Лабораторная работа 4

Решение уравнений гиперболического типа

Выполнил: Гапанович А. В. (4 группа)

Вариант 1

Для решения дана следующая задача:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 0$$

С условием распространения треугольного импульса:

$$U(x,0) = \begin{cases} 200x, x\epsilon [0, 0.5] \\ 200(1-x), x\epsilon [0.5, 1] \end{cases}$$

Цель:

- получить аналитическое решение
- явная двухслойная схема (FTCS метод)
- явная схема Лакса-Вендрофа,
- схема Рихтмайера (двухшаговый метод типа Лакса-Вендрофа)
- схема МакКормака (предиктор-корректорная схема типа Лакса-Вендрофа)
- противопотоковый метод первого порядка
- противопотоковый метод второго порядка

In [6]:

- 1 import numpy as np
- 2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
- 3 **import** math

In [44]:

```
u = 0.2
 2 | 1 = 10
 3 N_s = 500 #кол-во узлов по пространствен. коорд.
 5 | time_sum = 10
 6 time_1 = 0.1
 7 | time_2 = 0.5
 8 \text{ time}_3 = 1
 9 time_4 = 5
10 time 5 = 10
11
12 c_1 = 0.1
13 c_2 = 0.5
14 c_3 = 1
15 c_4 = 1.5
16
   def fun_initial(x):
17
        if (x < 1/2):
18
            res = 200 * x
19
        elif (x < 1):
20
21
            res = 200 * (1-x)
22
        else:
23
            res = 0
24
        return res
25 def border_left(t):
26
        return 0
27
   def border_right(t):
28
        return 0
```

1. Аналитическое решение.

```
      In[7]= pde = D[y[x,t],t] + D[y[x,t],x] = 0;

      Дифференцииро…
      Дифференциировать

      sol = NDSolve[{pde, y[x, 0] = Piecewise[{{200 + x, 0 ≤ x < 0.5}, {200 + (1 - x), 0.5 ≤ x ≤ 1}}],y[0,t] = 0,y[1,t] = 0},y[x,t], {x, 0, 1}, {t, 0, 10}];</td>

      Plot3D[sol[[1,1,2], x, 0, 1], {t, 0, 10}, PlotAnge → All]

      Plot3D[sol[[1,1,2], x, 0, 1], {t, 0, 10}, PlotAnge → All]
```

2. Явная двухслойная схема

$$\frac{U_{i,j+1} - U_{i,j}}{\tau} + u \frac{U_{i+1,j} - U_{i-1,j}}{2h} = 0$$

In [45]:

```
1
   def explicit_schem( N_s, c):
 2
        h = 1 / N_s
 3
        tau = h * c / u
 4
        N t = int(time_sum / tau)
 5
        print("Конвекционное число = ", c)
 6
        matrix = np.zeros((N_t + 1, N_s + 1))
 7
 8
        for i in range(N_s + 1):
9
            matrix[0][i] = fun_initial(i * h)
10
11
        for j in range(N_t + 1):
            matrix[j][0] = border_left(j * tau)
12
13
            matrix[j][N_s] = border_right(j * tau)
14
        for i in range(N_t):
15
16
            for j in range(N_s):
                matrix[i + 1][j] = matrix[i][j] - c /2 * (matrix[i][j + 1] - matrix[i][j -
17
18
        return matrix
```

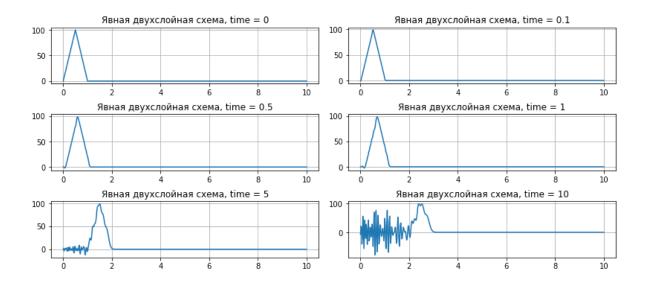
In [46]:

```
1
   def draw_explicit_schem(c, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5):
 2
        matrix 1 = explicit schem(N s, c)
 3
        N_t, size_x = np.shape(matrix_1)
 4
        x = np.linspace(0, 1, size x)
 5
        moment_1 = int((N_t*time_1)/time_sum)
 6
        moment_2 = int((N_t*time_2)/time_sum)
 7
        moment 3 = int((N t*time 3)/time sum)
 8
        moment 4 = int((N t*time 4)/time sum)
        moment_5 = int((N_t*time_5)/time_sum)
9
10
        fg = plt.figure(figsize=(11, 6), constrained_layout=True)
        gs = fg.add_gridspec(4, 2)
11
12
        fig_ax_1 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 0])
13
        plt.title('Явная двухслойная схема, time = 0')
14
        plt.grid(True)
15
        plt.plot(x, matrix 1[0, :])
16
        fig_ax_2 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 1])
17
        plt.title('Явная двухслойная схема, time = 0.1')
18
        plt.grid(True)
19
        plt.plot(x, matrix 1[moment 1, :])
20
        fig_ax_3 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 0])
21
        plt.title('Явная двухслойная схема, time = 0.5')
22
        plt.grid(True)
23
        plt.plot(x, matrix_1[moment_2, :])
24
        fig_ax_4 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 1])
25
        plt.title('Явная двухслойная схема, time = 1')
26
        plt.grid(True)
27
        plt.plot(x, matrix_1[moment_3, :])
28
        fig_ax_5 = fg.add_subplot(gs[3, 0])
29
        plt.title('Явная двухслойная схема, time = 5')
30
        plt.grid(True)
       plt.plot(x, matrix_1[moment_4, :])
31
32
        fig_ax_6 = fg.add_subplot(gs[3, 1])
        plt.title('Явная двухслойная схема, time = 10')
33
34
       plt.grid(True)
35
        plt.plot(x, matrix_1[moment_5-1, :])
```

