

差分法の基礎

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1時限目の目標

線形移流方程式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, a = \text{const.}$$

コンピュータ

を計算機で解く!



- ロはじめに
- 口差分法
- □移流方程式の差分法
- □高次精度風上差分法



はじめに

口微分方程式

- ■未知関数とその導関数を含む方程式
- ■自然現象などを記述する基礎方程式

$$m\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = F(r,t), \ V(t) = R(I)I + L(I)\frac{dI}{dt}, \ \frac{dX}{dt} = \mu(X,t) + \sigma(X,t)\frac{dB}{dt},$$

$$\Delta \phi = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} , i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar}{2m} \Delta \Psi + V(r)\Psi , \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \end{cases} , \dots$$



□物理によくでる偏微分方程式

$$A\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + B\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} + C\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + D\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + E\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + F = 0$$

楕円型:

$$B^2 - 4AC < 0$$

$$B^2 - 4AC < 0$$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \rho$ (ポアソン方程式)

放物型:

$$B^2 - 4AC = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \qquad (拡散方程式)$$

双曲型:

$$B^2 - 4AC > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \quad (波動方程式)$$



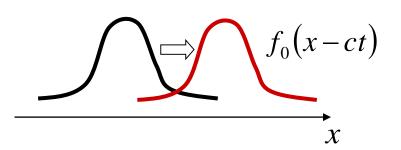
- □双曲型方程式
 - ■線形移流方程式
 - ■非粘性Burgers方程式
 - ■Maxwell方程式
 - ■Euler方程式
 - ■理想MHD方程式

微分方程式を計算機で解きたい!



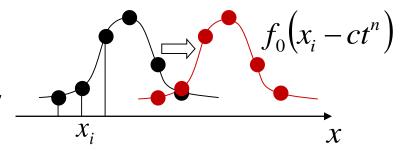
ロ微分方程式の世界

無限と連続の世界



□計算機の世界

有限の0と1の世界



■連続場の離散化

□空間 : x_0, x_1, \cdots

□時間 : t^0 , t^1 , · ·

□実数値: 0.1, 0.2, …

program main implicit none real(8) :: a

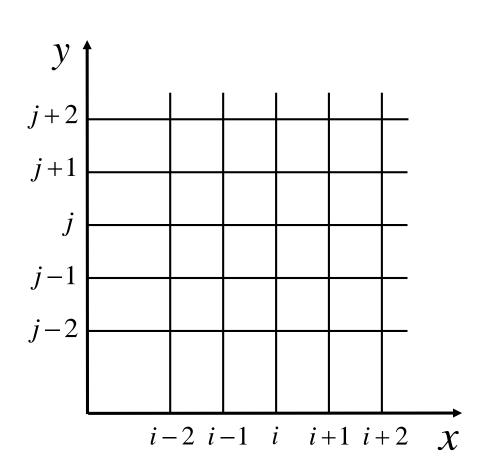
a = 0.1; write(*,*) a a = 0.1d0; write(*,*) a end program main

\$./a.out 0.100000001490116

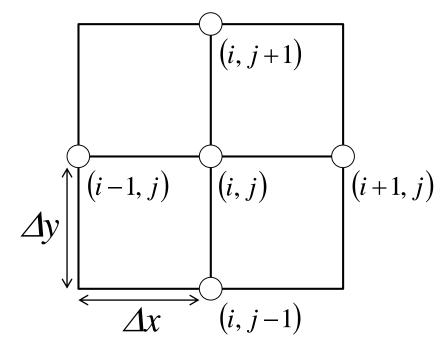
0.1000000000000000



□座標および変数の離散表記法

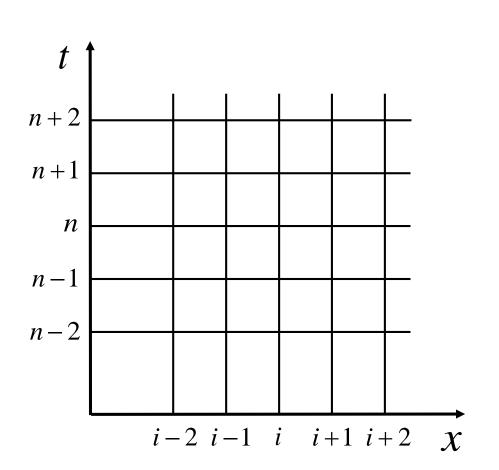


$$(x_i, y_j, u_{i,j} = u(x_i, y_j))$$

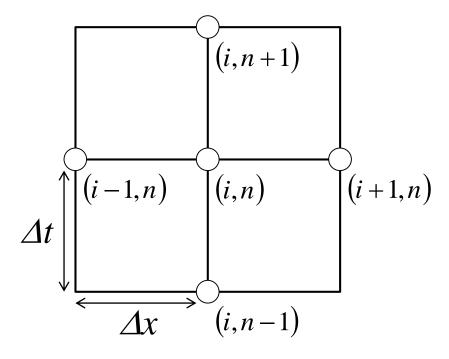




□時間・空間座標および変数の離散表記法



$$(x_i, t^n, u_i^n = u(x_i, t^n))$$





差分法



差分法

口微分法

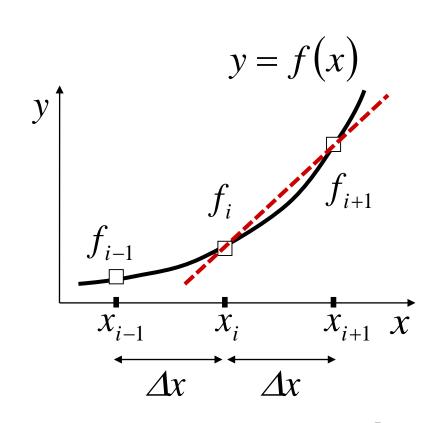
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

