

# 1 Poisson equation in one dimension

In this section, we will solve the one-dimensional Poisson equation

$$u_{xx} = f(x) \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

subject to a source term  $f(x)$  and different boundary conditions at  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ . First, we will solve it with finite difference methods of first and second order on a uniform grid. Finally, we solve it on a non-uniform grid and investigate how adaptive mesh refinement (AMR) can be used to obtain accurate solutions by distributing fewer points more cleverly along the grid. a

First, consider Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions at opposite ends and the source given by

$$u_{xx} = x + \cos(2\pi x) \quad (0 < x < 1), \quad u(0) = a, \quad u_x(1) = b.$$

The analytical solution is

$$u(x) = C_1 + C_2x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \cos(2\pi x),$$

where the constants  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are determined from the boundary conditions. To solve the equation numerically, we impose a uniform grid of  $M + 2$  points and step length  $h$  defined by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} x_0 = 0 & x_1 & x_2 & & x_m & & x_{M-1} & x_M & x_{M+1} = 1 \\ & h & h & & & & h & h & \end{array}$$

To generate finite difference methods of both first and second order, we approximate the second derivative at interior points using the forward difference and central difference

$$\begin{aligned} u_{xx}(x_m) &= \frac{u_m - 2u_{m+1} + u_{m+2}}{h^2} + O(h^1) & (1 \leq m \leq M) \\ u_{xx}(x_m) &= \frac{u_{m-1} - 2u_m + u_{m+1}}{h^2} + O(h^2) & (1 \leq m \leq M - 1). \end{aligned}$$

To handle the Dirichlet boundary condition  $u(0) = a$  at the left edge, we insert the trivial equation

$$1 \cdot u_0 = a.$$

To handle the Neumann boundary condition  $u_x(1) = b$  at the right edge to first or second order, we use

$$\begin{aligned} u_x(1) &= \frac{u_{M+1} - u_M}{h} + O(h^1) = b \\ u_x(1) &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}u_{M-1} - 2u_M + \frac{3}{2}u_{M+1}}{h} + O(h^2) = b. \end{aligned}$$

By writing all these equations in  $(M + 2) \times (M + 2)$ -matrix form  $AU = b$ , we obtain for example to second order

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ +1/h^2 & -2/h^2 & +1/h^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & +1/h^2 & -2/h^2 & +1/h^2 \\ & & +1/2h & -2/h & +3/2h \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_0 \\ U_1 \\ \vdots \\ U_M \\ U_{M+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ f(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_M) \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

Some remarks:

- We could handle the Dirichlet boundary condition  $u(0) = a$  differently by treating  $U_0 = a$  as a known variable. The system of equations is equivalent if we remove the first row and column of  $A$  and the first entries in  $U$  and  $b$ , but simultaneously modify the entry  $f(x_1) \rightarrow f(x_1) - a/h^2$ . This approach is more consistent with treating  $U_0$  as a known variable, since its precise value is defined by the Dirichlet boundary condition. However, our approach of inserting a trivial equation  $1 \cdot U_0 = a$  keeps the matrix dimensions independent of boundary conditions and makes it easier to reason with how the discretized differential operator represented by  $A$  operates on the grid point  $U_0$  in the same way it operates on all other grid points.
- To handle different combinations of Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions at the ends, we simply replace the first or last rows of the matrix with the same type of equation. Note that if the Neumann boundary condition is imposed at the left boundary, the last row of the matrix above would have to be both reversed and negated.
- When Neumann boundary conditions are imposed at both ends, the solution is determined only up to a constant. To see this for a general Poisson boundary value problem, note that if  $u_{xx} = f(x)$ ,  $u_x(0) = a$  and  $u_x(1) = b$ , then also  $(u+C)_{xx} = f(x)$ ,  $(u+C)_x(0) = a$  and  $(u+C)_x(1) = b$  if  $C$  is only a constant. It can also be seen from the general solution for this particular source term that the constant  $C_1$  is undetermined when the solution is subject to boundary conditions that involve derivatives only. In this case, an additional constraint like  $u(0) = 0$  must be imposed to define a unique solution.

With this in mind, it is now straightforward to solve the Poisson equation subject to any combination of Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions at the ends to both first and second order.

