

## CFD 入门练习 2

1. 对一维热传导方程  $T_t = \alpha T_{xx}$ ,  $x \in [0,1], t \geq 0$ , 满足以下初始条件  $T(x,0) = T_0 \sin(\pi x)$ , 及边界条件  $T(0,t) = T_L, T(1,t) = T_R$ 。其中  $\alpha = 0.06$ ,  $T_0 = 50$ ,  $T_L = T_R = 0$ 。

(1) 当  $\Delta x = 0.02, \Delta t = 0.002, 0.004, 0.008, 0.02$  时, 将课堂上推导的隐式数值格式编程计算, 求当  $t=10$  时,  $T$  的数值解, 并与解析解进行比较。

解: 这里给出 *Matlab* 左除法与 *Thomas* 算法(追赶法)各自计算出的数值解与解析解的比较图, 并且给出相对应的离散误差方差图(详细代码见附录)。

*Matlab* 左除法:

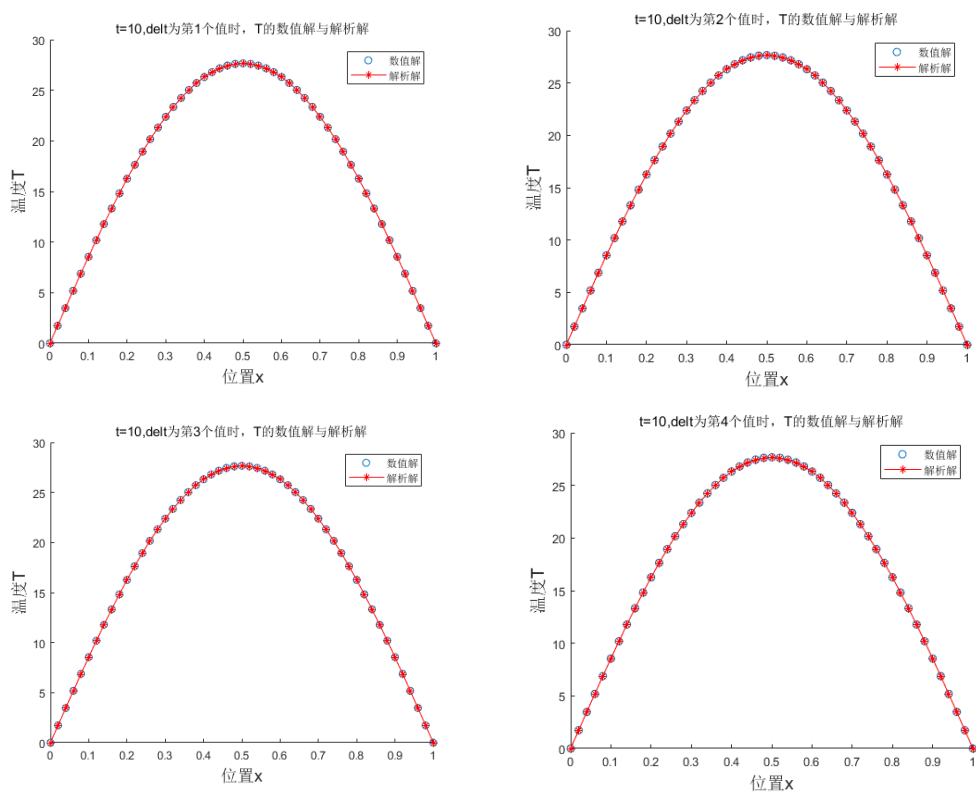


图 1: *Matlab* 左除法中关于  $\Delta t$  选取的  $T$  的数值解与解析解比较图

其中  $\Delta t$  依次选取 0.002, 0.004, 0.008, 0.02。下面给出离散误差方差图:

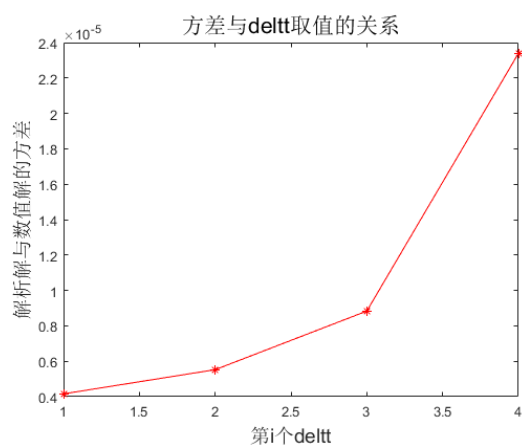


图 2: *Matlab* 左除法中关于  $\Delta t$  选取的  $T$  的离散方差图

*Thomas* 算法(追赶法):

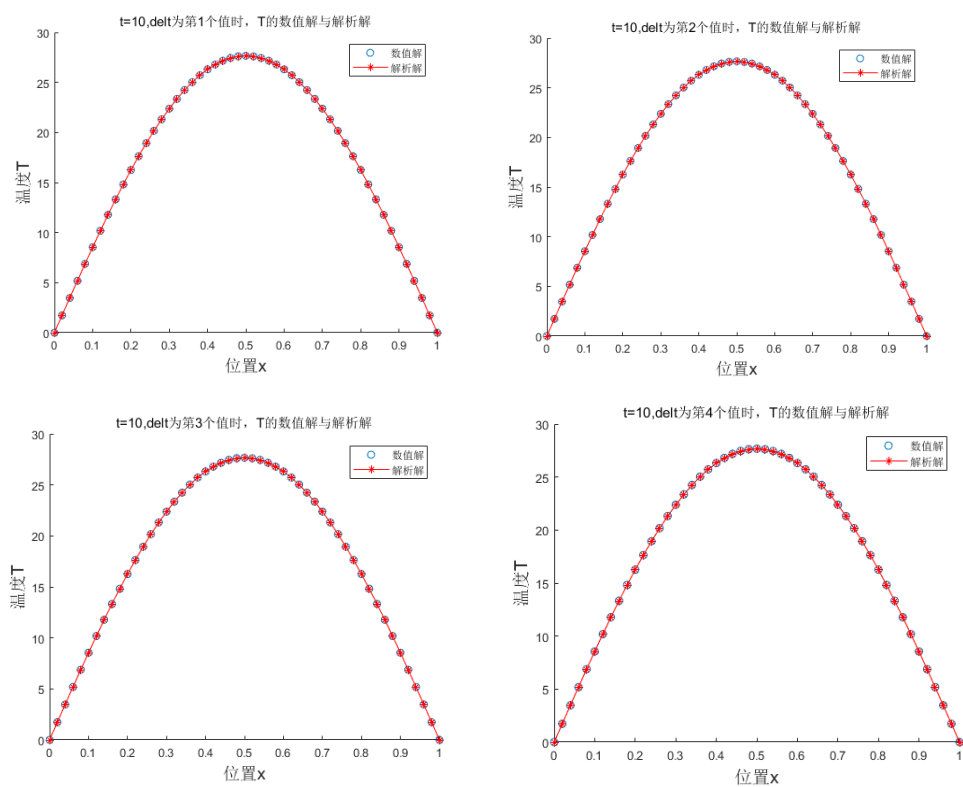


图 3: *Thomas* 算法中关于  $\Delta t$  选取的  $T$  的数值解与解析解比较图

其中  $\Delta t$  依次选取 0.002, 0.004, 0.008, 0.02。下面给出离散误差方差图:

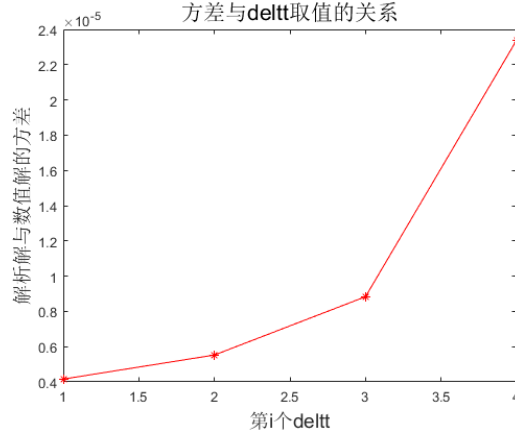


图 4: *Thomas* 算法中关于  $\Delta t$  选取的  $T$  的离散方差图

(2)将课堂上的隐式格式做稳定性分析，探究稳定性条件。

解：对于隐式格式的差分方程  $\frac{T_i^{n+1} - T_i^n}{\Delta t} = \alpha \frac{T_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2T_i^{n+1} + T_{i-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2}$  考虑稳定

