针对单波方程: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$

对于空间导数,构造出一种不超过6点格式,要求能够分辨的波数范围 尽量宽;

1) 给出差分的具体表达式,说明构造格式的阶数,并给出的精度验证; 进行Fourier误差分析,画出kr,ki的曲线。

$$\begin{split} & \cancel{H} \cancel{S} \square : \\ & \underbrace{\partial u_j = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_j = a_i u_{j-1} + a_2 u_{j-1} + a_3 u_{j-1} + a_4 u_j + a_3 u_{j+1} + a_6 u_{j+2}}_{j} \\ & \cdots \\ & \underbrace{\partial u_j = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_j = a_i u_{j-4} + a_2 u_{j-3} + a_3 u_{j-2} + a_4 u_{j-1} + a_3 u_j + a_6 u_{j+1}}_{j+1} \end{aligned}$$

2) 进行如下数值验证:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, x \in [0, 2\pi]$$
$$u(x, 0) = \sin(x)$$

空间采用20个网格点,采用新构造的差分格式离散;时间推进采用3步 Runge-Kutta方法,时间步长可足够小(例如0.01)。给出t=20,50两个时刻的数值解,与精确解比较(画图),并给出数值解的L2模误差。

第一题第一问:

求解过程:

1、首先选定 j+2 节点作为可调点,对其余节点在 u_i 上进行泰勒展开,可以得到:

$$u_{j-3} = u_j - 3 * (\Delta x) * u'_j + \frac{(3 * \Delta x)^2}{2} u''_j - \frac{(3 * \Delta x)^3}{6} u'''_j + \frac{(3 * \Delta x)^4}{24} u''''_j$$

$$u_{j-2} = u_j - 2 * (\Delta x) * u'_j + \frac{(2 * \Delta x)^2}{2} u''_j - \frac{(2 * \Delta x)^3}{6} u'''_j + \frac{(2 * \Delta x)^4}{24} u''''_j$$

$$u_{j-1} = u_j - 1 * (\Delta x) * u'_j + \frac{(1 * \Delta x)^2}{2} u''_j - \frac{(1 * \Delta x)^3}{6} u'''_j + \frac{(1 * \Delta x)^4}{24} u''''_j$$

$$u_j = u_j + 0 * (\Delta x) * u'_j + \frac{(0 * \Delta x)^2}{2} u''_j + \frac{(0 * \Delta x)^3}{6} u'''_j + \frac{(0 * \Delta x)^4}{24} u''''_j$$

$$u_{j+1} = u_j + 1 * (\Delta x) * u'_j + \frac{(1 * \Delta x)^2}{2} u''_j + \frac{(1 * \Delta x)^3}{6} u'''_j + \frac{(1 * \Delta x)^4}{24} u''''_j$$

$$u_{j+2} = u_j + 2 * (\Delta x) * u'_j + \frac{(2 * \Delta x)^2}{2} u''_j + \frac{(2 * \Delta x)^3}{6} u'''_j + \frac{(2 * \Delta x)^4}{24} u''''_j$$

2、联立上述方程组,得到如下矩阵形式,该方程非适定,系数 a_6 与 Δx 组为待定的参数进行求解,矩阵化简过程如下所示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -27 & -8 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 81 & 16 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 16 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \\ a_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \Delta x \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & -8 & -9 & -8 & -5 \\ 0 & 19 & 26 & 27 & 28 & 35 \\ 0 & -65 & -80 & -81 & -80 & -65 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \\ a_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\Delta x} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 12 & 20 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -30 & -48 & -60 \\ 0 & 0 & 50 & 114 & 180 & 245 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \\ a_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{5}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{-19}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{65}{\Delta x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 12 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 24 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -36 & -120 & -240 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \\ a_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{5}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{1}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{-60}{\Delta x} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 12 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 24 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 24 & 120 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \\ a_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{5}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{11}{\Delta x} \\ \frac{6}{\Delta x} \end{bmatrix}$$

