

國立成功大學

工程科學學系

113 學年度第二學期
數值方法

HW 12

授課老師：王榮泰 教授

學生：F34091184 蘇廷聿

繳交日期：2025/06/10

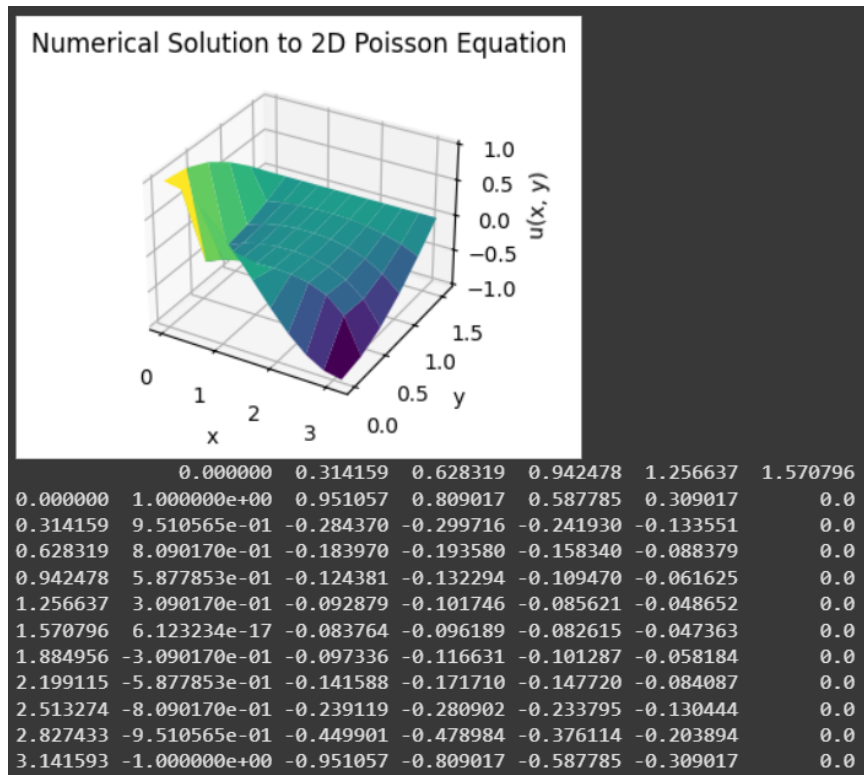
1. Given the problem

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = xy, \quad 0 < x < \pi, \quad 0 < y < \pi/2$$

$$u(0, y) = \cos y, \quad u(\pi, y) = -\cos y, \quad 0 \leq y \leq \pi/2,$$

$$u(x, 0) = \cos x, \quad u(x, \pi/2) = 0, \quad 1 \leq y \leq 2$$

To calculate $u(x, y)$ by using $h = k = 0.1\pi$.



2. Given the problem

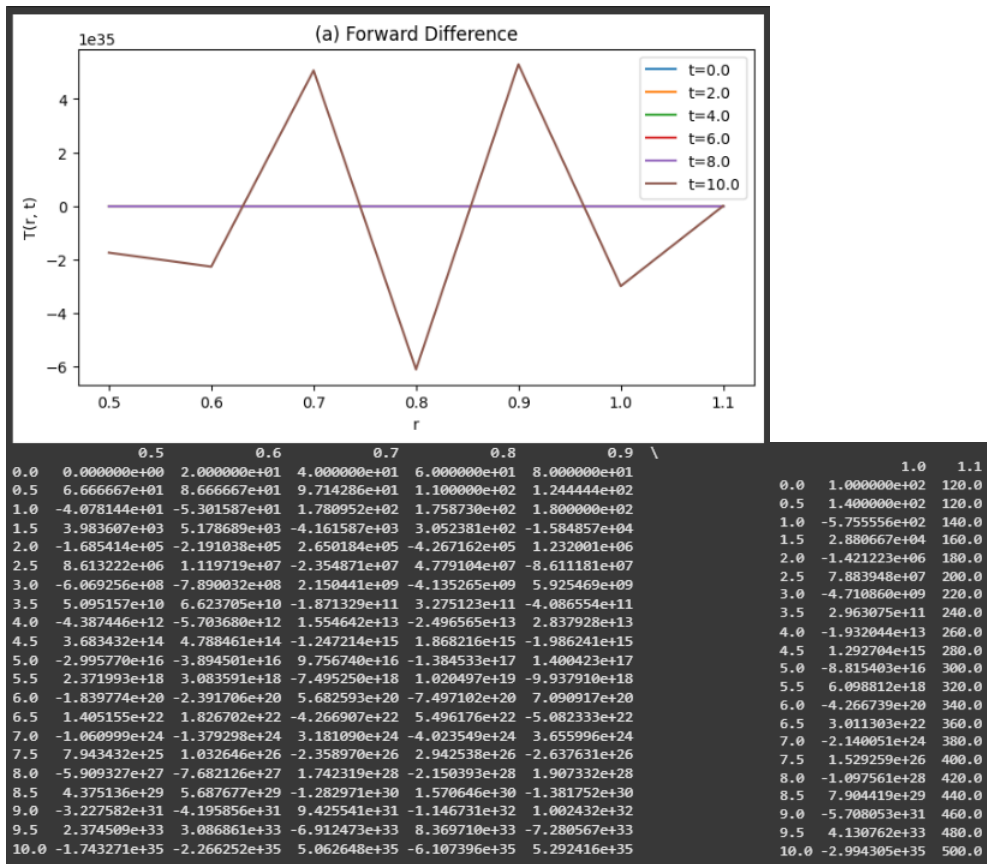
$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{4K} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq t,$$

