

Queremos resolver el siguiente sistema de forma numérica

$$\frac{\partial C_+}{\partial t} = -D_+ \left( \nabla^2 C_+ - \nabla(C_+ \nabla \psi) \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial C_-}{\partial t} = -D_- \left( \nabla^2 C_- + \nabla(C_- \nabla \psi) \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\kappa^2 (C_+ - C_-) \quad (3)$$

Aproximando

$$\frac{\partial C_+(x)}{\partial t} \approx \frac{C_+^{n+1,k} - C_+^{n,k}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{y } \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\psi^{n,k+1} - 2\psi^{n,k} + \psi^{n,k-1}}{\Delta x^2}$$

tenemos

$$\text{y } \frac{\partial^2 C_+}{\partial x^2} = C_+^{n,k+1} - 2C_+^{n,k} + C_+^{n,k-1}$$

Reemplazando en la ecuación (1) tenemos



$$C_+^{n+1,k} - C_+^{n,k} = -D_+ \Delta t \left( \frac{C_+^{n,k+1} - 2C_+^{n,k} + C_+^{n,k-1}}{\Delta x^2} - \frac{(C_+^{n,k+1} - C_+^{n,k})}{\Delta x} \frac{(\psi^{n,k+1} - \psi^{n,k})}{\Delta x} - C_+^{n,k} \frac{(\psi^{n,k+1} - 2\psi^{n,k} + \psi^{n,k-1})}{\Delta x^2} \right)$$

$$= -D_+ \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \left( C_+^{n,k+1} - 2C_+^{n,k} + C_+^{n,k-1} - C_+^{n,k+1} (\psi^{n,k+1} - \psi^{n,k}) + C_+^{n,k} (\psi^{n,k+1} - \psi^{n,k}) - C_+^{n,k} (\psi^{n,k+1} - 2\psi^{n,k} + \psi^{n,k-1}) \right)$$

$$= \cancel{D_+} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \left( \right)$$

Sea

$$\rho_s = D_+ \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} ; \quad s = \pm \dots$$

Tenemos

$$C_+^{n+1,k} = C_+^{n,k} (1 - \rho_s (-2 + (\psi^{n,k+1} - \psi^{n,k}) - \psi^{n,k+1} + 2\psi^{n,k} - \psi^{n,k-1}))$$

$$= C_+^{n,k} (1 + \rho_s (2 - (2\psi^{n,k+1} - \psi^{n,k} - \psi^{n,k-1})))$$



$$C_+^{n+1,k} = C_+^{n,k} - \rho_+ \left( C_+^{n,k} (-2 + \psi_{n,k} - \psi_{n,k-1}) + C_+^{n,k+1} (1 + \psi_{n,k} - \psi_{n,k+1}) + C_+^{n,k-1} \right)$$

$$C_+^{n+1,k} = \left( C_+^{n,k} (1 - \rho_+ (-2 + \psi_{n,k} - \psi_{n,k-1})) - \rho_+ (1 + \psi_{n,k} - \psi_{n,k+1}) C_+^{n,k+1} - \rho_+ C_+^{n,k-1} \right)$$

En la ecuación (2) tenemos

$$C_-^{n,k+1} - C_-^{n,k} = -D_- \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \left( C_-^{n,k+1} - 2C_-^{n,k} + C_-^{n,k-1} + (C_-^{n,k+1} - C_-^{n,k}) (\psi_{n,k+1} - \psi_{n,k}) + C_-^{n,k} (\psi_{n,k+1} - 2\psi_{n,k} + \psi_{n,k-1}) \right)$$

$$C_+^{n,k+1} = C_-^{n,k} - \rho_- \left( C_-^{n,k+1} (1 + \psi_{n,k+1} - \psi_{n,k}) + C_-^{n,k-1} + C_-^{n,k} (-2 + \psi_{n,k} - \psi_{n,k+1}) + C_-^{n,k} (\psi_{n,k+1} - 2\psi_{n,k} + \psi_{n,k-1}) \right)$$

$$C_-^{n,k+1} = C_-^{n,k} (1 - \rho_- (-2 - \psi_{n,k} + \psi_{n,k-1})) - \rho_- C_-^{n,k+1} (1 + \psi_{n,k+1} - \psi_{n,k}) - \rho_- C_-^{n,k-1}$$



Finalmente en la ecuación (3) tenemos:

$$\psi^{n,k+1} - 2\psi^{n,k} + \psi^{n,k-1} = -K^2 \Delta x^2 (\psi^{n,k} - \psi^{n,k-1})$$

~~$$\psi^{n,k+1} - 2\psi^{n,k} + \psi^{n,k-1} = -K^2 \Delta x^2 (\psi^{n,k} - \psi^{n,k-1})$$~~

$$\boxed{\psi^{n,k+1} - 2\psi^{n,k} + \psi^{n,k-1} = -K^2 (\psi^{n,k} - \psi^{n,k-1})}$$