

课程设计报告书

题目: 微分方程数值解第二次大作业报告

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课程编号		
课程学分	3. 0	
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备 注	

抛物型方程几种最简差分格式

编程计算:分别采用向前差分格式、向后差分格式、六点对称格式求 解如下抛物型方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in \Omega$$

其中a、f(x,t)、 Ω 及初边条件为:

(1)

1.
$$a = \frac{1}{16}$$
, $f(x,y) = 0$, $\Omega = \{(x,t) \mid 0 < x < 1; 0 < t < 1\}$, 且初边条件如下:
$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = 2\sin(2\pi x), \ 0 < x < 1; \\ u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0, \ 0 < t < 1. \end{cases}$$

存在精确解为: $u(x,t) = 2e^{-\frac{\pi^2 t}{4}} \sin(2\pi x)$.

首先定义函数结构体:

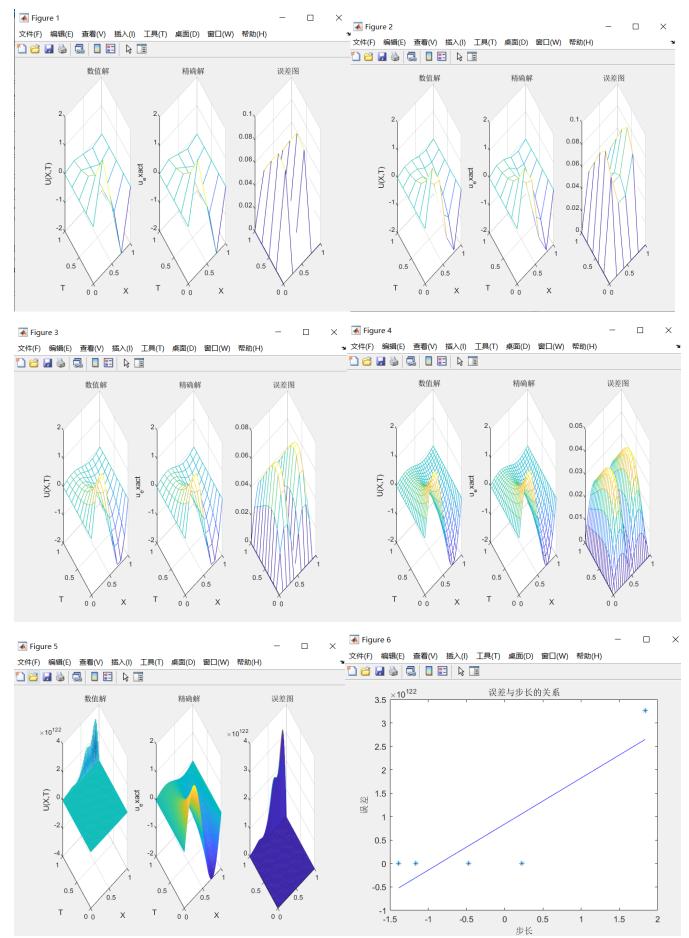
f = zeros(size(x));

```
function pde = model_data()
pde = struct('u_initial',@u_initial,'u_left',@u_left,...
    'u_right',@u_right,'f',@f,'time_grid',@time_grid,...
    'space_grid',@space_grid,'a',@a);
   function [T,tau] = time_grid(NT)
       T = linspace(0,1,NT+1);
       tau = 1/NT;
   function [X,h] = space_grid(NS)
       X = linspace(0,1,NS+1)';
       h = 1/NS;
   end
   function u = u initial(x)
       u = 2*sin(2*pi*x);
   function u = u_left(t)
       u = zeros(size(t));
   function u = u_right(t)
       u = zeros(size(t));
   end
   function f = f(x,t)
```

```
[X,h] = pde.space_grid(NS);
[T,tau] = pde.time_grid(NT);
N = length(X); M = length(T);
r = pde.a()*tau/h/h;
U = zeros(N,M);
U(:,1) = pde.u_initial(X);
U(1,:) = pde.u left(T);
U(end,:) = pde.u_right(T);
向前差分格式:
     公式代码:
pde = model_data(); %模型数据结构体
n=[4,5,10,20,100];
H=zeros(1,5);
e=zeros(1,5);
u_exact=@(x,t) 2*exp(-pi^2*t/4)*sin(x*2*pi);
for i=1:5
[X,T,U1] = heat_equation_fd1d(n(i),n(i),pde,'forward');
showsolution(X,T,U1,i);
H(i)=log(r);
e(i)=getmaxerror(X,T,U1,u_exact);
end
P=polyfit(H,e,1);
figure(6)
plot(H,e,'*',H,polyval(P,H),'b-')
xlabel('步长')
ylabel('误差')
title('误差与步长的关系')
p=P(1);%收敛阶
function forward()
       d = 1 - 2*ones(N-2,1)*r;
       c = ones(N-3,1)*r;
       A = diag(c,-1) + diag(c,1) + diag(d);
       for i = 2:M
          RHS = tau*pde.f(X,T(i));
          RHS(2) = RHS(2) + r*U(1,i-1);
          RHS(end-1) = RHS(end-1) + r*U(end,i-1);
          U(2:end-1,i)=A*U(2:end-1,i-1)+ RHS(2:end-1);
       end
```

