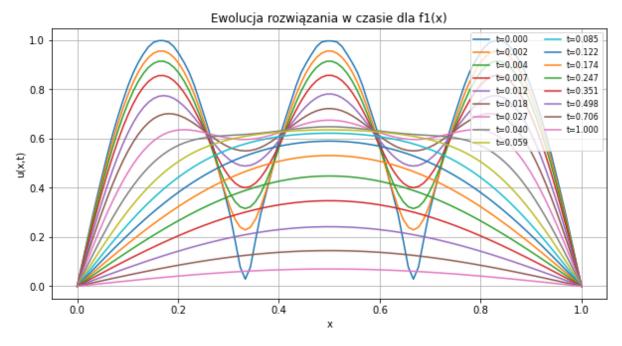
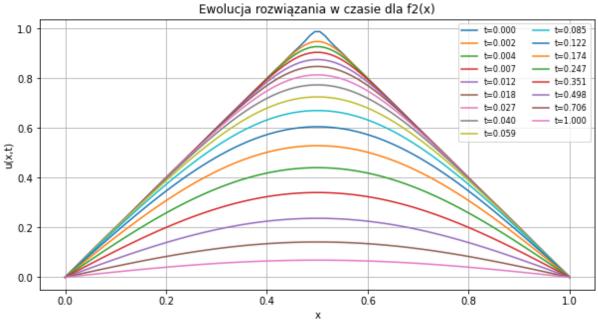
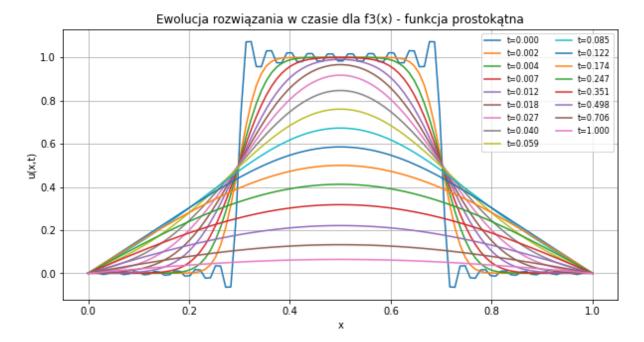
Sprawozdanie Lab3 Paweł Mozgowiec Zad1.

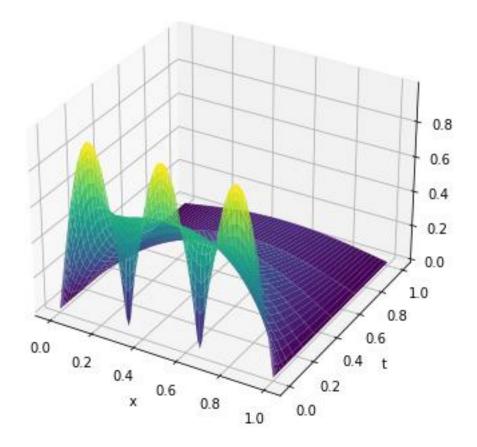
```
L = 1.0 # Długość domeny
D = 0.25 # Współczynnik dyfuzji
dx = 0.01 # Krok przestrzenny
x = np.linspace(0, L, int(L/dx)) # Siatka przestrzenna
t_vals = np.array([0.000, 0.002, 0.004, 0.007, 0.012, 0.018, 0.027,
                            0.040, 0.059, 0.085, 0.122, 0.174, 0.247, 0.351,
0.498, 0.706, 1.000]) # Konkretne wartości czasu
# Warunki początkowe
def f1(x): # Pierwsza funkcja początkowa
  return np.abs(np.sin(3 * np.pi * x / L))
def f2(x): # Druga funkcja początkowa
      return 2 * np.abs(np.abs(x - L/2) - L/2)
def f3(x): # Trzecia funkcja - prostokątna
      return np.where((x > 0.3) & (x < 0.7), 1, 0)
# Obliczanie współczynników Fouriera
def compute_bn(n, f, L):
    return (2 / L) * np.trapz(f(x) * np.sin(n * np.pi * x / L), x)
def u_xt(x, t, f, terms=50):
    u = np.zeros_like(x)
      for n in range(1, terms + 1):
       bn = compute_bn(n, f, L)
u += bn * np.sin(n * np.pi * x / L) * np.exp(-n**2 * np.pi**2 * D * t / L**2)
      return u
# Obliczanie wartości u(x,t) dla każdej funkcji początkowej
solutions_f1 = np.array([u_xt(x, t, f1) for t in t_vals])
solutions_f2 = np.array([u_xt(x, t, f2) for t in t_vals])
solutions_f3 = np.array([u_xt(x, t, f3) for t in t_vals])
```



