

# C++ Projet

求解公式: 线性方程 (gradient conjugate 求解)  $u \in \mathbb{R}^I$ ,  $\forall i \in I_r$ ,  $u_i = g_i$

$$DN^k(u) = \sum_{i=0}^2 u_g^i (p^{i+2} - p^{i+1})^\perp, \quad i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$$

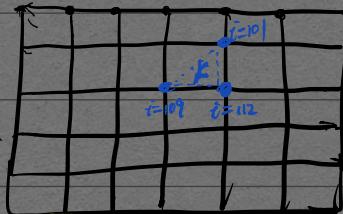
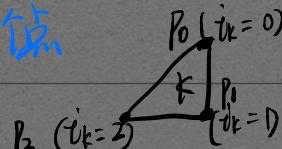
P是二维的(x,y)

i是顶点的索引，从0开始

sommet  $i$  de  $k$

$$= u_g^0 (p^2 - p^1)^\perp + u_g^1 (p^3 - p^2)^\perp + u_g^2 (p^4 - p^3)^\perp$$

$$= u_g^0 (p^2 - p^1)^\perp + u_g^1 (p^0 - p^2)^\perp + u_g^2 (p^1 - p^0)^\perp$$



④ 讲的序号问题：从边界「开始定号」

$$N^k = (A^j - A^i) \wedge (A^k - A^i) \equiv \text{虚} \quad N^{F(0)} = [0, 0, \det(P^i - P^0, P^2 - P^0)]$$

$DN^k(u) = N^k(u) - N^{k(0)}$  (Z坐标相同, 相减为零, 所以  $DN^k(u)$  是二维的.)

首先根据给定的  $w$ , 找出  $u$ . 然后  $w = u^i$ , 求  $u^{i+1}$ . 迭代<sup>解</sup>最终结果  
 (l'algorithme du point fixe)

对于  $v_i \in R^{I_0}$ , 这个式子最终得到的是  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} v_j - b_i = 0$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, N_{I_0} = N_I + N_{\bar{I}_I} \Rightarrow A_{ij} u = b$  un système linéaire avec gradient conjugué

$$j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N = N_1$$

## 进一步的推导

验证两种方式得到的DN<sup>K</sup>(i)是否一致

$$DN^K = \underbrace{(A^j - A^i) \wedge (A^K - A^i)}_{N^K} = \begin{cases} -(y_j - y_i) \times (Z_K - Z_i) + (Z_j - Z_i)(Y_K - Y_i) \cdot i \\ -(Z_j - Z_i)(X_K - X_i) + (X_j - X_i)(Z_K - Z_i) \cdot j \\ -(X_j - X_i)(Y_K - Y_i) + (Y_j - Y_i)(X_K - X_i) \cdot k \end{cases}$$

$$= y_j z_k - y_j z_i - y_i z_k + y_k z_i - z_j y_k + z_j y_i + z_i y_k - z_i y_i$$

$$z_j x_k - z_j x_i - z_i x_k + z_i x_i - x_j z_k + x_j z_i + x_i z_k - x_i z_i$$

$$= \begin{cases} z_i(y_k - y_j) + z_j(y_i - y_k) + z_k(y_i - y_j) \\ z_i(x_j - x_k) + z_j(x_k - x_i) + z_k(x_i - x_j) \end{cases}$$

$$DN^k(u) = u_g^0(P^2 - P^1)^\perp + u_g^1(P^0 - P^2)^\perp + u_g^2(P^1 - P^0)^\perp$$

$P^0(x_i, y_i)$ ,  $P^1(x_j, y_j)$ ,  $P^2(x_k, y_k)$ ,  $u_g^0 = z_i$ ,  $u_g^1 = z_j$ ,  $u_g^2 = z_k$ .

$$P^2 - P^1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_k - x_j \\ y_k - y_j \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^0 - P^2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_i - x_k \\ y_i - y_k \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^1 - P^0 = \begin{bmatrix} x_j - x_i \\ y_j - y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DN^k(u) = z_i \begin{pmatrix} y_i - y_k \\ x_k - x_j \end{pmatrix} + z_j \begin{pmatrix} y_k - y_i \\ x_i - x_k \end{pmatrix} + z_k \begin{pmatrix} y_i - y_j \\ x_j - x_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N^{k(0)} = [0, 0, \det(P^1 - P^0, P^2 - P^0)]$$

$$\det(P^1 - P^0, P^2 - P^0) = \begin{vmatrix} x_j - x_i & x_k - x_i \\ y_j - y_i & y_k - y_i \end{vmatrix}$$