取不同步长求解结果:

end



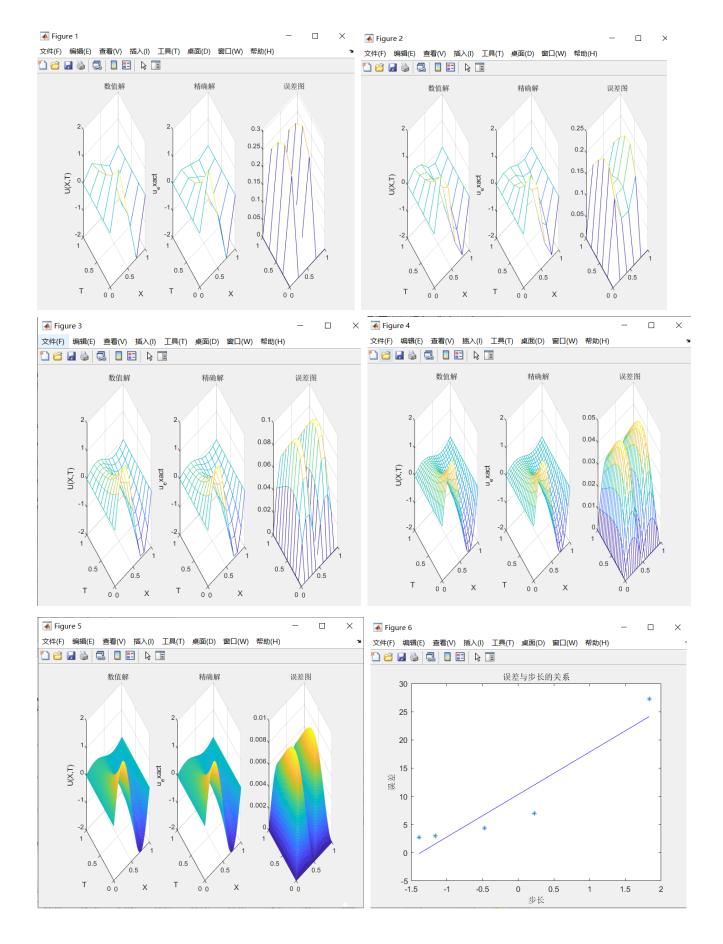
可见,本题中向前差分格式取步长 0.01 时,计算结果已经不稳定。去除不稳定的点,拟合图变

为:

向后差分格式:

```
公式代码:
```

```
pde = model_data(); %模型数据结构体
n=[4,5,10,20,100];
H=zeros(1,5);
e=zeros(1,5);
u_exact=@(x,t) 2*exp(-pi^2*t/4)*sin(x*2*pi);
for i=1:5
[X,T,U2] = heat_equation_fd1d(n(i),n(i),pde,'backward');
showsolution(X,T,U2,i);
H(i)=log(r);
e(i)=getmaxerror(X,T,U2,u_exact);
end
P=polyfit(H,e,1);
figure(6)
plot(H,e,'*',H,polyval(P,H),'b-')
xlabel('步长')
ylabel('误差')
title('误差与步长的关系')
p=P(1);%收敛阶
function backward()
       d = 1 + 2*ones(N-2,1)*r;
       c = -ones(N-3,1)*r;
       A = diag(c,-1) + diag(c,1) + diag(d);
       for i = 2:M
          RHS = tau*pde.f(X,T(i));
          RHS(2) = RHS(2) + r*U(1,i);
          RHS(end-1) = RHS(end-1) + r*U(end,i);
          U(2:end-1,i)=A\setminus (U(2:end-1,i-1)+ RHS(2:end-1));
       end
   end
     取不同步长计算结果:
```

