己知变量φ的输运过程由如下对流—扩散方程控制:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(\rho u\varphi) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left(\Gamma\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}x}\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}(\rho u)}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0 \tag{2}$$

对于如图 1 所示的计算域($x \in [0,1]$), 其对应的边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0 = 1, & x = 0 \\ \varphi_L = 0, & x = L \end{cases}$$
(3)

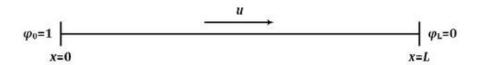


图 1 计算域示意图

该方程的精确解为:

$$\frac{\varphi - \varphi_0}{\varphi_L - \varphi_0} = \frac{\exp(\rho u x/\Gamma) - 1}{\exp(\rho u L/\Gamma) - 1} \tag{4}$$

若已知: $L=1.0 \,\mathrm{m}$ 、 $\rho=1.0 \,\mathrm{kg/m^3}$ 、 $\Gamma=0.1 \,\mathrm{kg/(m\cdot s)}$,**要求**: (1) 将该计算域划 分为 5 个均分的网格,分别采用中心差分格式、上风格式、混合格式(仅对 $u=2.5 \,\mathrm{m/s}$) 三种离散格式,在(i) $u=0.1 \,\mathrm{m/s}$ 、(ii) $u=2.5 \,\mathrm{m/s}$ 的条件下进行求解; (2) 采用 Fortran 语言编写计算机程序代码; (3) 分别以图和表的形式,将上述三种离散格式的计算结果与精确解[式(4)]的计算结果进行比较。

网格划分

对计算域进行网格划分,共划分为5个网格,见图2

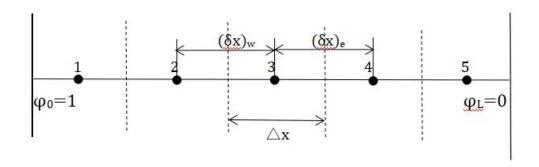


图 2 计算域网格划分

方程离散格式

由方程(1)可得

$$\int_{w}^{e} \frac{d}{dx} (\rho u \varphi) dx = \int_{w}^{e} \frac{d}{dx} (\Gamma \frac{d\varphi}{dx}) dx,$$
(5)

即:

$$(\rho u \varphi)_e - (\rho u \varphi)_w = \left(\Gamma_\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dx}\right)_e - (\Gamma_\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dx})_w$$

$$(\rho u \varphi)_{e} - (\rho u \varphi)_{w} = \Gamma_{\varphi,e} \frac{\varphi_{E} - \varphi_{P}}{(\delta x)_{e}} - \Gamma_{\varphi,w} \frac{\varphi_{P} - \varphi_{w}}{(\delta x)_{w}}, (6)$$

定义 Peclet 数 P=F/D, 其中 $F=\rho u$, $D=\Gamma_{\varphi}/\delta x$

1.1 中心差分

界面处的 φ 值:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_e = (\varphi_E + \varphi_P)/2 \\ \varphi_w = (\varphi_W + \varphi_P)/2 \end{cases}$$

由(6)可得:

$$(\rho u)_{e} \frac{(\varphi_{E} + \varphi_{P})}{2} - (\rho u)_{w} \frac{(\varphi_{W} + \varphi_{P})}{2} = \Gamma_{\varphi, e} \frac{\varphi_{E} - \varphi_{P}}{(\delta x)_{e}} - \Gamma_{\varphi, w} \frac{\varphi_{p} - \varphi_{w}}{(\delta x)_{w}}. (7)$$

化为标准形式: $a_p \varphi_p = a_W \varphi_W + a_E \varphi_{E,M}$ 有,

$$a_E = D_e - F_e/2$$
, $a_W = D_w + F_w/2$, $a_P = a_E + a_W + (F_e - F_w)$

已知
$$arphi_0=1$$
, $arphi_L=0$, 则有:

对于第一个控制体:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_e = (\varphi_E + \varphi_P)/2 \\ \varphi_w = \varphi_0 \end{cases}$$

则

 $a_P \varphi_P = a_W \varphi_W + a_E \varphi_E$

$$a_E = D_e - \frac{F_e}{2} a_W \varphi_W = (2D_w + F_w) \varphi_0 a_P = D_e + \frac{F_e}{2} + 2D_w$$

同理对最后一个控制体有:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_e = \varphi_L \\ \varphi_W = (\varphi_W + \varphi_P)/2 \end{cases}$$

