偏微分方程数值解 第四次上机报告

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1 问题描述

考虑 Burgers 方程的初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial x} = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = 1, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ u(x,0) = 0, & \text{if } x \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

分别取 h = 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001, 在 t = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0 处比较:

- (1) 守恒型和非守恒型迎风格式数值结果;
- (2) 守恒型迎风格式和 Lax-Wendroof 格式的数值结果.

2 数值方法及分析

2.1 非守恒型迎风格式

从方程的非散度形式 $u_t + uu_x = 0$ 出发, 可以直接构造非守恒型的迎风格式:

$$U_j^{m+1} = \begin{cases} U_j^m - \frac{\tau}{h} U_j^m (U_j^m - U_{j-1}^m), & U_j^m \ge 0, \\ U_j^m - \frac{\tau}{h} U_j^m (U_{j+1}^m - U_j^m), & U_j^m < 0, \end{cases}$$

- 相容性: 该格式的 $LTE = O(\tau + h)$;
- **稳定性:** 在满足 CFL 条件: $\frac{U_j^m \tau}{h} \le 1$ 时, 满足最大值原理, 并在 L^2 范数下具有线性 稳定性.
- **收敛性:** 对初值直接计算容易验证, 对本报告中的 Burgers 方程初值问题, 每一时 刻得到的 $u(\cdot,t) = u(\cdot,0)$. 这一解的间断线是 x = 0, 并不是 Burgers 方程的弱解.

2.2 守恒型迎风格式

根据特征线的想法构造数值通量以获得守恒型格式:令

$$a_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^m = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(U_{j+1}^m)^2 - (U_j^m)^2}{U_{j+1}^m - U_j^m} = \frac{U_j^m + U_{j+1}^m}{2}, & U_{j+1}^m \neq U_j^m \\ 0, & U_j^m = U_{j+1}^m, \end{cases}$$

 $a^m_{j+\frac{1}{2}}$ 的符号反映特征线方向在 x 方向的投影, 亦即物质传输的方向, 因此构造数值通量为

$$F_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(U_j^m)^2, & a_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^m \ge 0\\ \frac{1}{2}(U_{j+1}^m)^2, & a_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^m < 0, \end{cases}$$

也可写为:

$$F_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \left((1 + sgn(a_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^m))(U_j^m)^2 + (1 - sgn(a_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^m))(U_{j+1}^m)^2 \right)$$

从而得到守恒型迎风格式

$$\begin{split} U_{j}^{m+1} &= U_{j}^{m} - \frac{\tau}{h} (F_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - F_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &= U_{j}^{m} - \frac{\tau}{4h} \bigg((1 + sgn(a_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{m}))(U_{j}^{m})^{2} + (1 - sgn(a_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{m}))(U_{j+1}^{m})^{2} \\ &- (1 + sgn(a_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{m}))(U_{j-1}^{m})^{2} - (1 - sgn(a_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{m}))(U_{j}^{m})^{2} \bigg) \end{split}$$

- 相容性: 该格式的 $LTE = O(\tau + h)$;
- **稳定性:** 在满足 CFL 条件: $\frac{U_j^m \tau}{h} \le 1$ 时, 满足最大值原理, 并在 L^2 范数下具有线性 稳定性.
- 收敛性: 在教材中提到: "Lax 与 Wendroof 证明了与守恒律方程相容的守恒型差分格式在一定意义下的收敛的极限必然是守恒律方程的弱解." 因此理论上守恒型迎风格式收敛至 Burgers 方程的弱解, 间断线 $x = \frac{t}{2}$.

2.3 守恒型 Lax-Wendroof 格式

可以按照推导常系数输运方程 Lax-Wendroof 格式中 Taylor 展开的办法, 通量函数 记为 f (Burgers 方程中 $f(u) = \frac{1}{2}u^2$), 有:

$$u_t = -(f(u))_x, \quad u_{tt} = [(f(u))_t]_x = [f'(u)(f(u))_x]_x$$

对它们中心差分可自然地得到守恒型格式:

$$\begin{split} U_j^{m+1} &= U_j^m - \frac{\tau}{2h} [f(U_{j+1}^m) - f(U_{j-1}^m)] \\ &+ \frac{\tau^2}{2h^2} \Bigg[f'(\frac{U_j^m + U_{j+1}^m}{2}) (f(U_{j+1}^m) - f(U_j^m)) - f'(\frac{U_{j-1}^m + U_j^m}{2}) (f(U_j^m) - f(U_{j-1}^m)) \Bigg], \end{split}$$

- 相容性: 该格式的 $LTE = O(\tau^2 + h^2);$
- 稳定性: 在满足 CFL 条件: $\frac{U_j^m \tau}{h} \le 1$ 时, 在 L^2 范数下具有线性稳定性.
- 收敛性: 该格式也是与守恒律方程相容的守恒型差分格式, 因此理论上守恒型 Lax-Wendroof 格式收敛至 Burgers 方程的弱解, 间断线 $x = \frac{t}{2}$.