$$T(1, t) = 100 + 40t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 10; \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + 3T = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad r = \frac{1}{2}$$

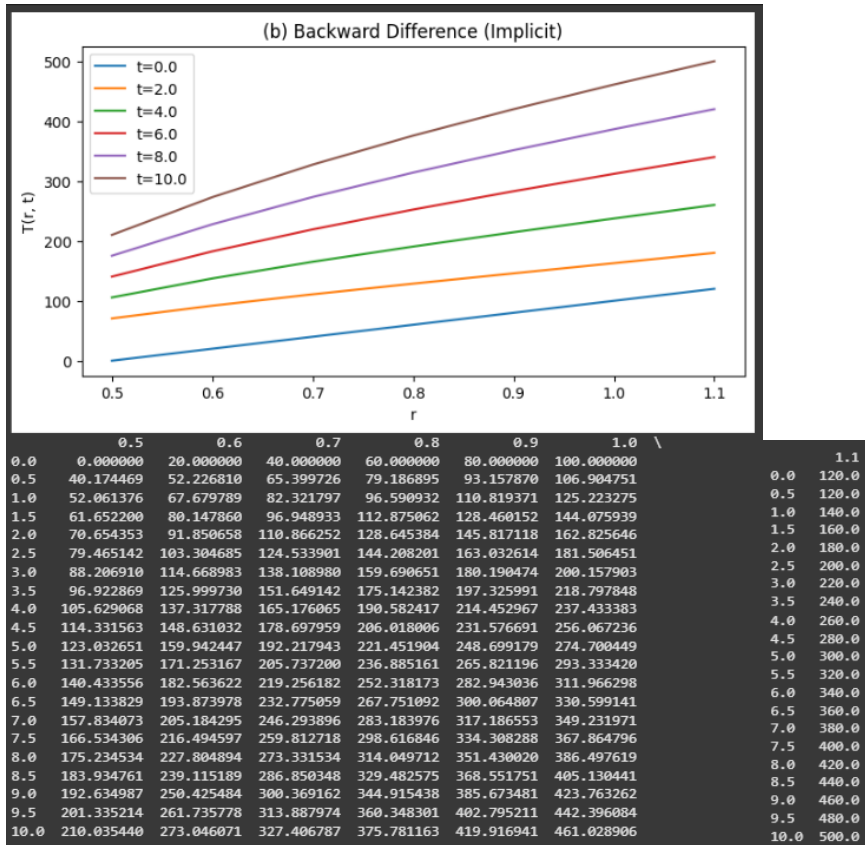
$$T(r, 0) = 200(r - 0.5), \quad 0.5 \leq r \leq 1,$$

