To Schémas VF pour les équations hyperboliques scalaires en dimension 1

$$\int dt \, \mathcal{U}(n,t) + \partial_n \, f(\mathcal{U}(n,t)) = 0 \qquad \text{dam } \, \mathbb{R} \times (0,T)$$

$$\mathcal{U}(n,0) = \mathcal{U}(n) \quad \forall \, n \in \mathbb{R}$$

- $u^{\circ} \in L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$, $I^{\circ} = [\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u^{\circ}(x), \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u^{\circ}(x)]$
- est supposée Cipchite son I° = lift

 | f(N2)-f(N2)| ≤ Cipf |N2-N2| + (N2,N2) ∈ I° × I°

 hb: n' f ∈ C'(I°) il est équivalent du supposer que max | f(u) = Cipp

The property of exists we unique solution faille entropique dans $L^{\infty}(R\times(0,T))$ De plus elle vérific le principe du maximum $u(\alpha,t)\in \mathbb{T}^{\circ}$ $\forall (\alpha,t)\in R\times(0,T)$.

Trop La solution entropique est la limite pour $E \Rightarrow 0$ (E > 0) de solution $\mathcal{U}_{\xi}(x,t)$ de l'équation parabolique $\left| \frac{\partial t}{\partial t} \mathcal{U}_{\xi}(x,t) + \partial_{x} f \left(\mathcal{U}_{\xi}(x,t) \right) - \mathcal{E} \frac{\partial_{x} \mathcal{U}(x,t)}{\partial x^{2}} \right| = 0$ $\left| \frac{\partial_{\xi}(x,t)}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial_{x} \mathcal{U}(x,t)}{\partial x^{2}} \right| = 0$

Exemple:
$$f(u) = cu$$
, $c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(x,t) + c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(x,t) \right| = 0 \quad (x,t) \in \mathbb{R} \times (0,T)$$

$$|u(x,s) = u^{s}(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = u^{s}(x-ct)$$

1 Seni-discrétisation VF en espace

maille
$$K_{i} = (x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})$$
, $i \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x_{i} = x_{i-\frac{1}{2}} + x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x_{i} = x_{i+\frac{1}{2}} - x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x_{i+\frac{1}{2}} = x_{i+1} - x_{i}$$

Espace de solutions disnètes:

Cois de Conservation disnète dan la mouble Ki: $\int_{K_{i}} \lambda + u(x,t) dx + \int_{X_{i-1}}^{X_{i+1}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{X_{i-1}}^{X_{i+1}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{X_{i-1}}^{X_{i+1}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{X_{i-1}}^{X_{i+1}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{X_{i-1}}^{X_{i+1}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{X_{i-1}}^{X_{i+1}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{X_{i-1}}^{X_{i-1}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{X_{i \partial + \int_{K} u(x,t) dx + \underbrace{\int f(u(x_{i+1},t))}_{N} - f(u(x_{i+1},t)) = 0$ flux Continuen

Thux continuen

Xi-i Phidui(t) + \(\frac{\frac{1}{1+1}}{2} \left(\text{UR}(t) \right) - \frac{\frac{1}{1+1}}{2} \left(\text{UR}(t) \right) - \text{Vinitingue} \\
\text{Plux numingue} \\
\text{ $\mathcal{M}_{i}(0) = \frac{1}{\beta_{i}} \int_{k_{i}} \mathcal{M}^{\delta}(x) dx \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ Le. reith

Flux monotone deux point The flux en Xi+1 fonction de la valum ā ganche di et ā droite Mi+1 Tit! (N,W) = F(N,W)

valen à Shu dépend pas de i ca f au dépend que de n
gande d'aite de n t (Nw) est ur flux monotone deux print mi il vinifie les 3 propriété (c) Consistance: F(v,v) = f(v)(flux exact sun les fautions constants) (ii) F(v,w) est choissante par rapport à v et décoissant par rapport à w Johnson la stabilité des solutions

