.5,j}^{n} \frac{u_{i,j}^{n} - u_{i-1,j}^{n}}{\Delta x^{2}} + \lambda_{i,j+0.5}^{n} \frac{u_{i,j+1}^{n} - u_{i,j}^{n}}{\Delta y^{2}} - \lambda_{i,j-0.5}^{n} \frac{u_{i,j}^{n} - u_{i,j-1}^{n}}{\Delta y^{2}},$$

$$u_{ij}^{0} = u(x, y, 0),$$

$$u_{0j}^{n+1} = \mu_{1}(y, \tau), \quad u_{Ij}^{n+1} = \mu_{2}(y, \tau),$$

$$u_{i0}^{n+1} = \mu_{3}(x, \tau), \quad u_{iI}^{n+1} = \mu_{4}(x, \tau),$$

$$\lambda_{i\pm 0.5, j}^{n} = \lambda \left(\frac{u_{i\pm 1, j}^{n} + u_{ij}^{n}}{2}\right),$$

$$\lambda_{i, j\pm 0.5}^{n} = \lambda \left(\frac{u_{i, j\pm 1}^{n} + u_{ij}^{n}}{2}\right),$$

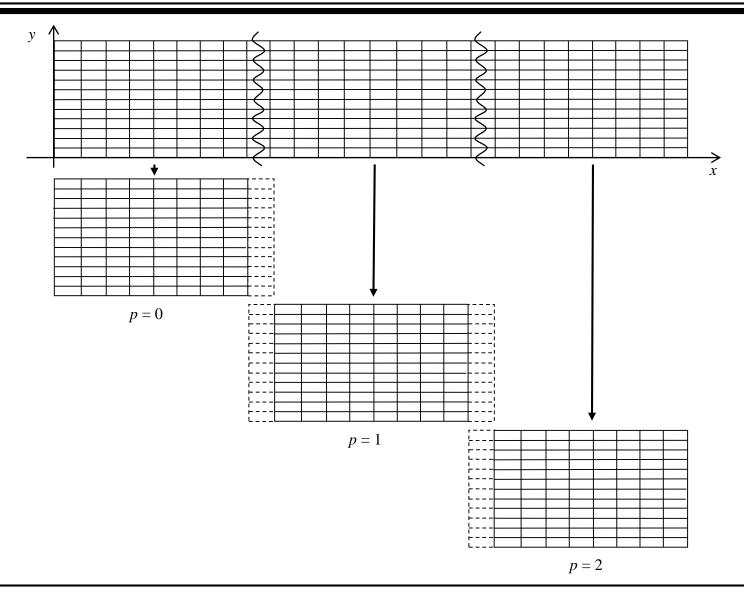
Условие устойчивости

$$\frac{2\lambda}{c\rho}\Delta\tau \leq \left(\frac{1}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta y^2}\right)^{-1}.$$



Декомпозиция пространственной области по оси Ох при трех процессах







Задание



В качестве пространственной области выбрать квадрат с длиной стороны L=0.01

Удельную теплоемкость, плотность и коэффициент теплопроводности принять равными

$$c(u) = \frac{1}{2.25 \cdot 10^{-3} - 6.08 \cdot 10^{-10} u^{2}},$$

$$\rho(u) = 7860 + \frac{41500}{u},$$

$$\lambda(u) = 1.45 + 2.3 \cdot 10^{-2} u - 2 \cdot 10^{-6} u^{2}.$$

Число слоев сетки по пространству

$$I_1 = 100, I_2 = 500, I_3 = 1000$$



Задание



Шаг по времени выбирать из условия устойчивости, т.е.

$$\Delta \tau \approx \frac{0.9}{2k} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta y^2} \right)^{-1},$$

где
$$k = \frac{\max \lambda}{\min \limits_{u} c\rho}$$
 - вычисляется отдельно и используется в

параллельной программе как константа.



Задание



Предельное время счета T подобрать для каждого I так, чтобы время работы программы при $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{1}$ составляло около 600 с.

Отлаженную программу запустить на кластере при числе процессов p = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64.

Результаты замеров времени работы программы занести в таблицу. Вычислить ускорение и эффективность, построить их графики в зависимости от числа процессов.

В отчет включить поле температур, построенное графически при t=0 и t=T для I_1,I_2,I_3 с использованием gnuplot или других инструментов визуализации.



