

17. Diff. eq.

$$\frac{\partial h(x,t)}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 h(x,t)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$h(x,0) = \begin{cases} \frac{H_{\max}}{L} & , 0 \leq x \leq L \\ H_{\max} - \frac{H_{\max}(x-L)}{L} & , L \leq x \leq 2L \end{cases}$$

b) EB-treatment

$$\bar{T}_j^{n+1} - \bar{T}_j^n = D (\bar{T}_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2\bar{T}_j^{n+1} + \bar{T}_{j-1}^{n+1})$$

$$\rightarrow T_N^{n+1} (1+2D) - D T_{N-1}^{n+1} = T_N^n + D T_R$$

$$\underline{T}^n = (T_1^n, T_2^n, \dots, T_N^n)$$

$$\underline{C} = (D T_L, 0, \dots, 0, D T_R)$$

$$\underline{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2D & -D & 0 & & \\ -D & 1+2D & & & \\ 0 & -D & & & \\ & & & & -D \\ & & & -D & 1+2D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \frac{\kappa \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$T = h(x,0), \underline{T}^{n+1} = \underline{M}^{-1} [\underline{T}^n + \underline{C}]$$

Untitled1

November 23, 2017

```
In [1]: using PyPlot
```

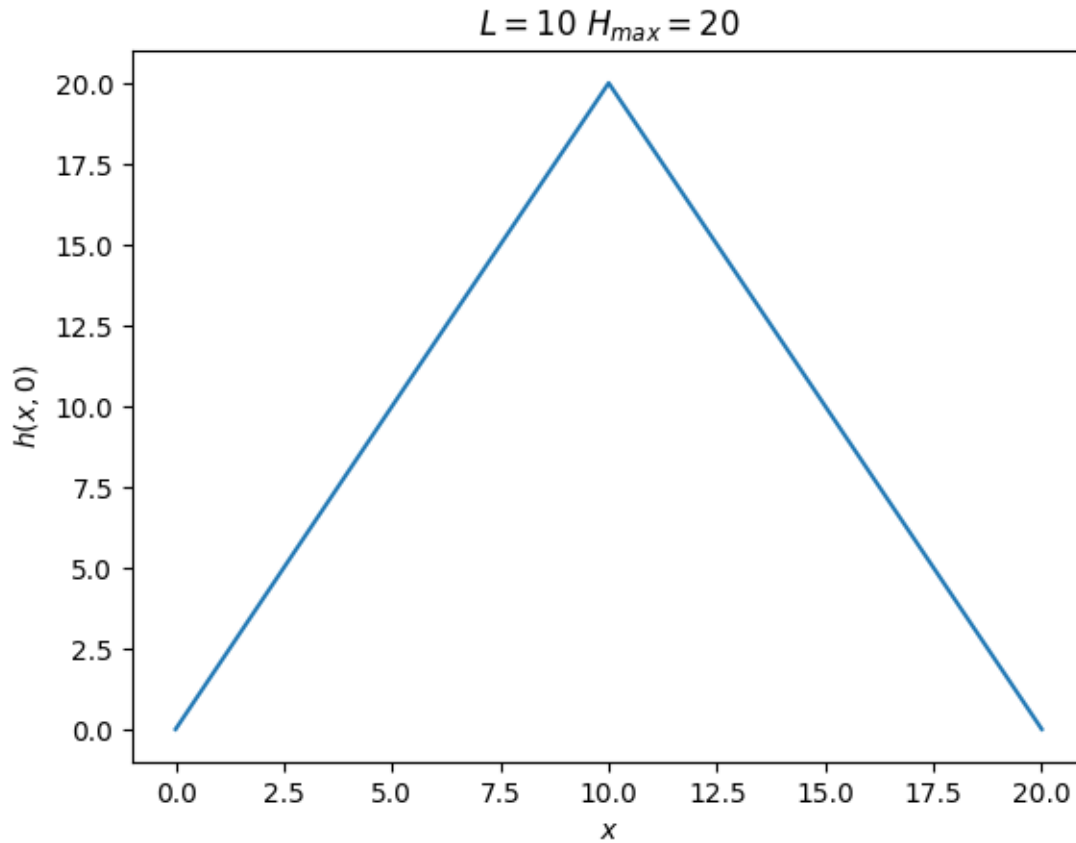
1 16. Diffusion equation: Evolution of a hill slope