代码

编写函数:  $DN^k$ , vector $^\perp$ ,  $N^k$ ,  $\|N^k\|$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_k (DN^k(v) \cdot DN^k(u)) / \|N^k(w)\| = - \sum_k (DN^k(v) \cdot N^k(w)) / \|N^k(w)\|$$

$$DN^k(u) = \begin{cases} DN^k u_x \\ DN^k u_y \end{cases} \quad \text{可以用求面积} \quad = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_i \leftarrow \frac{DN^k(y_k - y_j) + DN^k(x_j - x_k)}{\|N^k(w)\|} \cdot u_i \\ a_j \leftarrow \frac{DN^k(y_i - y_k) + DN^k(x_k - x_i)}{\|N^k(w)\|} \cdot u_j \\ a_k \leftarrow \frac{DN^k(y_i - y_j) + DN^k(x_i - x_j)}{\|N^k(w)\|} \cdot u_k \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_k \frac{[DN^k(v) \cdot DN^k(u)]}{\|N^k(w)\|} = 0, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^I, \quad \forall i \in I_P, \quad u_i = g_i, \quad w \in \mathbb{R}^I \text{ soit aussi donné}$$

$$DN^k(u) = u_g^0(P^2 - P^1)^\perp + u_g^1(P^0 - P^2)^\perp + u_g^2(P^1 - P^0)^\perp$$

$$DN^k(u) = \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} u \begin{pmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$DN^k(v) = \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v \begin{pmatrix} v_0 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A_i$

R有

$v_0, v_1, v_2$  中为 1  
对应的全局点才有  
机会

base

$A_i$  是完全相同的

[ 1 ... 0 ]

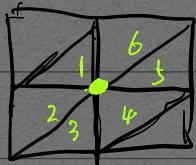
$$DN^F(u) = z_i \left( \frac{y_j - y_k}{x_k - x_j} \right) + z_j \left[ \frac{y_k - y_i}{x_i - x_k} \right] + z_k \left[ \frac{y_i - y_j}{x_j - x_i} \right], \quad \begin{array}{l} i = P_0, \\ j = P_1, \\ k = P_2 \end{array}$$

$$= P_0 \cdot z \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \cdot y - P_2 \cdot y \\ P_2 \cdot x - P_1 \cdot x \end{bmatrix} + P_1 \cdot z \begin{bmatrix} P_2 \cdot y - P_0 \cdot y \\ P_0 \cdot x - P_2 \cdot x \end{bmatrix} + P_2 \cdot z \begin{bmatrix} P_0 \cdot y - P_1 \cdot y \\ P_1 \cdot x - P_0 \cdot x \end{bmatrix}$$

③

$$\begin{bmatrix} DN_{vX} \\ DN_{vY} \end{bmatrix} \overline{DN^F(u)} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \cdot y - P_2 \cdot y & P_2 \cdot y - P_0 \cdot y & P_0 \cdot y - P_1 \cdot y \\ P_2 \cdot x - P_1 \cdot x & P_0 \cdot x - P_2 \cdot x & P_1 \cdot x - P_0 \cdot x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} P_0 \cdot z \\ P_1 \cdot z \\ P_2 \cdot z \end{array}$$

每项都不为 0



无论如何，每一个点都对应一个 global index，所以只有与这个点相关的系数才为 0.

$$DN^F(u) = \begin{bmatrix} A_i \\ X \times X \\ X \times X \\ 0 0 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad DN^F(v) = \begin{bmatrix} A_i \\ X \times X \\ X \times X \\ 0 0 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_0 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$DN^F(v) \cdot DN^F(u) = v^T A_i^T A_i u = [v_0 \ v_1 \ v_2] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

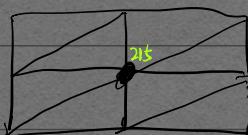
若  $v_0, v_1, v_2$  均为 0，点积为 0，所有  $u_0$  系数为 0.

$$\text{若 } v_i = 1, \text{ 其他为 } 0. [v_0 \ v_1 \ v_2] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = [a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ a_{i3}]$$

$$[a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ a_{i3}] \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = a_{i1} u_0 + a_{i2} u_1 + a_{i3} u_2$$

