课题组组会-练习 2

王程

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一 练习及结果

1. 已知方程组 Ax = b, 其中 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{20 \times 20}$, 定义为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1/2 & -1/4 \\ -1/2 & 3 & -1/2 & -1/4 \\ -1/4 & -1/2 & 3 & -1/2 & \ddots \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & -1/4 \\ & & -1/4 & -1/2 & 3 & -1/2 \\ & & & -1/4 & -1/2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

试通过迭代法求解此方程组,认识迭代法收敛的含义以及迭代初值和方程组系数矩阵性质对收敛速度的影响。

实验要求:

- (1) 选取不同的初始向量 $x^{(0)}$ 和不同的方程组右端项向量 b,给定迭代误差要求,用雅克比迭代法和高斯-赛德尔迭代法计算,观测得到的迭代向量序列是否收敛?若收敛,记录迭代次数,分析计算结果并给出你的结论。
- (2) 取定右端向量 b 和初始向量 $x^{(0)}$, 将 A 的主对角线元素成倍增长若干次,非主对角线元素不变,每次用雅克比迭代法计算,要求迭代误差满足 $||x^{(k+1)}-x^{(k)}||_{\infty}<10^{-5}$,比较收敛速度,分析现象,并得出你的结论。
- (3) 取定右端向量 b 和初始向量 $x^{(0)}$, 分别使用 a)高斯-赛德尔迭代,b)对称高斯-赛德尔迭代,c)对以上两种方法分别加上松弛因子 ω 进行求解,比较收敛速度,分析现象,得出结论。

解:

(1) 采用随机数生成的方法构建初始向量 $x^{(0)}$, $x^{(0)}$ 中的元素为 $0 \sim 1$ 之间的随机数。同样的,采用随机数生成的方法构建右端项向量 b, b 中的元素为 $0 \sim 100$ 之间的随机数,要求迭代误差满足 $||x^{(k+1)}-x^{(k)}||_{\infty} < 10^{-5}$ 。以下分别给出两种迭代法的迭代次数与误差量级变化图,其中高斯-赛德尔迭代分别采用了 Forward sweep 和 Backward sweep。

雅克比迭代法

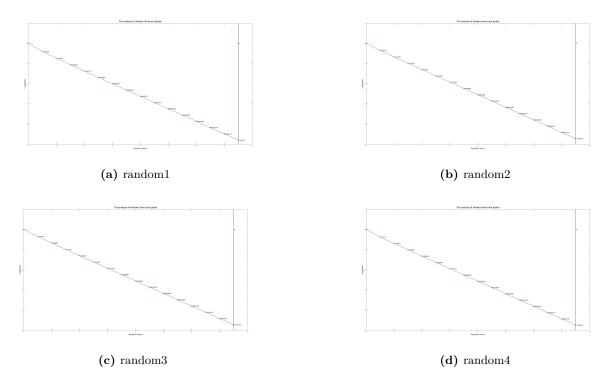


图 1: 雅克比迭代次数和误差量级图

高斯-赛德尔迭代法

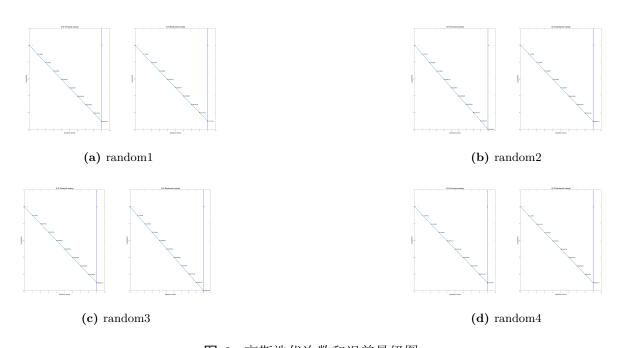


图 2: 高斯迭代次数和误差量级图

观察图 1 可以看出,需要进行 15 次左右的雅克比迭代,方程的解才能小于迭代误差限制。观察图 2 可以看出,需要进行 9 次左右的高斯-赛德尔迭代,方程的解才能小于迭代误差限制。高斯-赛德尔迭代的收敛速度快于雅克比迭代。

(2) 取右端向量 $b = [1, 2, \cdots, 20]^T$, 初始向量 $x^{(0)} = 0$, 将 A 的主对角线元素成倍增长,非主对角线元素不动,得到下图:

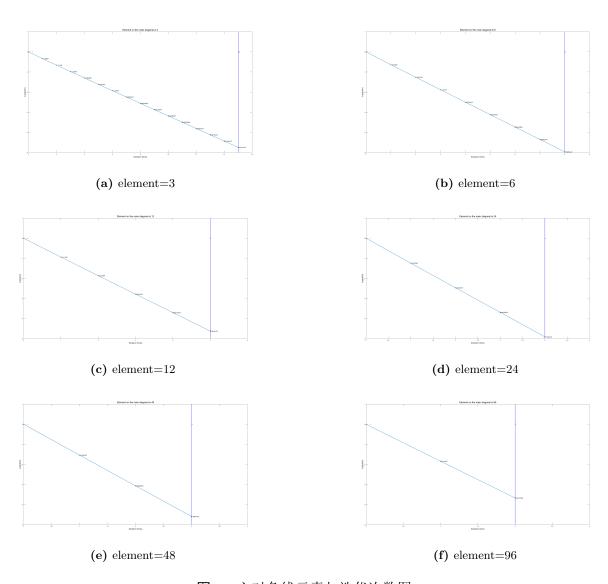


图 3: 主对角线元素与迭代次数图

观察图 3,很明显主对角线元素越大,雅克比迭代次数约少。原因可能是随着主对角线元素的增大,矩阵 M 与 A 约接近,导致迭代次数减小。

(3) 右端项和初始向量的取值与(2)保持一致,给出不同 ω 下 G-S 迭代与 G-S(SOR) 的对比图,以及 S-G-S 迭代与 S-G-S(SOR) 的对比图。

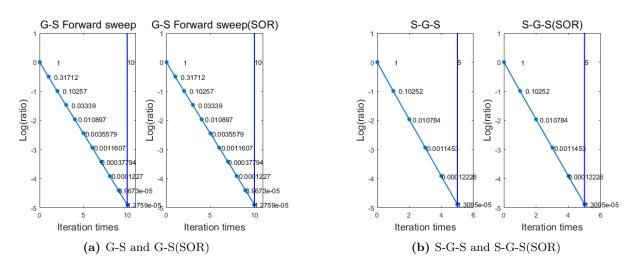


图 4: $\omega = 1$ 对比

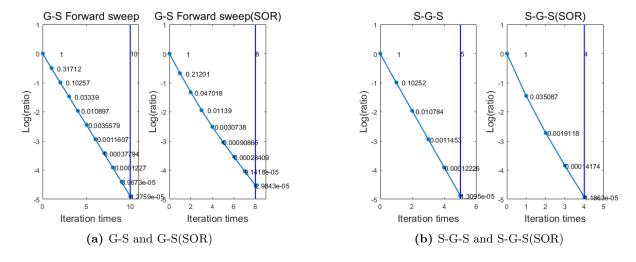


图 5: $\omega = 1.2$ 对比

这里仅给出 $\omega=1$ 与 $\omega=1.2$ 的比较图,改变松弛因子的数值,最终发现当 $\omega=1.2$ 左右时加速效果最好。

2. 对带源项的扩散方程 $u_t = u_{xx} + \pi^2 sin(\pi x), x \in [0,1], t \geq 0$, 满足以下初始条件 $u(x,0) = x^2 - x$, 及边界条件 u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0。

在练习 1 的基础上,空间离散使用 DG(P0)+DG(P0) 格式,时间离散格式使用 BDF1,使用 LU-SGS 方法在均匀网格下进行求解。

解:

与课题组练习 1 类似,仅改变迭代方法,这里给出单元格数为 64,CFL=0.01 的情况下,U 与 U_x 的数值解与解析解的对比图,以及 U 与 U_x 的空间精度分析。

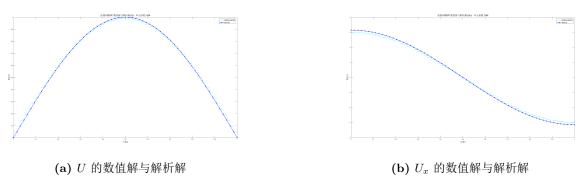


图 6: U 与 U_x 的数值解与解析解

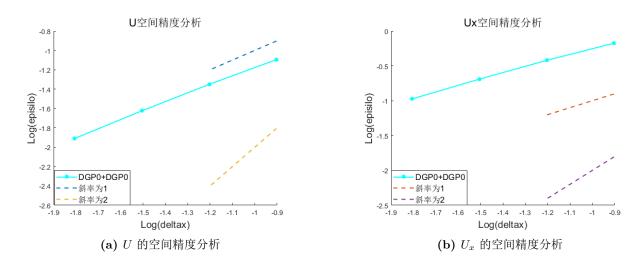


图 7: U 与 U_x 的空间精度分析

二 附录 (代码)

