FEM Code Report 1

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1 Introduction

编写程序求解以下两点边值问题 (1):

$$-u'' = f, \quad 0 < x < 1,$$

 $u(0) = u(1) = 0.$ (1)

其中取 $f(x) = -(2\cos x - (x-1)\sin x)$, 已知其解析解为 $u(x) = (x-1)\sin x$ 。

2 Method

给定双线性形式 a(u,v) 和内积 (f,g), 定义如下:

$$a(u,v) = \int_0^1 u'v' dx,$$
$$(f,g) = \int_0^1 f \cdot g dx.$$

由此,问题(1)转变为变分问题(2):

寻找 $u \in \mathcal{V} = \{v \in C[0,1], v(0) = v(1) = 0\}$, 使得对所有 $v \in \mathcal{V}$, 均有:

$$a(u,v) = (f,v). (2)$$

实验中采用等距网格划分,节点数为 N+2,在每个节点处的函数值记为 u_i ,且已知 $u_0=0,u_{N+1}=0$,网格步长为 h=1/N。选取基函数 φ_i ,并通过这些基函数所张成的有限 维线性空间 $V_h=\mathrm{span}\{\varphi_i\}$ 进行求解。此时得到原问题的离散形式解为: $u_h=\sum_{i=1}^N u_i\varphi_i$,其中 u_i 为待求解的系数,而 $v_h=\sum_{i=1}^N v_i\varphi_i$ 。

此时变分问题的离散形式为问题 (3):

$$a(u_h, v_h) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} u_i a(\varphi_i, \varphi_j) v_j$$

$$(f, v_h) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} f_i v_i$$
(3)

实验中基函数定义如下:

$$\varphi_{i}(x) = \begin{cases}
\frac{x - x_{i-1}}{x_{i} - x_{i-1}}, & x \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i}), \\
\frac{x_{i+1} - x}{x_{i+1} - x_{i}}, & x \in [x_{i}, x_{i+1}], \\
0, & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases} \tag{4}$$

得到公式 (3)中刚度矩阵各项:

$$a(\varphi_i, \varphi_j) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{h}, & |i - j| = 1\\ \frac{2}{h}, & i = j\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (5)

因此, 刚度矩阵为:

$$A = \frac{1}{h} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (6)

同理,根据公式(4),得到对各个基函数与f的内积,即荷载向量各项为:

$$f_i = (f, \varphi_i) = \int_0^1 f \varphi_i \, dx = 4(hj - 1)\sin^2(h/2)\sin(hj)/h - 2\sin(h)\cos(hj) \tag{7}$$

以上,得到变分问题的离散形式为,对任意的 $V=(v_1,v_2,\cdots,v_N)^T$,有:

$$V^T A U = V^T F \tag{8}$$

进一步, 只要求解出 AU = F 即可得到 U, 即为问题 (1) 的数值解, 其中:

$$U = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_N)^T, F = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N)^T.$$
(9)

3 Results

3.1 数值拟合效果

通过调整 $N = \{10, 20, 40, 80\}$ 的值,得到不同的数值解,与解析解进行比较,如图 1 所示。

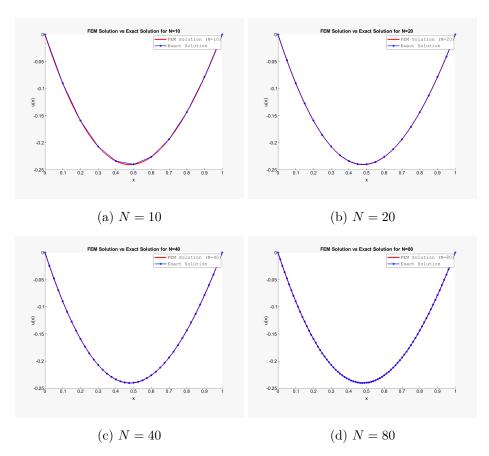


图 1: 北大天元绘制的拟合图像

3.2 误差分析

由于已知其解析解为:

$$u(x) = (x-1)\sin x. \tag{10}$$

完成数值求解后,使用 L^2 范数和 H^1 范数计算误差,对结果进行讨论。

 L^2 范数的定义为:

$$||e||_{L^2} = \left(\int_0^1 (u(x) - u_h(x))^2 dx\right)^{1/2},$$
 (11)

 H^1 范数的定义为:

$$||e||_{H^1} = \left(\int_0^1 \left((u(x) - u_h(x))^2 + (u'(x) - u_h'(x))^2 \right) dx \right)^{1/2}.$$
 (12)

其中,实验中利用差分计算导数。

得到如下结果:

表 1: 误差分析

N	L^2 error	order	H^1 error	order
10	1.70×10^{-3}	-	5.39×10^{-2}	-
20	4.26×10^{-4}	2.00	2.69×10^{-2}	1.00
40	1.07×10^{-4}	2.00	1.34×10^{-2}	1.00
80	2.66×10^{-5}	2.00	6.68×10^{-3}	1.01