□差分法

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f(x_{i} + \Delta x) - f(x_{i})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i}}{\Delta x}$$

ただし、 $x_{i+1} \equiv x_i + \Delta x$



前進差分という以上



差分法

□前進差分の誤差

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f(x_{i} + \Delta x) - f(x_{i})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(f(x_{i}) + \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_{i})}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{2!} \frac{\partial^{2} f(x_{i})}{\partial x^{2}} + \cdots - f(x_{i}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f(x_{i})}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x}{2!} \frac{\partial^{2} f(x_{i})}{\partial x^{2}} + O(\Delta x^{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} - \frac{\partial f(x_{i})}{\partial x} = O(\Delta x)$$

誤差が*dx*の1次に比例



口中心差分

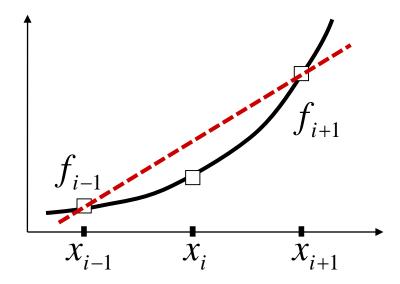
$$f_{i+1} = f_i + \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \cdots$$

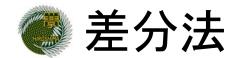
$$f_{i-1} = f_i - \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2\Delta x} - \frac{\Delta x^2}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2\Delta x}$$

誤差が*dx*の2次に比例





□1階差分法のまとめ

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f_{i} - f_{i-1}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2\Delta x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{3f_{i} - 4f_{i-1} + f_{i-2}}{2\Delta x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{-f_{i+2} + 8f_{i+1} - 8f_{i-1} + f_{i-2}}{12\Delta x}$$

(4次中心差分)



□二階中心差分

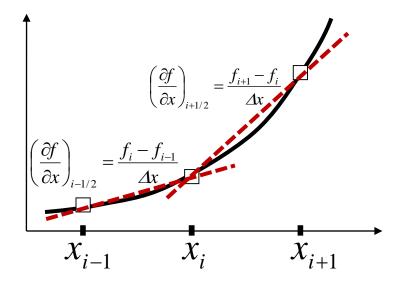
$$f_{i+1} = f_i + \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \cdots$$

$$f_{i-1} = f_i - \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{f_{i+1} - 2f_i + f_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^4)$$

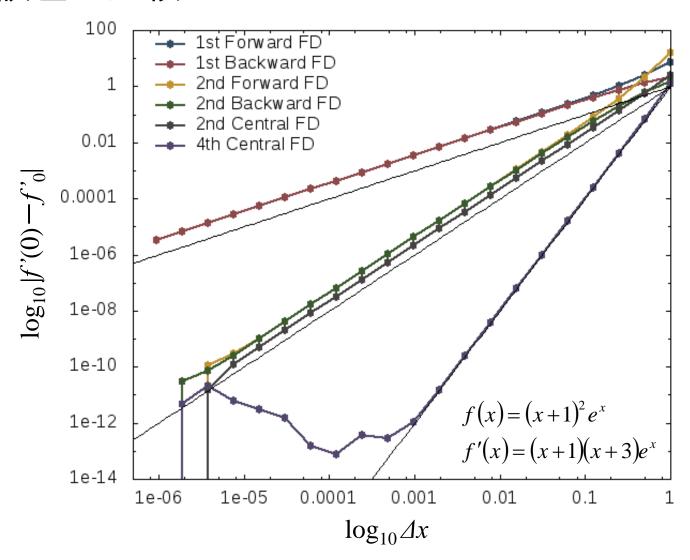
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\right)_i = \frac{f_{i+1} - 2f_i + f_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2}$$

誤差が⊿ҳの2次に比例





ロ誤差の比較





□線形移流方程式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \ a = \text{const.} > 0$$

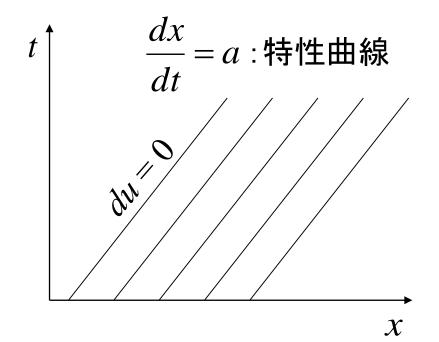
ここで、
$$a \equiv dx/dt$$
 とすると、

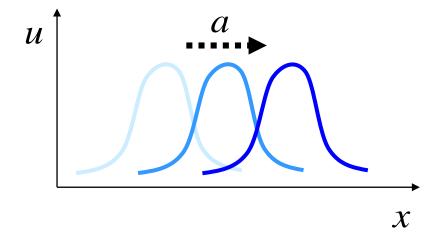
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{du}{dt} = 0, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = a$$
に沿って $du = 0$



