# 课题组组会-练习9

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# 一 练习及结果

1. 对于  $\varphi = \varphi(x,t)$  考虑以下一维对流-扩散方程

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_t + a\varphi_x = \nu \varphi_{xx} + f(x), x \in [0, 1], t \ge 0. \\ \varphi(x, 0) = x^2 - x \\ \varphi(0, t) = \varphi(1, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中,  $a = 1, \nu = 1, f(x) = \nu \pi^2 sin(\pi x) + a\pi cos(\pi x)$ 。

在均匀网格下,尝试在显式/隐式格式下使用 Hyperbolic DG/rDG 的方法求上述方程的稳态解, 并与解析解进行比较,空间离散方式可选用 DG(P0P1)+DG(P0),DG(P0P2)+rDG(P0P1),DG(P0P2)+DG(P1)。 调整系数  $a, \nu$ , 在不同的雷诺数下进行比较数值解和解析解。

2. 考虑非稳态的一维对流-扩散方程, 其中精确解为

$$\varphi\left(x,t\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4t+1}} exp\left(-\frac{\left(x-at-x_0\right)^2}{\nu\left(4t+1\right)}\right), 0 \le x \le 2.$$

其中,  $a = 10^4, \nu = 0.01, x_0 = 0.5.$ 

物理时间步长设置为  $10^{-9}$ , 在均匀网格 (Nelem = 32, 64, 128, 256) 下,尝试在双时间步法下使用 Hyperbolic DG/rDG 的方法求上述方程在  $t=10^{-6}$  时刻的数值解,并与解析解进行比较。

### 解: 1.

a). 为对比 Explicit 与 Implicit 方法的不同,考虑在不同空间离散格式下固定雷诺数为 1:  $a=1, \nu=1,$  对比 Explicit 与 Implicit 方法的数值解:

表 1: DG(P0P1)+DG(P0) Explicit 与 Implicit 数值解对比

$Re = \frac{ a }{\nu} = 1 : a = 1, \nu = 1$				
v				
Nelement	8	16	32	64
E 12 CEL 0.01 / 1.0-8				
Explicit $CFL_{\tau} = 0.01, tol = 10^{-8}$				
$L_2errors-U$	0.0629	0.0327	0.0167	0.0084
12011013				
$L_2errors - U_x$	0.2563	0.1272	0.0634	0.0317
Matlab 运行时间 $(s)$	1.2203	1.774	4.404	12.701
2,2 333 33 (2)				,
Implicit $CFL_{\tau} = 100, tol = 10^{-8}$				
	-			
$L_2errors - U$	0.0540	0.0321	0.0167	0.0084
$L_2errors - U_x$	0.2625	0.1274	0.0634	0.0317
Matlab 运行时间 (s)	0.762	0.909	0.812	0.890
141 (a) (b)	0.102	0.303	0.012	0.030

表 2: DG(P0P2)+DG(P1) Explicit 与 Implicit 数值解对比

$Re = \frac{ a }{\nu} = 1 : a = 1, \nu = 1$				
Nelement	8	16	32	64
Explicit $CFL_{\tau} = 0.01, tol = 10^{-8}$				
$L_2errors - U$	0.0092	0.0023	$5.83\times10^{-4}$	$1.60\times10^{-4}$
$L_2errors-U_x$	0.0311	0.0078	0.0020	$5.86\times10^{-4}$
Matlab 运行时间 (s)	1.116	1.388	2.959	8.147
Implicit $CFL_{\tau} = 100, tol = 10^{-8}$				
$L_2errors - U$	0.0188	0.0031	$5.92\times10^{-4}$	$1.43\times10^{-4}$
$L_2errors-U_x$	0.0602	0.0101	0.002	$4.85\times10^{-4}$
Matlab 运行时间 (s)	0.774	0.918	0.970	1.086

