

ME685 HW9

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1. The Psuedo Code for the Tri-Diagonal Matrix Solver used in solving the system of Finite Difference Equations is as follows:

Algorithm 1: Tri-Diagonal Matrix Algorithm

The arrays a, b, c, d are passed to the TDMA

Performing Forward Elimination

for $i = 1, n$ **do**

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} b_i = b_i - \frac{c_{i-1} \times a_i}{b_{i-1}} \\ d_i = d_i - \frac{d_{i-1} \times a_i}{b_{i-1}} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \triangleright \text{Updating b array} \\ \triangleright \text{Updating d array} \end{array}$$

end

Performing Backward Substitution

$$\theta_n = \frac{d_n}{b_n}$$

for $i = n-1, 1$ **do**

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \theta_i = d_i - \frac{c_i \times \theta_{i+1}}{b_i} \end{array} \right. \quad \triangleright \text{Calculating } \theta$$

end

2. The code is attached with the submission.

3. Let the solution be given by $\theta = Ae^{mx} + Be^{-mx}$. Applying the Boundary Conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(x=0) &= 1 \\ \implies \boxed{A + B} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\theta}{dx}(x=1) &= 0 \\ \implies Bme^m - Cme^{-m} &= 0 \\ \implies \boxed{Be^m - Ce^{-m}} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Solving the two boxed equations gives us:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{e^{-m}}{e^m + e^{-m}} \\ B &= \frac{e^m}{e^m + e^{-m}} \\ \therefore \theta_a &= \frac{e^{-m+mx} + e^{m-mx}}{e^m + e^{-m}} \\ \implies \boxed{\theta_a} &= \frac{\cosh(m-mx)}{\cosh(m)} \end{aligned}$$

At the ends, $\theta_a(0) = 1$ and $\theta_a(1) \approx 0$. This is will be used as Boundary Conditions in the Numerical Solution.

The 2^{nd} -order central difference discretization will lead to:

$$\frac{\theta_{i-1} - 2\theta_i + \theta_{i+1}}{(\Delta x)^2} = m^2\theta_i$$

$$\implies \theta_{i-1} + (-2 - m^2(\Delta x)^2)\theta_i + \theta_{i+1} = 0$$

The above equation is valid for nodes $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$. For $i = 1, n$, we know the solution. This system of equations is solved using the Tri-Diagonal Matrix Solver.

4. The following is the plot of the Analytical and Numerical Solution.

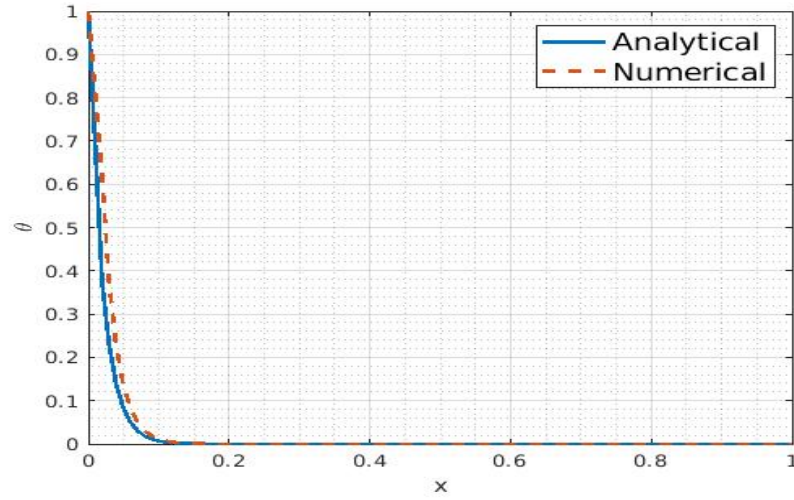


Figure 1: Solution of BVP