In [47]:

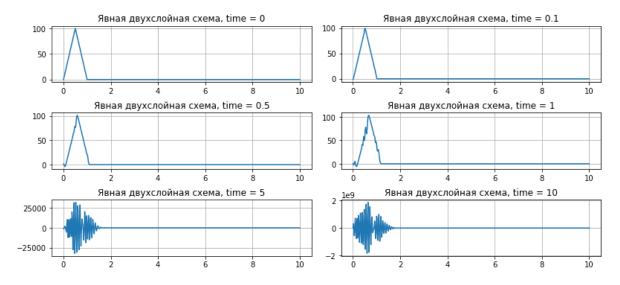
1 draw_explicit_schem(c_1, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 0.1



In [48]:

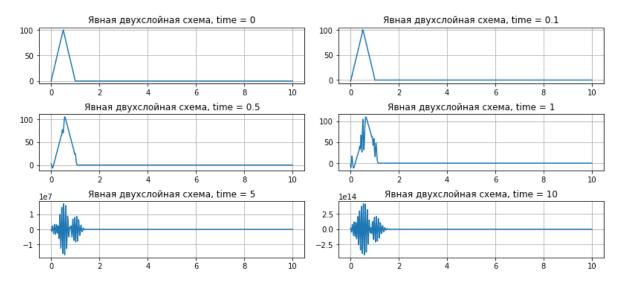
1 draw_explicit_schem(c_2, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)



In [49]:

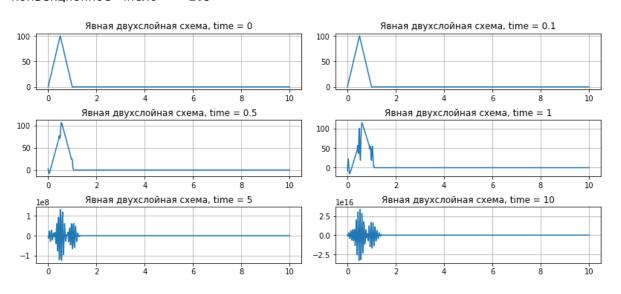
1 draw_explicit_schem(c_3, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 1



In [50]:

1 draw_explicit_schem(c_4, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)



3. Схема Лакса-Вендрофа

$$U_{i,j+1} = U_{i,j} - u \left(\frac{U_{i+1,j} - U_{i-1,j}}{2h} \right) \tau + \frac{1}{2} u^2 \left(\frac{U_{i+1,j} - 2U_{i,j} + U_{i-1,j}}{h^2} \right)$$

In [51]:

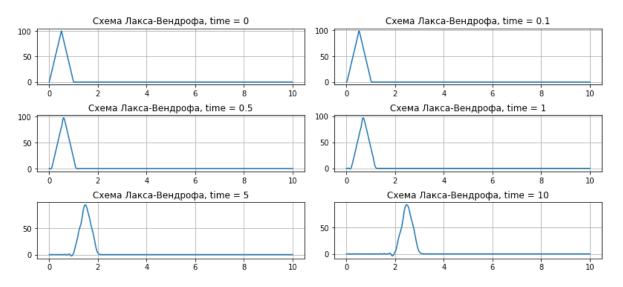
```
def Lax_Wendroff_schem(N_s, c):
 2
       h = 1 / N_s
       tau = h * c / u
 3
       N_t = int(time_sum / tau)
4
5
       print("Конвекционное число = ", с)
       matrix = np.zeros((N_t + 1, N_s + 1))
 6
7
8
       for i in range(1, N_s):
9
            matrix[0][i] = fun_initial(i * h)
10
       for j in range(N_t + 1):
11
            matrix[j][0] = border_left(j * tau)
12
            matrix[j][N_s] = border_right(j * tau)
13
14
        for i in range(N_t):
15
16
            for j in range(1, N_s):
17
                matrix[i+1][j] = (matrix[i][j] - c / 2 * (matrix[i][j+1]-matrix[i][j-1]) +
18
        return matrix
```

