

求解抛物方程 1.3

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1 抛物方程

题目:

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= \frac{1}{4^2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) \quad (x, y) \in G = (0, 1) \times (0, 1), t > 0 \\ u(0, y, t) &= u(1, y, t) = 0, \quad y \in (0, 1), t \geq 0 \\ u_y(x, 0, t) &= u_y(x, 1, t) = 0, \quad x \in (0, 1), t \geq 0 \\ u(x, y, 0) &= \sin \pi x \cos \pi y \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

其中精确解为: $u = \sin \pi x \cos \pi y \exp(-\frac{\pi^2}{8}t)$, 要求验证误差阶。

2 ADI 法求解

首先, 对进行网格剖分, 其中 h_1 和 h_2 分别为区间 $(0, 1) \times (0, 1)$ 上的剖分步长。

其次, 利用五点差分离散二阶空间导数 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{u_{i+1,j} + u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j}}{h_1^2} + O(h_1^2) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1} - 2u_{i,j}}{h_2^2} + O(h_2^2) \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

利用向前差分离散一阶时间导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$, 得到:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^n}{\tau} + O(\tau^2) \tag{3}$$

其中 $i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n$, 于是方程可表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_{i,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - u_{i,j}^n}{\frac{\tau}{2}} &= 4^{-2} \left(\frac{u_{i+1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + u_{i-1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - 2u_{i,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{h^2} + \frac{u_{i,j+1}^n + u_{i,j-1}^n - 2u_{i,j}^n}{h^2} \right), \\ \frac{u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{\tau}{2}} &= 4^{-2} \left(\frac{u_{i+1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + u_{i-1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - 2u_{i,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{h^2} + \frac{u_{i,j+1}^{n+1} + u_{i,j-1}^{n+1} - 2u_{i,j}^{n+1}}{h^2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

化简得:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\tau}{2h^2}(u_{i+1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + u_{i-1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}) + (1 + \frac{\tau}{h^2})u_{i,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{\tau}{2h^2}(u_{i,j+1}^n + u_{i,j-1}^n) + (1 - \frac{\tau}{h^2})2u_{i,j}^n, \\ -\frac{\tau}{2h^2}(u_{i,j+1}^{n+1} + u_{i,j-1}^{n+1}) + (1 + \frac{\tau}{h^2})u_{i,j}^{n+1} &= \frac{\tau}{2h^2}(u_{i+1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + u_{i-1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}) + (1 - \frac{\tau}{h^2})u_{i,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

考虑边值条件, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x(0), y, t) &= u(x(n), y, t) = 0 \\ u_y(x, y(0), t) &= u_y(x, y(n), t) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

则只需求解红色区域内的点 (见图 1):

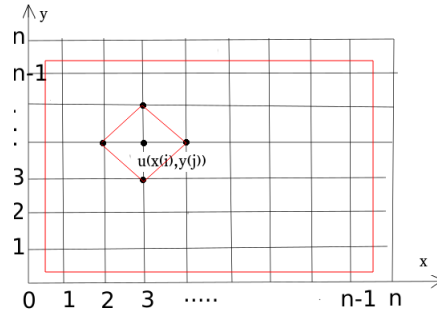


图 1: 网格剖分

设 $U^k = (u_{11}^k, u_{12}^k, \dots, u_{1,n-1}^k, u_{21}^k, u_{22}^k, \dots, u_{2,n-1}^k, \dots)^T$ (U^k 为 $(n-1)^2 \times 1$ 向量)

$F^k = (f_{11}^k, f_{12}^k, \dots, f_{1,n-1}^k, f_{21}^k, f_{22}^k, \dots, f_{2,n-1}^k, \dots)^T$ (F^k 为 $(n-1)^2 \times 1$ 向量, $f_{i,j}^k = f(x(i), y(j), t(k)) = \sin 5\pi t_k \sin 2\pi x_i \sin \pi y_j$),

系数矩阵:

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & C & \cdots & 0 \\ C & B_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & B_1 \end{bmatrix}_{(n-1)^2 \times (n-1)^2}, \quad (5)$$

其中,

$$B_1 = (1 + \frac{\tau}{16h^2})I_{n-1}, \quad C = -\frac{\tau}{32h^2}I_{n-1} \quad (6)$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} B_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & B_2 \end{bmatrix}_{(n-1)^2 \times (n-1)^2}, \quad B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{\tau}{32h^2} & \frac{\tau}{32h^2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \frac{\tau}{32h^2} & 1 - \frac{\tau}{16h^2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 - \frac{\tau}{32h^2} \end{bmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} \quad (7)$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} B_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & B_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & B_3 \end{bmatrix}_{(n-1)^2 \times (n-1)^2}, \quad B_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{\tau}{32h^2} & -\frac{\tau}{32h^2} & \cdots & 0 \\ -\frac{\tau}{32h^2} & 1 + \frac{\tau}{16h^2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 + \frac{\tau}{32h^2} \end{bmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} \quad (8)$$

$$A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} B_4 & -C & \cdots & 0 \\ -C & B_4 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & B_4 \end{bmatrix}_{(n-1)^2 \times (n-1)^2}, \quad B_4 = (1 - \frac{\tau}{32h^2})I_{n-1} \quad (9)$$

