# 课题组组会-练习1

王程

#### 2023年10月4日

### 一 练习及结果

- 1. 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。
  - (1) 求该方程的解析稳态解。
- (2) 使用 FHOS 引入辅助变量,将上述方程改写成双曲方程组,考虑均匀网格(单元数: 8,16,32,64, ……),时间离散方法使用显式欧拉格式,空间离散使用 DG(P0)+DGP(0) 格式,求解稳态解,并与(1) 中的解析解进行对比,测试原始变量 u 和它在 x 方向的导数的空间精度。
- (3) 将时间离散格式改为 BDF1,使用 Jacobi 迭代法重新对以上方法进行求解,并与显式方法进行对比。

### 解:

- (1) 方程的解析稳态解为:  $u(x,t) = sin(\pi x)$ 。
- (2) 本题仅考虑物理时间达到稳态时的解,时间离散方法使用显式欧拉格式,空间离散使用 DG(P0) +DG(P0) 格式,采用面循环计算 RHS,最终得到变形后双曲方程组的稳态解。这里仅展示网格数为 8,16,32,64,CFL=0.01 的稳态数值解与解析解的比较图,并给出原始变量 u 和它在 x 方向的导数的空间精度比较图。

### 比较 u 稳态数值解和解析解:

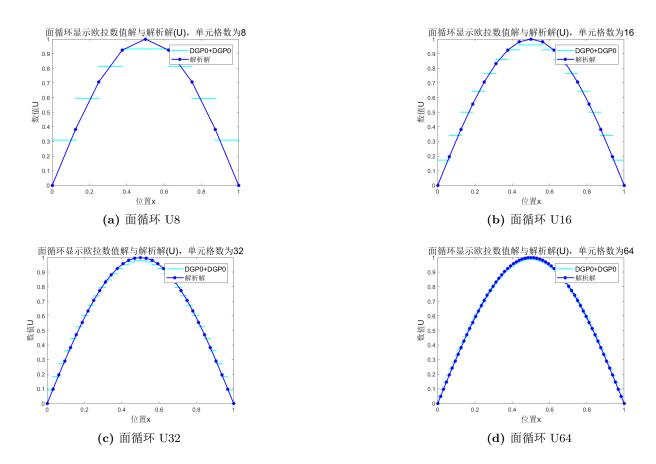


图 1: 显式欧拉面循环求得的 u 稳态解与解析解对比

### u 的空间精度:

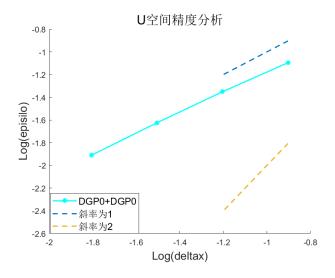


图 2: 面循环下 u 空间精度

# 比较 $u_x$ 稳态数值解和解析解:

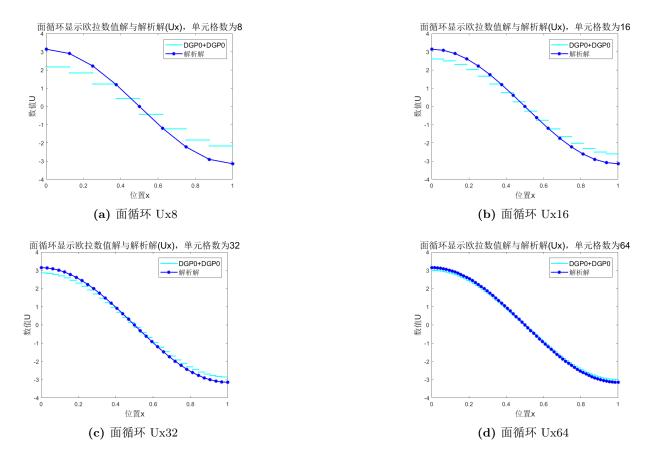


图 3: 显式欧拉面循环求得的  $u_x$  稳态解与解析解对比

# $u_x$ 的空间精度:

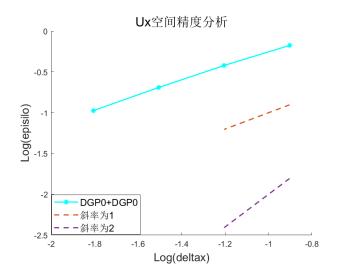


图 4: 面循环下  $u_x$  空间精度

(3) 将时间离散格式改为 BDF1,使用 Jacobi 迭代法重新对该方程的 DG(P0)+DG(P0) 格式进行求解,采用面循环计算 RHS,最终得到变形后双曲方程组的稳态解。这里仅展示网格数为 8,16,32,64,CFL=0.01 的稳态数值解与解析解的比较图,并给出原始变量 u 和  $u_x$  的空间精度图。

