

题目: 令 $t_n = n\tau$. 求 $u'(t_n)$ 和 $u''(t_n)$ 处的有限差分公式 (使用 t_{n-2}, t_{n-1} 和 t_n 处的数据来近似). 并求这两个公式的截断误差.

① 使用待定系数法 $u(t_n) \approx a_1 u(t_n) + a_2 u(t_{n-1}) + a_3 u(t_{n-2})$

由于使用三点公式, 希望误差达到 $O(\tau^2)$, 使用待定系数法可得 $C_1 = \frac{3}{2}, C_2 = -\frac{2}{\tau}, C_3 = \frac{1}{2\tau}$

$$\begin{cases} u(t_{n-1}) = u(t_n) - u'(t_n)\tau + \frac{1}{2}u''(t_n)\tau^2 - \frac{1}{6}u'''(t_n)\tau^3 + O(\tau^4) \\ u(t_{n-2}) = u(t_n) - 2u'(t_n)\tau + 2u''(t_n)\tau^2 - \frac{4}{3}u'''(t_n)\tau^3 + O(\tau^4) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error}_1 &= \frac{1}{2\tau} [u(t_{n-2}) - 4u(t_{n-1}) + 3u(t_n)] - u'(t_n) = \frac{1}{2\tau} [u(t_n) - 2u'(t_n)\tau + 2u''(t_n)\tau^2 - \frac{4}{3}u'''(t_n)\tau^3 \\ &\quad - 4u(t_n) + 4u'(t_n)\tau - 2u''(t_n)\tau^2 + \frac{2}{3}u'''(t_n)\tau^3 + O(\tau^4) + 3u(t_n)] - u'(t_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\tau} [2u'(t_n)\tau - \frac{2}{3}u'''(t_n)\tau^3 + O(\tau^4)] - u'(t_n) = -\frac{1}{3}u'''(t_n)\tau^2 + O(\tau^3) \end{aligned}$$

待定系数法求解: $a_1 u(t_n) + a_2 u(t_{n-1}) + a_3 u(t_{n-2}) = (a_1 + a_2 e^{-\tau \frac{\partial}{\partial t}} + a_3 e^{-2\tau \frac{\partial}{\partial t}}) u|_{t=t_n}$

$$= [C_1 + C_2 + C_3] u(t_n) + [C_2(-\tau) + C_3(-2\tau)] u'(t_n) + [C_2(\frac{\tau^2}{2}) + C_3(2\tau^2)] u''(t_n) + [C_2(-\frac{\tau^3}{6}) + C_3(\frac{4\tau^3}{3})] u'''(t_n) + O(\tau^4)$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\tau & -2\tau \\ 0 & \frac{\tau^2}{2} & 2\tau^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{3}{2\tau} \\ C_2 = -\frac{2}{\tau} \\ C_3 = \frac{1}{2\tau} \end{cases}$$

② 同理 $u''(t_n) \approx \frac{1}{\tau^2} [\frac{u(t_n) - u(t_{n-1})}{\tau} - \frac{u(t_{n-1}) - u(t_{n-2})}{\tau}] = \frac{1}{\tau^2} [u(t_n) - 2u(t_{n-1}) + u(t_{n-2})]$

同样用(1)可求 truncation errors

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Error}_2 &= \frac{1}{\tau^2} [u(t_n) - 2u(t_{n-1}) + u(t_{n-2})] - u''(t_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{\tau^2} [u(t_n) - 2u(t_n) + 2u'(t_n)\tau - u''(t_n)\tau^2 + \frac{1}{3}u'''(t_n)\tau^3 + u(t_n) - 2u'(t_n)\tau + 2u''(t_n)\tau^2 - \frac{4}{3}u'''(t_n)\tau^3 + O(\tau^4)] - u''(t_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{\tau^2} [u''(t_n)\tau^2 - u'''(t_n)\tau^3 + O(\tau^4)] - u''(t_n) = -u'''(t_n)\tau + O(\tau^2) \end{aligned}$$

1. 求解对流方程 $u_t + ux = e^t, u(x, 0) = e^{-x^2}$

若我们在 $[0, 1]$ 上改变 $u(x, 0), u(x, 1)$ 的哪部分受影响?

