偏微分方程数值解作业

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补充习题 9.1

设被插函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \in [-5, 5]$$

- (1) 试用给定程序研究 f(x) 基于等距结点 $\{x_j\}_{j=0}^n$ 的分片线性插值逼近, 其中 $n=1,2,\cdots,8,10,20,30,40$ 。要求: $(i),n=1,2,\cdots,8$ 的图形排成 2 行 4 列用 Latex 输出; (ii),n=10,20,30,40 的图形排 2 行 2 列输出;
- (2) 考虑研究分片线性插值收敛阶的数值方法: 给定的被插函数 f(x) 很光滑,其分片线性插值函数 $\mathcal{I}_n f(x)$ 一致收敛于 f(x) 且有收敛阶

$$\frac{\|f - \mathcal{I}_n f\|_{\infty}}{\|f\|_{\infty}} \le Ch^2$$

试用表格给出 $n=2^m, m=3,4,\cdots,9$ 时,系数 C 的计算结果。

- **解:** (1) 使用课程 PPT 中提供的分段线性插值程序,按照题目要求,得到不同 n 值下分段线性插值的效果图见图 1和 2。从中可以得到如下结论:
 - 1. 当 n 较小时,只有当 n 为偶数时,才会达到比较好的逼近效果,因为此时 x = 0 是结点中的一个,其函数值为峰值,对逼近效果影响很大。
 - 2. 当 n 较大时,例如 n > 10 的情况,提高 n 对逼近效果的影响不大。
- (2) 表 1给出了不同 m 值时系数 C 的计算结果。为了方便起见,本文同时研究了误差对于 h, h^2, h^3 的收敛情况,结果见图 3,从中可以明显发现,原插值格式的收敛阶一定是二阶。

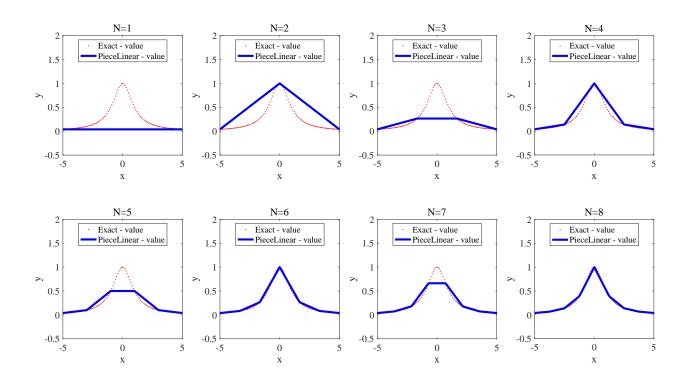


图 1: $N=1,2,3\cdots 8$ 时的分段线性逼近效果图

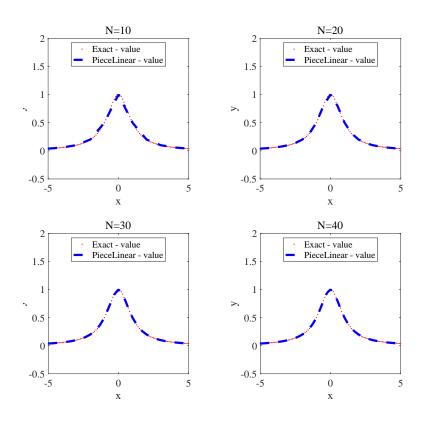


图 2: N = 10, 20, 30, 40 时的分段线性逼近效果图

表 1: 系数 C 计算结果

m 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 error 0.0408 0.1338 0.1901 0.2192 0.1941 0.2323 0.1415

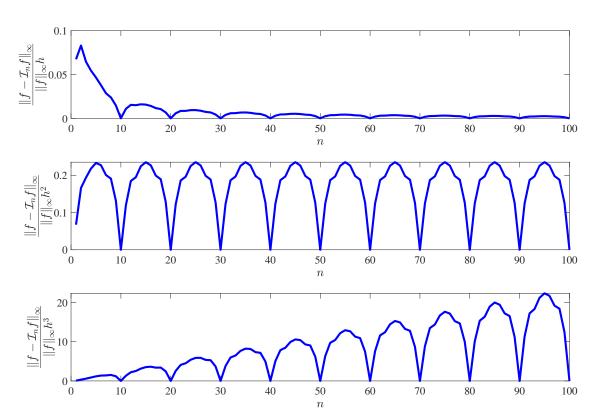


图 3: 使用三种格式得到的数值解对比图

补充习题 9.12

考虑一维对流扩散方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 0.05 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = e^{-t}, & (x, t) \in R \times (0, T] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), & x \in R \end{cases}$$

