# Elementos de Cálculo Numérico/Cálculo Numérico

Clase 4

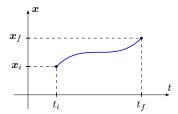
Primer Cuatrimestre 2021

#### Problemas de valores de frontera

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}(t) = f(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)), \\ x(t_i) = x_i, \\ x(t_f) = x_f, \end{cases}$$

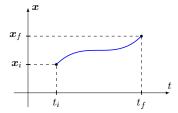
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No sirven los métodos de valores iniciales: Euler, Runge-Kutta, etc.

## Ejemplo: oscilador armónico

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## Ejemplo: oscilador armónico

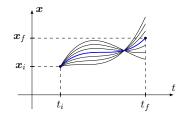
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Solución general:  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t)$ 

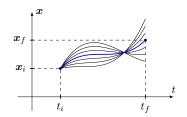
$$x(0) = 0 \Longrightarrow A = 0, x_T = B \sin(\omega T)$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}(t,\lambda) = f(t,x(t,\lambda),\dot{x}(t,\lambda)), \\ x(t_i,\lambda) = x_i, \\ \dot{x}(t_i,\lambda) = \lambda, \end{cases}$$

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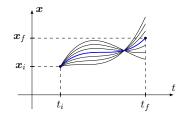


Método de disparo:

hallar  $\lambda$  tal que  $x(t_f, \lambda) = x_f$ 



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Método de disparo:

hallar  $\lambda$  tal que  $x(t_f, \lambda) = x_f$  (resolver la ecuación)



Diferencia adelantada: 
$$\frac{x(t_{n+1}) - x(t_n)}{h} = \dot{x}(t_n) + O(h)$$

$$x(t_{n+1}) = x(t_n) + \dot{x}(t_n) h + \frac{\ddot{x}(t_n)}{2} h^2 + O(h^3)$$

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Diferencia atrasada: 
$$\frac{x(t_n) - x(t_{n-1})}{h} = \dot{x}(t_n) + O(h)$$

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Diferencia centrada: 
$$\frac{x(t_{n+1}) - x(t_{n-1})}{2h} = \dot{x}(t_n) + O(h^2)$$



Ecuación de segundo orden:  $-\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = f$ 

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Diferencias de segunda orden:

$$\frac{x(t_{n+1}) - 2x(t_n) + x(t_{n-1})}{h^2} = \ddot{x}(t_n) + R(t_n, h)$$

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Ecuación en diferencias:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{x(t_{n+1}) - 2x(t_n) + x(t_{n-1})}{h^2} + \omega^2 x(t_n) = f(t_n) + R(t_n, h) \\ x(0) = x_0 \\ x(T) = x_T \end{cases}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \cdots x_{N-2} \ x_{N-1})$$

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$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\begin{split} & \boldsymbol{x} = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \cdots x_{N-2} \ x_{N-1}) \\ & \boldsymbol{f} = (h^2 \, f(t_1) + x_0 \quad h^2 \, f(t_2) \cdots h^2 \, f(t_{N-2}) \quad h^2 \, f(t_{N-1}) + x_N) \end{split}$$
 La matriz  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{(N-1) \times (N-1)}$ 

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

$$(A + \omega^2 h^2 I_{N-1}) \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{f}$$



$$E_n = x(t_n) - x_n$$

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 Para  $n=1,\ldots,N-1$  
$$(2+\omega^2h^2)E_n+E_{n+1}+E_{n-1}=h^2\,R(t_n,h)$$

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$$(2+\omega^2h^2)|E_n|-|E_{n+1}|-|E_{n-1}|\le h^2\,|R(t_n,h)|$$
 Si  $E=\max\{|E_1|,|E_2|,\dots,|E_{N-1}|\}$ 

 $E < \omega^{-2} \max \{|R(t_1, h)|, \dots, |R(t_{N-1}, h)|\}$ 

### Aproximación de la derivada

Discretización espacial:  $x_m = mh$ , h = L/M

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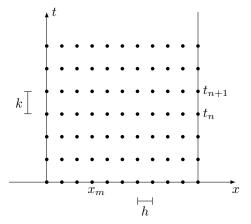
Discretización temporal:  $t_n = nk$ , k = T/N