所以只与  $u_i$  相连的点的系数才不为 0.  $i$  是  $v_i$  为 1 的那个  
global index

Product scalaire



④

$$DN_{vX} [(P_1 \cdot y - P_2 \cdot y) u_0 + (P_2 \cdot y - P_0 \cdot y) u_1 + (P_0 \cdot y - P_1 \cdot y) u_2]$$

$$+ DN_{vY} [(P_2 \cdot x - P_1 \cdot x) u_0 + (P_0 \cdot x - P_2 \cdot x) u_1 + (P_1 \cdot x - P_0 \cdot x) u_2]$$

$$a_0 \leftarrow [DN_{vX} (P_1 \cdot y - P_2 \cdot y) + DN_{vY} (P_2 \cdot x - P_1 \cdot x)] u_0 +$$

$$a_1 \leftarrow [DN_{vX} (P_2 \cdot y - P_0 \cdot y) + DN_{vY} (P_0 \cdot x - P_2 \cdot x)] u_1 +$$

$$a_2 \leftarrow [DNUX (P_0.y - P_1.y) + DNUy (P_1.x - P_0.x)] u_2$$

Mat A :  $N \times N$

(行)

⑤



$$\begin{pmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l} AU_{\text{int}} = b \\ A = (N - N_F) \times (N - N_F) \end{array}$$

second member ↑

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_{N_F} \\ \vdots \\ u_{N-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_i = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} -[U[j]] * \text{MatA}[i, j]$$

对每一个非边界点的行进行搜索. 若发现边界点, 移动到 b 中.

AU = b

Decomp MatA OR

## 老师代码分析 | : EF2d-base.hpp

(1) R2.hpp R2 是一个二维坐标的点 R2(x, y)

$+ = , - = , +, -, \cdot$  ① produit scalaire,  $\wedge$  produit mixte,

$* / \Rightarrow$  实数  $-$ : 负负  $+$ : 不变  $\text{perp}() = (-y, x)$

$( ), [ ] = \begin{cases} i=0, \rightarrow x \\ i=1, \rightarrow y \end{cases}$  norme:  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , la perpendiculaire

$$\det(A, B, C) = R2(A, B) \wedge R2(A, C) = \begin{pmatrix} B_x - A_x \\ B_y - A_y \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} C_x - A_x \\ C_y - A_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (B - A) \wedge (C - A) = (A_x - B_x)(A_y - C_y) - (A_y - B_y)(A_x - C_x)$$

(2) EF2d-base.hpp

Label: int lab

Ver: Vertex() {} R2 + Label R2 点的拓展

Simplex: nbv = 3 (nombre de vecteur) 三角形 double mes 面积

V[nbv]  $\rightarrow$  V中3个点形成三角形 (初始为0)

t[k].build(v, I, -1)  $\rightarrow$  offset 根据 mailage 的起始序号, 最后要从0开始

$v_0$  = 点的坐标,  $I$  = 点的序号

$$v[i] = v_0 + I[i] + \text{offset};$$

$\text{mes} = \det(*v[0], *v[1], *v[2]) * 0.5;$  获得三角形的面积

$$\begin{aligned} v[0] &= \boxed{v_0 + I[0] + \text{offset}} & I &= [9, 8, 11, 0] \\ &\text{指针} & -1 \downarrow & \text{对地址进行计算, 实际上就是索引偏移} \\ & & & = v_0[I[0] + \text{offset}] \end{aligned}$$

Mesh2d (外) :

Vertex \*v; 保存了所有点的坐标 (排序是按照 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., nv-1 进行排列)

Simplex \*t; simplex 数组, 保存了所有 simplex 的信息 (0, 1, 2, 3, ..., nt-1)

Mesh2d (k, i) → Mesh2d (t[k].v[i])  
→ 返回第 k 个三角形的第 i 个顶点的序号

Mesh2d Th; 二维网格

第 k 个三角形: Th[k] (simplex)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(vertex)} \quad i=0, 1, 2 \rightarrow \text{三角形 } k \text{ 的顶点坐标} \\ \text{(int)} \quad \text{Th(Th[k][i])} \rightarrow \text{返回 } i \text{ 顶点的序号} \end{array} \right.$

void AUB (Th, v, w, A, b)

$$\sum_k (DN^k(v) \cdot DN^k(u)) / \|N^k(w)\| = - \sum_k (DN^k(v) \cdot N^k(w)) / \|N^k(w)\|$$

