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function Burgers_IMEXRKCB3c
% Simulate the 1D Burgers on 0<x<L with homogeneous Dirichlet BCs using
  IMEXRKCB3c in time
% (explicit on nonlinear terms, implicit on linear terms)

% Initialize the simulation parameters (user input)
L = 100;
Tmax = 50;
N = 100;
dt = 0.5;
PlotInterval=10;
dx = L / N;
x = (0:N) .* dx; % length N + 1
% STEP 1: Discretization of unknown variable on spatial grid
u = -sin(pi * x / L) - sin(2 * pi * x / L) + sin(6 * pi * x / L);
figure;
NR_PlotXY(x,u,0,0,L,-3,3)
% TIPS
% crank up viscosity on second derivative coeff
% change time discretization
% go back to RKW3, since hbar, zetabar, and betabar are derived from BT
% find the constants needed for these stages
% what are the 3 registers?
% are you following the steps for y after the if else in CB3c?

% Precalculate the time-stepping coefficients used in the simulation
% Butcher tableau of IMEXRKCB3c from CB15.pdf
% Last two characters bt => Butcher tableau
bbt= [0, 673488652607 / 2334033219546, 493801219040 / 853653026979,
      184814777513 / 1389668723319];
cbt = [0, 3375509829940 / 42525919076317, 272778623835 / 1039454778728, 1];
a_exbt = [0, 0, 0, 0; ...
          cbt(2), 0, 0, 0; ...
          0, cbt(3), 0, 0; ...
          bbt];
a_imbt = [0, 0, 0, 0; ...
          0, 3375509829940 / 42525919076317, 0, 0;
          0, 11712383888607531889907 / 32694570495602105556248, 566138307881 /
          912153721139, 0; ...
          bbt(1), bbt(2), 1660544566939 / 2334033219546, 0];
% derivations of constants through CN of RK4
zeta = [0, bbt(1) - a_exbt(2, 1), bbt(2) - a_exbt(3, 2), bbt(3) - a_exbt(4,
3)];
h_bar = dt .* [cbt(2), cbt(3) - cbt(2), cbt(4) - cbt(3), 1 - cbt(4)];
beta_bar = [a_exbt(2, 1) / cbt(2), a_exbt(3, 2) / (cbt(3) - cbt(2)), ...
            a_exbt(4, 3) / (cbt(4) - cbt(3)), bbt(4) / (1 - cbt(4))];
zeta_bar = [0, zeta(2) / (cbt(3) - cbt(2)), zeta(3) / (cbt(4) - cbt(3)), ...
            zeta(4) / (1 - cbt(4))];

dxsquared = (dx)^2;
dxmult2 = 2 * dx;

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% d = h_bar ./ (2 * dxsquared);
% e = beta_bar .* h_bar ./ (dxmult2);
% f = zeta_bar .* h_bar ./ (dxmult2);
% a = -h_bar ./ (2 * dxsquared);
% b = 1 + h_bar ./ dxsquared;
% c = -h_bar / (2 * dxsquared);

y = zeros(size(x));
z = zeros(size(x));
% procedures for implementation from equation 19 of CB15.pdf
for tStep= 1:Tmax / dt
    for k = 1:4 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% ALL 4 RK SUBSTEPS %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
        r = -u(2:N) .* (u(3:N + 1) - u(1:N - 1)); % nonlinear term
        if k == 1 % register 1

            y(2:N) = u(2:N);
        else % register 2
            y(2:N) = u(2:N) + (a_imbt(k, k - 1) - bbt(k - 1)) .* dt .* ...
                (u(3:N + 1) - 2 .* u(2:N) + u(1:N - 1)) + ...