则有:

 $a_P \varphi_P = a_W \varphi_W + a_E \varphi_E$

$$a_W = D_w - \frac{F_w}{2}$$
 $a_E \varphi_E = (2D_e - F_e)\varphi_L$ $a_P = D_w - \frac{F_e}{2} + 2D_e$

1.2 上风格式

对于界面处的 φ 有:

$$\varphi_e = \begin{cases} \varphi_P, & F_e > 0 \\ \varphi_E, & F_e < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_e \varphi_e = \varphi_P \llbracket F_e, 0 \rrbracket - \varphi_E \llbracket -F_e, 0 \rrbracket \\ F_w \varphi_w = \varphi_W \llbracket F_w, 0 \rrbracket - \varphi_P \llbracket -F_w, 0 \rrbracket \end{cases}$$

带入方程(6)则有:

$$(\varphi_{e} \llbracket F_{e}, 0 \rrbracket - \varphi_{E} \llbracket - F_{e}, 0 \rrbracket) - (\varphi_{W} \llbracket F_{w}, 0 \rrbracket - \varphi_{W} \llbracket - F_{w}, 0 \rrbracket) = \Gamma_{\varphi, e} \frac{\varphi_{E} - \varphi_{P}}{(\delta x)_{e}} - \Gamma_{\varphi, w} \frac{\varphi_{P} - \varphi_{w}}{(\delta x)_{w}}, (8)$$

$$)$$

 $a_P \varphi_P = a_W \varphi_W + a_E \varphi_E$

$$a_E = D_e + [-F_e, 0], \ a_W = D_w + [F_w, 0], \ a_P = a_E + a_W + (F_e - F_w)$$

对于边界处的界面上 φ 值:

由边界条件可得对于第一个控制体有:

$$a_P \varphi_P = a_W \varphi_W + a_E \varphi_E$$

$$a_E = D_e + \llbracket -F_e, 0 \rrbracket \ \alpha_W \varphi_W = (2D_w + \llbracket F_w, 0 \rrbracket) \varphi_0$$

$$a_P = [\![F_e, 0]\!] + [\![-F_w, 0]\!] + D_e + 2D_w$$

对于最后一个控制体有:

 $a_P \varphi_P = a_W \varphi_W + a_E \varphi_E$

$$a_W = D_w + \llbracket F_w, 0 \rrbracket_{\cdot} \ a_E \varphi_E = (\, 2D_e + \llbracket - \, F_e, 0 \rrbracket) \varphi_L$$

$$a_P = [[F_e, 0]] + [[-F_w, 0]] + 2D_e + 2D_w$$

1.3 混合格式

控制体界面处的 φ 值:

$$\varphi_e = \begin{cases} \varphi_P, & P_e > 2\\ (\varphi_P + \varphi_E)/2, & |P_e| \le 2\\ \varphi_E, & P_e < -2 \end{cases}$$

 $|P_e| \le 2$ 时,其形式与中心差分相同;当 $|P_e| > 2$ 时,其形式与上风格式相同,整理可得,

 $a_P \varphi_P = a_W \varphi_W + a_E \varphi_E$

$$a_E = \left[\left[-F_e, D_e - \frac{F_e}{2}, 0 \right] \right], \ a_W = \left[\left[F_w, D_w + \frac{F_w}{2}, 0 \right] \right], \ a_P = a_E + a_W + (F_e - F_w)$$

计算结果

u=0.1 m/s

表 1 不同格式计算结果

	$arphi_1$	$arphi_2$	$arphi_3$	$arphi_4$	$oldsymbol{arphi}_5$
精 确 解	0.938793	0.796390	0.622459	0.410020	0.150545
中心差分	0.9390146	0.7967154	0.6227942	0.4102237	0.1504154
相对误差(%)	2.3612201 E-02	4.0819650 E-02	5.3796108 E-02	4.9803854 E-02	8.5985282 E-02
上风格式	0.9337334	0.7879469	0.6130031	0.4030705	0.1511514
相对误差(%)	5.3894101 E-01	1.0602032	1.52	1.695	0.403
混合格式	0.9390146	0.7967154	0.6227942	0.4102237	0.1504154

