

Numerical Methods for Partial Differential Equations

H.W.4

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- **Exercise**

Given

$$\begin{cases} u'' = \sin \pi x, \\ u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Use method 1 and method 2 to compute U_j .

- **Code**

1. Thomas Algorithm function

```
1 function x = Thomas(A, d, xn)
2 n = size(A,1);
3 a = [0; diag(A,-1)];
4 b = diag(A);
5 c = diag(A,1);
6 x = zeros(n,1);
7
8 for i = 2:n
9     b(i) = b(i)-a(i)*c(i-1)/b(i-1);
10    d(i) = d(i)-a(i)*d(i-1)/b(i-1);
11 end
12
13 if nargin ==3
14     x(n) = xn;
15
16 else
17     x(n) = d(n)/b(n);
18 end
19
20 for i = n-1:-1:1
21     x(i) = (d(i)-c(i)*x(i+1))/b(i);
22 end
```

2. Finite Difference function

```
1 function U = FDM(m, x, f, alpha, beta, method)
2 h = (x(end)-x(1))/(m+1);
3
4 U = ones(m+2,1);
5 U(1) = alpha; U(end) = beta;
6
7 A = diag(-2*ones(m,1)) + diag(ones(m-1,1), 1) + diag(ones(m-1,1), -1);
8 Ah = A/h^2;
9
10 F = [0; f(x(2:end-1))'; 0];
11
12 % 4th order convergence
13 if nargin == 6
14     F(2:end-1) = (F(1:end-2) + 10*F(2:end-1) + F(3:end))/12;
15     F(2) = F(2)+alpha/h^2;
16     F(end-1) = F(end-1)-beta/h^2;
17 end
18
19 F = F(2:end-1);
20 U(2:end-1) = Thomas(Ah, F);
21
22 end
```

3. PlotLogError

```
1 function PlotLogError(mList, ErrorList)
2 loglog(mList, ErrorList, '-ro', 'LineWidth', 1.2);
3 axis([min(mList), max(mList), ...
4     min(ErrorList), max(ErrorList)]);
5 xlabel('$\log h$', 'interpreter', 'latex');
6 ylabel('$\log e$', 'interpreter', 'latex');
7
8 end
```