其中初始条件为

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ 1-x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

试用特征差分格式求其数值解 $(x_j = \pm jh, h = 0.1, \tau = 0.05)$ 。

首先对原方程进行差分离散,因为空间方向是无穷长度,这里我们以 h = 0.1 为步长,向 x 轴正向和负向各关心 1000 步。在这个区间的边界引入一阶导数等于 1 的条件,将其化为 有限结点的求解。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{u_j^{m+1} - \overline{u}_j^m}{\tau} - \mu \frac{u_{j+1}^{m+1} - 2u_j^{m+1} + u_{j-1}^{m+1}}{h^2} = f_j^{m+1} \\ u_j^0 = \varphi_j, \quad m = 0, 1, \cdots, \pm N \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\big|_{-N} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\big|_{+N} = 1 \end{cases}$$

其中, \overline{u}_{i}^{m} 使用分片线性插值得到

$$\overline{u}_j^m = a_j r u_{j-1}^m + (1 - a_j r) u_j^m$$

下面我们推导该格式的矩阵形式,首先定义

$$\mathbf{u}_{h}^{m} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{-N}^{m} \\ u_{-N+1}^{m} \\ \cdots \\ u_{N-1}^{m} \\ u_{N}^{m} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_{h}^{m+1} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{-N}^{m+1} \\ u_{-N+1}^{m+1} \\ \cdots \\ u_{N-1}^{m+1} \\ u_{N}^{m+1} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{F}^{m+1} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-(m+1)\tau} \\ e^{-(m+1)\tau} \\ \cdots \\ e^{-(m+1)\tau} \\ e^{-(m+1)\tau} \end{bmatrix}$$

进而,原格式的矩阵形式可以写为

$$A\mathbf{u}_h^m + B\mathbf{u}_h^{m+1} = \mathbf{F}^{m+1}$$

其中,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1+ar}{\tau} & \frac{ar}{\tau} \\ -\frac{ar}{\tau} & \frac{ar-1}{\tau} \\ & -\frac{ar}{\tau} & \frac{ar-1}{\tau} \\ & & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & -\frac{ar}{\tau} & \frac{ar-1}{\tau} \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\tau} \\ -\frac{\mu}{h^2} & \frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{2\mu}{h^2} & -\frac{\mu}{h^2} \\ & -\frac{\mu}{h^2} & \frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{2\mu}{h^2} & -\frac{\mu}{h^2} \\ & & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & \frac{1}{\tau} \end{bmatrix}$$

因此, 在时间方向上的递推公式为

$$\mathbf{u}_h^{m+1} = B^{-1} \left(\mathbf{F}^{m+1} - A \mathbf{u}_h^m \right)$$

初值已经在题目中给出,因此结合上式即可进行原方程的求解。图 4(a) 即为数值解示意图,从中可以发现当对流占优时,波形在时间方向上按照特征线进行传播,衰减很慢。进一步地,本文同时考虑了扩散占优的情况,即二阶导数项的系数远大于非线性项的系数 $(a=0.01,\mu=1)$,采用上述方法,得到其数值解见图 4(b),可以发现,此时波形的衰减很快,波形的传播几乎难以观察到。

