Solution: Total 45 ph

contrôle EDP - 23 Oct



Proslème 1 22 pts a) On multiplie l'ég par u et on intègre par rapport à x entre 0 et 1 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot u \, dn - \gamma \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial n^{2}} \cdot u \cdot dn = 0$ (7) On intègre par parties le 2e terme $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \cdot u \, dx - \sqrt{\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \cdot u} + \sqrt{\frac{(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^{2}} dx}$ On prend en compk les CL $u(0,t) = 0 \text{ et } \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(1,t) = 0 = 0$ $\int_0^1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot u \, dx + d \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 \, dx = 0$ Mais $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot u = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (u^2) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 u^2 dx = -\gamma \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 dx$ $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dE(t)}{dt} = -\gamma \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} dx$

6) En utilisant l'égalité de l'énergie et l'inégalité de Poincaré on a

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{dE(t)}{dt} = -\gamma \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 dx = -\gamma \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 dx$$

$$E(t)$$

(=)
$$\frac{dE(t)}{E(t)} \in -2vdt$$

En integrant par rapport au temps =)

E(t) \(\xi \text{E(0)} \) \(\text{E(0)} \)

On introduit until dans (1)

$$\frac{g'(f)}{g(f)} = \gamma f''(x) = -\lambda (c+e)$$

outrement 2 fations de varindep ne peuvent par être égales

(2
$$g'(t) + \lambda g(t) = 0$$
 $g(t) = ce^{-\lambda t}$
 $\gamma f''(a) + \lambda f(a) = 0$

On sélectionne la solution Lornée =)
$$\lambda > 0$$

=) $f(x) = \propto \cos(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\gamma}}x) + B \sin(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\gamma}}x)$

$$\mathcal{M}(0,t) = f(0)g(t) = D = \int \propto = D D$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \beta \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\gamma}} \cos(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\gamma}} x) \cdot g(t), \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,t) = 0$$

$$= \int \cos(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\gamma}}) = 0 = \int \lambda = \int \frac{2k+1}{2} \pi^{2} dx$$

$$=) \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{r}}\right) = 0 = 0 \left[\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2k+1}{2}\pi}\right]^{2}$$

· On utilise la CI (cond. initiale)

$$\mathcal{M}(\chi_{10}) = f(\chi) \cdot g(\varrho) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\chi \quad \mathcal{D}$$

(=)
$$C \sin\left(\frac{2k\mu}{2}\pi a\right) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}a\right)$$

Solution finale
$$U(x,t) = e^{-\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^2 t}$$

$$Sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}x\right)$$

d) E(+) = \(\int (x) dx $D = \int_{0}^{1} f^{2}(x) g^{2}(4) dx =$ O z $g^2(t)$ $\int_0^t f^2(x) dx$ $g(t) = e^{-2\lambda t} = e^{-3\hbar \frac{1}{2}t} \leq e^{-2\lambda t}$ D'une manière générale, du que $\frac{\lambda}{7}31$ l'inégalité de l'energie sera vérifiée. Problème 2 2 2 points a) l'erreur de tronceture: (onsistance) $\mathcal{E}_{j}^{n} = u(x_{j}, t_{nn}) - u(x_{j}, t_{n}) - u(x_{j}, t_{$ $\tau u(x_{jn},t_n)-2u(x_{j},t_n)+2u(x_{je},t_n)$

On utilise les développements de Touylor par rapport ou temps et espece

$$u(x_{j},t_{nn}) = u(x_{j},t_{n}) + \Delta t \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_{j},t_{n}) + O(\Delta t^{2})$$