表 3: DG(P0P2)+rDG(P0P1) Explicit 与 Implicit 数值解对比

$Re = \frac{ a }{\nu} = 1 : a = 1, \nu = 1$	$\omega_0 = 1, \omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = 1, \omega_b = 0$				
Nelement	8	16	32	64	
Explicit $CFL_{\tau} = 0.01, tol = 10^{-8}$					
$L_2errors - U$	0.0315	0.0106	0.0026	$6.32\times10^{-4}$	
$L_2errors - U_x$	0.0694	0.0148	0.003	$6.95\times10^{-4}$	
Matlab 运行时间 (s)	0.978	1.635	3.209	9.406	
Implicit $CFL_{\tau} = 100, tol = 10^{-8}$					
$L_2errors - U$	0.0414	0.0111	0.0026	$6.16\times10^{-4}$	
$L_2errors - U_x$	0.0747	0.0157	0.003	$6.10\times10^{-4}$	
Matlab 运行时间 (s)	0.748	0.771	0.806	0.95	

观察表 1, 表 2 和表 3, 可以发现 Explicit 与 Implicit 最主要的区别是运行时间, 两者的  $L_2errors$  差别不大。

b). 调整系数  $a, \nu$ , 考虑雷诺数为 0,1,2,10,20 时数值解与解析解的  $L_2$  误差,绘制成下图 (仅 展示 Implicit,Nelem=8,64 的情况):

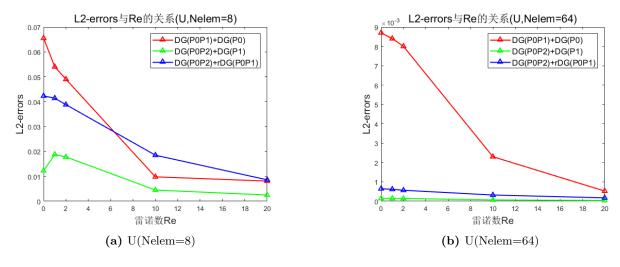
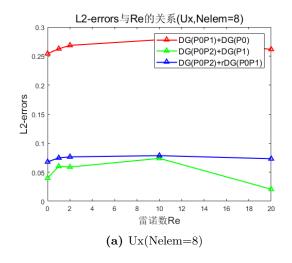


图 1:  $L_2errors - U$  和 Re 的关系



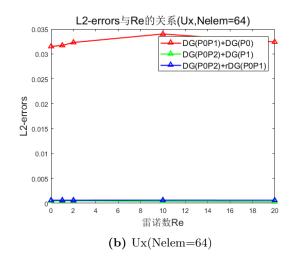


图 2:  $L_2errors - U_x$  和 Re 的关系

观察图 1 和图 2,可以很明显的发现  $L_2errors-U$  会随着雷诺数 Re 的增大而减小,而  $L_2errors-U_x$  对雷诺数的变化并不敏感。

#### 解: 2.

对于非稳态的一维对流-扩散方程,由于其精确解为:

$$\varphi\left(x,t\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4t+1}} exp\left(-\frac{\left(x-at-x_0\right)^2}{\nu\left(4t+1\right)}\right), 0 \le x \le 2.$$

当  $t\to\infty$  时, $\varphi\to 0$ . 因此,实际考虑的方程为

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_t + a\varphi_x = \nu \varphi_{xx}, x \in [0, 2], t \ge 0. \\ \varphi(x, 0) = exp\left(-\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{\nu}\right) \\ \varphi(0, t) = \varphi(1, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

仅考虑 Implicit, 对该方程进行求解, 得到如下表格:

表 4: Implicit 数值解与解析解对比

$Re = \frac{ a }{\nu} = 10^6 : a = 10^4, \nu = 0.01, x_0 = 0.5$	$CFL_{\tau} = 10^6, tol = 10^{-5}$				
		•			
Nelement(Implicit)	32	64	128	256	
DG(P0P1)+DG(P0)	-				
$L_2errors-U$	0.8834	0.8830	0.8830	0.8830	
$L_2errors - U_x$	4.5617	4.3956	4.3668	4.3601	
Matlab 运行时间 $(s)$	5.942	10.444	20.205	46.048	
DG(P0P2)+DG(P1)	-				
$L_2errors - U$	0.8833	0.8832	0.8830	0.8830	
$L_2errors - U_x$	4.4851	4.4337	4.3795	4.3629	
Matlab 运行时间 $(s)$	6.287	20.087	84.785	429.929	
DG(P0P2)+rDG(P0P1)	$\omega_0 = 1, \omega_1 = 1, \omega_2 = 1, \omega_b = 0$				
$L_2errors-U$	0.8832	0.8830	0.8830	0.8830	
$L_2errors - U_x$	4.4539	4.3620	4.3578	4.3578	
Matlab 运行时间 $(s)$	5.896	13.474	21.430	35.701	