特征线: $\frac{dt}{dt} = 1, \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$ 即 $x = t + c$ (c 为常数)

求解 u : $\begin{cases} \frac{dt}{dt} = 1, \frac{dx}{dt} = 1, \frac{du}{dt} = e^t \\ (x, t, u)|_0 = (s, 0, e^{-s^2}) \end{cases}$

特征线不变, 解变为 (只有 c 变) $u = e^t + e^{-(x-t)^2} - 1 + \varepsilon \quad \{(x, t) \in [0, 1]\}$

令 $t=1$ 则受影响区域为 $x \in [1, 2]$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \tau + s \\ t = \tau \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } u(t, s) = e^t + c = e^t + e^{-(x-t)^2} - 1$$

由在特征线上 u 的值不变知

改变 $t=0$ 时区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的 u , 则

$t=1$ 时区间 $[1, 2]$ 上的 u 会受影响

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3. 求解扩散问题

(初值)

$$u_t = u_{xx}, \quad u(x, 0) = e^{-x^2}$$

若我们在 $[0, 1]$ 上改变 $u(x, 0)$, $u(x, 1)$ 的哪部分会受影响?

解 $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上有界, 故解存在

$$\text{用 Fourier 变换可推 } u(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y) \Phi(x-y, t) dy$$

$$(\Phi \text{ 为基本解}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} \Phi(x-y, t) dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (4\pi t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}} e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$\text{配方} = (4\pi t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{4t}y - \frac{(x-y)^2}{4t(4t+1)}\right)^2} dy \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{(4t+1)}x^2}$$

$$= (4\pi t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{4t+1}} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{(4t+1)}x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4t+1}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t+1}}$$

$$\text{受影响若 } f(y) = e^{-y^2} \mathbb{1}_{[x \in (0, 1)]}$$

$$R[u(x, t)]$$

$$= u(x, t) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[y \in (0, 1)]} \Phi(x-y, t) dy$$

$$= u(x, t) + \varepsilon \int_0^1 \Phi(x-y, t) dy$$

$$= \varepsilon \operatorname{erf}\left(1\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \approx 0.7 \text{ 左右}$$

对整个区域有影响

4. 求解初边值问题 (在 $x \in [0, 1]$ 上)

$$u_t = u_{xx}, \quad u(x, 0) = e^{-x}, \quad u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0.$$

通过使用 Fourier 基 $\{\sin(n\pi x)\}$ 展开解 (确定 a). 讨论不同 mode 的 behavior.

解: 解写成 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 形式的解

$$\text{由方程 } X(x)T'(t) = X''(x)T(t)$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T'(t)}{T(t)} = -\lambda^2 \text{ 时, 可求得非平凡解}$$

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda^2 X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(x) = \cos \lambda x + D \sin \lambda x$$

由初始条件 $C=0$ 或 $D \sin \lambda = 0$

仅当 $\sin \lambda = 0$ 时解非平凡, 这里 $\lambda = n\pi$ (这里 $n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$)

$$X_n(x) = D_n \sin(n\pi x) \text{ 这里 } n = 1, 2, \dots$$

下面求 $T_n(t)$

$$T_n'(t) + (n\pi)^2 T_n(t) = 0 \Rightarrow T_n(t) = A_n \exp(-(n\pi)^2 t)$$

$$\text{故 } u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \exp(-n^2 \pi^2 t) \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$\text{代入初值 } u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin(n\pi x) = e^{-x}$$

由 Fourier 级数理论

$$C_n = 2 \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2n\pi [1 - (-1)^n e^{-1}]}{n^2 \pi^2 + 1}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n\pi [1 - (-1)^n e^{-1}]}{n^2 \pi^2 + 1} \sin(n\pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}$$

$u(x, t)$ 模式为 x 的正弦函数, 幅值随时间

指数衰减

C_n 的求解

$$C_n = 2 \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= -2 \int_0^1 \sin(n\pi x) d e^{-x}$$

$$= -2 [\sin(n\pi x) \cdot e^{-x}]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-x} d \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$= 2n\pi \int_0^1 e^{-x} \cos(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= -2n\pi \int_0^1 \cos(n\pi x) d e^{-x}$$

$$= -2n\pi [\cos(n\pi x) \cdot e^{-x}]_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-x} d \cos(n\pi x)$$

$$= -2n\pi [(-1)^n e^{-1} - 1] + 2n^2 \pi^2 \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= 2n\pi [1 - (-1)^n e^{-1}] - 2n^2 \pi^2 \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= 2n\pi [1 - (-1)^n e^{-1}] - 2n^2 \pi^2 C_n$$