Caleb Logemann MATH667 Hyperbolic Partial Differential Equations Homework 5

- 1. For the following schemes to solve nonlinear conservation laws, show which ones are monotone schemes.
 - Godunov scheme
 - Lax-Friedrichs scheme

The Lax-Friedrichs scheme is monotone if the CFL condition is meet. To see this note that the Lax-Friedrichs method can be written as $U_i^{n+1} = H(U_{i-1}^n, U_i^n, U_{i-1}^n)$ where

$$H(U_{j-1}, U_j, U_{j+1}) = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x}\right) U_j + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{2\Delta x} (U_{j+1} + U_{j-1}) - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} (f(U_{j+1}) - f(U_{j-1}))$$

and $\alpha = \max_{u} \{|f'(u)|\}$ To show that this method is monotone, we need to show that $\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_i} \geq 0$ for i = j - 1, j, j + 1.

First consider $\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_i}$.

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_j} = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x}\right)$$
$$\left(1 - \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x}\right) \ge 0$$
$$1 \ge \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

This is exactly the CFL condition, so this condition is satisfied by this method.

Second consider $\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j-1}}$.

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j-1}} = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{2\Delta x} + \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} f'(U_{j-1})$$
$$= \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} (\alpha + f'(U_{j-1}))$$

Since $\alpha = \max_{u} \{ |f'(u)| \} \ge f'(U_{j-1})$, then $(\alpha + f'(U_{j-1})) \ge 0$ and

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j-1}} \ge 0$$

Finally consider $\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j+1}}$.

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j+1}} = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{2\Delta x} - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} f'(U_{j+1})$$
$$= \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} (\alpha - f'(U_{j+1}))$$

Since $\alpha = \max_{u} \{ |f'(u)| \} \ge f'(U_{j-1})$, then $(\alpha - f'(U_{j+1})) \ge 0$ and

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j+1}} \geq 0$$

These three conditions are met by the Lax-Friedrichs method, so the scheme is monotone.

• Local Lax-Friedrichs scheme

The Local Lax-Friedrichs scheme is monotone if the CFL condition is meet. To see this note that the Local Lax-Friedrichs method can be written as $U_j^{n+1} = H(U_{j-1}^n, U_j^n, U_{j-1}^n)$ where

$$H(U_{j-1}, U_j, U_{j+1}) = \left(1 - \frac{(\alpha_+ + \alpha_-)\Delta t}{2\Delta x}\right)U_j + \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x}(\alpha_+ U_{j+1} + \alpha_- U_{j-1}) - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x}(f(U_{j+1}) - f(U_{j-1}))$$

and $\alpha_+ = \max_{(U_j, U_{j+1})} \{|f'(u)|\}$ and $\alpha_- = \max_{(U_j, U_{j-1})} \{|f'(u)|\}$. To show that this method is monotone, we need to show that $\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_i} \ge 0$ for i = j - 1, j, j + 1.

First consider $\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_j}$.

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_j} = \left(1 - \frac{(\alpha_+ + \alpha_-)\Delta t}{2\Delta x}\right)$$
$$\left(1 - \frac{(\alpha_+ + \alpha_-)\Delta t}{2\Delta x}\right) \ge 0$$
$$1 \ge \frac{(\alpha_+ + \alpha_-)\Delta t}{2\Delta x}$$

Since α_+ and α_- are both less than α , this condition is met if the CFL condition is met.

Second consider $\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{i-1}}$.

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j-1}} = \frac{\alpha_{-}\Delta t}{2\Delta x} + \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} f'(U_{j-1})$$
$$= \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} (\alpha_{-} + f'(U_{j-1}))$$

Since $\alpha_{-} = \max_{[U_{j-1}, U_j]} \{ |f'(u)| \} \ge f'(U_{j-1}), \text{ then } (\alpha_{-} + f'(U_{j-1})) \ge 0 \text{ and }$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{i-1}} \ge 0$$

Finally consider $\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j+1}}$.

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j+1}} = \frac{\alpha_{+} \Delta t}{2\Delta x} - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} f'(U_{j+1})$$
$$= \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} (\alpha_{+} - f'(U_{j+1}))$$

Since $\alpha = \max_{[U_j, U_{j+1}]} \{ |f'(u)| \} \ge f'(U_{j-1})$, then $(\alpha_+ - f'(U_{j+1})) \ge 0$ and

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial U_{j+1}} \geq 0$$

These three conditions are met by the Local Lax-Friedrichs method, so the scheme is monotone.

• Lax-Wendroff scheme The Lax Wendroff scheme is not monotone.

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