

# Scientific Computing Lab

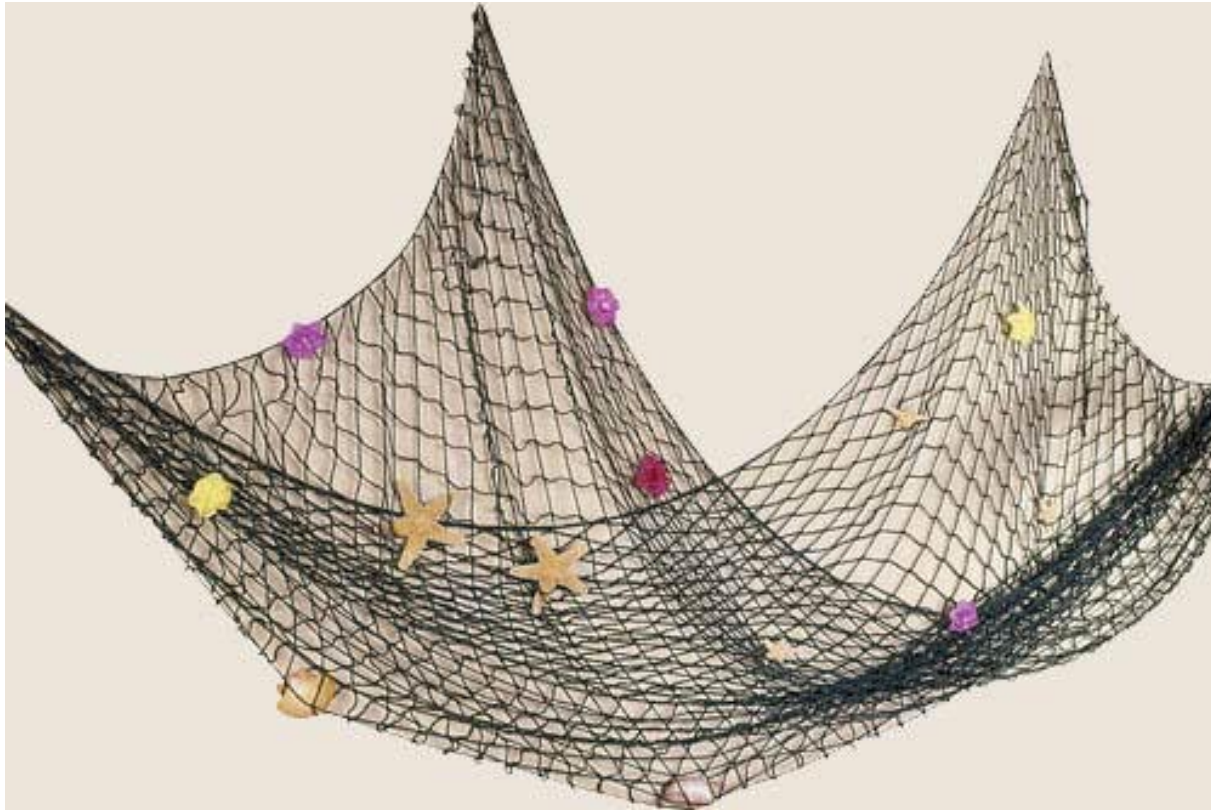
Stationary

Partial Differential Equations

Tobias Neckel

# Stationary Partial Differential Equations

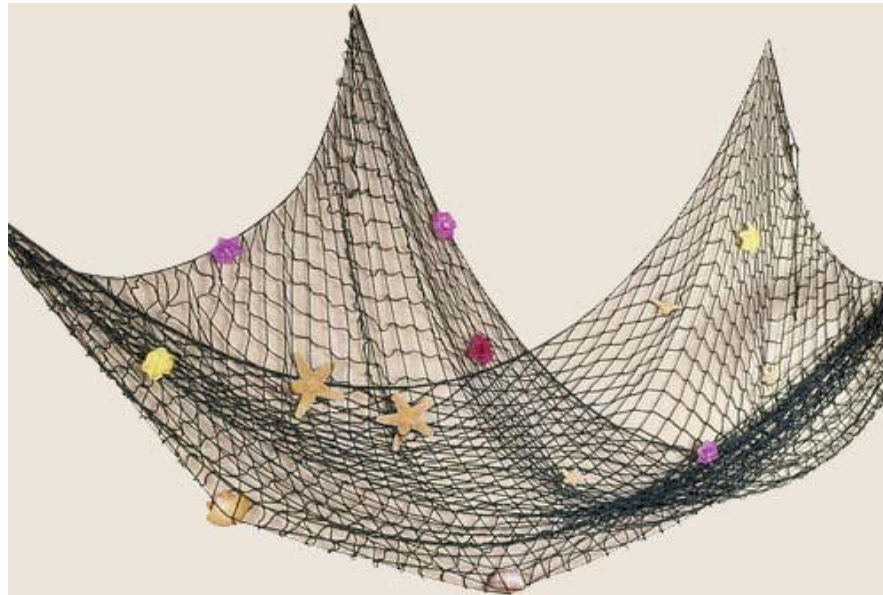
How to compute this?