□線形移流方程式





$$u(x,t) = u(x-at,0)$$



□ FTCS(Forward-Time Centered-Space)法

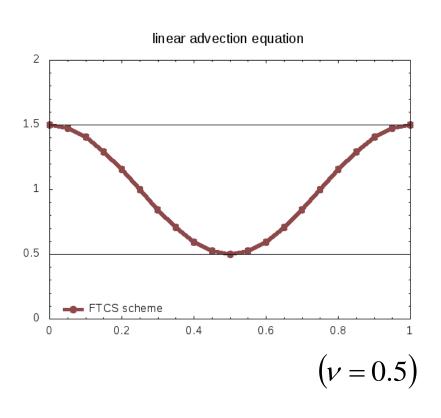
■時間微分: 前進差分

■空間微分:中心差分

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

 $v \equiv a\Delta t/\Delta x$: Courant 数

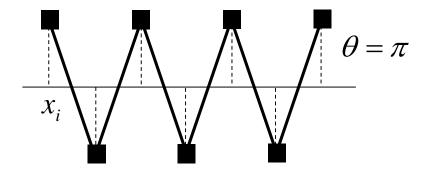


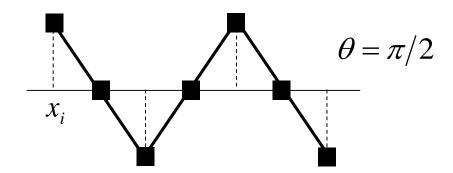
振幅が単調に増大!



□ von Neumannの安定性解析

■厳密解の時間発展





🧼 移流方程式の差分法

- von Neumannの安定性解析
 - ■厳密解の時間発展



● 移流方程式の差分法

□ von Neumannの安定性解析

■ FTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

$$ge^{\vartheta \theta i} = e^{\vartheta \theta i} - \frac{v}{2} \left(e^{\vartheta \theta (i+1)} - e^{\vartheta \theta (i-1)} \right)$$

$$= e^{\vartheta \theta i} \left(1 - \vartheta v \sin \theta \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow g = 1 - \vartheta v \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore |g| = \sqrt{1 + v^2 \sin^2 \theta} > 1, \ \varphi = -\tan^{-1} \left(v \sin \theta \right)$$

□無条件不安定

□ Lax法(Lax-Friedrichs法)

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - \frac{u_{i+1}^n + u_{i-1}^n}{2}}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = \frac{u_{i+1}^n + u_{i-1}^n}{2} - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

□ Lax-Wendroff法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n + \Delta t \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_i^n + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}\right)_i^n + O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$= u_i^n - a\Delta t \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_i^n + \frac{a^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^n + O(\Delta t^3) \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$= u_i^n - a\Delta t \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + \frac{a^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \frac{u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2, \Delta t^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) + \frac{v^2}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

■2次中心差分 ⇒ 2次後退差分: Warming-Beam法

🧼 移流方程式の差分法

□風上差分法

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} = 0 , \quad a > 0$$

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n}{\Delta x} = 0 , \quad a < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v + |v|}{2} \left(u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) - \frac{v - |v|}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$

□ von Neumanの安定性解析

■Lax法

$$|g| = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \ \varphi = -\tan^{-1}(v \tan \theta)$$

■ Lax-Wendroff法

$$|g| = \sqrt{(1 - v^2(1 - \cos\theta))^2 + v^2\sin^2\theta}, \ \varphi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v\sin\theta}{1 - v^2(1 - \cos\theta)}\right)$$

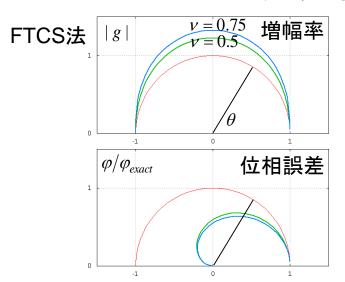
■風上差分法

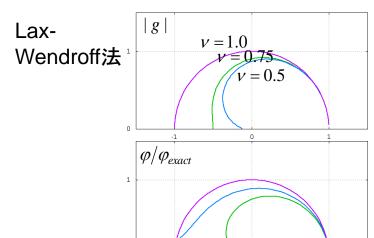
$$|g| = \sqrt{1 - 2\nu(1 - \nu)(1 - \cos\theta)}, \ \varphi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\nu\sin\theta}{1 - \nu(1 - \cos\theta)}\right)$$

