

CD2: Étude de la consistance:

Considérons l'équation de la chaleur:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, t > 0, x \in \Omega :=]0,1[\\ \text{CL} \\ \text{CI} \end{cases}$$



$$x_j = j \Delta x, \forall j \in$$

$$t_n = n \Delta t$$

θ -Schéma, $\theta \in [0,1]$:

$\theta = \frac{1}{2}$: Crank-Nicolson

$$\frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_j^n}{\Delta t} - (1-\theta) \nu \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} - \theta \nu \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} = 0$$

explícite

Rq: $\theta > 0 \Rightarrow$ schéma implicite
 $\theta = 0$: Euler (explícite)
 $\theta = 1$: Euler implicite

Combinaison
Convexe

On se place en $(t, x) = (t_n, x_j)$ et on applique Taylor pour u solut°:

DL à l'ordre 2 en temps:

$$u(t_{n+1}, x_j) = u(t_n, x_j) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Delta t^2 + O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u(t_{n+1}, x_j) - u(t_n, x_j)}{\Delta t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t_n, x_j) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Delta t + O(\Delta t^2)$$

à l'ordre 4 en espace:

$$u(t_n, x_{j+1}) = u(t_n, x_j) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} \Delta x^3 + \frac{1}{24} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \Delta x^4 + O(\Delta x^5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u(t_n, x_{j+1}) - u(t_n, x_j) + u(t_n, x_{j-1})}{\Delta x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t_n, x_j) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \Delta x^2 + O(\Delta x^4) \quad \text{idem pour } t_{n+1} \text{ (pour le schéma implicite)}$$

pour t_{n+1}

$$= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t_{n+1}, x_j) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \Delta x^2 + O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$\text{Or } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \text{ car } u \text{ solut}^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow (*) = \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t_{n+1}, x_j) + \frac{1}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \Delta x^2 + O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t_n, x_j) + \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Delta t + \frac{1}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}(t_n, x_j) \Delta x^2 + \frac{1}{12} \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial t \partial x^4} \Delta x^2 \Delta t + O(\Delta x^4)$$

\Rightarrow On remplace par u solut° dans le schéma:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_j^n}{\Delta t} - (1-\theta) \nu \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} - \theta \nu \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t_n, x_j) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Delta t + O(\Delta t^3) \\ &- (1-\theta) \nu \left(\frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \Delta x^2 + O(\Delta x^4) \right) \\ &- \theta \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Delta t + \frac{1}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \Delta x^2 + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0 + \underbrace{\varepsilon_j^n}_{= \square + \square + \square + \square}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta \right) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}(t_n, x_j) \Delta t - \frac{\nu}{6} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + \dots$$

$\Rightarrow \theta \neq \frac{1}{2}$ ordre 4 ont
ordre 2 sinon

Exercice 2: Schéma de Gear pour la chaleur

$$u_t - \nu u_{xx} = f, \quad t > 0, u \in \Omega =]0, 1[$$

$$\frac{3u_j^{n+1} - 4u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} - \nu \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2}$$

→ schéma avec $n+1$ et $n-1$: stencil de 3 "support"

Rq: majorité de terme en t_{n+1}

DL en (t_{n+1}, x_j)

• ordre 3 en temps

• ordre 4 en espace

DL en t :

$$u(t_{n+1}, x_j) = u(t_{n+1}, x_j) + u_t \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} u_{tt} \Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{6} u_{ttt} \Delta t^3 + O(\Delta t^4)$$

$$u(t_{n-1}, x_j) = u(t_{n+1}, x_j) - 2u(t_{n+1}, x_j) - 2u_t \Delta t + 2u_{tt} \Delta t^2 - \frac{4}{3} u_{ttt} \Delta t^3 + O(\Delta t^4)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3u_j^{n+1} - 4u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} = \frac{3u(t_{n+1}, x_j) - 4u(t_n, x_j) + u(t_{n-1}, x_j)}{2\Delta t} = u_t - \frac{1}{3} u_{ttt} \Delta t^2 + O(\Delta t^3)$$

DL en x :

$$u(t_{n+1}, x_{j+1}) = u(t_{n+1}, x_j) + u_{xx} \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} u_{xxx} \Delta x^2 + \frac{1}{6} u_{xxxx} \Delta x^3 + \frac{1}{24} u_{xxxxx} \Delta x^4 + O(\Delta x^5)$$

$$u(t_{n+1}, x_{j-1}) = u(t_{n+1}, x_j) - u_{xx} \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} u_{xxx} \Delta x^2 - \frac{1}{6} u_{xxxx} \Delta x^3 + \frac{1}{24} u_{xxxxx} \Delta x^4 + O(\Delta x^5)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{u(t_{n+1}, x_{j+1}) - 2u(t_{n+1}, x_j) + u(t_{n+1}, x_{j-1}))}{\Delta x^2} = u_{xx} + \frac{1}{12} u_{xxxx} \Delta x^2 + O(\Delta x^4)$$

ce qu'on voulait

OCL: L'erreur de consistance est

$$E_j^{n+1} = (u_t - \nu u_{xx}) - \frac{1}{3} u_{ttt} \Delta t^2 + O(\Delta t^3) - \frac{\nu}{12} u_{xxxx} \Delta x^2 + O(\Delta x^4)$$

ordre 2

$$u_t = \nu u_{xx}$$

$$u_{xx} = \frac{1}{\nu} u_t$$

$$u_{xxxx} = \frac{1}{\nu^2} u_t^2$$

Exercice 3: Schéma de Du Fort-Frankel

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} - \nu \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_j^{n+1} - u_j^{n-1} + u_j^n}{\Delta x^2} = 0$$