[http://orionwell.files.wordpress.com/2007/05/fish\\_net.jpg](http://orionwell.files.wordpress.com/2007/05/fish_net.jpg)

# Stationary Partial Differential Equations

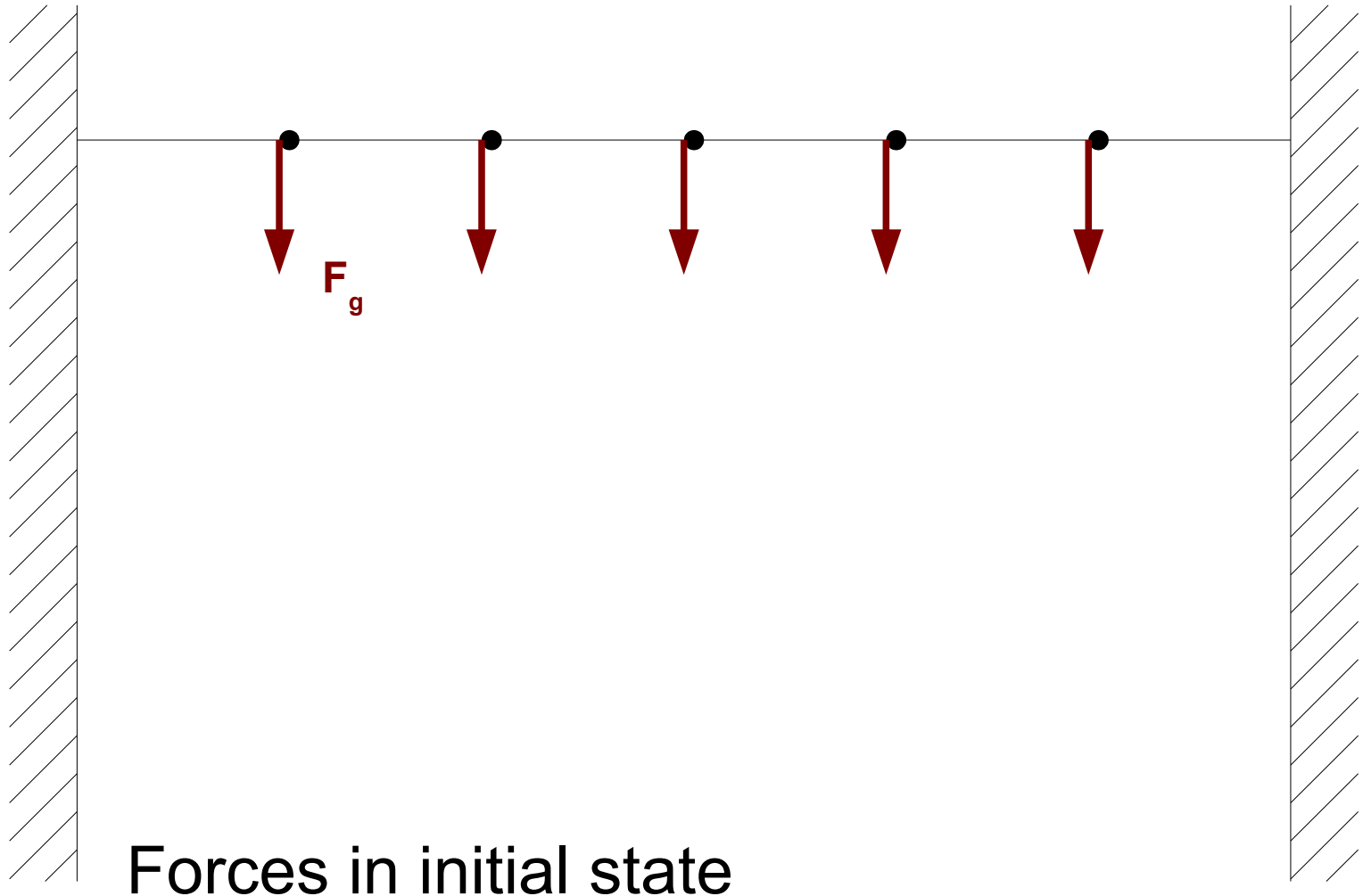
What do we want to have?



