

APM 6334 - Latex Documentation of Final version 1

Cornelius Bright Vordey

April 24, 2023

1 Problem Description

MATLAB code for solving Poisson equation on the domain $\Omega = (0, 1)^2$ using the 9-point stencil from question 1.

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u &= f & \text{in } \Omega &= (0, 1)^2, \\ u &= g & \text{on } \Gamma &= \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

2 The Usage of the code

The complete list of files:

1. `fdmD9.m`
2. `exactD9_fct.m`
3. `rhsD9_fct.m`

2.1 Refine

Input: `l`, helps create 2D mesh between 0 and 1 for both `x` and `y`. Increasing `l`, refines the mesh.

2.2 `ExactD9_fct` and `rhsD9_fct`

These functions contain the exact manufactured solutions and the source terms, respectively.
Inputs:

- `x`: a vector of points where the evaluation happens (x component).
- `y`: a vector of points where the evaluation happens (y component).
- `example`: an integer to separate the different cases
The existing test cases.

1. $u = \sin(\pi x)\sin(\pi y)$
2. $u = x(1-x)y^2(1-y)$

To implement additional test cases, both of these files need to be modified.

- `fourth_order` (only for `rhsD9_fct`) parameter help you choose fourth-order or second-order
- Output: the evaluated function value(s). Could be a scalar or a vector, depending on the inputs `x` and `y`.

2.3 fdmD9

The main file to run.

Inputs:

- `l` = number of sub-intervals in the `x` direction and `y` direction.
- example: an integer to separate the different cases 1
- `fourth_order` (only for `rhsD9_fct`) parameters help you choose a fourth-order scheme or a second-order scheme. *fourth_order* = 0 implies second order convergence scheme and *fourth_order* = 1 implies 4th order convergence scheme.
- Two plots that is the exact and the numerical solution in different figures
- the infinite norm of the error

3 Possible improvements

1. The parameters of the pcg solver should be inputs.

4 Convergence tests

Demonstrate second-order and fourth-order convergence.

4.1 Second-order convergence

N	$\ u - u_h\ _\infty$	rate
10	0.0165577	
20	0.004119	2.0071
40	0.0010285	2.0018
80	2.5705e-04	2.0004
160	6.4257e-05	2.0001
$u(x, y) = \sin(\pi x)\sin(\pi y)$		

4.2 Fourth-order convergence

N	$ u - u_h _\infty$	rate
10	1.6397e-04	
20	1.0172e-05	4.0108
40	6.3457e-07	4.0027
80	3.9642e-08	4.0007
160	2.4770e-09	4.0004
$u(x, y) = \sin(\pi x)\sin(\pi y)$		