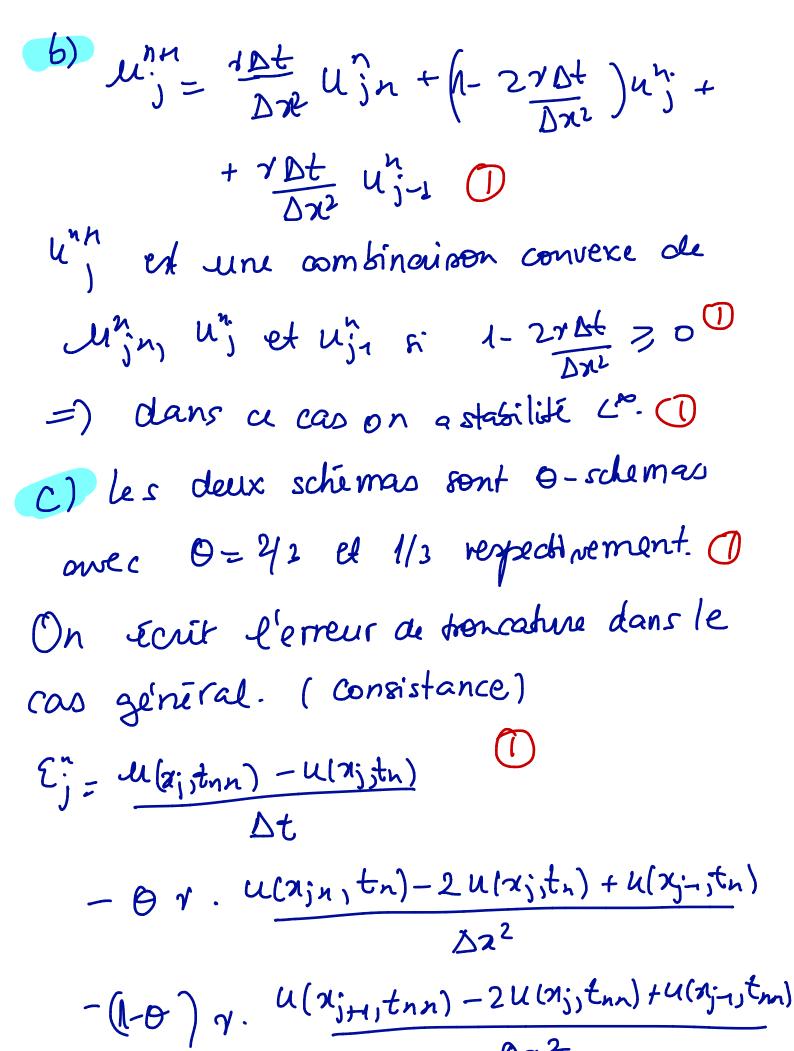
$$u(x_{j},t_{n}) = u(x_{j},t_{n}) \pm \Delta x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_{j},t_{n})$$

$$+ \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}(x_{j},t_{n}) \pm \frac{\Delta x^{3}}{6} \frac{\partial^{3} u}{\partial x^{3}}(x_{j},t_{n})$$

$$+ \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}(x_{j},t_{n}) \pm \frac{\Delta x^{3}}{6} \frac{\partial^{3} u}{\partial x^{3}}(x_{j},t_{n})$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_{j},t_{n}) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^{2}}(x_{j},t_{n})$$

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On peut utiliser certains divelop. de 2) $= \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} (x_{j}, t_{n}) + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} (x_{j}, t_{n}) + O(Bt^{2})$ $-70\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_{j_1}t_n)+O(8x^2)\right)$ $-\gamma(1-\theta)\left(\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+\Delta t\frac{\partial^{3}u}{\partial t\partial x^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+O(\delta t)\right)$ $=\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}-\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t^{2}}+O(\delta x^{2})$ $=\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}-\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t^{2}}+O(\delta x^{2})$ $=\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}-\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+O(\delta t)$ $=\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}-\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+O(\delta t)$ $=\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}-\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+O(\delta t)$ $=\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t}-\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+O(\delta t)$ $=\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t}-\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+O(\delta t)$ $=\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t}-\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t^{2}}(\eta_{j},\xi_{n})+O(\delta t)$ $=\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t}-\gamma\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t}+O(\delta t)$ + Δt $\left(\frac{1}{2} - (1-\Theta)\right)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + O(\Delta t^2) + O(\Delta t^2)$ On voit que ni 0=2/2 ou/13 le schéma est d'ordre 1 en temps et 2 en espace. Pour amélioner le précision du schime il faut 0=1/2 (Crank-Nicolson) =) Schima d'ordre 2 en lemps.

Stabilities
$$u_{J}^{*} = A(k)^{*} e^{2i\pi kj n L}$$

on l'inhoduit dans le schime

$$\frac{A(k)-1}{Dt} = 10 \cdot \frac{e^{2i\pi k n L}}{-2+e} = \frac{2i\pi k n L}{-2+e}$$

$$-A(k)^{*}(1-0) \cdot e^{2i\pi k n L} = \frac{2i\pi k n L}{-2+e} = \frac{2i\pi k n L}{-2+e}$$

$$= A(k) \left(1 + 470 + (1-0) \sin^{2}(k\pi n L)\right)$$

$$= 1 - 470 + 0 \sin^{2}(k\pi n L)$$

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$$= 1 -$$

=) si
$$\Theta \leq 1/2$$
 schime incond stable (-schime (5)) (1)

 $\Theta \geq 1/2$ cond stable

=) pour le schima (4) $(\Theta = 2/3)$ (T)

 $\frac{7M}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{3}{2}$ (moins restrictive implicité)

d) le 0-schéma sous forme mahicielle

$$A_{1} = I - (1-\theta) \gamma \Delta t A$$

$$A_{2} = I + \theta \gamma \Delta t A$$

A matrice de discrétisation du leplace

$$A = 1$$

$$\Delta x^2$$

$$0$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

Pour
$$\theta = 2/3 = 3$$
 scheme (4) $\theta = 1/3 = 3$ scheme (5)