

## MATH521: Numerical Analysis of Partial Differential Equations

Winter 2018/19, Term 2

Due Date: Thursday, 17 January 2019

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## **Homework Assignment 2**

Please submit the following files as indicated below: 🗗 source code 🚨 PDF file 🚨 image file 📦 video file

Question 1 | 3 marks |  $\triangle$  Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  be a bounded domain in one, two or three dimensions  $(d \in \{1,2,3\})$ ,  $a:\Omega \to \mathbb{R}^d$  a continuously differentiable vector field,  $D:\Omega \to [D_{\min},D_{\max}]$  a continuously differentiable and  $g:\partial\Omega \to [0,1]$  a continuous function.  $D_{\min}>0$  and  $D_{\max}>0$  are given constants with  $D_{\min}\leq D_{\max}$ .

The steady advection-diffusion problem

$$\operatorname{div}(ua) - \operatorname{div}(D\nabla u) = 0$$
 in  $\Omega$   
 $u = g$  on  $\partial\Omega$ 

describes how a certain density u is transported through the domain  $\Omega$ .

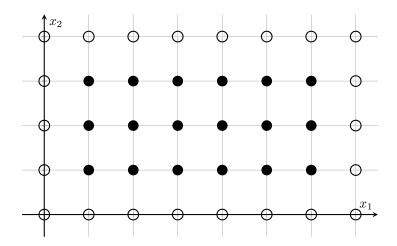
(a) Show that any strong solution  $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$  of this problem satisfies

$$0 \le u(x) \le 1$$
 for all  $x \in \bar{\Omega}$ 

provided that  $\operatorname{div} a = 0$  ("incompressibility condition"). Show all working and clearly indicate what results, e.g. Theorem X.Y.Z or Equation (X.Y) from the notes, you use in each step. Also make sure you verify all assumptions of theorems that you apply.

(b)	) Why do we have to assume div $a=0$ to derive these bounds?	
(c)	e) Derive a weak formulation of the steady advection-diffusion problem with condition. (This is not a very interesting problem because its unique solutio question is to familiarise you with weak formulations!)	homogeneous Dirichlet boundary n is $u \equiv 0$ , but the purpose of this

Question 2 | 2 marks | Today we will implement two more auxiliary functions for the finite difference method on rectangular domains. Initially, X1, X2, a discretisation F of the source term and an initial guess U for the solution of the PDE are usually given as rectangular arrays. For our computations, we have to re-arrange some of these arrays to column vectors. For plotting and post-processing, we have to re-arrange some column vectors back to rectangular arrays.



If the PDE is equipped with Dirichlet boundary conditions, then the solution values on the boundary (empty circles) are already known. Only the interior solution values (filled circles) are the actual unknowns.

(a) Write a function msh2vec that applies so-called *lexicographical ordering* to re-arrange a rectangular array to a column vector. This function takes the two input variables

U: an array of size  $(msh.N(2) - 1) \times (msh.N(1) - 1)$  corresponding to function values on the *interior* nodes of the grid only, not the boundary nodes

msh: the output of meshRectangle

and returns

u: an array of size  $(msh.N(1) - 1)(msh.N(2) - 1) \times 1$ 

The first component of u should contain the value of U that corresponds to the bottom left interior grid point (filled circle) of the rectangular domain, the second component should correspond to the next grid point to the right etc. Moving from left to right row by row, the last component of u will be equal to the value of U that corresponds to the interior grid point (filled circle) in the top right corner of the domain.

(b) Implement a function U = vec2msh(u,msh) that undoes the action of msh2vec. Write a script hw2.m that tests whether for the sample function from hw1.m the arrays

are indeed the same.

*Hint:* In GNU Octave / MATLAB, the command reshape may be helpful.

Please submit all files that are needed to run your code, even if you have submitted them previously.

**Your Course Project** It's time to start thinking about a small research project. Please consult the course outline for details, and if you have an idea or need one, please come and talk to me!

Your Learning Progress   🕒 What is the one most important thing that you have learnt from this assignment	
What is the most substantial no	ew insight that you have gained from this course this week? Any aha moment?