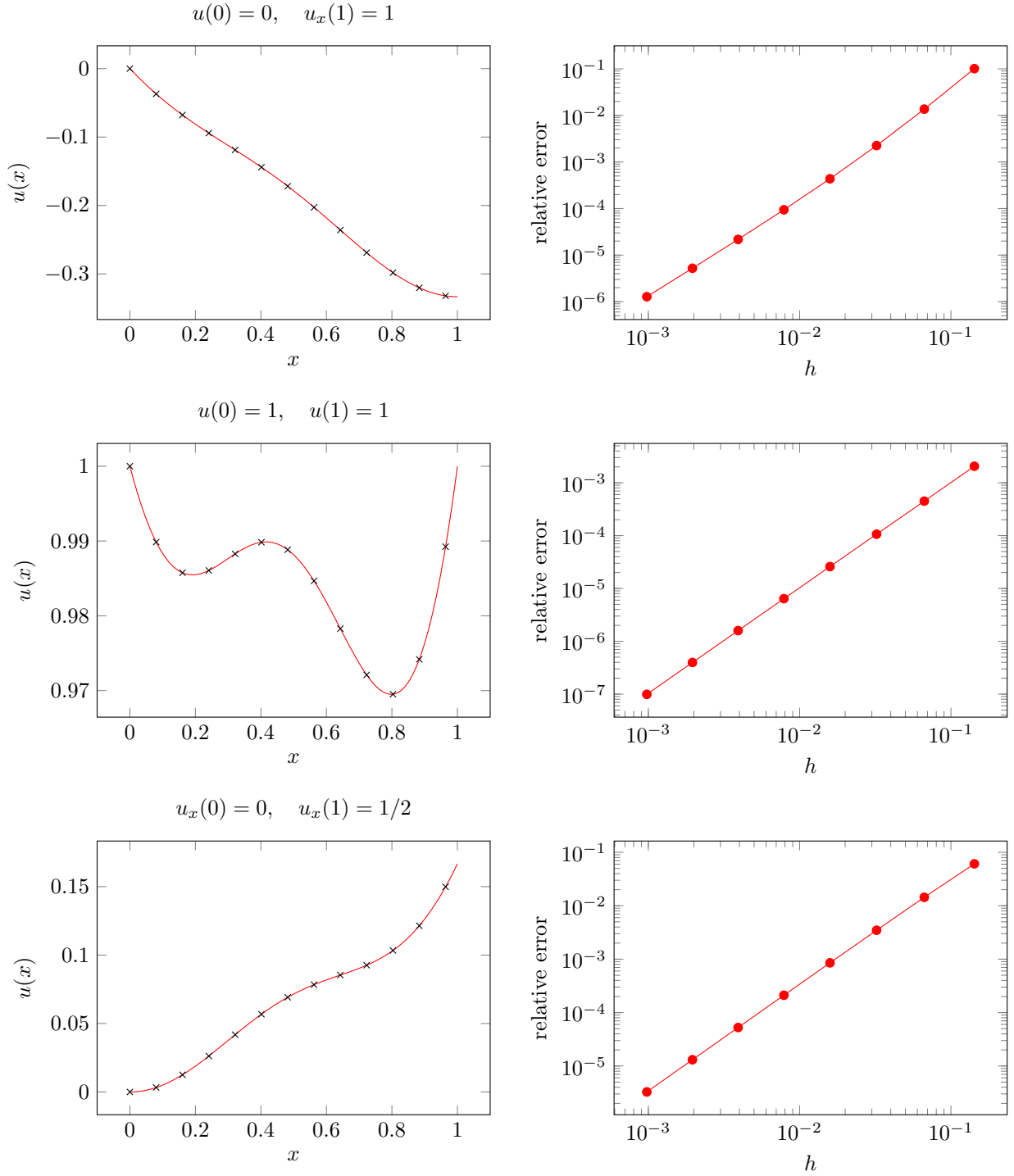


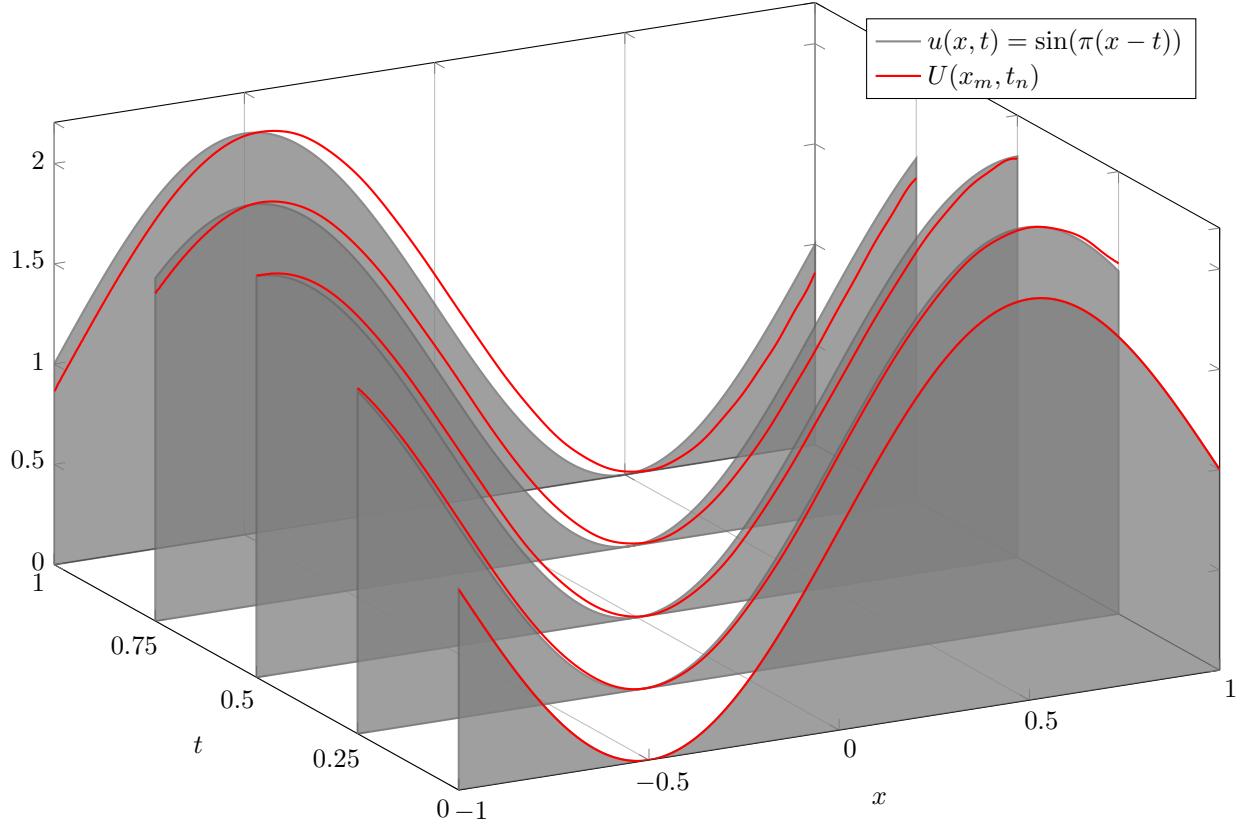
Figure 1: Analytical and numerical solutions (left) and convergence plots (right) for solutions to the Poisson equation subject to three different boundary conditions.