3 具体实现细节

3.1 时间步长的选取

理论上由弱解及特征线法, 可知 u=0 或 1. 为满足稳定性条件, 取 $\tau=\frac{1}{2}h$.

3.2 数值边界条件的设置

计算的终止时间最大为 t = 1.0, 弱解的间断线 $x = \frac{t}{2}$, 因此将计算区域设置为 $-1 \le x \le 1$ 可在时间范围内包含间断线两侧的数值解. 由初值条件及特征线、弱解间断线的信息, 知只需设置左侧的数值边界条件 u(-1,0) = 1.

4 计算结果及相应分析

4.1 守恒型与非守恒型迎风格式数值结果

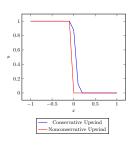


Figure 1: $h = 10^{-1}$

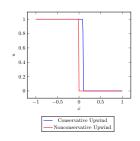


Figure 2: $h = 10^{-2}$

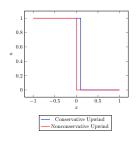


Figure 3: $h = 10^{-3}$

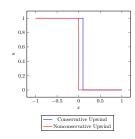


Figure 4: $h = 10^{-4}$

Figure 5: t = 0.2, 守恒型与非守恒型迎风格式数值结果

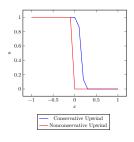


Figure 6: $h = 10^{-1}$

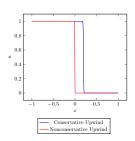


Figure 7: $h = 10^{-2}$

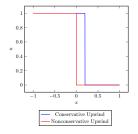


Figure 8: $h = 10^{-3}$

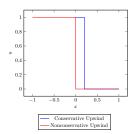
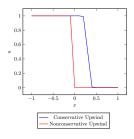


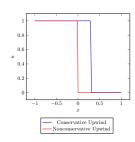
Figure 9: $h = 10^{-4}$

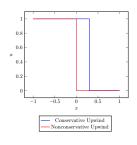
Figure 10: t = 0.4, 守恒型与非守恒型迎风格式数值结果

由各个时间处的计算结果可知:

- 非守恒型迎风格式的计算结果与理论分析一致, 间断线为 x = 0, 不是 Burgers 方程的弱解. 这说明对于有间断现象的双曲型方程, 用非守恒的数值格式可能无法得到正确的弱解.
- 守恒型迎风格式的计算结果与教材中的注记一致, 间断线为 $x = \frac{t}{2}$, 是 Burgers 方程的弱解 (在取通量函数为 $f(u) = \frac{1}{2}u^2$ 时的弱解);







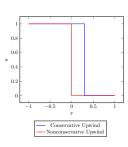


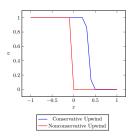
Figure 11: $h = 10^{-1}$

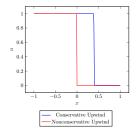
Figure 12: $h = 10^{-2}$

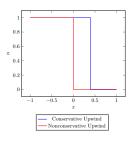
Figure 13: $h = 10^{-3}$

Figure 14: $h = 10^{-4}$

Figure 15: t = 0.6, 守恒型与非守恒型迎风格式数值结果







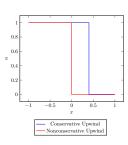


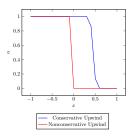
Figure 16: $h = 10^{-1}$

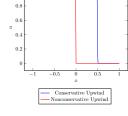
Figure 17: $h = 10^{-2}$

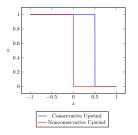
Figure 18: $h = 10^{-3}$

Figure 19: $h = 10^{-4}$

Figure 20: t = 0.8, 守恒型与非守恒型迎风格式数值结果







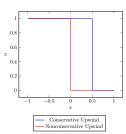


Figure 21: $h = 10^{-1}$

Figure 22: $h = 10^{-2}$

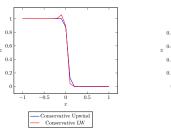
Figure 23: $h = 10^{-3}$

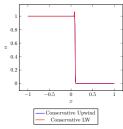
Figure 24: $h = 10^{-4}$

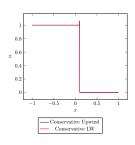
Figure 25: t = 1.0, 守恒型与非守恒型迎风格式数值结果

• 两迎风格式在满足 CFL 条件时均有最大值原理, 计算得到的结果在连续点和间断点处均没有看到数值震荡现象, 验证了迎风格式的稳定性.