In [52]:

```
1
   def draw_Lax_Wendroff_schem(c, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5):
        matrix_2 = Lax_Wendroff_schem(N_s, c)
 2
 3
        N_t, size_x = np.shape(matrix_2)
        x = np.linspace(0, 1, size_x)
 4
 5
        moment_1 = int((N_t*time_1)/time_sum)
 6
        moment_2 = int((N_t*time_2)/time_sum)
 7
        moment_3 = int((N_t*time_3)/time_sum)
        moment_4 = int((N_t*time_4)/time_sum)
 8
9
        moment_5 = int((N_t*time_5)/time_sum)
        fg = plt.figure(figsize=(11, 6), constrained layout=True)
10
11
        gs = fg.add_gridspec(4, 2)
        fig_ax_1 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 0])
12
        plt.title('Схема Лакса-Вендрофа, time = 0')
13
        plt.grid(True)
14
       plt.plot(x, matrix_2[0, :])
15
16
        fig_ax_2 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 1])
        plt.title('Схема Лакса-Вендрофа, time = 0.1')
17
18
        plt.grid(True)
       plt.plot(x, matrix_2[moment_1, :])
19
20
        fig_ax_3 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 0])
21
        plt.title('Схема Лакса-Вендрофа, time = 0.5')
22
        plt.grid(True)
        plt.plot(x, matrix_2[moment_2, :])
23
24
        fig_ax_4 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 1])
25
        plt.title('Схема Лакса-Вендрофа, time = 1')
26
       plt.grid(True)
        plt.plot(x, matrix_2[moment_3, :])
27
28
        fig ax 5 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 0])
        plt.title('Схема Лакса-Вендрофа, time = 5')
29
30
        plt.grid(True)
        plt.plot(x, matrix_2[moment_4, :])
31
32
        fig ax 6 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 1])
        plt.title('Схема Лакса-Вендрофа, time = 10')
33
34
        plt.grid(True)
35
        plt.plot(x, matrix_2[moment_5-1, :])
```

In [53]:

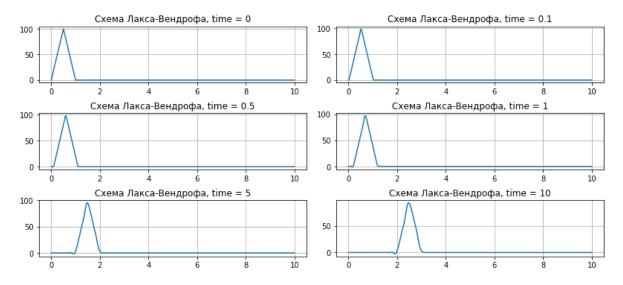
```
draw_Lax_Wendroff_schem(c_1, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)
```



In [54]:

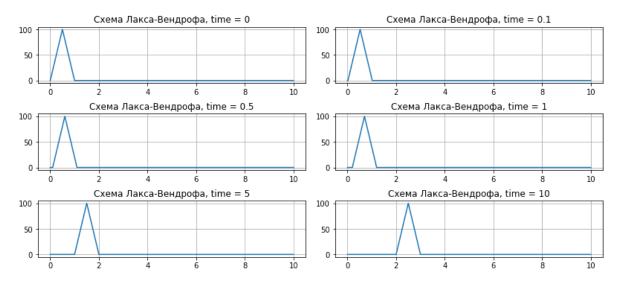
draw_Lax_Wendroff_schem(c_2, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 0.5



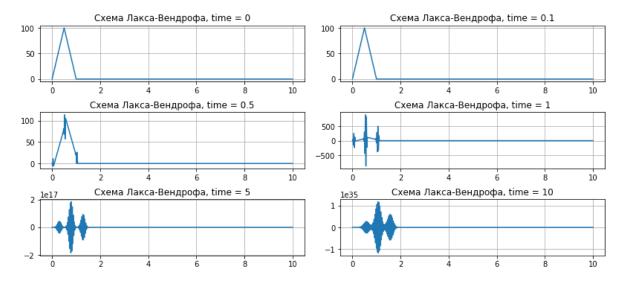
In [55]:

1 draw_Lax_Wendroff_schem(c_3, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)



1 draw_Lax_Wendroff_schem(c_4, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 1.5