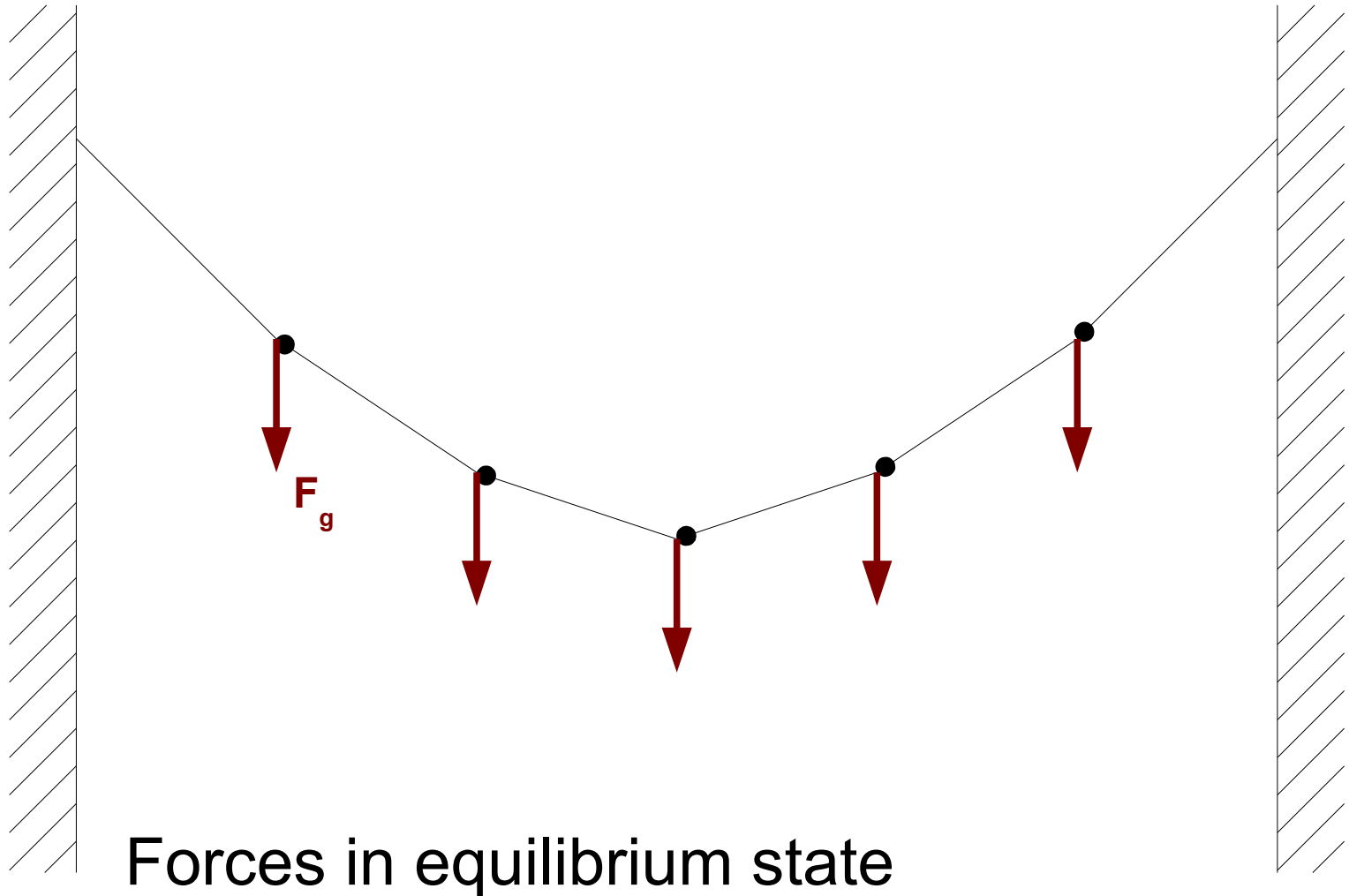
[http://orionwell.files.wordpress.com/2007/05/fish\\_net.jpg](http://orionwell.files.wordpress.com/2007/05/fish_net.jpg)

Function  $f(x,y)$  that describes the displacement for each joint  $(x,y)$ .

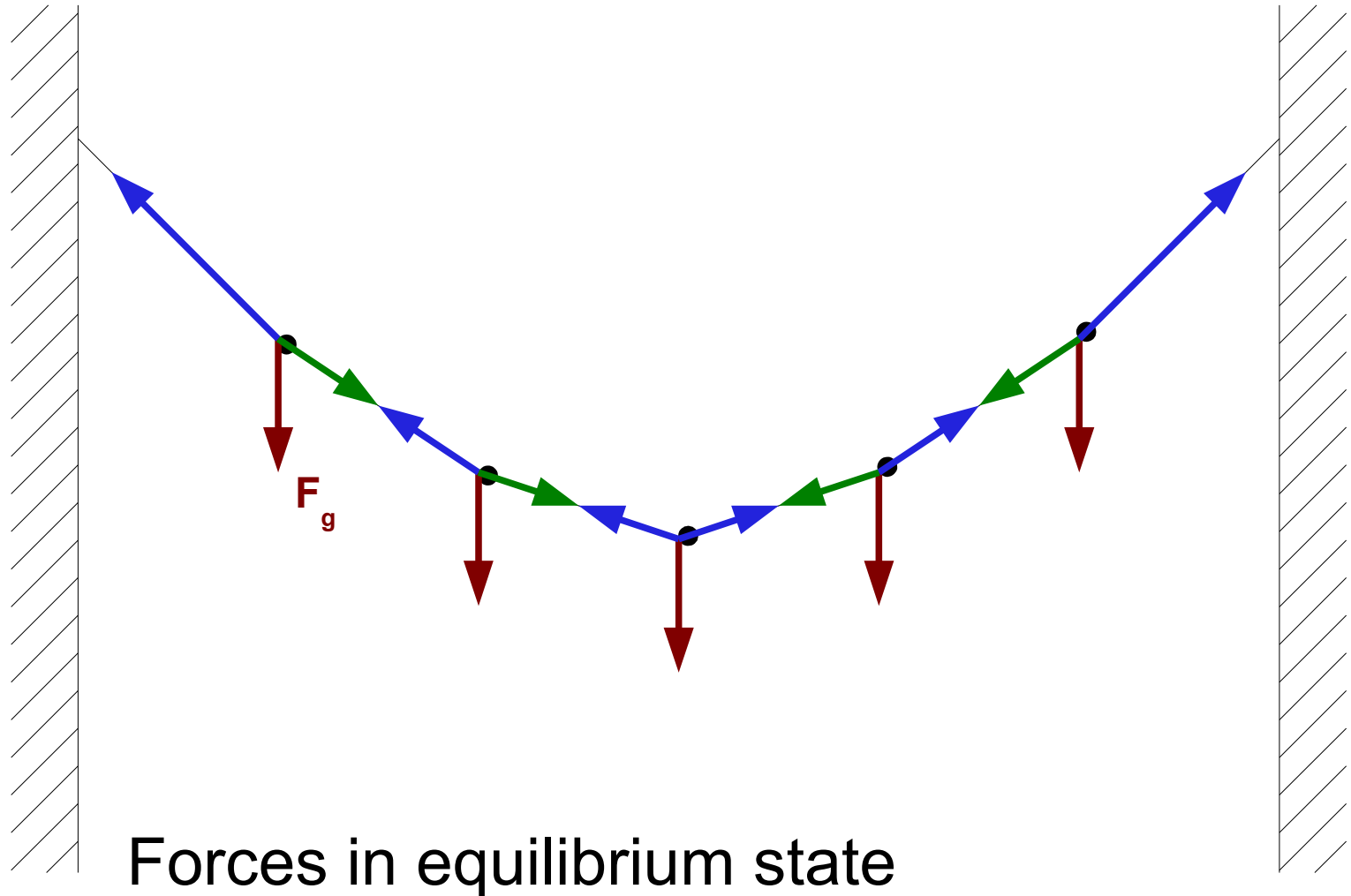
# Stationary Partial Differential Equations