### Aproximación de la derivada

Discretización espacial:  $x_m = mh$ , h = L/M

Discretización temporal:  $t_n = nk$ , k = T/N



#### Discretización

#### Diferencias finitas:

$$\begin{split} u_x(x_m,t_n) &\cong \frac{u(x_{m+1},t_n) - u(x_m,t_n)}{h} & \text{diferencia adelantada} \\ u_x(x_m,t_n) &\cong \frac{u(x_m,t_n) - u(x_{m-1},t_n)}{h} & \text{diferencia atrasada} \\ u_x(x_m,t_n) &\cong \frac{u(x_{m+1},t_n) - u(x_{m-1},t_n)}{2h} & \text{diferencia centrada} \end{split}$$

Diferencia adelantada:

$$u(x_{m+1}, t_n) = u(x_m, t_n) + u_x(x_m, t_n) h + \frac{u_{xx}(x_m, t_n)}{2} h^2 + O(h^3)$$

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Diferencia atrasada:

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Diferencia centrada:

$$u(x_{m+1}, t_n) = u(x_m, t_n) + u_x(x_m, t_n) h + \frac{u_{xx}(x_m, t_n)}{2} h^2 + \frac{u_{xxx}(x_m, t_n)}{6} h^3 + O(h^4)$$

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### Error de discretización

Diferencia centrada:

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$$\frac{u(x_{m+1},t_n) - u(x_{m-1},t_n)}{2h} = u_x(x_m,t_n) + \frac{u_{xxx}(x_m,t_n)}{6}h^2 + O(h^3)$$



Planteo (c > 0):

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x,t) + c u_x(x,t) = 0, & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = f(x), x > 0 \\ u(0,t) = g(t), t > 0 \end{cases}$$

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- $u_t(0,0) + c u_x(0,0) = 0 \Rightarrow g'(0) + c f'(0) = 0$

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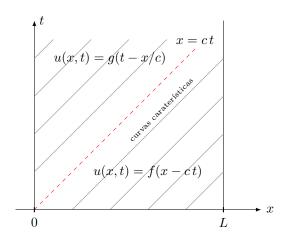
Si 
$$v(t) = u(x_0 + ct, t)$$
, entonces  $v(t)$  constante

Solución exacta:

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = f(x-ct) & x > ct \\ u(x,0) = g(t-x/c) & x < ct \end{cases}$$



### Curvas características





$$u_x(x_m, t_n) = \frac{u(x_m, t_n) - u(x_{m-1}, t_n)}{h} + O(h)$$



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$$u_t(x_m, t_n) = \frac{u(x_m, t_{n+1}) - u(x_m, t_n)}{k} + O(k)$$



$$\begin{split} u_x(x_m,t_n) &= \frac{u(x_m,t_n) - u(x_{m-1},t_n)}{h} + O(h) \\ u_t(x_m,t_n) &= \frac{u(x_m,t_{n+1}) - u(x_m,t_n)}{k} + O(k) \\ \text{Como } u_t(x_m,t_n) + c\,u_x(x_m,t_n) &= 0 \\ &\frac{u(x_m,t_{n+1}) - u(x_m,t_n)}{k} + c\,\frac{u(x_m,t_n) - u(x_{m-1},t_n)}{h} &= R_m^{n+1} \end{split}$$

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$$u_x(x_m, t_n) = \frac{u(x_m, t_n) - u(x_{m-1}, t_n)}{h} + O(h)$$

$$u_t(x_m, t_n) = \frac{u(x_m, t_{n+1}) - u(x_m, t_n)}{k} + O(k)$$

Como 
$$u_t(x_m, t_n) + c u_x(x_m, t_n) = 0$$

$$\frac{u(x_m, t_{n+1}) - u(x_m, t_n)}{k} + c \frac{u(x_m, t_n) - u(x_{m-1}, t_n)}{h} = R_m^{n+1}$$

$$R_m^{n+1} = O(h) + O(k)$$
 (error local de truncamiento)

$$u(x_m, t_{n+1}) = \left(1 - \frac{ck}{h}\right) u(x_m, t_n) + \frac{ck}{h} u(x_{m-1}, t_n) + k R_m^{n+1}$$