### 观察表 4, 可以发现:

- 1). 在非稳态问题中, CFL 足够大时, 隐式格式所需要的时间也不短 (部分原因是 Matlab 处理循环较慢), 这也侧面凸显出相较于显示格式, 隐式格式在缩短运行时间方面有着巨大优势。
  - 2).rDG 的优点。
- 3). 上述三种空间离散格式,当 Nelem 达到 32 即以上, $L_2$ errors U 和  $L_2$ errors  $U_x$  不随网格的加密而减小。

下面展示上述三种空间离散格式下的数值解与解析解比较图 (Nelem=32):

# DG(P0P1)+DG(P0)

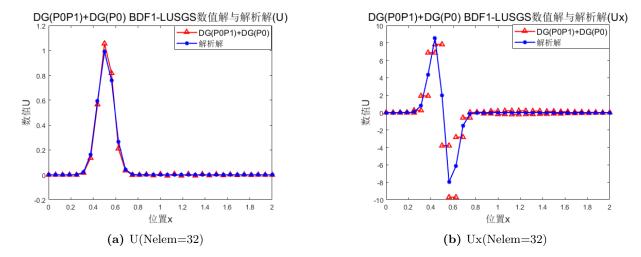


图 3: DG(P0P1)+DG(P0) 数值解与解析解比较图

## DG(P0P2)+DG(P1)

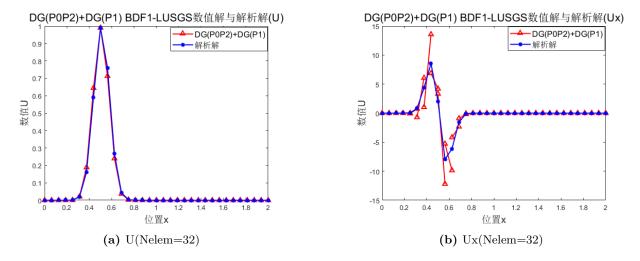


图 4: DG(P0P2)+DG(P1) 数值解与解析解比较图

# DG(P0P2)+rDG(P0P1)

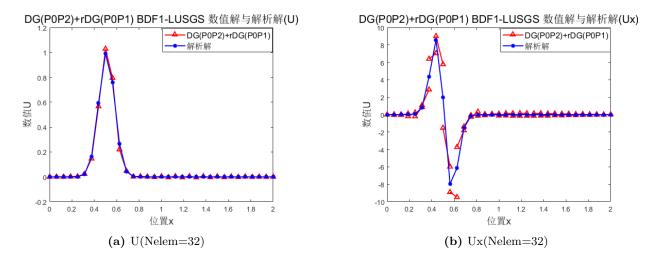


图 5: DG(P0P2)+rDG(P0P1) 数值解与解析解比较图

# 二 附录

#### 2.1 代码 (仅展示部分,详细见 Github)

## Non stable-problem-Advection-Diffusion-Eq-Implicit-DGP0P1 plus DGP0

```
clc
   clear all
   close all
   % Preproceeding
   %Some basic paramater
   Unit=32;%单元个数
  nu = 0.01; a = 10^4; x0 = 0.5;
   Lr=1/max(2*pi, abs(a)/nu); Tr=Lr^2/nu; abslambda=sqrt(nu/Tr); A1=[abslambda+
      abs(a),0;0,abslambda];A=[a,-nu;-1/Tr,0];B1=1;
   deltat = 10^{(-9)};
   CFLtau=10<sup>6</sup>;
10
   endtau=10;%的时间阈值
11
   endt=10^{(-6)};
   tol=10^(-5);%跳出循环条件
13
   belta=0;%网格扰动系数
14
   endx=2; deltax=endx/Unit; numberx=endx/deltax+1;
15
   Vcurrent = zeros(2, numberx - 1);
16
   Vn=zeros(2,numberx-1);
17
   Vm=zeros(2,numberx-1);
18
   Vm1=zeros(2,numberx-1);
19
   dimention=2;
20
   %LHS
21
   LHS1=zeros (dimention * Unit, dimention * Unit);
22
   LHS2=zeros (dimention * Unit, dimention * Unit);
23
   LHS3=zeros (dimention * Unit, dimention * Unit);
24
   %RHS
25
  R=zeros (dimention * Unit, 1);
26
   Rd=zeros (dimention * Unit, 1);
27
   Rb=zeros (dimention * Unit, 1);
28
   Fn=zeros(2,numberx);
29
   %记录内点位置,上下浮动不超过 belta
30
   Grid=zeros (1, numberx);
31
   Deltax=zeros(1, Unit);
32
   for i=2:numberx-1
   Grid(1, i) = (i-1)*deltax + (2*rand(1)-1)*belta*deltax;
```

```
end
35
   Grid (1, numberx)=endx;
36
   %记录每个单元的区间长度
37
   for i=2:numberx
38
   Deltax(i-1)=Grid(1,i)-Grid(1,i-1);
39
   end
40
41
   %伪时间上的 local time stepping
42
   deltatau=zeros(1,numberx-1);%的时间变量
43
   for i=1:numberx-1
44
   deltatau(i)=CFLtau*(Grid(1,i+1)-Grid(1,i))/(abslambda+abs(a));%的时间变量
   end
46
   %計算 order
   Acc=zeros(3,4); a1=[1/(2*32),1/(2*64),1/(2*128),1/(2*256)]; a2=[1/(2*32)]