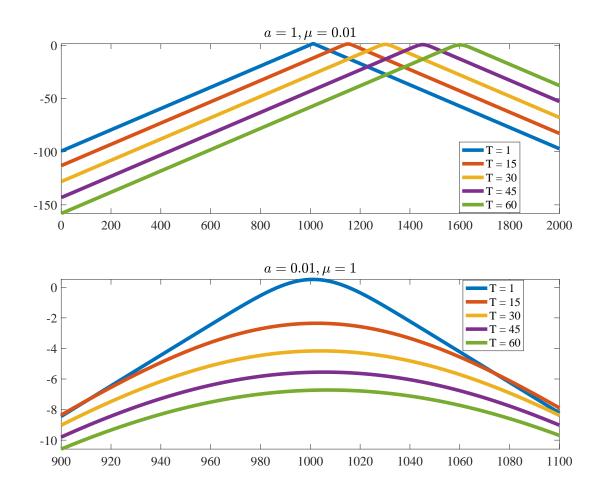


图 4: T=1,15,39,45,60 时的数值结果, 其中 (a) 为对流占优的情况 (b) 为扩散占优的情况

```
1 %% 补充习题 9.1 计算程序
clear; close all;
3 %% 1. 绘制n=1-8的插值结果
4 figure (1);
n_{\text{list1}} = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8];
  for i = 1: length(n_list1)
      n = n_list1(i);
      b = 5; a = -5; N = 100;
      x = zeros(n + 1, 1); y = zeros(n + 1, 1);
      xx = zeros(N + 1, 1); yy = zeros(N + 1, 1);
10
       yPieceLinear = zeros(N + 1, 1);
11
12
      h = (b-a)/n;
       for j = 0 : n
13
           x(j + 1) = a + j * (b - a)/n; y(j + 1) = 1/(1 + x(j + 1)^2);
14
       end
15
       for j = 0 : N
16
           xx(j + 1) = a + j * (b - a)/N; yy(j + 1) = 1/(1 + xx(j + 1)^2);
17
```

```
yPieceLinear(j + 1) = PieceLinear(x, y, xx(j + 1));
18
       end
19
       error = norm(yy - yPieceLinear, inf)/(norm(yy, inf) * h^2);
20
       subplot(2,4,i)
21
       labels = { 'Exact - value', 'PieceLinear - value'};
       plot(xx, yy, 'r.', 'LineWidth', 4); hold on;
23
       plot(xx, yPieceLinear, 'b-', 'LineWidth', 4);
24
       axis([-5 \ 5 \ -0.5 \ 2]);
25
       axis square;
26
       titleName = ['N=', num2str(n)];
27
       title(titleName); ylabel('y'); xlabel('x');
       legend(labels , 'Location', 'North')
29
       set (gca, 'fontname', 'Times', 'fontsize', 18)
  end
32 % 2. 绘制n=10,20,30,40的插值结果
  figure (2);
  n_{list2} = [10, 20, 30, 40];
  for i = 1: length (n_list2)
       n = n \operatorname{list2}(i);
       b = 5; a = -5; N = 100;
       x = zeros(n + 1, 1); y = zeros(n + 1, 1);
       xx = zeros(N + 1, 1); yy = zeros(N + 1, 1);
       yPieceLinear = zeros(N + 1, 1);
       h = (b-a)/n;
41
       for j = 0 : n
42
           x(j + 1) = a + j * (b - a)/n; y(j + 1) = 1/(1 + x(j + 1)^2);
43
       end
44
       for j = 0 : N
45
           xx(j + 1) = a + j * (b - a)/N; yy(j + 1) = 1/(1 + xx(j + 1)^2);
46
           yPieceLinear(j + 1) = PieceLinear(x, y, xx(j + 1));
47
       end
48
       error = norm(yy - yPieceLinear, inf )/(norm(yy, inf ) * h^2);
49
       subplot(2,2,i)
50
       labels = {'Exact - value', 'PieceLinear - value'};
51
       plot(xx, yy, 'r.', 'LineWidth',7); hold on;
52
       plot(xx, yPieceLinear, 'b--', 'LineWidth', 4);
53
       axis([-5 \ 5 \ -0.5 \ 2]);
54
       axis square;
55
       titleName = ['N=',num2str(n)];
56
       title(titleName); ylabel('y'); xlabel('x');
57
       legend(labels, 'Location', 'North')
58
       set (gca, 'fontname', 'Times', 'fontsize', 18)
59
60
  end
```

```
61 % 3. 进行误差的收敛阶估计
62 figure (3);
63 nm_list =2.^{(3,4,5,6,7,8,9)};
% \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10:10:1000}{10:1000};
  error_list = zeros(length(nm_list),1);
  for k = 1:3
   for i = 1:length(nm_list)
       n = nm  list(i);
68
       b = 5; a = -5; N = 100;
       x = zeros(n + 1, 1); y = zeros(n + 1, 1);
70
       xx = zeros(N + 1, 1); yy = zeros(N + 1, 1);
71
       yPieceLinear = zeros(N + 1, 1);
72
73
       h = (b-a)/n;
       for j = 0 : n
74
            x(j + 1) = a + j * (b - a)/n; y(j + 1) = 1/(1 + x(j + 1)^2);
       end
76
       for j = 0 : N
77