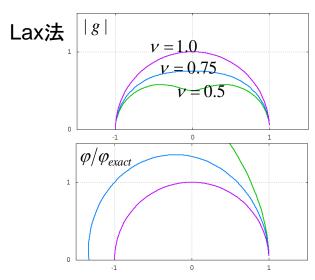
ロ条件付き安定
$$v = a\Delta t/\Delta x < 1$$

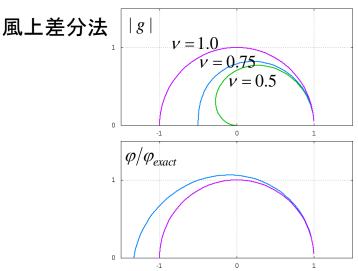


□ von Neumannの安定性解析







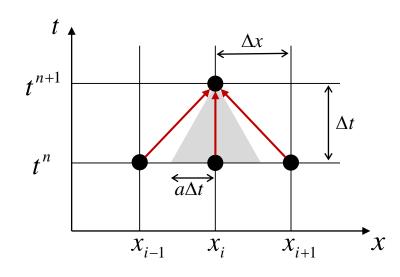


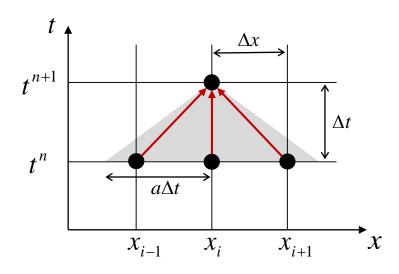


□ CFL(Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy)条件

$$v < 1 \implies a\Delta t < \Delta x$$

$$\nu > 1 \implies a\Delta t > \Delta x$$



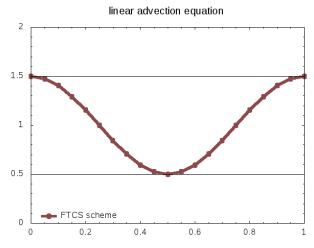


差分法は因果律と整合

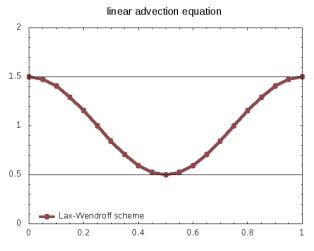
差分法は因果律を破綻 ⇒ 数値的不安定・発散



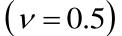
□数値実験(cos関数)

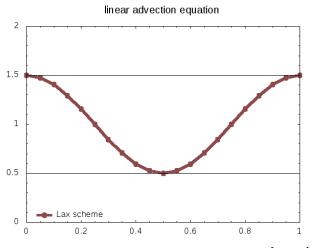


FTCS法

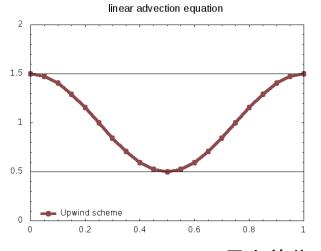


Lax-Wendroff法





Lax法



風上差分法



ロFTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

時間1次•空間2次

□ Lax法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

時間1次•空間1次

□風上差分法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) + \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

時間1次•空間1次

□ Lax-Wendroff法

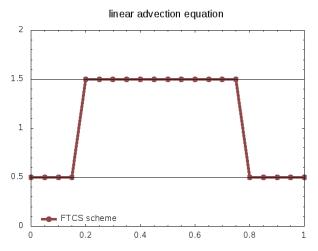
$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) + \frac{v^2}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

時間2次-空間2次

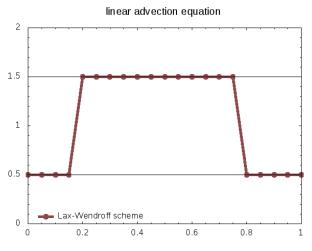
 ν < 1



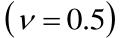
□数值実験(階段関数)

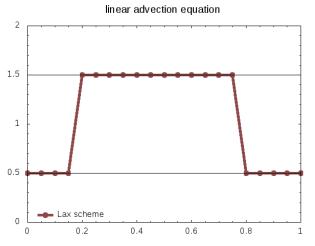


FTCS法

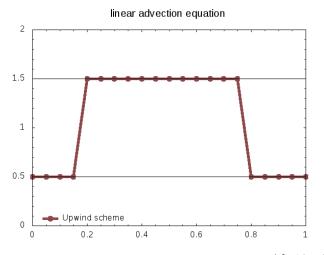


Lax-Wendroff法





Lax法



風上差分法

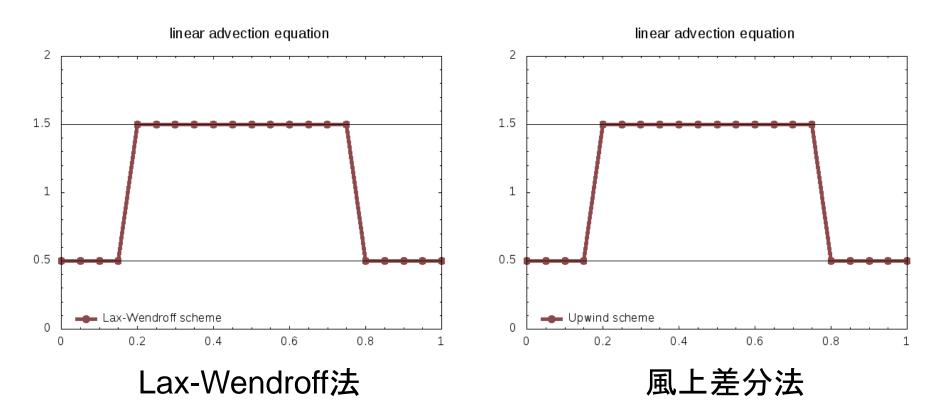


ちょっとまとめ

- □線形移流方程式に対する様々な差分法を導出した。
 - FTCS法
 - Lax法
 - Lax-Wendroff法
 - ■風上差分法 など
- ■各差分法にvon Neumannの安定性解析を行った。
 - CFL条件による条件付き安定
 - ■ただし、FTCS法は絶対不安定
- □数値実験の結果から・・・