       ,1/(2*64)];
   %记录每个物理时间步上的伪时间终止时刻
   n=zeros(1, floor(endt/deltat));
51
   %solve the exasolution
   Uexasolution=zeros(2,numberx); Vnumsolution=zeros(2,numberx-1);
   for k=1:numberx
54
   Uexasolution (1,k)=1/\operatorname{sqrt}(4*\operatorname{endt}+1)*\exp(-(\operatorname{Grid}(k)-a*\operatorname{endt}-x0)^2/(\operatorname{nu}*(4*\operatorname{endt}+1))
       endt+1)));
   Uexasolution (2,k)=1/\operatorname{sqrt}(4*\operatorname{endt}+1)*\exp(-(\operatorname{Grid}(k)-a*\operatorname{endt}-x0)^2/(\operatorname{nu}*(4*\operatorname{endt}+1))
56
       endt+1)) *(-2*(Grid(k)-a*endt-x0)/(nu*(4*endt+1)));
   end
57
58
59
   %构建 LHS
   Mtau/deltatau/
   for i=1:Unit
   LHS1 (dimention *(i-1)+1, dimention *(i-1)+1)=Deltax (i) / deltatau (i);
   LHS1 (dimention *(i-1)+2, dimention *(i-1)+2)=(Deltax(i)/12+1/Deltax(i))/
64
       deltatau(i);
   end
65
   %Rdomain
   for i=1:Unit
   LHS2 (dimention * (i-1)+2, dimention * (i-1)+2)=(1/Tr+nu)/Deltax(i);
   LHS2 (dimention * (i-1)+2, dimention * (i-1)+1)=-a;
   end
70
```

```
71
   %Rboundary
72
   for if a ce = 2: number x - 1
73
   ieL=iface-1;
74
   ieR=iface;
75
   CL=[B1, 1/2; 0, B1/Deltax(ieL)];
76
  CR = [B1, -1/2; 0, B1/Deltax(ieR)];
77
78
   LHS3 (dimention*(ieL-1)+1:dimention*ieL, dimention*(ieL-1)+1:dimention*ieL)
      )=LHS3( dimention*(ieL-1)+1:dimention*ieL, dimention*(ieL-1)+1:
      dimention*ieL)+0.5*CL'*(A+A1)*CL;
   LHS3(dimention*(ieR-1)+1:dimention*ieR, dimention*(ieR-1)+1:dimention*ieR
      )=LHS3( dimention*(ieR-1)+1:dimention*ieR, dimention*(ieR-1)+1:
      dimention*ieR) -0.5*CR'*(A-A1)*CR;
   %upper
   LHS3 (dimention*(ieL-1)+1:dimention*ieL, dimention*(ieR-1)+1:dimention*ieR)
      )=LHS3( dimention*(ieL-1)+1:dimention*ieL, dimention*(ieR-1)+1:
      dimention*ieR)+0.5*CL'*(A-A1)*CR;
   %lower
83
   LHS3 (dimention*(ieR-1)+1:dimention*ieR, dimention*(ieL-1)+1:dimention*ieL
84
      )=LHS3( dimention*(ieR-1)+1:dimention*ieR, dimention*(ieL-1)+1:
      dimention*ieL) -0.5*CR'*(A+A1)*CL;
   end
85
86
   %边界:左
87
   if a ce = 1;
88
   ieR=iface;
89
  CR = [B1, -1/2; 0, B1/Deltax(ieR)];
90
