基于深度学习的间断有限元求解方法

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1 进度汇报

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为了考察一维混合算法的精度,使用混合方法求解如下初值问题: ↩

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \cos\left(-\frac{2\pi f_0}{c}x\right) \\ \frac{\partial u(x,0)}{\partial t} = -2\pi f_0 \sin\left(-\frac{2\pi f_0}{c}x\right) \end{cases}$$
(5-15)e³

初值问题(5-15)具有如下精确解: ↩

$$u(t,x) = \cos\left(2\pi f_0 t - \frac{2\pi f_0}{c}x\right) \tag{5-16}$$

其中c表示波速, f_0 表示频率,选取 t=0 时刻的值作为初值。计算区域 $0 \le x \le 4$ km, ONAD 方法与 WRKDG 方法的计算区域在 x=2 km 处断开。本例中取 c=4 km/s,频率取 10 Hz,5 Hz。同时为了精确分析空间精度的误差,选取时间步长 $\Delta t=0.5$ ms 足够小,WRKDG 方法中的加权系数取 $\eta=0.5$ 。在试验中发现 η 对误差的影响非常小,几乎可以忽略不计。对于 ONAD 方法,定义其计算区域上的离散范数为; ω

结果

```
☑ 编辑器 - D:\我的文件\机器学习DG方法\常芸凡\IIf-acoustic\RKDG1.m

   RKDG1.m × rhs1.m × legd.m × init2.m × eval.m × +
       clc, clear
      tic
      N=10000:ff0=1:c0=1:tend=.5:
      1x=0:rx=4:
      dx=(rx-lx)/(N); dt=0.20*dx/c0; Nt=floor(tend/dt);
      xx=0:dx:(N-1)*dx:
      kk=2:
      u1=zeros(kk+1, N):v1=u1:p1=v1:
10 -
      tt=0;
      [ul.pl]=init2(N, dx, lx, tt, c0, ff0):
      %演化,不加限制器
13
14 -
     k=0:
      uul=zeros(kk+1,N);ppl=uul;
16 - G for iit=1:Nt
  k =
          6249
  时间已过 10574.202098 秒。
```

图 1: DG方法空间网格数N=10000

结果

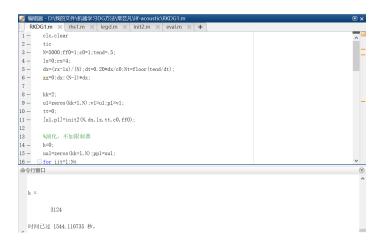


图 2: DG方法空间网格数N=5000

DNN结果

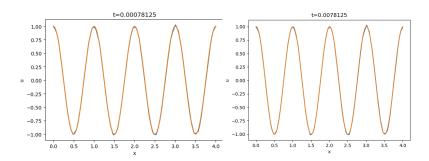
```
i= 1400
error = 0.11951502031692031
loss0 = tensor(0.0128, device='cuda:0')
loss1 = tensor(0.0349, device='cuda:0')
time cost 386.40352034568787 s
```

图 3: 0阶DNN方法空间网格数N=5000

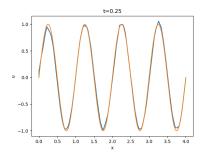
```
i= 650
error = 0.1344114712371771
lossu0 = tensor(0.1506, device='cuda:0')
lossu1 = tensor(1.8588, device='cuda:0')
lossp0 = tensor(0.2637, device='cuda:0')
lossp1 = tensor(1.8298, device='cuda:0')
time cost 859.5154640674591 s
```

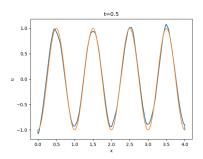
图 4: 1阶DNN方法空间网格数N=5000

DNN结果0阶

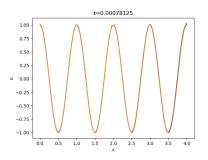


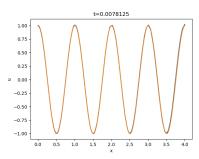
DNN结果0阶



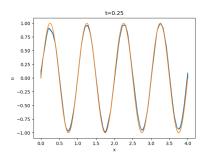


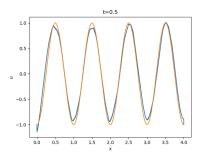
DNN结果1阶





DNN结果1阶





简要的分析和疑问

$$L_{i,j,n} := \frac{\mathcal{N}_{\theta}^{j}\left(t_{n+1}, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \mathcal{N}_{\theta}^{j}\left(t_{n}, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right)}{\Delta t} \cdot (\varphi_{i}^{j}, \varphi_{i}^{j})_{I_{i}}$$
$$-\left(f\left(u_{h,\theta}\left(t_{n}, x\right)\right), \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_{i}^{j}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}\right)_{I_{i}} + \hat{f}_{i+1}\varphi_{i}^{j}\left(x_{i+1}^{-}\right) - \hat{f}_{i}\varphi_{i}^{j}\left(x_{i}^{+}\right) = 0.$$

$$(1)$$

简单的分析和疑问

$$C^{(0)} = C^{(n)}$$

$$C^{(1)} = C^{(0)} + \Delta t L(C^{(0)})$$

$$C^{(2)} = \frac{3}{4}C^{(0)} + \frac{1}{4}C^{(1)} + \frac{1}{4}\Delta t L(C^{(1)})$$

$$C^{(2)} = \frac{1}{3}C^{(0)} + \frac{2}{3}C^{(2)} + \frac{2}{3}\Delta t L(C^{(2)})$$

$$C^{(n+1)} = C^{(3)}$$

Thanks!