JacobiIteration

```
clc
        close all
        clear all
       % Pre-proceeding
       D=3*eye(20);
      L=sparse (2:20,1:19,-1/2,20,20)+sparse (3:20,1:18,-1/4,20,20);
       U=L'; b=100*rand(20,1); X0=rand(20,1); Xold=zeros(20,1); Xnew=zeros(20,1);
        tol=10^{(-5)}; endtimes=100; epsilon=10^(-12);
        ratioR = [0: endtimes; zeros(1, endtimes+1)];
        % Proceeding
10
        Xold=X0; resnorm0=\mathbf{sqrt}(\mathbf{sum}(((D+L+U)*X0-b).^2))+epsilon;
11
        resnorm = sqrt(sum(((D+L+U)*Xold-b).^2));
12
        ratio=resnorm/resnorm0; ratioR(2,1)=ratio;
13
        for times=2:endtimes
14
        X_{\text{new}} = D \setminus (L + U) * X_{\text{old}} + D \setminus b;
        resnorm = sqrt(sum(((D+L+U)*Xnew-b).^2));
        ratio=resnorm/resnorm0;
17
        if ratio<tol
        break
19
        end
        ratioR(2, times)=ratio;
        Xold=Xnew;
        end
23
        ind = find(ratioR(2,:),1,'last');
        ratioR(:,ind+1:endtimes+1) = [];
        \operatorname{plot}(\operatorname{ratioR}(1,:), \operatorname{log10}(\operatorname{ratioR}(2,:)), '-*', '\operatorname{linewidth}', 1.5)
        xlabel('Iteration times','fontsize',14)
27
        ylabel('Log(ratio)','fontsize',14)
        title ('The analysis of iteration times and lgratio', 'fontsize', 16)
29
        hold on
        str1=num2str(ratioR(2,:)'); text(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(2,:)), str1, '); text(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:)), str1, '); text(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:)), str1, '); text(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:)), str1, '); text(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:)), str1, '); text(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:)), str1, '); text(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:)), str1, '); text(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(1,:), log10(ratioR(
                  linewidth', 1.5);
        line ([ratioR(1,ind),ratioR(1,ind)], [-5,1], 'color', 'b','linewidth'
                   ,1.5);
        str2=num2str(ind-1);
        \mathbf{text}(\operatorname{ind}-1,0,\operatorname{str}2,\operatorname{'linewidth'},1.5);
        xlim ([0, ind])
```

Gauss-seidelIteration

```
clc
   close all
   clear all
  % Pre-proceeding
  n=20;
  D=3*eye(n);
  L=sparse (2:n,1:n-1,-1/2,n,n)+sparse (3:n,1:n-2,-1/4,n,n);
  U=L;
  A=D+L+U;
   b=100*rand(n,1); b1=b;
10
  X0=rand(n,1); XF=zeros(n,1); XB=zeros(n,1);
11
   tol=10^{(-5)}; endtimes=100; epsilon=10^(-12);
12
   ratioRF = [0: endtimes; zeros(1, endtimes+1)];
13
   ratioRB = [0: endtimes; zeros(1, endtimes+1)];
14
  XF=X0;XB=X0;
15
   resnorm0=sqrt(sum((A*X0-b).^2))+epsilon;
16
   resnorm = sqrt(sum((A*XF-b).^2));
17
   ratio=resnorm/resnorm0; ratioRF(2,1)=ratio; ratioRB(2,1)=ratio;
18
   % Proceeding
   %Forward sweep
   for times=2:endtimes
22
  \%calculate X
   for i=1:n
   for j = 1: i-1
   b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*XF(j);
26
   end
   for j=i+1:n
28
   b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*XF(j);
   end
30
  XF(i)=b(i)/A(i,i);
31
   end
32
   b=b1;
33
   resnorm = sqrt(sum((A*XF-b).^2));
34
   ratio=resnorm/resnorm0;
   if ratio<tol
   break
```

```
end
   ratioRF(2, times)=ratio;
39
40
   ind = find (ratioRF(2,:),1,'last');
41
   ratioRF (:, ind+1: endtimes+1) = [];
42
   subplot (1,2,1)
43
   \operatorname{plot}(\operatorname{ratioRF}(1,:), \operatorname{log10}(\operatorname{ratioRF}(2,:)), '-*', '\operatorname{linewidth}', 1.5)
44
   xlabel('Iteration times','fontsize',14)
45
   ylabel('Log(ratio)','fontsize',14)
   title ('G-S Forward sweep', 'fontsize', 16)
47
   hold on
   str1=num2str(ratioRF(2,:)'); text(ratioRF(1,:), log10(ratioRF(2,:)), str1,')
       linewidth', 1.5);
   line ([ratioRF(1,ind),ratioRF(1,ind)], [-5,1], 'color', 'b','linewidth'
       ,1.5);
   str2=num2str(ind-1);
   text(ind-1,0,str2,'linewidth',1.5);
   xlim ([0, ind])
54
55
   %Backward sweep
56
   for times=2:endtimes
57
   %calculate X
58
   for i=n:-1:1
59
   for j=n:-1:i+1
   b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*XB(j);
61
   end
62
   for j=i-1:-1:1
63
   b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*XB(j);
   end
65
  XB(i)=b(i)/A(i,i);
   end
67
   b=b1;
68
   resnorm = sqrt(sum((A*XB-b).^2));
   ratio=resnorm/resnorm0;
70
   if ratio<tol
71
   break
72
   end
73
   ratioRB(2, times)=ratio;
75 end
```

```
ind = find(ratioRB(2,:),1,'last');
   ratioRB(:,ind+1:endtimes+1) = [];
77
   subplot(1,2,2)
78
   plot (ratioRB (1,:), log10 (ratioRB (2,:)), '-*', 'linewidth', 1.5)
79
   xlabel('Iteration times','fontsize',14)
80
   ylabel('Log(ratio)','fontsize',14)
81
   title ('G-S Backward sweep', 'fontsize', 16)
82
   hold on
   str1=num2str(ratioRB(2,:)'); text(ratioRB(1,:), log10(ratioRB(2,:)), str1,')
      linewidth', 1.5);
   line ([ratioRB(1,ind), ratioRB(1,ind)], [-5,1], 'color', 'b', 'linewidth'
      ,1.5);
   str2=num2str(ind-1);
   text (ind -1, 0, str2, 'linewidth', 1.5);
   xlim ([0, ind])
```