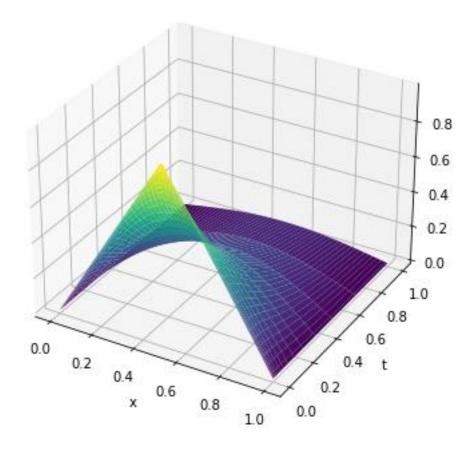




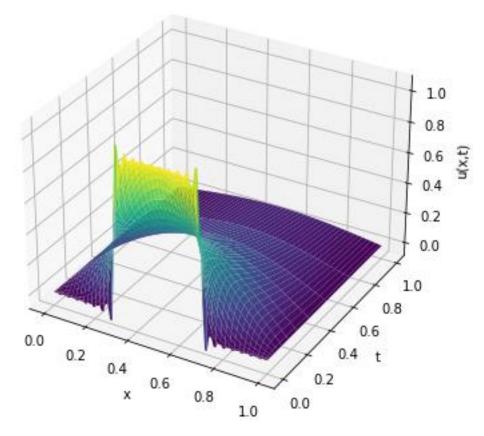
Rozwiązanie równania dyfuzji w 3D dla f1(x)

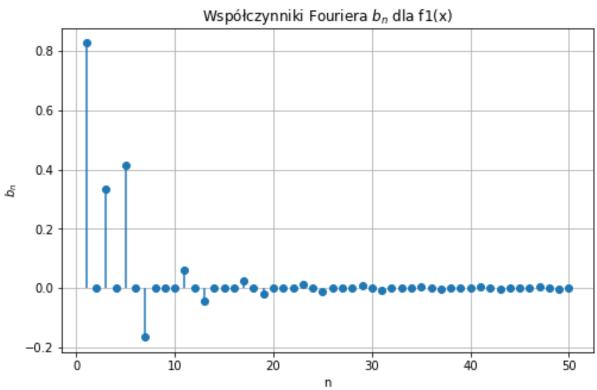


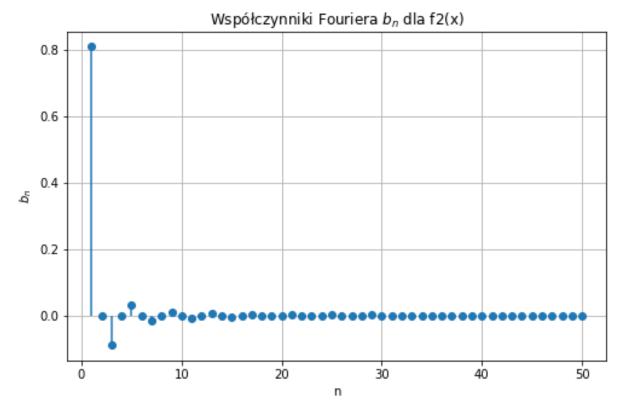
Rozwiązanie równania dyfuzji w 3D dla f2(x)

