

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = - \frac{p(x)}{\epsilon_0}, \quad p(x) = \epsilon_0 \pi^2 \sin(\pi x)$$

Dirichlet boundary conditions

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = -\pi^2 \sin(\pi x), \quad \Phi(0) = \Phi(1) = 0, \quad \Phi(x) = \sin(\pi x)$$

OK!

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\sin(\pi x)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \pi \cos(\pi x) = -\pi^2 \sin(\pi x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} = -\pi^2 \sin(\pi x), & x \in (0,1), \\ \Phi(0) = 0 \\ \Phi(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} n &= \text{number of points} \\ h &= \text{spacing} = \frac{1}{n+1} \\ x_j &= jh, \quad j=1,2,\dots,n \\ f_j &= f(x_j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \Phi_j = \frac{-\Phi_{j-1} + 2\Phi_j - \Phi_{j+1}}{h^2} = f_j \quad \begin{aligned} \Phi_j &= \text{numerical solution at } x_j \\ \Phi &= \text{the true solution} = \sin(\pi x) \\ j &= 1, 2, \dots, n \quad x_0 = 0, \quad x_{n+1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_h = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_1 \\ \Phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{U} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi(x_1) \\ \Phi(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ \Phi(x_n) \end{bmatrix}, \quad K = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & -1 & 2 & -1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} j=1, & \quad \Phi(0) = 0 \\ & \quad -\Phi_{j-1} = 0 \\ j=n, & \quad \Phi_{j+1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Matrix equation:

$$\frac{1}{h^2} K U_h = F, \quad \Rightarrow U_h = \text{np.linalg.solve}(\frac{1}{h^2} K, F)$$