S-G(SOR) and S-G-S(SOR)

```
clc
   close all
   clear all
4 | % Pre-proceeding
  n=20;
  omega=1;%松弛因子
  %构建矩阵
  D=3*eye(n);
  L=sparse (2:n,1:n-1,-1/2,n,n)+sparse (3:n,1:n-2,-1/4,n,n);
  U=L';
  A=D+L+U;
11
   b = [1:n]'; b1=b;
12
  X0=zeros(n,1); XF=zeros(n,1); Xsgs=zeros(n,1); Xold=zeros(n,1);
   %終止条件等
14
   tol=10^{(-5)}; endtimes=100; epsilon=10^(-12);
15
   ratioRF = [0: endtimes; zeros(1, endtimes+1)];
   ratioRsgs = [0: endtimes; zeros(1, endtimes+1)];
17
   ratioRSORFGS=[0:endtimes; zeros(1,endtimes+1)];
   ratioRSORSGS = [0:endtimes; zeros(1,endtimes+1)];
19
  XF=X0; Xsgs=X0; Xsorfgs=X0; Xsorsgs=X0;
20
   resnorm0=sqrt(sum((A*X0-b).^2))+epsilon;
21
   resnorm=\mathbf{sqrt}(\mathbf{sum}((A*XF-b).^2));
22
   ratio=resnorm/resnorm0; ratioRF(2,1)=ratio; ratioRsgs(2,1)=ratio;
```

```
ratioRSORFGS(2,1)=ratio; ratioRSORSGS(2,1)=ratio;
24
   % Proceeding
25
   %G-S-Forward sweep
26
   for times=2:endtimes
27
   %calculate X
   for i=1:n
   for i = 1: i - 1
   b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*XF(j);
   end
32
   for j=i+1:n
   b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*XF(j);
   end
  XF(i)=b(i)/A(i,i);
   end
   b=b1;
   resnorm = sqrt(sum((A*XF-b).^2));
   ratio=resnorm/resnorm0;
   if ratio < tol
   break
   end
43
   ratioRF(2, times)=ratio;
   end
45
   ind = find (ratioRF(2,:),1,'last');
46
   ratioRF (:, ind+1: endtimes+1) = [];
47
   subplot (1,2,1)
48
   \operatorname{plot}(\operatorname{ratioRF}(1,:), \operatorname{log10}(\operatorname{ratioRF}(2,:)), '-*', '\operatorname{linewidth}', 1.5)
49
   xlabel('Iteration times','fontsize',14)
   ylabel('Log(ratio)','fontsize',14)
   title ('G-S Forward sweep', 'fontsize', 16)
   hold on
   str1=num2str(ratioRF(2,:)'); text(ratioRF(1,:), log10(ratioRF(2,:)), str1,')
       linewidth', 1.5);
   line ([ratioRF(1,ind),ratioRF(1,ind)], [-5,1], 'color', 'b', 'linewidth'
       ,1.5);
   str2=num2str(ind-1);
   text(ind-1,0,str2,'linewidth',1.5);
   xlim([0, ind])
   %SOR-FGS
```

```
R=b1-A*X0;
  for times=2:endtimes
  %calculate deltaX
  Xold=Xsorfgs;
  ie=1;
65
  Xsorfgs(ie)=R(ie)/(D(ie,ie)/omega);
66
  ie = 2;
67
  R(ie)=R(ie)-Xsorfgs(ie-1)*(L(ie,ie-1)/omega);
  Xsorfgs(ie)=R(ie)/(D(ie,ie)/omega);
  for ie=3:n
  R(ie)=R(ie)-Xsorfgs(ie-1)*(L(ie,ie-1)/omega)-Xsorfgs(ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)/omega)
  Xsorfgs(ie)=R(ie)/(D(ie,ie)/omega);
  end
  Xsorfgs=Xsorfgs+Xold;
  resnorm=sqrt(sum((A*Xsorfgs-b1).^2));
  ratio=resnorm/resnorm0;
  if ratio<tol
  break
  end
  R=b1-A*Xsorfgs;
  ratioRSORFGS(2, times)=ratio;
81
  end
82
  ind=find (ratioRSORFGS (2,:),1,'last');
83
  ratioRSORFGS(:, ind+1: endtimes+1) = [];
  subplot (1,2,2)
85
  plot(ratioRSORFGS(1,:),log10(ratioRSORFGS(2,:)),'-*','linewidth',1.5)
   xlabel('Iteration times','fontsize',14)
87
  ylabel('Log(ratio)','fontsize',14)
   title ('G-S Forward sweep(SOR)', 'fontsize', 16)
  hold on
  str1=num2str(ratioRSORFGS(2,:)'); text(ratioRSORFGS(1,:),log10(
      ratioRSORFGS(2,:)), str1, 'linewidth', 1.5);
  line ([ratioRSORFGS(1,ind),ratioRSORFGS(1,ind)], [-5,1], 'color', 'b','
92
      linewidth', 1.5);
   str2=num2str(ind-1);
  text(ind-1,0,str2,'linewidth',1.5);
  xlim ([0, ind])
  %SGS
```

```
for times=2:endtimes
    %calculate X Forward sweep
99
    for i=1:n
100
    for j = 1: i - 1
101
    b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*Xsgs(j);
102
    end
103
    for j=i+1:n
104
    b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*Xsgs(j);
105
    end
106
    Xsgs(i)=b(i)/A(i,i);
107
    end
108
    b=b1;
109
    %Backward sweep
    for i=n:-1:1