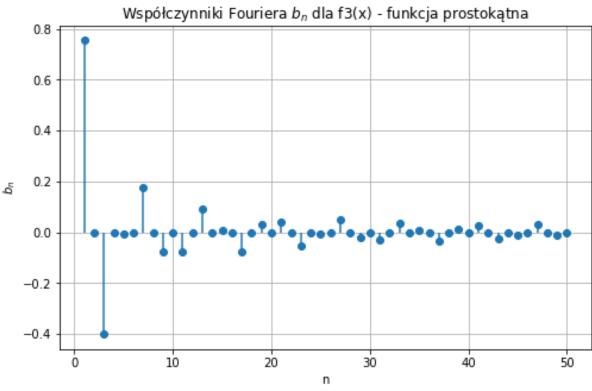


Rozwiązanie równania dyfuzji w 3D dla f3(x) - funkcja prostokątna



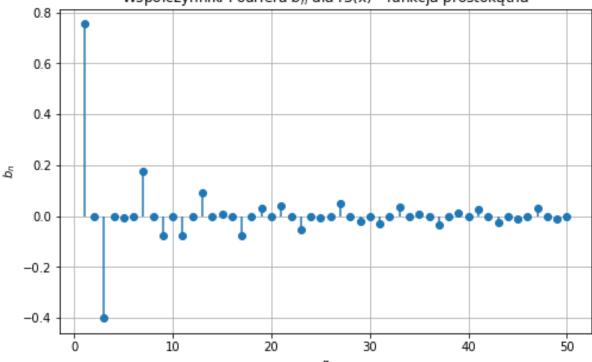


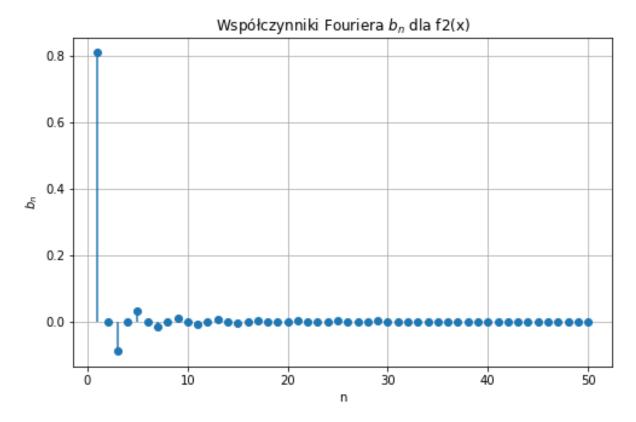




Zad2.

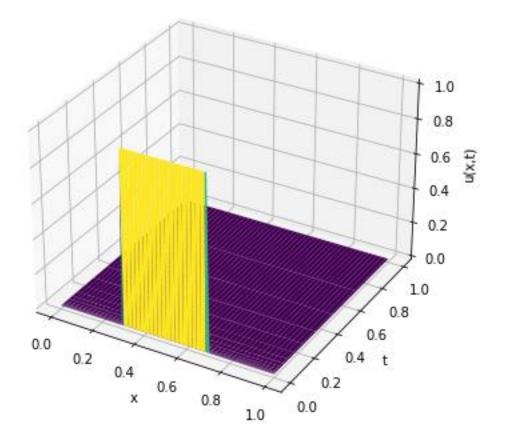




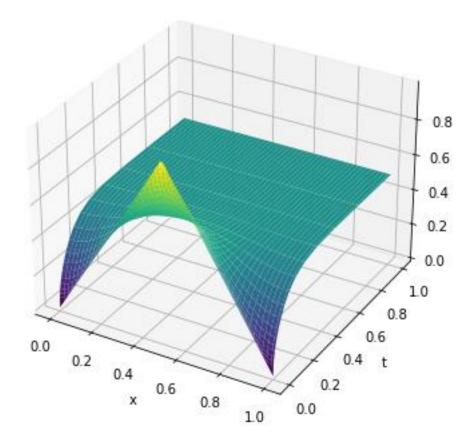




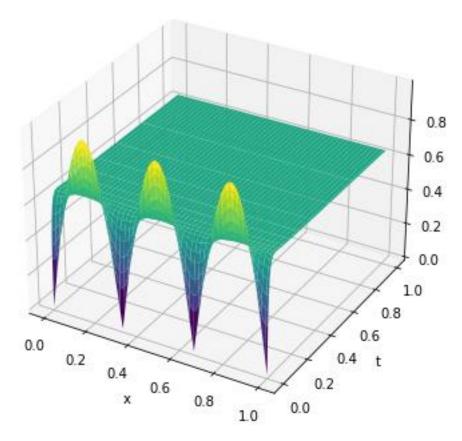
Rozwiązanie równania dyfuzji w 3D dla f3(x) - funkcja prostokątna