#### 比较 u 稳态数值解和解析解:

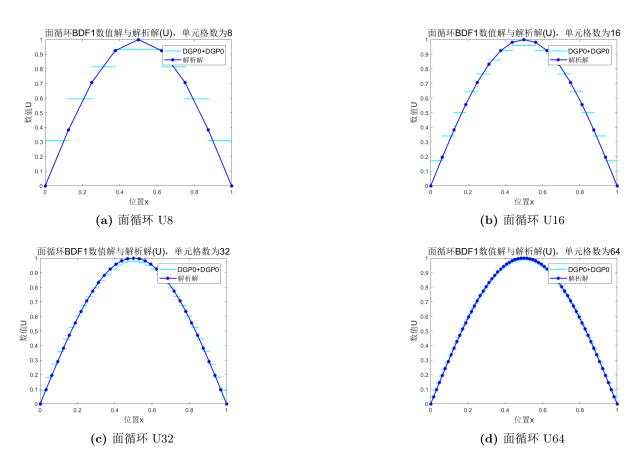


图 5: BDF1 面循环求得的 u 稳态解与解析解对比

#### u 的空间精度:

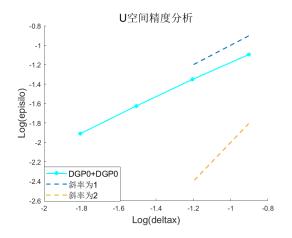


图 6: BDF1 面循环下 u 空间精度

# 比较 $u_x$ 稳态数值解和解析解:

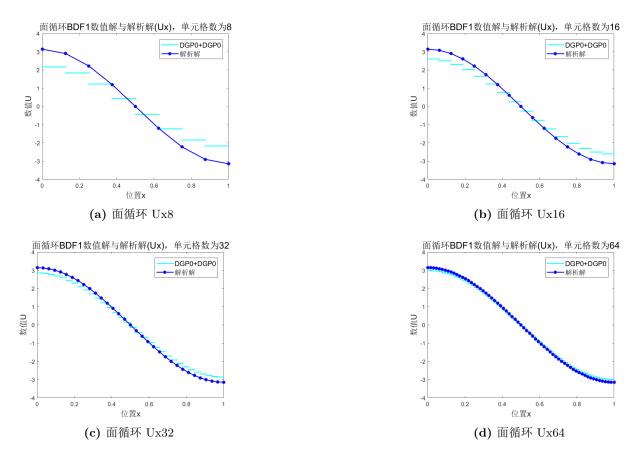


图 7: BDF1 面循环求得的  $u_x$  稳态解与解析解对比

# $u_x$ 的空间精度:

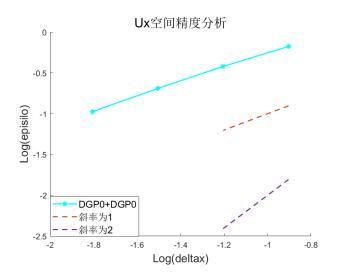


图 8: BDF1 面循环下  $u_x$  空间精度

# 二 附录 (代码)

#### BDF1 main

```
clc
   clear all
   close all
   %Unit=64;CFL=0.01;endtau=1;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; % 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];
10
   Uexasolution=zeros (2, numberx);
11
12
   Unumsolution1=zeros(1,2);
13
   Unumsolution2=zeros(2,numberx-1);
14
   %计算空间精度所预设的量
15
   Acc=zeros(3,4); a1 = [1/8,1/16,1/32,1/64]; a2 = [1/8,1/16];
16
   %x=0;
17
   for k=1:numberx
   Uexasolution (1,k)=\sin(pi*x);
19
   Uexasolution (2,k)=pi*cos(pi*x);
   x=x+deltax;
   end
23
   [UDGP0plusDGP0, endtau0plus0]=subDGP0plusDGP0(Unit, CFL, endtau);
   %figure
26
   x=0*deltax:deltax:1*deltax;
27
   Unumsolution1(1,1)=UDGP0plusDGP0(1,1); Unumsolution1(1,2)=UDGP0plusDGP0
28
   plot (x, Unumsolution1, '-c.', 'linewidth', 1.5); hold on
   H1=plot(x, Unumsolution1, '-c.', 'linewidth', 1.5); hold on
   for i=2:numberx-1
31
   x=(i-1)*deltax:deltax:i*deltax;
32
   Unumsolution1(1,1)=UDGP0plusDGP0(1,i); Unumsolution1(1,2)=UDGP0plusDGP0
33
      (1,i);
   plot(x, Unumsolution1, '-c.', 'linewidth', 1.5)
   end
35
```

```
36
  %plot the exact
37
  y=0: deltax: endx;
38
  plot(y, Uexasolution(1,:),'-b*','linewidth',1.5)
39
  H2=plot(y, Uexasolution(1,:),'-b*','linewidth',1.5); hold on
  lgd=legend([H1,H2],'DGPO+DGPO','解析解');
41
  lgd.FontSize=12;
42
  xlabel('位置x','fontsize',14)
43
  ylabel('数值U','fontsize',14)
  title('面循环BDF1数值解与解析解(U),单元格数为64','fontsize',16)
  hold off
47
  %plot the ux
  %DGP0plusDGP0
  figure
  x=0*deltax:deltax:1*deltax;
  Unumsolution1(1,1)=UDGP0plusDGP0(2,1); Unumsolution1(1,2)=UDGP0plusDGP0
      (2,1);
  plot(x, Unumsolution1, '-c.', 'linewidth', 1.5); hold on
  H1=plot (x, Unumsolution1, '-c.', 'linewidth', 1.5); hold on
  for i=2:numberx-1
  x=(i-1)*deltax:deltax:i*deltax;