111
    for j=n:-1:i+1
    b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*Xsgs(j);
113
    end
    for j=i-1:-1:1
115
    b(i)=b(i)-A(i,j)*Xsgs(j);
116
117
    Xsgs(i)=b(i)/A(i,i);
118
    end
119
    b=b1;
120
    resnorm=sqrt (sum((A*Xsgs-b).^2));
121
    ratio=resnorm/resnorm0;
122
    if ratio<tol
123
    break
124
    end
125
    ratioRsgs(2, times)=ratio;
126
    end
127
    ind = find(ratioRsgs(2,:),1,'last');
128
    ratioRsgs(:,ind+1:endtimes+1) = [];
129
    figure
130
    subplot(1,2,1)
131
    \operatorname{plot}(\operatorname{ratioRsgs}(1,:), \operatorname{log10}(\operatorname{ratioRsgs}(2,:)), '-*', '\operatorname{linewidth}', 1.5)
132
    xlabel('Iteration times','fontsize',14)
133
    ylabel('Log(ratio)','fontsize',14)
134
    title ('S-G-S', 'fontsize', 16)
135
    hold on
136
    str1=num2str(ratioRsgs(2,:)'); text(ratioRsgs(1,:), log10(ratioRsgs(2,:))),
137
```

```
str1, 'linewidth', 1.5);
                  line ([ratioRsgs(1,ind), ratioRsgs(1,ind)], [-5,1], 'color', 'b','
138
                                   linewidth', 1.5);
                   str2=num2str(ind-1);
139
                   \mathbf{text}(\operatorname{ind}-1,0,\operatorname{str2},'\operatorname{linewidth'},1.5);
140
                  xlim ([0, ind])
141
                  hold off
142
143
144
                  %SOR-SGS
145
                  R=omega*(2-omega)*(b1-A*X0);
146
                  for times=2:endtimes
147
                  %calculate deltaX
                  %Forward sweep
149
                  Xold=Xsorsgs;
150
                   ie=1;
151
                  Xsorsgs(ie)=R(ie)/D(ie,ie);
152
                   ie=2;
153
                  R(ie) = R(ie) - Xsorsgs(ie-1) * (L(ie, ie-1) * omega);
154
                  Xsorsgs(ie)=R(ie)/D(ie,ie);
155
                   for ie=3:n
156
                  R(ie)=R(ie)-Xsorsgs(ie-1)*(L(ie,ie-1)*omega)-Xsorsgs(ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)*(L(ie,ie-2)
157
                                   omega);
                  Xsorsgs(ie)=R(ie)/D(ie,ie);
158
159
                  %Backward sweep
160
                 R=D*Xsorsgs;
161
162
                  Xsorsgs(ie)=R(ie)/D(ie,ie);
163
                  ie=n-1;
164
                  R(ie)=R(ie)-Xsorsgs(ie+1)*(U(ie,ie+1)*omega);
165
                  Xsorsgs(ie)=R(ie)/D(ie,ie);
166
                  for ie=n-2:-1:1
167
                 R(\ ie\ ) = R(\ ie\ ) - Xsorsgs\ (\ ie+1)*(U(\ ie\ ,\ ie+1)*omega\ ) - Xsorsgs\ (\ ie+2)*(U(\ ie\ ,\ ie+2)*(U(\ ie\ ,\
168
                                   omega);
                  Xsorsgs(ie)=R(ie)/D(ie,ie);
169
170
                  %此时 Xsorsgs 里面存储的是 deltaX
171
                  Xsorsgs=Xsorsgs+Xold;
172
                  resnorm=sqrt (sum((A*Xsorsgs-b1).^2));
173
```

```
ratio=resnorm/resnorm0;
174
    if ratio<tol
175
   break
176
   end
177
   R=omega*(2-omega)*(b1-A*Xsorsgs);
178
   ratioRSORSGS(2, times)=ratio;
179
   end
180
   ind=find (ratioRSORSGS(2,:),1,'last');
181
   ratioRSORSGS (:, ind+1: endtimes+1) = [];
182
   subplot(1,2,2)
183
   plot (ratioRSORSGS(1,:), log10 (ratioRSORSGS(2,:)), '-*', 'linewidth', 1.5)
184
   xlabel('Iteration times','fontsize',14)
   ylabel('Log(ratio)','fontsize',14)
186
    title ('S-G-S(SOR)', 'fontsize', 16)
187
   hold on
188
   str1=num2str(ratioRSORSGS(2,:)'); text(ratioRSORSGS(1,:),log10(
189
       ratioRSORSGS(2,:)), str1, 'linewidth', 1.5);
   line ([ratioRSORSGS(1,ind)], ratioRSORSGS(1,ind)], [-5,1], 'color', 'b','
190
       linewidth', 1.5);
   str2=num2str(ind-1);
191
   text(ind-1,0,str2,'linewidth',1.5);
192
   xlim ([0, ind])
193
```