ちょっとまとめ



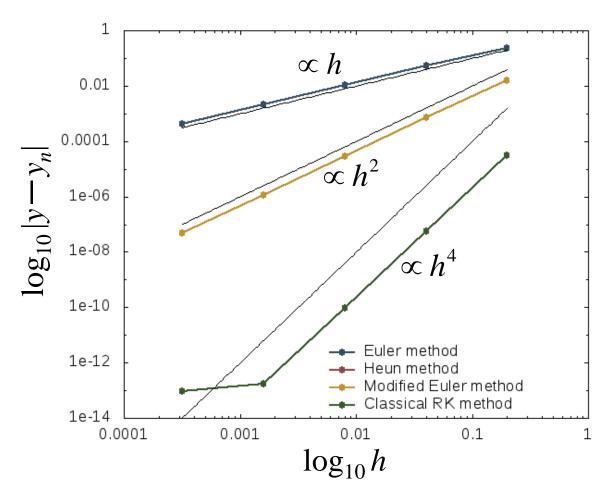
いいとこ取りしたい。



高次精度 風上差分法



- □高次精度差分法へのいざない
 - ■(例)常微分方程式の誤差評価



保存型差分法(有限体積法)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \ f = au$$

$$\int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) dx = 0$$

$$\frac{\int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) dx = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} u dx + f(x_{i+1/2}) - f(x_{i-1/2}) = 0$$

$$\Delta x \frac{\Delta u_i}{\Delta t} + f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* = 0$$
 $f_{i+1/2}^*$: 数值流束

ロFTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

□ Lax法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

□風上差分法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) + \frac{|v|}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

□ Lax-Wendroff法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) + \frac{v^2}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

□保存型FTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* \right), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right)$$

□ 保存型Lax法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* \right), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right) - \frac{a}{2\nu} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$

□保存型風上差分法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* \right), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right) - \frac{|a|}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$

□保存型Lax-Wendroff法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* \right), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right) - \frac{va}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$

□ Godunovの定理 [1959]

移流方程式 $u_t + au_x = 0$ に対する2次またはそれ以上 の高次精度のどのような線形スキームも解の単調性 を維持できない

■線形スキーム

$$u_i^{n+1} = \sum_k c_k u_{i+k}^n \quad c_k : \text{const.}$$

- ロ単調性を維持するためには全ての係数が非負
 - ⇒ 単調スキーム=「1次精度」の風上差分法

$$\frac{u_{i+1}^{n+1} - u_i^{n+1}}{u_{i+1}^{n+1}} = \sum_{k} c_k u_{i+1+k}^n - \sum_{k} c_k u_{i+k}^n = \sum_{k} c_k \left(\frac{u_{i+1+k}^n - u_{i+k}^n}{u_{i+1+k}^n} \right)$$

□風上差分法

■単調性を維持する線形スキーム(単調スキーム)

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = au_i$$

- □ Lax-Wendroff法
 - ■空間3点、時間1点で最も高次な線形スキーム

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = a \left(u_i^n + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \nu) \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right) \right)$$

- ロ非線形スキーム
 - 風上差分法とLax-Wendroff法を非線形結合

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = a \left(u_i^n + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \nu) \Phi_{i+1/2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right) \right) \quad \Phi_{i+1/2}$$
: 流東制限関数

□全変動(Total Variation)

$$TV \equiv \int \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx$$

- $\mathbf{u}_{t} + u_{x} = 0$ の物理的な解の全変動は増加しない
- □離散系における全変動 [Harten, 1983]

$$TV^n \equiv \sum_{i} \left| u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right|$$

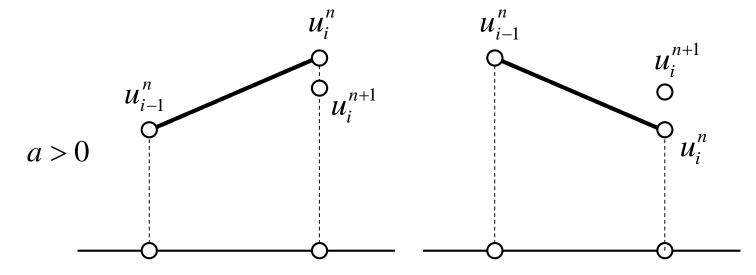
■ $TV^{n+1} \le TV^n$ (TVD条件)を満足するスキーム ロTVDスキーム



$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i+1/2}^*)$$
 に代入

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{u_{i-1}^n - u_i^n} = \nu \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \nu)\Phi_{i-1/2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\nu(1 - \nu)\frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i}, \quad r_i \equiv \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n}$$

$$0 \le \frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{u_{i-1}^n - u_i^n} \le 1 \implies u_{i-1}^n \le u_i^{n+1} \le u_i^n \text{ or } u_{i-1}^n \ge u_i^{n+1} \ge u_i^n$$





$$0 \le \nu \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \nu)\Phi_{i-1/2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\nu(1 - \nu)\frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \le 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{\nu} \le \Phi_{i-1/2} - \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \le \frac{2}{1 - \nu}$$