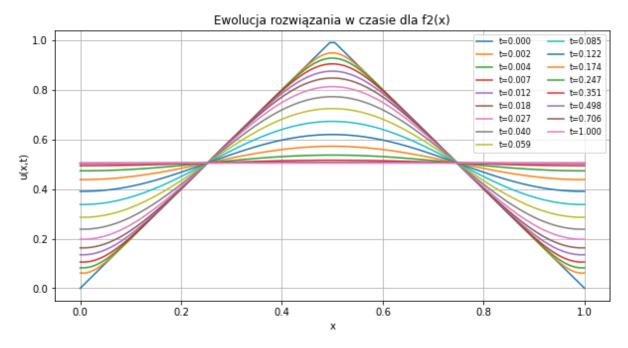
Rozwiązanie równania dyfuzji w 3D dla f2(x)

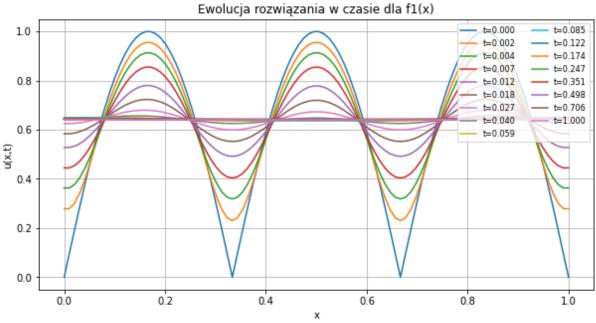


Rozwiązanie równania dyfuzji w 3D dla f1(x)



