Hw4

T1

- 1. (路金甫,第三版)第三章习题 5
 - 5. 考虑初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x), \end{cases}$$

其中

$$u_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0.4, 0.6], \\ 0, & x \notin [0.4, 0.6]. \end{cases}$$

 $u_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0.4, 0.6], \\ 0, & x \notin [0.4, 0.6]. \end{cases}$ 试用迎风格式,Lax-Friedrichs 格式和 Lax-Wendroff 格式计算上述初值问题. 取 h=0.1, $\lambda = \tau/h = 0.5$, 计算到 t = 0.5, 1.

解:

迎风格式:

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}_{j}^{n}}{\tau} + a \frac{(\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n} - \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n})}{h} = 0, a > 0$$

令
$$\lambda = \tau/h$$
,即 $\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1} = \mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n} - a\lambda(\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n} - \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n})$

Lax-Friendrichs 格式:

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n} + \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n})}{\tau} + a \frac{(\mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n} - \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n})}{2h} = 0, a > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \tau/h$$
, $\mathbb{H}u_j^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{j+1}^n + u_{j-1}^n) - \frac{a\lambda}{2}(u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n)$

Lax-Wendroff 格式:

$$\mathbf{u}_{i}^{n+1} = u_{i}^{n} - \frac{a}{2}\lambda \left(u_{i+1}^{n} - u_{i-1}^{n}\right) + \frac{a^{2}\lambda^{2}}{2}(u_{i+1}^{n} - 2u_{i}^{n} + u_{i-1}^{n})$$

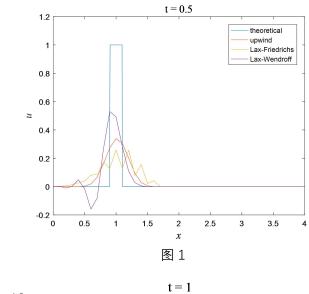
这里 $\lambda = \tau/h$ 。

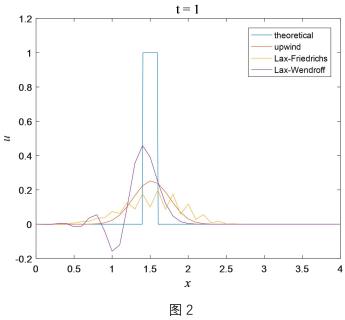
通解:

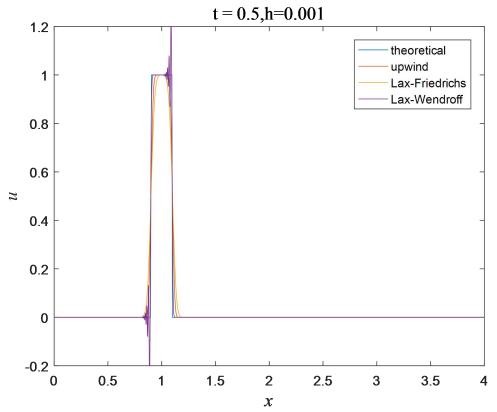
$$u(x,t) = u_0(x-t) = \begin{cases} 1, x-t \in [0.4, 0.6] \\ 0, x-t \notin [0.4, 0.6] \end{cases}$$

数值结果:

取 h = 0.1, λ = 0.5 解得 u,求得 t=0.5 时的结果画在图 1 中,求得 t=1 时的结果画在图 2 中。







结论:

观察图可得,Lax-Wendroff 格式的精度最高,迎风格式次之。在精确解间断点处,迎风格式和 Lax-Friedrichs 格式的数值解平滑过渡,表现出扩散效应;而 LaxWendroff 格式下数值解出现了伪震荡,存在色散效应。

- 2. Consider the equation $u_t + au_x = 0$.
 - (a) Derive the finite difference for u_x using $u_{j-2}^n, u_{j-1}^n, u_j^n$ and u_{j+1}^n .
 - (b) Using the finite difference scheme in (a) for space and RK3 for time, compute the solution at t=2 numerically, with initial condition

$$u(x,0) = e^{-20(x-1)^2}.$$

Explain why the RK3 in time is appropriate (Hint: use the theory of stability region).

