Schémas VF pour les équations fly perboliques scalaine en dimension d

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x,t)}} = 0 \quad \forall (x,t) \in \Omega \times (0,T)$$

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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x,t)}} = 0 \quad$$

 $\vec{V} \leftarrow C^2(x(0,T))$  $u^{p} \in L^{\infty}(\mathcal{J}u \times (s, t))$ Prop: Since t 1 C (R) alon il existe une solution faible entopique unique u e La (nx (0,T). De plu elle vénifie le principe du maximum min (min n°(y) min u(y)) < M(x,+) < max (max u°(y), max u°(y,s) y+π (y,s)+ε-(+)

 $\frac{Rg}{dt}$ : lien avec le modèle en divinension 1:  $\vec{V} = \vec{e}_x$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac$ 

## Disnétisation VF

VR = { NR & L'(r) +.q. MR(x) = UK Yn & K & MR } on note UK l'inconnue disnète dans la maille K au temps th

$$U_{r}^{*} = \frac{1}{101} \int_{0}^{\infty} W'(x, t^{*}) d\sigma(x)$$

$$t^{*} = \begin{cases} t^{*} & \text{ni } \text{ Eula } \text{ implicate} \\ t^{*-1} & \text{ni } \text{ explicite} \end{cases}$$

On note 
$$\sqrt{k\sigma} = \frac{1}{\Delta t^n} \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^n} \int_{\sigma} \vec{\nabla}(x,t) \cdot \vec{n}_{k\sigma} d\sigma$$
  $R_q: \text{ on a } \sqrt{k\sigma} + \sqrt{k\sigma} = 0$ 

$$\sqrt{k\sigma} = \frac{1}{\Delta t^n} \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^n} \vec{\nabla}(x,t) \cdot \vec{n}_{k\sigma} d\sigma = -\sqrt{k\sigma}$$

$$\cos \vec{n}_{k\sigma} + \vec{n}_{k\sigma} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^{n}} \int_{K} \left( \frac{\partial t u(x,t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \left( \frac{f(u(x,t))}{\sqrt{(x,t)}} \right) dx dt = 0 \right)$$

$$\int_{K} \frac{u(x,t^{n}) - u(x,t^{n})}{\Delta t^{n}} dx + \sum_{\sigma \in F_{K}} \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{\Delta t^{n}} \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^{n}} \int_{\sigma} \frac{f(u(x,t))}{\sqrt{(x,t)}} \right) dx dt}_{f(u(x,t))} = 0$$

$$\int_{K} \frac{u(x,t^{n}) - u(x,t^{n})}{\Delta t^{n}} dx + \sum_{\sigma \in F_{K}} \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{\Delta t^{n}} \int_{t^{n}}^{t^{n}} \int_{\sigma} \frac{f(u(x,t))}{\sqrt{(x,t)}} \right) dx dt}_{f(u(x,t))} = 0$$

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$$\int_{K} \frac{u(x,t^{n}) - u(x,t^{n})}{\Delta t^{n}} dx + \sum_{\sigma \in F_{K}} \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{\Delta t^{n}} \int_{\tau}^{t^{n}} \int_{\sigma} \frac{f(u(x,t))}{\sqrt{(x,t)}} \right) dx dt}_{f(u(x,t))} = 0$$

$$\int_{K} \frac{u(x,t^{n}) - u(x,t^{n})}{\Delta t^{n}} dx + \sum_{\sigma \in F_{K}} \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{\Delta t^{n}} \int_{\tau}^{t^{n}} \int_{\tau}^{t^{n}} \frac{f(u(x,t))}{\sqrt{(x,t)}} \right) dx dt}_{f(u(x,t))} = 0$$

$$\int_{K} \frac{u(x,t^{n}) - u(x,t^{n})}{\Delta t^{n}} dx dt}_{f(u(x,t))} dx dt dt}_{f(u(x,t))} = 0$$

$$\int_{K} \frac{u(x,t^{n}) - u(x,t^{n})}{\Delta t^{n}} dx dt}_{f(u(x,t))} d$$

=> Equation du schima VF dans la maille 4 au pas de temps n:

$$|x| \frac{u^{n}_{k} - u^{n-1}_{k}}{\Delta t^{n}} + \sum_{\sigma \in F_{k}} \overline{T}_{k\sigma}(u^{*}_{k}) = 0$$

$$\forall k \in M_{s}$$

$$\forall n = 1, ..., m$$

flux "certinu" som la face of, sortant de K hote  $\overline{T}_{k\sigma}^{n}(u)$ 

-> disnétisation: flux humérique sur la face o sontant de k'note Fr (Uh) pan le Schema en temps d'Eule implieut ni x=h et d'Eule explicit m \* = h-1.