Método:

$$u_m^{n+1} = (1 - c k/h) u_m^n + c k/h u_{m-1}^n$$

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Condiciones iniciales:  $u_m^0 = u(x_m, 0) = f(x_m)$ 

Método:

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Condiciones iniciales:  $u_m^0 = u(x_m, 0) = f(x_m)$ 

Condición de borde:  $u_0^n = u(0, t_n) = g(t_n)$ 



Método:

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Error: 
$$E_m^n = |u(x_m, t_n) - u_m^n|$$

$$|E_m^{n+1}| \le |1 - ck/h| |E_m^n| + |ck/h| |E_{m-1}^n| + k |R_m^{n+1}|$$



**Definimos** 



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$$\blacksquare E^n = \max_{0 \le m \le M} E_m^n$$



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$$E^{n+1} \le E^n + k \, R^{n+1}$$

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Si vale la condición de Courant: 0 < c k/h < 1

$$E^{n+1} \le E^n + k \, R^{n+1}$$

Inductivamente

$$E^n \le k(R^1 + \dots + R^n) \le T \max_{1 \le n \le N} R^n = O(h) + O(k)$$



### Inestabilidad

Condición de Courant:  $c\,k < h$ 

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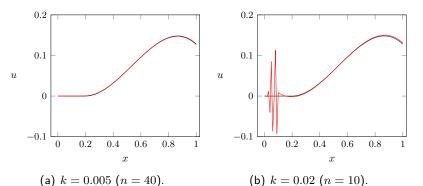
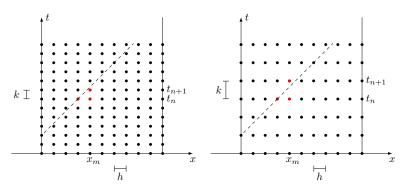


Fig.: Solución exacta y aproximada para t=0.2.



# Interpretación gráfica



(a) Esquema estable:  $c\,k < h$ 

(b) Esquema inestable: c k > h

Fig.: Condición de Courant para  $u_t + c u_x = 0$ 

### Transmisión del calor

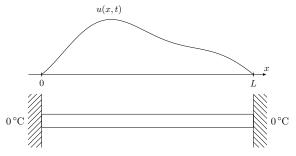
Ecuación del calor: 0 < x < L, t > 0

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} \\ u(x,0) = f(x) \\ u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

#### Transmisión del calor

Ecuación del calor: 0 < x < L, t > 0

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} \\ u(x,0) = f(x) \\ u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$



Discretización de  $u_{xx}$ 

$$u(x_{m+1}, t_n) = u(x_m, t_n) + u_x(x_m, t_n) h + \frac{u_{xx}(x_m, t_n)}{2} h^2 + \frac{u_{xxx}(x_m, t_n)}{6} h^3 + \frac{u_{xxxx}(x_m, t_n)}{24} h^4 + O(h^5)$$

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$$u(x_{m-1}, t_n) = u(x_m, t_n) - u_x(x_m, t_n) h + \frac{u_{xx}(x_m, t_n)}{2} h^2$$
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$$\frac{u(x_{m+1},t_n) - 2u(x_m,t_n) + u(x_{m-1},t_n)}{h^2} = u_{xx}(x_m,t_n) + O(h^2)$$



Discretización de  $u_t$ 

$$u(x_m, t_{n+1}) = u(x_m, t_n) + u_t(x_m, t_n) k + O(k^2)$$

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Si 
$$u_t(x_m,t_n)-u_{xx}(x_m,t_n)=0$$
 
$$D^{n+1} \ \ u(x_m,t_{n+1})-u(x_m,t_n)$$

$$R_m^{n+1} = \frac{u(x_m, t_{n+1}) - u(x_m, t_n)}{k}$$
$$- \frac{u(x_{m+1}, t_n) - 2u(x_m, t_n) + u(x_{m-1}, t_n)}{h^2}$$