解:

(a)采用**待定系数法(也可以用 Lagrange 插值方法)**。设 $u_x(x_j) = C_1 u_{j-2} + C_2 u_{j-1} + C_3 u_j + C_4 u_{j+1}$ 将等式右边进行 Taylor 展开并对比系数可得:

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{6h}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{h}, C_3 = \frac{1}{2h}, C_4 = \frac{1}{3h}$$

故 $\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{x}}(x_j) = \frac{u_{j-2} - 6u_{j-1} + 3u_j + 2u_{j+1}}{6h}$,时间采用 RK3,格式为

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{*} - u_{j}^{n}}{\tau/2} = -a \frac{u_{j-2}^{n} - 6u_{j-1}^{n} + 3u_{j}^{n} + 2u_{j+1}^{n}}{6h}$$

$$\frac{u_j^{\circ} - u_j^n}{\tau} = -a \frac{u_{j-2}^* - 6u_{j-1}^* + 3u_j^* + 2u_{j+1}^*}{6h}$$

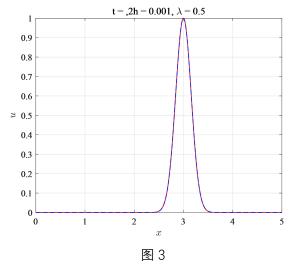
$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau/6} = \frac{u_j^* - u_j^n}{\tau/2} + 4 \frac{u_j^0 - u_j^n}{\tau} - a \frac{u_{j-2}^{\circ} - 6u_{j-1}^{\circ} + 3u_j^{\circ} + 2u_{j+1}^{\circ}}{6h}$$

(b)

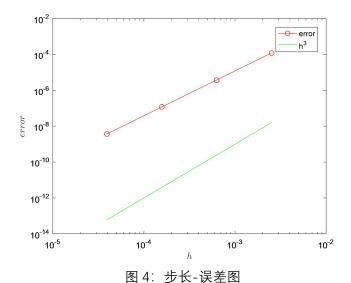
数值结果:

理论解为 $u(x, t) = u_0(x - at) = e^{-20(x - at - 1)^2}$ 。

取 a = 1, t = 2, h = 0.001, $\lambda = 0.5$ 计算 $x \in [0,5]$ 上 u 的值。并画出数值解与理论解的误差无穷范数如图 3 所示。



随着步长 h 的减小,误差以 h^3 的速度减小,可知格式具有空间三阶精度,与 2.1 节的分析相一致。



解释:

考察模型方程 $u^{'}=\beta u$,RK3 的稳定域为 $\left|1+z+\frac{z^2}{2}+\frac{z^3}{6}\right|\leq 1$,其中 $z=\beta \tau$ 。

求空间差分格式矩阵的特征值,考虑周期边界条件,矩阵为

$$A = -\frac{a}{6h} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & & & 1 & -6 \\ -6 & 3 & 2 & & & 1 \\ 1 & -6 & 3 & 2 & & & \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \\ 1 & -6 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ & & 1 & -6 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & & & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

其特征值为

$$\beta_{k} = -\frac{a}{6h} \left(3 + 2e^{\frac{ik2\pi}{m+1}} + e^{\frac{ik2\pi(m-1)}{m+1}} - 6e^{\frac{ik2\pi m}{m+1}} \right) = -\frac{a}{3h} \left((coskh - 1)^{2} + isinkh(4 - coskh) \right)$$

所以
$$z_k = -\frac{a\tau}{3h}((coskh-1)^2 + isinkh(4-coskh))$$

 z_k 的右端括号内的项是有界的且 $(coskh-1)^2 \in [0,4]$, $isinkh(4-coskh) \in [-4,4]$ 总存在 τ 和 h 使得 z_k 落在 Rk3 的绝对稳定域内,且 $(coskh-1)^2 \sim h^4$ 故网格非常细的时候性能接近纯虚数,所以格式是稳定的,方法是合适的。

3. Consider the Burgers' equation

$$\partial_t u + u u_x = 0$$

with initial data

$$u_0(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

Let $f(u) = u^2/2$. Consider the following two upwind schemes with conservative form

$$u_j^{n+1} = \begin{cases} u_j^n - \lambda(\frac{1}{2}(u_j^n)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(u_{j-1}^n)^2), & \quad f'(u_j^n) \geq 0 \\ u_j^n - \lambda(\frac{1}{2}(u_{j+1}^n)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(u_j^n)^2), & \quad f'(u_j^n) < 0 \end{cases}$$

and nonconservative form

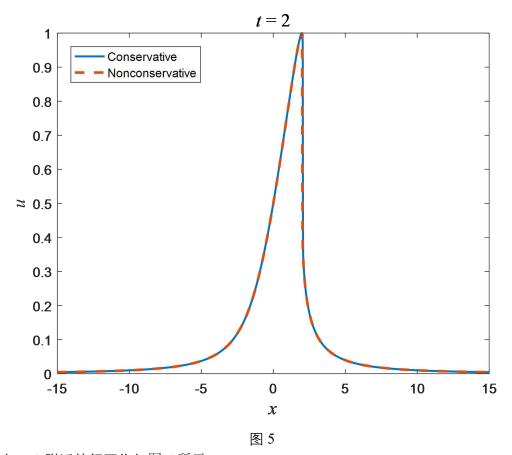
$$u_{j}^{n+1} = \begin{cases} u_{j}^{n} - \lambda u_{j}^{n}(u_{j}^{n} - u_{j-1}^{n}), & u_{j}^{n} \ge 0 \\ u_{j}^{n} - \lambda u_{j}^{n}(u_{j+1}^{n} - u_{j}^{n}), & u_{j}^{n} < 0 \end{cases}$$

Do the simulation up to t=2. Discuss the solutions obtained by these two schemes before and after the discontiuity forms.