subDG(P0)+DG(P0) L-U Iteration

```
function [Unumsolution, n]=subDGP0plusDGP0(Unit, CFL, endtau)
  %Some basic paramater
  endx=1; deltax=endx/Unit; numberx=endx/deltax+1;
  tol=10^{(-10)};
  nu=1;Lr=1/(2*pi);Tr=Lr^2/nu;
  abslambda=sqrt(nu/Tr); deltatau=CFL*deltax/abslambda; %的时间变量
  B1=1;
  C=[B1,0;0,B1/deltax]; Mtau=[deltax,0;0,1/deltax]; %此为推导出的 U=CV 中的 C
  A=[abslambda, 0; 0, abslambda]; epsilon=10^(-12);
  R=zeros(2*Unit,1);
10
  Rd=zeros(2,numberx-1);
11
  Rb=zeros(2,numberx-1);
12
  Fn=zeros(2,numberx);
13
  X=zeros(2*Unit,1);
14
15
16
```

```
%构建 LHS
17
   Mtau/deltatau/
18
   LHS1=sparse(1:2:2*Unit-1,1:2:2*Unit-1,deltax/deltatau,2*Unit,2*Unit);
19
   LHS1=LHS1+sparse (2:2:2* Unit, 2:2:2* Unit, 1/(deltax*deltatau), 2* Unit, 2* Unit
      );
21
   LHS2 = -sparse(2:2:2*Unit, 2:2:2*Unit, -1/(Tr*deltax), 2*Unit, 2*Unit);
22
   %Rboundary
   LHS3=zeros(2*Unit, 2*Unit);
   for if a c e = 2: number x-1
25
   ieL=iface-1;
   ieR=iface;
27
   LHS3(2*ieL - 1:2*ieL, 2*ieL - 1:2*ieL) = LHS3(2*ieL - 1:2*ieL, 2*ieL - 1:2*ieL) + C'*[
      abslambda/2, -nu/(2*deltax); -1/(2*Tr), abslambda/(2*deltax)];
   LHS3(2*ieR - 1:2*ieR, 2*ieR - 1:2*ieR) = LHS3(2*ieR - 1:2*ieR, 2*ieR - 1:2*ieR) - C
      *[-abslambda/2,-nu/(2*deltax);-1/(2*Tr),-abslambda/(2*deltax)];
   %upper
   LHS3(2*ieL - 1:2*ieL, 2*ieR - 1:2*ieR) = LHS3(2*ieL - 1:2*ieL, 2*ieR - 1:2*ieR) + C
      '*[-abslambda/2,-nu/(2*deltax);-1/(2*Tr),-abslambda/(2*deltax)];
   %lower
33
   LHS3(2*ieR - 1:2*ieR, 2*ieL - 1:2*ieL) = LHS3(2*ieR - 1:2*ieR, 2*ieL - 1:2*ieL) - C'*[
      abslambda/2, -nu/(2*deltax); -1/(2*Tr), abslambda/(2*deltax)];
35
   LHS3(2*1-1:2*1,2*1-1:2*1) = LHS3(2*1-1:2*1,2*1-1:2*1) - C'*([abslambda/2,-nu])
36
      /2; -1/(2*Tr), abslambda /2] * [0,0;0,1] + [-abslambda/2,-nu/2;-1/(2*Tr),-
      abslambda / 2]) *C;
   LHS3(2*(numberx-1)-1:2*(numberx-1),2*(numberx-1)-1:2*(numberx-1))=LHS3
      (2*(numberx-1)-1:2*(numberx-1), 2*(numberx-1)-1:2*(numberx-1))+C'*([
      abslambda/2, -nu/2; -1/(2*Tr), abslambda/2] + [-abslambda/2, -nu/2; -1/(2*Tr)]
      ),-abslambda/2]*[0,0;0,1])*C;
38
   LHS=LHS1+LHS2+LHS3;
39
40
   %取出我们所需要的 D
41
   D=zeros(2*Unit,2*Unit);
42
   for if ace = 2: numberx
   ieL=iface-1;
  D(2*ieL - 1:2*ieL, 2*ieL - 1:2*ieL) = LHS(2*ieL - 1:2*ieL, 2*ieL - 1:2*ieL);
   end
```

```
%取出我们所需要的 L
47
   L=zeros(2*Unit, 2*Unit);
48
   for if a c e = 2: number x-1
49
   ieR=iface;
50
   ieL=iface-1;
   L(2*ieR - 1:2*ieR, 2*ieL - 1:2*ieL) = LHS(2*ieR - 1:2*ieR, 2*ieL - 1:2*ieL);
   end
53