   LHS3 (dimention*(ieR-1)+1:dimention*ieR, dimention*(ieR-1)+1:dimention*ieR)
91
      )=LHS3( dimention*(ieR-1)+1:dimention*ieR, dimention*(ieR-1)+1:
      dimention*ieR)-CR'*(0.5*(A+A1)*[0,0;0,1]*CR+0.5*(A-A1)*CR);
   %边界:右
92
   iface=numberx;
93
   ieL=iface-1;
94
   CL=[B1, 1/2; 0, B1/Deltax(ieL)];
   LHS3 (dimention*(ieL-1)+1:dimention*ieL, dimention*(ieL-1)+1:dimention*ieL)
      )=LHS3( dimention*(ieL-1)+1:dimention*ieL, dimention*(ieL-1)+1:
      dimention * ieL )+CL' * (0.5*(A+A1)+0.5*(A-A1)*[0,0;0,1])*CL;
   %组装 LHS
```

```
LHS=LHS1+LHS2+LHS3;
99
100
   Mt/deltat
101
   for i=1:Unit
102
   LHS(dimention *(i-1)+1, dimention *(i-1)+1)=LHS(dimention *(i-1)+1, dimention
103
       *(i-1)+1)+Deltax(i)/deltat;
   LHS (dimention *(i-1)+2, dimention *(i-1)+2)=LHS (dimention *(i-1)+2, dimention
104
       *(i-1)+2)+(Deltax(i)/12)/deltat;
   end
105
106
107
   %initial condition set up
108
    for k=1:numberx-1
109
   %利用 Gauss 积分计算 Vcurrent
110
   t = [-sqrt(15)/5, 0, sqrt(15)/5];
   W = [5/9, 8/9, 5/9];
112
    xci = (Grid(k+1) + Grid(k))/2;
    for ig=1:3
114
    xig=Deltax(k)/2*t(ig)+xci;
115
    const=W(ig)*0.5*Deltax(k);
116
    Vcurrent(1,k)=Vcurrent(1,k)+const*exp(-(xig-x0)^2/nu);
117
    Vcurrent(2,k)=Vcurrent(2,k)+const*\exp(-(xig-x0)^2/nu)*(-2*(xig-x0)/nu);
118
   end
119
    Vcurrent(1,k)=Vcurrent(1,k)/Deltax(k);
120
121
122
   end
123
   %对 t=0 时刻赋值
124
   Vn=Vcurrent;
125
   i = 1:
126
   for itime = 0: deltat: endt
127
   Vm=Vn;
128
    for itau=0:min(deltatau):endtau
129
   %组装 RHS
130
   %利用 Gauss 积分计算 Rdomain
131
   t = [-sqrt(15)/5, 0, sqrt(15)/5];
132
   W = [5/9, 8/9, 5/9];
133
   for ie=1:Unit
134
   xci = (Grid(ie+1)+Grid(ie))/2;
135
   for ig=1:3
136
```

```
xig=Deltax(ie)/2*t(ig)+xci;
137
    B2g=(xig-xci)/Deltax(ie);
138
    varphig=Vm(1, ie)+B2g*Vm(2, ie);
139
    Vg=Vm(2, ie)/Deltax(ie);
140
    S1g=0;
141
    S2g=-Vg/Tr;
142
    F1g=a*varphig-nu*Vg;
143
    F2g=-varphig/Tr;
144
    const=W(ig)*0.5*Deltax(ie);
145
    Rd(2*(ie-1)+1)=Rd(2*(ie-1)+1)+S1g*const;
146
    Rd(2*(ie-1)+2)=Rd(2*(ie-1)+2)+(S1g*B2g+S2g/Deltax(ie)+F1g/Deltax(ie))*
147
       const;
148
149
    end
150
    end
151
152
153
154
    %Rboundary
155