解得:
$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{12\Delta x} - a_6\right) \\ a_2 = \frac{1}{2\Delta x} + 5a_6 \\ a_3 = -\frac{3}{2\Delta x} - 10a_6 \\ a_4 = \frac{5}{6\Delta x} + 10a_6 \\ a_5 = -5a_6 + \frac{1}{4\Delta x} \\ a_6 = a_6 \end{cases}$$

3、将系数带入差分表达式,可以得到 x 方向的差分为:

$$\delta u_{j} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \left(-\frac{1}{12\Delta x} - a_{6}\right)u_{j-3} + \left(\frac{1}{2\Delta x} + 5a_{6}\right)u_{j-2} + \left(-\frac{3}{2\Delta x} - 10a_{6}\right)u_{j-1} + \left(\frac{5}{6\Delta x} + 10a_{6}\right)u_{j} + \left(-5a_{6} + \frac{1}{4\Delta x}\right)u_{j+1} + a_{6}u_{j+2} = \frac{\tilde{k}}{\Delta x}e^{ikx_{j}}$$

4、为了进行傅里叶分析,我们令 $u_{j-3}=e^{ik(x_j-3*\Delta x)}$, $u_{j-2}=e^{ik(x_j-2*\Delta x)}$, $u_{j-1}=e^{ik(x_j-\Delta x)}$,

$$u_i = e^{ikx_j}, \ u_{i+1} = e^{ik(x_j + \Delta x)}, \ u_{i+2} = e^{ik(x_j + 2*\Delta x)},$$

5、代入步骤三得到的差分方程, 并化简可得

$$\delta u_j = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_j = e^{ikx_j} * \left[\left(-\frac{1}{12\Delta x} - a_6\right) * e^{ik(-3*\Delta x)} + \left(\frac{1}{2\Delta x} + 5a_6\right) * e^{ik(-2*\Delta x)} + \left(-\frac{3}{2\Delta x} - 10a_6\right) * e^{ik(-\Delta x)} + \left(\frac{5}{6\Delta x} + 10a_6\right) + \left(-5a_6 + \frac{1}{4\Delta x}\right) * e^{ik(\Delta x)} + a_6 * e^{ik(2\Delta x)}\right] = \frac{\bar{k}}{\Delta x} e^{ikx_j}.$$

6、令 $\alpha = k * \Delta x$,化简上式,则有

$$\delta u_j = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_i = e^{ikx_j} * \left[\left(-\frac{1}{12\Delta x} - a_6\right) * e^{i(-3\alpha)} + \left(\frac{1}{2\Delta x} + 5a_6\right) * e^{i(-2\alpha)} + \left(-\frac{3}{2\Delta x} - 10a_6\right) * e^{i(-\alpha)} + \left(\frac{5}{6\Delta x} + 10a_6\right) + \left(-5a_6 + \frac{1}{4\Delta x}\right) * e^{i\alpha} + a_6 * e^{i2\alpha}\right] = \frac{\widetilde{k}}{\Delta x} e^{ikx_j} + \left[\left(-\frac{3}{2\Delta x} - 10a_6\right) * e^{i(-3\alpha)} + \left(-\frac{3}{2\Delta x} - 10a_6\right) * e^{i$$

7、提取表达式中 \tilde{k} 部分,并且代入欧拉公式即可得 k_r 与 k_i

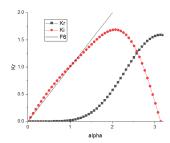
$$\tilde{k} = \left[\left(-\frac{1}{12} - \left(a_6 * \Delta x \right) \right) * e^{i(-3\alpha)} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 5a_6\Delta x \right) * e^{i(-2\alpha)} + \left(-\frac{3}{2} - 10(a_6 * \Delta x) \right) * e^{i(-\alpha)} + \left(\frac{5}{6} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x) \right) + \left(-5(a_6 * \Delta x) + \frac{1}{4} \right) * e^{i\alpha} + (a_6 * \Delta x) * e^{i2\alpha} \right].$$

