

These notes draw heavily on *Numerical Recipes*, a valuable resource for entry-level understanding of numerical methods relevant to physics.

Partial differential equations (PDEs) are distinguished from ordinary differential equations by the presence of more than one independent variable, which may be time or space. Generally speaking, they are applicable to continuous systems: fluids, electromagnetic fields, gravity, general relativity, etc.

There are several types of PDEs, which can be classified as follows:

- Hyperbolic: second-order derivatives, with opposite signs, like the wave equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - v^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

- Elliptic: second-order derivatives, with like signs, like the Laplace equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (2)$$

- Parabolic: first-order and second-order mixed, like the diffusion equation:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( D \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \quad (3)$$

These sorts of equations are more complex than ODEs, mainly because you cannot reduce the equations to a single derivative of the state variable with the single independent variable. Furthermore, you cannot as easily set the boundary conditions; at least, there are many more ways to.

The simplest way to see this is the case of the Laplace equation. To solve Laplace for an electric potential within some region requires setting the potential at the surface of that region (or its derivative, or some combination). Clearly this is a bit complicated. Also, it is not at all obvious whether a solution with the desired boundary conditions is necessarily allowed by the equations (with Laplace, this is not really a problem of course, but it can be with more general equations).

The setting of the boundary conditions is an extremely important feature of any PDE problem, and usually defines the basic watersheds between numerical approaches. For example, you can imagine setting  $u(x=0, t)$  and using the wave or diffusion equations to integrate in time. These are *Cauchy* or *initial value* problems. But for Laplace, you need to specify *boundary values*, either of  $u$  (*Dirichlet*) or its derivative (*Neumann*).

## 1. Initial value problems

We will concern ourselves first with initial value problems. We will first consider the *flux-conservative initial value problems*. These are of the form:

$$\frac{\partial \vec{q}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \vec{F}(\vec{q})}{\partial x} \quad (4)$$

$\vec{F}$  is called the *conserved flux*.

For example, take the wave equation. It can be rewritten as:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} &= v \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} r &= v \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \\ s &= \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

In this case, we can write:

$$\vec{F}(\vec{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -v \\ -v & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \vec{q} \quad (7)$$

However, we will start with an even simpler example:

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = -v \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \quad (8)$$

**What is the general solution of this problem given some initial conditions  $q_0(x)$ ?**

You can guess the answer by considering:

$$\Delta q \approx (-v \Delta t) \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \quad (9)$$

$-v \Delta t$  represents a distance. So the change in  $q$  is just the gradient  $q$  times this distance. That is, the new  $q(x)$  is equal to the old  $q(x - v \Delta t)$ .

Then it becomes clear that the solution of this equation will be  $q(x) = q_0(x - vt)$  — that is, the equations just propagate the initial values forward at speed  $v$ .

This is the simplest example of an *advective* equation.

## 2. A simple method that doesn't work

We will be looking at solving PDEs with finite difference related methods. These are not the only methods, but they are a good place to start.

To perform the finite differencing, we will take equal spaces in time and space:

$$\begin{aligned}x_j &= x_0 + j\Delta x \\t_n &= t_0 + n\Delta t\end{aligned}\tag{10}$$

We can approximate the equation as:

$$\frac{q_j^{n+1} - q_j^n}{\Delta t} = -v \left( \frac{q_{j+1}^n - q_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right)\tag{11}$$

Then, given the initial conditions at  $n = 0$  and all  $j$ , we can generate  $q$  at  $n = 1$  explicitly from the current time step.

In the notebook, I implement this very simple method. It clearly doesn't work very well!!

## 3. Stability Analysis

To see why this happens, we need to perform a stability analysis. To do so using the *von Neumann stability analysis*, we will search for solutions of linearized equations under constant coefficients. For the advective equation, the right hand side is linear already, so we do not need to linearize it.

**Explain to me what “linearizing” a nonlinear expression is?**

It means to take small perturbations around a solution, and Taylor expand the expression, keeping only the linear terms. E.g.:

$$\vec{F}(\vec{q}) \approx \vec{F}(\vec{q}_0) + \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial \vec{q}} \cdot \delta \vec{q}\tag{12}$$

In any case, under the conditions of linearity and constant coefficients, the solutions to the finite difference equation have the form:

$$q_j^n = \xi^n \exp(ikj\Delta x)\tag{13}$$

with some choice for  $k$ .

**Under what conditions is this mode unstably growing in time?**

When  $\xi > 1$ , then this grows exponentially with  $n$ ! If  $\xi < 1$ , it dies away. Note that you should think of this analysis as looking at what happens to a perturbation away from the correct solution.