    for if ace = 2: number x-1
156
    ieL=iface-1;
157
    ieR=iface;
158
    B2L=1/2;
159
    B2R = -1/2;
160
    varphiL=Vm(1, ieL)+B2L*Vm(2, ieL);
161
    varphiR=Vm(1, ieR)+B2R*Vm(2, ieR);
162
    VL=Vm(2, ieL)/Deltax(ieL);
163
    VR=Vm(2, ieR)/Deltax(ieR);
164
165
    Fn(:, iface) = 0.5*([a*varphiL-nu*VL; -varphiL/Tr]+[a*varphiR-nu*VR; -varphiR])
166
       /\mathrm{Tr}]) -0.5*\mathrm{A1}*([\mathrm{varphiR};\mathrm{VR}]-[\mathrm{varphiL};\mathrm{VL}]);
    Rb(2*(ieL-1)+1)=Rb(2*(ieL-1)+1)-Fn(1,iface);
167
    Rb(2*(ieL-1)+2)=Rb(2*(ieL-1)+2)-Fn(1,iface)*B2L-Fn(2,iface)/Deltax(ieL);
168
    %Rb(dimention*(ieL-1)+3)=Rb(dimention*(ieL-1)+3)-Fn(1,iface)*B3L-
169
       Fn(2,iface)*B2L/Deltax(ieL);
    Rb(2*(ieR-1)+1)=Rb(2*(ieR-1)+1)+Fn(1,iface);
170
    Rb(2*(ieR-1)+2)=Rb(2*(ieR-1)+2)+Fn(1,iface)*B2R+Fn(2,iface)/Deltax(ieR);
171
    % Rb(dimention*(ieR-1)+3)=Rb(dimention*(ieR-
172
       1)+3)+Fn(1,iface)*B3R+Fn(2,iface)*B2R/Deltax(ieR);
```

```
end
173
    %边界:左
174
    if a ce = 1;
175
    ieR=iface;
176
    B2R = -1/2;
177
    varphiR=Vm(1,ieR)+B2R*Vm(2,ieR);
178
    VR=Vm(2, ieR)/Deltax(ieR);
179
    Fn(:, iface) = 0.5*([-nu*VR; 0] + [a*varphiR-nu*VR; -varphiR/Tr]) - 0.5*A1*([-nu*VR; -varphiR/Tr]) + [-nu*VR; -varphiR/Tr])
180
       varphiR; VR] - [0; VR];
    Rb(2*(ieR-1)+1)=Rb(2*(ieR-1)+1)+Fn(1,iface);
181
    Rb(2*(ieR-1)+2)=Rb(2*(ieR-1)+2)+Fn(1,iface)*B2R+Fn(2,iface)/Deltax(ieR);
182
    % Rb(dimention*(ieR-1)+3)=Rb(dimention*(ieR-
183
       1)+3)+Fn(1,iface)*B3R+Fn(2,iface)*B2R/Deltax(ieR);
184
    %边界:右
185
    iface=numberx;
    ieL=iface-1;
    B2L=1/2;
    varphiL=Vm(1, ieL)+B2L*Vm(2, ieL);
189
    VL=Vm(2, ieL)/Deltax(ieL);
190
    Fn(:, iface) = 0.5*([a*varphiL-nu*VL; -varphiL/Tr]+[-nu*VL; 0]) - 0.5*A1*([0; VL; -varphiL/Tr]+[-nu*VL; 0])
191
       ]-[varphiL;VL]);
    Rb(2*(ieL-1)+1)=Rb(2*(ieL-1)+1)-Fn(1,iface);
192
    Rb(2*(ieL-1)+2)=Rb(2*(ieL-1)+2)-Fn(1,iface)*B2L-Fn(2,iface)/Deltax(ieL);
193
    %Rb(dimention*(ieL-1)+3)=Rb(dimention*(ieL-1)+3)-Fn(1,iface)*B3L-
194
       Fn(2,iface)*B2L/Deltax(ieL);
195
196
   R=Rd+Rb;
197
198
    for k=1:Unit
199
    Mt = [Deltax(k), 0; 0, Deltax(k) / 12];
200
