

③ Demostrar la ecuación:

$$u_{i,j}^{l+1} = \left(\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta \rho}\right)^2 \left[ u_{i+1,j}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i-1,j}^l + \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho[i]} (u_{i,j}^l - u_{i-1,j}^l) + \left(\frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta \phi \rho[i]}\right)^2 (u_{i,j+1}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i,j-1}^l) \right] \dots$$

$$\dots + 2u_{i,j}^l - u_{i,j}^{l-1}$$

La ecuación de Laplace en 2D en coordenadas cilíndricas es la siguiente

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

Lo cual se puede reescribir como:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \alpha^2 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right] \text{ (con las condiciones del problema)}$$

Ahora, usando el operador derivada central

$$\frac{u_{i,j}^{l+1} - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i,j}^{l-1}}{(\Delta t)^2} = \alpha^2 \frac{u_{i+1,j}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i-1,j}^l}{(\Delta \rho)^2} + \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\rho[i]}\right) \frac{u_{i,j+1}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i,j-1}^l}{(\Delta \phi)^2} + \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\rho[i]}\right) \frac{u_{i,j}^l - u_{i-1,j}^l}{\Delta \rho}$$

$u_{i,j}^{l+1}$  despejando queda:

$$u_{i,j}^{l+1} = 2u_{i,j}^l - u_{i,j}^{l-1} + \left[\frac{(\Delta t \alpha)^2}{(\Delta \rho)^2}\right] (u_{i+1,j}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i-1,j}^l) + \left(\frac{(\Delta t \alpha)^2}{(\Delta \phi \rho[i])^2}\right) (u_{i,j+1}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i,j-1}^l) + \left[\frac{(\Delta t \alpha)^2}{\rho[i] \Delta \rho}\right] (u_{i,j}^l - u_{i-1,j}^l)$$

$$u_{i,j}^{l+1} = \left[\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta \rho}\right]^2 \left[ (u_{i+1,j}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i-1,j}^l) + \left[\frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta \phi}\right]^2 \left[\frac{1}{\rho[i]}\right]^2 (u_{i,j+1}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i,j-1}^l) + \left(\frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho[i]}\right) (u_{i,j}^l - u_{i-1,j}^l) \right] + 2u_{i,j}^l - u_{i,j}^{l-1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta \phi} \quad \nu = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta \rho}$$

$$u_{i,j}^{l+1} = \nu^2 \left[ u_{i+1,j}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i-1,j}^l + \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho[i]} (u_{i,j}^l - u_{i-1,j}^l) + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\rho[i]}\right)^2 (u_{i,j+1}^l - 2u_{i,j}^l + u_{i,j-1}^l) \right] + 2u_{i,j}^l - u_{i,j}^{l-1}$$