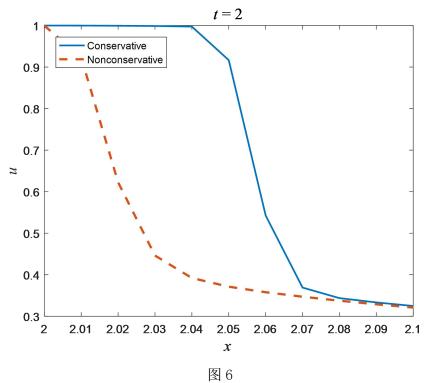
We remark that a more reasonable generalization of the conservative upwind scheme here is the Gudonov scheme.

守恒形式和非守恒形势,讨论不连续形式前后的解。

选取 τ = 0.01, h = 0.01 计算得到的解如图 5。



放大 x=2 附近的解图像如图 6 所示。



观察可知, $\mathbf{x}=2$ 附近函数值发生剧烈变化,且此处两种差分格式的解存在明显差异。 分析其原因如下:在 $\mathbf{t}=0$ 时刻,由方程 $\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{t}}+uu_{x}=0$ 可知特征线方程为 $\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}}{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{t}}=u_{0}=\frac{1}{1+x_{0}^{2}}$,

特征线为 $\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0+\frac{t}{1+x_0^2}$ 。在区间 $\mathbf{x}\in[2,2.1349]$ 内有特征线相交,因此解在该区间内不连

续。守恒形差分格式的数值解比非守恒形式的更靠后且更接近不连续区间的中间,因而守恒形差分格式更能反映解的间断。

3**Hw5**

1. (路金甫,第三版)第四章习题 10 (只用前三个格式,不需要求解Du Fort-Frankel)

10. 对于初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & 0 < x < 1, & t > 0; \\ u(x,0) = \sin \pi x, & 0 < x < 1; \\ u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0, & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

用向前差分格式、向后差分格式、Crank-Nicolson 格式以及 Du Fort-Frankel 格式来求解,取 h=0.1, $\lambda=\frac{\tau}{h^2}$ 为 0.1 和 0.5 进行计算,并在 t=0.1 时与准确解 $u(x,t)=\mathrm{e}^{-\pi^2t}\sin\pi x$ 比较.

程序设计:

向前差分:

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}_{j}^{n}}{\tau} = \frac{\mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n} - 2\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n} + \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n}}{h^{2}}$$

即 $\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1}=\lambda\mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n}+(1-2\lambda)u_{j}^{n}+\lambda\mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n}$,又由边界条件 $\mathbf{u}_{0}^{n}=\mathbf{u}_{m}^{n}=0$,这里 $\mathbf{m}=\frac{1}{h}$,对于任意的正整数 n. 所以有矩阵形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1^{n+1} \\ u_1^{n+1} \\ \vdots \\ u_{m-1}^{n+1} \\ u_{m-2}^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-2\lambda & \lambda & & & & \\ \lambda & 1-2\lambda & & \lambda & & \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & & \\ & & & \lambda & 1-2\lambda & \lambda \\ & & & & \lambda & 1-2\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1^n \\ u_2^n \\ \vdots \\ u_{m-2}^n \\ u_{m-1}^n \end{pmatrix}$$

向后差分:

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1} - u_{j}^{n}}{\tau} = \frac{\mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n+1} + \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^{2}}$$

即 $-\lambda u_{j+1}^{n+1} + (1+2\lambda)u_j^{n+1} - \lambda u_{j-1}^{n+1} = u_j^n$,同样有矩阵形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+2\lambda & -\lambda & & & & \\ -\lambda & 1+2\lambda & & -\lambda & & & \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & & \\ & & -\lambda & 1+2\lambda & -\lambda \\ & & & -\lambda & 1+2\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1^{n+1} \\ u_2^{n+1} \\ \vdots \\ u_{m-2}^{n+1} \\ u_{m-2}^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1^n \\ u_2^n \\ \vdots \\ u_{m-2}^n \\ u_{m-1}^n \end{pmatrix}$$

Crank-Nicolson 格式:

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}_{j}^{n}}{\tau} = \frac{(\mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n} - 2\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n} + \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n}) + (\mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1} + \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n+1})}{2h^{2}}$$