    R(2*k-1:2*k,1)=R(2*k-1:2*k,1)-Mt*(Vm(:,k)-Vn(:,k))/deltat;
201
    end
202
203
   X=LUSGS(LHS,R, Unit);
204
    if max(abs(X))<tol&&itau>=min(deltatau)
205
    break;
206
    end
207
    for k=1:Unit
208
```

```
Vm1(:,k)=Vm(:,k)+X(2*k-1:2*k,1);
209
    end
210
211
    Vm=Vm1;
212
    Rd=zeros (dimention * Unit, 1);
213
    Rb=zeros (dimention * Unit, 1);
214
215
    end
216
    n(i) = itau; i = i + 1;
217
    Vn=Vm1;
218
    end
219
220
    Vnumsolution=Vn;
222
    %figure
    k=1;
224
    x=Grid(k):1*(Grid(k+1)-Grid(k)):Grid(k+1);
    xci = (Grid(k+1) + Grid(k))/2;
226
    p=@(x) V num solution (1,k)+V num solution (2,k)*(x-xci)/Deltax(k);
227
    y=p(x);
228
    \mathbf{plot}(x,y,'-\mathbf{r}^{\prime},'linewidth',1.5);\mathbf{hold} on
229
    H1=plot(x,y,'-r^*,'linewidth',1.5);hold on
230
231
    for k=2:numberx-1
232
    x=Grid(k):1*(Grid(k+1)-Grid(k)):Grid(k+1);
233
    xci = (Grid(k+1) + Grid(k))/2;
234
    p=@(x) V num solution (1,k)+V num solution (2,k)*(x-xci)/Deltax(k);
235
    y=p(x);
236
    \mathbf{plot}\left(\mathtt{x}\,,\mathtt{y}\,,\,\texttt{'-r^{'}}\,,\,\texttt{'linewidth'}\,,1.5\right);
237
    end
238
239
    %plot the exact
240
    plot(Grid, Uexasolution(1,:),'-b*','linewidth',1.5)
241
    H2=plot (Grid, Uexasolution (1,:), '-b*', 'linewidth', 1.5); hold on
242
    lgd=legend([H1,H2],'DG(POP1)+DG(P0)','解析解');
243
    lgd.FontSize=12;
244
    xlabel('位置x','fontsize',14)
245
    ylabel('数值U','fontsize',14)
246
    title('DG(POP1)+DG(PO) BDF1-LUSGS数值解与解析解(U)','fontsize',16)
247
    hold off
248
```

```
249
   \% \, \mathrm{Ux}
250
   figure
251
   k=1;
252
   x = Grid(k) : 1 * (Grid(k+1) - Grid(k)) : Grid(k+1);
253
   % p=@(x)Unumsolution(2,k)/Deltax(k);
254
   y = [Vnumsolution(2,k)/Deltax(k), Vnumsolution(2,k)/Deltax(k)];
255
   plot(x,y,'-r^*,'linewidth',1.5);hold on
256
   H1=plot(x,y,'-r^*,'linewidth',1.5);hold on
257
   for k=2:numberx-1
258
   x=Grid(k):1*(Grid(k+1)-Grid(k)):Grid(k+1);
259
   \% p=@(x)Unumsolution(2,k)/Deltax(k);
260
   y=[Vnumsolution(2,k)/Deltax(k), Vnumsolution(2,k)/Deltax(k)];
    \mathbf{plot}(x,y,'-r^*,'linewidth',1.5);
262
   end
263
264
   %exact
265