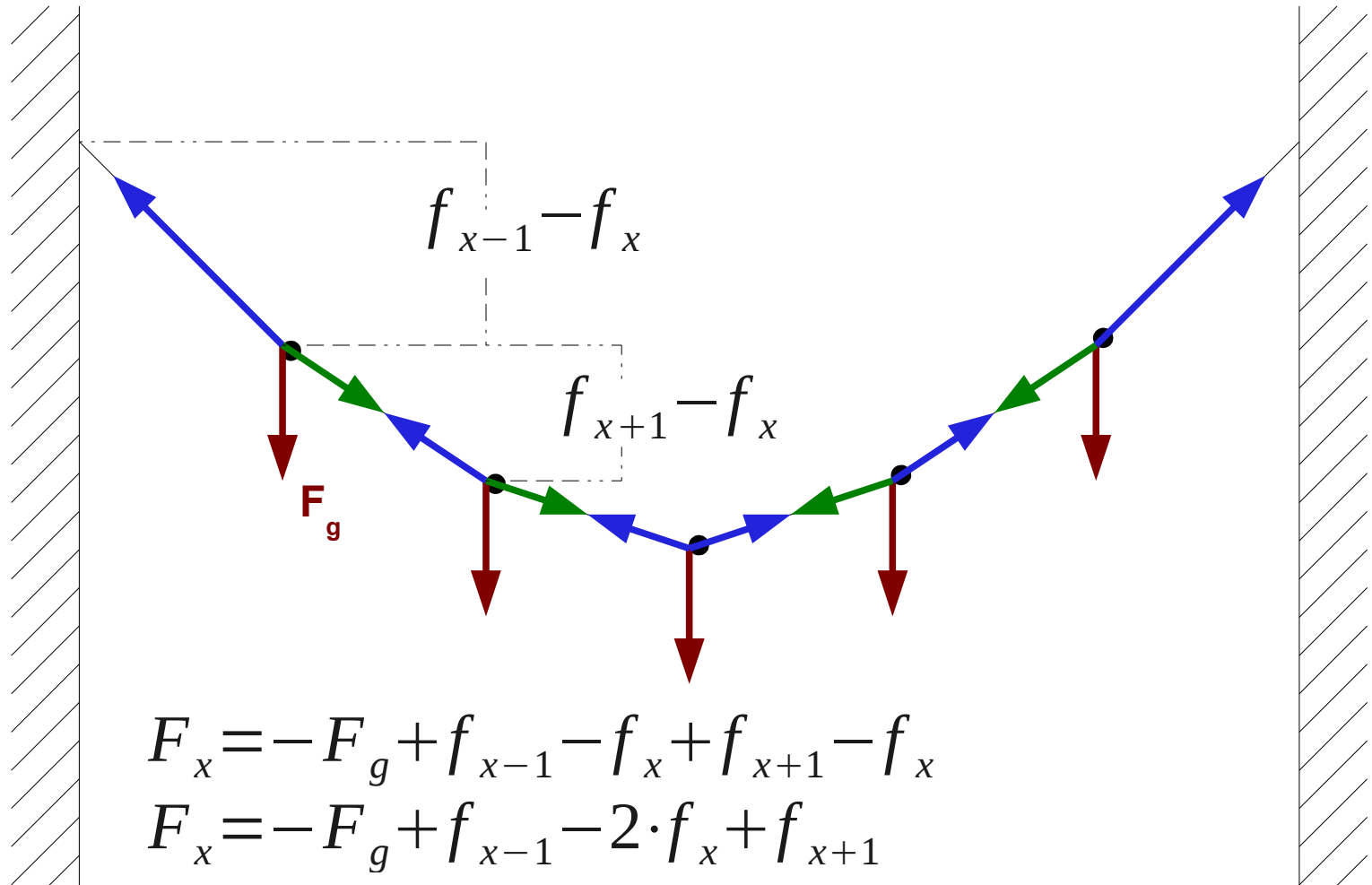
# Stationary Partial Differential Equations