Варианты



В таблице $\widetilde{x},\widetilde{y},\widetilde{\tau}$ — безразмерные координаты: $\widetilde{x}=\frac{x}{L},\widetilde{y}=\frac{y}{L},\widetilde{\tau}=\frac{\iota}{T}.$

$$u^{0}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 100(3 + \bar{y})(2 - \bar{x}),$$

$$\mu_{1}(\bar{y}, \bar{\tau}) = 200(3 + \bar{y}) + \bar{\tau}(400 - 100\cos(\pi\bar{y})),$$

$$\mu_{2}(\bar{y}, \bar{\tau}) = 100(3 + \bar{y}) + \bar{\tau}\left(300\sin\left(\frac{(1 + \bar{y})\pi}{2}\right) + 100\right),$$

$$\mu_{3}(\bar{x}, \bar{\tau}) = 300(2 - \bar{x}) + 100\bar{\tau}(3 + \bar{x}),$$

$$\mu_{4}(\bar{x}, \bar{\tau}) = 400(2 - \bar{x}) + 100\bar{\tau}(5 - 4\bar{x}).$$

$$u^{0}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = 500 \exp(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}),$$

$$\mu_{1}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{\tau}) = 500 \exp(\tilde{y}) + \tilde{\tau}(200\tilde{y} + 100),$$

$$\mu_{2}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{\tau}) = 500 \exp(1 + \tilde{y}) + \frac{300\tilde{\tau}}{\tilde{y} + 1},$$

$$\mu_{3}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = 500 \exp(\tilde{x}) + 100\tilde{\tau}(2 - \cos(\pi\tilde{x})),$$

$$\mu_{4}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = 500 \exp(\tilde{x} + 1) + \tilde{\tau}(300 - 150\tilde{x}).$$

$$u^{0}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = 120 + 100\cos(\pi \tilde{y}) + 400\tilde{x},$$

$$\mu_{1}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{\tau}) = 120 + 100\cos(\pi \tilde{y}) + \frac{400\tilde{\tau}}{1 + \tilde{y}},$$

$$\mu_{2}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{\tau}) = 520 + 100\cos(\pi \tilde{y}) + 300\tilde{\tau}(2 - \tilde{y}),$$

$$\mu_{3}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = 220 + 400\tilde{x} + 100\tilde{\tau}\sqrt{16 + 20\tilde{x}},$$

$$\mu_{4}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = 20 + 400\tilde{x} + \tilde{\tau}\left(300\sin\left(\frac{\pi\tilde{x}}{2}\right) + 200(1 - \tilde{x})\right)$$

$$\mu_{3}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = \frac{400\exp(\tilde{y})}{\sqrt{16 + 9\tilde{x}^{2}}} + \tilde{\tau}(400 + 600\tilde{x}),$$

$$\mu_{4}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = \frac{400}{\sqrt{16 + 9\tilde{x}^{2}}} + \tilde{\tau}(400 + 600\tilde{x}),$$

$$\mu_{5}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = \frac{400}{\sqrt{16 + 9\tilde{x}^{2}}} + \tilde{\tau}(400 + 600\tilde{x}),$$

$$\mu_{6}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = \frac{400\exp(\tilde{y})}{\sqrt{16 + 9\tilde{x}^{2}}} + \tilde{\tau}(400 + 600\tilde{x}),$$

$$\mu_{7}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = \frac{400}{\sqrt{16 + 9\tilde{x}^{2}}} + \tilde{\tau}(400 + 600\tilde{x}),$$

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$$\mu_{7}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = \frac{400}{\sqrt{16 + 9\tilde{x}^{2}}} + \tilde{\tau}(400 + 600\tilde{x}),$$

$$u^{0}(\widetilde{x},\widetilde{y}) = \frac{400 \exp(\widetilde{y})}{\sqrt{16 + 9\widetilde{x}^{2}}},$$

$$\mu_{1}(\widetilde{y},\widetilde{\tau}) = 100 \exp(\widetilde{y}) + 400\widetilde{\tau}|\cos(2\pi\,\widetilde{y})| + 200\widetilde{\tau}\sin(\frac{\pi\,\widetilde{y}}{2}),$$