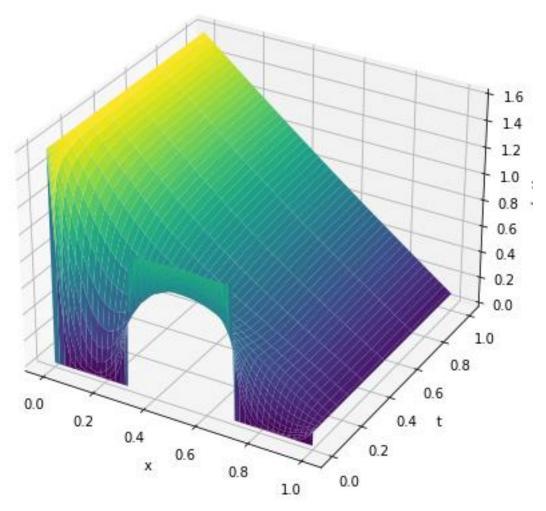


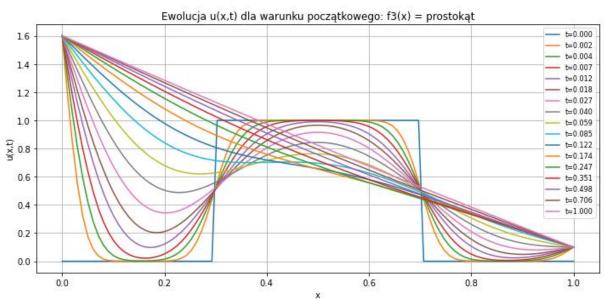


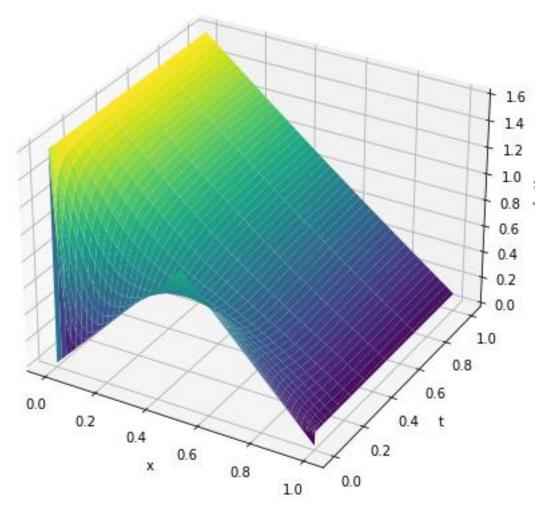


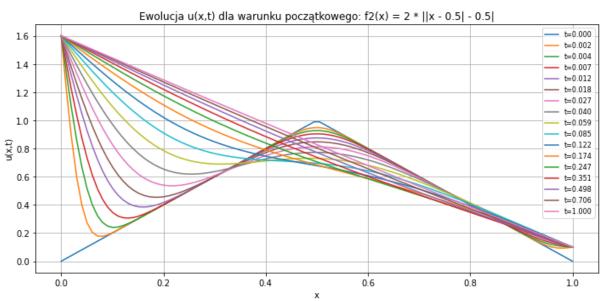
Zad3.

Rozwiązanie u(x,t) (3D) dla: f3(x) = prostokąt

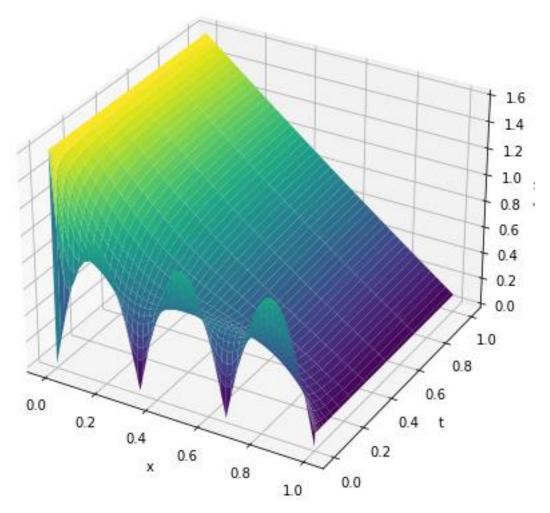


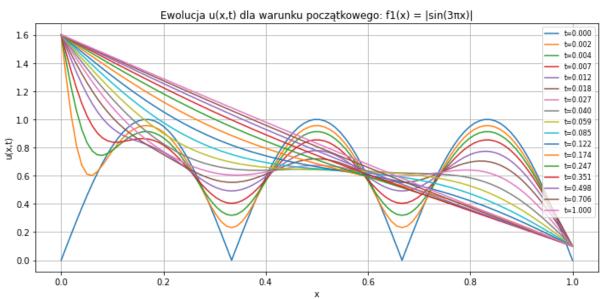






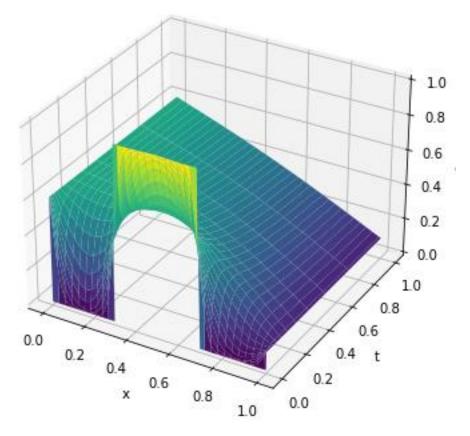
Rozwiązanie u(x,t) (3D) dla: $f1(x) = |sin(3\pi x)|$

