## Homework-Finite Differences

PB18010496 杨乐园

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### 1 Introduction

编写求解两点边值问题的通用子程序,允许用户提供相应的 $a, \alpha, b, \beta, n$ ,以及相应的函数u(t), v(t), w(t)。 并应用该通用子程序求解如下两个边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} x'' = -x \\ x(0) = 3, x(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x'' = 2e^t - x \\ x(0) = 2, x(1) = e + \cos 1 \end{cases}$$

分别离散成n = 10, 20, 40, 80, 160的情况,输出误差,并计算相应的收敛阶,计算公式如下:

$$Ord = \frac{ln(Error_{old}/Error_{new})}{ln(N_{new}/N_{old})}$$

#### 2 Method

对于固定的n, 计算出相应的h = (b-a)/(n+1), 从而相应的离散点为 $t_i = a+ih, i = 0, 1, ..., n+1$ , 进而记 $u_i = u(t_i), v_i = v(t_i), w_i = w(t_i)$ , 并引进缩写:

$$a_{i} = -1 - \frac{1}{2}hw_{i+1}$$

$$d_{i} = 2 + h^{2}v_{i}$$

$$c_{i} = -1 + \frac{1}{2}hw_{i}$$

$$b_{i} = -h^{2}u_{i}$$

进而我们依据相应的位置,构造出对应的矩阵与右侧方程的值,即可求解。

具体Mathematica代码如下:

$$\begin{split} h &= (b-a)/(n+1); \\ matrix &= Table[0, \{i, 1, n\}, \{j, 1, n\}]; \\ right &= Table[0, \{i, 1, n\}]; \\ right[[1]] &= -h\hat{2} \; (u \; /. \; t \; -> (a+h)) \; - \; alpha \; (-1 \; -1/2 \; h \; w \; /. \; t \; -> (a+h)); \\ matrix[[1, 1]] &= 2 \; + \; h\hat{2} \; v \; /. \; t \; -> (a+h); \\ matrix[[1, 2]] &= -1 \; + \; 1/2 \; h \; w \; /. \; t \; -> (a+h); \\ For[i &= 2, i \; j = n \; -1, i + +, \\ matrix[[i, i \; -1]] &= -1 \; -1/2 \; h \; w \; /. \; t \; -> (a+i \; h); \end{split}$$

3 RESULTS 2

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\begin{split} & \text{matrix}[[i,\,i]] = 2 + \text{h}\hat{2} \text{ v /. } \text{ t -> (a + i \text{ h});} \\ & \text{matrix}[[i,\,i + 1]] = -1 + 1/2 \text{ h w /. } \text{ t -> (a + i \text{ h});} \\ & \text{right}[[i]] = -\text{h}\hat{2} \text{ u /. } \text{ t -> (a + i \text{ h});} \text{ ];} \\ & \text{matrix}[[n,\,n - 1]] = -1 - 1/2 \text{ h w /. } \text{ t -> (a + n \text{ h});} \\ & \text{matrix}[[n,\,n]] = 2 + \text{h}\hat{2} \text{ v /. } \text{ t -> (a + n \text{ h});} \\ & \text{right}[[n]] = -\text{h}\hat{2} \text{ (u /. } \text{ t -> (a + n \text{ h})) - beta (-1 + 1/2 \text{ h w /. } \text{ t -> (a + n \text{ h}));} \\ & \text{N[Inverse[matrix].right, 20]} \end{split}
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### 3 Results

通过输入相关参数信息,有如下输出结果:

N	方程一的误差	误差阶	方程二的误差	误差阶
10	0.004728095556498570	_	0.0002440063883136427	_
20	0.001297928836343749	1.865047908674772	0.0000671202061701243	1.86209986701858
40	0.000340223526244531	1.931656473491854	0.0000176067439937147	1.93061901027692
80	0.000087173867116167	1.96451529048164	4.5114452688876×10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.9644665482125
160	0.000022063657209298	1.9822237625255	1.1418852654531 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	1.9821719850252

### 4 Discussion

通过对数据的观察我们发现:随着离散点数量的增大,即n的增大,误差值逐渐减小,而计算出对应的误差阶趋近于2,这较好的符合理论结果。

# 5 Computer Code

代码部分请参见附件!(Homework15\_0601.nb)。