# 《微分方程数值解实验报告》

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评

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## 1 实验介绍

#### 题目1.

使用MAC格式计算方腔流(Lid-driven cavity model),要求网格h< 128

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla p = 0 \\ div \mathbf{u} = 0 \end{cases}$$

这里 $\Omega = (0,1)^2$ ,在上边界,  $\mathbf{u} = (1,0)^T$ ,在剩余边界 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$ 

## 2 实验方法

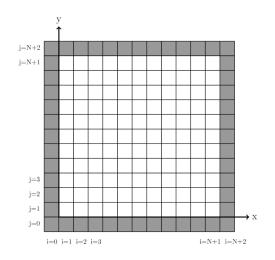
解答.  $\diamondsuit$ **u** =  $\binom{u}{v}$ 

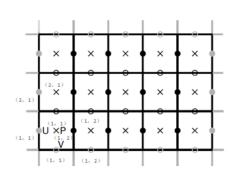
则方程化成

$$\begin{cases}
-\Delta u + P_x = 0 \\
-\Delta v + P_y = 0 \\
u_x + v_y = 0
\end{cases}$$

目标是将问题转化成

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_1 & O & B_1 \\ O & K_2 & B_2 \\ A & B & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U \\ V \\ P \end{bmatrix} = \beta$$

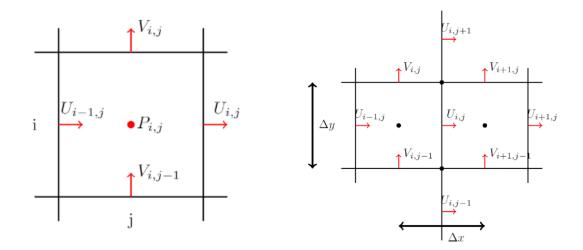




其中灰色的为虚拟网格,利用双侧差分格式处理本质边界条件。

交错网格上,×表示p所取格点,●表示u所取格点,○表示v所取格点。最后求解出所有格点后,我们还需将u和v的相邻格点值作平均,来和p格点的坐标对齐。

具体的细节格点如下图:



因此

$$U = (u_{11}, u_{12}, \dots, u_{1N}, \dots, u_{N-1,1}, \dots, u_{N-1,N})^{T}$$

$$V = (v_{11}, v_{12}, \dots, v_{1,N-1}, \dots, v_{N,1}, \dots, v_{N,N-1})^{T}$$

$$P = (p_{11}, p_{12}, \dots, p_{1N}, \dots, p_{N,1}, \dots, p_{N,N})^{T}$$

内部点(中心差分格式)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{p_{i+1,j} - p_{i,j}}{h} - \frac{u_{i+1,j} + u_{i-1,j} + u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1} - 4u_{i,j}}{h^2} = 0\\ \frac{p_{i,j+1} - p_{i,j}}{h} - \frac{v_{i+1,j} + v_{i-1,j} + v_{i,j+1} + v_{i,j-1} - 4v_{i,j}}{h^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

处理边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \frac{u_{i,N} + u_{i,N+1}}{2} = 1\\ \frac{p_{i+1,N} - p_{i,N}}{h} - \frac{u_{i+1,N} + u_{i-1,N} + u_{i,N+1} + u_{i,N-1} - 4u_{i,N}}{h^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得

$$\frac{p_{i+1,N} - p_{i,N}}{h} - \frac{u_{i+1,N} + u_{i-1,N} + u_{i,N-1} - 5u_{i,N}}{h^2} = \frac{2}{h^2}$$

同理得

$$\frac{p_{N,j+1} - p_{N,j}}{h} - \frac{v_{N-1,j} + v_{N,j+1} + u_{N,j-1} - 5u_{N,j}}{h^2} = 0$$

从而得矩阵

$$K_1 = \frac{1}{h^2} \begin{bmatrix} S & Q & & & \\ Q & S & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & Q \\ & & Q & S \end{bmatrix}_{(N-1)N \times (N-1)N}$$

其中

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & & & & \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N} \qquad Q = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & -1 & \\ & & & & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N}$$