4. Схема Рихтмайера (двухшаговый метод типа Лакса-Вендрофа)

$$U_{i,j+1} = \frac{1}{2} (U_{i+1,j} + U_{i-1,j}) - \frac{c}{2} (U_{i+1,j} - U_{i-1,j})$$
$$U_{i,j+2} = U_{i,j} - c (U_{i+1,j+1} - U_{i-1,j+1})$$

In [57]:

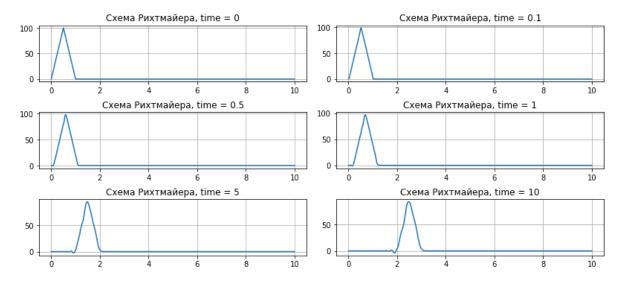
```
def Richtmeier_schem(N_s, c):
                              h = 1 / N_s
   2
                              tau = h * c / u
    3
   4
                              N_t = int(time_sum / tau)
    5
                              print("Конвекционное число = ", с)
    6
                              matrix = np.zeros((N_t + 1, N_s + 1))
   7
                              for i in range(1, N_s):
   8
   9
                                               matrix[0][i] = fun_initial(i * h)
10
                              for j in range(N_t + 1):
11
                                               matrix[j][0] = border_left(j * tau)
12
13
                                               matrix[j][N_s] = border_right(j * tau)
14
                              for i in range(N_t):
15
16
                                               #prev = tmp1
                                               tmp_1 = (matrix[i][1] + matrix[i][0]) / 2 - c / 2* (matrix[i][1] - matrix[i][0]
17
18
                                               for j in range(1, N_s):
19
                                                               tmp_2 = (matrix[i][j + 1] + matrix[i][j]) / 2 - c / 2 * (matrix[i][j + 1] - c / 2 * 
20
                                                               matrix[i + 1][j] = matrix[i][j] - c * (tmp_2 - tmp_1)
21
                                                               tmp_1 = tmp_2
22
                               return matrix
```

```
def draw_Richtmeier_schem(c, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5):
        matrix_3 = Richtmeier_schem(N_s, c)
 2
 3
        N_t, size_x = np.shape(matrix_3)
4
        x = np.linspace(0, 1, size_x)
 5
        moment_1 = int((N_t*time_1)/time_sum)
 6
        moment_2 = int((N_t*time_2)/time_sum)
 7
        moment_3 = int((N_t*time_3)/time_sum)
        moment_4 = int((N_t*time_4)/time_sum)
 8
9
        moment_5 = int((N_t*time_5)/time_sum)
        fg = plt.figure(figsize=(11, 6), constrained layout=True)
10
11
        gs = fg.add_gridspec(4, 2)
        fig_ax_1 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 0])
12
13
        plt.title('Cxema PuxTmaйepa, time = 0')
14
        plt.grid(True)
       plt.plot(x, matrix_3[0, :])
15
16
        fig_ax_2 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 1])
        plt.title('Схема Рихтмайера, time = 0.1')
17
18
        plt.grid(True)
       plt.plot(x, matrix_3[moment_1, :])
19
        fig_ax_3 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 0])
20
        plt.title('Cxema Puxtmaŭepa, time = 0.5')
21
22
        plt.grid(True)
        plt.plot(x, matrix_3[moment_2, :])
23
        fig_ax_4 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 1])
24
25
        plt.title('Схема Рихтмайера, time = 1')
26
        plt.grid(True)
27
        plt.plot(x, matrix_3[moment_3, :])
28
        fig ax 5 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 0])
29
        plt.title('Схема Рихтмайера, time = 5')
30
        plt.grid(True)
31
        plt.plot(x, matrix_3[moment_4, :])
        fig ax 6 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 1])
32
33
        plt.title('Схема Рихтмайера, time = 10')
34
        plt.grid(True)
35
        plt.plot(x, matrix_3[moment_5-1, :])
```

In [59]:

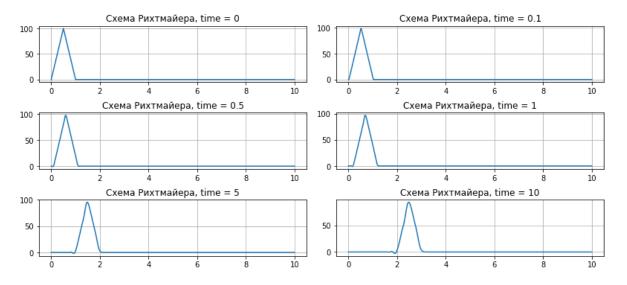
draw_Richtmeier_schem(c_1, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 0.1



In [60]:

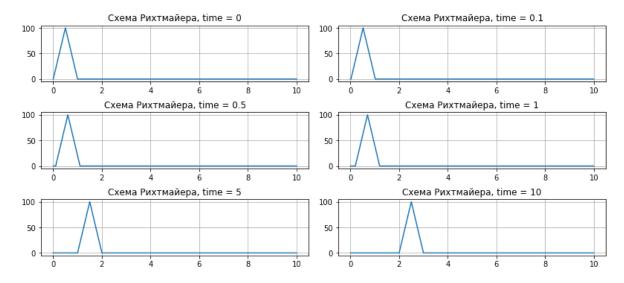
1 draw_Richtmeier_schem(c_2, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)



In [61]:

1 draw_Richtmeier_schem(c_3, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

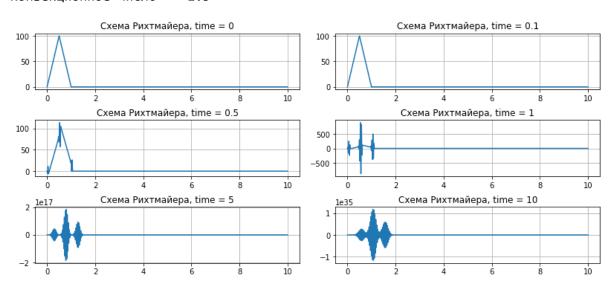
Конвекционное число = 1



In [62]:

1 draw_Richtmeier_schem(c_4, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 1.5



5. Схема МакКормака (предиктор-корректорная схема типа Лакса-Вендрофа)

```
\begin{split} \bar{U}_{i,j+1} &= U_{i,j} - c \left( U_{i+1,j} - U_{i,j} \right) \\ U_{i,j+1} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ U_{i,j} + \bar{U}_{i,j+1} - c \left( \bar{U}_{i,j+1} - \bar{U}_{i-1,j+1} \right) \right] \end{split}
```

In [63]:

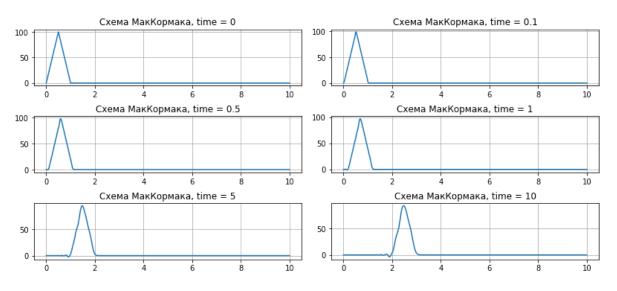
```
def McCormacks_schem(N_s, c):
        h = 1 / N s
2
        tau = h * c / u
 3
4
        N_t = int(time_sum / tau)
        print("Конвекционное число = ", с)
 5
        matrix = np.zeros((N_t + 1, N_s + 1))
 6
7
 8
        for i in range(1, N_s):
            matrix[0][i] = fun_initial(i * h)
9
10
        for j in range(N_t + 1):
11
            matrix[j][0] = border_left(j * tau)
12
            matrix[j][N_s] = border_right(j * tau)
13
14
15
        matrix_ = np.zeros((N_t + 1, N_s + 1))
16
17
        for i in range(N_t):
18
            for j in range(1, N_s):
                matrix_{[i + 1][j]} = matrix_{[i][j]} - c * (matrix_{[i][j + 1]} - matrix_{[i][j]})
19
20
                matrix[i + 1][j] = ((matrix[i][j] + matrix_[i + 1][j] -
                                      c * (matrix_[i + 1][j] - matrix_[i + 1][j- 1])) / 2)
21
22
        return matrix
```

In [64]:

```
1
   def draw_McCormacks_schem(c, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5):
        matrix_4 = McCormacks_schem(N_s, c)
 2
 3
        N_t, size_x = np.shape(matrix_4)
 4
        x = np.linspace(0, 1, size_x)
 5
        moment_1 = int((N_t*time_1)/time_sum)
 6
        moment_2 = int((N_t*time_2)/time_sum)
 7
        moment_3 = int((N_t*time_3)/time_sum)
 8
        moment_4 = int((N_t*time_4)/time_sum)
9
        moment_5 = int((N_t*time_5)/time_sum)
        fg = plt.figure(figsize=(11, 6), constrained layout=True)
10
11
        gs = fg.add_gridspec(4, 2)
        fig_ax_1 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 0])
12
        plt.title('Cxema MakKopmaka, time = 0')
13
        plt.grid(True)
14
       plt.plot(x, matrix_4[0, :])
15
16
        fig_ax_2 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 1])
        plt.title('Cxema MakKopmaka, time = 0.1')
17
18
        plt.grid(True)
       plt.plot(x, matrix_4[moment_1, :])
19
20
        fig_ax_3 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 0])
21
        plt.title('Cxema MakKopmaka, time = 0.5')
22
        plt.grid(True)
23
        plt.plot(x, matrix_4[moment_2, :])
        fig_ax_4 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 1])
24
25
        plt.title('Cxema MakKopmaka, time = 1')
26
       plt.grid(True)
        plt.plot(x, matrix_4[moment_3, :])
27
28
        fig ax 5 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 0])
        plt.title('Cxema MakKopmaka, time = 5')
29
30
        plt.grid(True)
        plt.plot(x, matrix_4[moment_4, :])
31
32
        fig ax 6 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 1])
        plt.title('Cxema MakKopmaka, time = 10')
33
34
        plt.grid(True)
35
        plt.plot(x, matrix_4[moment_5-1, :])
```