性分析。由于  $\varepsilon(x, t) = \sum_{m=1}^N \varepsilon_m = \sum_{m=1}^N A_m(t) e^{ik_m x} = \sum_{m=1}^N e^{at} e^{ik_m x}$ ，所以有

$$\frac{e^{a(t+\Delta t)} e^{ik_m x} - e^{at} e^{ik_m x}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (e^{a(t+\Delta t)} e^{ik_m(x+\Delta x)} - 2e^{a(t+\Delta t)} e^{ik_m x} + e^{a(t+\Delta t)} e^{ik_m(x-\Delta x)}).$$

并且  $G = \frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1}}{\varepsilon_i^n} = \frac{e^{a(t+\Delta t)} e^{ik_m x}}{e^{at} e^{ik_m x}} = e^{a\Delta t}$ , 等式两边同时除以  $e^{at} e^{ik_m x}$ , 有

$$\frac{G-1}{\Delta t} = \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (Ge^{ik_m \Delta x} - 2G + Ge^{ik_m(-\Delta x)}).$$

令  $\sigma = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}$ ,  $\theta = k_m \Delta x$ , 化简后得到:  $1 = G[1 + 2\sigma(1 - \cos \theta)]$ . 如此, 对于任意的

$\sigma > 0$ , 都有  $|G| \leq 1$ 。

综上, 该隐式方程对于  $\sigma$  的限制为  $\sigma > 0$  (显然成立)。

(3)针对 *Crank - Nicolson* 格式, 重复实现以上步骤。

解：这里仅给出 *Thomas* 算法计算 *Crank - Nicolson* 格式的结果(代码见附录):

