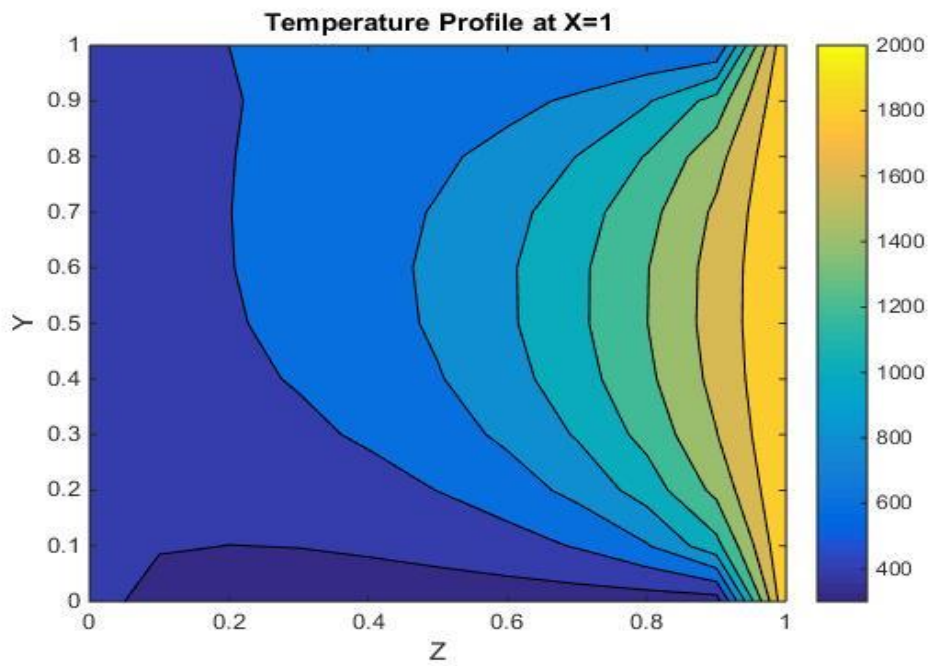
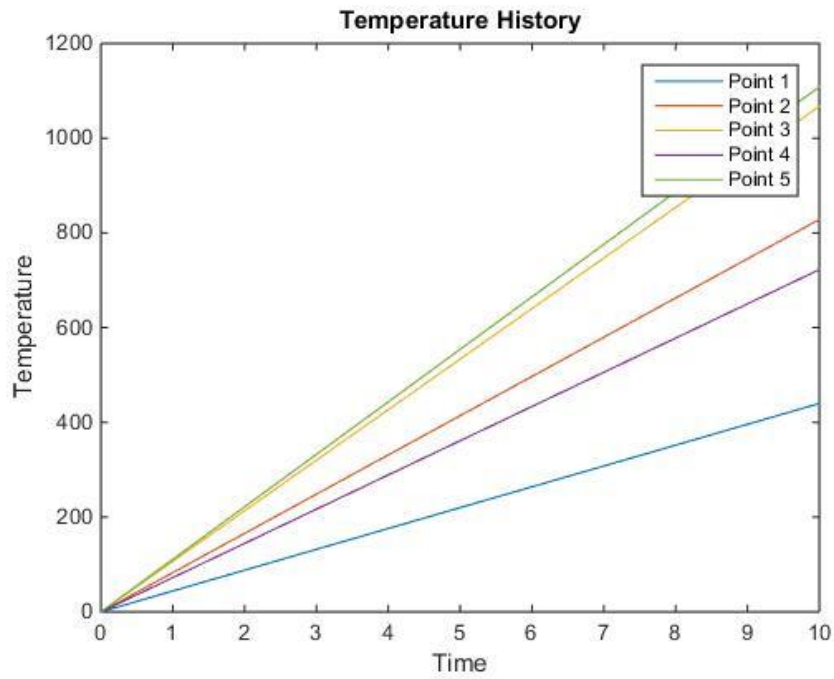


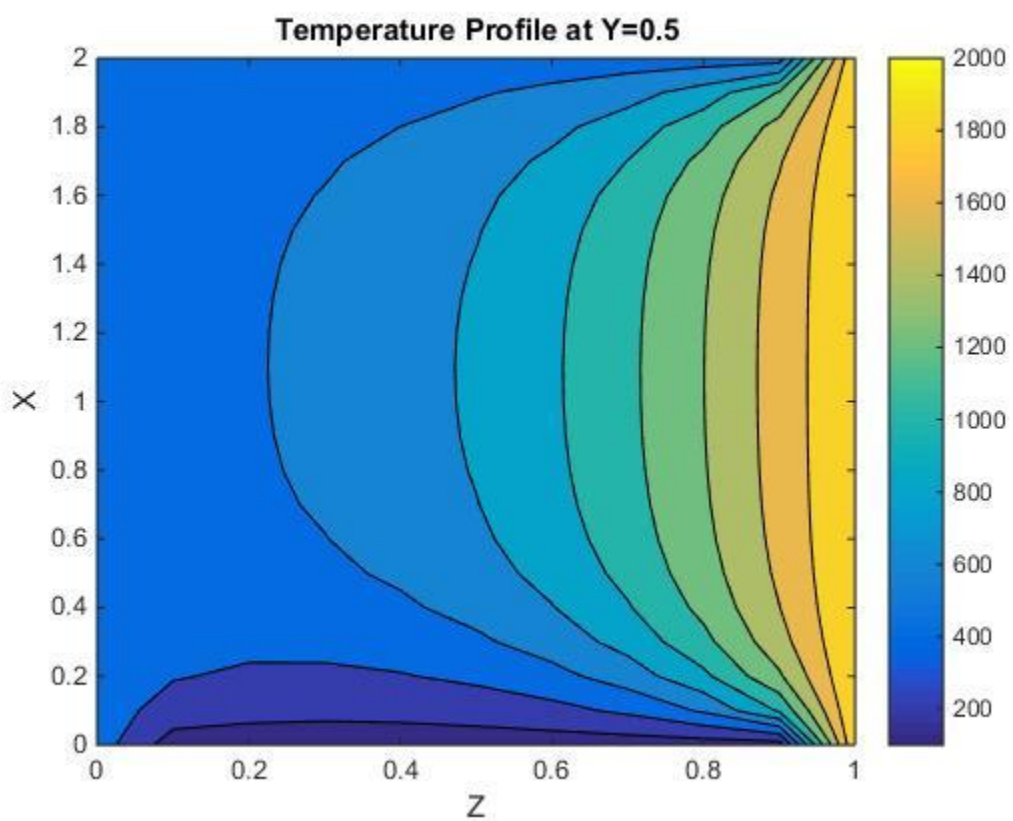
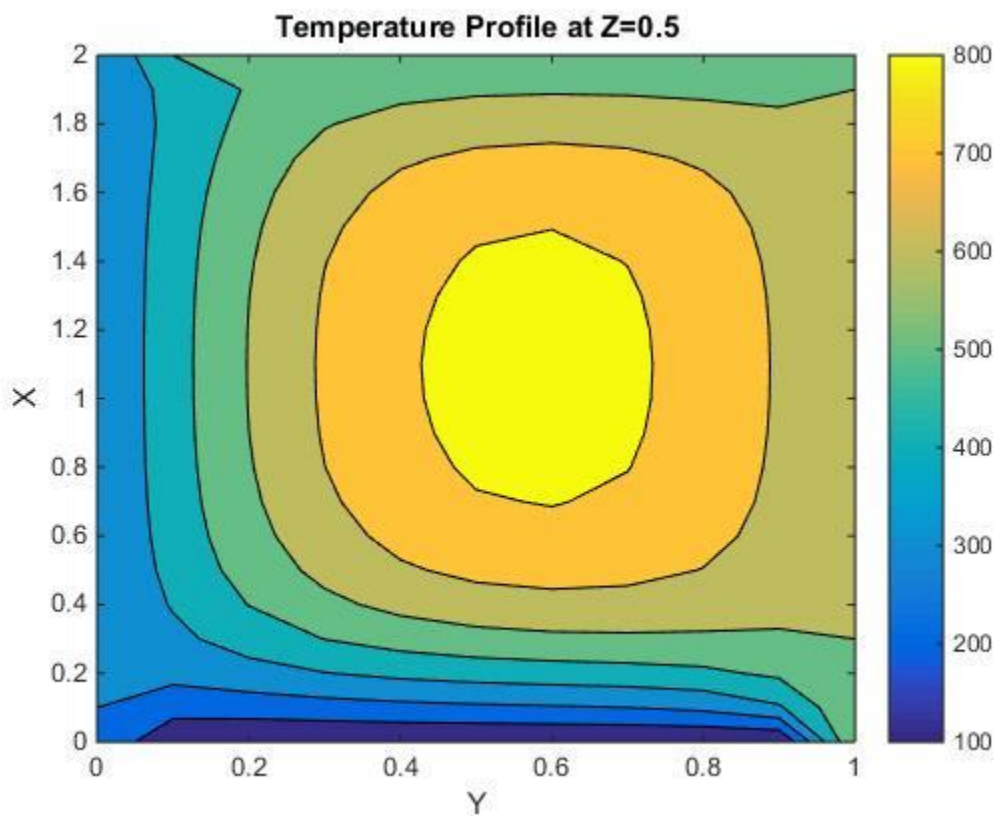
Assignment 9

120100093

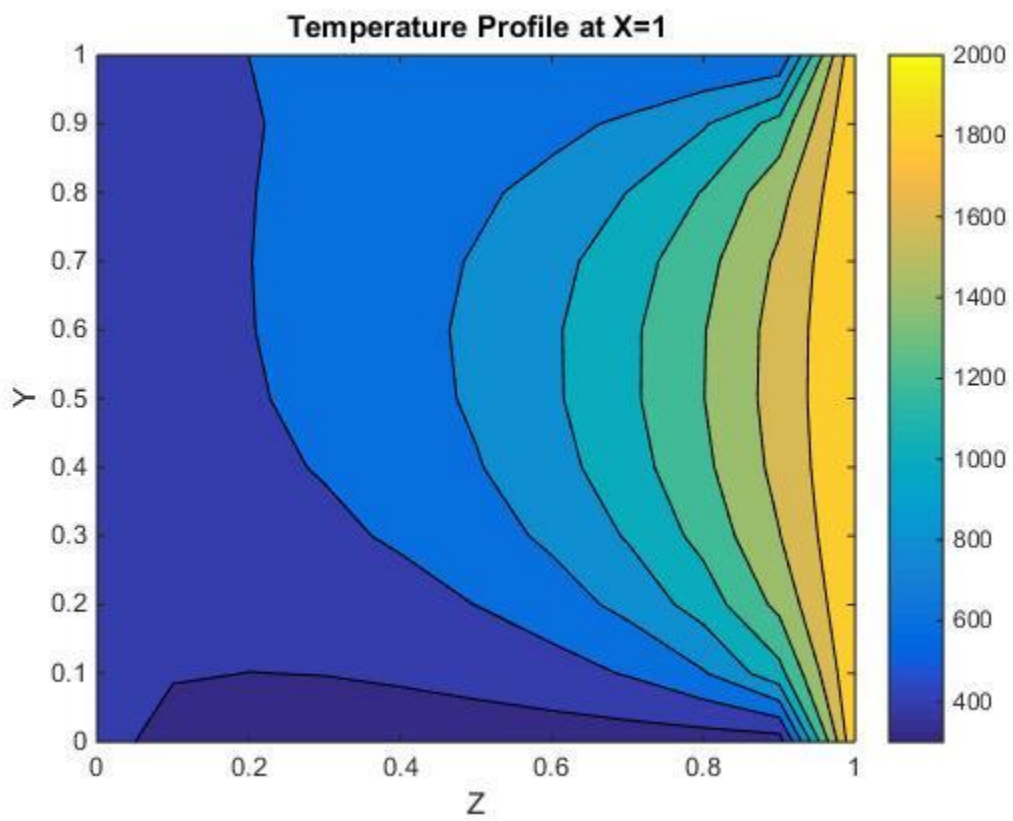