In [65]:

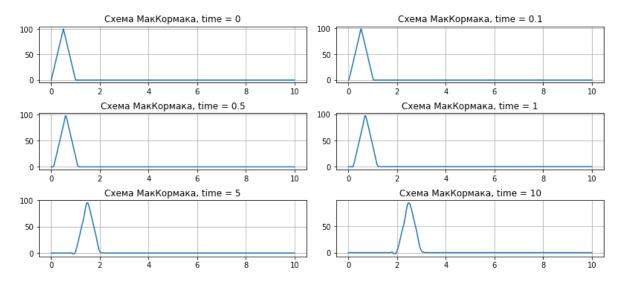
```
1 draw_McCormacks_schem(c_1, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)
```



In [66]:

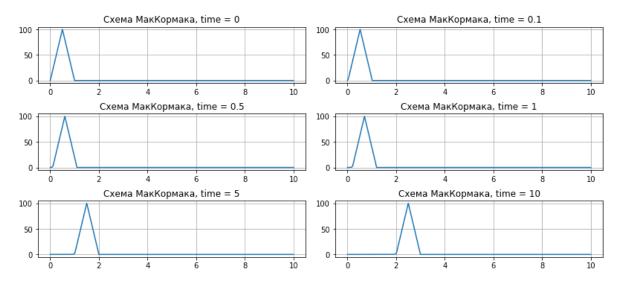
draw_McCormacks_schem(c_2, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 0.5



In [67]:

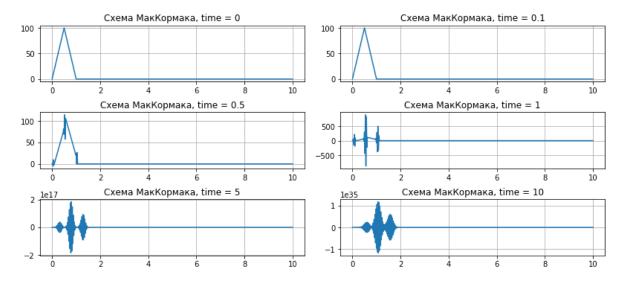
1 draw_McCormacks_schem(c_3, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)



```
In [68]:
```

```
1 draw_McCormacks_schem(c_4, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)
```

