Numerrical Analysis

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Ex 11.9

对于 i=0 我们有 $\frac{r}{2}g_0(t_n)=\frac{r}{2}U_0^n; \frac{r}{2}g_0(t_{n+1})=\frac{r}{2}U_0^{n+1}$,因此有 $U_1^{n+1}-\frac{r}{2}(U_2^{n+1}-2U_1^{n+1})=U_1^n+\frac{r}{2}(U_2^n-2U_1^n)+\frac{r}{2}(g_0(t_n)+g_0(t_{n+1}))\Rightarrow -rU_0^{n+1}+2(1+r)U_1^{n+1}-rU_2^{n+1}=rU_0^n+2(1-r)U_1^n+rU_2^n$ 这符合 Grank-Nicolson 方法,同理可知 i=m 时也是符合该方法。对于 $i\neq 0$ 且 $i\neq m$ 有 $U_i^{n+1}-\frac{r}{2}(U_{i+1}^{n+1}-2U_i^{n+1}+U_{i-1}^{n+1})=U_i^n+\frac{r}{2}(U_{i+1}^n-2U_i^n+U_{i-1}^n)\Rightarrow -rU_{i-1}^{n+1}+2(1+r)U_i^{n+1}-rU_{i+1}^{n+1}=rU_{i-1}^n+2(1-r)U_i^n+rU_{i+1}^n$ 。

Ex 11.24

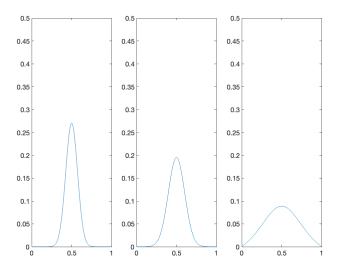
这里为了方便,我们暂时将记号放到下标,考虑 $u^{'}=\lambda u$ 我们有 $\frac{U_{n+1}-U_n}{k}=\theta U_n^{'}+(1-\theta)U_{n+1}^{'}=\theta \lambda U_n+(1-\theta)\lambda U_{n+1}\Rightarrow U_{n+1}=\frac{1+k\theta\lambda}{1+k(\theta-1)\lambda}U_n$ 。要使得其绝对收敛,我们有 $|\frac{1+k\theta\lambda}{1+k(\theta-1)\lambda}|\leq 1$,化简得到 $2k\lambda\leq (2\theta-1)k^2\lambda^2$ 。由 Lemma 11.19 我们知道特征值都是小于 0 的,由此我们知道 $2\theta-1\geq 0\Rightarrow \theta\in [\frac{1}{2},1]$ 时,对于所有的 k,不等式都成立。当 $\theta\in [0,\frac{1}{2})$ 时,有 $k\leq \frac{h^2}{2(1-2\theta)\nu}$ 。

Ex 11.40

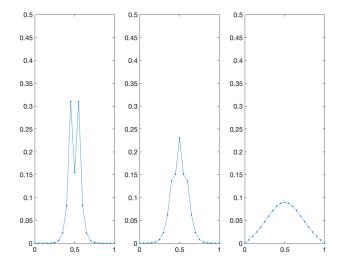
由 11.20 可以得到 $[-\theta rg(\xi)e^{-i\xi h}-\theta rg(\xi)e^{i\xi h}+(1+2\theta r)g(\xi)]U_i^n=[(1-\theta)re^{-i\xi h}+(1-\theta)re^{i\xi h}+(1-2(1-\theta)r)]U_i^n$ 因此有 $g(\xi)=\frac{1-4(1-\theta)rsin^2(\frac{\xi h}{2})}{1+4\theta rsin^2(\frac{\xi h}{2})}$,我们有 $|g(\xi)|\leq 1$,化简得 $rsin^2(\frac{\xi h}{2})\geq 2(1-2\theta)r^2sin^4(\frac{\xi h}{2})$,引入 r 的定义 以及平方的非负性我们可以进一步得到 $1\geq 2(1-2\theta)\frac{\nu k}{h^2}sin^2(\frac{\xi h}{2})$ 由此我们得到当 $\theta\in [\frac{1}{2},1]$ 时,对于所有的 k 都成立;当 $\theta\in [0,\frac{1}{2})$ 时有 $k\leq \frac{h^2}{2(1-2\theta)\nu}$ 。令 $\xi=p\pi$ 在引入 (11.23) 中特征值的大小我们可以从 24 推到 40。

1 Programming

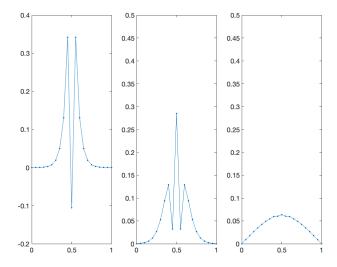
exact solution



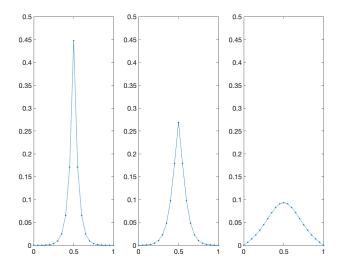
CN with r=1



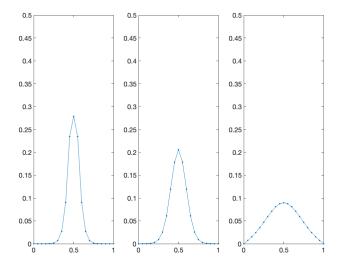
CN with r=2



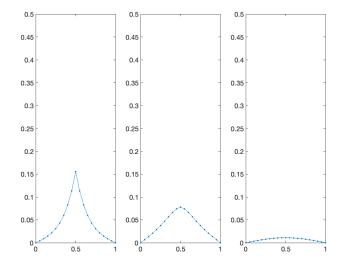
BTCS with r=1



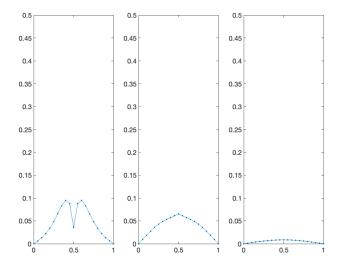
collocation with r=1 $\,$



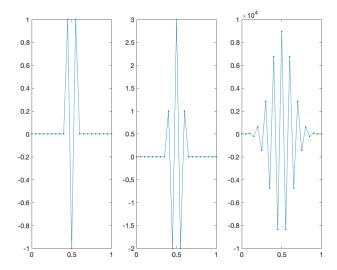
BTCS with $r = \frac{1}{2h}$



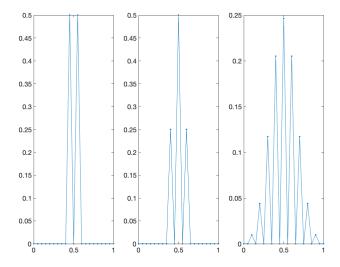
collocation with $r = \frac{1}{2h}$



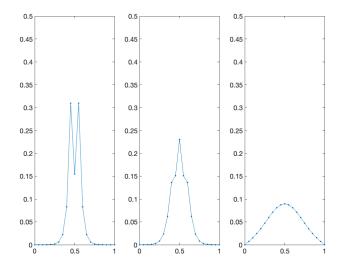
FTCS with r=1



FTCS with $r = \frac{1}{2}$



1-stage Gauss-Legendre RK method with r=1 $\,$



1-stage Gauss-Legendre RK method with $r=\frac{1}{2}$