4. Main function

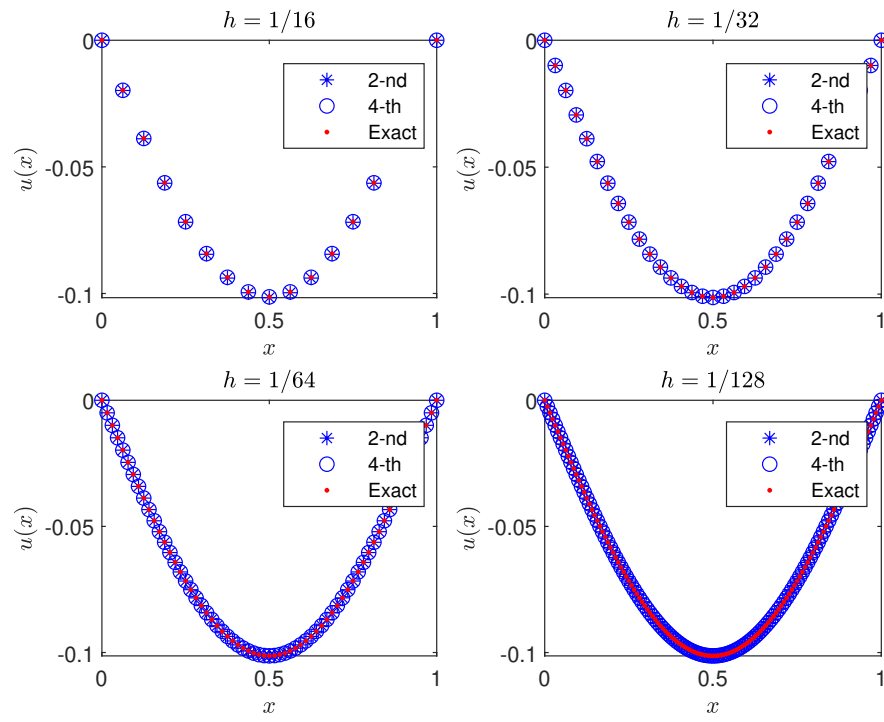
```
1 clc; clear; close all;
2 u = @(x) -sin(pi*x)/pi^2;
3 f = @(x) sin(pi*x);
4 x0 = 0; xm_1 = 1;
5 alpha = 0; beta = 0;
6
7 %% FDM
8 mList = [15, 31, 63, 127];
9 mListLength = length(mList);
10 ErrorList = zeros(mListLength,2);
11 RatioList = zeros(mListLength-1,2);
12
13 figure(1);
14 for i = 1:mListLength
15     m = mList(i);
```

```

16     h = (xm_1-x0)/(m+1); x = x0:h:xm_1;
17
18     % Exact solution
19     U_hat = u(x');
20
21     % 2nd order convergence
22     U1 = FDM(m, x, f, alpha, beta);
23
24     % 4th order convergence
25     U2 = FDM(m, x, f, alpha, beta, 4);
26
27     % Compute error with infinity norm
28     ErrorList(i,:) = max(abs([U1-U_hat, U2-U_hat]));
29
30     % Plot the numerical solution and exact solution
31     subplot(2,mListLength/2,i);
32     plot(x, U1, 'b*', x, U2, 'bo', x, U_hat, 'r. ');
33     title(['$h=1/$', int2str(m+1)], 'interpreter', 'latex');
34     xlabel('$x$', 'interpreter', 'latex');
35     ylabel('$u(x)$', 'interpreter', 'latex');
36     legend('2-nd', '4-th', 'Exact', 'Location', 'best');
37
38     if i > 1
39         RatioList(i,:) = log2(ErrorList(i-1,:)./ErrorList(i,:));
40     end
41
42 end
43 hold off;
44
45 %% Plot error with loglog
46 figure(2);
47 subplot(121); PlotLogError(mList, ErrorList(:,1))
48 subplot(122); PlotLogError(mList, ErrorList(:,2))

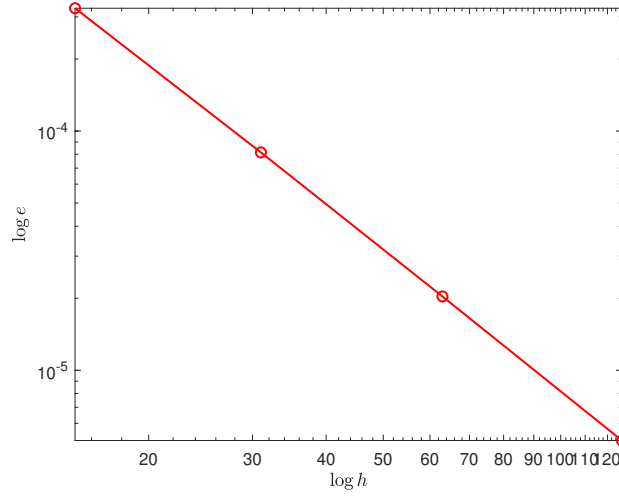
```

- Numerical result



1. Method 1 (2-nd convergence):

h	Error: $\ U - \hat{U}\ _\infty$	\log_2 Ratio
$\frac{1}{16}$	3.2615e-05	
$\frac{1}{32}$	8.1419e-06	2.0021
$\frac{1}{64}$	2.0348e-06	2.0005
$\frac{1}{128}$	5.0864e-07	2.0001



2. Method 2 (4-th convergence):

h	Error: $\ U - \hat{U}\ _\infty$	\log_2 Ratio
$\frac{1}{16}$	6.2845e-07	
$\frac{1}{32}$	3.9233e-08	4.0017
$\frac{1}{64}$	2.4514e-09	4.0004
$\frac{1}{128}$	1.5320e-10	4.0001

