## TransportEquation1D\_RegularGrid

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## 1 Finite volume approximation of the transport equation on 1D grids

## 1.1 The transport equation with periodic boundary conditions

We are interested in the finite volume approximation of the following partial differential equation

$$\partial_t u + c \partial_x u = 0$$

on the 1D domain [0, 1] with periodic boundary condition at x = 0 and x = 1 and initial data

$$u_0(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sin(\pi(4x - 0.5))1_{[0,0.5]} + 1_{[0.6,0.85]}.$$

The initial data consists in a smooth part ( $x \in [0,0.5]$ ) and a stiff part ( $x \in [0.5,1]$ ).

The exact solution is given by

$$u(x,t) = u_0(x - ct).$$

Since we sused periodic boundary condition, the exact solution is periodic with period  $T = \frac{1}{c}$  and therefore

$$u(x,T) = u_0(x).$$

## 1.2 Finite volume approximations

In 1D finite volume approximations, the domain  $\Omega = [0,1]$  is decomposed into N intervals  $C_i = [x_i, x_{i+1}], i = 1, ..., N$ , and we seek the average values

$$u_i(t) = \frac{1}{x_{i+1} - x_i} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} u(x, t) dx$$

of the exact solution u(x, t) in each cell  $C_i$ .

Similarly we decompose the time domain  $\mathbb{R}_+$  into finite length intervals  $[t_n, t_{n+1}]$ . Denotig  $\Delta t_n = t_{n+1} - t_n$  the time step and  $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$  the space step, the double integration