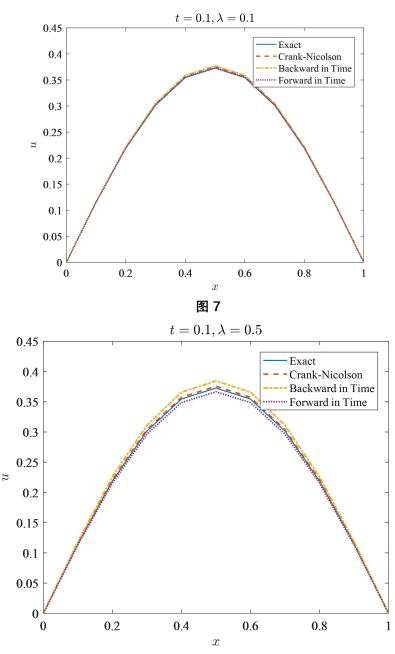
即
$$-\frac{\lambda}{2}\mathbf{u}_{\mathsf{j}+1}^{\mathsf{n}} + (1+\lambda)u_{\mathsf{j}}^{\mathsf{n}} - \frac{\lambda}{2}\mathbf{u}_{\mathsf{j}-1}^{\mathsf{n}} = -\frac{\lambda}{2}\mathbf{u}_{\mathsf{j}+1}^{\mathsf{n}+1} + (1+\lambda)u_{\mathsf{j}}^{\mathsf{n}+1} - \frac{\lambda}{2}\mathbf{u}_{\mathsf{j}-1}^{\mathsf{n}+1}$$
,同样有矩阵形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & -\lambda/2 & & & \\ -\lambda/2 & 1+\lambda & -\lambda/2 & & & \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & & \\ & & -\lambda/2 & 1+\lambda & -\lambda/2 & \\ & & & -\lambda/2 & 1+\lambda & -\lambda/2 \\ & & & -\lambda/2 & 1+\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1^{n+1} \\ u_2^{n+1} \\ \dots \\ u_{m-2}^{n+1} \\ u_{m-1}^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & \lambda/2 & & \\ \lambda/2 & 1-\lambda & \lambda/2 & & \\ & \lambda/2 & 1-\lambda & \lambda/2 & & \\ & & & \lambda/2 & 1-\lambda & \lambda/2 \\ & & & & \lambda/2 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1^n \\ u_2^n \\ \dots \\ u_{m-2}^n \\ u_{m-1}^n \end{pmatrix}$$

数值结果:

取 $h = 0.1, \lambda = 0.1$ 和 0.5 分别计算 3 个格式的结果,然后与准确解进行比较。我们的结果在 图 7 和图 8 中展示。



T2 粘性 Burger 方程

2. Consider the viscous Burger's equation

$$u_t + uu_x = \nu u_{xx}$$

Use a time splitting approach to solve this Burger's equation for initial value

$$u_0(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Take $\nu=1$ and $\nu=10^{-3}$ to do the simulation. Plot the solution a different times.

For the $u_t + uu_x = 0$ part, you may use some classical finite volum scheme, for example, the Engquist-Osher scheme flux. In particular,

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} + \frac{f_{j+1/2} - f_{j-1/2}}{h} = 0,$$

where $f_{j+1/2} = F(u_j, u_{j+1})$, with

$$F(U_l, U_r) = f(U_r) - \int_{U_l}^{U_r} (f'(u))^+ du = f(U_r) - \int_{U_l}^{U_r} u^+ du,$$

where $a^+ = \max(a, 0)$. In particular,

$$F(U_l, U_r) = \frac{1}{2} (U_l(U_l + |U_l|) + U_r(U_r - |U_r|)).$$

The Engquist-Osher flux is a simplification to the Godunov flux.

使用时间分裂法,将方程分为两个子方程,即扩散方程 $\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{t}}=vu_{xx}$ 和对流方程 $\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{t}}+uu_{x}=\mathbf{0}$

对于扩散方程,使用 Crank-Nicolson 格式:

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{*} - u_{j}^{n}}{\tau} = \frac{v(\mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n} - 2u_{j}^{n} + \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n} + \mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{*} - 2u_{j}^{*} + \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{*})}{2h^{2}}$$

写成矩阵形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 + v\lambda & -v\lambda/2 & & & & \\ -v\lambda/2 & 1 + v\lambda & -v\lambda/2 & & & \\ & & \cdots & & \cdots & & \\ & & -v\lambda/2 & 1 + v\lambda & -v\lambda/2 \\ & & -v\lambda/2 & 1 + v\lambda \end{pmatrix} u^*$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - v\lambda & v\lambda/2 & & \\ v\lambda/2 & 1 - v\lambda & v\lambda/2 & & \\ & & \cdots & & \cdots & \\ & & v\lambda/2 & 1 - v\lambda & v\lambda/2 \\ & & v\lambda/2 & 1 - v\lambda \end{pmatrix} u^n$$

对于对流方程 $\mathbf{u}_t + uu_x = \mathbf{0}$,使用 Engquist-Osher 格式

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}_{j}^{*}}{\tau} + \frac{f_{j+1/2} - f_{j-1/2}}{h} = 0$$