$$\mu_{2}(\widetilde{y},\widetilde{\tau}) = 80 \exp(\widetilde{y}) + \frac{1000\widetilde{\tau}}{1 + \widetilde{y}},$$

$$\mu_{3}(\widetilde{x},\widetilde{\tau}) = \frac{400}{\sqrt{16 + 9\widetilde{x}^{2}}} + \widetilde{\tau}(400 + 600\widetilde{x}),$$

$$\mu_{4}(\widetilde{x},\widetilde{\tau}) = \frac{400 \exp(1)}{\sqrt{16 + 9\widetilde{x}^{2}}} + 500\widetilde{\tau}|\cos(2\pi\,\widetilde{x})| + 100\widetilde{\tau}(1 - \widetilde{x}).$$



Варианты



В таблице
$$\widetilde{x},\widetilde{y},\widetilde{\tau}$$
 – безразмерные координаты: $\widetilde{x}=\frac{x}{L},\widetilde{y}=\frac{y}{L},\widetilde{\tau}=\frac{\tau}{T}.$

$$u^{0}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{y}) = 200 \left| \cos(2\pi \widetilde{x}) \sin(\frac{\pi \widetilde{y}}{2}) + 1 \right|, \qquad 5$$

$$\mu_{1}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 200 \left| \sin(\frac{\pi \widetilde{y}}{2}) + 1 \right| + 400 \widetilde{\tau} \left| \cos(2\pi \widetilde{y}) \right|,$$

$$\mu_{2}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 200 \left| \sin(\frac{\pi \widetilde{y}}{2}) + 1 \right| + \widetilde{\tau} (200 + 400 \widetilde{y}),$$

$$\mu_{3}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 200 + 200 \widetilde{\tau} \left| \cos(\frac{\pi \widetilde{x}}{2}) + \left| \cos(2\pi \widetilde{x}) \right| \right|,$$

$$\mu_{4}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 200 \left| \left| \cos(2\pi \widetilde{x}) \right| + 1 \right| + 400 \widetilde{\tau} \left| \widetilde{x} + \frac{1}{1 + \widetilde{x}} \right|.$$

$$u^{0}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{y}) = 100 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi \widetilde{x}\widetilde{y}}{2}\right) + 1 \right),$$

$$\mu_{1}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 200 + 200\widetilde{\tau} \exp(\widetilde{y}),$$

$$\mu_{2}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 100 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi \widetilde{y}}{2}\right) + 1 \right) + 800\widetilde{\tau} |\cos(2\pi \widetilde{y})|,$$

$$\mu_{3}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 200 + 700\widetilde{\tau} \sin\left(\frac{\pi \widetilde{x}}{2}\right) + \frac{200\widetilde{\tau}}{\widetilde{x} + 1},$$

$$\mu_{4}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 100 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi \widetilde{x}}{2}\right) + 1 \right) + \widetilde{\tau} (800\widetilde{x} + 200 \exp(1)(1 - \widetilde{x})).$$

$$u^{0}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{y}) = 300 + 100\widetilde{x}\widetilde{y}\sin\left(\frac{\pi\widetilde{x}}{2}\right),$$

$$\mu_{1}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 300 + \frac{300\widetilde{\tau}}{\widetilde{y} + 2},$$

$$\mu_{2}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 300 + 100\widetilde{y} + 500\widetilde{\tau}|\cos(2\pi\widetilde{y})|,$$

$$\mu_{3}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 300 + \widetilde{\tau}(30 + 320\widetilde{x} + 30\sqrt{9\widetilde{x}^{2} + 16}),$$

$$\mu_{4}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 300 + 100\widetilde{x}\sin\left(\frac{\pi\widetilde{x}}{2}\right) + \widetilde{\tau}(100 + 400\widetilde{x}).$$

$$u^{0}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{y}) = 100 \exp(\widetilde{y}) + 150 \sin\left(\frac{\pi \widetilde{x}}{2}\right),$$

$$\mu_{1}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 100 \exp(\widetilde{y}) + \frac{400 \widetilde{\tau}}{3\widetilde{y} + 1},$$

$$\mu_{2}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 150 + 100 \exp(\widetilde{y})(1 - \widetilde{\tau}) + 500 \widetilde{\tau}(1 + \widetilde{y}),$$

$$\mu_{3}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 100 + 150 \sin\left(\frac{\pi \widetilde{x}}{2}\right) + 400 \widetilde{\tau}|\cos(2\pi \widetilde{x})|,$$

$$\mu_{4}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 100 \exp(1) + 150 \sin\left(\frac{\pi \widetilde{x}}{2}\right) + \widetilde{\tau}(800 \widetilde{x} - 100 \exp(\widetilde{x}) + 200).$$