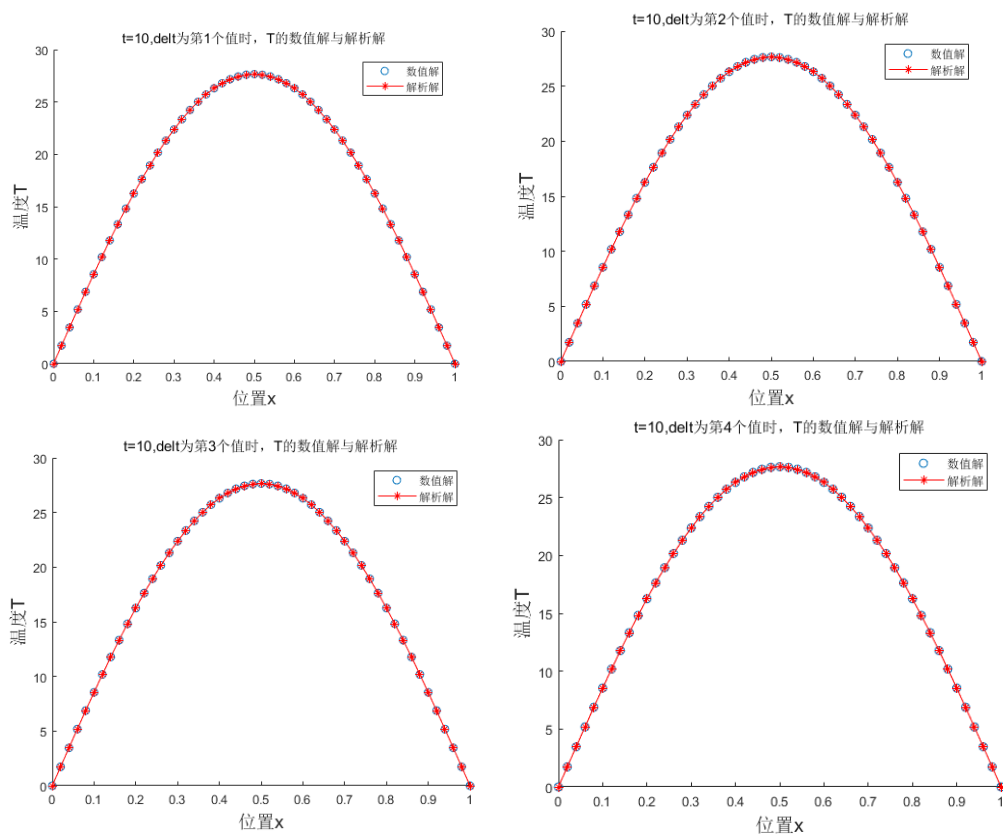


图 5: Crank – Nicolson 格式中关于  $\Delta t$  选取的  $T$  的数值解与解析解比较图  
其中  $\Delta t$  依次选取 0.002, 0.004, 0.008, 0.02。下面给出离散误差方差图:

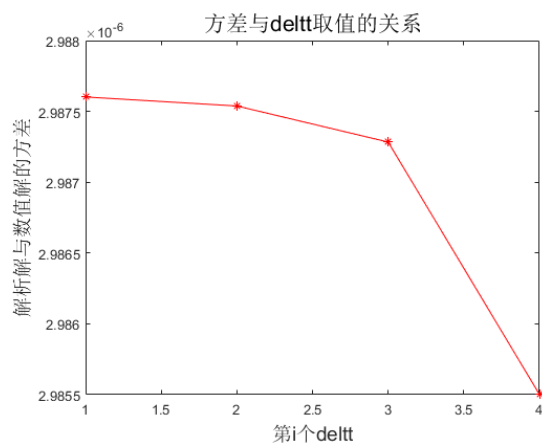


图 6: Crank – Nicolson 格式中关于  $\Delta t$  选取的  $T$  的离散方差图

## 附录

Q1 中的代码（*Matlab* 左除法与 *Thomas* 算法(追赶法)）

*Matlab* 左除法

```
clc
clear all
close all
%% Pre-processing
afa=0.006;
T0=50;TL=0;TR=0;N=4;% if you want to change the numeric value and number of
deltt, you just need to change N and deltt
deltx=0.02;deltt=[0.002,0.004,0.008,0.02];
endx=1;endt=10;
numberx=endx/deltx+1;
Tcurrent=zeros(1,numberx-2);
Tnext=zeros(1,numberx-2)';
Tnumsolution=zeros(1,numberx);
Texasolution=zeros(1,numberx);
Var=zeros(1,N);
for time=1:1:N
    numbert=endt/deltt(time)+1;
    sita=afa*deltt(time)/deltx^2;
    A1=sparse(1:numberx-2,1:numberx-2,1+2*sita,numberx-2,numberx-2);
    A2=sparse(1:numberx-3,2:numberx-2,-sita,numberx-2,numberx-2);
    A=A1+A2+A2';
    %% solve the question
    %initial condition set up
    k=1;
    for x=deltx:deltx:endx-deltx
        T=T0*sin(pi*x);Tcurrent(1,k)=T;k=k+1;
    end
    k=k-1;

    %solve(左除)
    for n=2:1:numbert
        f=Tcurrent';f(1,1)=Tcurrent(1,1)+sita*TL;f(numberx-2,1)=Tcurrent(1,numberx-2)+sita*TR;
        Tnext=A\f;Tcurrent=Tnext';
    end

    for j=2:numberx-1
        Tnumsolution(1,j)=Tcurrent(1,j-1);
```

```

end
Tnumsolution(1,1)=TL;Tnumsolution(1,numberx)=TR;

%% post-processing
%calculate the exact value
p=2;
for x=deltx:deltx:endx-deltx
    T=T0*sin(pi*x)*exp((-afa*(pi)^2)*endx);Texasolution(1,p)=T;p=p+1;
end
Texasolution(1,1)=TL;Texasolution(1,p)=TR;

%figure
x=0:deltx:endx;
figure
scatter(x,Tnumsolution)
hold on
plot(x,Texasolution,'-r*')
legend('数值解','解析解')
xlabel('位置 x','fontsize',14)
ylabel('温度 T','fontsize',14)
titleName=strcat('t=10,delt 为第',num2str(time),'个值时， T 的数值解与解析解');
title(titleName)
hold off
%calculate the variance
B=Texasolution-Tnumsolution;
Var(time)=var(B);
end
figure
time=1:N;
plot(time,Var,'-r*')
xlabel('第 i 个 deltt','fontsize',14)
ylabel('解析解与数值解的方差','fontsize',14)
title('方差与 deltt 取值的关系','fontsize',16)