                (a_exbt(k, k - 1) - bbt(k - 1)) .* dt .* r;

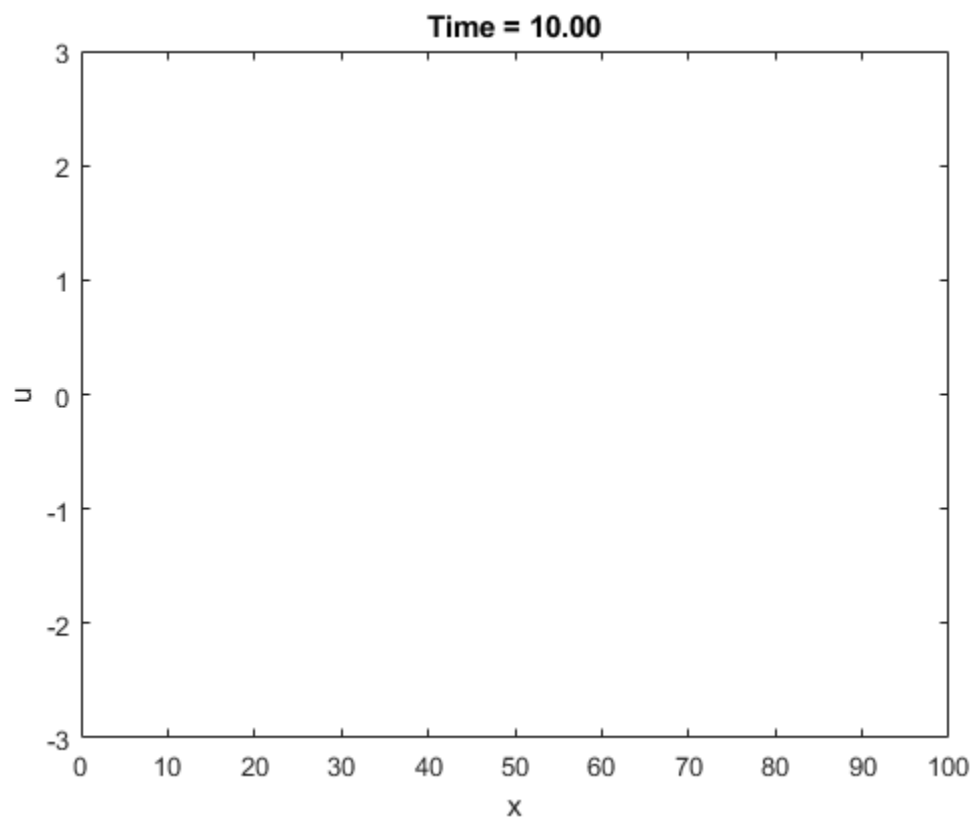
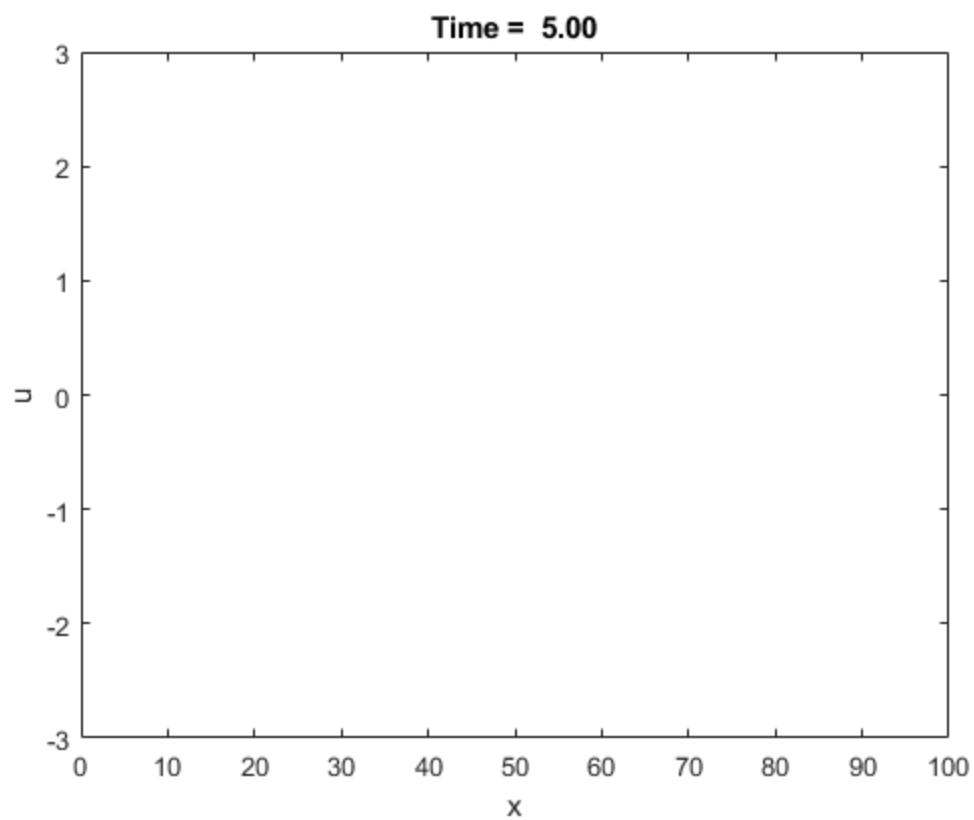
        end

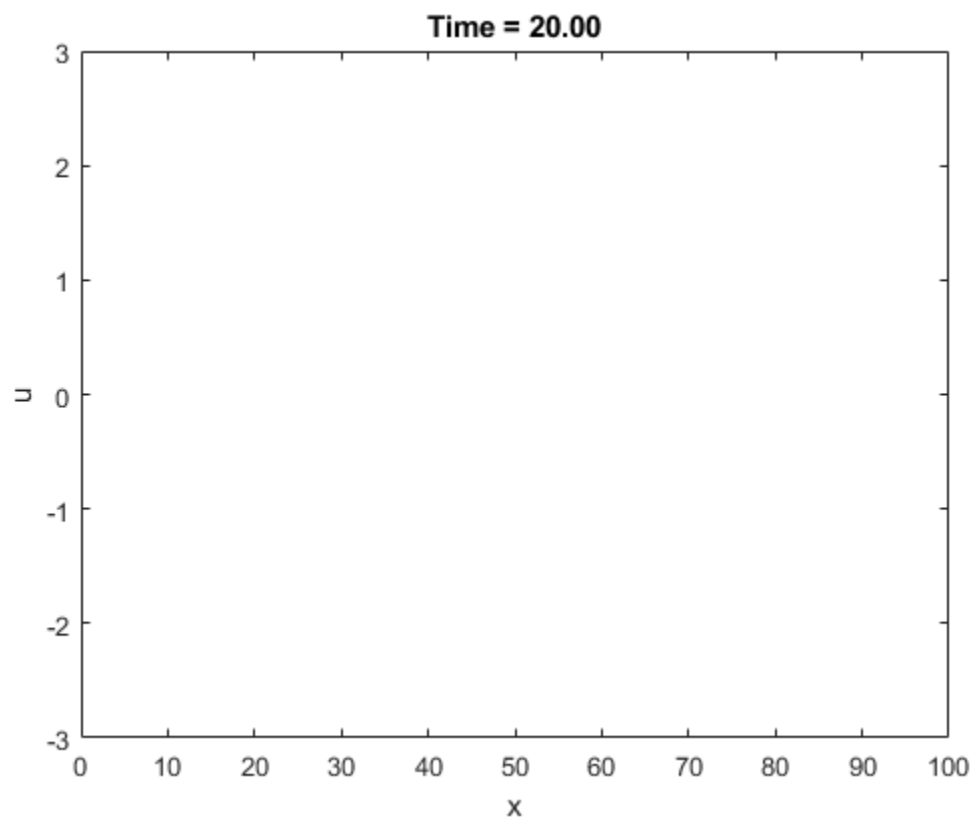