  Unumsolution1(1,1)=UDGP0plusDGP0(2,i); Unumsolution1(1,2)=UDGP0plusDGP0
  plot (x, Unumsolution1, '-c.', 'linewidth', 1.5)
  end
59
60
  %exact
61
  y=0:deltax:endx;
  plot(y, Uexasolution(2,:),'-b*','linewidth',1.5)
  H2=plot(y, Uexasolution(2,:),'-b*','linewidth',1.5);hold on
  lgd=legend([H1,H2],'DGP0+DGP0','解析解');
  lgd.FontSize=12;
  xlabel('位置x','fontsize',14)
67
  ylabel('数值U','fontsize',14)
  title('面循环BDF1数值解与解析解(Ux),单元格数为64','fontsize',16)
  hold off
70
71
  % determine the accuracy of space U
  | Acc(1,1)=AccuracyU(8,subDGP0plusDGP0(8,CFL,endtau));
```

```
Acc(1,2)=AccuracyU(16,subDGP0plusDGP0(16,CFL,endtau));
   Acc(1,3)=AccuracyU(32,subDGP0plusDGP0(32,CFL,endtau));
75
   Acc(1,4)=AccuracyU(64,subDGP0plusDGP0(64,CFL,endtau));
76
77
   figure
78
   hold on
79
   plot(log10(a1), log10(Acc(1,:)), '-c*', 'linewidth', 1.5)
   H1=plot(log10(a1), log10(Acc(1,:)), '-c*', 'linewidth', 1.5);
   H2=plot(log10(a2),1*log10(a2),'--','linewidth',1.5);
83
   plot(log10(a2), 2*log10(a2), '--', 'linewidth', 1.5)
   H3=plot(log10(a2),2*log10(a2),'--','linewidth',1.5);
   lgd=legend([H1,H2,H3],'DGP0+DGP0','斜率为1','斜率为2');
   lgd.FontSize=12;
   xlabel('Log(deltax)','fontsize',14)
   ylabel('Log(episilo)','fontsize',14)
   title('U空间精度分析','fontsize',16)
91
   % determine the accuracy of space Ux
   %DGP0
   Acc(1,1)=AccuracyUx(8,subDGP0plusDGP0(8,CFL,endtau));
94
   Acc(1,2)=AccuracyUx(16,subDGP0plusDGP0(16,CFL,endtau));
95
   Acc(1,3) = AccuracyUx(32,subDGP0plusDGP0(32,CFL,endtau));
   Acc(1,4) = AccuracyUx(64,subDGP0plusDGP0(64,CFL,endtau));
97
98
   figure
99
   hold on
100
   plot(log10(a1), log10(Acc(1,:)), '-c*', 'linewidth', 1.5)
101
   H1=plot(log10(a1),log10(Acc(1,:))),'-c*','linewidth',1.5);
102
103
   plot(log10(a2),1*log10(a2),'--','linewidth',1.5)
104
   H2=plot(log10(a2),1*log10(a2),'--','linewidth',1.5);
105
   plot(log10(a2), 2*log10(a2), '--', 'linewidth', 1.5)
106
   H3=plot(log10(a2),2*log10(a2),'--','linewidth',1.5);
107
   lgd=legend([H1,H2,H3],'DGPO+DGPO','斜率为1','斜率为2');
108
   lgd.FontSize=12;
109
   xlabel('Log(deltax)','fontsize',14)
110
   ylabel('Log(episilo)','fontsize',14)
111
   title('Ux空间精度分析','fontsize',16)
112
```

