# <u>Método de</u> Rayleigh-Ritz

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## TABLA DE CONTENIDOS

Introducción
Ecuación diferencial y sus condiciones

4. Base cúbica spline

2. Método de Rayleigh-Ritz Un problema variacional

5. Ejemplo

3. Base lineal a tramos

**6.** Aspectos importantes

#### Introducción

**Problema:** Solución de la ecuación diferencial con condiciones de frontera.

$$-\frac{d}{dx}(p(x)\frac{dy}{dx}) + q(x)y = f(x) \text{ , para } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$$

Condiciones de frontera: y(0) = y(1) = 0

#### Introducción

#### Condiciones para las funciones q(x), f(x) y p(x):

• 
$$p \in C^1[0,1]$$

• 
$$q, f \in C[0, 1]$$

• 
$$q(x) \geqslant 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

• 
$$\exists \delta > 0 : p(x) \geqslant \delta \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

Se garantiza que el problema tiene solución única.

**Teorema:** Sea p(x), q(x) y f(x) funciones con las condiciones ya expuestas.

La función  $y(x) \in C^2[0,1]$  tiene solución única a la ecuación diferencial:

$$-\frac{d}{dx}(p(x)\frac{dy}{dx}) + q(x)y = f(x) \text{ , para } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$$

si y sólo si y(x) es la única función en  $\,C^2[0,1]\,$  que minimiza la integral

$$I[u] = \int_0^1 dx \left\{ p(x)[u'(x)]^2 + q(x)[u(x)]^2 - 2f(x)u(x) \right\}$$

 Se minimiza la integral sobre un conjunto de n funciones linealmente independientes que cumplen que:

$$\phi_i(1) = \phi_i(0) = 0$$
  $i = 1, 2, ..., n$ 

• Se define  $\phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \phi_i(x)$  como una solución aproximada a la función y(x).

**Objetivo:** Encontrar los coeficientes  $c_i$  que minimizan la

integral 
$$I[\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \phi_i(x)]$$
 .

- ullet Este mínimo ocurre cuando  $rac{\partial I}{\partial c_i}=0$  para cada j=1,...,n .
- De la diferenciación se obtiene que:

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ p(x)\phi_{i}'(x)\phi_{j}'(x) + q(x)\phi_{i}(x)\phi_{j}(x) \right\} dx \right] c_{i} - \int_{0}^{1} f(x)\phi_{j}(x) dx$$

Se construye un sistema lineal de ecuaciones nxn de la forma:

A es una matriz simétrica con entradas:

$$a_{ij} = \int_0^1 [p(x)\phi_i'(x)\phi_j'(x) + q(x)\phi_i(x)\phi_j(x)]dx$$

• **b** se define como:

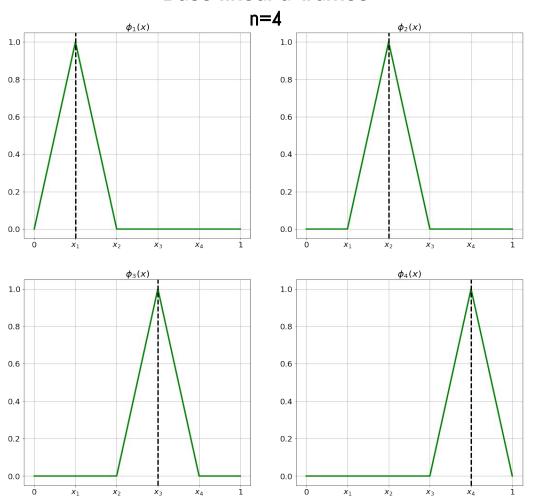
$$b_i = \int_0^1 f(x)\phi_i(x)dx$$

• **c** es el vector que queremos encontrar.

# Entonces, ¿qué hacemos ahora?

Elegir una base

Base lineal a tramos.