这里

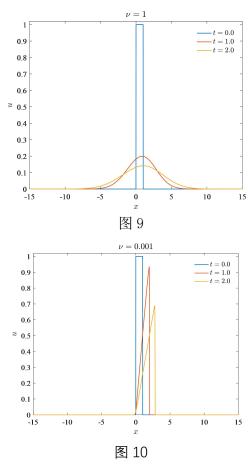
$$f_{j+1/2} = \frac{u_j^* \left(u_j^* + \left| u_j^* \right| \right) + u_{j+1}^* \left(u_{j+1}^* + \left| u_{j+1}^* \right| \right)}{2}$$

即
$$\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{j}}^{\mathbf{n}+1} = u_{j}^{*} - \lambda_{1} \left(u_{j}^{*} + \left| u_{j}^{*} \right| + \frac{u_{j-1}^{*} \left(u_{j-1}^{*} + \left| u_{j-1}^{*} \right| \right) + u_{j+1}^{*} \left(u_{j+1}^{*} + \left| u_{j+1}^{*} \right| \right)}{2} \right)$$
,这里 $\lambda_{1} = \frac{\tau}{h}$.

结果:

3. 运行结果与分析

取 h = 0.01, $\tau = 0.001$ 进行差分格式的构造。分别绘制 $\nu = 1$ 和 $\nu = 0.001$ 的解如图 9 和图 10 所示。



显然,当扩散系数 ν =1 时,方程的解随时间增长趋于平缓,此时扩散效应占主导;而当扩散系数 ν =0.001 时,方程的解的形状随时间增长发生偏移,且在一定的位置出现间断,经分析,间断发生位置几乎与特征线相交点重合,此时对流效应占主导。

T3 反应-扩散方程

3. Consider the reaction-diffusion equation

$$u_t = u_{x|x} + u_{yy} + \frac{1}{\epsilon}u(1 - u^2), (x, y) \in \Omega = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$$

 $u|_{\partial\Omega} = 1$

Here, $\epsilon = 0.01$. Choose the initial data that is -1 inside $9(x - 0.5)^2 + 25(y - 0.5)^2 = 1$ and 1 otherwise. Solve this equation using a splitting method. Describe the dynamics of the zero level set: u = 0, which is a curve.

Comment: The zero-level set of u follows the so-called flow by mean curvature as $\epsilon \to 0$.

使用时间分裂法,将方程分为两个子方程,即二维扩散方程 $\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{t}}=u_{xx}+u_{yy}$ 和反应方程 $\mathbf{u}_{\mathrm{t}}=rac{1}{\epsilon}u(1-u^2)$

对于二维扩散方程,使用交替方向隐式格式(ADI)

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{ij}^{*} - u_{ij}^{n}}{\tau/2} = \frac{(\mathbf{u}_{i,j+1}^{n} - 2u_{i,j}^{n} + \mathbf{u}_{i,j-1}^{n} + \mathbf{u}_{i+1,j}^{*} - 2u_{i,j}^{*} + \mathbf{u}_{i-1,j}^{*})}{h^{2}}$$
$$\frac{\mathbf{u}_{ij}^{**} - u_{ij}^{*}}{\tau/2} = \frac{(\mathbf{u}_{i,j+1}^{**} - 2u_{i,j}^{**} + \mathbf{u}_{i,j-1}^{**} + \mathbf{u}_{i+1,j}^{*} - 2u_{i,j}^{*} + \mathbf{u}_{i-1,j}^{*})}{h^{2}}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{A_1} \mathbf{u_j^*} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbf{u_{j+1}^n} + (1 - \lambda) \mathbf{u_j^n} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbf{u_{j-1}^n} \\ -\frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbf{u_{j+1}^{**}} + (1 - \lambda) \mathbf{u_j^{**}} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbf{u_{j-1}^{**}} = A_2 \mathbf{u_j^*} \end{cases}$$

加上边界条件 $\mathbf{u}_{oj} = u_{m+1,j} = 1$,有

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{A_1} \mathbf{u_j^*} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbf{u_{j+1}^n} + (1 - \lambda) \mathbf{u_j^n} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbf{u_{j-1}^n} + \mathbf{f} \\ -\frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbf{u_{j+1}^{**}} + (1 - \lambda) \mathbf{u_j^{**}} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbf{u_{j-1}^{**}} = A_2 \mathbf{u_j^*} + \mathbf{f} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{A_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \lambda & -\lambda/2 \\ -\lambda/2 & 1 + \lambda & -\lambda/2 \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & -\lambda/2 & 1 + \lambda & -\lambda/2 \\ & -\lambda/2 & 1 + \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & \lambda/2 \\ \lambda/2 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda/2 \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & \lambda/2 & 1 - \lambda \\ & & & \lambda/2 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\lambda}{2}, 0, \dots, 0, \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{pmatrix}^T.$$