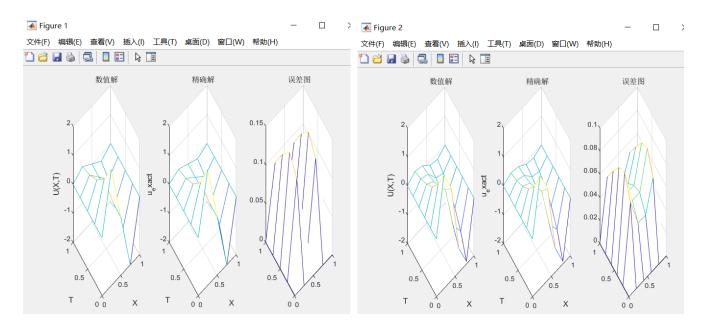


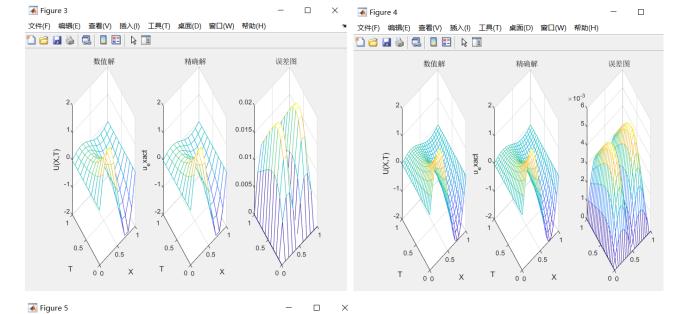
六点对称格式:

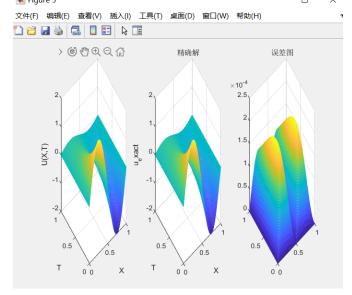
公式代码:

pde = model_data(); %模型数据结构体

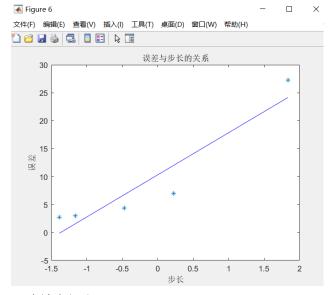
```
n=[4,5,10,20,100];
H=zeros(1,5);
e=zeros(1,5);
u_exact=@(x,t) 2*exp(-pi^2*t/4)*sin(x*2*pi);
for i=1:5
[X,T,U2] = heat_equation_fd1d(n(i),n(i),pde,' crank-nicholson');
showsolution(X,T,U3,i);
H(i)=log(r);
e(i)=getmaxerror(X,T,U3,u_exact);
end
P=polyfit(H,e,1);
figure(6)
plot(H,e,'*',H,polyval(P,H),'b-')
xlabel('步长')
ylabel('误差')
title('误差与步长的关系')
p=P(1);%收敛阶
function crank nicholson()
       d1 = 1 + ones(N-2,1)*r;
       d2 = 1 - ones(N-2,1)*r;
       c = 0.5*ones(N-3,1)*r;
       A1 = diag(-c,-1) + diag(-c,1)+diag(d1);
       A0 = diag(c,-1) + diag(c,1) + diag(d2);
       for i = 2:M
           RHS = tau*pde.f(X,T(i));
           RHS(2) = RHS(2) + 0.5*r*(U(1,i)+U(1,i-1));
           RHS(end-1) = RHS(end-1) + ...
              0.5*r*(U(end,i)+U(end,i-1));
           U(2:end-1,i)=A1\setminus(A0*U(2:end-1,i-1)+RHS(2:end-1));
       end
   end
```





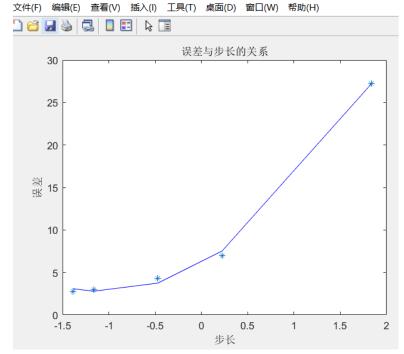


一阶精度拟合:



二阶精度拟合:





可见六点对称格式为二阶精度

(2)

```
2. a=1, f(x,y)=2, \Omega = \{(x,t) | 0 < x < 1; 0 < t < 2\}
```

且初边条件如下: $\begin{cases} u(x,0) = \sin(\pi x) + x(1-x), \ 0 < x < 1; \\ u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0, \ t > 0. \end{cases}$

存在精确解为: $u(x,t) = e^{-\pi^2 t} \sin(\pi x) + x(1-x)$

首先定义函数结构体:

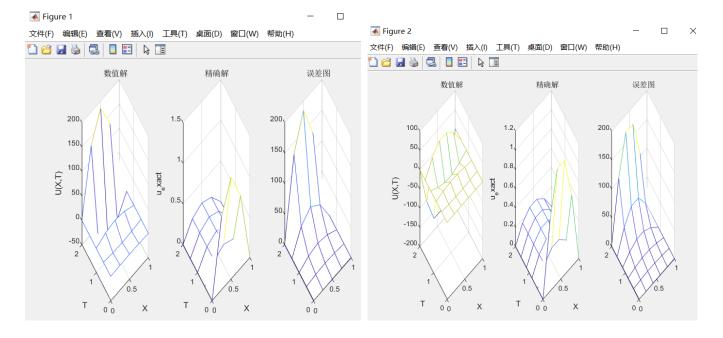
```
function pde = model_data()
pde = struct('u_initial',@u_initial,'u_left',@u_left,...
    'u_right',@u_right,'f',@f,'time_grid',@time_grid,...
    'space_grid',@space_grid,'a',@a);

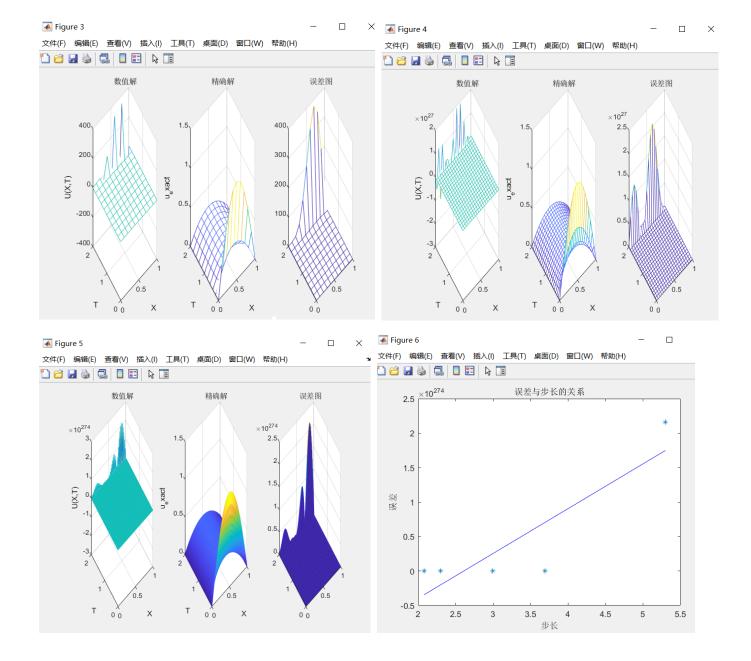
function [T,tau] = time_grid(NT)
    T = linspace(0,2,NT+1);
    tau = 2/NT;
end
function [X,h] = space_grid(NS)
    X = linspace(0,1,NS+1)';
    h = 1/NS;
end
function u = u_initial(x)
    u = sin(pi*x)+x.*(1-x);
```

```
end
function u = u_left(t)
    u = zeros(size(t));
end
function u = u_right(t)
    u = zeros(size(t));
end
function f = f(x,t)
    f = 2*ones(size(x));
end
function a = a()
    a = 1;
end
end
```