#### BDF1 function DG(P0)+DG(P0)

```
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];
   R=zeros(2*Unit,1);
10
   Rd=zeros(2,numberx-1);
11
   Rb=zeros(2,numberx-1);
12
   Fn=zeros(2,numberx);
13
14
   %构建 LHS
15
   Mtau/deltatau/
16
   LHS1=sparse(1:2:2*Unit-1,1:2:2*Unit-1,deltax/deltatau,2*Unit,2*Unit);
17
   LHS1=LHS1+sparse(2:2:2*Unit,2:2:2*Unit,1/(deltax*deltatau),2*Unit,2*Unit
18
      );
19
   LHS2=-sparse (2:2:2*Unit,2:2:2*Unit,-1/(\text{Tr}*\text{deltax}),2*Unit,2*Unit);
   %Rboundary
21
   LHS3=zeros(2*Unit, 2*Unit);
22
   for if ace = 2: number x-1
   ieL=iface-1;
   ieR=iface;
   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)];
29
   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
31
   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)];
   end
33
```

```
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])
                           /2; -1/(2*Tr), abslambda/2]*[0,0;0,1] + [-abslambda/2, -nu/2; -1/(2*Tr), -nu/2; -1
                           abslambda/2])*C;
             LHS3(2*(numberx-1)-1:2*(numberx-1),2*(numberx-1)-1:2*(numberx-1))=LHS3
35
                           (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;
36
             LHS=LHS1+LHS2+LHS3;
37
38
             %取出我们所需要的 D
            D=zeros(2*Unit,2*Unit);
             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
             %为循环所预设的一些量
             Ucurrent=zeros(2,numberx-1);
             Unext=zeros(2*Unit,1);
47
             %initial condition set up
48
             x=0:
49
             for k=1:numberx-1
             Ucurrent (1,k)=(x+deltax/2)^2-(x+deltax/2);
51
             Ucurrent (2,k) = (2*(x+deltax/2)-1)*deltax;
             x=x+deltax;
             end
54
55
56
             x=0;
             for k=1:numberx-1
             Rd(1,k)=pi*(cos(pi*x)-cos(pi*(x+deltax)));
            Rd(2,k)=-Ucurrent(2,k)/(Tr*deltax);
             x=x+deltax;
61
             end
62
             %Rboundary
             for if ace = 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);
         Rb(:, ieR) = Rb(:, ieR) + C' * Fn(:, iface);
 69
         end
 70
         Fn(:,1) = 0.5*([-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;0] + [-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/delt
                   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);
 75
         %R 组装
         for k=1:numberx-1
 77
         R(2*k-1:2*k,1)=Rd(:,k)+Rb(:,k);
         end
         %进行必要的向量等价转变
 80
         for k=1:numberx-1
 81
         Unext(2*k-1:2*k,1)=Ucurrent(:,k);
         end
 83
         %循环迭代
         for n=deltatau:deltatau:endtau
 85
         X=D\setminus R;
 86
         if max(X)<tol
 87
         break
 88
         end
 89
         Unext=Unext+X;
         Rd=zeros(2,numberx-1);
 91
         Rb=zeros(2,numberx-1);
 92
         for k=1:numberx-1
         Ucurrent(:,k)=Unext(2*k-1:2*k,1);
         end
 95
         %Rdomain
         x=0;
 97
         for k=1:numberx-1
         Rd(1,k)=pi*(cos(pi*x)-cos(pi*(x+deltax)));
         Rd(2,k)=-Ucurrent(2,k)/(Tr*deltax);
100
         x=x+deltax;
101
```

```
end
102
          %Rboundary
103
          for if a c e = 2: number x-1
104
          ieL=iface-1;
105
          ieR=iface;
106
          Fn(:, iface) = 0.5*([-nu*Ucurrent(2, ieL)/deltax; -Ucurrent(1, ieL)/Tr]+[-nu*Ucurrent(2, ieL)/
107
                   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);
108
          Rb(:, ieR) = Rb(:, ieR) + C' * Fn(:, iface);
109
          end
110
          Fn(:,1) = 0.5*([-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;0]+[-nu*Ucurrent(2,1)/deltax;-
111
                   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);
113
          Rb(:, numberx-1)=Rb(:, numberx-1)-C'*Fn(:, numberx);
114
115
          %R 组装
116
          for k=1:numberx-1
117
          R(2*k-1:2*k,1)=Rd(:,k)+Rb(:,k);
118
119
120
          for k=1:numberx-1
121
          Unext(2*k-1:2*k,1) = Ucurrent(:,k);
122
          end
123
          end
124
          Unumsolution (1,:)=Ucurrent (1,:); Unumsolution (2,:)=Ucurrent (2,:)/deltax;
125
          end
126
```