2 a)

```
In [2]: function h(hmax,L)
        x=Array{Float64}(trunc{Int64}(2*L/0.01)+1)
        for (i,val) in enumerate(0:0.01:2*L)
            if(val>=L)
                x[i]=hmax-hmax*(val-L)/L
            else
                x[i]=hmax*val/L
            end
        end
        plot(0:0.01:2L,x)
        title(L"$L=10$ $H_{max}=20$")
        ylabel(L"$h(x,0)$")
        xlabel(L"$x$")
    end
```

```
Out[2]: h (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
In [3]: h(20,10)
```



Out[3]: PyObject <matplotlib.text.Text object at 0x7f94de5e4950>

3 b) & c)

```
In [4]: function h2(hmax,L,x)
        if(x>=L)
            return(hmax-hmax*(x-L)/L)
        else
            return(hmax*x/L)
        end
    end
```

Out[4]: h2 (generic function with 1 method)

```
In [5]: function thomasalgo(d,a,b,y)
        N=length(d)
        #A=a' and Y=y''
        A=Array{Float64}(N)
        Y=Array{Float64}(N)
        x=Array{Float64}(N)
```

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    #timestep1
    A[1]=a[1]/d[1]
    Y[1]=y[1]/d[1]
    #steps 2 to N-1
    for i in 2:(N-1)
        A[i]=a[i]/(d[i]-b[i]*A[i-1])
        Y[i]=(y[i]-b[i]*Y[i-1])/(d[i]-b[i]*A[i-1])
    end
    #N-th value
    Y[N]=(y[N]-b[N]*Y[N-1])/(d[N]-b[N]*A[N-1])

    #calculating the x-Vector
    x[N]=Y[N]
    for i in (N-1):-1:1
        x[i]=Y[i]-A[i]*x[i+1]
    end
    return(x)
end

```

Out[5]: thomasalgo (generic function with 1 method)