进一步可以写成:

$$\begin{cases} A_{m1}u^* = B_{m1}u^n + f_m \\ B_{m2}u^{**} = A_{m2}u^* + f_m \end{cases}$$

加上边界条件

$$\begin{cases} A_{m1}u^* = B_{m1}u^n + f_m + g_m \\ B_{m2}u^{**} = A_{m2}u^* + f_m + g_m \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{A_{m1}} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & & & & \\ & A_1 & & & & \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & & \\ & & & A_1 & & \\ & & & & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A_{m2}} = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & & & & & \\ & A_2 & & & & \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & & \\ & & & A_2 & & \\ & & & & & A_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{B_{m1}} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-\lambda)\mathbf{I} & \lambda/2\mathbf{I} & & & \\ \lambda/2\mathbf{I} & (1-\lambda)\mathbf{I} & -\lambda/2\mathbf{I} & & \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ & & \lambda/2\mathbf{I} & (1-\lambda)\mathbf{I} & \lambda/2\mathbf{I} \\ & & & \lambda/2\mathbf{I} & (1-\lambda)\mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{B_{m2}} = \begin{pmatrix} (1+\lambda)\mathbf{I} & -\lambda/2\mathbf{I} & & & \\ -\lambda/2\mathbf{I} & (1+\lambda)\mathbf{I} & -\lambda/2\mathbf{I} & & & \\ & ... & ... & ... & ... & \\ & -\lambda/2\mathbf{I} & (1+\lambda)\mathbf{I} & -\lambda/2\mathbf{I} & \\ & & -\lambda/2\mathbf{I} & (1+\lambda)\mathbf{I} & -\lambda/2\mathbf{I} \\ & & & -\lambda/2\mathbf{I} & (1+\lambda)\mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{f_m} = (\mathbf{f^T}, \mathbf{f^T}, ..., \mathbf{f^T}, \mathbf{f^T})^T$$

$$\mathbf{g_m} = (\mathbf{g^T}, \mathbf{0}, ..., \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{f^T})^T, \mathbf{g} = \frac{2}{\lambda}(1, 1, ..., 1)^T.$$

对于反应方程 $\mathbf{u}_{t} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbf{u} (1 - \mathbf{u}^{2})$

$$\frac{u_{ij}^{n+1}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(u_{ij}^{n+1}\right)^2}} = e^{\frac{\tau}{\epsilon}} \frac{u_{ij}^{**}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(u_{ij}^{**}\right)^2}}$$

故

$$u_{ij}^{n+1} = \frac{u_{ij}^{**}}{\sqrt{e^{-2\frac{\tau}{\epsilon}} - (1 - e^{-2\frac{\tau}{\epsilon}}) (u_{ii}^{**})^2}}$$

结果展示与分析:

选取 $\tau = 0.001$,h = 0.01 计算得到不同时刻 $12\tau k$,k = 1,...,6 的解如下图 11 所示。

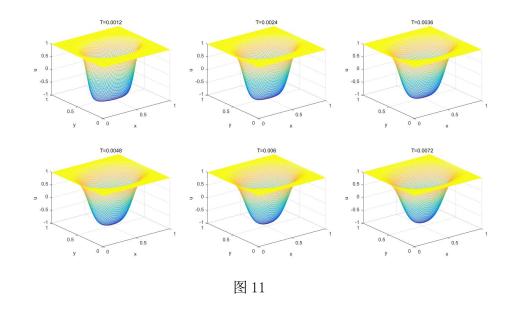
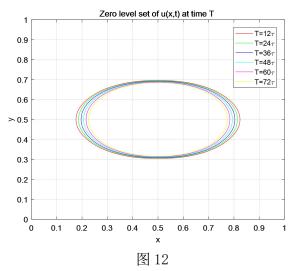


图 12 表示了以 $\tau = 0.001$ 为间隔展示了 $0 \le t \le 72\tau$ 的解。



观察可知,u=0 的点集形成一个闭合的椭圆,椭圆的长轴与x轴方向平行、短轴与y轴方向平行,其尺寸与包围面积随时间增长而减小,在t较大时椭圆变成圆,然后椭圆消失,计算域内的函数值均大于零。随着时间的增加,0-水平集围成的区域从边界向内扩散,表现在椭圆的长轴和短柱都逐渐减小。

Hw6

1. (路金甫,第三版)第七章习题 1(2).同时说明,边界条件 u'(1) = 0如何在你构造的方程组种体现出来的

1. 对两点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = 2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ u(0) = 0, & u'(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

取分段线性插值函数为试探函数,求下列情况下有限元方法形成的代数方程组.

- (1) 将[0,1]剖分为五个长度相等的单元.
- (2) 将[0,1]剖分为四个单元,节点分别是 $x=0,\frac{1}{8},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{2}$ 和 1.