编写函数 =  $DN^k$ ,  $\text{vector}^\perp$ ,  $N^k$ ,  $\|N^k\|$

$$\sum_k (DN^k(v) \cdot DN^k(u)) / \|N^k(w)\| = - \sum_k (DN^k(v) \cdot N^k(w)) / \|N^k(w)\|$$

$$DN^k(w) = \begin{cases} DN^k_x \\ DN^k_y \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_i \leftarrow \frac{Dv_x(y_k - y_j) + Du_y(x_j - x_k)}{\|N^k(w)\|}. u_i \rightarrow p_0 \\ a_j \leftarrow \frac{Dv_x(y_i - y_k) + Du_y(x_k - x_i)}{\|N^k(w)\|}. u_j \rightarrow p_1 \\ a_k \leftarrow \frac{Dv_x(y_i - y_j) + Du_y(x_i - x_j)}{\|N^k(w)\|}. u_k \rightarrow p_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_0 = \frac{DNk_{x0}(P_1.y - P_2.y) + DNk_y(P_2.x - P_1.x)}{\|N^k(w)\|}, u_i \\ a_1 = \frac{DNk_x(P_2.y - P_1.y) + DNk_y(P_0.x - P_2.x)}{\|N^k(w)\|}, u_j \\ a_2 = \frac{DNk_x(P_0.y - P_1.y) + DNk_y(P_1.x - P_0.x)}{\|N^k(w)\|}, u_z \end{array} \right.$$

$$Ng \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ N & & & & N-1 \end{bmatrix} Ax = b \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} g_0 \\ g_1 \\ g_2 \\ \vdots \\ g_{Ng-1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

第一种排序方法:

$$N = 15$$

$$N - Ng = 10$$

$$Ng = 5$$

$$i = N - Ng = 10$$

$$i = 10, \text{ 应为 } 10 \times 15 - 1 + 11 = 160$$

$$16 \times 10 = 160$$

$$(Th.w - Ng) * Th.w + i + Th.w * (i - (Th.w - Ng))$$

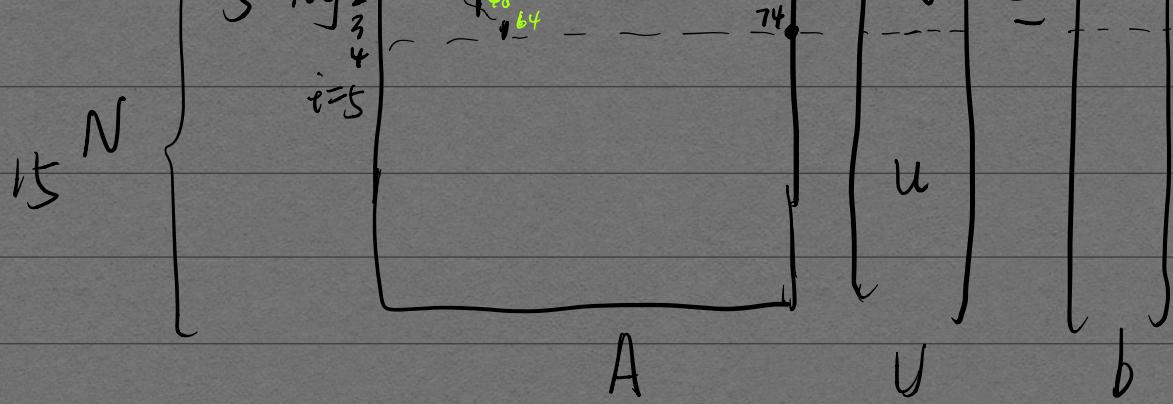
$$= (Th.w - Ng + i - Th.w - Ng) \cdot Th.w + i$$

$$= i \times Th.w + i$$

第二种排序方法:

$$N = 15 \quad ig = (0, 14)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|ccccc} t & Na_1 & 0 & 16 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \right] \quad \left[ \begin{array}{c} u_g \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \right]$$