ここで十分条件について考えると、0≤ν≤1なので、

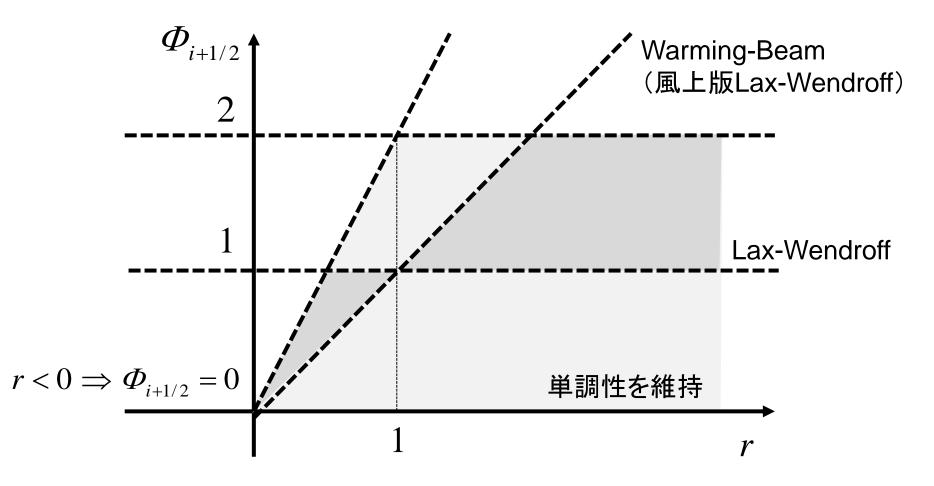
$$-2 \le \Phi_{i-1/2} - \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \le 2$$

で、これは、以下が満たされれば自動的に満足

$$0 \le \Phi_{i+1/2} \le 2, \ 0 \le \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \le 2$$

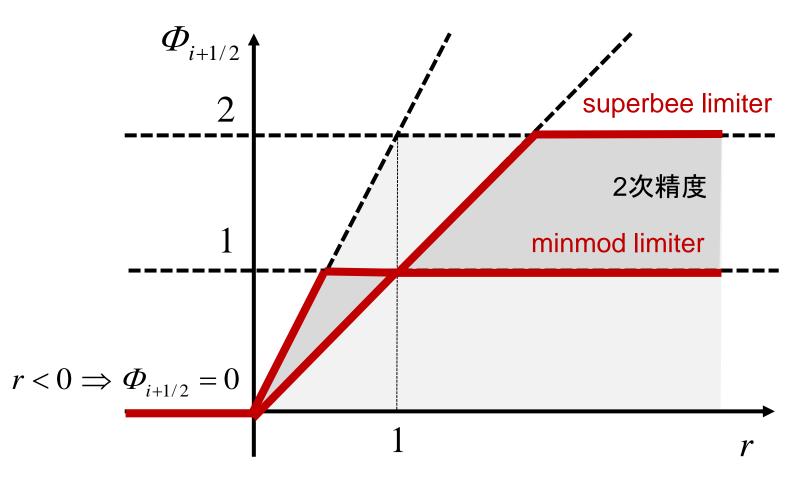


$$0 \le \Phi_{i+1/2} \le 2, \ 0 \le \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r} \le 2$$





$$0 \le \Phi_{i+1/2} \le 2, \ 0 \le \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r} \le 2$$



□流束制限関数の例

minmod limiter:

$$\Phi(r) = \max(0, \min(1, r))$$

superbee limiter:

$$\Phi(r) = \max(0, \min(2r,1), \min(r,2))$$

Koren limiter (3次精度):

$$\Phi(r) = \max(0, \min(2r, (2+r)/3, 2))$$

van Leer limiter:

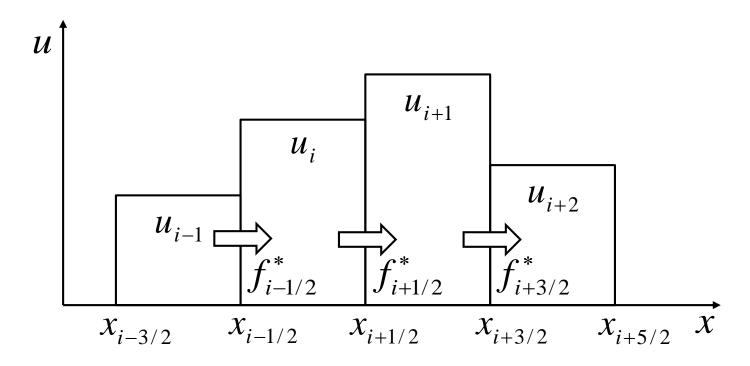
$$\Phi(r) = \frac{r + |r|}{1 + |r|}$$



MUSCL

- Monotonic Upwstream-centered Schemes for Conservation Laws [van Leer, 1979]
- ■制限関数付き高次変数補間を用いた有限体積法

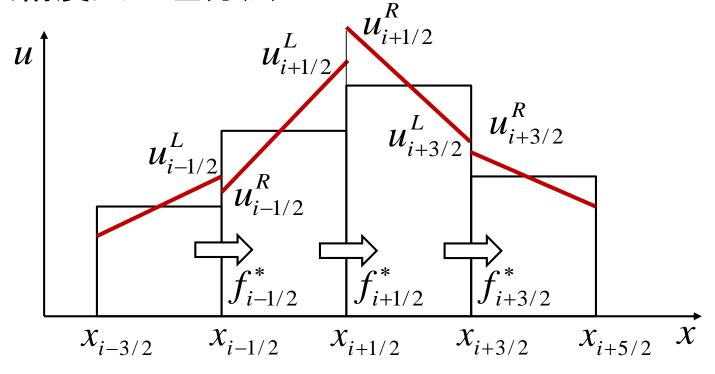
□1次精度風上差分法



$$f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right) - \frac{|a|}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$