**Sea:** 
$$0 = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n < x_{n+1} = 1$$

$$h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$$
 para cada  $i = 1, 2, ..., n$ 

#### **Definimos:**

$$\phi_i(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant x_{i-1} \\ \frac{1}{h_{i-1}}(x - x_{i-1}), & x_{i-1} < x \leqslant x_i \\ \frac{1}{h_i}(x_{i+1} - x), & x_i < x \leqslant x_{i+1} \\ 0, & x_{i+1} < x \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$

**Note que:**  $\phi_i(x)$  y  $\phi'_i(x)$  son diferentes de 0 solo en  $(x_{i-1}, x_{i+1})$ 

Consecuencia: 
$$\phi_i(x)\phi_j(x)\equiv 0$$
 y  $\phi_i'(x)\phi_j'(x)\equiv 0$ 

excepto cuando j es i-1,i o i+1.

Factorización Crout para sistemas lineales tridiagonales.

There are six types of integrals to be evaluated:

$$Q_{1,i} = \left(\frac{1}{h_i}\right)^2 \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} (x_{i+1} - x)(x - x_i) q(x) dx, \quad \text{for each } i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1,$$

$$Q_{2,i} = \left(\frac{1}{h_{i-1}}\right)^2 \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x - x_{i-1})^2 q(x) dx$$
, for each  $i = 1, 2, ..., n$ ,

$$Q_{3,i} = \left(\frac{1}{h_i}\right)^2 \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} (x_{i+1} - x)^2 q(x) \ dx, \quad \text{for each } i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$Q_{4,i} = \left(\frac{1}{h_{i-1}}\right)^2 \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} p(x) dx$$
, for each  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$ ,

$$Q_{5,i} = \frac{1}{h_{i-1}} \int_{x_i}^{x_i} (x - x_{i-1}) f(x) dx, \quad \text{for each } i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

and

$$Q_{6,i} = \frac{1}{h_i} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} (x_{i+1} - x) f(x) dx, \quad \text{for each } i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

#### Ejemplo:

$$b_i = \int_0^1 f(x)\phi_i(x) \ dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{h_{i-1}}\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i}(x-x_{i-1})f(x)\;dx+\frac{1}{h_i}\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}}(x_{i+1}-x)f(x)\;dx,$$

$$= Q_{5,i} + Q_{6,i}$$
, for each  $i = 1, 2, ..., n$ .

Número de integrales a resolver

#### Algoritmo 11.5 (Burden, 2010)

To approximate the solution to the boundary-value problem

$$-\frac{d}{dx}\left(p(x)\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + q(x)y = f(x), \quad \text{for } 0 \le x \le 1, \text{ with } y(0) = 0 \text{ and } y(1) = 0$$

with the piecewise linear function

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i \phi_i(x) :$$

**INPUT** integer  $n \ge 1$ ; points  $x_0 = 0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n < x_{n+1} = 1$ .

OUTPUT coefficients  $c_1, \ldots, c_n$ .

```
class LinearRayleighRitz: public RayleighRitz
   class LBasis
                                                        15
                                                             double LBasis::operator()(double x)
                                                        16
72
73
                                                       17
                                                                   double result = 0;
        * @brief Constructor para inicializar los parametros
                                                        18
                                                        19
                                                                   if(x im1 < x \&\& x <= x i)
77
78
                                                       20
79
80
81
                                                                        double h = x i - x im1;
       LBasis(double x im1, double x i, double x ip1);
                                                       22
                                                                        result = (x - x im1) / h;
82
83
84
                                                       23
                                                                   else if(x i < x &\& x < x ip1)
                                                       25
                                                       26
                                                                        double h = x ip1 - x i;
87
       double operator()(double x);
88
                                                                        result = (x ip1 - x) / h;
                                                       28
90
       double x im1, x i, x ip1;
                                                       29
92
93
   };
                                                       30
                                                                   return result;
                                                        31
       std::vector<LBasis> &getBasis();
```

```
class LinearRayleighRitz: public RayleighRitz
   double LinearRayleighRitz::Q1(int i, std::vector<double>& x, double(*q)(double))
        auto f = [\&x,q,i](float x) -> float{return q(x)*(x[i+1] - x)*(x - x[i]);};
        auto r = simpson rule(x[i],x[i+1],10,f);
        return r/(h[i]*h[i]);
   std::vector<double> solve(double(*p)(double),
                                                                     double Q1(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double)
                           double(*q)(double),
                                                                     double Q3(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));
                           double(*f)(double));
                                                                     double Q4(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));
                                                                     double Q5(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));
                                                                     double Q6(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));
                                                                 };
   double eval(double x);
```