# Stationary Partial Differential Equations



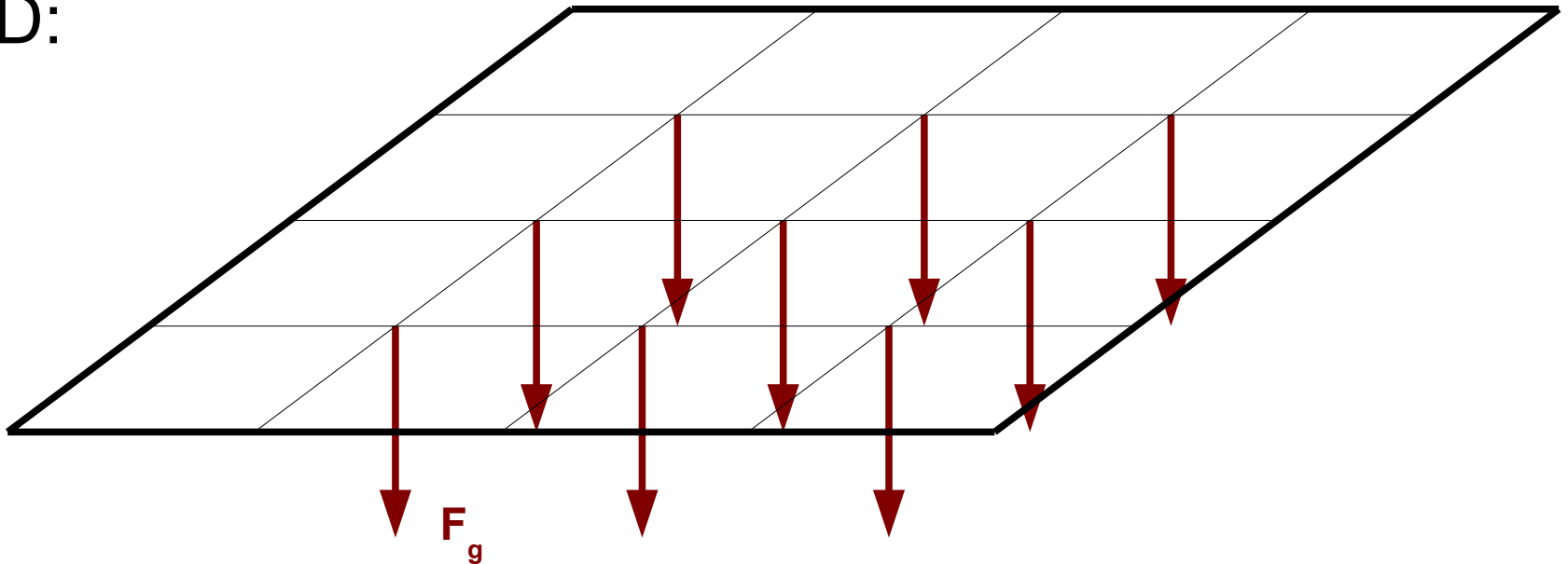
# Stationary Partial Differential Equations



# Stationary Partial Differential Equations

1D:  $F_x = -F_g + f_{x-1} - 2 \cdot f_x + f_{x+1}$

2D:



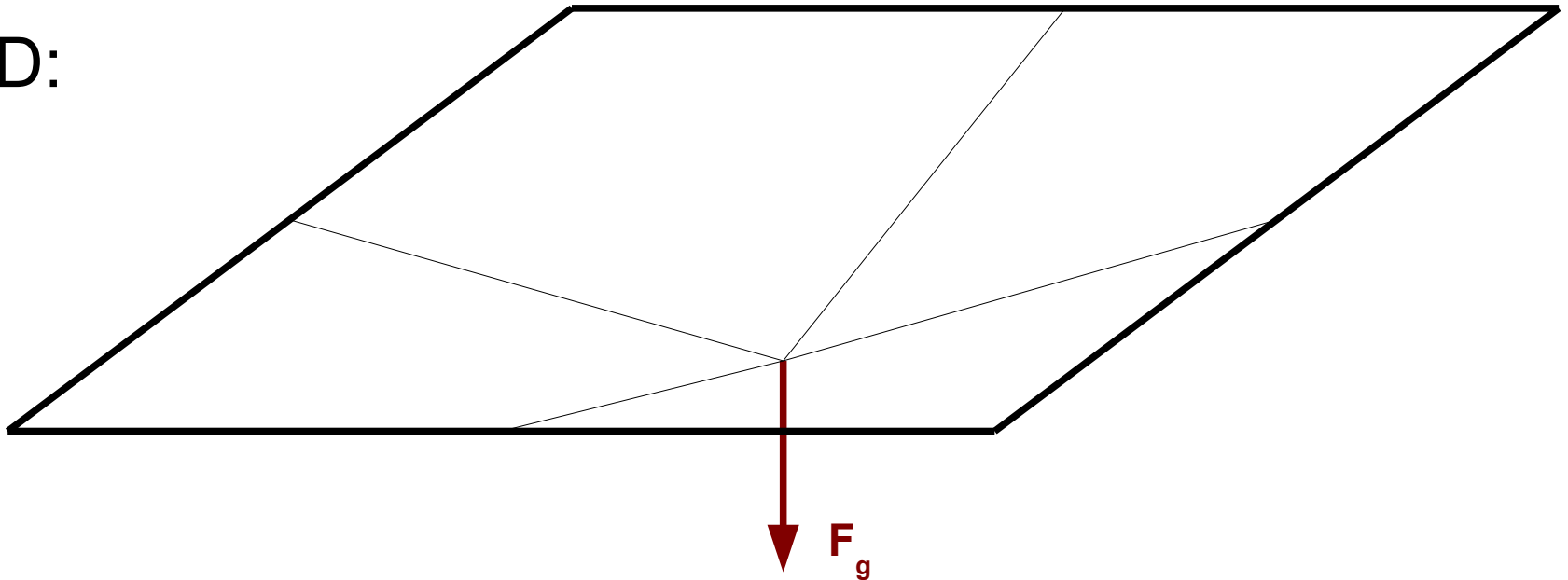
What is  $F_{x,y}$ ? What is  $f_{x,y}$ ?