于是得到如下迭代格式：

$$A_1 U^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = A_2 U^n$$

$$A_3 U^{n+1} = A_4 U^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$$

3 求解结果

不妨令 $tmax = 1$, 则 $t \in [0, tmax]$, 时间剖分步长 $\tau = 0.01$

以下是不同剖分数 N 下的 \mathbf{u} 最后一步的近似值与精确解的误差的图像。

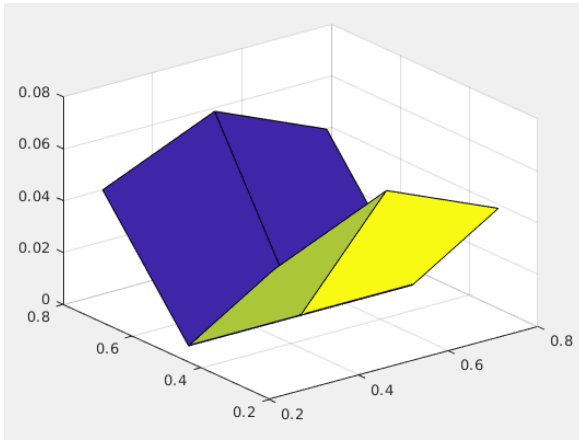


图 2: $N=4$ 时的误差图像.

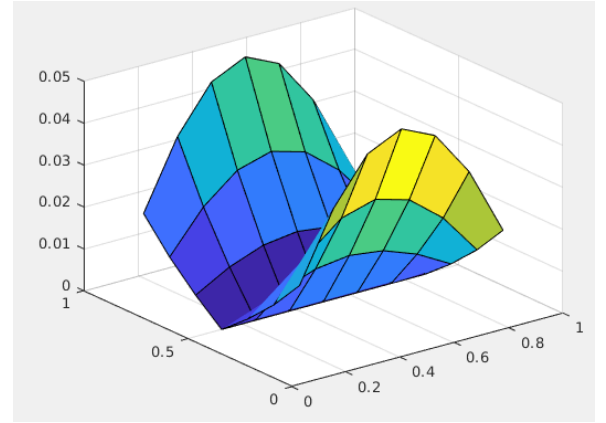


图 3: $N=8$ 时的误差图像.

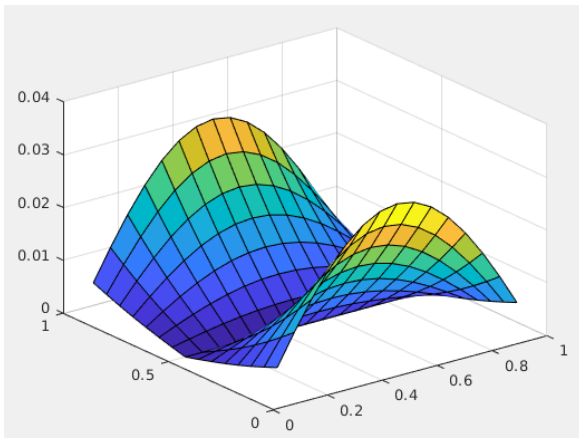


图 4: $N=16$ 时的误差图像.

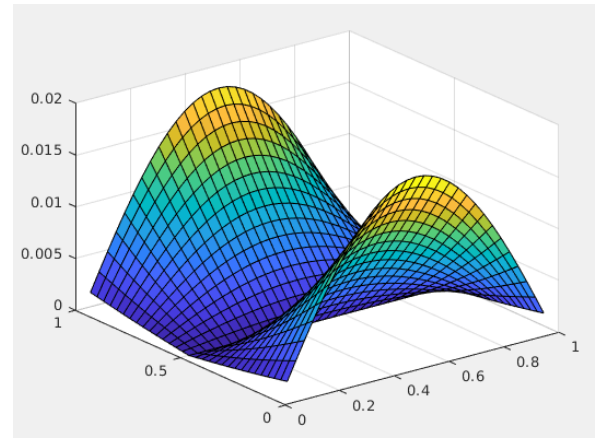


图 5: $N=32$ 时的误差图像.

4 误差及阶

表 1: 误差分析

N	max 范数	L_2 范数	阶
4	0.0634	0.0141	
8	0.0499	0.0035	2.0103
16	0.0308	8.78e-4	1.9951
32	0.0182	2.414e-4	1.8628