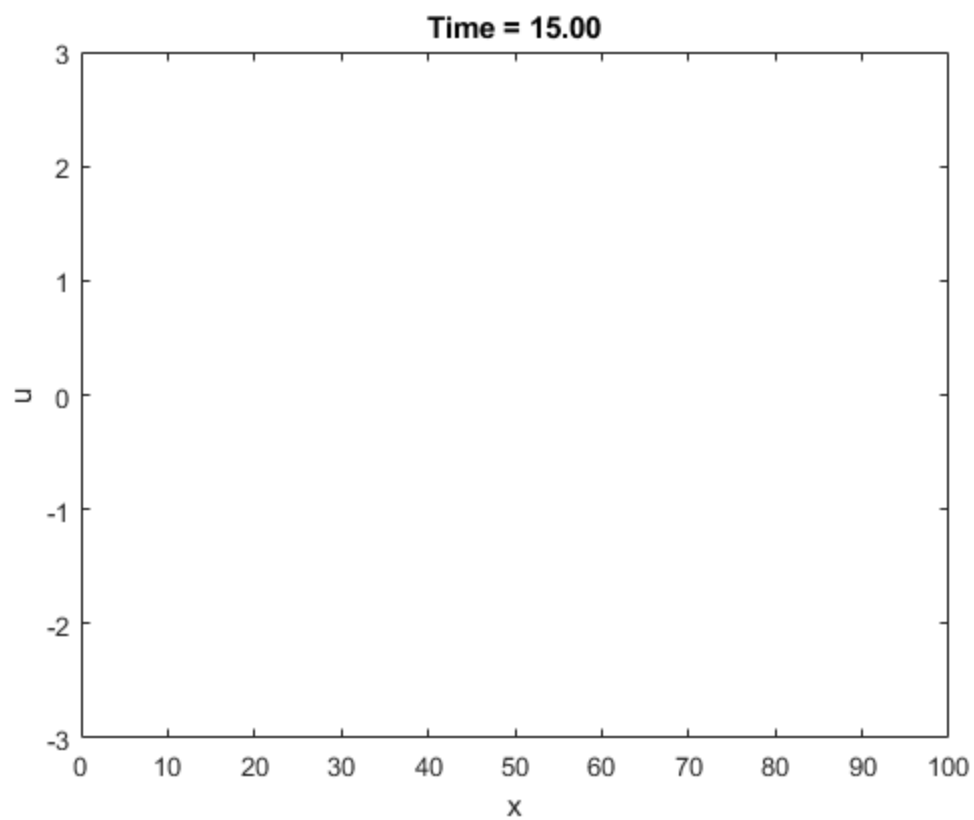
        z(2:N) = (NR_ThomasTT(a_imbt(k,k) / (2 * dxsquared), ...
            1 - a_imbt(k,k) / dxsquared, a_imbt(k, k) / (2 * dxsquared), ...