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Con 
$$R_m^{n+1} = O(h^2) + O(k)$$



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Error global: 
$$E_m^n = |u(x_m, t_n) - u_m^n|$$

$$E_m^n \le |1 - 2k/h^2| E_m^n + k/h^2 E_{m+1}^n + k/h^2 E_{m-1}^n + k |R_m^{n+1}|$$



Método de diferencias finitas

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$$E_m^n \leq \left(1 - 2\,k/h^2\right) E_m^n + k/h^2\,E_{m+1}^n + k/h^2\,E_{m-1}^n + k\,|R_m^{n+1}|$$



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$$E^{n+1} \le (1 + \beta k)E^n + k R^{n+1}$$

Inductivamente

$$E^{n} \le \left( (1 + \beta k)^{n-1} k R^{1} + (1 + \beta k)^{n-2} k R^{2} + \dots + k R^{n} \right)$$

$$E^n \le \frac{e^{\beta n k} - 1}{\beta} \max_{1 \le n \le N} R^n \le \frac{e^{\beta T} - 1}{\beta} \max_{1 \le n \le N} R^n$$



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$$u(x_m, t_n) + k R_m^{n+1} = (1 + 2k/h^2) u(x_m, t_{n+1}) - k/h^2 u(x_{m+1}, t_{n+1}) - k/h^2 u(x_{m-1}, t_{n+1})$$

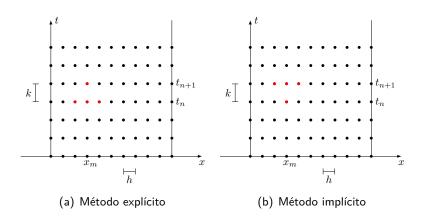
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$$u_m^n = (1 + 2k/h^2) u_m^{n+1} - k/h^2 u_{m+1}^{n+1} - k/h^2 u_{m-1}^{n+1}$$





#### Restando

$$\left(1 + 2\,k/h^2\right)E_m^{n+1} \leq E_m^n + k\,|R_m^{n+1}| + k/h^2\,E_{m+1}^{n+1} + k/h^2\,E_{m-1}^{n+1}$$

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Tomando máximo  $m = 0, \dots, M$ 

$$(1 + 2k/h^2) E^{n+1} \le E^n + k R^{n+1} + 2k/h^2 E^{n+1}$$



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Incondicionalmente estable



Sistema de ecuaciones en 
$$U^{n+1}=(u_1^{n+1},\dots,u_{M-1}^{n+1})$$
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En forma matricial:  $(I+k/h^2A)\,U^{n+1}=U^n$ ,  $A\in\mathbb{R}^{(M-1)\times(M-1)}$ 

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$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & 2 \end{array}\right)$$

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 $(I + k/h^2 A)$  simétrica, tridiagonal



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Por el seno de la suma:

$$\sin(q(m+1)\nu) = \cos(q\nu)\sin(qm\nu) + \sin(q\nu)\cos(qm\nu)$$
  
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$$0 < \nu^2 \lesssim \lambda_q < 4$$



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Método de diferencias finitas

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$$\left(I + \frac{k}{2h^2}A\right)U^{n+1} = \left(I - \frac{k}{2h^2}A\right)U^n$$



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$$U^{n+1} = \left(I + \frac{k}{2h^2}A\right)^{-1} \cdot \left(I - \frac{k}{2h^2}A\right)U^n$$



$$\left(1 + \frac{k}{h^2}\right) u_m^{n+1} = \frac{k}{2h^2} \left(u_{m+1}^{n+1} + u_{m-1}^{n+1}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{k}{h^2}\right) u_m^n + \frac{k}{2h^2} \left(u_{m+1}^n + u_{m-1}^n\right)$$

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Error

$$\left(1 + \frac{k}{h^2}\right)E^{n+1} \le \frac{k}{h^2}E^{n+1} + E^n + kR^n$$

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$$E^{n+1} \le E^n + kR^n \Longrightarrow \max_{1 \le n \le N} E^n \le T \max_{1 \le n \le N} R^n$$