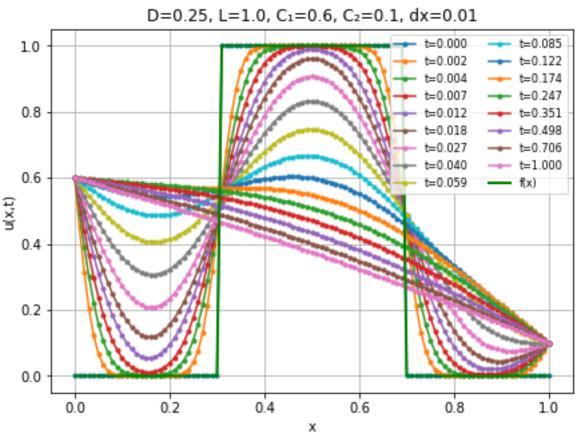


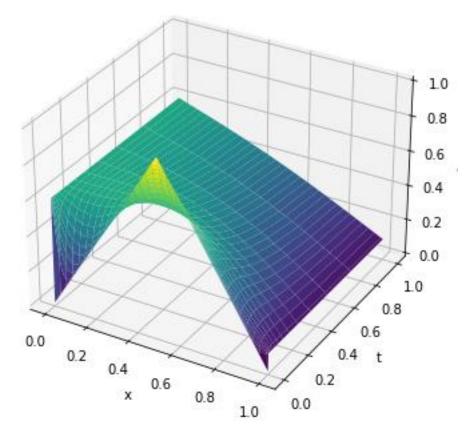


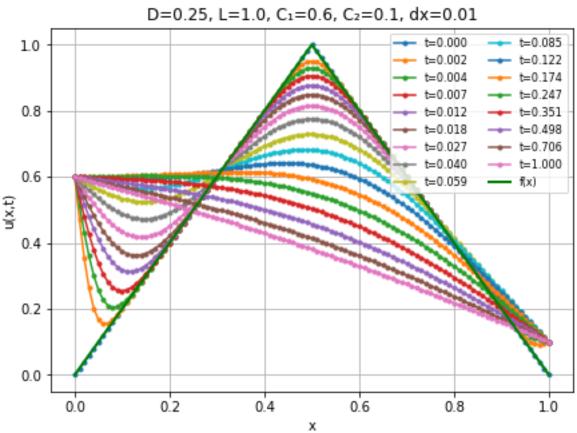
Zad4.

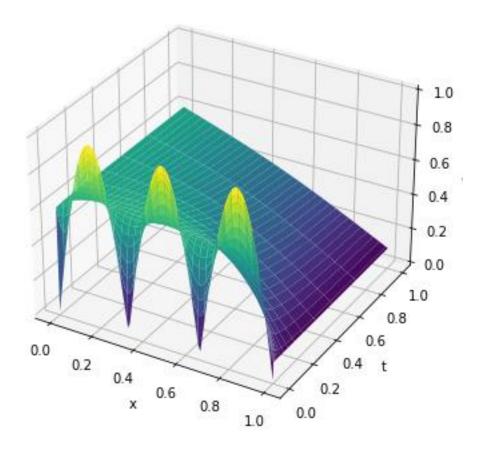
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
 L = 1.0
D = 0.25
Nx = 100
 dx = L / Nx
x = np.linspace(0, L, Nx + 1)
C1 = 0.6
C2 = 0.1
A = C1
B = (C2 - C1) / L
  # Warunek początkowy f(x)
 def f(x):
    return np.sin(5 * np.pi * x) + 1 # przykład jak na wykresie
 def f1(x): # Pierwsza funkcja początkowa return np.abs(np.sin(3 * np.pi * x / L))
 def f2(x): # Druga funkcja początkowa
  return 2 * np.abs(np.abs(x - L / 2) - L / 2)
def f3(x): # Trzecia funkcja - prostokątna
  return np.where((x > 0.3) & (x < 0.7), 1, 0)
# V(x) - rozwiązanie stacjonarne
def v(x):</pre>
            return A + B * x
# W(x,0)
def w0_1(x):
    return f1(x) - v(x)
def w0_2(x):
    return f2(x) - v(x)
def w0_3(x):
    return f3(x) - v(x)
# Rozwiązanie równania dyfuzji dla jednorodnych brzegów
def solve_diffusion(u0, D, dx, dt, t_max):
    Nx = len(u0) - 1
    Nt = int(t_max / dt)
    alpha = D * dt / dx**2
        u = u0.copy()
           u = ue.copy()
for _ in range(Nt):
    u_new = u.copy()
    u_new[1:-1] = u[1:-1] + alpha * (u[2:] - 2*u[1:-1] + u[:-2])
    u_new[0] = 0
    u_new[-1] = 0
    u = u_new
enture.
            return u
 # Ewolucja czasowa
dt = 0.00005
t_vals = [0.000, 0.002, 0.004, 0.007, 0.012, 0.018, 0.027, 0.040, 0.059,
0.085, 0.122, 0.174, 0.247, 0.351, 0.498, 0.706, 1.000]
 w_solutions = np.array([solve_diffusion(w0_1(x), D, dx, dt, t) for t in t_vals]) u_solutions = w_solutions + v(x) \parallel dodajemy \ funkcje \ v(x)
 u_solutions = w_solutions + v(x) \parallel dodajemy funkcję v(x) w_solutions1 = np.array([solve_diffusion(w\text{0}_2(x), D, dx, dt, t) for t in t_vals]) u_solutions1 = w_solutions1 + v(x) \parallel dodajemy funkcję v(x) w_solutions2 = np.array([solve_diffusion(w\text{0}_3(x), D, dx, dt, t) for t in t_vals]) u_solutions2 = w_solutions2 + v(x) \parallel dodajemy funkcję v(x)
```

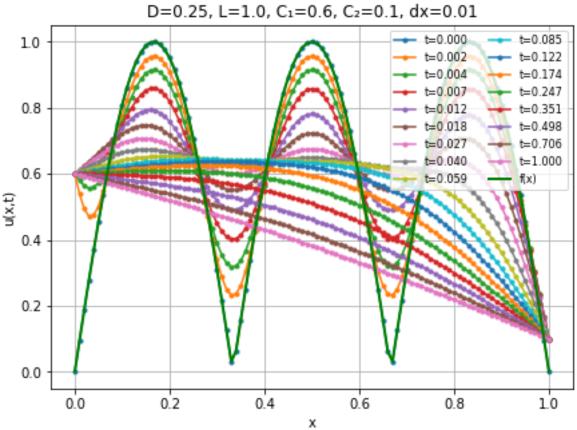












Zad5.