            y(2:N)', N - 1))' .* ...
            y(2:N);
        y(2:N) = -(y(2:N) + a_imbt(k, k) .* z(2:N)) .* ...
            (y(3:N + 1) + a_imbt(k, k) .* (z(3:N + 1)) - ...
            (y(1:N - 1) + a_imbt(k, k) .* z(1:N - 1)));

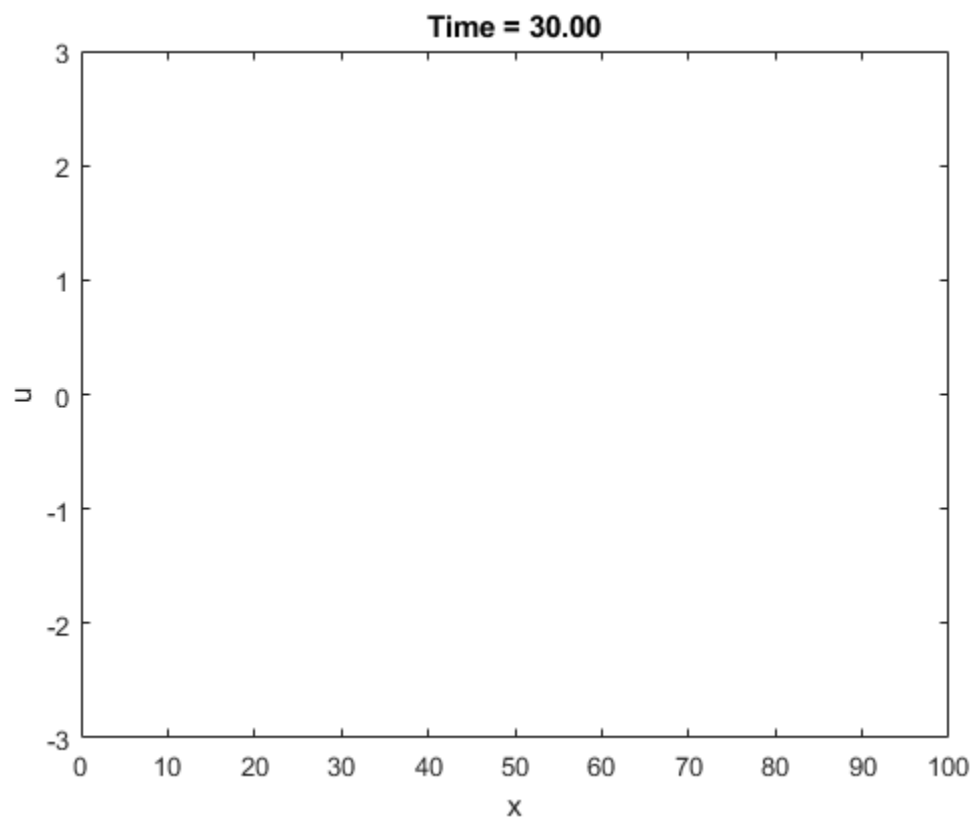
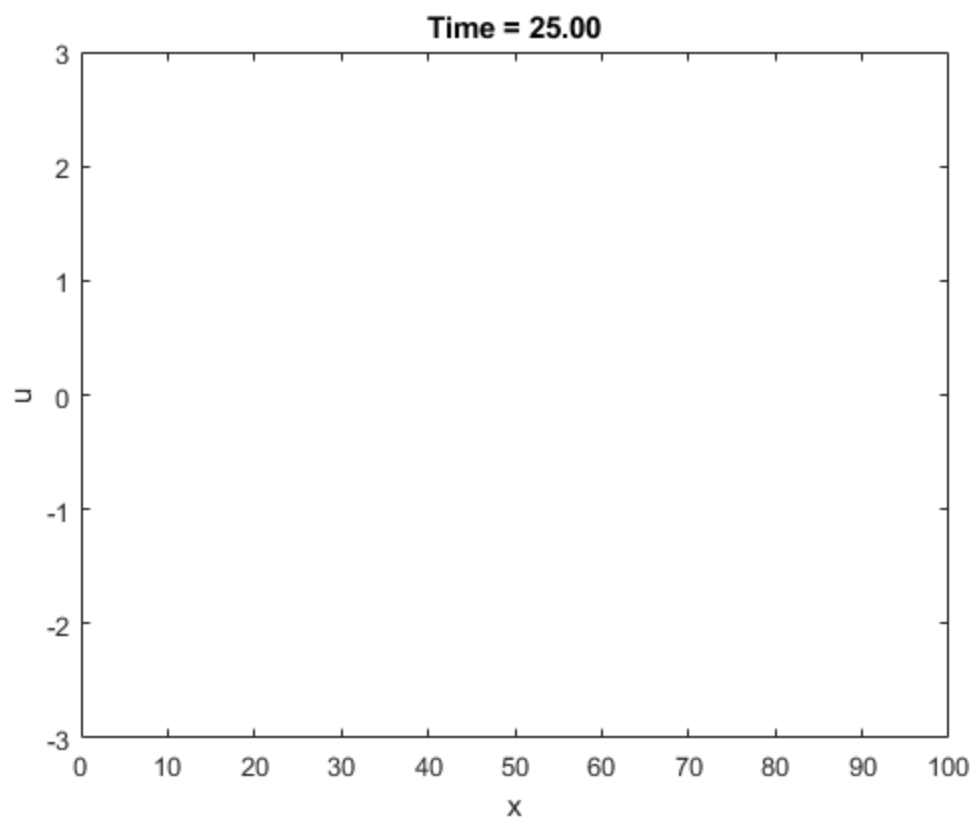
        u(2:N) = u(2:N) + bbt(k) * dt .* z(2:N) + bbt(k) * dt .* y(2:N);
