

Homework 2.1

Praktikum Numerische Methoden
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- 2.1) Determine the coefficients a to d of the central difference scheme:

$$\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j = au_{j-2} + bu_{j-1} + cu_{j+1} + du_{j+2},$$

(1)

using Taylor series expansion. What is the order of accuracy of the scheme? Is the scheme diffusive? Assume a uniformly spaced grid (Δx is constant).

Sol

$$U_j = U(x) \quad U_{j+2}, \quad U_{j+1}, \quad U_{j-1}, \quad U_{j-2} \quad \text{at } x = U_{j+2} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$U_{j+2} = U(x + h) = U(x) + h u'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} U''(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!} U'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!} U^{(4)}(x) (\xi^+) \quad (2)$$

$$U_{j-2} = U(x - h) = U(x) - h u'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} U''(x) - \frac{h^3}{3!} U'''(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!} U^{(4)}(x) (\xi^-) \quad (3)$$

b

$$U_{j+2} = U(x + 2h) = U(x) + ah U'(x) + \frac{(ah)^2}{2!} U''(x) + \frac{(ah)^3}{3!} U'''(x) + \frac{(ah)^4}{4!} U^{(4)}(x) (\xi^+)$$

$$= U(x) + 2h U'(x) + \frac{4h^2}{2!} U''(x) + \frac{8h^3}{3!} U'''(x) + \frac{16h^4}{4!} U^{(4)}(x) (\xi^+) \quad (4)$$

$$U_{j-2} = U(x - 2h) = U(x) - ah U'(x) + \frac{(ah)^2}{2!} U''(x) - \frac{(ah)^3}{3!} U'''(x) + \frac{(ah)^4}{4!} U^{(4)}(x) (\xi^-)$$

$$= U(x) - 2h U'(x) + \frac{4h^2}{2!} U''(x) - \frac{8h^3}{3!} U'''(x) + \frac{16h^4}{4!} U^{(4)}(x) (\xi^-) \quad (5)$$

从第 ②, ③, ④, ⑤ 行看出 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$

$$U'(x) = a \left[U(x) - 2h U'(x) + 4 \frac{h^2}{2!} U''(x) - 8 \frac{h^3}{3!} U'''(x) \right] +$$

$$b \left[U(x) - h U'(x) + 1 \frac{h^2}{2!} U''(x) - 1 \frac{h^3}{3!} U'''(x) \right] +$$

$$c \left[U(x) + h U'(x) + 1 \frac{h^2}{2!} U''(x) + 1 \frac{h^3}{3!} U'''(x) \right] +$$

$$d \left[U(x) + 2h U'(x) + 4 \frac{h^2}{2!} U''(x) + 8 \cdot h^3 U'''(x) \right] + O(h^4)$$

$$= (a+b+c) u(x) + (-2a-b+c+2d) h u'(x) + \left(4a+b+c+4d\right) \frac{h^2}{2} u''(x)$$

$$+ \left(-8a-b+c+8d\right) \frac{h^3}{3!} u'''(x) + O(h^4)$$

then:

$$\begin{aligned} a + b + c + d &= 0 \quad (6) \\ (-2a) + (-b) + c + 2d &= 1 \quad (7) \\ (4a) + b + c + 4d &= 0 \quad (8) \\ (-8a) + (-b) + c + 8d &= 0 \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} a + b + c + d &= 0 \quad (6) \\ -2a - b + c + 2d &= \frac{1}{h} \quad (7) \\ 4a + b + c + 4d &= 0 \quad (8) \\ -8a - b + c + 8d &= 0 \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

\downarrow

using (6), (7), (8), (9) based on linear algebra

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -8 & -1 & 1 & 8 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \frac{1}{h} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

A x b

$\sqrt{3}$

1) ก็จะมี $a = 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 12 \cdot h \\ b = -96 \cdot h \\ c = 96 \cdot h \\ d = 12 \cdot h \end{array}$$

~~Ans~~

2) ให้ $h = 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = \frac{1}{12} \\ b = -\frac{2}{3} \\ c = \frac{8}{3} \\ d = \frac{1}{12} \end{array}$$

1) 46 รอบ