            xx(j + 1) = a + j * (b - a)/N; yy(j + 1) = 1/(1 + xx(j + 1)^2);
            yPieceLinear(j + 1) = PieceLinear(x, y, xx(j + 1));
       end
       i f k==1
            hh = h;
            ylabelName = `\$\$ \ frac {\ \ \ } frac {\ \ \ } if -\ \ mathcal {I}_{n} ...
                f \cdot f \cdot f \cdot |_{ \in \{ \inf f y \} } { \mid f \mid _{ \in \{ \inf f y \} h \} $$ ';}
        elseif k==2
            hh = h^2;
85
            ylabelName = '$\$ frac {\left| f - \right| } ...
86
                f \cdot f \cdot f \cdot |_{\infty} 
        elseif k==3
87
            hh = h^3;
88
            ylabelName = '$\$ frac {\left| f - \right| } ...
89
                f \cdot f \cdot (-\{ \inf y \} ) \{ ( f \cdot (-\{ \inf y \} h^3 ) $ ';
90
        error_list(i) = norm(yy - yPieceLinear, inf)/(norm(yy, inf) * hh);
91
  end
  subplot(3,1,k)
  plot (error_list, 'b', 'linewidth', 3.5)
  xlabel('$$n$$','Interpreter','latex');
  ylabel(ylabelName, 'Interpreter', 'latex')
  set (gca, 'fontname', 'Times', 'fontsize', 18)
   error_list
  end
```

```
1 %% Piece插值程序
2 function [youtput] = PieceLinear(x, y, xinput)
3 n = length(x) - 1;
4 phi = zeros(n + 1, 1);
5 for k = 1 : n
6 if (x(k) ≤ xinput) && (xinput ≤ x(k + 1))
7 phi(k) = (x(k + 1) - xinput)/(x(k + 1) - x(k));
8 phi(k + 1) = (xinput - x(k))/(x(k + 1) - x(k));
9 end
10 end
11 youtput = y'* phi;
12 end
```

```
1 %% 补充习题9.2计算程序
clc; clear; close all;
a tau = 0.05;
h = 0.1;
a_{list} = [1, 0.01];
6 r = tau/h;
7 \text{ nu\_list} = [0.01, 1];
8 N = 1000;
9 T = 60;
10 recordTime_list = [1,15,30,45,60];
11 legendName = {}
for i = 1:length(recordTime_list)
      legendName{i} = ['T = ', num2str(recordTime_list(i))]
14 end
15 9% 空间结点以外的区域使用一阶导数为零的条件进行补全
  for caseNo = 1:2
      a = a list(caseNo)
17
      nu = nu_list (caseNo)
      subplot (2,1,caseNo)
20 A = zeros (2*N+1,2*N+1);%初始化A矩阵
  for i = 1:2*N+1
      if i ==1
          A(i, i) = -(1+a*r)/tau;
          A(i, i+1) = a*r/tau;
      else
          A(i, i) = (a*r-1)/tau;
          A(i, i-1) = -a*r/tau;
      end
```

```
end
  B = zeros(2*N+1,2*N+1);%初始化B矩阵
  for i = 1:2*N+1
      if (i ==1) | (i ==2*N+ 1)
          B(i,i) = 1/tau;
33
      else
34
          B(i,i) = 1/tau + 2*nu/(h^2);
35
          B(i,i-1) = -nu/(h^2);
36
          B(i, i+1) = -nu/(h^2);
37
      end
38
  end
  invB = inv(B);
 %% 给定初值
  u0 = zeros(2*N+1,1);
  for i = 1:2*N+1
       if i < N+1
44
           u0(i) = (-(N+1)*h+i*h)+1;
       else
           u0(i) = 1 - (i - (N+1)) *h;
       end
  end
   for time = 0:tau:T
       f = \exp(-time) * ones(2*N+1,1);
51
       if time ==0
52
           u = invB * (f-A*u0);
53
       else
           u = invB * (f-A*u);
55
       end
       if ismember(time, recordTime_list)
57
           plot(u, 'LineWidth',5)
           hold on
59
       end
60
  set (gca, 'fontname', 'Times', 'fontsize', 18)
   if caseNo == 1
       xlim ([0,2000]);
64
       title ('$$a=1,\mu=0.01$$', 'Interpreter', 'latex')
65
   else
66
       xlim([900,1100]);
67
       title('$$a=0.01,\mu=1$$','Interpreter','latex')
68
  legend(legendName, 'Location', 'east')
71 end
```