



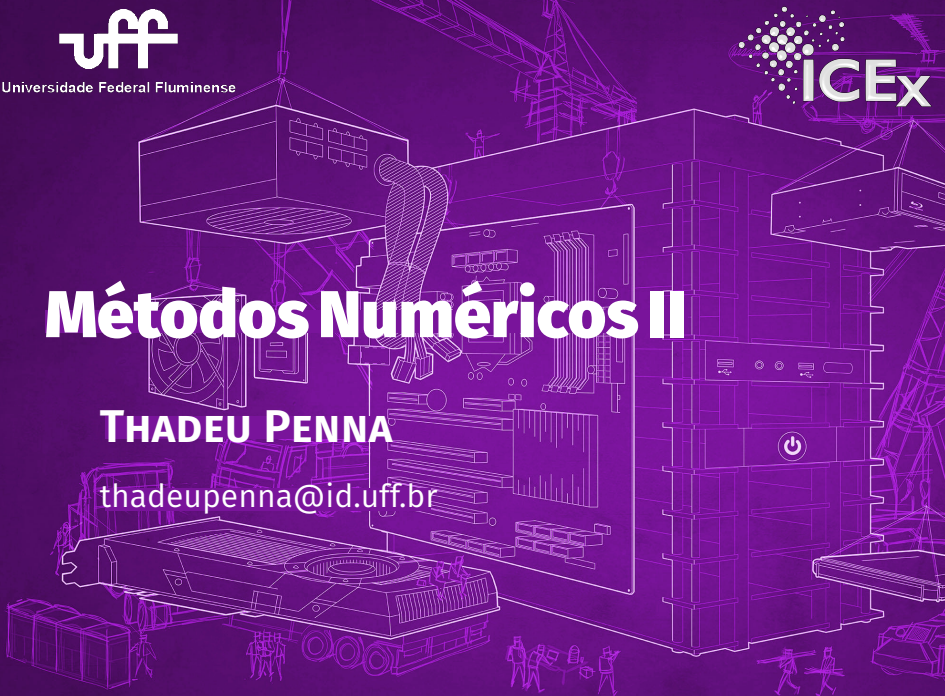
Universidade Federal Fluminense



# Métodos Numéricos II

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## 1. Problemas de Contorno

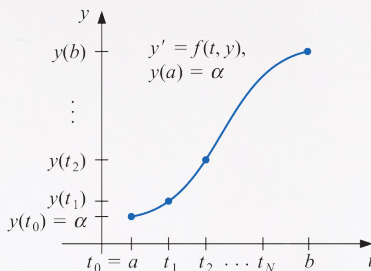
### 1.1 Diferenças finitas

## 2. Equações Diferenciais Parciais



# PROBLEMAS DE CONTORNO

# DIFERENÇAS FINITAS



Substituir as derivadas por diferenças.

$$y'(x_i) = \frac{1}{2h} [y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_{i-1}))]$$

$$y''(x_i) = \frac{1}{h^2} [y(x_{i+1}) - 2y(x_i) + y(x_{i-1}))]$$

Substituir em

$$y'' = p(x)y' + q(x)y + r(x)$$

Dados  $y(a) = \alpha$  e  $y(b) = \beta$  e reagrupando

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left( 1 + \frac{h}{2} p(x_i) \right) y(x_{i-1}) \\ & + (2 + h^2 q(x_i)) y(x_i) \\ & - \left( 1 - \frac{h}{2} p(x_i) \right) y(x_{i+1}) \\ & = -h^2 r(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

Que é um sistema de  $N$  equações tridiagonal.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 + h^2 q(x_1) & -1 + \frac{h}{2} p(x_1) & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ -1 - \frac{h}{2} p(x_2) & 2 + h^2 q(x_2) & -1 + \frac{h}{2} p(x_2) & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 - \frac{h}{2} p(x_3) & 2 + h^2 q(x_3) & -1 + \frac{h}{2} p(x_3) & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & -1 - \frac{h}{2} p(x_N) & 2 + h^2 q(x_N) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\times \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -h^2 r(x_1) + (1 + \frac{h}{2} p(x_1)) y(x_0) \\ -h^2 r(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ -h^2 r(x_N) + (1 - \frac{h}{2} p(x_N)) y(x_{N+1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