```

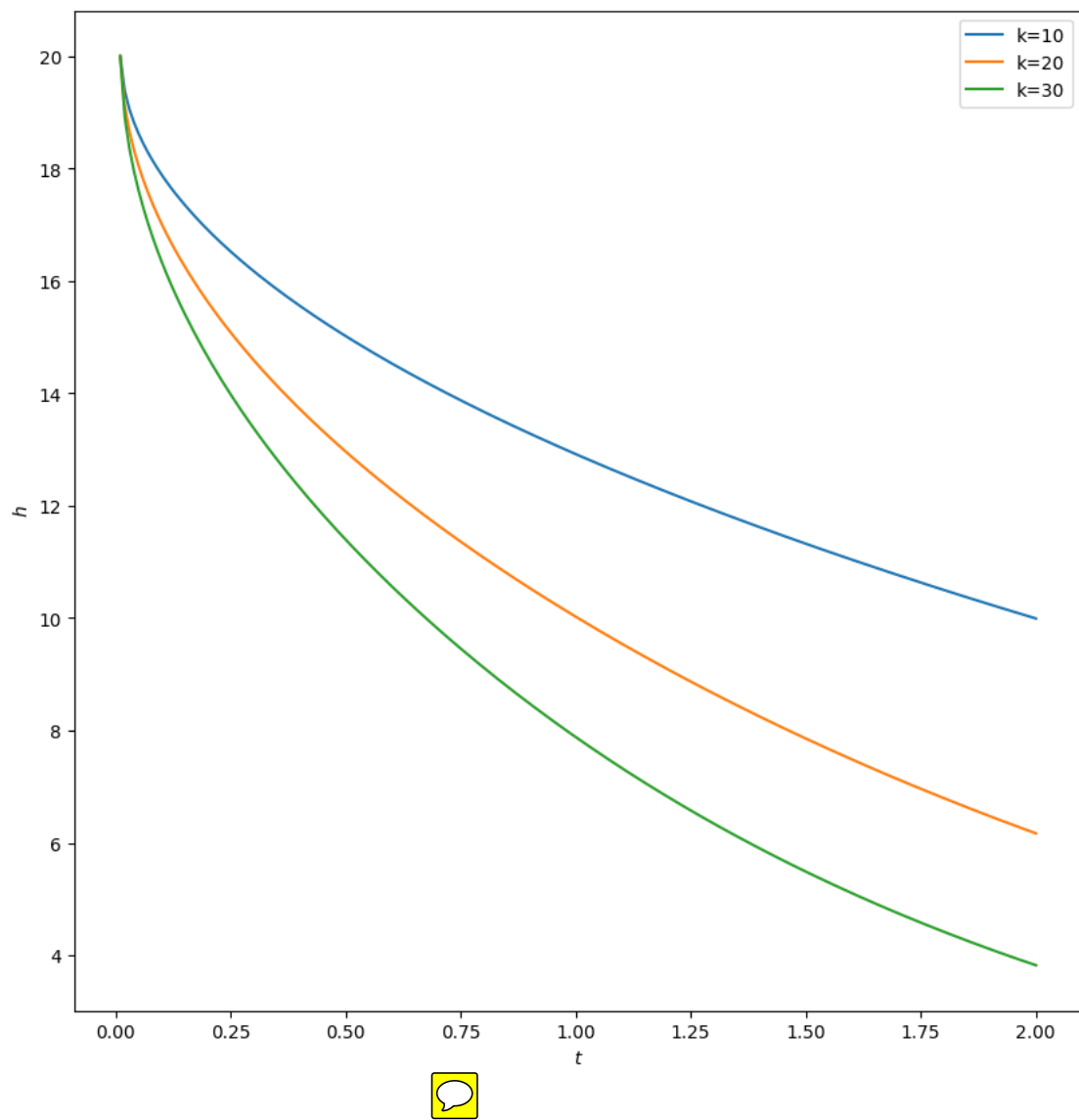
In [12]: L=10
        hmax=20
        dx=0.1
        dt=0.01
        k=[10 20 30]
        t=zeros(Float64,trunc(Int64,2.*L/dx)+1)
        #altitude array
        x=Array{Float64}(3,100000000)
        #just a zero vector, can stay like that
        c=zeros(Float64,trunc(Int64,2.*L/dx)+1)
        tc=zeros(Float64,trunc(Int64,2.*L/dx)+1)
        a=zeros(Float64,trunc(Int64,2.*L/dx)+1)
        b=zeros(Float64,trunc(Int64,2.*L/dx)+1)
        d=zeros(Float64,trunc(Int64,2.*L/dx)+1)
        #n counts steps until hmax/2
        n=0
        for (j,kval) in enumerate(k)
            D=kval*dt/(dx^2)
            for (i,ival) in enumerate(0:dx:2*L)
                t[i]=h2(hmax,L,ival)
                a[i]=-D
                b[i]=-D
                d[i]=1.+2.*D
            end
            b[1]=0.
            a[length(a)]=0.
            #L and R=0

```

```

t[1]=0.
t[length(t)]=0.
i2=0
x[j,1]=t[trunc(Int64(L/dx+1))]
#calculating timesteps until hmax of smallest k is reached
while (t[trunc(Int64(L/dx))+1]>(hmax/2.))||(i2<n)
    tc=t+c
    #println(t[trunc(Int64(L/dx))+2])
    #println(d)
    #println(a)
    #println(b)
    #println(inv(diagm(d,0)+diagm(a[1:length(a)-1],1)+diagm(b[1:length(b)-1],-1)))
    t=thomasalgo(d,a,b,tc)
    if j==1
        n+=1
    end
    i2+=1
    x[j,i2+1]=t[trunc(Int64(L/dx+1))]
end
end
i=1:n+1
figure(1,figsize=(10,10))
plot(i*dt,x[1,i],label="k="*string(k[1]))
plot(i*dt,x[2,i],label="k="*string(k[2]))
plot(i*dt,x[3,i],label="k="*string(k[3]))
ylabel(L"$h$")
xlabel(L"$t$")
legend()

```



Out[12]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7f94d8a33450>