Варианты



В таблице
$$\widetilde{x},\widetilde{y},\widetilde{\tau}$$
 – безразмерные координаты: $\widetilde{x}=\frac{x}{L},\widetilde{y}=\frac{y}{L},\widetilde{\tau}=\frac{\tau}{T}.$

$$g \\ u^{0}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = 400 + 50\tilde{x}^{2} + 50\tilde{y}^{2}, \\ \mu_{1}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{\tau}) = 400 + 50\tilde{y}^{2} + 100\tilde{\tau}\sqrt{16 + 20\tilde{y}^{2}}, \\ \mu_{2}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{\tau}) = 450 + 50\tilde{y}^{2} + 150\tilde{\tau}(1 - \tilde{y}), \\ \mu_{3}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = 400 + 50\tilde{x}^{2} + 400\tilde{\tau}\cos(2\pi\tilde{x}) - 250\tilde{\tau}\tilde{x}, \\ \mu_{4}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = 450 + 50\tilde{x}^{2} + 600\tilde{\tau}\cos(\frac{\pi\tilde{x}}{2}).$$

$$u^{0}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{y}) = (200 + 50\widetilde{y}) \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi\widetilde{x}}{2}\right) + \widetilde{x}\right),$$

$$\mu_{1}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 200 + 50\widetilde{y} + \widetilde{\tau}\exp(5\widetilde{y}),$$

$$\mu_{2}(\widetilde{y}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 200 + 50\widetilde{y} + \widetilde{\tau}(550 + 200\widetilde{y}),$$

$$\mu_{3}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 200 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi\widetilde{x}}{2}\right) + \widetilde{x}\right) + \widetilde{\tau}\left(550\sin\left(\frac{\pi\widetilde{x}}{2}\right) + 1 - \widetilde{x}\right),$$

$$\mu_{4}(\widetilde{x}, \widetilde{\tau}) = 250 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi\widetilde{x}}{2}\right) + \widetilde{x}\right) + \widetilde{\tau}(750\widetilde{x} + (1 - \widetilde{x})\exp(5)).$$

$$u^{0}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = 300 \exp\left(-(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})^{2}\right),$$

$$\mu_{1}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{\tau}) = 300 \exp\left(-\tilde{y}^{2}\right) + \frac{600\tilde{\tau}}{1 + \tilde{y}},$$

$$\mu_{2}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{\tau}) = 300 \exp\left(-(1 - \tilde{y})^{2}\right) + 200\tilde{\tau}(1 - \tilde{y}),$$

$$\mu_{3}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = 300 \exp\left(-\tilde{x}^{2}\right) + 200\tilde{\tau} + 400\tilde{\tau}\cos\left(\frac{\pi\tilde{x}}{2}\right),$$

$$\mu_{4}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\tau}) = 300 \exp\left(-(\tilde{x} - 1)^{2}\right) + 300\tilde{\tau}\cos\left(\frac{\pi\tilde{x}}{2}\right).$$

$$u^{0}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 100(1 + \bar{y})\sqrt{25 - 16\bar{x}^{2}}, \qquad 12$$

$$\mu_{1}(\bar{y}, \bar{\tau}) = 500(1 + \bar{y}) + 200\bar{\tau}\cos(2\pi\bar{y}),$$

$$\mu_{2}(\bar{y}, \bar{\tau}) = 300(1 + \bar{y}) + \bar{\tau}\left(250\sin\left(\frac{\pi\bar{y}}{2}\right) + 350\right),$$

$$\mu_{3}(\bar{x}, \bar{\tau}) = 100\sqrt{25 - 16\bar{x}^{2}} + \bar{\tau}(150\bar{x} + 200),$$

$$\mu_{4}(\bar{x}, \bar{\tau}) = 200\sqrt{25 - 16\bar{x}^{2}} + \bar{\tau}\left(200\sin\left(\frac{\pi\bar{x}}{2}\right) + 200(1 + \bar{x})\right).$$