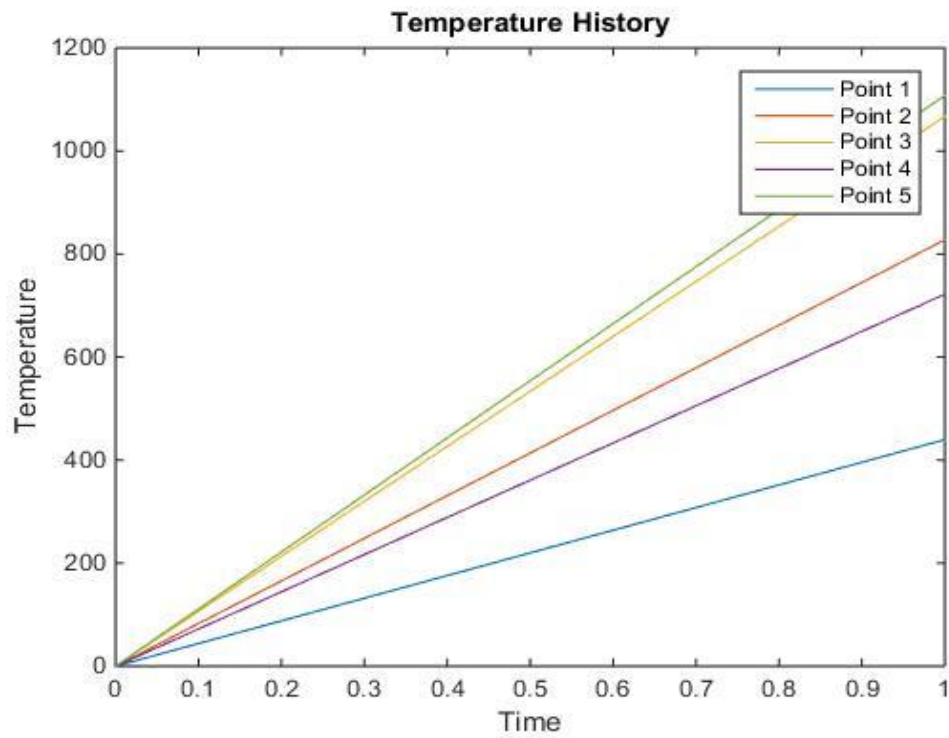
FTCS

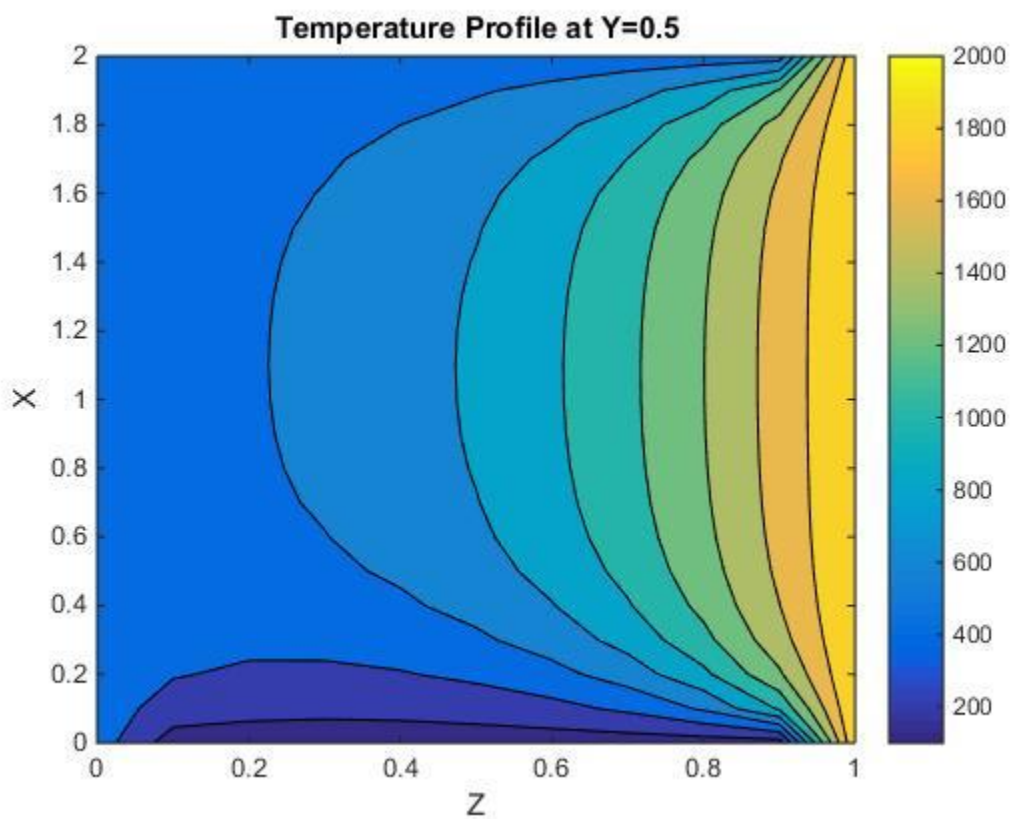
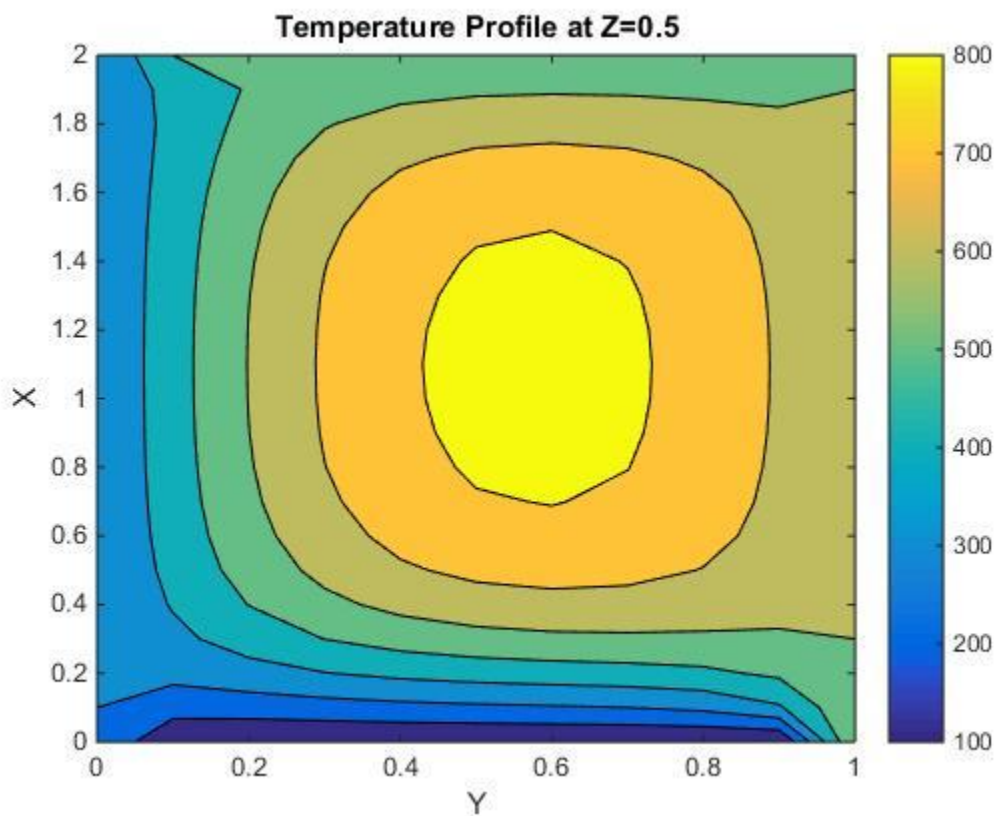
$\Delta t=1$ and $\Delta x=\Delta y=\Delta z=.1$





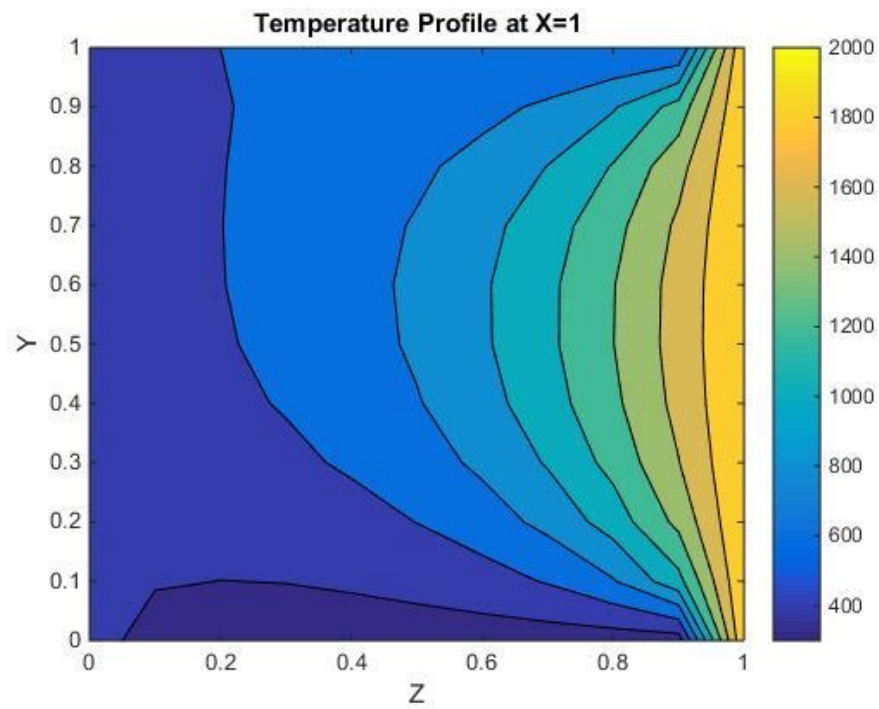
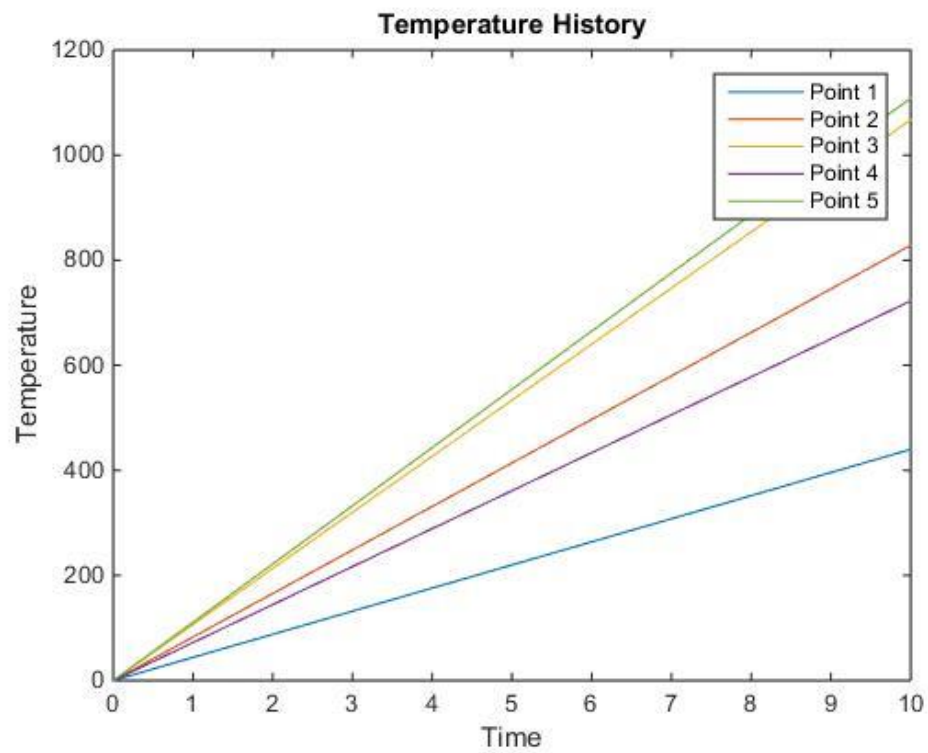