    end %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% END OF RK LOOP %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    % enforce Dirichlet homogenous BCs

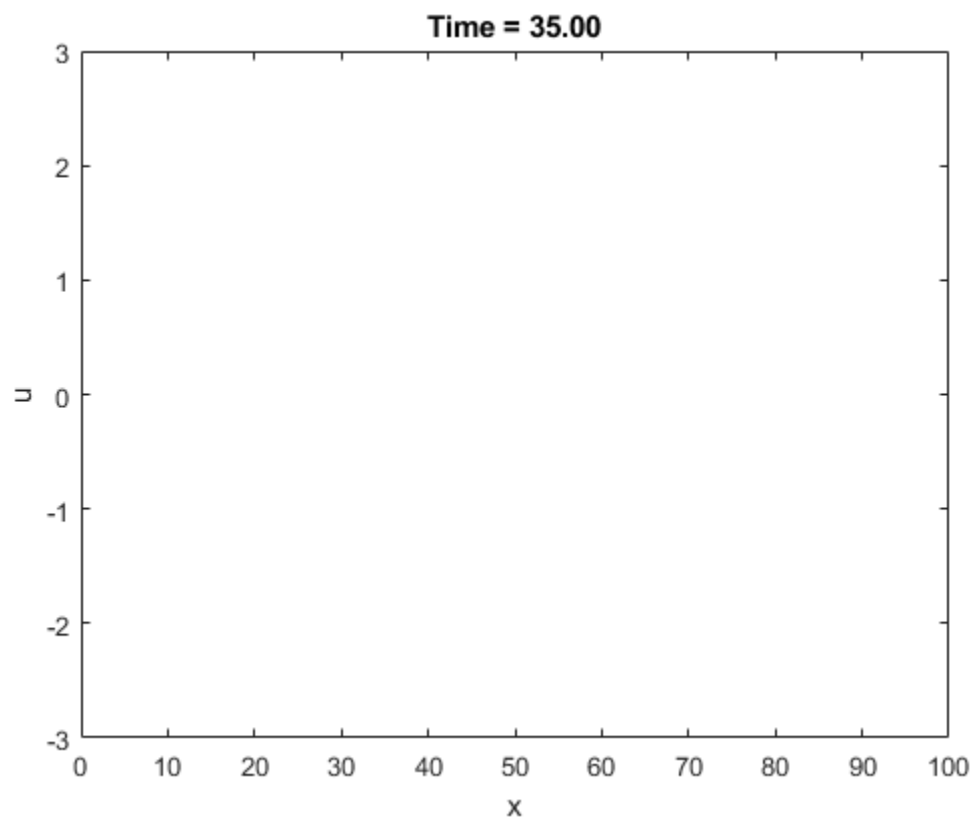