Disnétisata en temps: schéma d'intégration, exemple de Eule explicit et implicite

$$\frac{\Delta t^{h}}{\Delta t^{h}} = 0$$

$$\frac{$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{U}_{i}^{h} - \mathcal{U}_{i}^{h'}}{\Delta t'} + F(\mathcal{U}_{i}^{x}, \mathcal{U}_{i+1}^{x}) - F(\mathcal{U}_{i-1}^{x}, \mathcal{U}_{i}^{x}) = 0 \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \\
\forall n = 1, -1 m$$

$$\mathcal{U}_{i}^{o} = \frac{1}{R_{i}} \int_{R_{i}} \mathcal{U}(x) dx \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad \qquad \forall -\begin{cases} h & \text{in implicit} \\ h & \text{in implicit} \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{1}{R_{i}} \int_{R_{i}} \mathcal{U}(x)$$

T(N, W) = $\langle N + P, N + Y \rangle$ flux linian général.

Consistence du flux: exact sur les constants $N = N \in \mathbb{R}$ $\frac{1}{(N,N)} = (N + 1)N + Y = \frac{1}{(N-N)} = (N + 1)N + Y = \frac{1}{(N-N)} = (N + 1)N + Y = \frac{1}{(N-N)} = (N + 1)N + (N + 1)N = \frac{1}{(N-N)} = (N + 1)N + (N + 1)N = \frac{1}{(N-N)} = (N + 1)N + (N + 1)N = \frac{1}{(N-N)} = (N + 1)N + (N + 1)N = \frac{1}{(N-N)} = (N + 1)N + (N + 1)N = \frac{1}{(N-N)} = (N + 1)N + (N + 1)N = \frac{1}{(N-N)} = \frac{1}$

C(N-1W) + D(N-W) Thex Consistants from fluize u flux dillust qui approxime - [Dhi+1] U(xi+1) flux Centré Coefficient de Di//usion Rappel: on a dishots be flux differit - W(xit) par Tit = Mi-Nit - N-W
hit! Critère de flux monostone -> condition su D

C + D > 0 (F cruissant par rappet N)

E-D < 0

D > C

(F dicninet par rappet a M)

le meille chix correspond du flux monstone le plu puche du flux certré: D=14/2

* upwind pan 1(u) - ch Flux de Godernor or flux (flux monotone le moins di//usit)

Can explicit:
$$\frac{d_{i}^{h} - u_{i}^{h-1}}{\Delta t_{n}} + C\left(\frac{u_{i}^{h-1} + u_{i+1}^{h-1}}{2}\right) + D\left(u_{i}^{h-1} - u_{i+1}^{h-1}\right) - C\left(u_{i+1}^{h-1} + u_{i}^{h-1}\right) - D\left(u_{i+1}^{h-1} - u_{i}^{h-1}\right) \\
= 0$$

$$\frac{d_{i}}{\Delta t_{n}} = \left(\frac{d_{i}}{\Delta t_{n}} - \frac{d_{i}}{d_{i}} - \frac{d_{i}}{d_{i}}\right) + D\left(u_{i}^{h-1} + \left(\frac{d_{i}}{d_{i}} + u_{i}^{h-1}\right) - D\left(u_{i+1}^{h-1} - u_{i}$$

Condition de stabilité en temps:
$$\frac{h_i}{\Delta t_h} = zD > 0 \iff \Delta t_h \leqslant \frac{h_i}{zD} \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Maditan CFL"

Pou le schima monotone

Le moins diffusit

Atn < min h; /c/ => "on ne peut propage le signal de plu
itz //c/ => d'1 maille en 1 pas de temps"

(e schima explicite verifie le principe du maximum $U_i^h \in I^o \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\forall n=0,...,m$ Si $D \geq \frac{|C|}{2}$ et sus la condition CFL $\Delta h \leq \min_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} h_i/2D$ $\forall n=2,-,m$

Exemples de flux monstones:

Scheme de Geduner (* Car où f est <u>choissante</u>: F(v,w) = f(v) est un flux consistent monotone en tent que can partioulien! * F(v,w) = f(v) | F(v,w

$$\pi \approx f(w) = f^2(w) + f^2(w); F(v,w) = f(v) + f(w) \text{ est un flux consistent}$$

monotone

· solina de Godener:
$$F(N, w) = \begin{cases} min & f(s) & si & v \leq w \\ se & t & v, w \end{cases}$$

| Soit F(v, w) un flux consistant monotone.

| Sous la condition CFL | Dtn < min hi / (Lipf_+ Lipf_E) Prop: t n=1,..., m, alons le 5 chima d'Eule explicite admet une solution unique et elle vérifie le principe du maximum 11°, E I° Vit 21 prop: Soit F(v, w) un flux consitant monotone, alors le schéma d'Evla Amplicite admet une solution unique. De plus elle vénifie le principe du maximum ∀ Δ4π) o avec un + I° + I° + i + Z ∀ n = 4.-, m

Truve:

$$\frac{d_{i} - u_{i}^{n-1}}{\Delta +} + \frac{(u_{i}^{*}, u_{i+1}^{*})}{(u_{i}^{*}, u_{i}^{*})} + \frac{(u_{i}^{*}, u_{i}^{*})}{(u_{i}^{*}, u_{i}^{*})} = 0$$

$$\frac{F(u_{i}^{*}, u_{i+1}^{*}) - F(u_{i}^{*}, u_{i}^{*})}{u_{i}^{*} - u_{i+1}^{*}} \leq \frac{Lipf_{1}}{U_{i}^{*} - u_{i+1}^{*}}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{F(u_{i-1}^{*}, u_{i}^{*}) + F(u_{i}^{*}, u_{i}^{*})}{u_{i}^{*} - u_{i+1}^{*}} \leq \frac{Lipf_{2}}{U_{i}^{*} - u_{i+1}^{*}}$$

$$\frac{1}{h_{i}} \frac{u_{i}^{h} - u_{i+1}^{h-1}}{\Delta t_{h}} + \frac{1}{h_{i}} \frac{(u_{i}^{*} - u_{i+1}^{*}) + a_{i}^{*}(u_{i}^{*} - u_{i+1}^{*}) = 0$$

$$\frac{h_{i}}{\Delta h_{n}} = \frac{u_{i}^{n} - u_{i}^{n}}{\Delta h_{n}} + \frac{h_{i}}{\Delta h_{n}} \left(u_{i}^{n} - u_{i+1}^{n}\right) + a_{i}^{n} \left(u_{i}^{n} - u_{i+1}^{n}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{h_{i}}{\Delta h_{n}} = \frac{h_{i}}{\Delta h_{n}} = \frac{h_{i}}{\Delta h_{n}} - \frac{h_{i}}{a_{i}} \right) u_{i}^{n-1} + \frac{h_{i}}{h_{i}} \left(u_{i+1}^{n-1} + a_{i}^{n-1} u_{i+1}^{n-1}\right)$$

$$\frac{h_{i}}{\Delta h_{n}} = \frac{h_{i}}{\Delta h_{n}} - \frac{h_{i}}{a_{i}} - \frac{h_{i}}{a_{i}} > 0 \quad \text{(a)} \quad \Delta h_{n} \leq \frac{h_{i}}{a_{i}^{n} + h_{i}^{n}}$$

$$\frac{h_{i}}{\Delta h_{n}} = \frac{h_{i}}{\Delta h_{n}} - \frac{h_{i}}{a_{i}} - \frac{h_{i}}{a_{i}} - \frac{h_{i}}{a_{i}} > 0 \quad \text{(a)} \quad \Delta h_{n} \leq \frac{h_{i}}{a_{i}^{n} + h_{i}^{n}}$$

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$$\frac{h$$

Cas implicite: $\partial_t u + \partial_x(cu) - \frac{hc}{2}(1+cFL) \partial_x u = 6(h^2 + \Delta +^2 + h \Delta +)$ CFL = nomhu CFL

Cas explicite: $\partial + u + \partial x(cu) - \frac{hc}{2}(1 - cFL) \partial x^2 u =$