# Chapter 1

# PHYS8750, Homework 1

#### 1.1

#### 1.1.1

For backward difference, the finite difference scheme is:

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} \simeq \frac{\psi_n - \psi_{n-1}}{\Delta t}$$

by Taylor expansion:

$$\psi_{n-1} = \psi_n - \Delta t \psi'(t_n) + \frac{1}{2} \psi''(t_n) (\Delta t)^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)^3$$

thus:

$$\frac{\psi_n - \psi_{n-1}}{\Delta t} - \psi'(t_n) = -\frac{1}{2}\psi''(t_n)\Delta t + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)^2$$

So the backward scheme has the first order of accuracy.

#### 1.1.2

For trapezoidal difference, the finite difference scheme is

$$\frac{\psi_{n+1} - \psi_n}{\Delta t} = \frac{\psi'(t_n) + \psi'(t_{n+1})}{2}$$

by Taylor expansion:

$$\psi'(t_{n+1}) = \psi'(t_n) + \psi''(t_n)\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}\psi'''(t_n)\Delta t^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)^3$$

$$\psi_{n+1} = \psi_n + \Delta t \psi'(t_n) + \frac{1}{2} \psi''(t_n) (\Delta t)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \psi'''(t_n) (\Delta t)^3 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)^4$$

thus:

$$\frac{\psi_{n+1} - \psi_n}{\Delta t} - \frac{\psi'(t_n) + \psi'(t_{n+1})}{2}$$

$$= \psi'(t_n) + \frac{1}{2}\psi''(t_n)(\Delta t) + \frac{1}{6}\psi'''(t_n)(\Delta t)^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)^3 - \left[\psi'(t_n) + \frac{1}{2}\psi''(t_n)\Delta t + \frac{1}{4}\psi'''(t_n)(\Delta t)^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)^3\right]$$
$$= -\frac{1}{12}\psi'''(t_n)(\Delta t)^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t)^3$$

So the trapezoidal scheme has the second order of accuracy.

#### 1.1.3

For oscillation-diffusion problem ( $\lambda < 0$ ), the difference scheme is

$$\frac{\psi_n - \psi_{n-1}}{\Delta t} = (\lambda + i\,\omega)\psi_n$$

Solve for  $\psi_{n-1}$ 

$$\psi_{n-1} = \psi_n [1 - (\lambda + i\omega)\Delta t]$$

Absolute stability criteria

$$\left|\frac{\psi_n}{\psi_{n-1}}\right| = \frac{1}{(1 - \lambda \Delta t)^2 + (\omega \Delta t)^2} \le 1$$

Then

$$(\lambda \Delta t - 1)^2 + (\omega \Delta t)^2 \ge 1$$

which is the outside region of a circle centered at 1 with radius 1.

For oscillation-amplification problem  $(\lambda > 0)$ ,

$$\left| \frac{\psi_{n-1}}{\psi_n} \right| = (1 - \lambda \Delta t)^2 + (\omega \Delta t)^2 \le 1$$

which is the inside of the circle.

For trapezoidal difference scheme, solve for  $\psi_{n+1}$ 

$$\psi_{n+1} = \psi_n \frac{2 + (\lambda + i\omega)\Delta t}{2 - (\lambda + i\omega)\Delta t}$$

For oscillation-diffusion problem, absolute stability criterion

$$\left| \frac{\psi_{n+1}}{\psi_n} \right| = \frac{(2 + \lambda \Delta t)^2 + (\omega \Delta t)^2}{(2 - \lambda \Delta t)^2 + (\omega \Delta t)^2} \le 1$$

Then

$$\lambda \Delta t < 0$$

which is the left half of the plane. Since  $\lambda$  is negative, the scheme is stable for all positive  $\Delta t$ . For oscillation-amplification problem, absolute stability criterion

$$\left| \frac{\psi_n}{\psi_{n+1}} \right| = \frac{(2 - \lambda \Delta t)^2 + (\omega \Delta t)^2}{(2 + \lambda \Delta t)^2 + (\omega \Delta t)^2} \le 1$$

Then

$$\lambda \Delta t \ge 0$$

which is the right half of the plane. Since  $\lambda$  is positive, the scheme is stable for all positive  $\Delta t$ . Overall, trapezoidal difference scheme would be stable for all positive  $\Delta t$ .

## 1.2

For backward time scheme (Figure 1.1), when  $\lambda$  is negative, the schemes using all  $\Delta t$  would be stable, i.e., if true solution decreases with time, the numerical solution would not increase with time.

For  $\lambda$  is positive, blue and red curves correspond to unstable situation since they fall into the unstable region, because

$$(\lambda \Delta t - 1)^2 + (\omega \Delta t)^2 = [1.2973, 1.0189, 0.9968, 0.9996]$$

For stable schemes, smaller  $\Delta t$  results in smaller amplitude and phase errors.

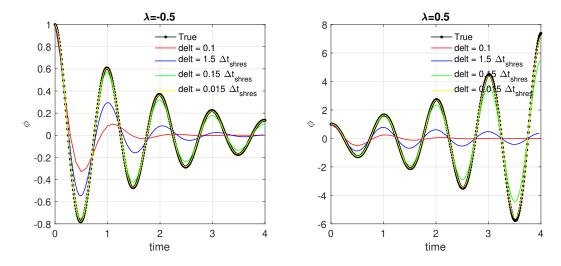


Figure 1.1: Different settings of backward difference scheme

## 1.3

For trapezoidal scheme (Figure 1.2), all  $\Delta t$  correspond to stable situation, and errors are smaller than those from backward schemes. Phase delay becomes more apparent as  $\Delta t$  increases.

#### 1.4

In all three schemes, trapezoidal scheme which has second order of accuracy shows the best performance of stability, also less strict criterion for the time step  $\Delta t$ . Larger time step  $\Delta t$  usually lead to bigger errors.

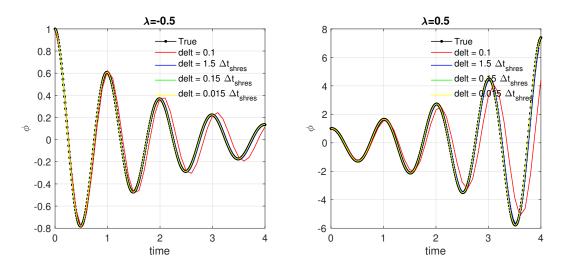


Figure 1.2: Different settings of trapezoidal difference scheme