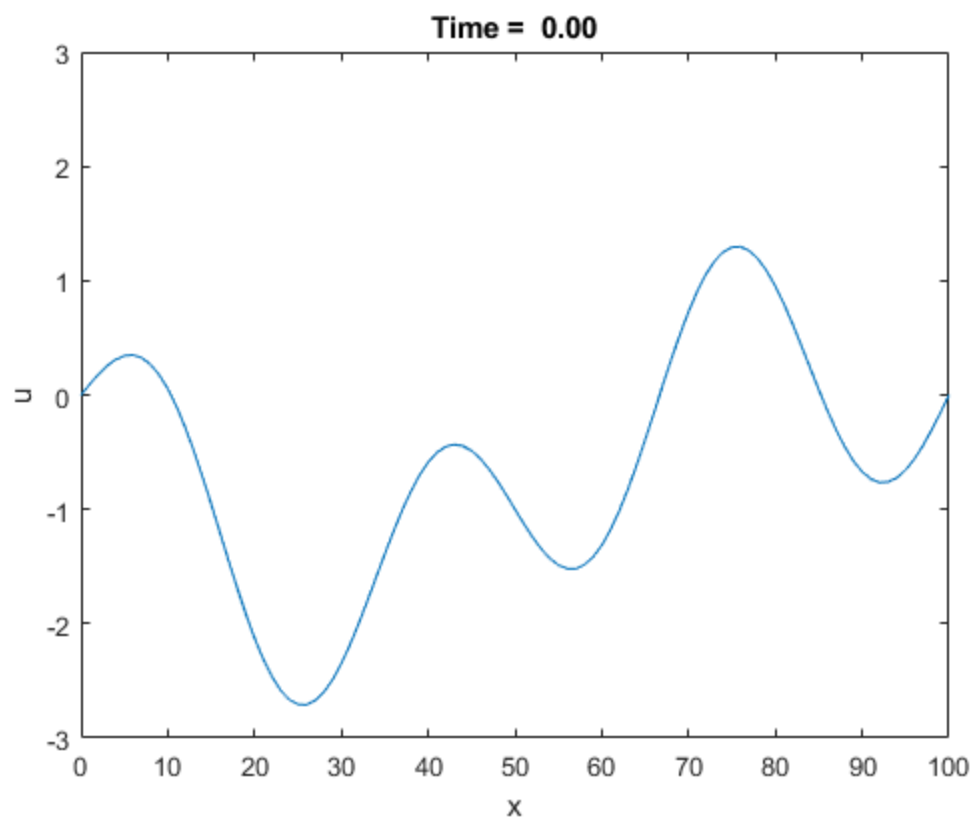
    % plot
    if (mod(tStep,PlotInterval)==0)
        figure(tStep);
        NR_PlotXY(x,u,tStep*dt,0,L,-3,3);
    end
end
end

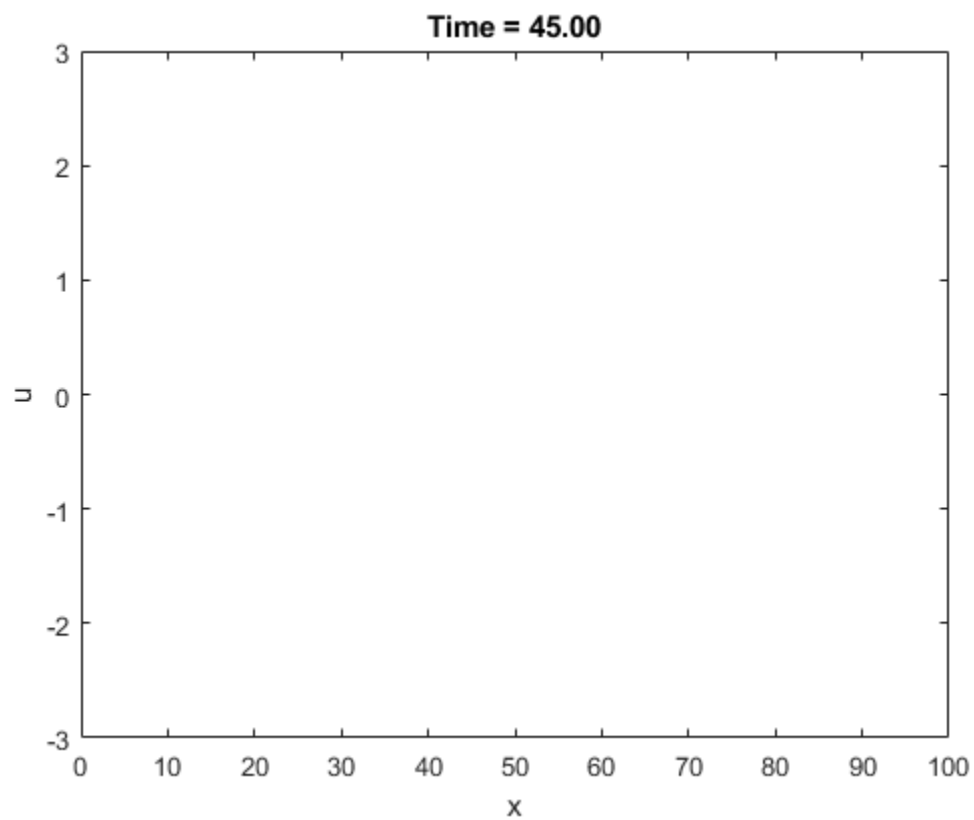