8、最后得到有 k_r 与 k_i 表达式如下所示

$$k_r = \left(-\frac{1}{12} - (a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-3\alpha) + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 5a_6\Delta x\right) * \cos(-2\alpha) + \left(-\frac{3}{2} - 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{5}{6} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) + \left(-5(a_6 * \Delta x) + \frac{1}{4}\right) \cos \alpha + (a_6 * \Delta x) * \cos(2\alpha) + \left(-\frac{3}{2} - 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{5}{6} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{4} - 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{5}{6} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{4} - 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{5}{6} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{4} - 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{5}{6} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{4} - 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{5}{6} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{4} - 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{5}{6} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{3}{4} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{5}{6} + 10(a_6 * \Delta x)\right) * \cos(-\alpha) + \left(\frac{3}{4} + 1$$

$$k_{i} = \left(-\frac{1}{12} - (a_{6} * \Delta x)\right) * \sin(-3\alpha) + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 5a_{6}\Delta x\right) * \sin(-2\alpha) + \left(-\frac{3}{2} - 10(a_{6} * \Delta x)\right) * \sin(-\alpha) + \left(-5(a_{6} * \Delta x) + \frac{1}{4}\right) \sin(\alpha) + (a_{6} * \Delta x) * \sin(2\alpha)$$

假定 Δx =0.001,对参数采用 $\left|1-\frac{k_i}{a}\right|<$ 2%以及 $k_r<$ 2%,则可以得到下图:此时 $a_6=-9.59$,接近最优情况



在这种情况下,该差分格式具体形式为:

$$\delta u_j = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_j = -97.718*u_{j-3} + 500*u_{j-2} - 1428.075*u_{j-1} + 737.4333*u_j + 297.95*u_{j+1} - 9.59*u_{j+2} + 297.95*u_{j+1} + 297.95*u_{j+1} + 297.95*u_{j+2} + 297.95*u_{j+1} + 297.95*u_{j+2} + 297.95*u_{j+2}$$

第一题第二问:

程序编制流程:

- 1、 读取参数文件 para.ini, 其包含网格数, 时间步长, 系数最优化的探索范围与步长等;
- 2、 根据读取得到的网格间距 Δx ,重新优化得到最逼近结果的 a6 系数值;
- 3、 将得到的系数进行应用, 得到新的差分格式;
- 4、 将初值定位 sin(x)的精确解,采用三阶 Runge-Kutta 法,采用差分格式对偏微分方程的数值解进行时间推进;
- 5、 差分格式优化结果以及最终时间推进计算结果分别输出至当前目录下的 txt 文件 *Runge-Kutta 法迭代公式:

$$U^{(1)} = U^n + \Delta t L(U^n)$$

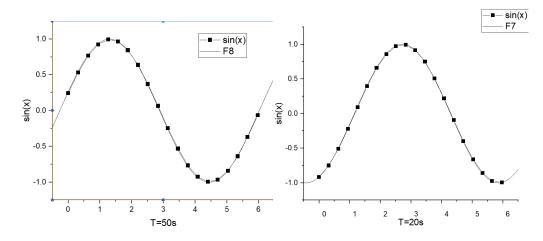
$$U^{(2)} = 3/4U^n + 1/4[U^{(1)} + \Delta t L(U^{(1)})]$$

$$U^{n+1} = 1/3U^n + 2/3[U^{(2)} + \Delta t L(U^{(2)})]$$

其中L(u)定义如下所示:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = L(u), \ L(u) = -(-97.718 * u_{j-3} + 500 * u_{j-2} - 1428.075 * u_{j-1} + 737.4333 * u_j + 297.95 * u_{j+1} - 9.59 * u_{j+2})$$

给定时间步长 0.01, T=20 时刻推进 2000 步,这里最优化取样范围已经提前计算得到初值,大致位于-10~10 之间,故直接定义为这个范围。



计算可得: L2 模误差=1.754*10⁻³