std::vector<LBasis> &getBasis();

```
class LinearRayleighRitz: public RayleighRitz
    LinearRayleighRitz(std::vector<double>& x);
    std::vector<double> solve(double(*p)(double),
                              double(*q)(double),
                              double(*f)(double));
   double eval(double x);
    std::vector<LBasis> &getBasis();
```

```
private:

std::vector<double> h; // Coeficientes h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i

std::vector<LBasis> phi; // Base lineal a trozos

std::vector<double> c; //Coeficientes de expansión

std::vector<double>& x;

/*

* Integrales a resolver (página 700)

*/

double Q1(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));

double Q2(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));

double Q3(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));

double Q4(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));

double Q5(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));

double Q6(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));

double Q6(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));

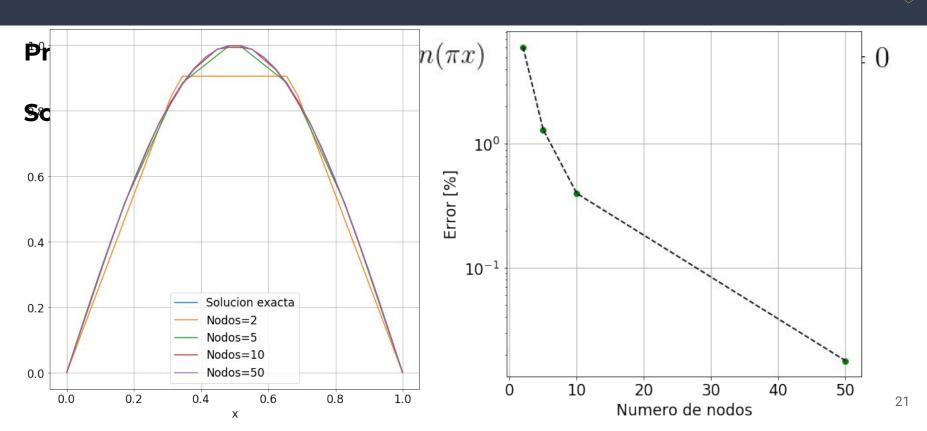
double Q6(int , std::vector<double>& , double(*)(double));
```

```
vector<double> q1(1),q2(1),q3(1),q4(1),q5(1),q6(1);
for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i)
    if(i<n)
        ql.push back(01(i,x,q));
    q2.push back(Q2(i,x,q));
    q3.push back(Q3(i,x,q));
    q4.push back(Q4(i,x,p));
    q5.push back(Q5(i,x,f));
    q6.push back(Q6(i,x,f));
q4.push back(Q4(n+1,x,p));
```

```
vector<double> a(2), zeta(2), z(2);
a[1] = alpha[1];
zeta[1] = beta[1] / alpha[1];
z[1] = b[1] / a[1];
for(int i=2; i<=n; ++i)
    a.push back(alpha[i] - beta[i-1]*zeta[i-1]);
    z.push back( (b[i] - beta[i-1]*z[i-1])/a[i] );
    if(i<n)
        zeta.push back(beta[i]/a[i]);
vector<double> c(n); //c i con i=0,...,n-1
c[n-1] = z[n];
for(int i=n-1; i>0; --i)
    c[i-1] = z[i] - zeta[i]*c[i];
this -> c = c;
return c;
```

```
class LinearRayleighRitz: public RayleighRitz
   LinearRayleighRitz(std::vector<double>& x);
    std::vector<double> solve(double(*p)(double),
                              double(*q)(double),
                              double(*f)(double));
   double eval(double x);
    std::vector<LBasis> &getBasis();
```

```
double LinearRayleighRitz::eval(double x)
{
    double rs = 0;
    for(size_t i=0; i<c.size(); ++i)
        rs += c[i] * phi[i](x);
    return rs;
}</pre>
```