□2次精度風上差分法

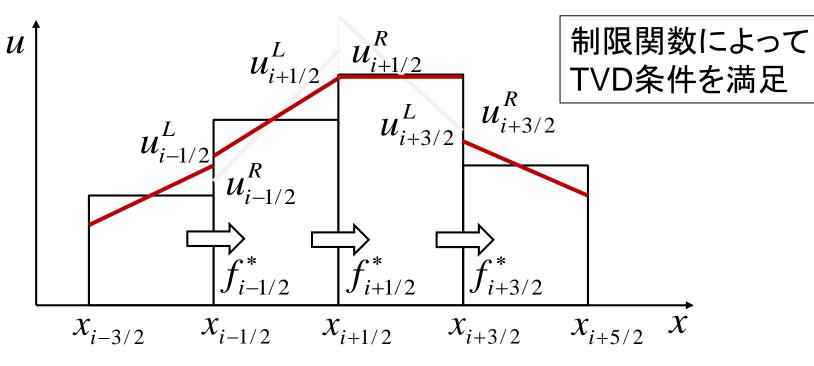


$$f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1/2}^L + u_{i+1/2}^R \right) - \frac{|a|}{2} \left(u_{i+1/2}^R - u_{i+1/2}^L \right)$$



MUSCL

$$u_{i-1} \le u_{i-1/2}^R \le u_i \le u_{i+1/2}^L \le u_{i+1}$$



$$f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1/2}^L + u_{i+1/2}^R \right) - \frac{|a|}{2} \left(u_{i+1/2}^R - u_{i+1/2}^L \right)$$

MUSCL

 X_i のまわりでTaylor展開

$$u(x) = u(x_i) + (x - x_i) \frac{\partial u(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} (x - x_i)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i)}{\partial x} + O(\Delta x^3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u(x_i)}{\partial x} + (x - x_i) \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$



MUSCL

$$X_{i-1/2} < X < X_{i+1/2}$$
で積分

$$u_{i} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} u(x) dx = u(x_{i}) + \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{24} \frac{\partial^{2} u(x_{i})}{\partial x^{2}} + O(\Delta x^{4})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x} dx = \frac{\partial u(x_{i})}{\partial x} + O(\Delta x^{2})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} \frac{\partial^2 u(x)}{\partial x^2} dx = \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$



MUSCL

$$u(x) = u_i + (x - x_i) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_i + \frac{1}{2} \left((x - x_i)^2 - \frac{\Delta x^2}{12}\right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i + O(\Delta x^3)$$

$$u_{i+1/2}^L \equiv u(x_{i+1/2}) = u_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_i + \frac{\Delta x^2}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i + O(\Delta x^3)$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^{R} \equiv u(x_{i-1/2}) = u_{i} - \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i} + \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \right)_{i} + O(\Delta x^{3})$$

MUSCL

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_{i} + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i} + \frac{\kappa \Delta x^{2}}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \right)_{i}$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_{i} - \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i} + \frac{\kappa \Delta x^{2}}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \right)_{i} \qquad \kappa = 1/3 : 3 次精度$$

あとちょっと。

以下を用いると・・・

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{u_{i+1} - u_{i-1}}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^{2})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i = \frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$



MUSCL

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_i + \frac{1-\kappa}{4} \left(u_i - u_{i-1} \right) + \frac{1+\kappa}{4} \left(u_{i+1} - u_i \right)$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_{i} - \frac{1-\kappa}{4} (u_{i+1} - u_{i}) - \frac{1+\kappa}{4} (u_{i} - u_{i-1})$$

 $\kappa = -1:2$ 次の完全風上差分

 $\kappa = 0$: 2次の風上バイアス差分

 $\kappa = 1/3$: 3次の風上バイアス差分

 $\kappa = 0$: 隣接セル値の代数平均



MUSCL

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_{i} + \frac{1-\kappa}{4} (u_{i} - u_{i-1}) + \frac{1+\kappa}{4} (u_{i+1} - u_{i})$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{i+1} - u_{i+1/2}^{L} = \frac{3-\kappa}{4} (u_{i+1} - u_{i}) - \frac{1-\kappa}{4} (u_{i} - u_{i-1})$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_{i} - \frac{1-\kappa}{4} (u_{i+1} - u_{i}) - \frac{1+\kappa}{4} (u_{i} - u_{i-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{i-1/2}^{R} - u_{i-1} = \frac{3-\kappa}{4} (u_{i} - u_{i-1}) - \frac{1-\kappa}{4} (u_{i+1} - u_{i})$$

κ < 1のとき単調性を維持できない ⇒ 制限関数の導入</p>

MUSCL

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_i + \frac{1-\kappa}{4} \Phi(1/r) (u_i - u_{i-1}) + \frac{1+\kappa}{4} \Phi(r) (u_{i+1} - u_i)$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_{i} - \frac{1-\kappa}{4} \Phi(r) (u_{i+1} - u_{i}) - \frac{1+\kappa}{4} \Phi(1/r) (u_{i} - u_{i-1})$$

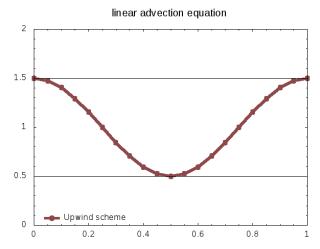
$$r = \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{u_{i+1} - u_i} \qquad \qquad \Phi(r) : (流東) 制限関数$$

$$\Phi(r)/r = \Phi(1/r)$$
 の場合、

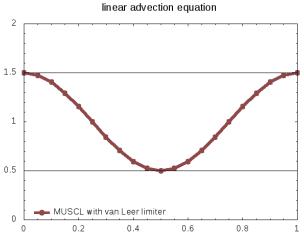
$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_i + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(1/r) (u_i - u_{i-1}), \quad u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_i - \frac{1}{2} \Phi(r) (u_{i+1} - u_i)$$



