

Computational Physics - Project 1

Johannes Scheller, Vincent Noculak Lukas Powalla

1. September 2015

Inhaltsverzeichnis

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| 1 | Introduction to Project 1 | 3 |
| 2 | Rewrite the set of equations in matrix-form | 3 |

1 Introduction to Project 1

In physics, we often have to deal with differential equations of second order, which can be generally written in the form

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + k^2(x)y = f(x) \quad , \quad (1)$$

where we call f the inhomogeneous term and $k^2(x)$ is a real function. A special case of these cases is Poisson's equation, which reads in the one-dimensional, spherical case

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \right) = -4\pi\rho(\vec{r}) \quad . \quad (2)$$

Doing some substitutions, we can write this in the following, more general form:

$$-u''(x) = f(x) \quad (3)$$

In this project, we try to solve eq.(3) numerically. Therefore, we have to discretize f and u'' . We approximate $u(x)$ as v_i , using a grid of n gridpoints $x_i = i \cdot h$. h is our

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \dots & & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & \dots & \dots \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & & & a_{n-2} & b_{n-1} & c_{n-1} \\ & & & & a_n & b_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{b}_1 \\ \tilde{b}_2 \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \tilde{b}_n \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

2 Rewrite the set of equations in matrix-form