```

## Thomas 算法(追赶法)

```
clc
clear all
close all
%%% Pre-processing
afa=0.006;
T0=50;TL=0;TR=0;N=4;% if you want to change the numeric value and number of
deltt, you just need to change N and deltt
deltx=0.02;deltt=[0.002,0.004,0.008,0.02];
endx=1;endt=10;
numberx=endx/deltx+1;
Tcurrent=zeros(1,numberx-2);
Tnext=zeros(1,numberx-2)';
Tnumsolution=zeros(1,numberx);
Texasolution=zeros(1,numberx);
Var=zeros(1,N);
Y=zeros(1,numberx-2)';
for time=1:1:N
    numbert=endt/deltt(time)+1;
    sita=afa*deltt(time)/deltx^2;
    B=ones(1,numberx-2)*(1+2*sita);A=ones(1,numberx-3)*(-sita);C=ones(1,numberx-
    3)*(-sita);U=zeros(1,numberx-2);L=zeros(1,numberx-3);
    U(1,1)=1+2*sita;
    for i=1:numberx-3
        L(1,i)=A(1,i)/U(1,i);
        U(1,i+1)=B(1,i+1)-L(1,i)*C(1,i);
    end
    %%% solve the question
    %initial condition set up
    k=1;
    for x=deltx:deltx:endx-deltx
        T=T0*sin(pi*x);Tcurrent(1,k)=T;k=k+1;
    end
    k=k-1;

    %solve(Thomas)
    for n=2:1:numbert
        f=Tcurrent';f(1,1)=Tcurrent(1,1)+sita*TL;f(numberx-2,1)=Tcurrent(1,numberx-
        2)+sita*TR;
        Y(1,1)=f(1,1);
        for i=2:numberx-2
            Y(i,1)=f(i,1)-L(1,i-1)*Y(i-1,1);
        end
        Tnext(numberx-2,1)=Y(numberx-2,1)/U(1,numberx-2);
```

```

    for i=numberx-3:(-1):1
        Tnext(i,1)=(Y(i,1)-C(1,i)*Tnext(i+1,1))/U(1,i);
    end
    Tcurrent=Tnext';
end

for j=2:numberx-1
    Tnumsolution(1,j)=Tcurrent(1,j-1);
end
Tnumsolution(1,1)=TL;Tnumsolution(1,numberx)=TR;

%% post-processing
%%calculate the exact value
p=2;
for x=deltx:deltx:endx-deltx
    T=T0*sin(pi*x)*exp((-afa*(pi)^2)*endx);Texasolution(1,p)=T;p=p+1;
end
Texasolution(1,1)=TL;Texasolution(1,p)=TR;

%figure
x=0:deltx:endx;
figure
scatter(x,Tnumsolution)
hold on
plot(x,Texasolution,'-r*')
legend('数值解','解析解')
xlabel('位置 x','fontsize',14)
ylabel('温度 T','fontsize',14)
titleName=strcat('t=10,delt 为第',num2str(time),'个值时， T 的数值解与解析解');
title(titleName)
hold off
%%calculate the variance
Discreteerror=Texasolution-Tnumsolution;
Var(time)=var(Discreteerror);
end
figure
time=1:N;
plot(time,Var,'-r*')
xlabel('第 i 个 deltt','fontsize',14)
ylabel('解析解与数值解的方差','fontsize',14)
title('方差与 deltt 取值的关系','fontsize',16)