Конвекционное число = 1.5



6. Противопотоковый метод первого порядка

$$\frac{U_{i,j+1} - U_{i,j}}{\tau} + u \frac{U_{i,j} - U_{i-1,j}}{h} = 0$$

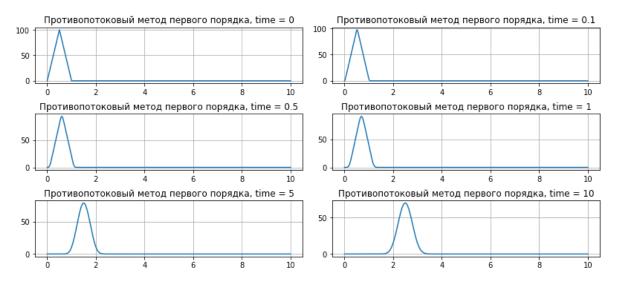
In [69]:

```
def Counterflow_method_1(N_s, c):
 2
       h = 1 / N_s
 3
        tau = h * c / u
        N_t = int(time_sum / tau)
 4
 5
        print("Конвекционное число = ", с)
 6
        matrix = np.zeros((N_t + 1, N_s + 1))
7
        for i in range(1, N_s):
 8
            matrix[0][i] = fun_initial(i * h)
9
10
        for j in range(N_t + 1):
11
            matrix[j][0] = border_left(j * tau)
12
            matrix[j][N_s] = border_right(j * tau)
13
14
        for k in range(N_t):
15
            for j in range(1, N_s):
16
                matrix[k + 1][j] = matrix[k][j] - c * (matrix[k][j] - matrix[k][j - 1])
17
18
        return matrix
```

```
1
   def draw_Counterflow_method_1(c, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5):
        matrix_5 = Counterflow_method_1(N_s, c)
 2
 3
        N_t, size_x = np.shape(matrix_5)
        x = np.linspace(0, 1, size_x)
 4
        moment_1 = int((N_t*time_1)/time_sum)
 5
 6
        moment_2 = int((N_t*time_2)/time_sum)
 7
        moment_3 = int((N_t*time_3)/time_sum)
        moment_4 = int((N_t*time_4)/time_sum)
 8
9
        moment_5 = int((N_t*time_5)/time_sum)
        fg = plt.figure(figsize=(11, 6), constrained layout=True)
10
11
        gs = fg.add_gridspec(4, 2)
        fig ax 1 = fg.add subplot(gs[1, 0])
12
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод первого порядка, time = 0')
13
        plt.grid(True)
14
       plt.plot(x, matrix_5[0, :])
15
        fig_ax_2 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 1])
16
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод первого порядка, time = 0.1')
17
18
        plt.grid(True)
       plt.plot(x, matrix_5[moment_1, :])
19
20
        fig_ax_3 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 0])
21
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод первого порядка, time = 0.5')
22
        plt.grid(True)
23
        plt.plot(x, matrix_5[moment_2, :])
24
        fig ax 4 = fg.add subplot(gs[2, 1])
25
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод первого порядка, time = 1')
26
       plt.grid(True)
        plt.plot(x, matrix_5[moment_3, :])
27
28
        fig ax 5 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 0])
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод первого порядка, time = 5')
29
        plt.grid(True)
30
        plt.plot(x, matrix_5[moment_4, :])
31
32
        fig ax 6 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 1])
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод первого порядка, time = 10')
33
34
        plt.grid(True)
35
        plt.plot(x, matrix_5[moment_5-1, :])
```

In [71]:

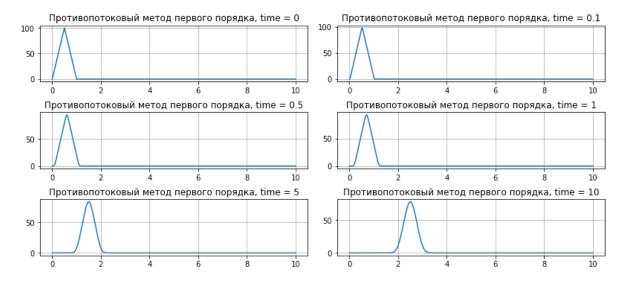
```
draw_Counterflow_method_1(c_1, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)
```



In [72]:

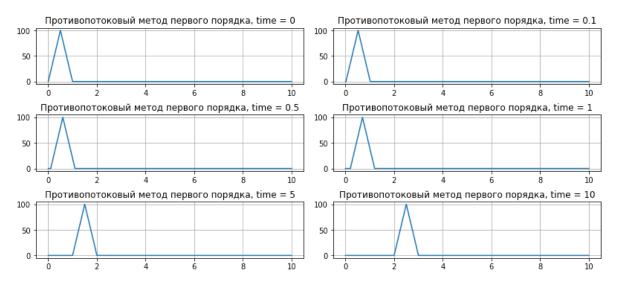
1 draw_Counterflow_method_1(c_2, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 0.5



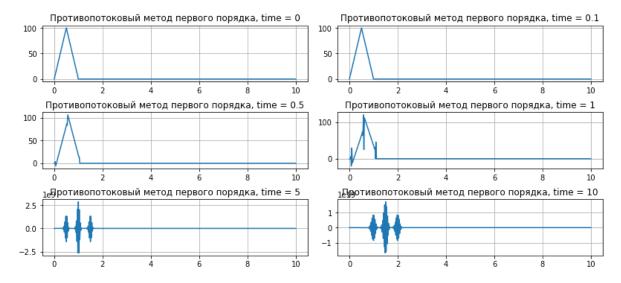
In [73]:

1 draw_Counterflow_method_1(c_3, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)



1 draw_Counterflow_method_1(c_4, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 1.5



7. Противопотоковый метод первого порядка

$$U_{i,j+1} = U_{i,j} - c \left(U_{i,j} - U_{i-1,j} \right) - \frac{c(1-c)}{2} \left(U_{i,j} - 2U_{i-1,j} + U_{i-2,j} \right)$$

In [75]:

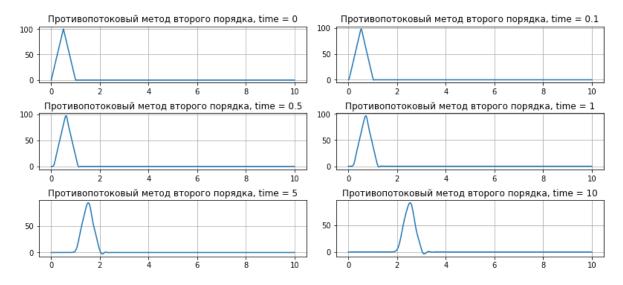
```
def Counterflow_method_2(N_s, c):
       h = 1 / N_s
2
       tau = h * c / u
 3
4
       N_t = int(time_sum / tau)
 5
       print("Конвекционное число = ", с)
 6
       matrix = np.zeros((N_t + 1, N_s + 1))
7
       for i in range(1, N_s):
8
9
           matrix[0][i] = fun_initial(i * h)
10
       for j in range(N_t + 1):
11
            matrix[j][0] = border_left(j * tau)
12
13
           matrix[j][N_s] = border_right(j * tau)
14
       for i in range(1, N_t + 1):
15
           matrix[i][1] = matrix[i - 1][1] - c * (matrix[i - 1][1] - matrix[i - 1][0])
16
17
18
19
       for i in range(N_t):
20
            for j in range(2, N_s):
                matrix[i+1][j] = (matrix[i][j] - c*(matrix[i][j] - matrix[i][j-1]) -
21
22
                                  c*(1-c)*(matrix[i][j] - 2 * matrix[i][j-1]
                                           + matrix[i][j-2]) / 2)
23
24
25
       return matrix
```

```
def draw_Counterflow_method_2(c, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5):
 1
        matrix_6 = Counterflow_method_2(N_s, c)
 2
 3
        N_t, size_x = np.shape(matrix_6)
 4
        x = np.linspace(0, 1, size_x)
 5
        moment_1 = int((N_t*time_1)/time_sum)
 6
        moment_2 = int((N_t*time_2)/time_sum)
 7
        moment_3 = int((N_t*time_3)/time_sum)
        moment_4 = int((N_t*time_4)/time_sum)
 8
9
        moment_5 = int((N_t*time_5)/time_sum)
        fg = plt.figure(figsize=(11, 6), constrained layout=True)
10
11
        gs = fg.add_gridspec(4, 2)
        fig ax 1 = fg.add subplot(gs[1, 0])
12
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод второго порядка, time = 0')
13
14
        plt.grid(True)
       plt.plot(x, matrix_6[0, :])
15
16
        fig_ax_2 = fg.add_subplot(gs[1, 1])
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод второго порядка, time = 0.1')
17
18
        plt.grid(True)
       plt.plot(x, matrix_6[moment_1, :])
19
        fig_ax_3 = fg.add_subplot(gs[2, 0])
20
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод второго порядка, time = 0.5')
21
22
        plt.grid(True)
        plt.plot(x, matrix_6[moment_2, :])
23
        fig ax 4 = fg.add subplot(gs[2, 1])
24
25
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод второго порядка, time = 1')
26
       plt.grid(True)
27
        plt.plot(x, matrix_6[moment_3, :])
28
        fig ax 5 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 0])
29
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод второго порядка, time = 5')
30
        plt.grid(True)
31
        plt.plot(x, matrix_6[moment_4, :])
        fig ax 6 = fg.add subplot(gs[3, 1])
32
33
        plt.title('Противопотоковый метод второго порядка, time = 10')
34
        plt.grid(True)
        plt.plot(x, matrix_6[moment_5-1, :])
35
```

In [77]:

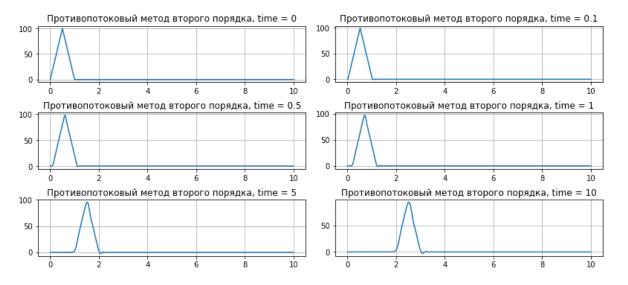
1 draw_Counterflow_method_2(c_1, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 0.1



In [78]:

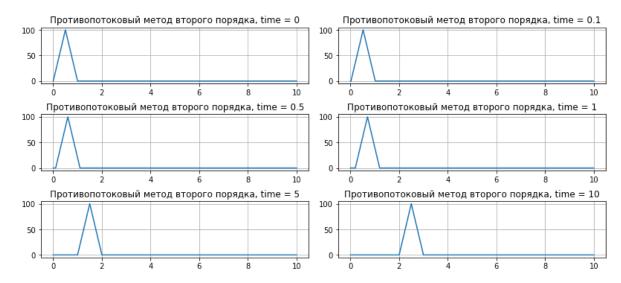
1 draw_Counterflow_method_2(c_2, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)



In [79]:

1 draw_Counterflow_method_2(c_3, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

Конвекционное число = 1



In [80]:

1 draw_Counterflow_method_2(c_4, time_1, time_2, time_3, time_4, time_5)