# Stationary Partial Differential Equations

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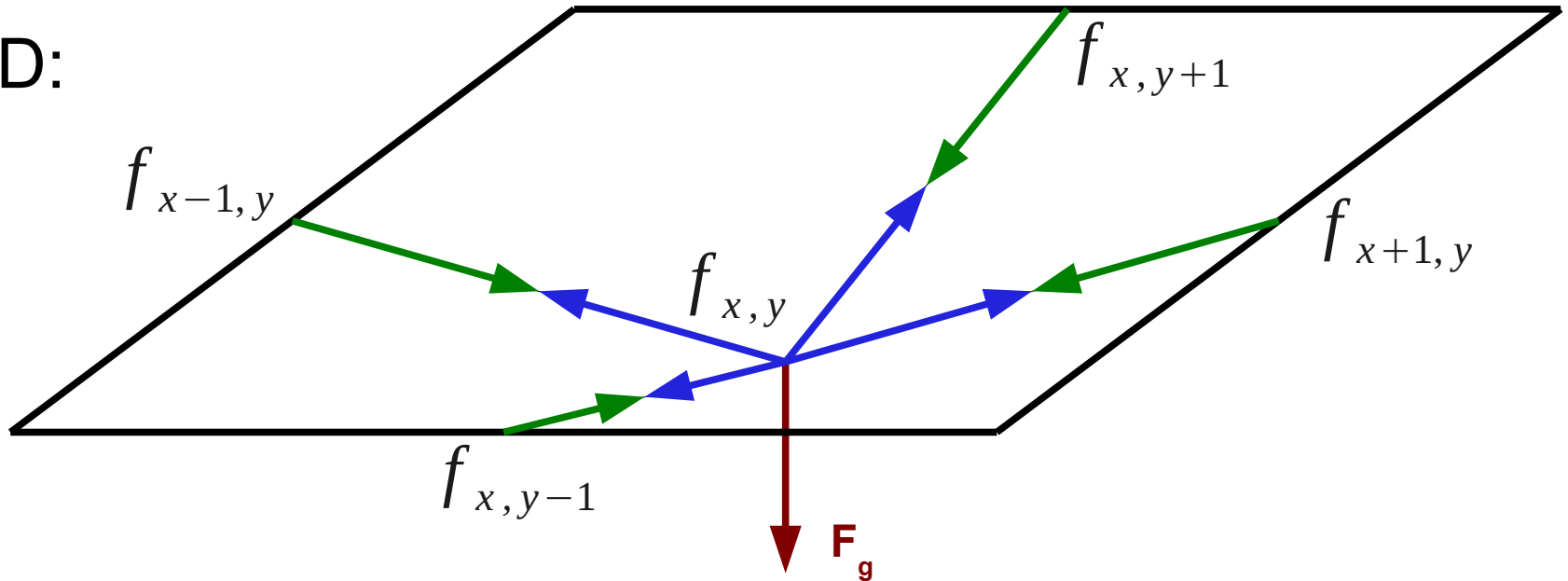
2D:



What is  $F_{x,y}$ ?    What is  $f_{x,y}$ ?

# Stationary Partial Differential Equations

2D:



$$F_{x,y} = -F_g + f_{x-1,y} + f_{x,y-1} - 4 \cdot f_{x,y} + f_{x+1,y} + f_{x,y+1}$$

# Stationary Partial Differential Equations

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What are Partial Differential Equations (PDEs)?

- Dependent on several variables
- Containing partial derivatives
- boundary value problems
  - no start and end (for stationary problems)

# Discretization

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What is discretization?

→ Solving the function just on some points

Why do we discretize?

# Discretization

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What is discretization?

→ Solving the function just on some points

Why do we discretize?

→ Continuous form hard to store in the computer

→ Analytical solving often not possible

# Discretization

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- space  grid
  - functions
  - operators
- finite difference**/volume/element

# Discretization

- space  grid
  - functions
  - operators
- finite difference**/volume/element

➤ How to solve this?

➤ 
$$F_{x,y} = -F_g + f_{x-1,y} + f_{x,y-1} - 4 \cdot f_{x,y} + f_{x+1,y} + f_{x,y+1}$$

➤ In the equilibrium:

$$f_{x-1,y} + f_{x,y-1} - 4 \cdot f_{x,y} + f_{x+1,y} + f_{x,y+1} = F_g$$

$$-F_g + f_{x-1,y} + f_{x,y-1} - 4 \cdot f_{x,y} + f_{x+1,y} + f_{x,y+1} = 0$$

# Discretization

$$f_{x-1,y} + f_{x,y-1} - 4 \cdot f_{x,y} + f_{x+1,y} + f_{x,y+1} = F_g$$

How to transform this to the following form?

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f_{0,0} \\ f_{1,0} \\ \vdots \\ f_{N,N} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$



# Discretization

$$f_{x-1,y} + f_{x,y-1} - 4 \cdot f_{x,y} + f_{x+1,y} + f_{x,y+1} = F_g$$

Applied on each point (x,y) this gives

$$\begin{pmatrix} & & & \dots & & & & \\ 1 & \dots & 1 & -4 & 1 & \dots & 1 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & \dots & & & & \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f_{0,0} \\ f_{1,0} \\ \vdots \\ f_{N,N} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_g \\ F_g \\ \vdots \\ F_g \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Linear System of Equations

# Solvers for Systems of Linear Equations

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What solving strategies do you know?