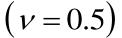
□数値実験(cos関数)

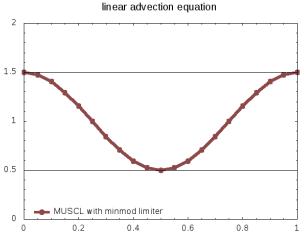


風上差分法

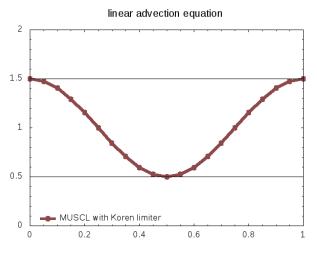


MUSCL (van Leer)





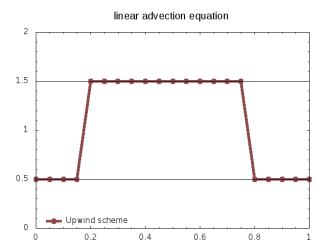
MUSCL (minmod)



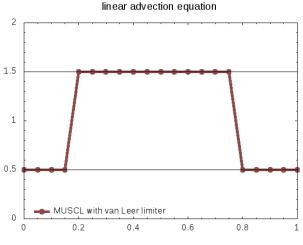
MUSCL (Koren)



□数值実験(階段関数)



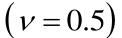
風上差分法

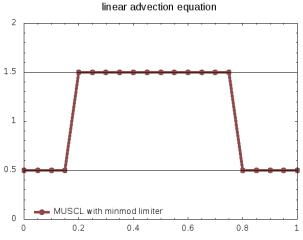


MUSCL (van Leer)

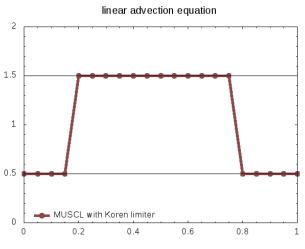
MUSCL (van Leer)

MUSCL





MUSCL (minmod)



MUSCL (Koren)



□ WENOスキーム

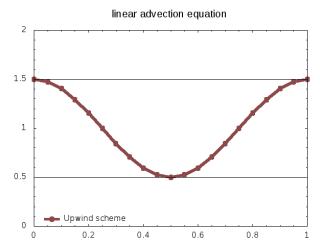
- Weighted Essentially Non-Oscillatory scheme [Jiang+, 1996]
- ENOでは滑らかさを指標にして補間関数を選択 ■TVB(Total Variation Bounded)

$$TV^n \leq B$$

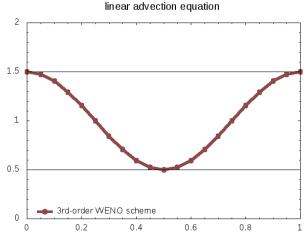
- WENOはENOの重み付き平均で高次精度化
- ■ここでは結果だけ



□数値実験(cos関数)

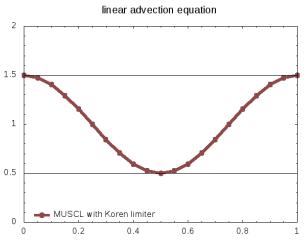


風上差分法

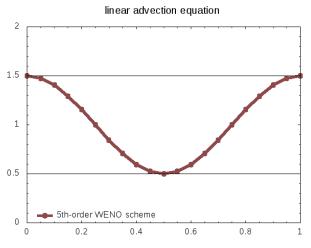


3rd-order WENO

 $(\nu = 0.5)$



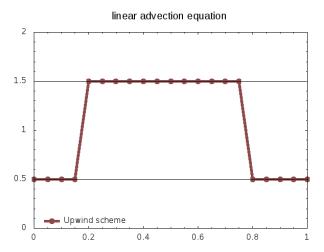
MUSCL (Koren)



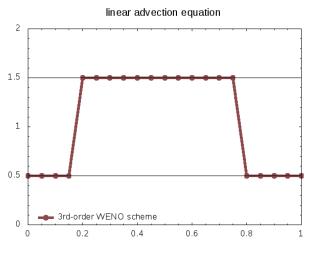
5th-order WENO



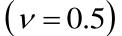
□数值実験(階段関数)

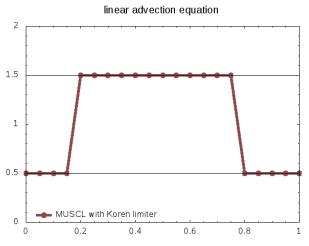


風上差分法

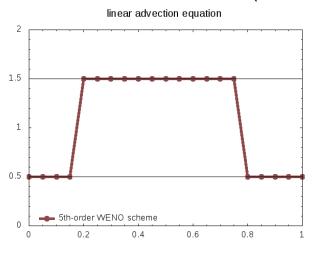


3rd-order WENO





MUSCL (Koren)



5th-order WENO

- □重要なキーワード幾つおぼえてますか?
 - ■風上差分法
 - CFL条件 / Courant数
 - von Neumannの安定性解析
 - ■Godunovの定理
 - TVD / MUSCL / WENO
- □後半は難しい上に、駆け足になったはずです。(予想)
 - ■大丈夫、大事なことは2時限目にもう一度いいます。
 - ■大丈夫、簑島先生がしっかりと教えてくれます。



おしまい

お疲れ様でした。