```
\# Plate size and resolution \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{1.0}
nx, ny = 200, 200 # Increased resolution
D = 1
# Time step (stability condition) dx2, dy2 = (1.0 / nx) ** 2, (1.0 / ny) ** 2 dt = dx2 * dy2 / (2 * D * (dx2 + dy2))
# Initial and boundary conditions
Tcool, Thot = 0.0, 1.0
u0 = Tcool * np.ones((nx, ny))
# Generate text mask
text = "AGH"
img = Image.new('L', (nx, ny), color=0)
draw = ImageDraw.Draw(img)
try:
    font = ImageFont.truetype("arial.ttf", 80) # Increased font size
except OSError:
    font = ImageFont.load_default() # Use default font if "arial.ttf" is not found
draw.text((30, 60), text, fill=255, font=font) # Adjusted position for larger
mask = np.array(img) > 128
# Apply initial heat distribution u0[mask] = Thot
u = u0.copy()
def do_timestep(uθ, u):

u[1:-1, 1:-1] = uθ[1:-1, 1:-1] + D * dt * (

(uθ[2:, 1:-1] - 2*uθ[1:-1, 1:-1] + uθ[:-2, 1:-1])/dx2 +

(uθ[1:-1, 2:] - 2*uθ[1:-1, 1:-1] + uθ[1:-1, :-2])/dy2
      u0[:] = u
return u0, u
# Number of timesteps
nsteps = 500
save_steps = [0, 10, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400,500]
# Plot results
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(12, 10))
cbar_ax = fig.add_axes([0.92, 0.15, 0.03, 0.7])
fignum = 0
for m in range(nsteps + 1):
u0, u = do_timestep(u0, u)
      if m in save_steps:
    ax = axes[fignum // 3, fignum % 3]
    im = ax.imshow(gaussian_filter(u, sigma=1), cmap='jet', vmin=Tcool, vmax=Thot)
    ax.set_axis_off()
    fignum += 1
fig.colorbar(im, cax=cbar_ax)
cbar_ax.set_xlabel('T')
# plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