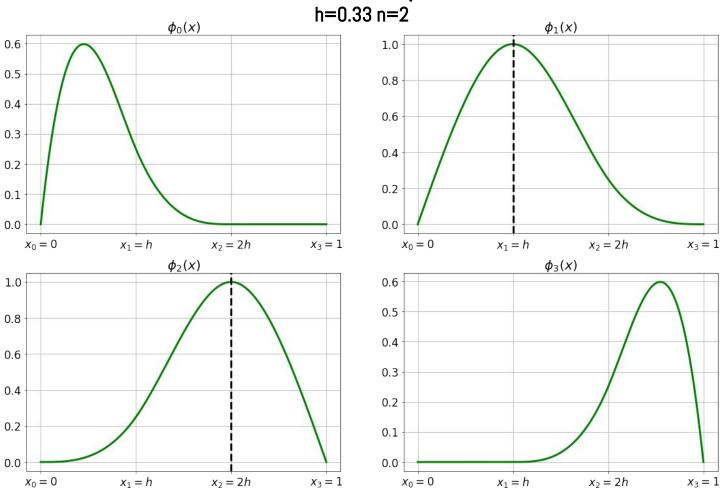


# Entonces, ¿qué hacemos ahora?

Elegir una base

Base lineal a tramos.





Sea:

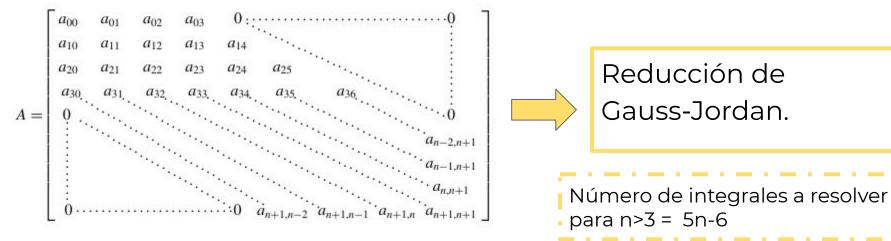
$$h = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

#### **Definimos:**

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leqslant -2 \\ \frac{1}{4}(2+x)^3, & -2 < x \leqslant -1 \\ \frac{1}{4}[(2+x)^3 - (1+x)^3], & -1 < x \leqslant 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}[(2-x)^3 - (1-x)^3], & 0 < x \leqslant 1 \\ \frac{1}{4}(2-x)^3, & 1 < x \leqslant 2 \\ 0, & 2 < x \end{cases} \phi_i(x) = \begin{cases} S(\frac{x}{h}) - 4S(\frac{x+h}{h}), & i = 0 \\ S(\frac{x-h}{h}) - S(\frac{x+h}{h}), & i = 1 \\ S(\frac{x-ih}{h}), & 2 \leqslant i \leqslant n-1 \\ S(\frac{x-nh}{h}) - S(\frac{x+(n+2)h}{h}), & i = n \\ S(\frac{x-(n+1)h}{h}) - 4S(\frac{x+(n+2)h}{h}), & i = n+1 \end{cases}$$

**Note que:**  $\phi_i(x)$  y  $\phi'_i(x)$  son diferentes de 0 para  $x \in [x_{i-2}, x_{i+2}]$ 

**Consecuencia:** Matriz de banda con ancho de banda a lo sumo de 7.



#### Algoritmo 11.6 (Burden, 2010)

To approximate the solution to the boundary-value problem

$$-\frac{d}{dx}\left(p(x)\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + q(x)y = f(x), \quad \text{for } 0 \le x \le 1, \text{ with } y(0) = 0 \text{ and } y(1) = 0$$