```



### Q3 中的代码 ( Thomas 算法(追赶法))

```
clc
clear all
close all
%% Pre-processing
afa=0.006;
T0=50;TL=0;TR=0;N=4;% if you want to change the numeric value and number of
deltt, you just need to change N and deltt
deltx=0.02;deltt=[0.002,0.004,0.008,0.02];
endx=1;endt=10;
numberx=endx/deltx+1;
Tcurrent=zeros(1,numberx-2);
Tnext=zeros(1,numberx-2)';
Tnumsolution=zeros(1,numberx);
Texasolution=zeros(1,numberx);
Var=zeros(1,N);
Y=zeros(1,numberx-2)';
f=zeros(1,numberx-2)';
for time=1:1:N
    numbert=endt/deltt(time)+1;
    sita=afa*deltt(time)/(2*deltx^2);
    B=ones(1,numberx-2)*(-(1+2*sita));A=ones(1,numberx-
    3)*(sita);C=ones(1,numberx-3)*(sita);U=zeros(1,numberx-2);L=zeros(1,numberx-3);
    U(1,1)=-(1+2*sita);
    for i=1:numberx-3
        L(1,i)=A(1,i)/U(1,i);
        U(1,i+1)=B(1,i+1)-L(1,i)*C(1,i);
    end
    %% solve the question
    %%initial condition set up
    k=1;
    for x=deltx:deltx:endx-deltx
        T=T0*sin(pi*x);Tcurrent(1,k)=T;k=k+1;
    end
    k=k-1;

    %solve(Thomas)
    for n=2:1:numbert
        for k=2:numberx-3
            f(k,1)=-Tcurrent(1,k)-sita*(Tcurrent(1,k+1)-2*Tcurrent(1,k)+Tcurrent(1,k-
            1));
        end
        f(1,1)=-Tcurrent(1,1)-sita*(Tcurrent(1,2)-2*Tcurrent(1,1)+TL)-sita*TL;
```

```

    f(numberx-2,1)=-Tcurrent(1,numberx-2)-sita*(TR-2*Tcurrent(1,numberx-
2)+Tcurrent(1,numberx-3))-sita*TR;
    Y(1,1)=f(1,1);
    for i=2:numberx-2
        Y(i,1)=f(i,1)-L(1,i-1)*Y(i-1,1);
    end
    Tnext(numberx-2,1)=Y(numberx-2,1)/U(1,numberx-2);
    for i=numberx-3:(-1):1
        Tnext(i,1)=(Y(i,1)-C(1,i)*Tnext(i+1,1))/U(1,i);
    end
    Tcurrent=Tnext';
end

for j=2:numberx-1
    Tnumsolution(1,j)=Tcurrent(1,j-1);
end
Tnumsolution(1,1)=TL;Tnumsolution(1,numberx)=TR;

%% post-processing
%%calculate the exact value
p=2;
for x=deltx:deltx:endx-deltx
    T=T0*sin(pi*x)*exp((-afa*(pi)^2)*endx);Texasolution(1,p)=T;p=p+1;
end
Texasolution(1,1)=TL;Texasolution(1,p)=TR;

%figure
x=0:deltx:endx;
figure
scatter(x,Tnumsolution)
hold on
plot(x,Texasolution,'-r*')
legend('数值解','解析解')
xlabel('位置 x','fontsize',14)
ylabel('温度 T','fontsize',14)
titleName=strcat('t=10,delt 为第',num2str(time),'个值时， T 的数值解与解析解');
title(titleName)
hold off
%%calculate the variance
Discreteerror=Texasolution-Tnumsolution;
Var(time)=var(Discreteerror);
end
figure
time=1:N;

```

```
plot(time,Var,'-r*')
xlabel('第 i 个 deltt','fontsize',14)
ylabel('解析解与数值解的方差','fontsize',14)
title('方差与 deltt 取值的关系','fontsize',16)
```