Propriétés: (1) Conservativité du flux: 
$$\overline{f_{k\sigma}}(v,w) + \overline{f_{l}}(w,v) = 0$$
  $\overline{f_{l}}^{lnt}$ 
(2) Consistance:  $\overline{f_{l}}^{n}(v,v) = f_{l}^{n}(v,v) = f_{l}^{n}(v,v)$ 

Consistence: 
$$\mp_{k\sigma}^{n}(v,v) = \pm (v) \sqrt{\kappa} \quad \forall \quad k \in M_{h} \quad \forall \quad v \in \mathbb{R}$$

"exact sun les constants"

3)

Schima VF

(IK) 
$$\frac{u_{K}-u_{K}^{h-1}}{\Delta h} + \sum_{\sigma=k|l} \frac{1}{k_{\sigma}} \left(u_{K}^{*},u_{L}^{*}\right) + \sum_{\sigma=k|l} \frac{1}{k_{\sigma}} \left(u_{K}^{*},u_{L}^{*}\right) + \sum_{\sigma=k|l} \frac{1}{k_{\sigma}} \left(u_{K}^{*},u_{L}^{*}\right) = 0$$

(CI)  $u_{K}=\frac{1}{|K|} \int u^{l}(x) dx$ 
 $\forall K \in M_{R}$ 
 $\forall K \in M_{R}$ 

Rappel du las d=1 pour l'équation  $\partial + U(x,+1) + \partial x \int (U(x,+1)) = 0 \rightarrow \int \ln x = x$ 4. (u) - f(u/xiti)) flux nombrique:  $\mp(v,w)$ , flux monotone deux points

• Consistant:  $\mp(v,v) = f(v)$   $\forall v \in R(v)$ • monotone:  $\mp(v,w)$ 1. Lipschitz par rappet à verteur avec des constants de Lipschitz notés  $\frac{ex}{x}$ : sifet a ordinant -  $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac$ sifest décarisant -> F(v,w) = f(w,  $F(v,w) = f(v) + f(w) + D(v-w) \quad \text{arc} \quad D > \text{Cipp}$ 

Proposition: | Soit F(N, W) Un flux monotone deux points point f(N), alono  $\overline{F}_{K\sigma}(N, W) = \int \overline{F}(N, W) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{N}\sigma} \quad \text{si} \quad \sqrt{N}\sigma \geqslant 0$  $\int F(w,v) \sqrt{k\sigma} \qquad \text{si} \quad \sqrt{k\sigma} \leq 0$ est un flux manatone deux points pour le modèle hyperbolique en dimension d. " f(v)" on note  $a^{\dagger} = \max(a, 0)$ ,  $\bar{a} = \min(a, 0)$ avec les notations:  $a^{\dagger} + a^{-} = a$  $f_{k_{\sigma}}(x,w) = F(x,w)(V_{k_{\sigma}})^{+} + F(w,v)(V_{k_{\sigma}})^{-}$ 

Consuvativité: Deuve:  $F_{\kappa\sigma}^{h}(\kappa, w) + F_{\zeta\sigma}^{h}(\omega, v) =$ 

on a  $\left[ V_{K\sigma} + V_{L\sigma} = 0 \right]$ 

$$(V_{K\sigma})^{+} = (-V_{L\sigma})^{+} = -(V_{L\sigma})^{-}$$
  
 $(V_{K\sigma})^{-} = (-V_{L\sigma})^{-} = -(V_{L\sigma})^{+}$ 

+ F(w,v) VLo + F(v,w) VLo  $= \left(-f(v,w) + f(v,w)\right)\left(V_{L\sigma}\right)$  $+\left(-f(w,v)+F(v,v)\right)\left(V_{lo}\right)^{+}=0$ 

T(v,w) VKo + F(w,v) VKo

Consistance: 
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac$ 

han construction cure permutation de variable vet ur en fonction du signe de VKo principe du maximum disret.

$$|K| \frac{u_{K}^{n} - u_{K}^{n}}{\Delta f} + \sum_{r=\kappa_{1}} \left( \frac{+ (u_{K}^{*}, u_{K}^{*}) - f(u_{K}^{*}, u_{K}^{*})}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{L}^{*}} a_{Kr}} (u_{K}^{*} - u_{L}^{*}) \right) \left( \frac{1}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{L}^{*}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \left( \frac{+ (u_{K}^{*}, u_{K}^{*}) - f(u_{K}^{*}, u_{K}^{*})}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} (u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}) \right) \left( \frac{1}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \left( \frac{+ (u_{K}^{*}, u_{K}^{*}) - f(u_{K}^{*}, u_{K}^{*})}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} (u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}) \left( \frac{1}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \left( \frac{+ (u_{K}^{*}, u_{K}^{*}) - f(u_{K}^{*}, u_{K}^{*})}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} (u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}) \left( \frac{1}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{u_{K}^{*} - u_{K}^{*}} \right)$$