($\neq -2u_j^n$)

DLV ordre 3 en t , 4 en x , en réécrivant le schéma comme suit:

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} - \nu \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1} - u_j^{n-1} - 2u_j^{n-1} + u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{\Delta x^2} = 0$$

Rq: La motivation pour implicitiser le schéma en prenant:

$$u_{j+1}^n - u_j^{n+1} - u_j^{n-1} + u_{j-1}^n$$

au lieu de $-2u_j^n$ (explicite)

est de rendre le schéma stable (cf TD3)

• DL ordre 3 en t au pt (t_n, ϖ_j) :

$$u(t_{n+1}, \varpi_j) = u(t_n, \varpi_j) + u_t \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} u_{tt} \Delta t^2 + \frac{1}{6} u_{ttt} \Delta t^3 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^4)$$

$$u(t_{n-1}, \varpi_j) = u(t_n, \varpi_j) - u_t \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} u_{tt} \Delta t^2 - \frac{1}{6} u_{ttt} \Delta t^3 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^4)$$

On se place en (t_n, ϖ_j) :

$$\bullet \frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2\Delta t} \left(2u_t \Delta t + \frac{1}{3} u_{ttt} \Delta t^3 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^4) \right) = u_t + \frac{1}{6} u_{ttt} \Delta t^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\bullet u_j^{n+1} + u_j^{n-1} - 2u_j^n = u_{tt} \Delta t^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^4)$$

DL ordre 4 en ϖ au pt (t_n, ϖ_j) :

$$u(t_n, \varpi_{j\pm 1}) = u(t_n, \varpi_j) \pm u_{\varpi} \Delta \varpi + \frac{1}{2} u_{\varpi\varpi} \Delta \varpi^2 \pm \frac{1}{6} u_{\varpi\varpi\varpi} \Delta \varpi^3 + \frac{1}{24} u_{\varpi\varpi\varpi\varpi} \Delta \varpi^4 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta \varpi^5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta \varpi^2} = u_{\varpi\varpi} + \frac{1}{12} u_{\varpi\varpi\varpi\varpi} \Delta \varpi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta \varpi^3)$$

D'où:

$$E_j^n = (u_t - \nu u_{\varpi\varpi}) + \frac{1}{6} u_{ttt} \Delta t^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^3) + u_{tt} \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta \varpi^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Delta t^4}{\Delta \varpi^2}\right) - \frac{\nu}{12} u_{\varpi\varpi\varpi\varpi} \Delta \varpi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta \varpi^3)$$

ordre 2 en t et en ϖ + consistance conditionnelle
on a ordre 2 en t
et ordre 2 en ϖ
 $\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta \varpi}$ petit ($\rightarrow 0$)

Rq: Le gain en stabilité fait au prix d'une dégradat° de la consistance

Parentèse: θ -schéma

$$u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n - (1-\theta) \nu \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta \varpi^2} - \theta \nu \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta \varpi^2} = 0$$

$$\theta \in [0, 1], \theta > 0 \Rightarrow \text{implicite}$$

• DL ordre 2 en t en (t_n, ϖ_j) :

$$u(t_{n+1}, \varpi_j) = u(t_n, \varpi_j) + u_t \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} u_{tt} \Delta t^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\frac{u(t_{n+1}, \varpi_j) - u(t_n, \varpi_j)}{\Delta t} = u_t + \frac{1}{2} u_{tt} \Delta t + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2)$$

DL d'ordre 4 en ϖ :

$$\frac{u(t_n, \varpi_{j+1}) - 2u(t_n, \varpi_j) + u(t_n, \varpi_{j-1}))}{\Delta \varpi^2} = u_{\varpi\varpi}(t_n, \varpi_j) + \frac{1}{12} u_{\varpi\varpi\varpi\varpi} \Delta \varpi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta \varpi^3)$$

De m en (t_{n+1}, ϖ_j) :

$$\frac{u(t_{n+1}, \varpi_{j+1}) - 2u(t_{n+1}, \varpi_j) + u(t_{n+1}, \varpi_{j-1}))}{\Delta \varpi^2} = u_{\varpi\varpi}(t_{n+1}, \varpi_j) + \frac{1}{12} u_{\varpi\varpi\varpi\varpi} \Delta \varpi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta \varpi^3)$$

$$= u_{\varpi\varpi}(t_n, \varpi_j) + u_{t\varpi\varpi} \Delta t + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t) + \frac{1}{12} u_{\varpi\varpi\varpi\varpi} \Delta \varpi^2 + \frac{1}{12} u_{t\varpi\varpi\varpi\varpi} \Delta t \Delta \varpi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t \Delta \varpi)$$

on voit qu'en a
 E_j^n le terme suivant
en Δt :

$$\Delta t \left(\frac{1}{2} u_t - \theta \nu u_{t+2\Delta t} \right)$$

$$= \Delta t \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} - \theta}_{=0 \text{ en } \theta = \frac{1}{2}} \right) u_t$$

$$(\text{et } u_t = \nu u_{t+2\Delta t} \Rightarrow u_{t+2\Delta t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (u_{t+2\Delta t}))$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{\nu} u_t \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\nu} u_t$$