For the difference question above, if you plug this in:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{q_j^{n+1} - q_j^n}{\Delta t} &= -v \left( \frac{q_{j+1}^n - q_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right) \\
 \xi^n (\xi - 1) \exp(ikj\Delta x) &= -\frac{v\Delta t}{2\Delta x} \xi^n (\exp(ik(j+1)\Delta x) - \exp(ik(j-1)\Delta x)) \\
 (\xi - 1) &= -\frac{v\Delta t}{2\Delta x} (\exp(ik\Delta x) - \exp(-ik\Delta x)) \\
 \xi &= 1 - i \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin(k\Delta x)
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

**What does this result mean for the stability of this method? Is it stable for any scale of fluctuation?**

The magnitude of  $|\xi| > 1$  for all values of  $k$ , so perturbations around the solution at all scales grow exponentially! This is an unconditionally bad method.

#### 4. Lax Method

The Lax method is a stable alternative, which just reads:

$$\frac{q_j^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}(q_{j+1}^n + q_{j-1}^n)}{\Delta t} = -v \left( \frac{q_{j+1}^n - q_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right) \tag{15}$$

**Describe the difference between the Lax method and the original method in words.**

This just replaces the estimate of  $q_j$  at step  $n$  with the average of the neighboring points.

We can evaluate the stability of this method as well:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{q_j^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}(q_{j+1}^n + q_{j-1}^n)}{\Delta t} &= -v \left( \frac{q_{j+1}^n - q_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right) \\
 \xi^n \left( \xi \exp(ikj\Delta x) - \frac{1}{2} (\exp(ik(j+1)\Delta x) + \exp(ik(j-1)\Delta x)) \right) &= -i \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin(k\Delta x) \xi^n \exp(ikj\Delta x) \\
 \xi - \cos(k\Delta x) &= -i \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin(k\Delta x)
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

and thus:

$$\xi = \cos(k\Delta x) - i \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin(k\Delta x) \tag{17}$$

**What does the stability requirement mean in this case?**

We evaluate the amplitude of  $\xi$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\xi|^2 &= \cos^2 k\Delta x + \left(\frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x}\right)^2 \sin^2 k\Delta x \\
 &= \cos^2 k\Delta x + \sin^2 k\Delta x + \left[\left(\frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x}\right)^2 - 1\right] \sin^2 k\Delta x \\
 &= 1 + \left[\left(\frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x}\right)^2 - 1\right] \sin^2 k\Delta x < 1
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

or:

$$\left[\left(\frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x}\right)^2 - 1\right] \sin^2 k\Delta x < 0 \tag{19}$$

which requires:

$$\left(\frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x}\right)^2 < 1 \tag{20}$$

This means that the time step you take is related to the resolution you are trying to recover by:

$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} < v \tag{21}$$

### Can you think of a heuristic interpretation of this requirement?

The time step needs to be shorter than the time it will take the signal in the system to propagate across a single cell. This requirement is the *Courant condition*. This basic idea reappears in many different problems.

Things are actually a bit trickier, as we will see in the notebook. If I set  $\Delta t = \Delta x/v$ , we get exactly the right behavior. This is because in that case  $\xi = 1$  exactly and so there is no increase — or decrease — in the signal. But, if the time step is a bit too large, we see the signal get unstable. If the time step is a bit too small, we see the signal damp away! We had better understand what is going on, because in real applications, where we don't know exactly what we should expect, we can easily be tricked.

Note that if we take a very broad Gaussian, it is less affected. What is going on here is that the small wavenumber  $k$ , large wavelength solutions are closer to actually being equal to zero in (19), and this leads to  $\xi = 1$ . So when the time step is too small, it tends to damp the high wavenumber, short wavelength modes, but not the longer ones. This causes the Gaussian to broaden (and also affects the fractional width of the narrow Gaussian more quickly than the broad one).

We can look directly at some sinusoidal waves to see this at work a little more cleanly, which the notebook does.

## 5. Numerical Viscosity

We can rewrite the numerical equation for Lax as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{q_j^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}(q_{j+1}^n + q_{j-1}^n)}{\Delta t} &= -v \left( \frac{q_{j+1}^n - q_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right) \\ \frac{q_j^{n+1} - q_j^n}{\Delta t} &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(q_{j+1}^n - 2q_j^n + q_{j-1}^n)}{\Delta t} - v \left( \frac{q_{j+1}^n - q_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

This is an FTCS-type equation for:

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2\Delta t} \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2} \quad (23)$$

The second term here is like a viscosity. So although the advective equation itself has no viscosity, the numerical equations do have viscosity. This damps perturbations on small scales, like with regular viscosity.

Whether the viscosity matters or not is a practical question. It affects all scales at some rate, and the question is whether you are looking at sufficiently large scales that it does not matter.

## 6. Leapfrog Time Stepping

The Lax method is second order in space but first order in time. If we can store two time steps, we can achieve higher order in time. The basic idea is to calculate the space derivatives every step, and the time derivatives every other step.