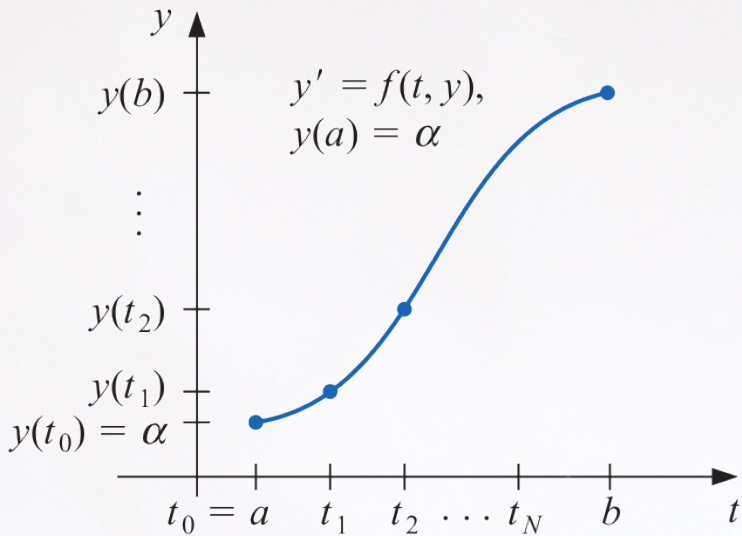
# RESULTADOS

2.05	-0.921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.348
-1.08	2.05	-0.921	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.0235
0	-1.08	2.05	-0.921	0	0	0	0	0	-0.022
0	0	-1.08	2.05	-0.921	0	0	0	0	-0.02
0	0	0	-1.08	2.05	-0.921	0	0	0	-0.0174
0	0	0	0	-1.08	2.05	-0.921	0	0	-0.0145
0	0	0	0	0	-1.08	2.05	-0.921	0	-0.0112
0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.08	2.05	-0.921	-0.00762
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.08	2.05	-0.096

x	w	exato	erro
0.00	-0.3		
0.16	-0.31198	-0.31195	2.9e-05
0.31	-0.31626	-0.31622	4.1e-05
0.47	-0.31274	-0.3127	4.1e-05
0.63	-0.30151	-0.30148	3e-05
0.79	-0.28286	-0.28284	1.3e-05
0.94	-0.25723	-0.25724	6.7e-06
1.10	-0.22527	-0.2253	2.4e-05
1.26	-0.18778	-0.18781	3.3e-05
1.41	-0.14567	-0.1457	2.8e-05
1.57	-0.1		







Resolva o problema de contorno

$$y'' = y' + 2y + \cos x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad y(0) = -0.3, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -0.1$$

Defina as funções  $p(x)$ ,  $q(x)$  e  $r(x)$ , mesmo que sejam simples. Isso vai facilitar modificar o programa para os próximos exercícios.

Use  $N = 9$ . Compare com o resultado exato e com o método de shooting.

$$y(x) = -\frac{1}{10} (\sin x + 3 \cos x)$$



# EQUAÇÕES DIFE- RENCIAIS PARCIAIS

Um equação diferencial parcial ou equação de derivadas parciais (EDP) é uma equação envolvendo várias funções incógnita de várias variáveis independentes e dependente de suas derivadas.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = C \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