$dt=0.1$ and $dx=dy=dz=0.01$

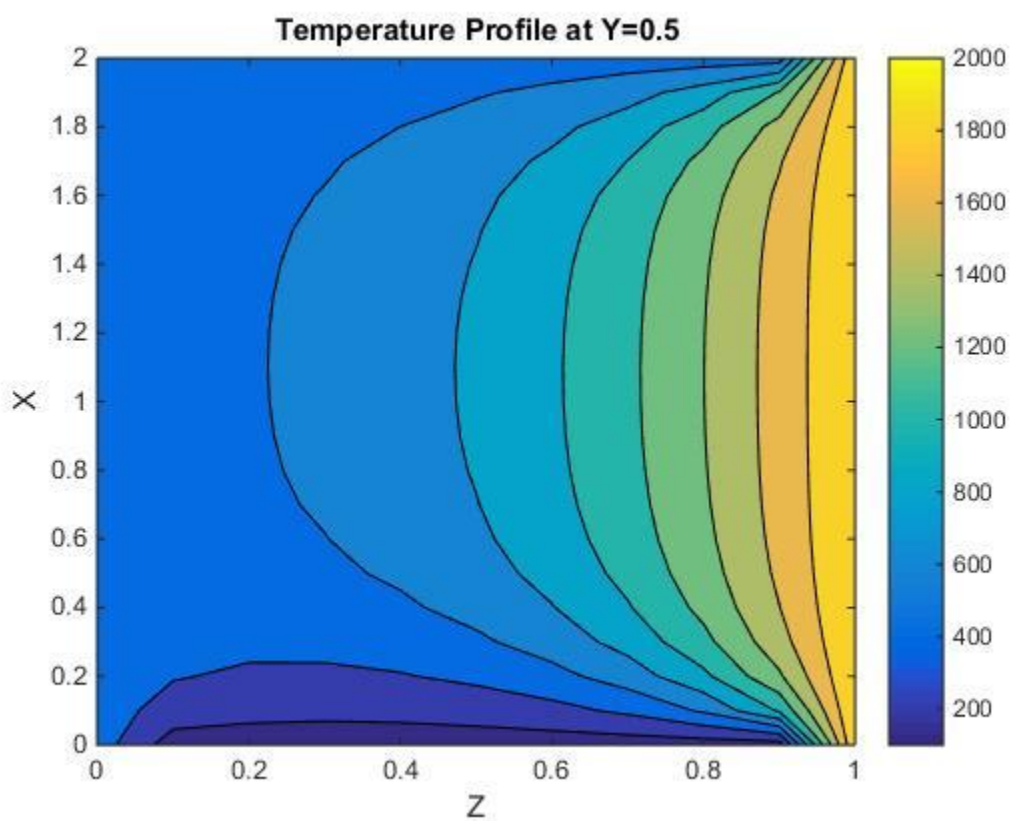
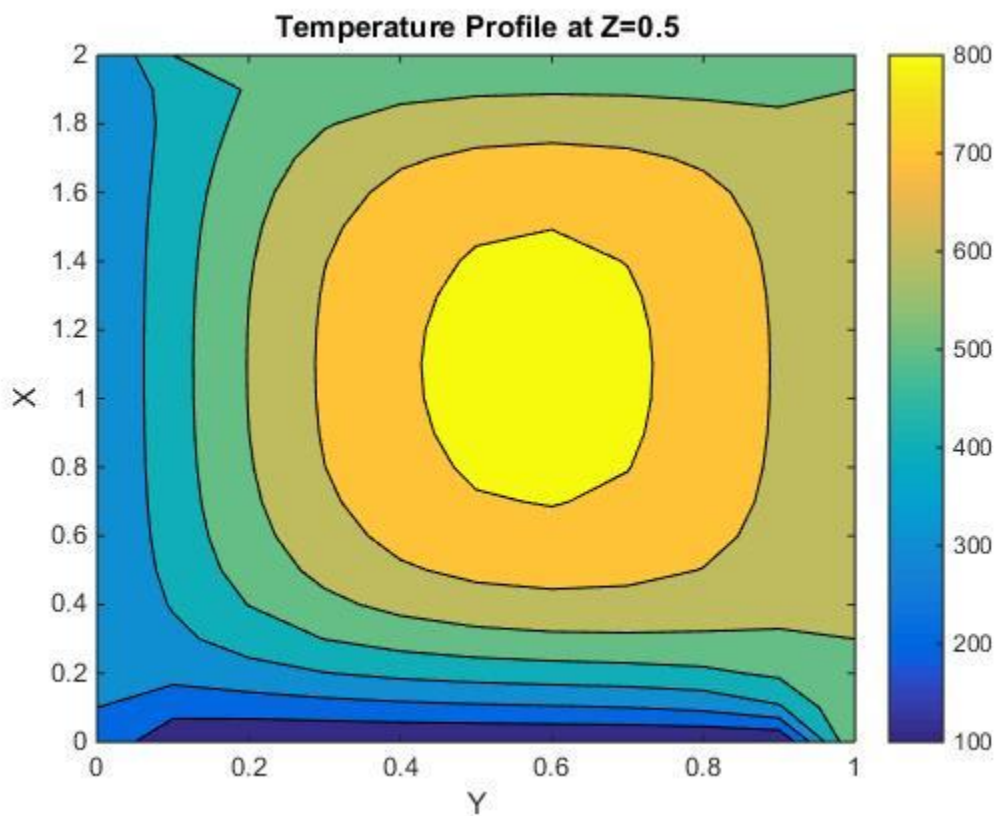




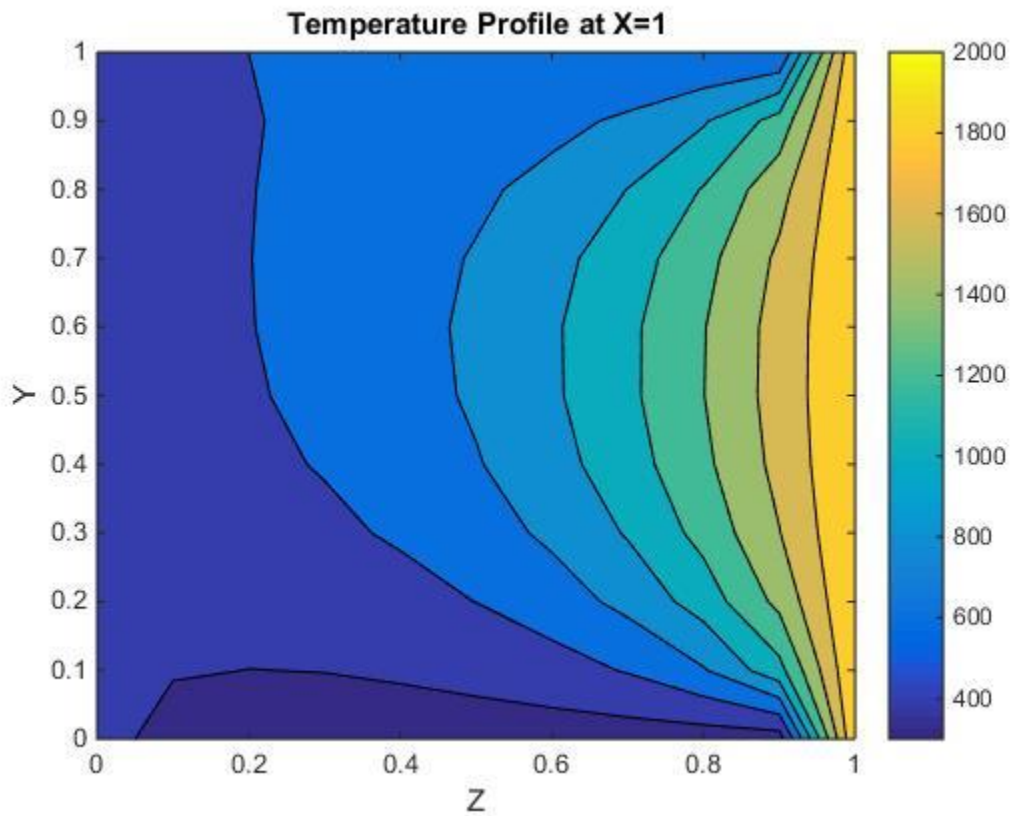
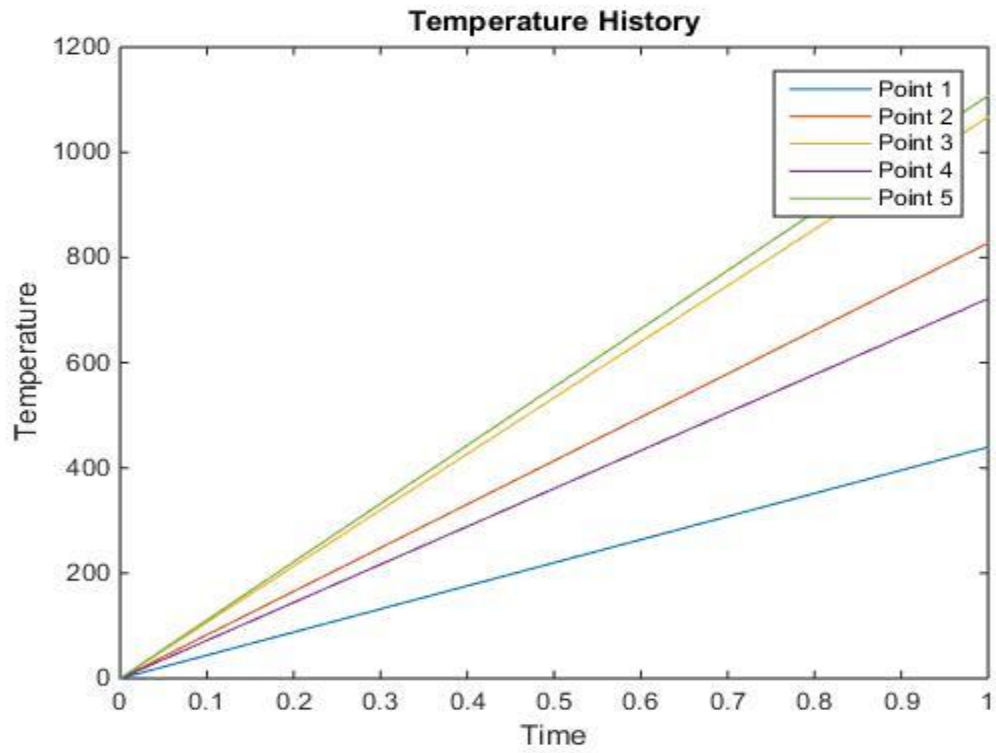
ADI