    plot(Grid, Uexasolution(2,:),'-b*','linewidth',1.5)
266
   H2=plot (Grid, Uexasolution (2,:), '-b*', 'linewidth', 1.5); hold on
267
   lgd=legend([H1,H2],'DG(POP1)+DG(PO)','解析解');
268
    lgd.FontSize=12;
269
    xlabel('位置x','fontsize',14)
270
   ylabel('数值U','fontsize',14)
271
    title('DG(POP1)+DG(PO) BDF1-LUSGS数值解与解析解(Ux)','fontsize',16)
272
   hold off
273
274
   %计算 L2 误差
275
    [Acc(1,1),Acc(2,1)] = Accuracy(32);
276
    [Acc(1,2),Acc(2,2)] = Accuracy(64);
277
    [Acc(1,3),Acc(2,3)] = Accuracy(128);
278
    [Acc(1,4),Acc(2,4)]=Accuracy(256);
279
280
   %计算 order
281
   accuracyU=zeros(1,3);
282
   accuracyUx=zeros(1,3);
283
   for k=1:3
284
   accuracy U(k) = (log 10 (Acc(1,k+1)) - log 10 (Acc(1,k))) . / (log 10 (a1(1,k+1)) - log 10 (a2(1,k+1)))
285
       log10 (a1 (1,k));
   end
286
   for k=1:3
287
```

```
accuracyUx(k) = (log10(Acc(2,k+1)) - log10(Acc(2,k)))./(log10(a1(1,k+1)) - log10(a2(k+1))).
288
       log10 (a1 (1,k));
   end
289
290
   %U 精度
291
   figure
292
   hold on
293
   plot(log10(a1), log10(Acc(1,:)), '-c*', 'linewidth', 1.5)
294
   H1=plot(log10(a1), log10(Acc(1,:)), '-c*', 'linewidth', 1.5);
295
296
   H2=plot(log10(a2),1*log10(a2),'--','linewidth',1.5);
297
   plot(log10(a2), 2*log10(a2), '--', 'linewidth', 1.5)
298
   H3=plot(log10(a2),2*log10(a2),'--','linewidth',1.5);
   lgd = legend([H1, H2, H3], 'DG(POP1) + DG(PO)', 'Slope=1', 'Slope=2');
   lgd.FontSize=12;
   xlabel('Log(1/DOF)','fontsize',14)
   ylabel('Log(episilo)','fontsize',14)
303
    title('DG(POP1)+DG(PO)精度分析(U)','fontsize',16)
304
305
   %Ux 精度
306
   figure
307
   hold on
308
   plot(log10(a1), log10(Acc(2,:)), '-c*', 'linewidth', 1.5)
309
   H1=plot(log10(a1), log10(Acc(2,:)), '-c*', 'linewidth', 1.5);
310
311
   H2=plot(log10(a2),1*log10(a2),'--','linewidth',1.5);
312
   plot(log10(a2), 2*log10(a2), '--', 'linewidth', 1.5)
313
   H3=plot(log10(a2),2*log10(a2),'--','linewidth',1.5);
314
   lgd = legend([H1, H2, H3], 'DG(POP1) + DG(PO)', 'Slope=1', 'Slope=2');
315
   lgd.FontSize=12;
316
   xlabel('Log(1/DOF)','fontsize',14)
317
   ylabel('Log(episilo)','fontsize',14)
318
    title('DG(POP1)+DG(PO)精度分析(Ux)','fontsize',16)
319
```