Laplace

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = f(x, y)$$

Poisson

$$u_t - \alpha^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

Calor

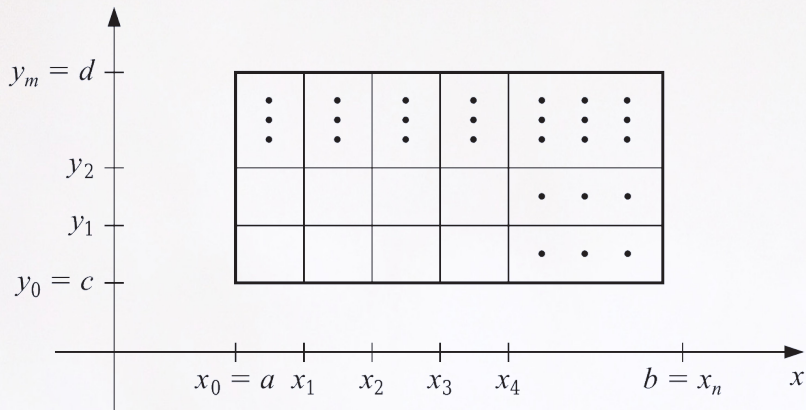
$$\alpha^2 u_{xx} - u_{tt} = 0$$

Onda

$$u_{xx} + V(x)u - u_t = 0$$

Schrodinger





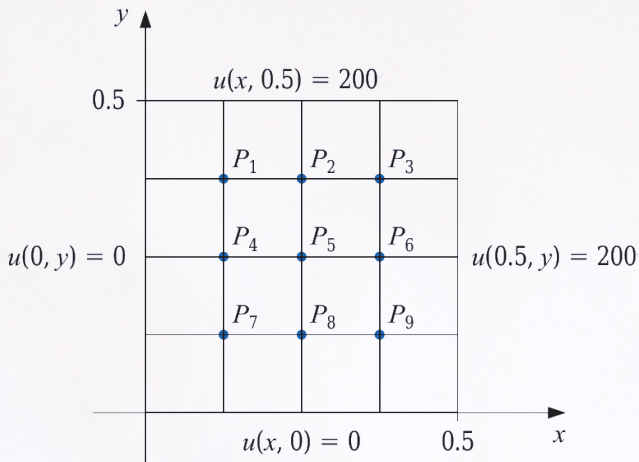
$$\frac{u(x_{i+1}, y_j) - 2u(x_i, y_j) + u(x_{i-1}, y_j))}{h^2} + \frac{u(x_i, y_{j+1}) - 2u(x_i, y_j) + u(x_i, y_{j-1}))}{k^2} = f(x_i, y_i)$$

Na rede quadrada, a equação de Laplace fica

$$4u_{ij} - u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j} - u_{i,j-1} - u_{i,j+1} = 0$$



Faça uma rede 21x21 com 5000 iterações

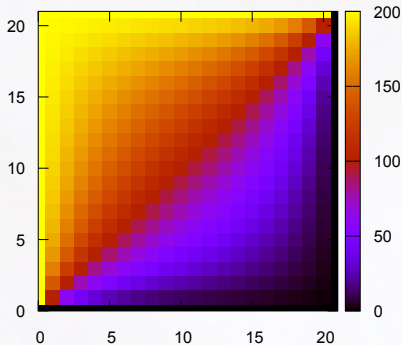


No gnuplot

```
> set view map
```

```
> set xrange[0:21]
```

```
> splot "saida.dat" matrix with image
```

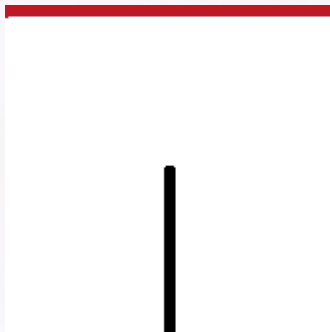




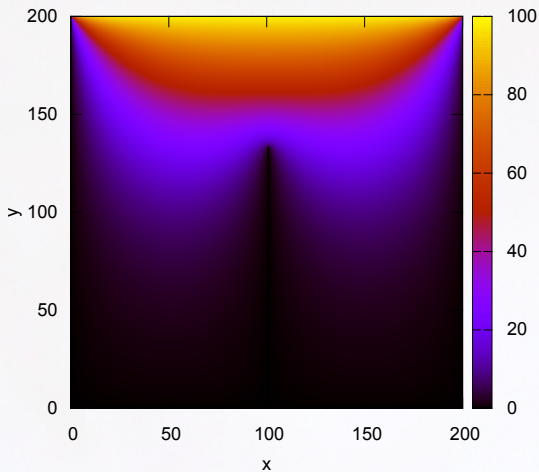


Crie uma matriz auxiliar com apenas 0's e 1's. Use esta matriz para decidir que pontos vai atualizar.

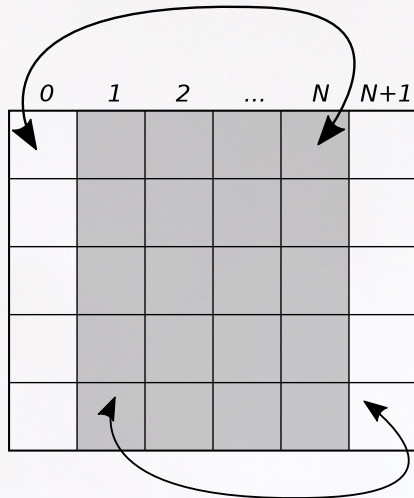
Para uma matriz  $200 \times 200$ , considere o potencial zero, exceto na linha de cima, onde o potencial vale 100. Considere uma linha vertical, partindo da metade linha de baixo até metade do quadrado. O potencial da linha também é zero.