解:

Galerkin 形式变分问题为:

这里S₀¹ =
$$\left\{ u \middle| \int_0^1 \left[u^2 + \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 \right] dx < + \infty, u(0) = 0 \right\}$$

边界条件 $\mathbf{u}'(1) = \mathbf{0}$ 体现在 Galerkin 形式推导中, $(Lu - f,v) = \int_0^1 - \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}v \, dx = \int_0^1 2v \, dx$,使用分部积分法并结合边界条件 $\int_0^1 - \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}v \, dx = u'(0)v(0) - u'(1)v(1) + \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx} \frac{dv}{dx} dx = -u'(1)v(1) + \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx} \frac{dv}{dx} dx$,故 $F(v) = \int_0^1 2v \, dx + u'(1)v(1)$,由于u'(1) = 0,故 $F(v) = \int_0^1 2v \, dx$ 。**矩阵组装:**

U 表示为基函数的线性形式: $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_{i-1} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{\mathbf{x}_{i-1} - \mathbf{x}_i} + \mathbf{u}_i \cdot \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i-1}}{\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_{i-1}}$

单元刚度矩阵:
$$K_{e_i} = \frac{1}{h_i} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, F_{e_i} = h_i \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $h_i = \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$, 总的刚度矩阵为:

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -8 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 16 & -8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 12 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{5 \times 5}, F = \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ 1/4 \\ 3/8 \\ 3/4 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

去掉 F 第一行和 K 的第一行和第一列,处理了 u(0) = 0 的边界条件。 结果: 求得的 u(x) 如图所示

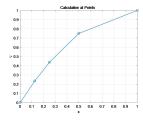


图 13

2. Consider

$$-\Delta u + u = f \quad (x, y) \in \Omega = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g \quad \partial \Omega$$

Use uniform square elements (正方形单元) and on each of them, you may use the bilinear functions. For $f = \sin(\pi x) + \sin(\pi y)$ and g = 0, program and solve the problem. Use your code to determine the order p for approximating the function values.

由于 g = 0, Galerkin 形式变分问题为:

推导 $(Lu-f,v)=\iint_{\Omega}(-\Delta u+u-f)vdxdy=\iint_{\Omega}(\nabla u\nabla v+(u-f)v)dxdy-\int_{\partial\Omega}\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}v\,ds$

使用划分 $x_i = \frac{i}{N}$, $y_j = \frac{j}{N}$,这里 i = 1,2,...,N; $\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{N}$ 。使用正方形元[x_{i-1},x_i]×[y_{i-1},y_i]和双线性插值: $u_h = a + bx + cy + dxy$

令
$$\xi = \frac{2\left(x - x_i + \frac{h}{2}\right)}{h}$$
, $\eta = \frac{2\left(y - y_i + \frac{h}{2}\right)}{h}$,则插值基函数为

$$\begin{cases} N_1 = \frac{1}{4}(1-\xi)(1-\eta) = \frac{(x_i - x)(y_j - y)}{h^2} \\ N_2 = \frac{1}{4}(1+\xi)(1-\eta) = \frac{(h+x-x_i)(y_j - y)}{h^2} \\ N_3 = \frac{1}{4}(1-\xi)(1+\eta) = \frac{(x_i - x)(h+y-y_j)}{h^2} \\ N_4 = \frac{1}{4}(1+\xi)(1+\eta) = \frac{(h+x-x_i)(h+y-y_j)}{h^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2h} \begin{bmatrix} -(1-\eta) & (1-\eta) & -(1+\eta) & (1+\eta) \\ -(1-\xi) & -(1+\xi) & (1-\xi) & (1+\xi) \end{bmatrix}$$

刚度矩阵:

$$K_{e_{i}} = \frac{h^{2}}{4} \iint_{e_{i}} (B^{T}B + N^{T}N) d\xi d\eta = \frac{h^{2}}{36} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

类似地可以求得

$$F_{e_i} = \iint_{e_i} N^T f \, dx dy$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} -\sin\frac{\pi h}{2}\frac{\cos\pi\left(x_{i}-\frac{h}{2}\right)+\cos\pi\left(y_{j}-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\pi^{2}} + \frac{h}{2\pi}(\cos\left(\pi x_{i-1}\right)+\cos\left(\pi y_{j-1}\right)) \\ \sin\frac{\pi h}{2}\frac{\cos\pi\left(x_{i}-\frac{h}{2}\right)-\cos\pi\left(y_{j}-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\pi^{2}} + \frac{h}{2\pi}(\cos\left(\pi x_{i}\right)-\cos\left(\pi y_{j-1}\right)) \\ \sin\frac{\pi h}{2}\frac{\cos\pi\left(x_{i}-\frac{h}{2}\right)+\cos\pi\left(y_{j}-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\pi^{2}} + \frac{h}{2\pi}(\cos\left(\pi x_{i}\right)+\cos\left(\pi y_{j}\right)) \\ -\sin\frac{\pi h}{2}\frac{\cos\pi\left(x_{i}-\frac{h}{2}\right)-\cos\pi\left(y_{j}-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\pi^{2}} + \frac{h}{2\pi}(\cos\left(\pi x_{i-1}\right)-\cos\left(\pi y_{j}\right)) \end{bmatrix}$$