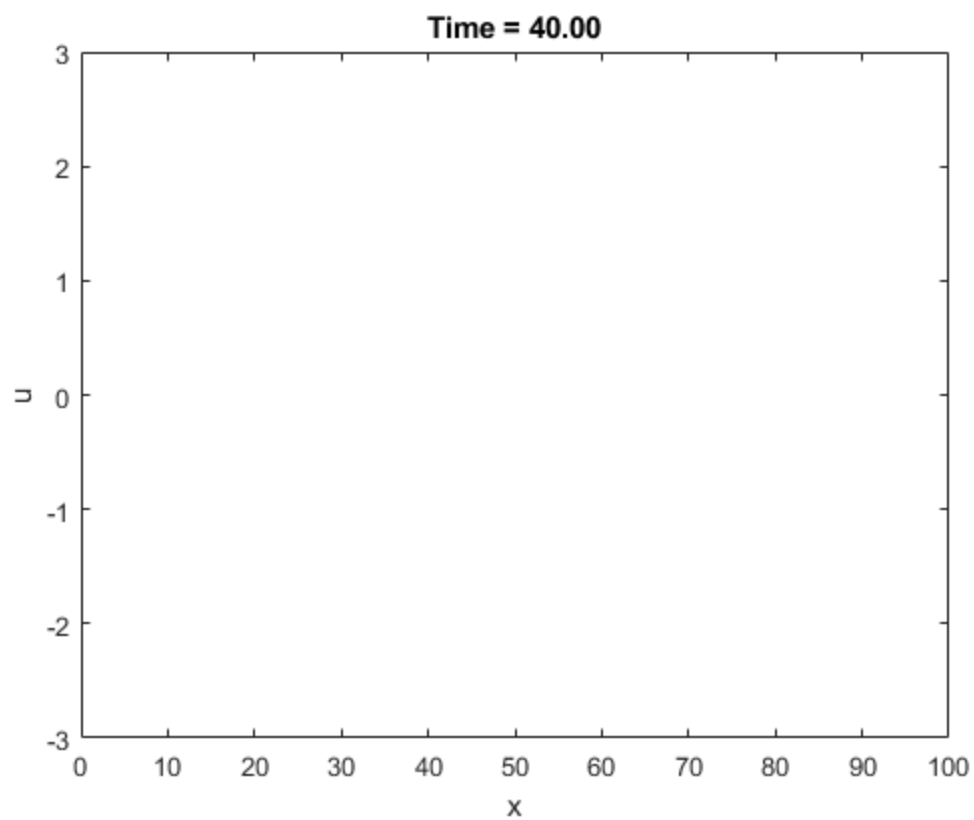
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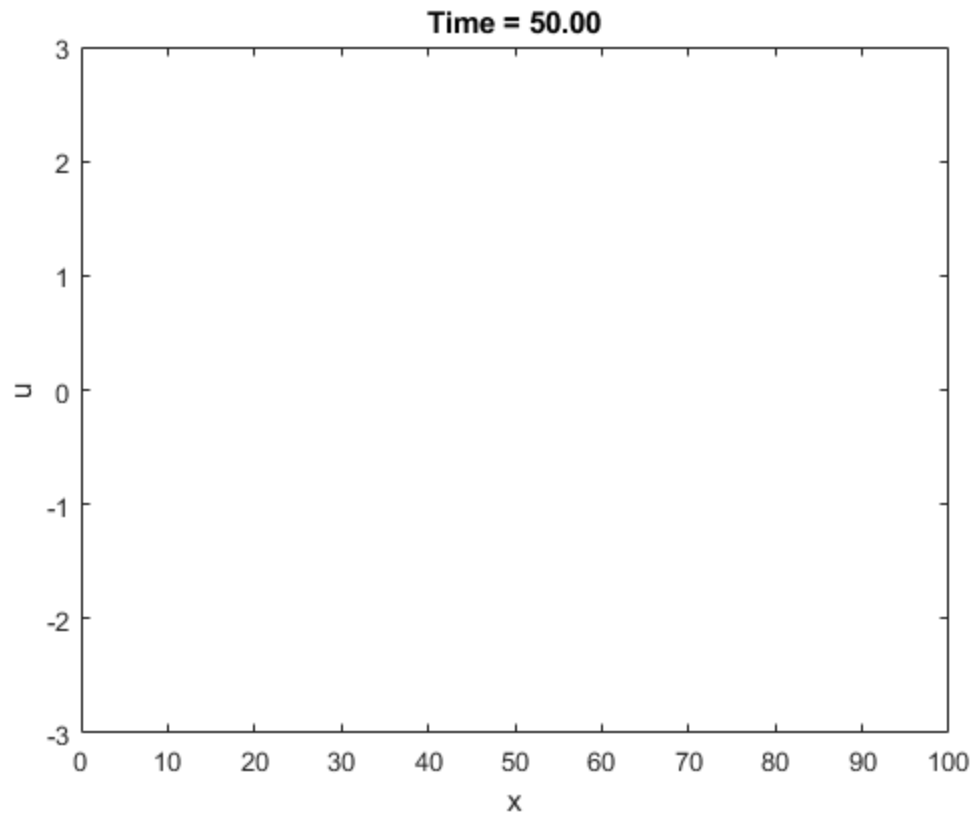












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