#### u 空间精度分析

```
function A=AccuracyU(Unit, Unumsolution)
   %deltx=1/Unit;endx=1;
   numberx=endx/deltx+1;
   % calculate the accuracy of space DGp0+DGP0
   I1=0; t=[-1/\mathbf{sqrt}(5), 0, 1/\mathbf{sqrt}(5)]; W=[5/9, 8/9, 5/9];
   k=1;%determine the correctness of the program
   for x=0:deltx:endx-deltx
   for i = 1:3
   xi = deltx/2*t(i)+0.5*(2*x+deltx);
   for m=1:numberx-1
10
   if xi > (m-1)*deltx&&xi < m*deltx
11
   fi = (sin(pi*xi) - Unum solution(1,m))^2; k=k+1;
   end
13
   end
14
   I1=I1+W(i)*fi;
15
   end
   end
17
   I1=I1*0.5*deltx;
  A=\mathbf{sqrt}(I1);
19
   end
```

### $u_x$ 空间精度分析

```
function A1=AccuracyUx(Unit, Unumsolution)
  %deltx=1/Unit;endx=1;
   numberx=endx/deltx+1;
   % calculate the accuracy of space
   I2=0; t=[-1/\mathbf{sqrt}(5), 0, 1/\mathbf{sqrt}(5)]; W=[5/9, 8/9, 5/9];
   k=1;%determine the correctness of the program
   for x=0:deltx:endx-deltx
   for i = 1:3
   xi = deltx/2*t(i)+0.5*(2*x+deltx);
   for m=1:numberx-1
10
   if xi > (m-1)*deltx&&xi < m*deltx
11
   fi = (pi*cos(pi*xi)-Unumsolution(2,m))^2; k=k+1;
   end
13
   end
14
   I2=I2+W(i)*fi;
15
   end
   end
17
   I2=I2*0.5*deltx;
  A1=\mathbf{sqrt}(I2);
19
   end
```