In general this yields:

$$q_j^{n+1} - q_j^{n-1} = -\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (F_{j+1}^n - F_{j-1}^n) \quad (24)$$

For the advective equation:

$$q_j^{n+1} - q_j^{n-1} = -\frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} (q_{j+1}^n - q_{j-1}^n) \quad (25)$$

If we evaluate this under the von Neumann stability analysis we find:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^2 - 1 &= -\frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \xi (\exp(ik\Delta x) - \exp(-ik\Delta x)) \\ \xi^2 - 1 &= -2i\xi \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin k\Delta x \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

which then yields:

$$\xi = -i \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin k\Delta x \pm \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin k\Delta x \right)^2} \quad (27)$$

and so as long as the square root is of a real number:

$$|\xi|^2 = \left( \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin k\Delta x \right)^2 + 1 - \left( \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin k\Delta x \right)^2 = 1 \quad (28)$$

Then the conditions of stability for all  $k$  become:

$$\Delta t < \frac{\Delta x}{v} \quad (29)$$

i.e. the Courant condition again.

## 7. Diffusion Equation

Another typical type of equation is the diffusion equation, generally of the form:

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( D \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \right) \quad (30)$$

This too can be put in flux-conservative form where  $F = -D\partial u/\partial x$ .

Note you have actually already solved this problem in your homework, and for the simple, linear case we are discussing of course that is the preferred method.

Before actually discussing a specific method, it is worth asking what quantity is going to be relevant to the time step.

**From dimensional analysis, how can you construct a quantity with units of time from the diffusion coefficient  $D$  and a chosen spatial grid size  $\Delta x$ ?**

*$D$  has units of  $\text{length}^2 \text{ time}^{-1}$ . So  $\Delta x^2/D$  is a quantity of units of time. It is the diffusion time across a cell.*

We will define a unitless quantity:

$$\alpha = \frac{D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \quad (31)$$

We can perform the diffusion equation finite differencing with:

$$\frac{q_j^{n+1} - q_j^n}{\Delta t} = D \left[ \frac{q_{j+1}^n - 2q_j^n + q_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right] \quad (32)$$

which can be rearranged to:

$$q_j^{n+1} = q_j^n + \alpha [q_{j+1}^n - 2q_j^n + q_{j-1}^n] \quad (33)$$

Performing a stability analysis on this yields:

$$\xi = 1 + \alpha [e^{ik\Delta x} - 2 + e^{-ik\Delta x}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 + 2\alpha [\cos(k\Delta x) - 1] \\
&= 1 + 2\alpha \left[ 1 - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta x}{2}\right) - 1 \right] \\
&= 1 - 4\alpha \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta x}{2}\right)
\end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

**What does this make the condition on stability?**

This method remains stable ( $|\xi| < 1$ ) for all  $k$  as long as  $\alpha < 1/2$ .

We can take larger time steps if we are willing to sacrifice accuracy at small scales. One version of this to construct an *implicit* differencing method:

$$\frac{q_j^{n+1} - q_j^n}{\Delta t} = D \left[ \frac{q_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2q_j^{n+1} + q_{j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} \right] \tag{35}$$

Here the right-hand side uses the future time step values!

**How do we solve for  $q^{n+1}$  in this case?**

This is still a linear system of equations. It has  $N$  unknowns ( $q_j^{n+1}$ , and you have  $N$  knowns ( $q_j^n$ ). So it can be solved as a sparse matrix problem.

Specifically:

$$-\alpha q_{j-1}^{n+1} + (1 + 2\alpha)q_j^{n+1} - \alpha q_{j+1}^{n+1} = q_j^n \tag{36}$$

and you need to set boundary conditions at the edge.

This is a tridiagonal system that you can solve easily with sparse matrix techniques. I.e. backsubstituting a tridiagonal system is not very hard.

We can check the stability of the system:

$$\xi - 1 = \alpha \xi \left( e^{ik\Delta x} - 2 + 2e^{ik\Delta x} \right) \tag{37}$$

and using the same trigonometry as before:

$$\xi \left[ 1 + 4\alpha \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta x}{2}\right) \right] = 1 \tag{38}$$

and so:

$$\xi = \frac{1}{1 + 4\alpha \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta x}{2}\right)} \tag{39}$$

This means that this is always stable. You can see how these implicit methods can end up being very stable, because you'll end up with terms in the denominator.

But it can't possibly be accurate at small scales for  $\alpha > 1$ ). It tends to drive the solution to the solution of:

$$\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2} = 0 \tag{40}$$



which you can see by looking at the matrix equation above and setting  $\alpha \gg 1$  — the “source” term goes to zero and you are left with the equilibrium solution. That’s not a crazy result, but it does mean that if there is structure on small scales in your initial conditions, this dissipates, and perhaps not accurately.

Another method which is the most commonly used technique, is the *Crank-Nicolson* method. This is formed by the average of the two above methods. This yields a second-order-in-time result:

$$\frac{q_j^{n+1} - q_j^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[ \left( q_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2q_j^{n+1} + q_{j-1}^{n+1} \right) + \left( q_{j+1}^n - 2q_j^n + q_{j-1}^n \right) \right] \quad (41)$$

If you work this out, it is also unconditionally stable.