Computational Methods for Geological Engineers

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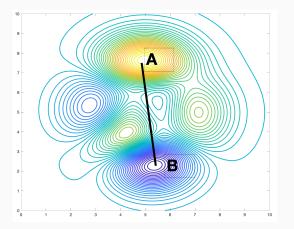
Finite Difference

Goal: Approximate the derivative

Why

- To solve ODE's on the computer (to come)
- · To understand data
- For design

Example: Path design



What is the slope of the proposed path from A to B? Is it too steep?

Finite Difference

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}f''(x)h^2 + \frac{1}{6}f'''(x)h^3 + \dots$$

"Solve" for f'(x)

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}=f'(x)+\frac{1}{2}f''(x)h+\frac{1}{6}f'''(x)h^2+...$$

Think small h, the leading error behaves like h

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}=f'(x)+\mathcal{O}(h)$$

Similarly (to be derived at home)

$$\frac{f(x)-f(x-h)}{h}=f'(x)+\mathcal{O}(h)$$

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Higher Order Finite Difference

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}f''(x)h^2 + \frac{1}{6}f'''(x)h^3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = f'(x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x)h + \frac{1}{6}f'''(x)h^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{f(x)-f(x-h)}{h} = f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}f''(x)h + \frac{1}{6}f'''(x)h^2 + \dots$$

Add them together to obtain

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x-h)}{2h}=f'(x)+\frac{1}{6}f'''(x)h^2+...$$

Or equivalent

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = f'(x+h/2) + \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$

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Finite Difference on a mesh

Components

- A mesh $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^{\mathsf{T}}$
- The functions on the mesh $\mathbf{f} = [f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)]^{\mathsf{T}}$
- Approximate the derivative at x_i

$$f'(x_j) + \mathcal{O}(h) = \frac{f(x_j + h) - f(x_j)}{h} = \frac{f(x_{j+1}) - f(x_j)}{h}$$

• Approximate the derivative at $x_{j+\frac{1}{2}}$

$$f'(x_{j+\frac{1}{2}}) + \mathcal{O}(h^2) = \frac{f(x_j + h) - f(x_j)}{h} = \frac{f(x_{j+1}) - f(x_j)}{h}$$



The forward Euler Method

Numerically solve the ODE

$$y'=f(t,y)$$

Use forward difference to obtain

$$\frac{y(t+h)-y(t)}{h}=f(t,y)$$

or

$$y(t+h) = y(t) + hf(t,y)$$

Indexing

$$y = [y(t = 0), y(t = h), y(t = 2h),, y(t = Nh)] = [y_0, ..., y_N]$$

we write

$$\mathbf{y}_{j+1} = \mathbf{y}_j + hf(t_j, \mathbf{y}_j)$$

The forward Euler Method

How to pick *h*?

- · Solve the problem on two (nested) grids and compare the results
- · Mesh size H

$$\mathbf{y}_{coarse} = [y(0), y(H), y(2H),, y(NH)]$$

• Do it again for h = H/2 and obtain

$$\mathbf{y}_{fine} = [y(0), y(h), y(2h),, y(2Nh)]$$

· Compare

$$\mathbf{r} = [y_{coarse}(H) - y_{fine}(2h), y_{coarse}(2H) - y_{fine}(4h), \dots, y_{coarse}(NH) - y_{fine}(2Nh)]$$

· If error small enough stop.