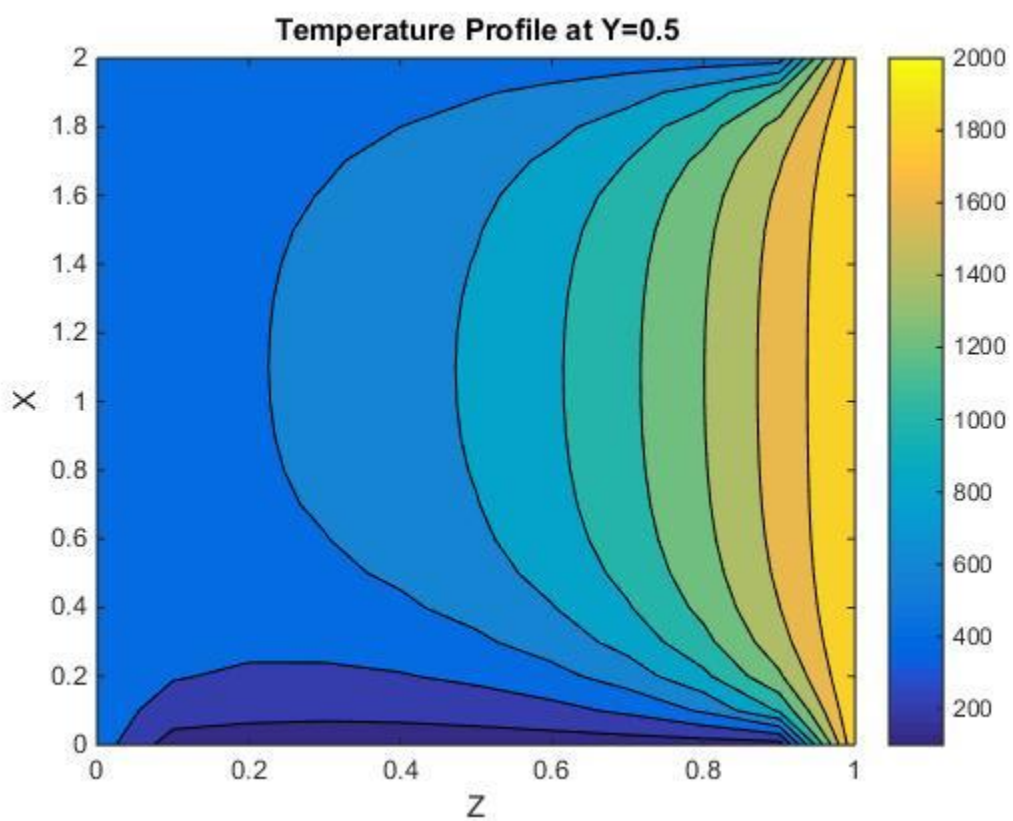
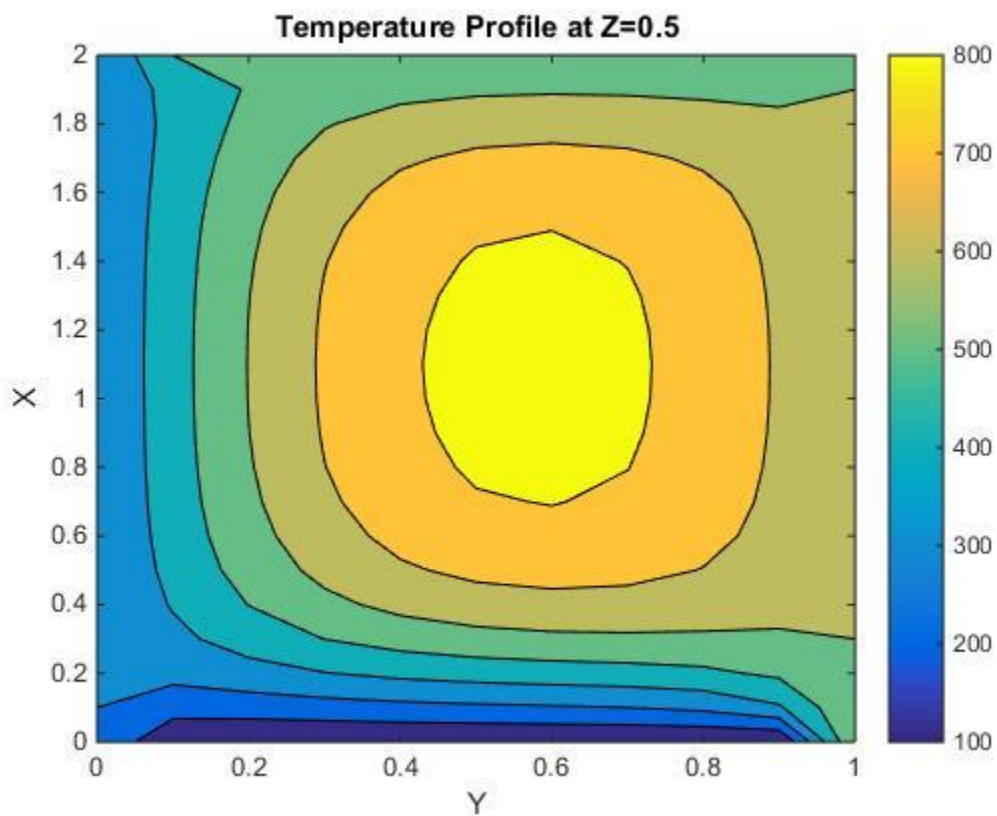
$dt=1$ and $dx=dy=dz=0.1$





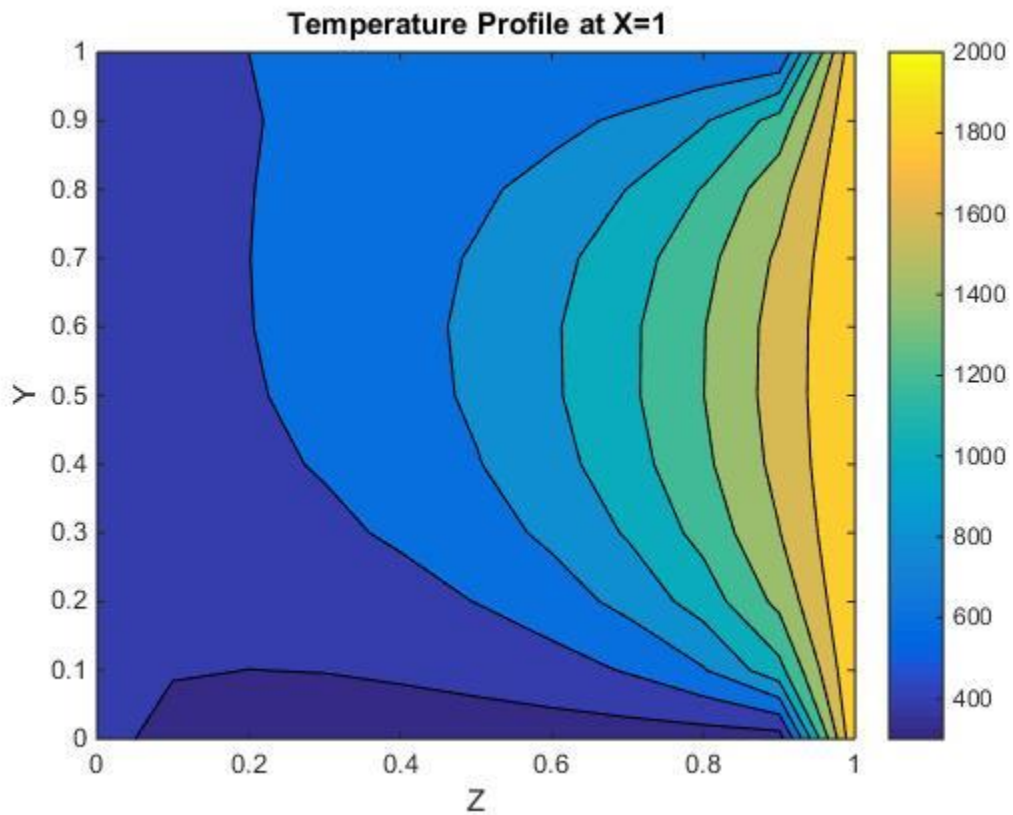
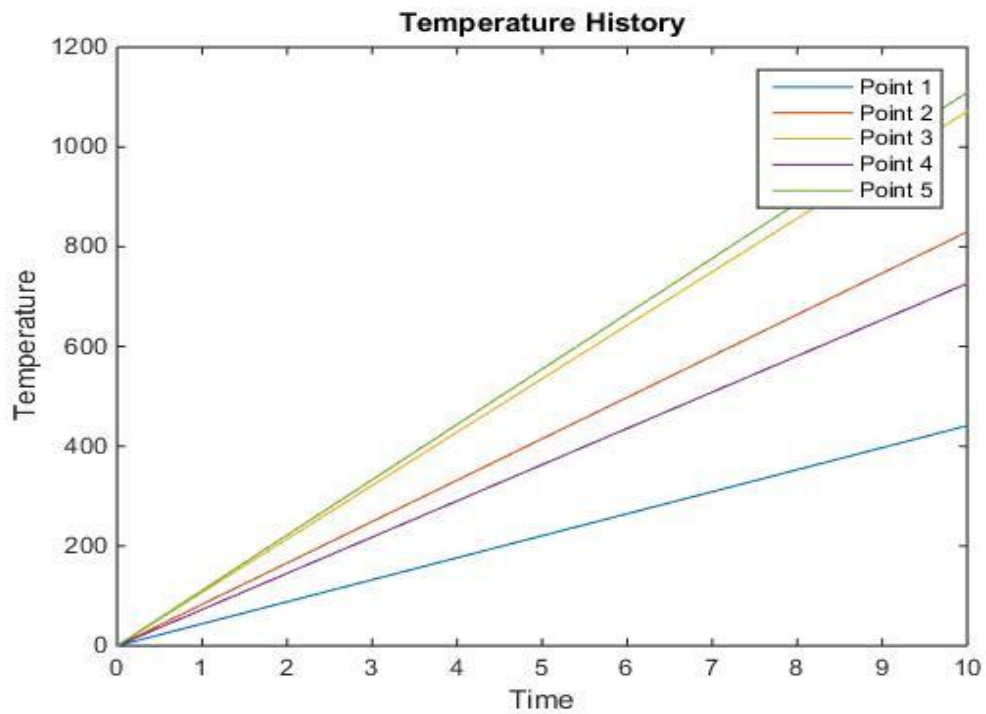
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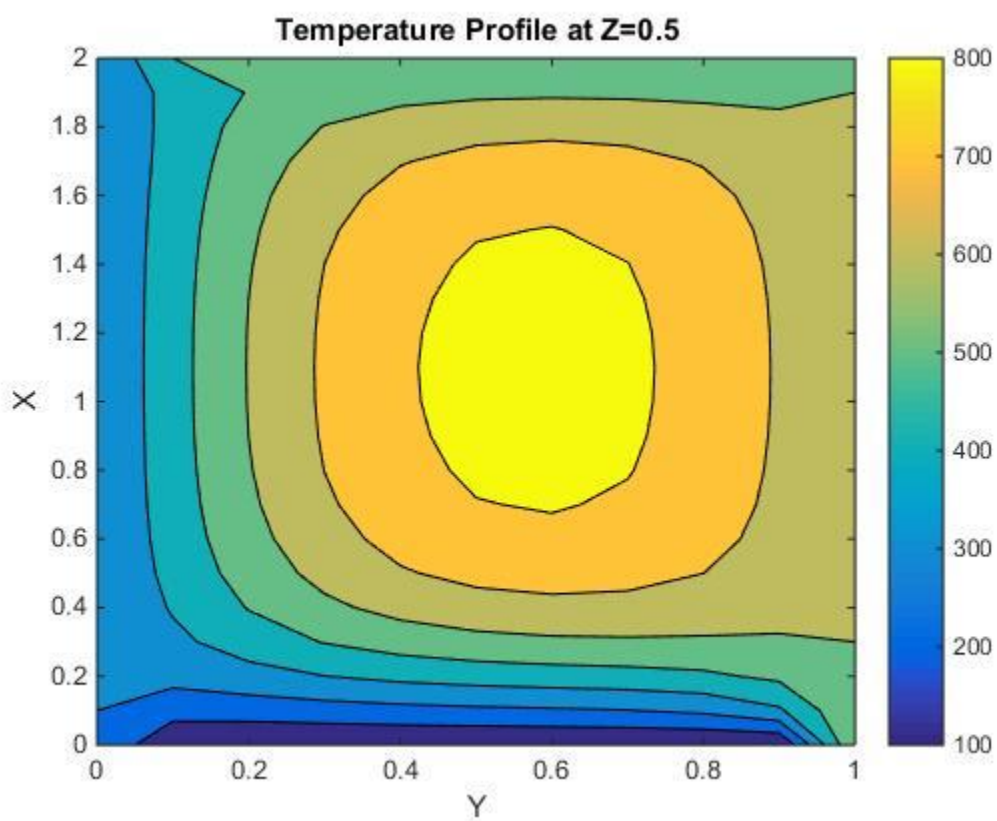