相对误差	2.3612201	4.0819650	5.3796108	4.9803854	8.5985282
(%)	E-02	E-02	E-02	E-02	E-02

u=2.5 m/s

表 2 不同格式计算结果

	$arphi_1$	φ_2	φ_3	$arphi_4$	$arphi_5$
精确解	1.000000	1.000000	0.999996	0.999447	0.917915
中心差分	1.004167	0.9916667	1.020833	0.9527779	1.111574
相对误差(%)	0.4	0.83	2.08	4.67	21.10
上风格式	0.9998425	0.9987401	0.9921260	0.9524110	0.7143308
相对误差(%)	0.0157	0.125	0.787	4.7032	22.18
混合格式	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
相对误差_(%)	0	0	3.7551067E -04	5.5337755E -02	8.9425504

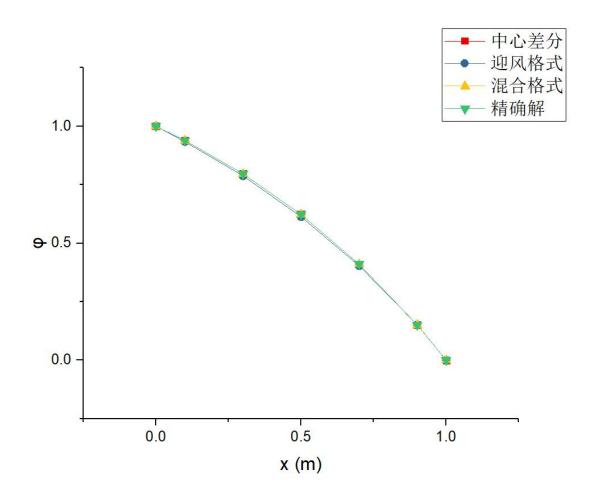


图 3 u=0.1m/s

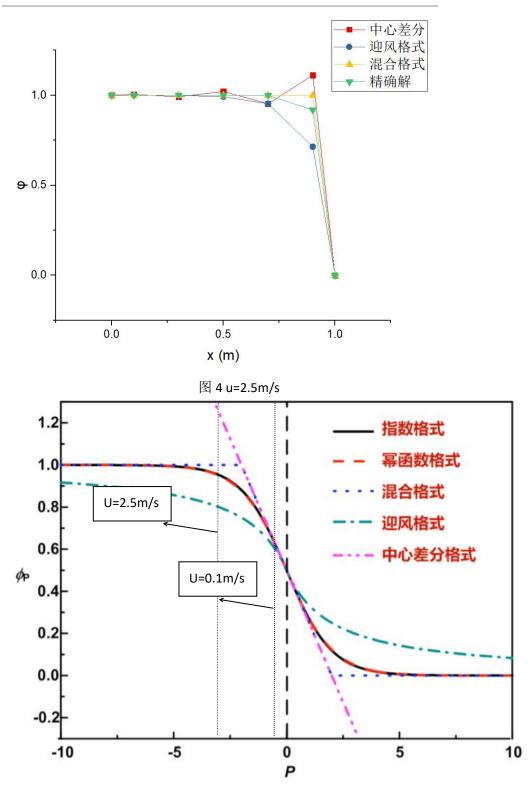


图 5Peclet 数对计算结果的影响

结果分析

本图是课堂上讨论的不同离散格式下的不同 Peclet 下的精确度,可知 u=0.1m/s、u=2.5m/s情况分别等效于如图所示的两个位置,结合计算结果可知,相吻合,u=2.5m/s时,三种格式的计算结果均与精确解有较大偏差,且中心差

分格式偏大,混合格式略偏大,迎风格式偏小,图4中的结果符合预期结果。

为进一步分析计算结果,速度取 u=2m/s、u=5m/s,可看出 u=1m/s 时 P=2,此时混合格式与中心差分格式相同,此时混合格式与准确解的偏差达到最大,这是因为此时混合格式仍然与中心格式是等同的, u=5m/s 时,Pelclet 数较大,此时,迎风格式优于中心差分格式,后者不稳定性加剧,而混合格式已经接近精确解,这是因为混合格式忽略了扩散项,而迎风格式的扩散项假设节点之间温度呈线性分布,该假设造成了很大的偏差。