# Solvers for Systems of Linear Equations

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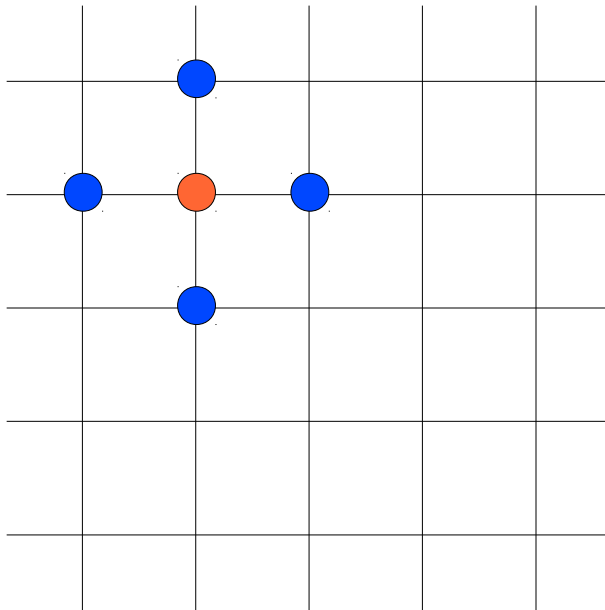
What solving strategies do you know?

- Direct solvers
  - Full matrix
  - Sparse matrix
- Iterative solvers
  - Jacobi
  - Gauß-Seidel
  - ...

# Gauß-Seidel Solver

- point-by-point processing
- eliminate local residual

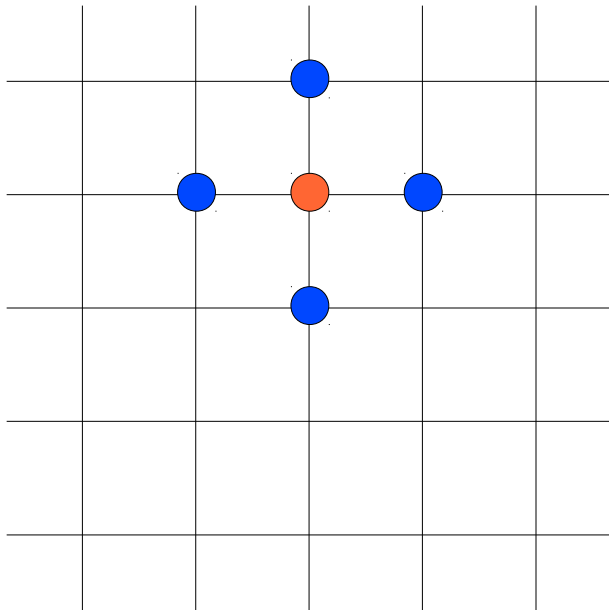
$$f_{x-1,y} + f_{x,y-1} - 4 \cdot f_{x,y} + f_{x+1,y} + f_{x,y+1} = F_g$$