同理

$$K_2 = \frac{1}{h^2} \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & Q_1 & & & \\ Q_1 & S_1 & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & Q_1 \\ & & Q_1 & S_1 \end{bmatrix}_{(N-1)N \times (N-1)N}$$

其中

$$S_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & & & & \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}_{N-1 \times N-1} Q_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & -1 & \\ & & & & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{N-1 \times N-1}$$

同时

$$A = \frac{1}{h} \begin{bmatrix} S_2 & & & & \\ Q_2 & S_2 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & S_2 & \\ & & & Q_2 & \end{bmatrix}_{N^2 \times (N-1)N}$$

其中

$$S_2 = -$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & & & \\ & -1 & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & -1 & & \\ & & & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N}$$
 $Q_2 =$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{h} \begin{bmatrix} S_3 & & & & \\ & S_3 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & S_3 \end{bmatrix}_{N^2 \times (N-1)N}$$

其中

$$S_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & & & \\ 1 & -1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & -1 & \\ & & & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N - 1}$$

同时

$$B_1 = rac{1}{h} egin{bmatrix} S_2 & S_2 & & & & \\ & S_2 & S_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & S_2 & S_2 \end{bmatrix}_{(N-1)N \times N^2}$$

$$B_{2} = \frac{1}{h} \begin{bmatrix} S_{3}^{T} & & & & \\ & S_{3}^{T} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & S_{3}^{T} \end{bmatrix}_{(N-1)N \times N^{2}}$$

同时,我们需要进行压力矫正,即赋予压力一个初值,把A和B矩阵第一行变为0,且

$$K(2*(N-1)*N+1,2*(N-1)*N+1)=1$$

最后在计算得到了U、V、P之后,为了画图,我们需要把列矩阵转化成 $N \times N$ 的矩阵,先把U和V的相邻格点作平均,以此来和P的格点坐标对应。

## 3 实验结果

以下为速度u、v、压力p的一些图像,其中压力的图像不太明显,左上角和右上角颜色较深一些。

在实验过程中,想到矩阵的大概形式不难,但是要弄清楚各个分块矩阵的阶数比较不容易。一开始跑出来的结果不正确,是因为我把 $K_2$ 的矩阵写错了,A和B矩阵的阶数弄错,导致方程求解过程中出现了奇异值。