向前差分格式

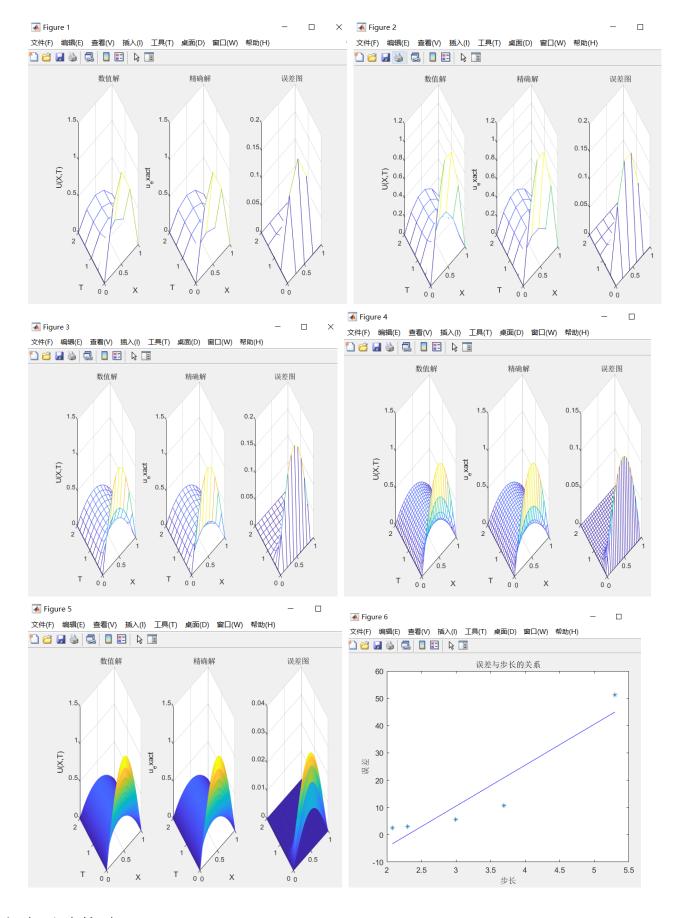
公式代码: 同上题一样





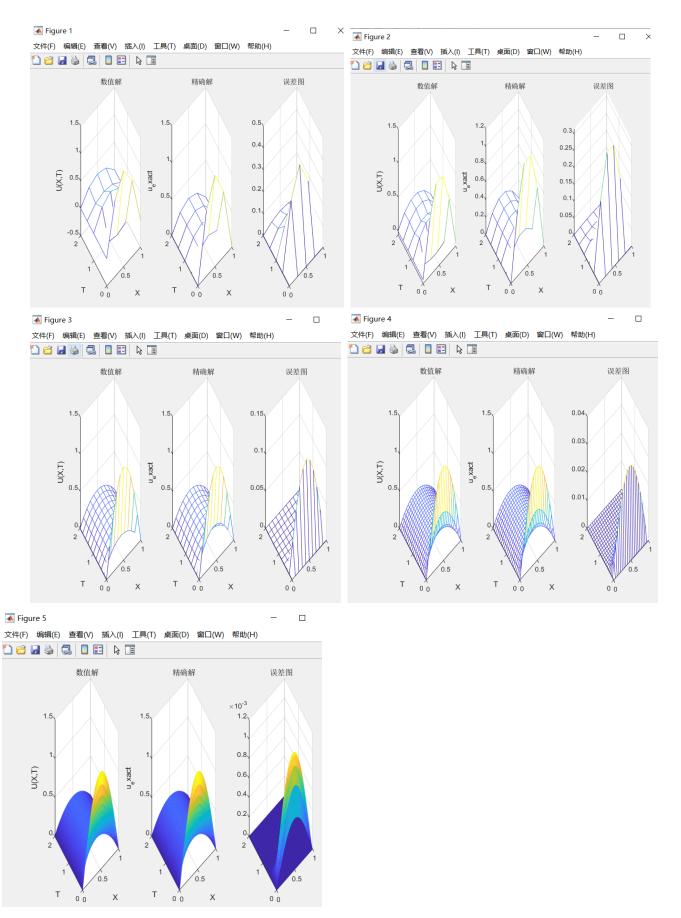
向后差分格式:

公式代码: 同上题一样

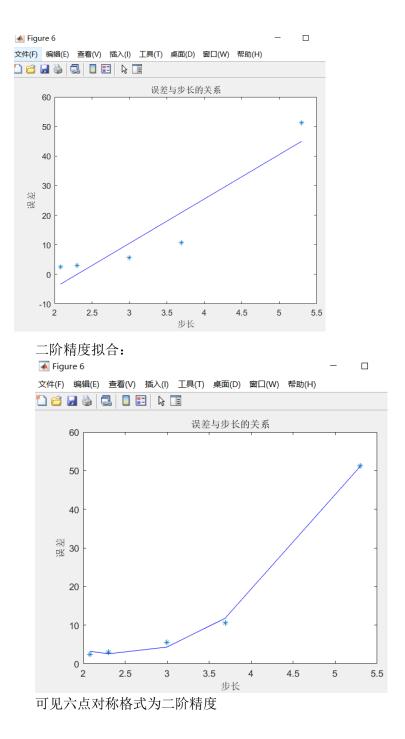


六点对称格式:

公式代码:同上题一样



一阶精度拟合:



过程论述

参考书上理论知识,同时借鉴了网上的代码,经过不断地修改,完成了这次大作业。

总结

向前差分格式和向后差分格式都是一阶的格式,不过向前差分格式的精度比向后 差分格式要低一些。由于向后差分格式是用后一时刻的值计算当前时刻的值,所以比 向前差分格式更加稳定。六点对称格式是二阶精度的格式,比向前差分格式和向后差 分格式更加精确。但是由于计算时需要用到更多的点的信息, 计算量比较大。

参考文献

[1]《微分方程数值解》