4.2 守恒型迎风格式与 Lax-Wendroof 格式的数值结果







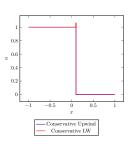


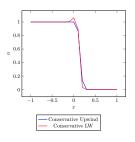
Figure 26: $h = 10^{-1}$

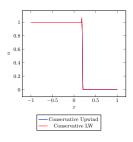
Figure 27: $h = 10^{-2}$

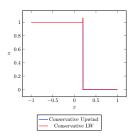
Figure 28: $h = 10^{-3}$

Figure 29: $h = 10^{-4}$

Figure 30: t = 0.2, 守恒型迎风格式、Lax-Wendroof 格式的数值结果







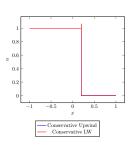


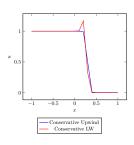
Figure 31: $h = 10^{-1}$

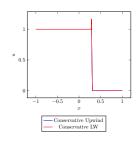
Figure 32: $h = 10^{-2}$

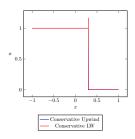
Figure 33: $h = 10^{-3}$

Figure 34: $h = 10^{-4}$

Figure 35: t = 0.4, 守恒型迎风格式、Lax-Wendroof 格式的数值结果







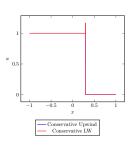


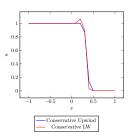
Figure 36: $h = 10^{-1}$

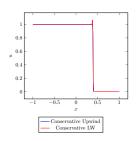
Figure 37: $h = 10^{-2}$

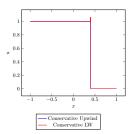
Figure 38: $h = 10^{-3}$

Figure 39: $h = 10^{-4}$

Figure 40: t = 0.6, 守恒型迎风格式、Lax-Wendroof 格式的数值结果







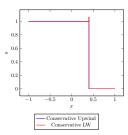


Figure 41: $h = 10^{-1}$

Figure 42: $h = 10^{-2}$

Figure 43: $h = 10^{-3}$

Figure 44: $h = 10^{-4}$

Figure 45: t = 0.8, 守恒型迎风格式、Lax-Wendroof 格式的数值结果

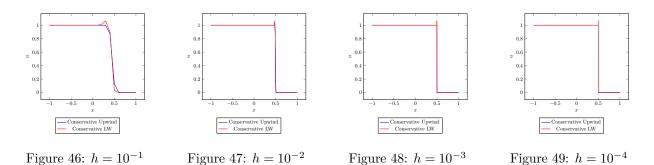


Figure 50: t = 1.0, 守恒型迎风格式、Lax-Wendroof 格式的数值结果

由各个时间处的计算结果可知:

- 守恒型迎风格式、Lax-Wendroof 格式的计算结果与教材中的注记一致, 能明显看到间断线为 $x = \frac{t}{2}$, 是 Burgers 方程的弱解 (在取通量函数为 $f(u) = \frac{1}{2}u^2$ 时的弱解);
- 守恒型迎风格式在满足 CFL 条件时均有最大值原理, 计算得到的结果在连续点和 间断点处均没有看到数值震荡现象;
- 守恒型 Lax-Wendroof 格式在间断点附近发生震荡, 且震荡位置在间断点 $x=\frac{t}{2}$ 的 左侧, 即物质传输的上游方向. 这与常系数的 Lax-Wendroof 格式的误差分析结果 是一致的: Lax-Wendroof 格式没有最大值原理, 不能保证极大模一定减小, 因此间 断处可能发生数值震荡; Fourier 方法得到相位移速度相对较慢, 相位的滞后导致初值间断点处对应的震荡波形会滞后于实际的间断点, 即震荡位置位于物质传输的上游.