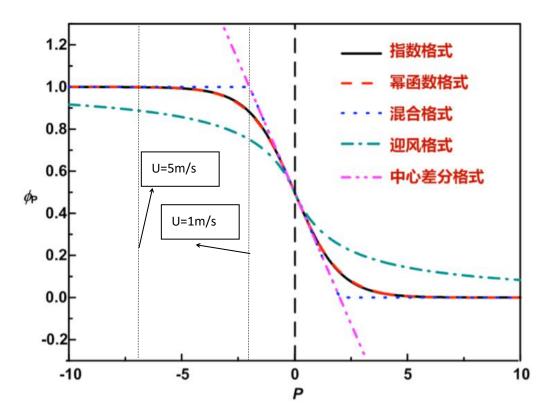


图 6 探究 u=1m/s 与 u=5m/s

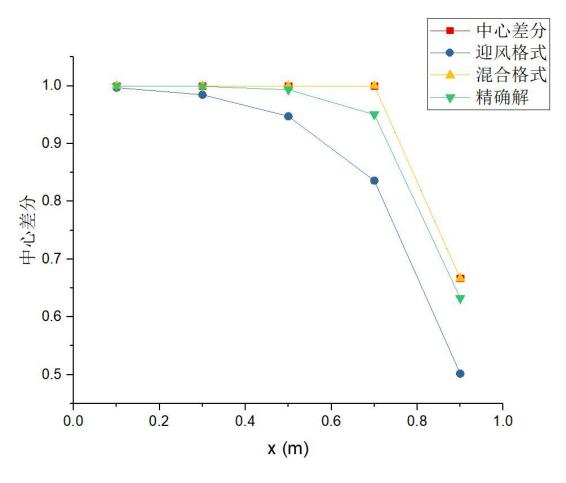
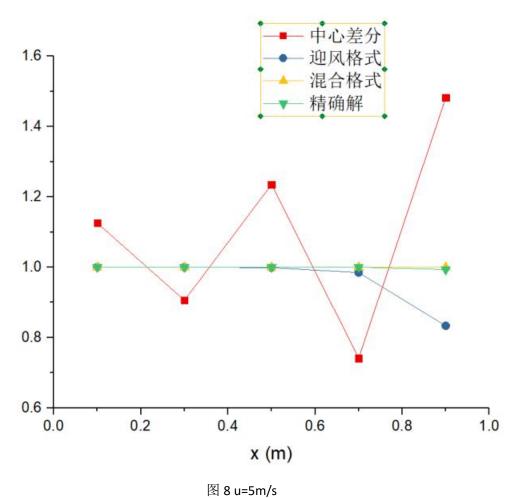
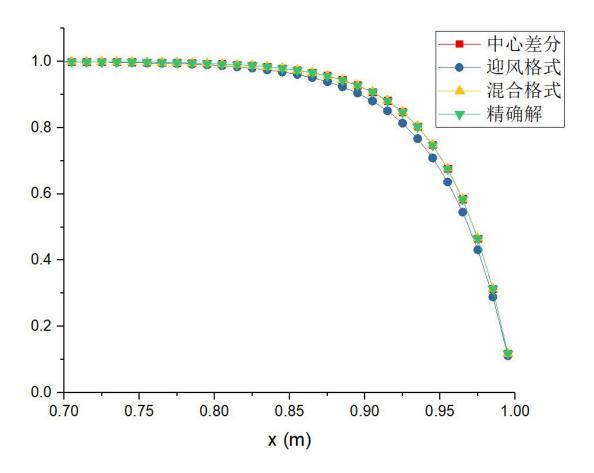


图 7 u=1m/s



还可以将网格细分为 100 个观察此时结果,取 u=2.5m/s,此时 Pelclet 数为 0.25,由图中可看出,迎风格式仍然存在较大偏差,可见,虽然迎风格式绝对稳定,但需要在 Pelclet 数很小或很大时才能接近解析解。