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$$\frac{|K|}{\Delta t^{n}} U_{N}^{n} = \left(\frac{|K|}{\Delta t^{n}} - \sum_{\sigma \in F_{N}} (a_{N\sigma}(V_{N\sigma}^{n})^{+} + b_{N\sigma}(-(V_{N\sigma}^{n})^{-})) U_{N}^{n-1} + \sum_{\sigma \in K_{N}} (a_{N\sigma}(V_{N\sigma}^{n})^{+} + b_{N\sigma}(-(V_{N\sigma}^{n})^{-})) U_{N}^{n-1} + \sum_{\sigma \in K_{N}} (a_{N\sigma}(V_{N\sigma}^{n})^{+} + b_{N\sigma}(-(V_{N\sigma}^{n})^{-})) U_{N}^{n-1}$$
which do possibly the =) Condition (F())

$$\Delta t^h \leqslant \min_{k \in M_h} \frac{|k|}{\sum_{\sigma k \sigma} (V_{k\sigma}^h)^T + b_{RF} (-V_{k\sigma}^h)^-}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n$$

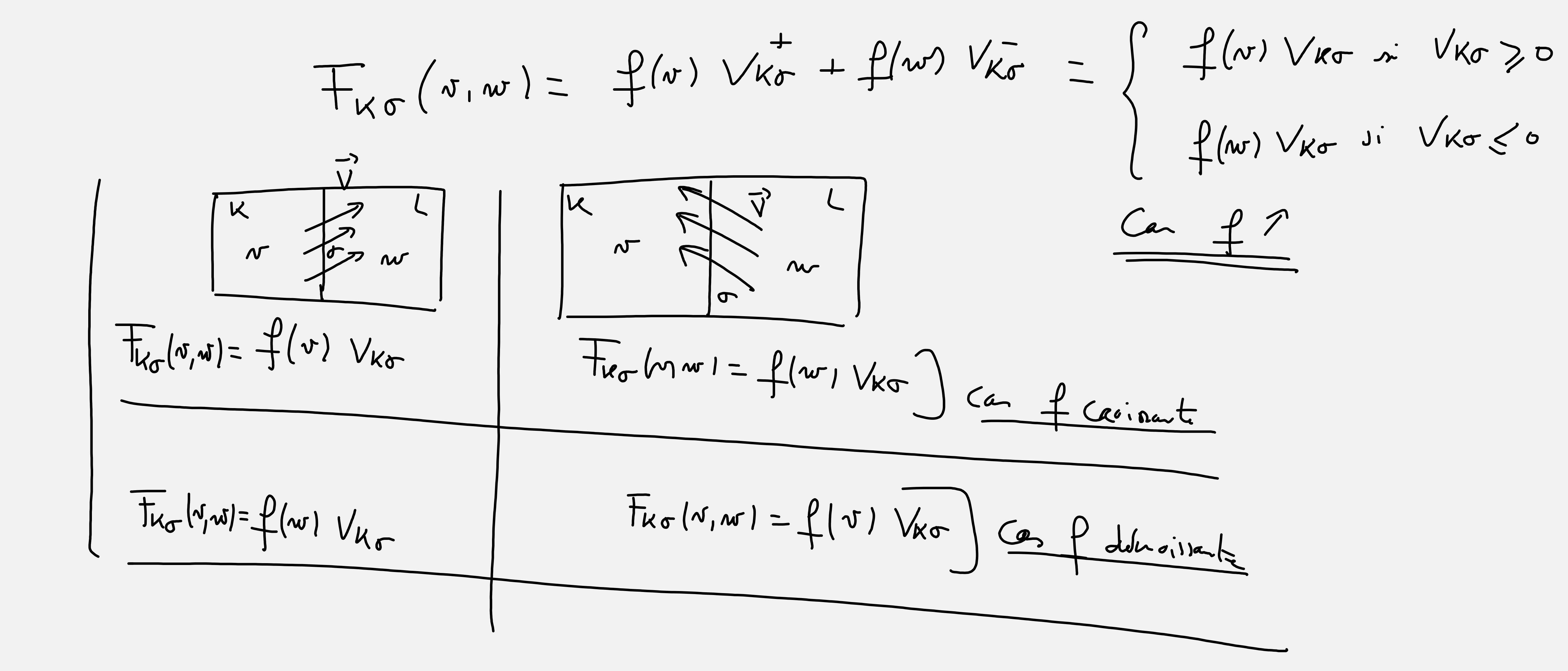
Disnétisation avec Eula explicit + VF:

$$|x| \frac{u_{k}^{n} - u_{k}^{n}}{\Delta t^{n}} + \sum_{\sigma \in F_{k}} \frac{1}{t_{k\sigma}(u_{k}^{n-1})} = \int_{k} \ell^{+}(x) f(c(x)) + \ell^{-}(x) f(u_{k}^{n-1}) dx$$

$$= \int_{k} \ell^{+}(x) f(c(x)) + \ell^{-}(x) f(u_{k}^{n-1}) dx$$

$$= \int_{k} \ell^{+}(x) f(c(x)) + \ell^{-}(x) f(u_{k}^{n-1}) dx$$

Tho (un) flux deux point décenté amont: Tho (v,w) = F(v,w) Vno + F(w,v) Vno arec  $\left| \frac{1}{f(N,N)} \right| = \frac{1}{f(N)}$  est in flux consistent monotone part is consistent.



Disnétisation du tame source:

$$\int_{K} (f_{\kappa}^{+}(x) f(c(x)) + f_{\kappa}^{-}(x) f(u_{\kappa}^{-}(x))) dx \simeq \int_{K} f_{\kappa}^{+}(x) f(c_{\kappa}) dx + \int_{K} f_{\kappa}^{-}(c_{\kappa}) f(u_{\kappa}^{+}(x)) dx$$

$$= f(c_{\kappa}) \int_{K} f_{\kappa}^{+}(x) dx + f(u_{\kappa}^{+}(x)) \int_{K} f_{\kappa}^{-}(x) dx$$

$$= f(c_{\kappa}) f_{\kappa}^{+} + f(u_{\kappa}^{+}(x)) f_{\kappa}^{-}(x) dx$$

$$= f(c_{\kappa}) f_{\kappa}^{+} + f(u_{\kappa}^{+}(x)) f_{\kappa}^{-}(x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{|\mathcal{K}|} \frac{|\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{K}} - \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{K}}|}{|\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{K}} - \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{K}}|} + \sum_{\substack{\sigma = k | L \\ \in f_{h}^{inh} \cap f_{\mathcal{K}}|}} \frac{f(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{K}})}{|\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{K}}|} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{K}}|} \frac{f(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{K}})}{|\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{K}}|} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{K}}|} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{K}}$$

Principe du maximum:

- on exploite la contrainte sur le champ  $\vec{V}$  qui donne le princère du maximum dans le cas continu:  $| \text{div } \vec{V} = \hat{h}$ 

Judiv V = Juhlanda

 $\sum_{\sigma \in F_{\mathcal{K}}} \int_{\sigma} \sqrt{\hat{v} \cdot \hat{n}_{\kappa \sigma}} \, d\sigma = \int_{\mathcal{K}} (\hat{h}^{+}(x) + \hat{h}^{-}(x)) \, dx = \hat{h}_{\mathcal{K}} + \hat{h}_{\mathcal{K}}$ 

on fait (1) - (2)

$$|K| \frac{u_{K}^{n} - u_{K}^{n-1}}{\Delta t^{n}} + \sum_{\sigma = K \mid L} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\kappa_{\sigma}}} \frac{\left(\int_{\sigma} (u_{K}^{n-1}) - \int_{\sigma} (u_{K}^{n-1})}{\alpha_{K}\sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\kappa_{\sigma}}} \frac{\left(\int_{\sigma} (u_{K}^{n-1}) - \int_{\sigma} (u_{K}^{n-1})}{\alpha_{K}\sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\kappa_{\sigma}}} \frac{1$$

$$T_{-}^{\text{ext}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \in F_{x}^{\text{exh}} + q. \\ \sigma = kl. \end{array} \right.$$

$$M_{b}^{+} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa \in M_{c} + q. \\ +q. \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_{K} > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

le principe du maximum (sws la condition CFL pricidate) s'éluit

min (min lil, min do, min CK) 
l'u 
max (max Ul, max do, max CK)

LEMH, OFFENT / KEMTH

TEFENT / KEMTH

MAX CK

$$C_{1}(x,h(x,t),t) \partial_{t}h + Div(C^{5}k_{1} \nabla \psi) = 0$$

$$C_{1}(x,h(x,t),t) \partial_{t}h + Div(C^{5}k_{2} \nabla \psi) = 0$$

$$C_{1}(x,h(x,t),t) \partial_{t}h + Div(C^{5}k_{2} \nabla \psi) = 0$$

$$C_{2}(x,h(x,t),t) \partial_{t}h + Div(C^{5}k_{2} \nabla \psi) = 0$$

$$C_{3}(x,h(x,t),t) \partial_{t}h + Div(C^{5}k_{2} \nabla \psi) = 0$$

$$C_{4}(x,h(x,t),t) \partial_{t}h + Div(C^{5}k_{2} \nabla \psi) = 0$$

$$C_{5}(x,h(x,t),t) \partial_{t}h + Div$$