Figure 2: Nice fig

## 2 Heat equation in one dimension

### 3 Laplace equation in two dimensions



## 4 Linearized Korteweg-De Vries equation in one dimension

KdV equation:

$$u_t + (1 + \pi^2)u_x + u_{xxx} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Theta method:

$$\frac{u_m^{n+1} - u_m^n}{k} = (1 - \theta)F(u^n) + \theta F(u^{n+1}) \quad (2)$$

where

$$F(u^n) = -(1 + \pi^2) \frac{u_{m+1}^n - u_{m-1}^n}{2h} - \frac{u_{m+3}^n - 3u_{m+1}^n + 3u_{m-1}^n - u_{m-3}^n}{8h^3} \quad (3)$$

$\theta = 0$  is forward Euler,  $\theta = 1/2$  is Crank-Nicholson,  $\theta = 1$  is backward Euler.

Separation of variables:

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \quad (4)$$

Insert into KdV equation to get  $T = Ae^{zt}$ .  $X(x)$  is periodic, so expand it in a Fourier series:

$$X(x) = \sum_k C_k e^{ikx} \quad (5)$$

The general solution is then

$$u(x, t) = \sum_k C_k e^{kt} e^{ikx} \quad (6)$$

so

$$u_m^n = \sum_k C_k e^{kt_n} e^{ikx_m} \quad (7)$$

With constant time steps,  $t_n = nk$ , we can write

$$u_m^n = \sum_k C_k G^n e^{ikx_m} \quad (8)$$

Consider a general term in the series  $u_m^n = G^n e^{ikx_m}$ . Insert into discretized KdV equation to get

$$\frac{G-1}{k} = [(1-\theta) + \theta G] \left[ -(1+\pi^2) \frac{e^{iqh} - e^{-iqh}}{2h} - \frac{e^{3iqh} - e^{-3iqh} - 3(e^{iqh} - e^{-iqh})}{8h^3} \right] \quad (9)$$

Expand using Euler's identity to get

$$\frac{G-1}{k} = i[(1-\theta) + \theta G] \left[ -(1+\pi^2) \frac{\sin(qh)}{h} - \frac{\sin^3(qh)}{h^3} \right] \quad (10)$$

$\theta = 0$  gives  $|G| > 1$  (unstable), but  $\theta = 1/2$  gives  $|G| = 1$  (stable)! (unconditionally)

Proof of conserved norm: Due to periodicity (if one is very pedantic, one can obtain this by separation of variables)

$$u(x, t) = \sum_n c_n(t) e^{ik_n x} \quad (11)$$

Insert into the KdV equation to get

$$\sum_n \left\{ \dot{c}_n(t) + i[(1+\pi^2)k_n - k_n^3]c_n(t) \right\} e^{ik_n x} = 0 \quad (12)$$

For the sum to be 0, each term inside the curly brackets must vanish, so

$$c_n(t) = c_n(0) \exp \left\{ i[(1+\pi^2)k_n - k_n^3]t \right\} \quad (13)$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^{+1} dx |u(x, t)|^2 &= \int_{-L/2}^{+L/2} \sum_{m,n} c_m(t) c_n^*(t) \exp(ik_m x) \exp(-ik_n x) \\ &= \sum_{m,n} c_m(t) c_n^*(t) \underbrace{\int_{-L/2}^{+L/2} \exp(i(k_m - k_n)x) dx}_{L\delta_{mn}} \\ &= L \sum_n |c_m(t)|^2 \\ &= L \sum_n |c_m(0)|^2 \\ &= \int_{-L/2}^{+L/2} dx |u(x, 0)|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

so the spatial  $L_2$ -norm is preserved over time.