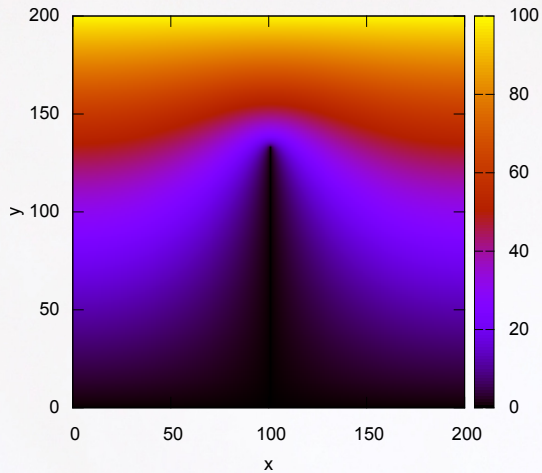


Aparecem resultados indesejados na borda. É um para-raios dentro de uma caixa.

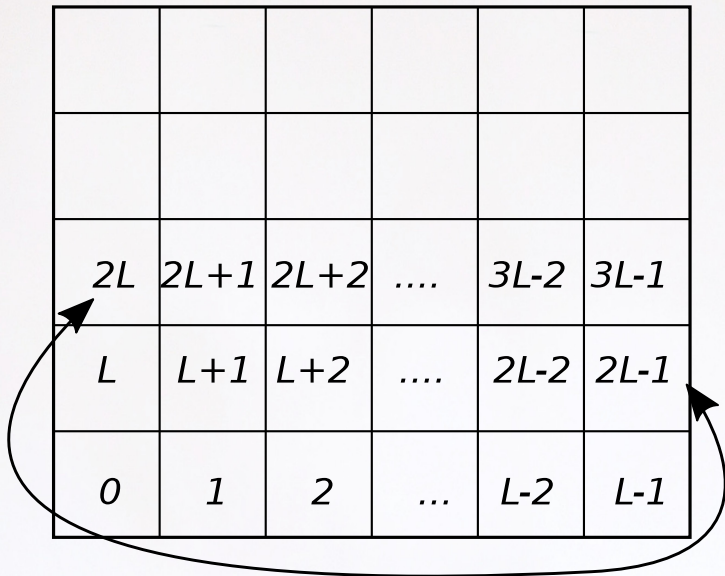


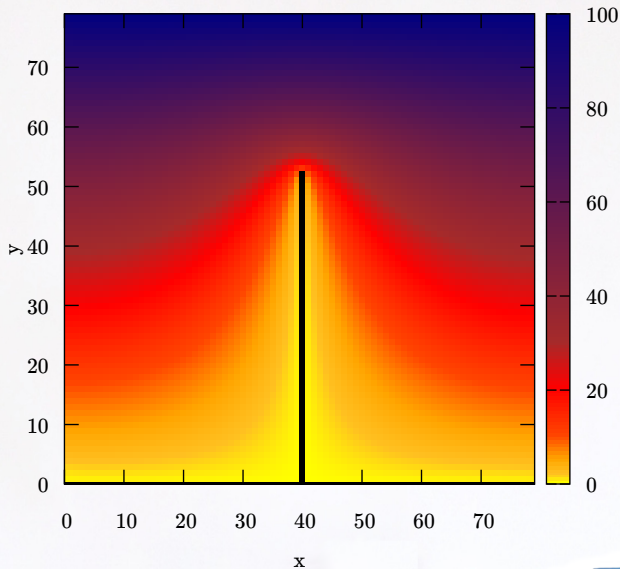
# CONDIÇÕES PERIÓDICAS DE CONTORNO





# CONDIÇÕES PERIÓDICAS DE CONTORNO HELICOIDAIS





```
set view map
set xlabel "x"
set ylabel "y"
set palette defined ( 0 "black", 0.0001 "yellow", .2 "gold",
                     .5 "orange", 1 "orange-red", 2 "red",
                     3 "brown", 8 "royalblue", 10 "navy"

set cbrange[0:100]
set size square
splot [0:50][0:50] "saida.dat" matrix with image

show colormnames
```

Cores no gnuplot:

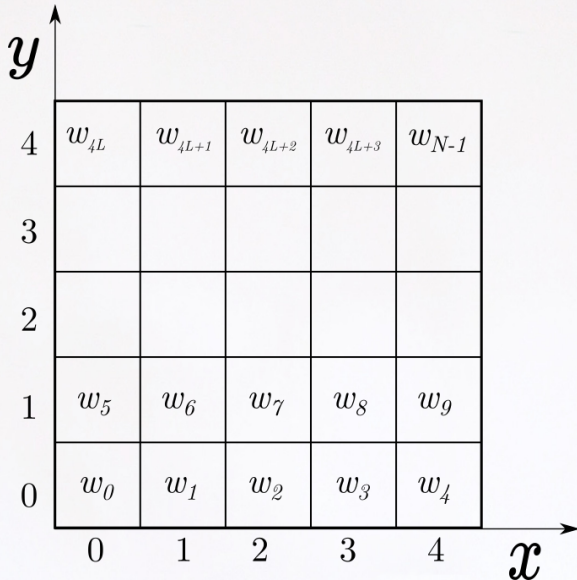
[https://www2.uni-hamburg.de/Wiss/FB/15/  
Sustainability/schneider/gnuplot/colors.htm](https://www2.uni-hamburg.de/Wiss/FB/15/Sustainability/schneider/gnuplot/colors.htm)

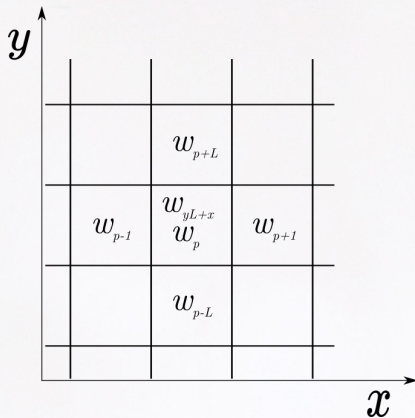
Paletas de cores:

<https://github.com/Gnuplotting/gnuplot-palettes>



# CONSTRUINDO A MATRIZ

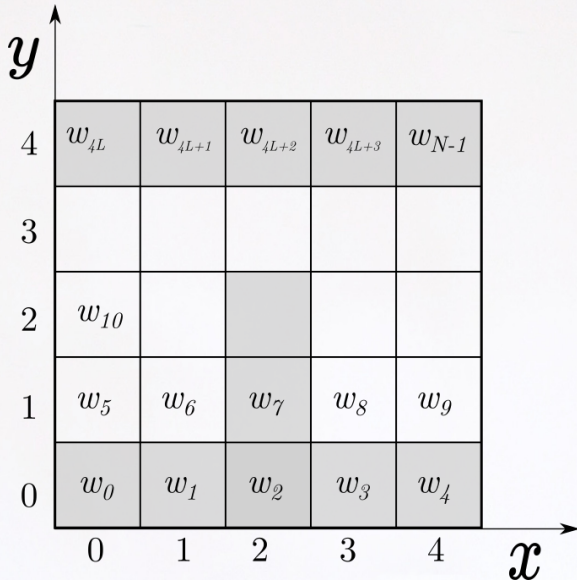




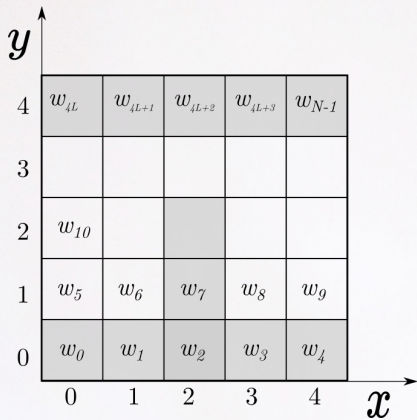
$$4w_p - w_{p+1} - w_{p-1} - w_{p+L} - w_{p-L} = 0$$

São  $(L-2) \times (L-2)$  equações assim, mas exigem análise especial nas bordas.

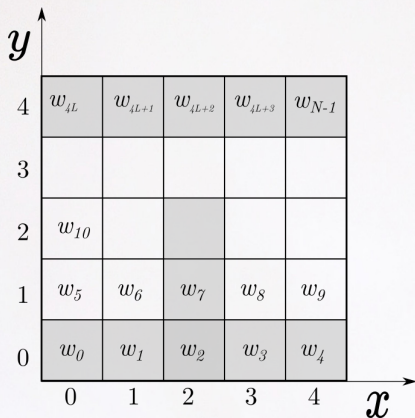
# CONSTRUINDO A MATRIZ



# CONSTRUINDO A MATRIZ



$$\begin{aligned} w_0 &= 0 \\ w_1 &= 0 \\ \vdots &= \vdots \\ w_7 &= 0 \\ \vdots &= 0 \\ \cdots - w_{i-L} \cdots - w_{i-1} &+ 4w_i - w_{i+1} \cdots - w_{i+L} \cdots = 0 \\ \vdots &= \vdots \\ w_{N-1} &= 100 \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \\ \dots & -1 & 4 & -1 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_i \\ \vdots \\ w_{N-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}$$