Numerically Solving PDE's: Crank-Nicholson Algorithm

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1 PDE

$$\frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial t} = a(x,t)\frac{\partial^2 f(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + b(x,t)\frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial x} + c(x,t)f(x,t) + d(x,t). \tag{1}$$

2 Tridiagonal matrix

2.1 equal space step

$$x_i = x_{\min} + ih$$
 and $t_n = t_{\min} + nk$ (2)

$$f = \frac{1}{2} \left(f_i^n + f_i^{n+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{k} \left(f_i^{n+1} - f_i^n \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4h} \left(f_{i+1}^n - f_{i-1}^n + f_{i+1}^{n+1} - f_{i-1}^{n+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2h^2} \left(f_{i+1}^n - 2f_i^n + f_{i-1}^n + f_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2f_i^{n+1} + f_{i-1}^{n+1} \right)$$
(3)

$$\frac{1}{k} \left(f_i^{n+1} - f_i^n \right) = a \left[\frac{1}{2h^2} \left(f_{i+1}^n - 2f_i^n + f_{i-1}^n + f_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2f_i^{n+1} + f_{i-1}^{n+1} \right) \right] + b \left[\frac{1}{4h} \left(f_{i+1}^n - f_{i-1}^n + f_{i+1}^{n+1} - f_{i-1}^{n+1} \right) \right] + c \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(f_i^n + f_i^{n+1} \right) \right] + d \tag{4}$$

$$A_{i}f_{i-1}^{n+1} + B_{i}f_{i}^{n+1} + C_{i}f_{i+1}^{n+1} = D_{i}$$

$$A_{i} = -(2ka - khb)$$

$$B_{i} = 4h^{2} + 4ka - 2h^{2}kc$$

$$C_{i} = -(2ka + khb)$$

$$D_{i} = (2ka - khb)f_{i-1}^{n}$$

$$+ (4h^{2} - 4ka + 2h^{2}kc)f_{i}^{n}$$

$$+ (2ka + khb)f_{i+1}^{n}$$

$$+ 4h^{2}kd$$
(5)

2.2 unequal space step

$$\Delta x_{i,j} = x_{i+j} - x_i \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{f_{i+1}^n - f_{i-1}^n + f_{i+1}^{n+1} - f_{i-1}^{n+1}}{2\Delta x_{i-1,2}}
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{f_{i+1}^n + f_{i+1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x_{i,1} \Delta x_{i-1,2}} - \frac{f_i^n + f_i^{n+1}}{\Delta x_{i,1} \Delta x_{i-1,1}} + \frac{f_{i-1}^n + f_{i-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x_{i-1,1} \Delta x_{i-1,2}}$$
(7)

$$\frac{1}{k} \left(f_i^{n+1} - f_i^n \right) =$$

$$a \left[\frac{f_{i+1}^n + f_{i+1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x_{i,1} \Delta x_{i-1,2}} - \frac{f_i^n + f_i^{n+1}}{\Delta x_{i,1} \Delta x_{i-1,1}} + \frac{f_{i-1}^n + f_{i-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x_{i-1,1} \Delta x_{i-1,2}} \right]$$

$$+ b \left[\frac{f_{i+1}^n - f_{i-1}^n + f_{i+1}^{n+1} - f_{i-1}^{n+1}}{2\Delta x_{i-1,2}} \right]$$

$$+ c \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(f_i^n + f_i^{n+1} \right) \right]$$

$$+ d$$
(8)

$$A_{i} = -\frac{a}{\Delta x_{i-1,1} \Delta x_{i-1,2}} + \frac{b}{2\Delta x_{i-1,2}}$$

$$B_{i} = \frac{1}{k} + \frac{a}{\Delta x_{i,1} \Delta x_{i-1,1}} - \frac{c}{2}$$

$$C_{i} = -\frac{a}{\Delta x_{i,1} \Delta x_{i-1,2}} - \frac{b}{2\Delta x_{i-1,2}}$$

$$D_{i} = \left(\frac{a}{\Delta x_{i-1,1} \Delta x_{i-1,2}} - \frac{b}{2\Delta x_{i-1,2}}\right) f_{i-1}^{n}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{a}{\Delta x_{i,1} \Delta x_{i-1,1}} + \frac{c}{2}\right) f_{i}^{n}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{a}{\Delta x_{i,1} \Delta x_{i-1,2}} + \frac{b}{2\Delta x_{i-1,2}}\right) f_{i+1}^{n}$$

$$+ d$$
(9)

3 Test

$$z = \ln(x), \quad x = e^z, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{e^z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{dx} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = e^{-z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = e^{-z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(e^{-z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= e^{-2z} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$
(10)

3.1 Model 1

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[x^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + af - xf \right] - f + \delta(x - x_0) \Theta(t)
= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} + ae^{-z} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - 2f + \delta(e^z - e^{z_0}) \Theta(t)$$
(11)

3.2 Model 2

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[x^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - xf \right] - \frac{f}{x} + \delta(x - x_0) \Theta(t)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} - \left(1 + e^{-z} \right) f + \delta(e^z - e^{z_0}) \Theta(t)$$
(12)

3.3 Model 3

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[x^3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x^2 f \right] - f + \delta(x - x_0) \Theta(t)$$

$$= e^z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} + e^z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - (2e^z + 1) f + \delta(e^z - e^{z_0}) \Theta(t)$$
(13)