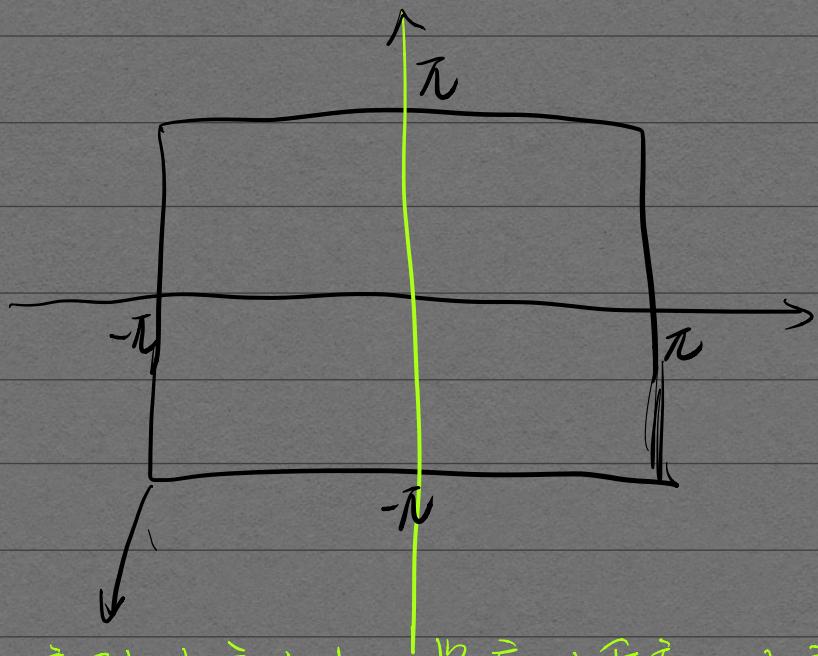


① 数组的初始化

② V的生成函数 build\_V

$V \rightarrow \text{matrix } (N - Ng) \times N$

fonction :  $AUb \rightarrow \text{calculer la matrix } A \text{ et } b$



创建一个序列对应上去，将序列重新排序

这种情况下，g, w 的长度都应为 N

$$tg = (0, \dots, 14)$$

$N=15$  还是先生成边界

\begin{matrix} f \\ N\_g \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i=5 \\ \vdots \\ 15 \end{matrix} \right\} = \begin{matrix} u\_0 \\ u\_1 \\ u\_2 \\ u\_3 \\ u\_4 \\ \vdots \\ u\_{14} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} b \\ \vdots \\ - \end{matrix}
 The matrix  $A$  is indicated below the grid."/>

for (int i=0; i< Th.nw; i++)

if ( $i < N_g$ ) {

func: border\_idx

$j = \text{border\_idx}(\text{localIdx}, i)$  提真实的点编号  $j \in [0, N-1]$

$b[j] = w[j];$

Mat A[  $i \times N + j$  ] = 1;

func = border\_idx 返回边界端的全局索引

Convert Local Idx 输入 Th 对象，改变 Local Idx 存储着边界端的全局索引

需要初始化的数组：

$g$  (边界),  $w$  (初始  $U$  值, 满足边界条件),  
长度为  $N$ , 需要修改

Mat A (保存系数的数组),  $b$  ( $Ax = b$ ) ,

vector<vector<double>>  $\checkmark$ : 随机  $N \times N$  的矩阵, 用来求解系统.

$b$  既是  $Ax = b$ , 也是边界

vector<int> Local Idx  $i \leftrightarrow j$   
 $i = N_g$  对应的边界点索引

调试代码：

ConvertLocalIdx  $\checkmark$ , build- $\checkmark$   $\checkmark$

maillage:  $\Omega = [-\pi, \pi]^2$ ,

$$f(x, y) = \cos(x) \cdot \cos(y)$$

build -g = OK

AUb = OK

106 = NKW OK 107 : norme - NKW OK

## 老师代码分析 2: GC.cpp

Gradient Conjugue ( mat Virt &A, Mat Virt &C  
OK  
double <sup>second membre</sup> \*b, double <sup>solution qui contient une initialisation</sup> \*x, int nbtmax,  
double eps, int niveauimpression)

$v = \vec{e}_i$ , vecteur de base  $v \in \mathbb{R}^{I_0}$

L'algorithme du point fixe en faisant la boucle suivante  
 $w = u^i$  et calculer  $u^{i+1}$  solution Pa.

哪些是需要重新初始化的？

需要: Mat A 系数矩阵, A, b ( $AX = b$ )

不需要: W (迭代用 u 替换), V (赋值一次), g (边界值)

Semi - caténoïde

外面为 1, 里面为 2.

Caténoid 悬链曲面

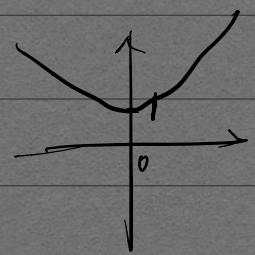
$$\begin{cases} x = c \cosh \frac{v}{c} \cos u \\ y = c \cosh \frac{v}{c} \sin u \end{cases} \quad z = v$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \left( c \cosh \frac{v}{c} \right)^2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = c \cosh \frac{v}{c}$$

$\cosh$  双曲函数

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \quad [1, +\infty)$$



$$c = \frac{1}{2}, \quad 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \cosh 2v$$