with the sum of cubic splines

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} c_i \phi_i(x) :$$

**INPUT** integer  $n \ge 1$ .

**OUTPUT** coefficients  $c_0, \ldots, c_{n+1}$ .

```
class csbasis
                                                          void csBasis::setMembers(int i, int n, double h)
                                                    136
                                                    137
                                                    138
                                                               this -> i = i;
62
                                                    139
                                                              this -> n = n:
                  elemento de la base
                                                    140
                                                               this -> h = h:
64
        csBasis(int i, int n, double h);
65
                                                    141
                                                    142
                                                    143
                                                               if(i==0)
                                                    144
                                                                   phi = new Phi 0(h);
        csBasis(const csBasis &);
                                                    145
                                                               else if(i==1)
71
                                                    146
                                                                   phi = new Phi 1(h);
        ~csBasis();
73
                                                               else if(i<n)
                                                    147
74
        double operator()(double x);
                                                    148
                                                                   phi = new Phi i(h,i);
75
                                                               else if(i==n)
        double dPhi(double);
                                                    149
                                                    150
                                                                   phi = new Phi n(h,n);
                                                    151
                                                               else if(i==(n+1))
79
        Phi *phi;
        int i:
                                                    152
                                                                   phi = new Phi n 1(h,n);
        int n;
                                                   153
82
        double h;
                                                    154
                                                                   throw "Error: Parametros invalidos";
83
84
        void setMembers(int i, int n, double h);
                                                    155
```

```
class csRayleighRitz : public RayleighRitz
        csRayleighRitz(std::size t n);
17
        vector<double> solve(double(*p)(double),
                              double(*q)(double),
                              double(*f)(double));
        double eval(double);
        vector<csBasis>& getBasis();
```

```
38  private:
39    vector<csBasis> phi; //B-Spline basis
40    vector<double> c; //Coeficientes de expansión
41    std::size_t n;
42    double h;
43
44    /**
45    * Retorna el valor del j-iesimo nodo
46    */
47    double x_i(int i);
48 };
```

```
vector<double> csRayleighRitz::solve(double)
                     double(*q)(double),
                     double(*f)(double))
   vector<vector<double>> A(n+2, vector<
    vector<double> b(n+2); // Vector b d
    vector<double> c(n+2); // Vector c d
    h = 1/static cast<double>(1+n);
        phi.push back( csBasis(i,n,h));
```

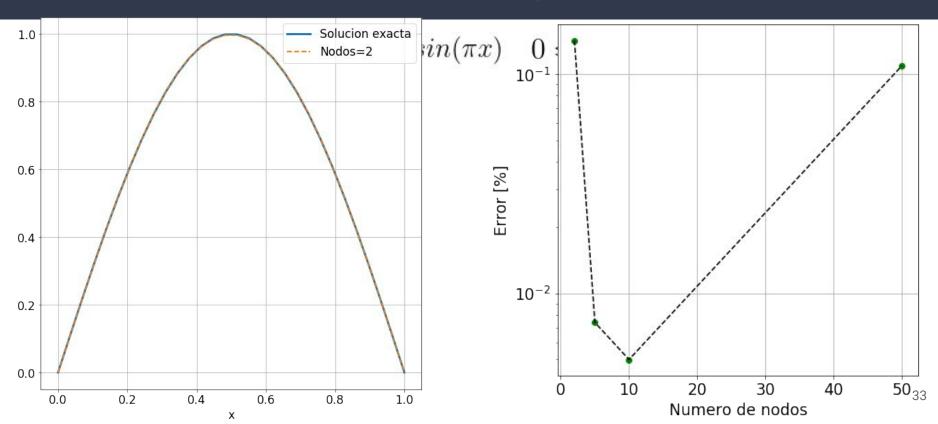
```
108
      csBasis::csBasis(int i,int n, double h): phi(nullptr)
109
110
          setMembers(i,n,h);
111
112
113
     csBasis::csBasis(const csBasis &old): phi(nullptr)
114
115
          setMembers(old.i,old.n,old.h);
116
117
     csBasis::~csBasis()
118
119
          // Liberar memória
120
121
          if(phi)
122
              delete phi;
123
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n+2; ++i)
  for (int j = i; j <= std::min(i+3,int(n+1)); ++j)
   double L = std::max(x i(j-2), 0.);
   double U = std::min(x i(i+2), 1.);
   A[i][j] = simpson rule(L, U, 100,[i,j,p,q,this](float x)->float
                            {return p(x)*this->phi[i].dPhi(x)*this->phi[j].dPhi(x)+
                                    q(x)*this->phi[i](x)*this->phi[j](x);});
   if (i!=j) A[j][i] = A[i][j]; // La matriz es simetrica
 if (i>=4) { for (int j = 0; j <= i-4; ++j) A[i][j] = 0;}
 if (i \le n-3) { for (int j = i+4; j \le n+1; ++j) A[i][j] = 0;}
```

```
60
61
62
63
         for (int i = 0; i < n+2; ++i)
64
65
66
           double L = std::max(x i(i-2), (double)(0));
67
           double U = std::min(x i(i+2),(double)(1));
68
69
           b[i] = simpson rule(L, U, 100, [i, f, this](float x) -> float {return f(x)*this->phi[i](x);});
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
         gauss jordan(n+2, A, b, c);
77
78
         this -> c = c;
79
         return c;
80
```

```
class csRayleighRitz : public RayleighRitz
        csRayleighRitz(std::size t n);
17
        vector<double> solve(double(*p)(double),
                             double(*q)(double),
                             double(*f)(double));
        double eval(double);
        vector<csBasis>& getBasis();
```

```
38  private:
39    vector<csBasis> phi; //B-Spline basis
40    vector<double> c; //Coeficientes de expansión
41    std::size_t n;
42    double h;
43
44    /**
45    * Retorna el valor del j-iesimo nodo
46    */
47    double x_i(int i);
48  };
```