   %取出我们所需要的 U
  U=zeros(2*Unit,2*Unit);
   for if ace = 2: number x-1
   ieR=iface;
   ieL=iface-1;
   U(2*ieL - 1:2*ieL, 2*ieR - 1:2*ieR) = LHS(2*ieL - 1:2*ieL, 2*ieR - 1:2*ieR);
   end
62
   %为循环所预设的一些量
64
65
   Ucurrent = zeros(2, numberx - 1);
66
   Unext=zeros(2*Unit,1);
67
   %initial condition set up
68
   x=0;
69
70
   for k=1:numberx-1
71
   Ucurrent (1,k)=(x+deltax/2)^2-(x+deltax/2);
72
   Ucurrent (2,k) = (2*(x+deltax/2)-1)*deltax;
   x=x+deltax;
74
   end
75
76
77
   x=0;
78
   for k=1:numberx-1
79
   Rd(1,k)=pi*(cos(pi*x)-cos(pi*(x+deltax)));
80
  Rd(2,k)=-Ucurrent(2,k)/(Tr*deltax);
   x=x+deltax;
   end
   %Rboundary
   for if a c e = 2: number x-1
   ieL=iface-1;
```

```
ieR=iface;
         Fn(:, iface) = 0.5*([-nu*Ucurrent(2, ieL)/deltax; -Ucurrent(1, ieL)/Tr]+[-nu*Ucurrent(2, ieL)/
                 Ucurrent(2, ieR)/deltax; -Ucurrent(1, ieR)/Tr) -0.5*A*([Ucurrent(1, ieR);
                 Ucurrent (2, ieR)/deltax]-[Ucurrent (1, ieL); Ucurrent (2, ieL)/deltax]);
         Rb(:, ieL) = Rb(:, ieL) - C'*Fn(:, iface);
 89
         Rb(:, ieR) = Rb(:, ieR) + C' * Fn(:, iface);
 90
         end
 91
         Fn(:,1) = 0.5*([-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;0]+[-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-
 92
                 Ucurrent(1,1)/Tr]) -0.5*A*([Ucurrent(1,1); Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax]-[0;
                 Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax]);
         Fn(:,numberx) = 0.5*([-nu*Ucurrent(2,numberx-1)/deltax;-Ucurrent(1,numberx)]
                 -1)/Tr]+[-nu*Ucurrent(2,numberx-1)/deltax;0]) -0.5*A*([0;Ucurrent(2,
                 numberx-1)/deltax] - [Ucurrent (1, numberx-1); Ucurrent (2, numberx-1)/
                 deltax]);
         Rb(:,1) = Rb(:,1) + C' * Fn(:,1);
         Rb(:, numberx-1)=Rb(:, numberx-1)-C'*Fn(:, numberx);
         for k=1:numberx-1
 98
        R(2*k-1:2*k,1)=Rd(:,k)+Rb(:,k);
 99
         end
100
         %进行必要的向量等价转变
101
         for k=1:numberx-1
102
         Unext(2*k-1:2*k,1) = Ucurrent(:,k);
103
         end
104
105
         %循环迭代
106
         for n=deltatau:deltatau:endtau
107
        X=0;
108
         b=R;
109
         %Forward sweep
110
111
        X(ie:ie+1,1)=D(ie:ie+1,ie:ie+1)\setminus R(ie:ie+1,1);
112
         for ie = 2:numberx-1
113
        R(2*ie-1:2*ie,1)=R(2*ie-1:2*ie,1)-L(2*ie-1:2*ie,2*(ie-1)-1:2*(ie-1))*X
114
                 (2*(ie-1)-1:2*(ie-1),1);
        X(2*ie-1:2*ie,1)=D(2*ie-1:2*ie,2*ie-1:2*ie) \setminus R(2*ie-1:2*ie,1);