节点编号为

第一层: 1, 2, ...,N

第二层: N+1,N+2,···,2N;

第 N 层: N*N-N+1, N*N-N+2,···,N*N

可以组装好刚度矩阵。

结果展示:

理论解为: $u = \frac{1}{\pi^2 + 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{e^{-1}} (e^x + e^{1-x} + e^y + e^{1-y}) + sin\pi x + sin\pi y \right)$.取 h = 0.01,求得 u 展示在 图 14 中展示如下。

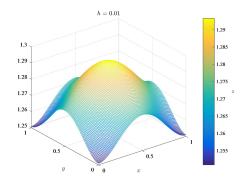
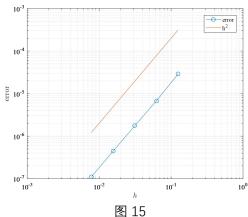


图 14

绘制误差-步长关系图如图 15 所示,显然格式有空间的二阶精度。



- 3. Determine numerically which one of the following two Fourier spectral methods for computing derivatives is better:
 - Given $v = (v_1, \ldots, v_N)$, compute \hat{v} .
 - Define $\hat{w}_k = ik\hat{v}_k$, for $k = -N/2+1, \dots, N/2$ (or $k = 0, \dots, N/2, -N/2+1, \dots, -1$ in Matlab.).
 - Compute the inverse DFT (inverse FFT) and get w_k , the real part of which is the approximation of the derivative.

and

- Given $v = (v_1, \ldots, v_N)$, compute \hat{v} .
- Define $\hat{w}_k = ik\hat{v}_k$, for $k = 0, 1, \dots, N$.
- Compute the inverse DFT (inverse FFT) and get w_k , the real part of which is the approximation of the derivative.

以数值方式确定以下两种用于计算导数的傅里叶谱方法中的哪一种更好。 **步骤:** 对于给定的 $\mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, ..., \mathbf{v}_N)$, 方法 1:

$$\widehat{v}_{k} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-ikx_{n}} v_{n}, k = -\frac{N}{2} + 1, ..., \frac{N}{2}$$

$$\widehat{w}_{k} = ik\widehat{v}_{k}, k = -\frac{N}{2} + 1, ..., \frac{N}{2}$$

$$w_{n} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-\frac{N}{2}+1}^{N} e^{-ikx_{n}} \widehat{w}_{k}, n = 0, 1, ..., N-1$$

对wn取实部。

方法 2:

$$\hat{v}_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{-ikx_n} v_{n,k} = 0,1,...,N-1$$

$$\hat{w}_k = ik\hat{v}_k, k = 0,1,...,N-1$$

$$w_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N} e^{-ikx_n} \hat{w}_k, n = 0,1,...,N-1$$

对 w_n 取实部。

结果展示:

对于 v=sin(x),我们按照 Schemes1 和 Schemes2 求解出数值解,然后作出数值解和精确函数值图像在第一个子图中,并且将误差值也展示在第二个子图中。我们将图像展示在如下图16 中。

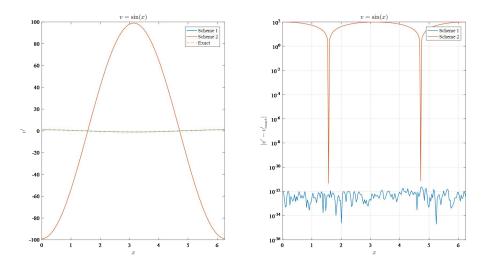


图 16

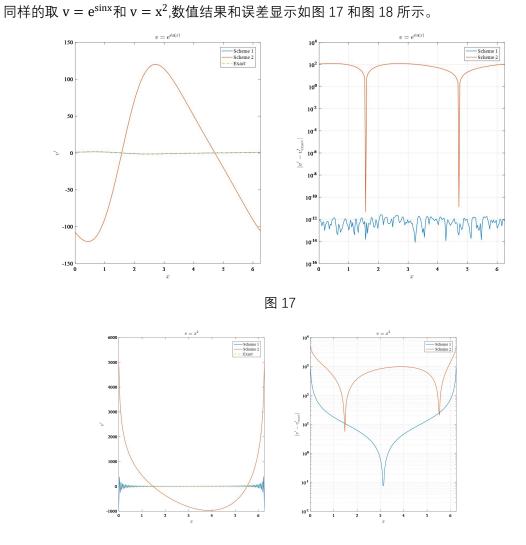


图 18

可以发现,在我们取的所有函数中,方法一的结果都更接近于理论值。因此方法一更好。但对于非周期性的问题,两种格式都不太好。