Исследование схемы

14 ноября 2019 г.

Решаем уравнение
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - \chi \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

Используем явную разностную схему против потока

$$\begin{split} &\frac{T_k^{n+1} - T_k^n}{\Delta t} + u \frac{T_k^n - T_{k-1}^n}{\Delta x} - \chi \frac{T_{k+1}^n - 2 \cdot T_k^n + T_{k-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} = 0 \\ &T_k^{n+1} - T_k^n + \frac{u \cdot \Delta t}{\Delta x} (T_k^n - T_{k-1}^n) - \frac{\chi \cdot \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (T_{k+1}^n - 2 \cdot T_k^n + T_{k-1}^n) = 0 \\ &T_k^{n+1} - T_k^n + s \cdot (T_k^n - T_{k-1}^n) - r \cdot (T_{k+1}^n - 2 \cdot T_k^n + T_{k-1}^n) = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\lambda^{n+1} \cdot e^{i\alpha k} - \lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha k} + s \cdot (\lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha k} - \lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha(k-1)}) - r \cdot (\lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha(k+1)} - 2 \cdot \lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha k} + \lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha(k-1)}) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \lambda \cdot \lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha k} - \lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha k} + s \cdot \lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha k} \cdot (1 - e^{-i\alpha}) - r \cdot \lambda^n \cdot e^{i\alpha k} \cdot (e^{i\alpha} - 2 + e^{-i\alpha}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\lambda - 1 + s \cdot (1 - e^{-i\alpha}) - r \cdot (e^{i\alpha} - 2 + e^{-i\alpha}) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1 - s \cdot (1 - e^{-i\alpha}) + r \cdot (e^{i\alpha} - 2 + e^{-i\alpha}) = 1 - s \cdot (1 - \cos(\alpha) + i \cdot \sin(\alpha)) + r \cdot (\cos(\alpha) + i \cdot \sin(\alpha) - 2 + \cos(\alpha) - i \cdot \sin(\alpha)) = 1 - s + s \cdot (\cos(\alpha) - i \cdot \sin(\alpha)) + r \cdot (2 \cdot \cos(\alpha) - 2) = 1 - s - 2r + (s + 2r) \cdot \cos(\alpha) - i \cdot s \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{split} |\lambda|^2 &= ((1-s-2r) + (s+2r) \cdot \cos(\alpha))^2 + s \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = \\ (1-s-2r)^2 + 2 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \cos(\alpha) + (s+2r)^2 \cdot \\ \cos^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) &= (1-s-2r)^2 + 2 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot (1-2sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2})) + (s+2r)^2 \cdot (1-sin^2(\alpha)) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = \\ (1-s-2r)^2 + 2 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) - 2 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \\ 2sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) + (s+2r)^2 - (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = \\ (1-s-2r+s+2r)^2 - 2 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot 2sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - \\ (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - \\ (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - \\ (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - \\ (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) + (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) + (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) + (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) + (s+2r)^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 4 \cdot (1-s-2r)(s+2r) \cdot \sin^2(\alpha) + s^2 \cdot$$

$$1 - 4 \cdot (1 - s - 2r)(s + 2r) \cdot \sin^{2}(\frac{\alpha}{2}) - 4r(r + s) \cdot \sin^{2}(\alpha) < 1$$

$$4 \cdot (1 - s - 2r)(s + 2r) \cdot \sin^{2}(\frac{\alpha}{2}) + 4r(r + s) \cdot \sin^{2}(\alpha) > 0$$

$$r(r + s) \cdot \sin^{2}(\alpha) > (s + 2r - 1)(s + 2r) \cdot \sin^{2}(\frac{\alpha}{2})$$

Докажем, что ответом является s+2r<1

1. Достаточность

Пусть s+2r<1. Тогда $\forall \alpha: (s+2r-1)(s+2r)\cdot sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2})<0$. Заметим также, что $\forall r,s,\alpha: r(r+s)\cdot sin^2(\alpha)\geq 0$.

Поэтому
$$s+2r<1\Rightarrow \forall \alpha: r(r+s)\cdot sin^2(\alpha)>(s+2r-1)(s+2r)\cdot sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2})$$

2. Необходтмость

Пусть $s+2r \ge 1$. Тогда рассмотрим $\alpha=\pi$. Тогда $r(r+s) \cdot sin^2(\alpha) = r(r+s) \cdot sin^2(\pi) = 0$, а $(s+2r-1)(s+2r) \cdot sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2}) = (s+2r-1)(s+2r) \cdot sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}) = (s+2r-1)(s+2r) \ge 0$.

То есть
$$\exists \alpha = \pi : r(r+s) \cdot sin^2(\alpha) \leq (s+2r-1)(s+2r) \cdot sin^2(\frac{\alpha}{2})$$