4 Discussion

本节着重进行误差分析,令 $v \in V_h$ 为一分片线性函数,满足:

$$v(x_i) = u(x_i) \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \cdots, N$$
(13)

其中 u 是两点边值问题的古典解。

令 e = v - u, 那么考虑区间 [a,b] 上的 C^1 函数 f, 满足 f(a)=f(b)=0,那么 $|f|<\frac{b-a}{2}\max|f'|$,积分

$$\int_{a}^{b} |f(x)| dx < \frac{b-a}{2} \max |f'| \tag{14}$$

结合上式和微分中值定理可得,对于 e,e' 有:

$$\sup_{x} |e'| \le C_1 h \sup_{x} |u''|$$

$$\sup_{x} |e| \le C_2 h^2 \sup_{x} |u''|$$
(15)

那么:

$$||u - v||_2 \le C_1 h^2 \sup_{x} |u''|$$

$$||u' - v'||_2 \le C_2 h \sup_{x} |u''|$$
(16)

因此, L^2 误差和 H^1 误差的阶数分别为 2 和 1, 和实验结果一致。

A Code

```
function [x, u_h] = fem_solver(N,F_load)
      % Mesh generation
      a = 0; b = 1; % Interval [0,1]
      h = (b - a) / N; % Step size
      x = linspace(a, b, N+1); % Mesh points
      \% Preallocate index and value arrays for the sparse matrix
      I = zeros(3*N-5, 1); % Row indices
      J = zeros(3*N-5, 1); % Column indices
      S = zeros(3*N-5, 1); % Non-zero values
      index = 0; % Index counter
      % Construct the sparse matrix K
      for i = 1:N-1
13
          index = index + 1;
14
          % Diagonal element
          I(index) = i; J(index) = i; S(index) = 2/h;
          if i > 1
              % Lower diagonal element
              index = index+1; I(index) = i; J(index) = i-1; S(index) = -1/h;
          end
          if i < N-1</pre>
              % Upper diagonal element
              index = index+1; I(index) = i; J(index) = i+1; S(index) = -1/h;
23
          end
      end
      % Construct the sparse matrix K using the sparse function
      K = sparse(I, J, S, N-1, N-1);
      % Construct the load vector F
29
```

```
30     F = zeros(N-1, 1);
31     for j = 1:N-1
32         F(j) = F_load(j,h);
33     end
34     % Solve the linear system K * u_h = F
35     u_h = K \ F;
36     % Apply boundary conditions u(0) = 0 and u(1) = 0
37     u_h = [0, u_h', 0];
38 end
```

Listing 1: FEM Solver

```
1 % Main script: Call FEM solver and plot results for different N values
2 Ns = [10, 20, 40, 80]; % Different values for N
u_{\text{exact}} = Q(x) (x - 1) .* sin(x); % Exact solution
4 u_{exact_der} = @(x) sin(x) + (x-1) .*cos(x);
5 % Load function integrate f*phi
6 \mid F_{load} = @(i,h) \ 4*(h*i - 1) * sin(h/2)^2 * sin(h*i)/h - 2*sin(h) * cos(h*i);
8 \text{ num} = 10000;
9 delta_x = 1/num;
x = linspace(0,1,num);
u_exact_values = u_exact(x);
12 L2_error_list = zeros(1,4);
13 L2_diff_error_list = zeros(1,4);
15 for i = 1:length(Ns)
      N = Ns(i);
      \% Call FEM solver to get mesh points and FEM solution
      [x_sample, u_sample] = fem_solver(N,F_load);
      % Calculate the exact solution at mesh points
      u_h = interp1(x_sample, u_sample, x);
      % Compute the L2 norm error
      L2_error = sqrt(sum((u_h - u_exact_values).^2)*delta_x);
      u_diff_h = diff(u_h)/delta_x;
      u_diff_exact = diff(u_exact_values)/delta_x;
      L2_diff_error = sum((u_diff_h - u_diff_exact).^2)*delta_x;
25
      L2_diff_error = sqrt(L2_error^2 + L2_diff_error);
      % Print the error
27
```

```
28
      fprintf('L2 norm error with N=%d: %e\n', N, L2_error);
      fprintf('LH1 norm error with N=%d: %e\n', N, L2_diff_error);
29
      L2_error_list(i) = L2_error;
30
      L2_diff_error_list(i) = L2_diff_error;
31
32 end
33
34 for i = 2:length(Ns)
      N_{now} = Ns(i);
35
      N_old = Ns(i-1);
36
      order_12 = log(L2_error_list(i-1)/L2_error_list(i))/log(N_now/N_old);
      order_12_diff = log(L2_diff_error_list(i-1)/L2_diff_error_list(i))/log(
38
          N_now/N_old);
      fprintf("N:%d, L2 order:%e, LH1 order:%e\n",N_now,order_12,order_12_diff);
40 end
41 end
```

Listing 2: Main Code