附件:程序代码

1 追赶法解线性方程

 ${\color{red} {\tt MODULE}} \ \ {\tt share_data}$

REAL::L, rou, lamda, u, fai0, faiL !fai0, faiL 边界条件

save

INTEGER::K ! 网格数 REAL::x ! 网格间距

REAL::P,D,F !P=F/D,F=rou*u,D=lamda/x END MODULE !共享数据

REAL FUNCTION select_bigger(x, y) !max()函数

IMPLICIT NONE

REAL, INTENT(IN)::x, y

IF (x>y) THEN

 $select_bigger=x$

ELSE

select_bigger=y

END IF

END FUNCTION

```
REAL FUNCTION A1 (P)
                       !三种系数函数,中心差分格式
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, INTENT (IN)::P
REAL::select_bigger
A1=1.0-0.5*ABS(P)+select_bigger(-P, 0.0)
END FUNCTION A1
REAL FUNCTION A2 (P)
                                  !迎风格式
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, INTENT (IN)::P
REAL::select_bigger
A2=1.0+select_bigger(-P, 0.0)
END FUNCTION A2
REAL FUNCTION A3 (P)
                                !混合格式
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, INTENT (IN) :: P
REAL::select_bigger
A3=select_bigger (0.0, 1.0-0.5*ABS(P))+select_bigger(-P, 0.0)
    END FUNCTION A3
SUBROUTINE pattern chasing (fai, A)
                                       !追赶法
USE share_data
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, INTENT (OUT) :: fai (K)
REAL, EXTERNAL:: A
REAL::diag(K), right(K-1), left(K-1), b(K)
INTEGER::i
diag(1) = 2.0 * A(P/2.0) + A(P) + P
right(1) = -A(P)
b(1)=2.0*(P/2.0+A(P/2.0))*fai0
diag(K) = A(P) + 2.0 * A(P/2.0) + P
left(K-1) = -P-A(P)
b(K) = 2.0 * A(P/2.0) * fail
00 i=2, K-1
diag(i) = 2*A(P)+P
right(i) = -A(P)
left(i-1) = -A(P) - P
b(i) = 0
END DO
D0 i=1, K-1
```

```
left(i)=left(i)/diag(i)
\operatorname{diag}(i+1) = \operatorname{diag}(i+1) - \operatorname{left}(i) * \operatorname{right}(i)
b(i+1)=b(i+1)-left(i)*b(i)
end do
fai(K) = b(K) / diag(K)
DO i=K-1, 1, -1
fai(i)=(b(i)-right(i)*fai(i+1))/diag(i)
end do
END SUBROUTINE
PROGRAM Convection diffusion
USE share_data
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, EXTERNAL:: A1, A2, A3
REAL: j
REAL, ALLOCATABLE, DIMENSION(:)::z
REAL, ALLOCATABLE, DIMENSION(:)::fai1, fai2, fai3, fai4
                                                          !1 中心差分, 2 迎风格式, 3 混合格
式 4解析解
REAL::time_begin, time_over
WRITE(*,*)'输入网格数'
READ (*, *) K
WRITE(*,*)'输入速度'
READ (*, *) u
CALL CPU_TIME(time_begin)
ALLOCATE(fail(K))
ALLOCATE (fai2(K))
ALLOCATE (fai3(K))
ALLOCATE(fai4(K))
ALLOCATE(z(K))
L=1.0
rou=1.0
1amda=0.1
fai0=1.0
faiL=0.0
x=L/K
F=rou*u
D=1amda/x
P=F/D
                                  !追赶法,求三种格式线性方程组
CALL pattern_chasing(fail, A1)
CALL pattern_chasing(fai2, A2)
CALL pattern_chasing(fai3, A3)
DO j=1, K
z(j)=(j-0.5)*x
fai4(j)=1.0-(exp(F*z(j)/lamda)-1.0)/(exp(F*L/lamda)-1.0)
```

```
end DO
CALL CPU_TIME(time_over)
              坐标
                   ',' 中心差分 ',' 迎风格式 ',' 混合格式
WRITE(*,*) '
析解
Do j=1, K
WRITE(*,*) z(j), fail(j), fail(j), fail(j)
open(1, file='test. out', mode ='write')
                           中心差分 ',' 迎风格式
WRITE(1,*)'
              坐标
                                                               混合格式
析解
Do j=1, K
WRITE(1,*) z(j), fail(j), fail(j), fail(j)
END DO
Do j=1, K
WRITE (1, *)
(fai1(j)-fai4(j))/fai4(j), (fai2(j)-fai4(j))/fai4(j), (fai3(j)-fai4(j))/fai4(j)
END DO
close(1)
WRITE(*,*)'运行时间',time_over-time_begin
DEALLOCATE(z)
DEALLOCATE(fai1)
DEALLOCATE (fai2)
DEALLOCATE(fai3)
DEALLOCATE(fai4)
END PROGRAM convection_diffusion
2. 高斯赛达尔方法解线性方程
MODULE share data
REAL::L, rou, lamda, u, fai0, faiL !fai0, faiL 边界条件
INTEGER::K !网格数
REAL::x
             !网格间距
REAL:: P, D, F
             !P=F/D, F=rou*u, D=lamda/x
REAL::w
             !松弛因子
END MODULE
                            !共享数据
REAL FUNCTION select_bigger(x, y)
                               !max()函数
