拉普拉斯方程解题报告

1. 问题描述

给定一个正方形均质的薄板,板的顶部和底部绝缘,除板的边缘外,板上任意点的温度完全由它周围的点的温度决定。板的边缘温度固定,三边被蒸汽所环绕(100°),第四边接触着冰块(0°)。求出盘上各点的稳态温度分布^[1]。

2. 解题思路

2.1 分析

属于稳态热传导(steady-state heat transfer)问题^[2],可用拉普拉斯方程(Laplace's equation^[3]) 描述,加上边界条件,在数学上属于狄利克雷问题(Dirichlet problem^[4]),存在唯一解。该问 题的数学形式如下:

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
 (1) Laplace's equation s.t.
$$\begin{cases} T(x,0) = C_0 \\ T(x,b) = C_1 \end{cases}, 0 \le x \le b$$

$$\begin{cases} T(y,0) = C_2 \\ T(y,b) = C_3 \end{cases}, 0 \le y \le b$$

其中 x、y 是正方形(边长为 b)内点的坐标,函数 T(x,y)是在稳态时点(x,y)处的温度, C_0 - C_3 对应着各个边的温度,是常数。

2.2 求解

可用有限差分法(Finite difference method[®])得到该方程的数值解。该方法的基本思路是用差分(difference)近似微分(differential),将微分方程转换成一系列差分方程,求解差分方程组即可得到数值解。

2.3 公式推导

如下图,将二维平面离散化

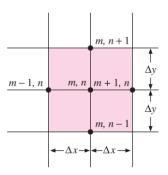


Figure 1 二维平面离散化

差分近似微分

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{T}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}\Big|_{m+\frac{1}{2},n} \approx \frac{T_{m+1,n} - T_{m,n}}{\Delta \mathbf{x}}$$
 (2)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{T}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}\Big|_{m-\frac{1}{2},n} \approx \frac{T_{m,n} - T_{m-1,n}}{\Delta x}$$
 (3)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\Big|_{m-\frac{1}{2},n} \approx \frac{T_{m,n} - T_{m-1,n}}{\Delta x} \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\Big|_{m,n+\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{T_{m,n+1} - T_{m,n}}{\Delta y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{T}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}\Big|_{m,n-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{T_{m,n} - T_{m,n-1}}{\Delta y}$$
 (5)

则有

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}\Big|_{m,n} \approx \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\Big|_{m+\frac{1}{2},n} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\Big|_{m-\frac{1}{2},n}}{\Delta x} = \frac{T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} - 2T_{m,n}}{(\Delta x)^2}$$
(7)

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}\Big|_{m,n} \approx \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\Big|_{m,n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\Big|_{m,n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta y} = \frac{T_{m,n+1} + T_{m,n-1} - 2T_{m,n}}{(\Delta y)^2}$$
(8)

将上面的两个式子带入拉普拉斯方程(公式 1)得到

$$\frac{T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} - 2T_{m,n}}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{T_{m,n+1} + T_{m,n-1} - 2T_{m,n}}{(\Delta y)^2} = 0$$
(9)

 $\diamondsuit \Delta x = \Delta y$, 得到

$$T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} + T_{m,n+1} + T_{m,n-1} - 4T_{m,n} = 0$$
 (10)

针对每个内部节点,均可由公式10得到一个方程,组合所有内部节点的方程得到一个线 性方程组,求解这个线性方程组即可得到每个内部节点的温度。

$$a_{1,1}T_1 + a_{1,2}T_2 + \dots + a_{1,n}T_n = 0$$

$$a_{2,1}T_1 + a_{2,2}T_2 + \dots + a_{2,n}T_n = 0$$
.....

$$a_{n,1}T_1 + a_{n,2}T_2 + \dots + a_{n,n}T_n = 0$$

即

$$A \times T = 0 \tag{11}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{T} = \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ \vdots \\ T_n \end{bmatrix}$$

T代表每个内部节点的温度,A是将公式 10 扩展之后变量的系数,注意,每个内部节点的温度只与 4 个邻居节点的温度有关,所以A是个稀疏矩阵。

2.4 求解线性方程组

求解稀疏的线性方程组一般使用雅可比算法(Jacobi method^[6]),该算法的一个显著优点是容易并行化。算法的伪代码如下:

```
Input: 初始值t<sup>(0)</sup>和A
Output: t的数值解
Comments: t是T中的一个变量
k = 0
while convergence not reached do
     for i := 1 step until n do
           \sigma = 0
           for j := 1 step until n do
                 if j \neq i then
                       \sigma = \sigma + a_{i,j} x_j^{(k)}
                 end
             end
            x_{\rm i}^{(\rm k+1)}=\frac{1}{\rm a_{\rm ii}}(b_i-\sigma)
     end
      k = k + 1
end
```