and use $\Delta t = 0.5$, $\Delta r = 0.1$, and $K = 0.1$ to calculate $T(r, t)$

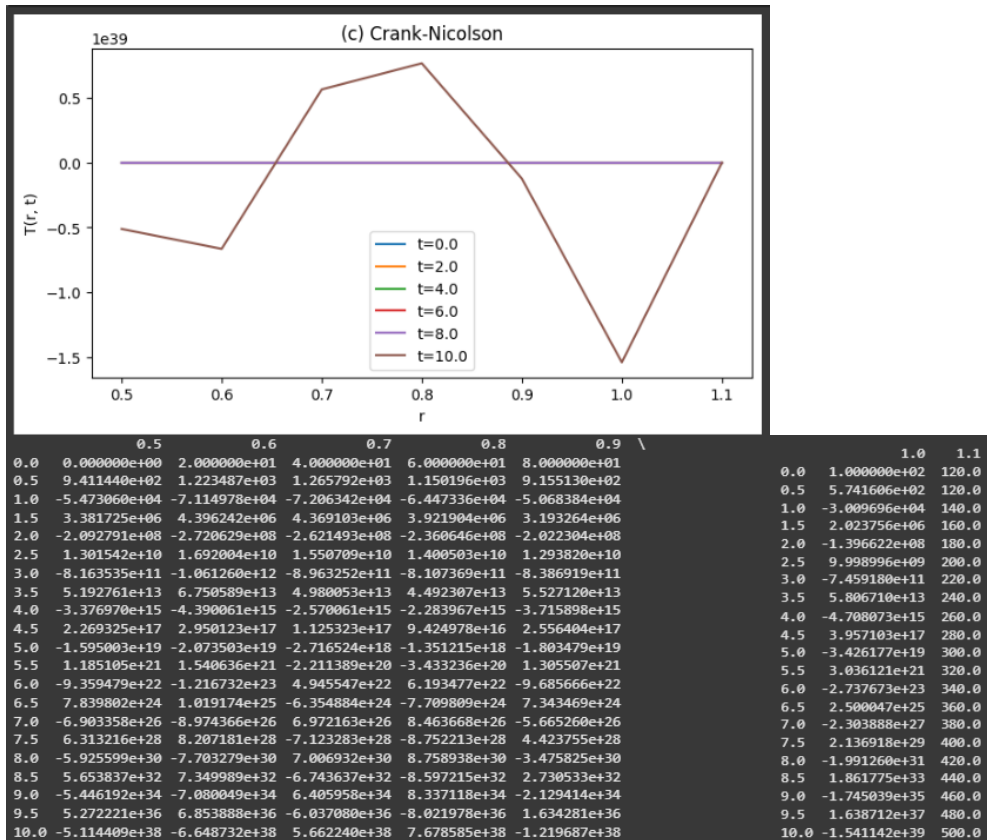
(a) the forward-difference method



(b) the backward-difference method



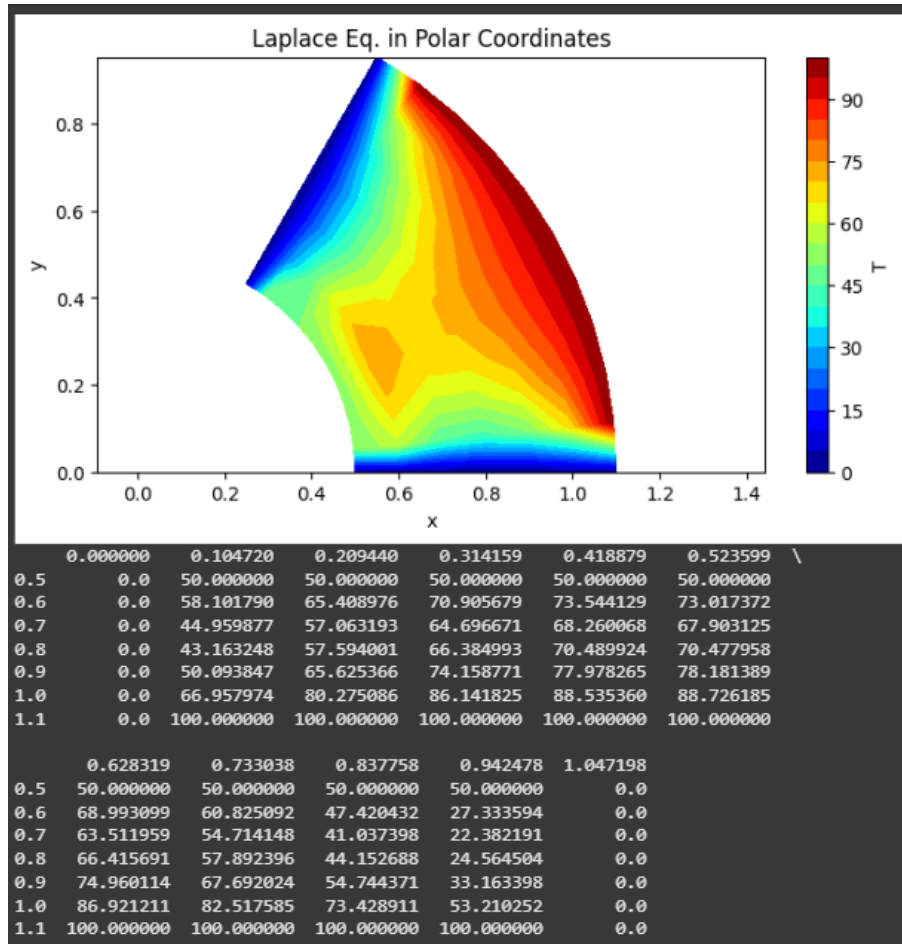
© the Crank-Nicolson algorithm.



3. Given the problem

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/3,$$

$$T(r, 0) = 0, \quad T(r, \pi/3) = 0, \quad T(1/2, \theta) = 50, \quad T(1, \theta) = 100.$$



4. Given the problem

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq t$$

$$p(0,t)=1, \quad p(1,t)=2, \quad p(x,0)=\cos(2\pi x), \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}(x,0)=2\pi \sin(2\pi x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

To calculate p by using $\Delta x = \Delta t = 0.1$.