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, INTENT (IN) :: x, y
IF (x>y) THEN
select\_bigger=x
ELSE
select_bigger=y
END IF
END FUNCTION
```

```
REAL FUNCTION A1(P)
                                                                                                     !三种系数函数,中心差分格式
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, INTENT (IN)::P
REAL::select_bigger
A1=1.0-0.5*ABS(P)+select_bigger(-P, 0.0)
END FUNCTION A1
REAL FUNCTION A2 (P)
                                                                                                                                                !迎风格式
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, INTENT (IN)::P
REAL::select_bigger
A2=1.0+select_bigger(-P, 0.0)
END FUNCTION A2
REAL FUNCTION A3 (P)
                                                                                                                                              !混合格式
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, INTENT (IN)::P
REAL::select_bigger
A3=select_bigger (0. 0, 1. 0-0. 5*ABS(P))+select_bigger(-P, 0. 0)
                  END FUNCTION A3
SUBROUTINE pattern_gauss_siedal(fai, A)
                                                                                                                                                                                          !求解线性方程组, fai 为输出量, A 为系数函
数 A (P)
USE share_data
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, INTENT (OUT) :: fai (K)
REAL, EXTERNAL:: A
INTEGER::i, j
REAL::fai_former(K)
fai=0.0
fai_former=1.0
                                                                                                                                                                     !高斯一塞达尔迭代解法
fai(1) = (A(P) * fai(2) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0)) + (P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0)) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * fai(0
w+fai(1)*(1-w)
DO i=2, K-1
fai(i) = ((A(P)+P)*fai(i-1)/(2.0*A(P)+P)+A(P)*fai(i+1)/(2.0*A(P)+P))*w+fai(i)*(1-w)
END DO
fai(K) = ((A(P) + P) * fai(K-1) / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0)) + 2 * A(P/2.0) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + P + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / (A(P) + 2.0 * A(P/2.0))) * faiL / 
w+fai(K)*(1-w)
IF (maxval (abs(fai-fai_former))<0.000001) exit
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           !收敛条件
fai_former=fai
END DO
```

```
PROGRAM Convection_diffusion
USE share_data
IMPLICIT NONE
REAL, EXTERNAL:: A1, A2, A3
INTEGER::j
REAL, ALLOCATABLE, DIMENSION(:)::z
REAL, ALLOCATABLE, DIMENSION(:)::fai1, fai2, fai3, fai4 !1 中心差分, 2 迎风格式, 3 混合格
式 4解析解
REAL::time_begin, time_over
WRITE(*,*)'输入网格数'
READ (*, *) K
WRITE(*,*)'输入速度'
READ (*, *) u
WRITE(*,*)'松弛因子'
READ (*, *) w
Call CPU_TIME(time_begin)
ALLOCATE(z(K))
ALLOCATE(fai1(K))
ALLOCATE (fai2(K))
ALLOCATE(fai3(K))
ALLOCATE(fai4(K))
L=1.0
rou=1.0
lamda=0.1
fai0=1.0
faiL=0.0
x=L/K
F=rou*u
D=1amda/x
P=F/D
                                     !高斯塞达尔法,求三种格式线性方程组
CALL pattern_gauss_siedal(fail, A1)
CALL pattern_gauss_siedal(fai2, A2)
CALL pattern_gauss_siedal(fai3, A3)
DO j=1, K
z(j)=(j-0.5)*x
fai4(j)=1.0-(exp(F*z(j)/lamda)-1.0)/(exp(F*L/lamda)-1.0)
end DO
CALL CPU_TIME(time_over)
Do j=1, K
WRITE(*,*) z(j), fail(j), fail(j), fail(j)
END DO
```

```
WRITE(*,*) '运行时间',time_over-time_begin
open(1,file='test.out',mode ='write')
Do j=1,K
WRITE(1,*) z(j),fail(j),fai2(j),fai3(j),fai4(j),(fail(j)-fai4(j))/fai4(j)
END DO
close(1)
DEALLOCATE(z)
DEALLOCATE(fai1)
DEALLOCATE(fai2)
DEALLOCATE(fai3)
DEALLOCATE(fai4)
END PROGRAM convection_diffusion
```