3. 实现

因为拉普拉斯方程的系数矩阵 A 是稀疏的,所以在实现雅可比算法时并不需要遍历元素所在的列,更新等式可简化成

$$x_{i}^{(k+1)} = \frac{x_{i,up}^{(k)} + x_{i,down}^{(k)} + x_{i,left}^{(k)} + x_{x,right}^{(k)}}{4}$$
(12)

3.1 串行化实现

```
void solve_equations(float* T, int length, float tolerance) {
   float *Tn = new float[length*length];
   for(int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < length; j++) {
          Tn[i*length+j] = T[i*length+j];
  float *T0 = T, *Tk = Tn;
   int N = length - 1;
   while(true) {
       float max_dif = -INFINITY;
       for (int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
           for(int j = 1; j < N; j++) {
               float t = (T0[length*(i-1)+j]+
                      T0[length*(i+1)+j]+
                       T0[length*i+j-1]+
                      T0[length*i+j+1])/4;
              Tk[i*length+j] = t;
              max_dif = max(max_dif, abs(t-T0[i*length+j]));
         }
      if(max_dif <= tolerance) {</pre>
          break;
      }
      else {
          swap(T0, Tk);
   delete [] Tn;
```

3.2 并行化实现

使用 MPI 和 OpenMP 做并行化,主节点基于 MPI 将矩阵按行分发给每个子节点,子节点基于 OpenMP 计算分配的任务。雅可比算法的每次迭代,主节点都会和子节点交换数据,直到算法收敛。

主节点基于 MPI 的任务分发代码

```
while(true) {
    float max_dif = -INFINITY;
    for(int i = 1; i < world_size; i++) {</pre>
        MPI_Send(data0+senddispls[i], sendcounts[i],
            MPI_FLOAT, i, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
   memcpy(part0, data0+senddispls[world_rank], sizeof(float)*sendcounts[world_rank]);
   max_dif = max(max_dif, solve_part_equations(
        part0, partk, sendcounts[world rank]/length, length));
   memcpy(datak+senddispls[world_rank], partk, sizeof(float)*sendcounts[world_rank]);
    for(int i = 1; i < world_size; i++) {</pre>
        MPI_Recv(datak+recvdispls[i], recvcounts[i],
            MPI_FLOAT, i, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
        float dif = INFINITY;
        MPI_Recv(&dif, 1, MPI_FLOAT, i, 0, MPI_COMM_WORLD, MPI_STATUS_IGNORE);
        max_dif = max(max_dif, dif);
    if(max_dif <= tolerance) {</pre>
        break;
   }
   else {
        swap(data0, datak);
```

子节点基于 OpenMP 的代码

```
float solve_part_equations(float *p0, float *pk, int rows, int cols) {
    float max_dif = -INFINITY;
    #pragma omp parallel for collapse(2) reduction (max:max_dif)
    for(int i = 1; i < rows-1; i++) {
        for(int j = 1; j < cols-1; j++) {
            float t = (p0[i*cols+j-1]+p0[i*cols+j+1]+p0[(i-1)*cols+j]+p0[(i+1)*cols+j])/4;
            pk[i*cols+j] = t;
            max_dif = max(max_dif, abs(t-p0[i*cols+j]));
        }
    }
    return max_dif;
}</pre>
```

4. 实验截图

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| Control | Cont
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Figure 2 一万内部节点并行化

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Figure 3 一百内部节点,开始

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0.001709 --> 0.001000
0.001640 --> 0.001000
0.001572 --> 0.001000
0.001503 --> 0.001000
0.001389 --> 0.001000
0.001328 --> 0.001000
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```

Figure 4 一百内部节点,结束

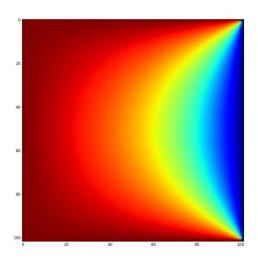


Figure 5 一万内部节点,可视化

5. 存在的问题

并行化代码中,主节点和子节点每次迭代都会交换数据,通信开销比较大。对解的精度要求不高(内部节点少)时,串行的算法更高效。所以并行化算法还有较大的优化空间,比如减少传输的数据量、主节点与子节点的通信并行化等等。

参考文献

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- [3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laplace%27s_equation
- [4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dirichlet_problem
- [5] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finite_difference_method
- [6] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacobi_method