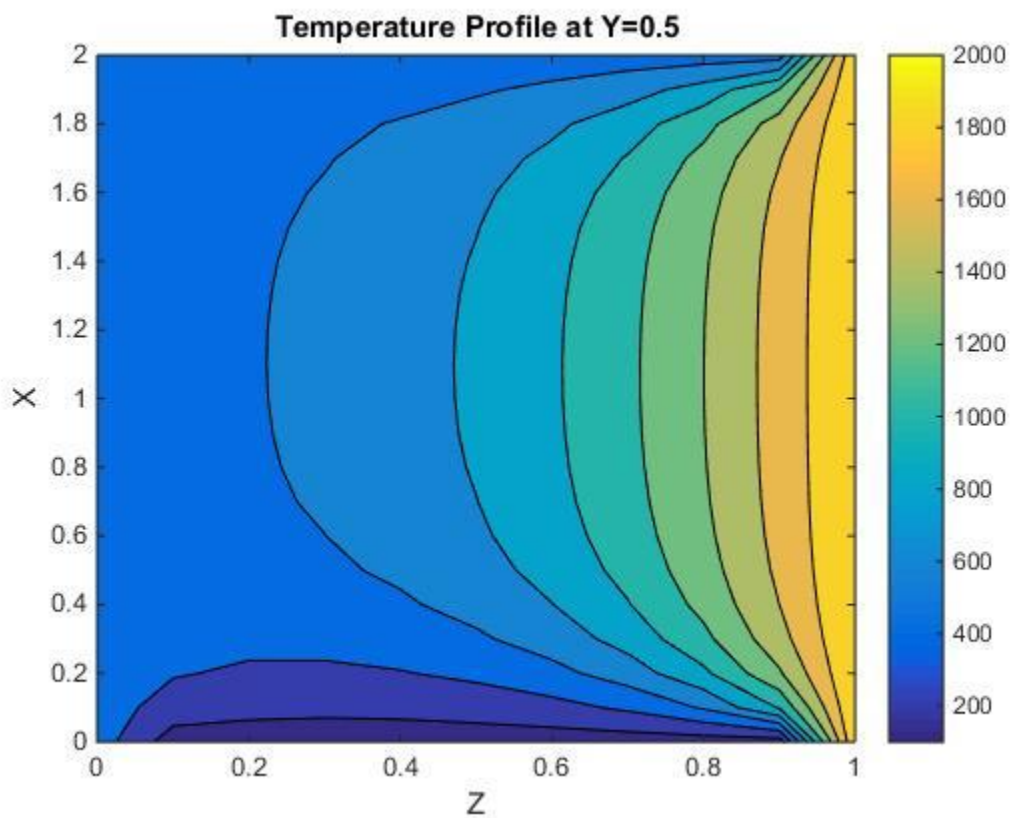




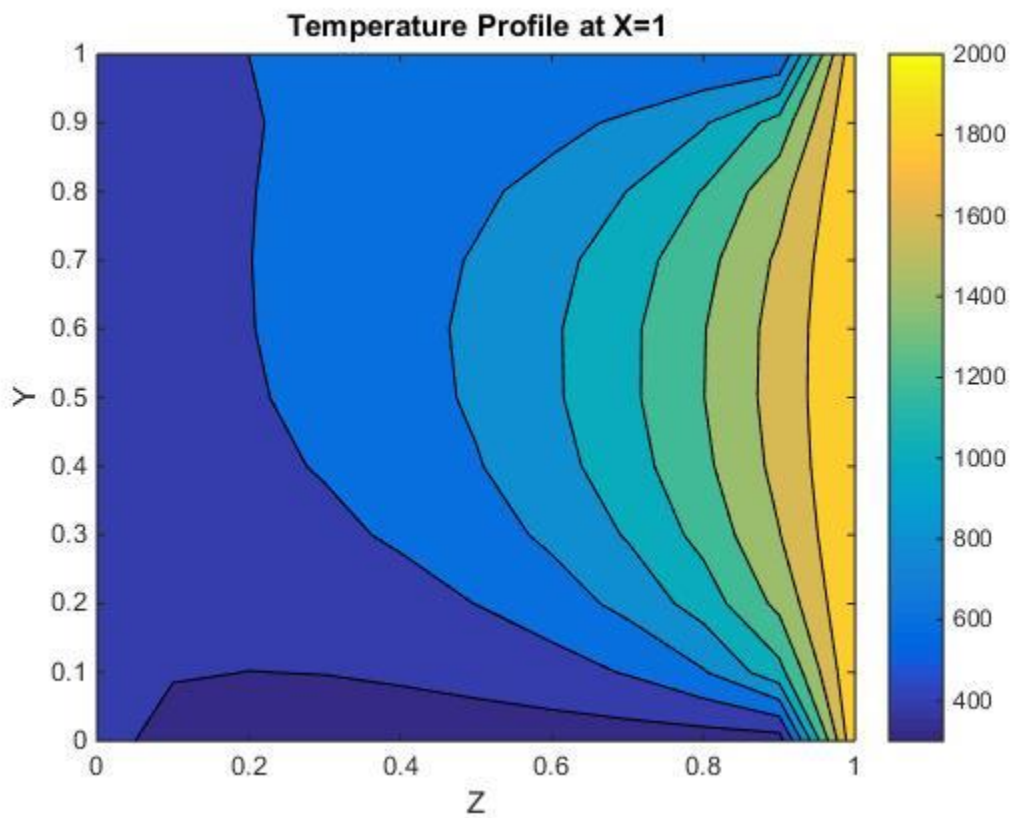
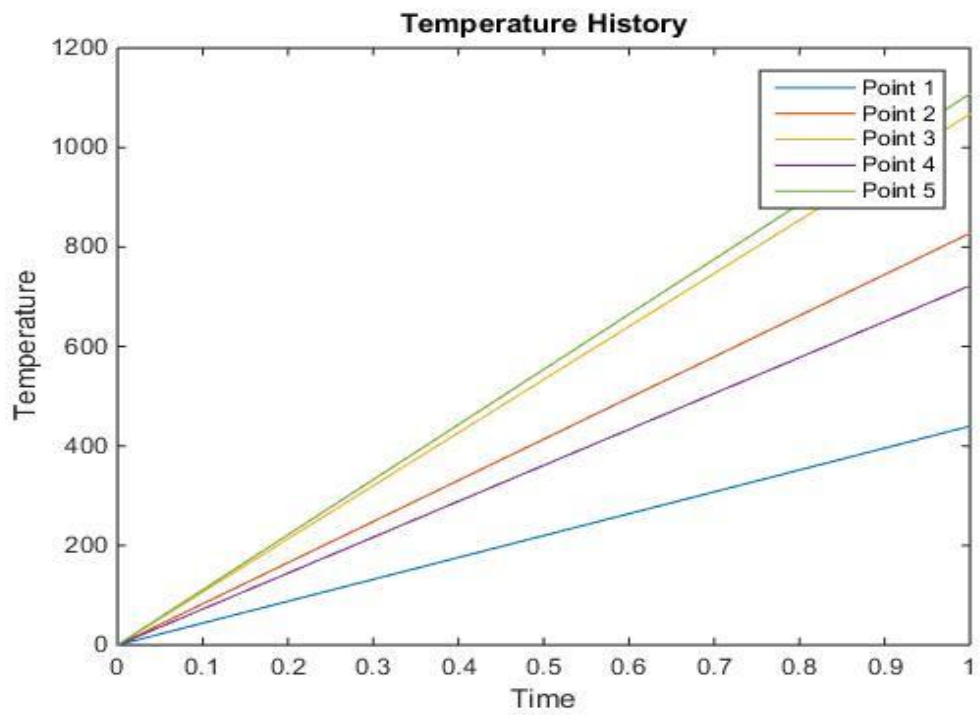
ADI Crank Nicholson

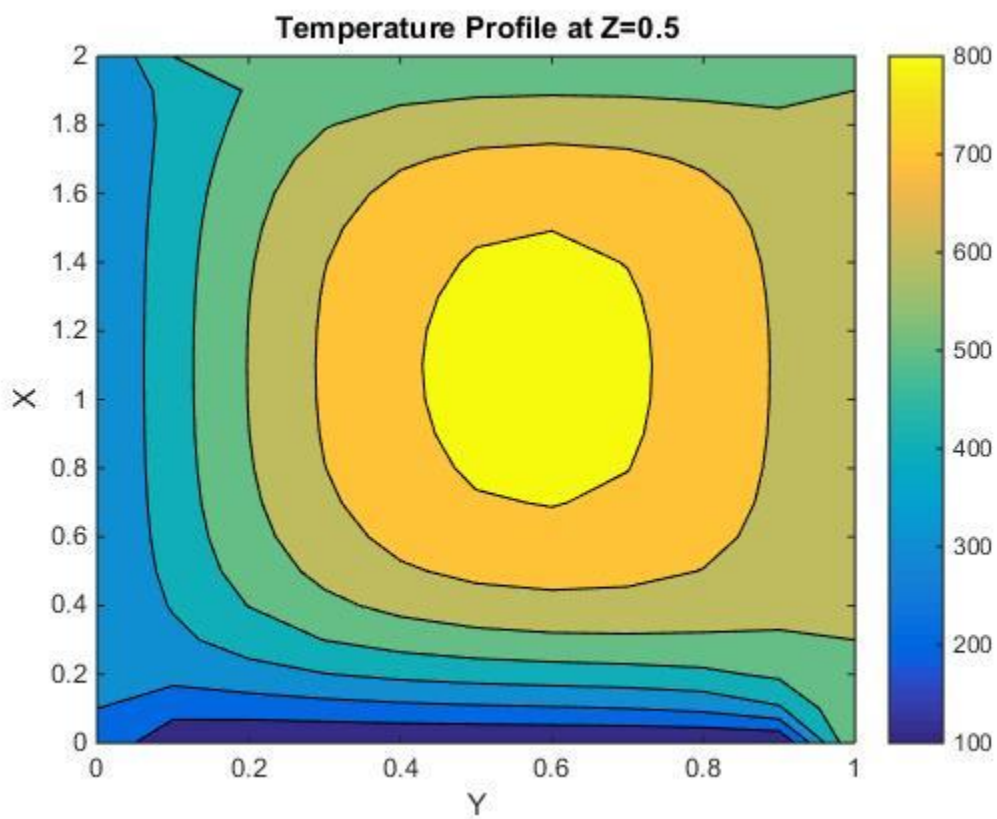
