On Schemes for Exponential Decay

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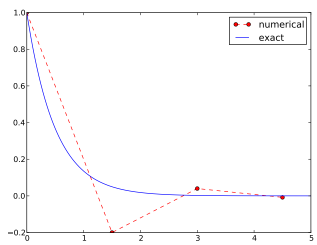
Aug 30, 2014



1 Goal

The primary goal of this demo talk is to demonstrate how to write talks with DocOnce and get them rendered in numerous HTML formats.

Layout.

This version utilizes latex document slides with the theme `no theme`.

The talk investigates the accuracy of three finite difference schemes for the ordinary differential equation $u' = -au$ with the aid of numerical experiments. Numerical artifacts are in particular demonstrated.

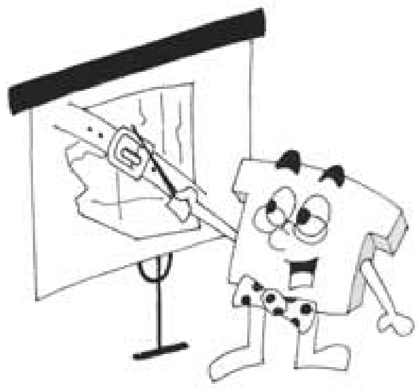
2 Mathematical problem

$$u'(t) = -au(t), \tag{1}$$

$$u(0) = I, \tag{2}$$

Here,

- $t \in (0, T]$
- a, I, and T are prescribed parameters
- $u(t)$ is the unknown function



3 Numerical solution method

- Mesh in time: $0 = t_0 < t_1 \cdots < t_N = T$
- Assume constant $\Delta t = t_n - t_{n-1}$
- u^n: numerical approx to the exact solution at t_n

Numerical scheme:

$$u^{n+1} = \frac{1 - (1-\theta)a\Delta t}{1 + \theta a \Delta t} u^n, \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots, N-1$$

3.1 Forward Euler explained

http://youtube.com/PtJrPEIHNJw

4 Implementation

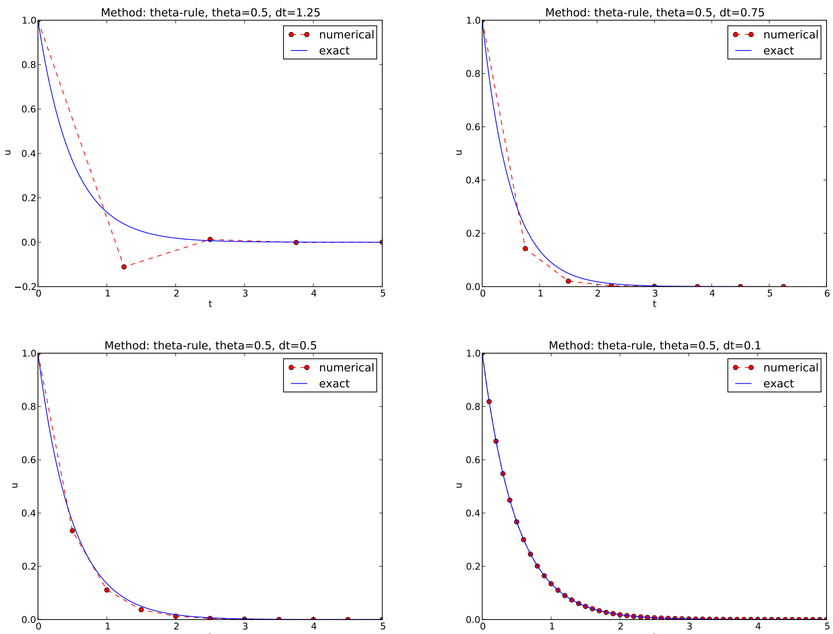
The numerical method is implemented in a Python function:

```
def solver(I, a, T, dt, theta):
    """Solve u'=-a*u, u(0)=I, for t in (0,T] with steps of dt."""
    dt = float(dt)            # avoid integer division
    N = int(round(T/dt))      # no of time intervals
    T = N*dt                  # adjust T to fit time step dt
    u = zeros(N+1)            # array of u[n] values
```

```
t = linspace(0, T, N+1)  # time mesh

u[0] = I                  # assign initial condition
for n in range(0, N):     # n=0,1,...,N-1
    u[n+1] = (1 - (1-theta)*a*dt)/(1 + theta*dt*a)*u[n]
return u, t
```

4.1 The Crank-Nicolson method



4.2 The artifacts can be explained by some theory

Exact solution of the scheme:

$$u^n = A^n, \quad A = \frac{1-(1-\theta)a\Delta t}{1+\theta a\Delta t}\,.$$

Key results:

- Stability: $|A| < 1$
- No oscillations: $A > 0$
- Always for Backward Euler ($\theta = 1$)
- $\Delta t < 1/a$ for Forward Euler ($\theta = 0$)
- $\Delta t < 2/a$ for Crank-Nicolson ($\theta = 1/2$)

Concluding remarks:

Only the Backward Euler scheme is guaranteed to always give qualitatively correct results.