**Teorema:** Sea p(x), q(x) y f(x) funciones con las condiciones ya expuestas.

La función  $y(x) \in C^2[0,1]$  tiene solución única a la ecuación diferencial:

$$-\frac{d}{dx}(p(x)\frac{dy}{dx}) + q(x)y = f(x) \text{ , para } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$$

si y sólo si  $\ y(x)$  es la única función en  $\ C^2[0,1]$  que minimiza la integral

$$I[u] = \int_0^1 dx \left\{ p(x)[u'(x)]^2 + q(x)[u(x)]^2 - 2f(x)u(x) \right\}$$

# Ejemplo

Partícula sometida a una fuerza de la forma  $F(t) = A\cos(\pi t)$ Encontrar x(t), sabiendo que x(0)=x(1)=0.

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + xF(t)$$
 
$$S = \int_0^1 Ldt$$

Recordemos:  $I[u] = \int_0^1 dx \{p(x)[u'(x)]^2 + q(x)[u(x)]^2 - 2f(x)u(x)\}$ 

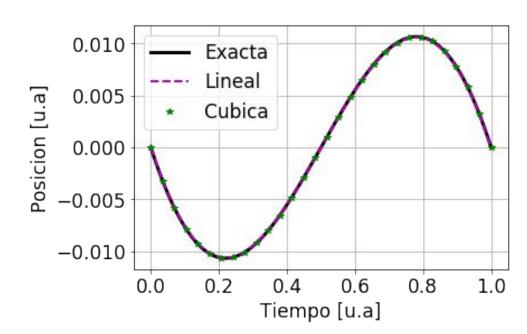
$$q(t) = 0$$
  $p(t) = \frac{m}{2}$   $f(t) = \frac{-F(t)}{2}$   $u(x) = x(t)$ 

# Ejemplo

#### Solución exacta:

$$x(t) = \frac{-A}{m\pi^2}(\cos(\pi t) + 1)$$
 [Figure 2] Solution in the expression of the expre

m = 1 u.a.



## Aspectos importantes

Problemas en las aproximaciones del libro:

Approximations to the other integrals are derived in a similar manner and are given by

$$Q_{2,i} \approx \frac{h_{i-1}}{12} [3q(x_i) + q(x_{i-1})], \qquad Q_{3,i} \approx \frac{h_i}{12} [3q(x_i) + q(x_{i+1})],$$

$$Q_{3,i} \approx \frac{h_i}{12} [3q(x_i) + q(x_{i+1})].$$

$$Q_{4,i} \approx \frac{h_{i-1}}{2} [p(x_i) + p(x_{i-1})],$$

$$Q_{4,i} \approx \frac{h_{i-1}}{2} [p(x_i) + p(x_{i-1})],$$
  $Q_{5,i} \approx \frac{h_{i-1}}{6} [2f(x_i) + f(x_{i-1})],$ 



and

$$Q_{6,i} \approx \frac{h_i}{6} [2f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})].$$

J0

The matrix A is positive definite (see Exercise 13), so the linear system Ac = b can be solved by Cholesky's Algorithm 6. Gaussian elimination. Algorithm 11.6 details the



# Gracias!

¿Alguna pregunta?

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