115
         end
116
         %Backward sweep
117
         for ie=1:numberx-1
118
```

```
R(2*ie-1:2*ie,1) = D(2*ie-1:2*ie,2*ie-1:2*ie)*X(2*ie-1:2*ie,1);
119
    end
120
121
    ie=numberx-1;
122
    X(2*ie-1:2*ie) = D(2*ie-1:2*ie,2*ie-1:2*ie) \setminus R(2*ie-1:2*ie,1);
123
    for ie=numberx-2:-1:1
124
    R(2*ie-1:2*ie,1)=R(2*ie-1:2*ie,1)-U(2*ie-1:2*ie,2*(ie+1)-1:2*(ie+1))*X
125
        (2*(ie+1)-1:2*(ie+1),1);
    X(2*ie-1:2*ie,1)=D(2*ie-1:2*ie,2*ie-1:2*ie) \setminus R(2*ie-1:2*ie,1);
126
    end
127
    if \max(X) < tol
128
    break
129
    end
    Unext=Unext+X;
131
    Rd=zeros(2,numberx-1);
    Rb=zeros(2,numberx-1);
133
    for k=1:numberx-1
134
    Ucurrent(:,k)=Unext(2*k-1:2*k,1);
135
    end
136
    %Rdomain
137
    x=0:
138
    for k=1:numberx-1
139
    Rd(1,k)=pi*(cos(pi*x)-cos(pi*(x+deltax)));
140
    Rd(2,k) = -Ucurrent(2,k)/(Tr*deltax);
141
    x=x+deltax;
142
    end
143
    %Rboundary
144
    for if a c e = 2: number x-1
145
    ieL=iface-1;
146
    ieR=iface;
147
    \operatorname{Fn}(:, \operatorname{iface}) = 0.5 * ([-\operatorname{nu}*\operatorname{Ucurrent}(2, \operatorname{ieL})/\operatorname{deltax}; -\operatorname{Ucurrent}(1, \operatorname{ieL})/\operatorname{Tr}] + [-\operatorname{nu}*
148
        Ucurrent(2, ieR)/deltax; -Ucurrent(1, ieR)/Tr]) -0.5*A*([Ucurrent(1, ieR);
        Ucurrent (2, ieR)/deltax]-[Ucurrent (1, ieL); Ucurrent (2, ieL)/deltax]);
    Rb(:, ieL) = Rb(:, ieL) - C' * Fn(:, iface);
149
    Rb(:, ieR) = Rb(:, ieR) + C' * Fn(:, iface);
150
    end
151
152
    Fn(:,1) = 0.5*([-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;0]+[-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-
153
        Ucurrent(1,1)/Tr]) -0.5*A*([Ucurrent(1,1); Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax]-[0;
        Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax);
```

```
Fn(:,numberx) = 0.5*([-nu*Ucurrent(2,numberx-1)/deltax;-Ucurrent(1,numberx)]
       -1)/Tr]+[-nu*Ucurrent(2,numberx-1)/deltax;0])-0.5*A*([0;Ucurrent(2,numberx-1)/deltax;0])]
       numberx-1)/deltax]-[Ucurrent(1,numberx-1);Ucurrent(2,numberx-1)/
       deltax]);
   Rb(:,1)=Rb(:,1)+C'*Fn(:,1);
155
   Rb(:, numberx-1)=Rb(:, numberx-1)-C'*Fn(:, numberx);
156
157
   %R 组装
158
   for k=1:numberx-1
159
   R(2*k-1:2*k,1)=Rd(:,k)+Rb(:,k);
   \mathbf{end}
161
162
   for k=1:numberx-1
163
   Unext(2*k-1:2*k,1)=Ucurrent(:,k);
164
   end
165
   end
166
   Unumsolution (1,:)=Ucurrent (1,:); Unumsolution (2,:)=Ucurrent (2,:)/deltax;
167
   end
168
```