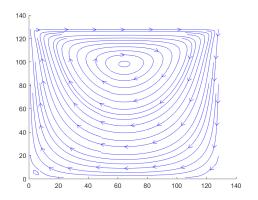


图 1: 流线图

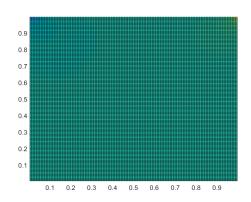


图 2: 压力的棋盘图

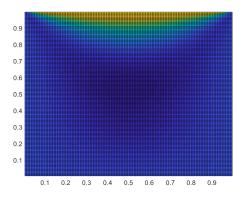


图 3: u的棋盘图

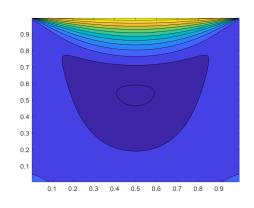


图 4: 速度u的等值线

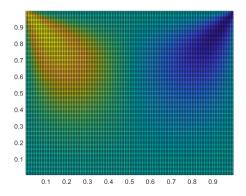


图 5: v的棋盘图

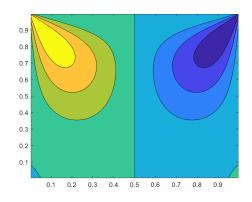


图 6: 速度v的等值线

### 4 实验代码

```
clc; clear; format longE;
                           1/128; % mesh size in [0,1]
   h =
                       (0:h:1); % nodes in [0,1]
   xh =
                  length(xh)-1; \% mesh number in [0,1]
  N =
   Ahv = gallery ('tridiag', N-1,-1,2,-1); %v
   Ahu = gallery ('tridiag', N, -1,2,-1); %u
        = speye(N); % some identity matrix
   Ι1
11
   I2 = \mathbf{speye}(N-1); % some identity matrix
12
   I3 = \mathbf{sparse}(N-1,N);
13
   I4 = \mathbf{sparse} (N-1, N-1);
14
  K=sparse(2*(N-1)*N+N^2,2*(N-1)*N+N^2);
16
17
   u1=sparse(2*(N-1)*N+N^2,1);%处理右端项
18
   for i =1:N-1
19
   ul(i*N) = 2/(h^2);
20
   end
22
23
   ul(2*(N-1)*N+1,1)=0.005;%压力矫正,为%赋一个初值p0.005
24
25
   for i = 1:N-1
26
   I3(i,i) = -1;
27
   I3(i, i+1)=1;
   end
29
30
   for i = 1:N-2
31
   I4(i,i) = -1;
   I4(i, i+1)=1;
   end
   I4(N-1,N-1)=-1;
36
   K1 = kron(I2, Ahu) + kron(Ahv, I1); \% difference matrix for u
37
   K2 = kron(I1 ,Ahv) + kron(Ahu, I2); % difference matrix for v
38
   for i =1:N-1
  K1(i*N, i*N) = 5;
```

```
K1((i-1)*N+1,(i-1)*N+1)=5;
  K2(i*(N-1),i*(N-1))=5;
  K2((i-1)*(N-1)+1,(i-1)*(N-1)+1)=5;
   end
45
46
47
  B1=kron(I3, I1);
48
   B2=kron(I1, I3);
49
50
51
  P1=gallery('tridiag', N, -1, 1, 0);
  A=kron(P1, I1);
  A=A(:,1:(N-1)*N);
55
56
  P2=gallery('tridiag', N, 0, -1, 1);
57
  P2=P2(1:end-1,:);
  P3=-P2;
  B=kron(I1,P3);
60
61
  K(1:(N-1)*N,1:(N-1)*N)=K1./(h^2);
  K((N-1)*N+1:2*(N-1)*N,(N-1)*N+1:2*(N-1)*N)=K2./(h^2);
  K(1:(N-1)*N,2*(N-1)*N+1:end)=B1./h;
  K((N-1)*N+1:2*(N-1)*N,2*(N-1)*N+1:end)=B2./h;
  K(2*(N-1)*N+1:end, 1:(N-1)*N)=A./h;
  K(2*(N-1)*N+1:end,(N-1)*N+1:2*(N-1)*N)=B./h;
67
68
  K(2*(N-1)*N+1,:)=0;
  K(2*(N-1)*N+1,2*(N-1)*N+1)=1;%合压力赋一个初值P
  %用自带的求解方程 matlab
72
   uh = K \setminus ul;
73
74
   uhu=uh(1:(N-1)*N);\%idu
75
   uhv=uh(N*(N-1)+1:2*N*(N-1));\%值 v
   uhp=uh(2*(N-1)*N+1:2*(N-1)*N+N^2);\%fip
77
78
   uu=zeros(N,N+1);%存储网格值u包括左右边界,
79
   uu(:,2:N) = reshape(uhu,N,N-1);
   uv=zeros(N+1,N); %存储网格值,包括上下边界 v
   uv(2:N,:) = reshape(uhv, N-1,N);
  up=reshape(uhp,N,N);%存储网格值p
83
84
```

```
%利用平均,把u,的点和点对齐vp
85
   uu1=zeros(N);
86
    uv1=zeros(N);
87
    for i=1:N
88
    uu1(:,i)=(uu(:,i)+uu(:,i+1))./2;
    uv1(i,:) = (uv(i,:) + uv(i+1,:))./2;
    end
91
92
    %画图
93
   x=[h/2:h:1-h/2];
   y=[h/2:h:1-h/2];
    [X,Y] = meshgrid(x,y);
97
    figure(1)
98
    \mathbf{pcolor}(X, Y, up);
99
    figure(2)
100
    pcolor(X, Y, uu1);
    figure(3)
102
    \mathbf{pcolor}(X, Y, uv1);
103
    figure(4)
104
    contourf(X,Y,uu1);
105
    figure(5)
106
    contourf(X, Y, uv1);
    figure (6)
108
    streamslice (uu1, uv1);
109
```