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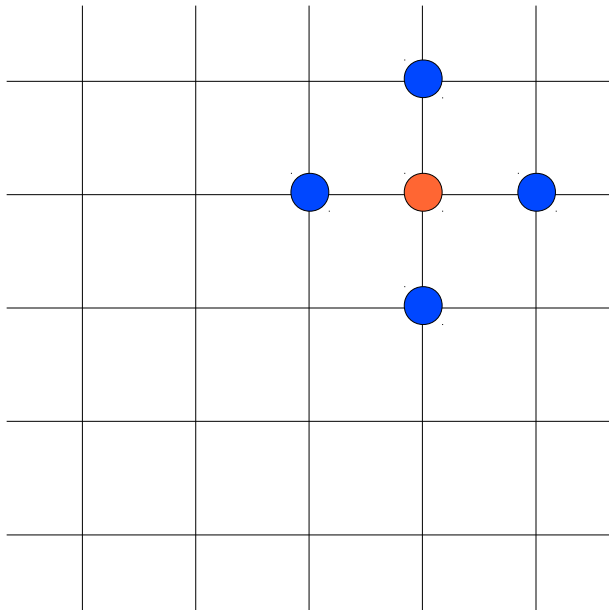
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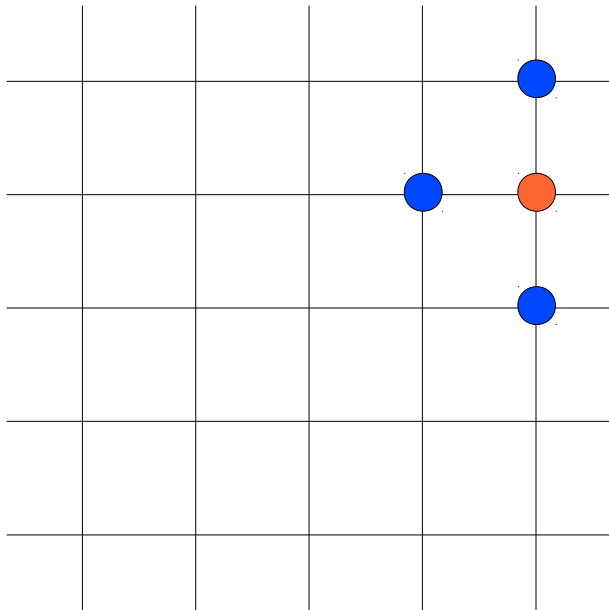
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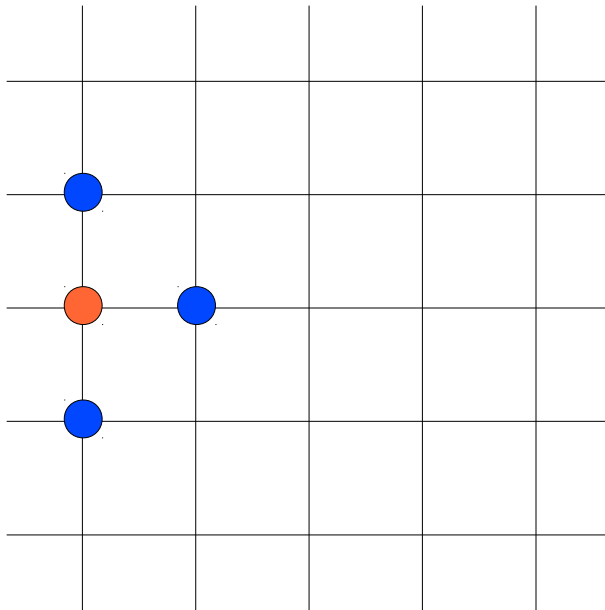
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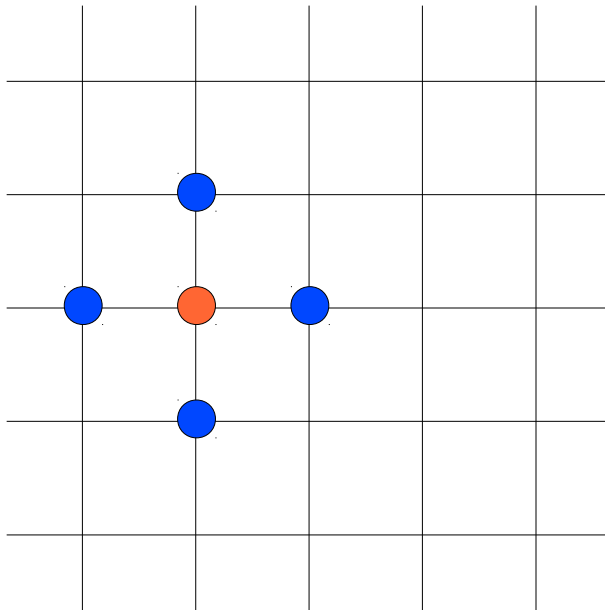




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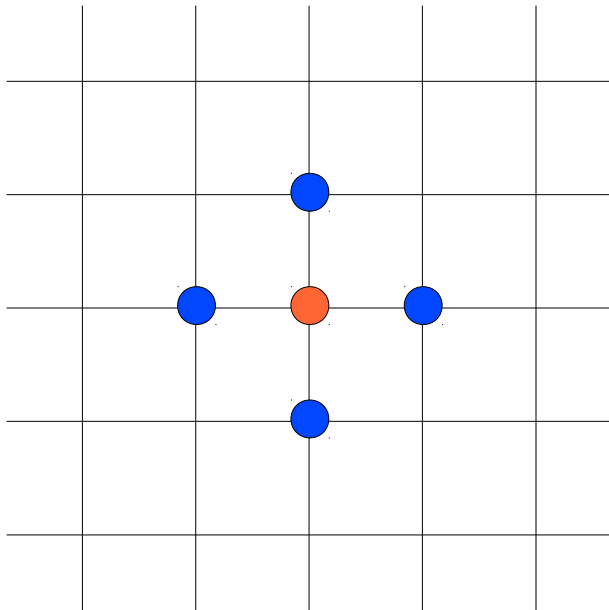
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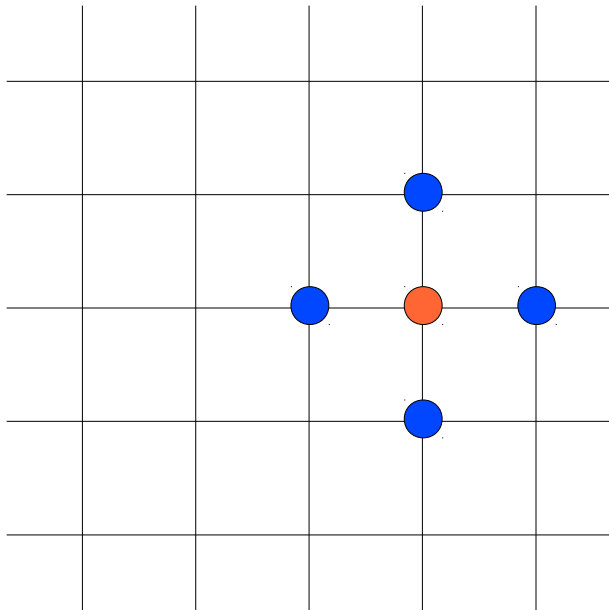
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# Gauß-Seidel Solver

- point-by-point processing
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# Gauß-Seidel Solver

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- point-by-point processing
- eliminate local residual
- elimination for one point increases residual of neighbouring points
  - Overall residual is smaller than before
  - Iterate until desired accuracy

# Stationary Partial Differential Equations

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What did we learn today?

- Formulation of Partial Differential Equations
- Discretization by Finite Differences
- Transforming to an LSE
- Solving the LSE by direct or iterative solvers