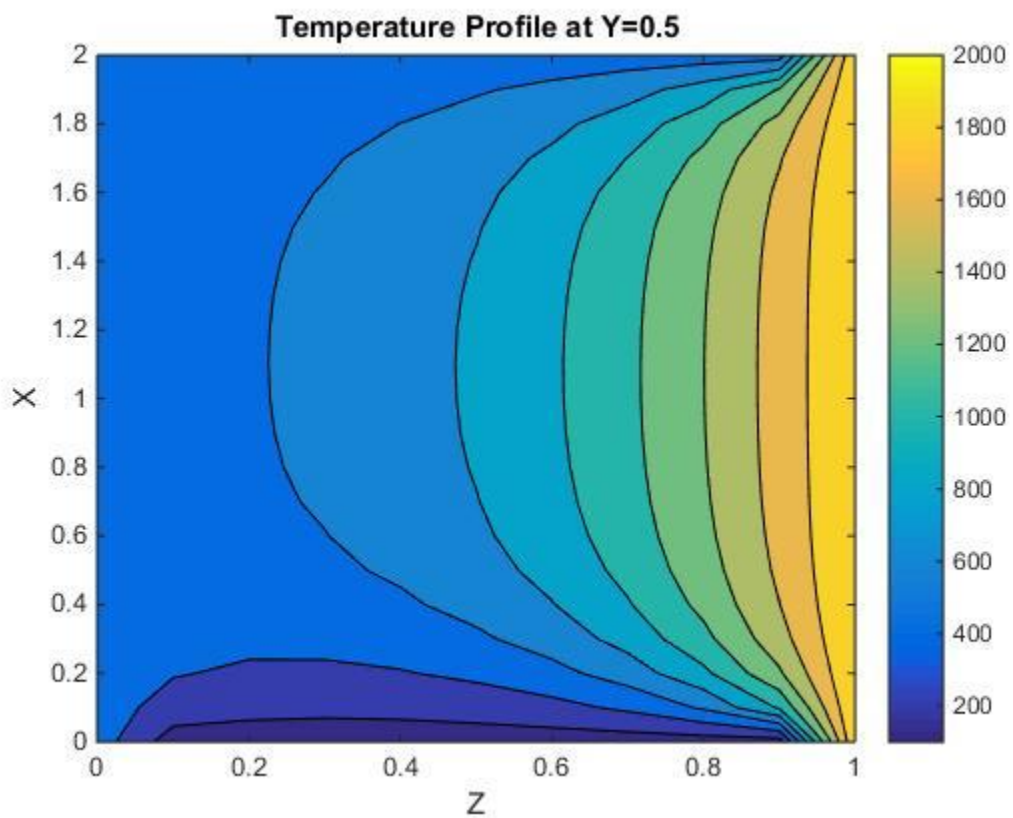
$dt=1$ and $dx=dy=dz=0.1$





$dt=0.1$ and $dx=dy=dz=0$.





Conclusions

- 1) All the solution gave similar solutions as seen from the graph
- 2) FTCS is stable for ($\alpha\Delta t/\Delta x^2 > 0.5$)
- 3) ADI and ADI with crank Nicholson methods gave better solution as compared to FTCS method
- 4) FTCS is fastest among the three methods followed by ADI and ADI crank Nicholson.
- 5) The time taken was proportional to the square of space step. Hence for $\Delta s=0.01$ took enormous amount of time.
- 6) For smaller values of Δt and $\Delta x=\Delta y=\Delta z$ the time taken by ADI and ADI crank Nicholson method was very large due to which the code couldn't be run upto required accuracy.