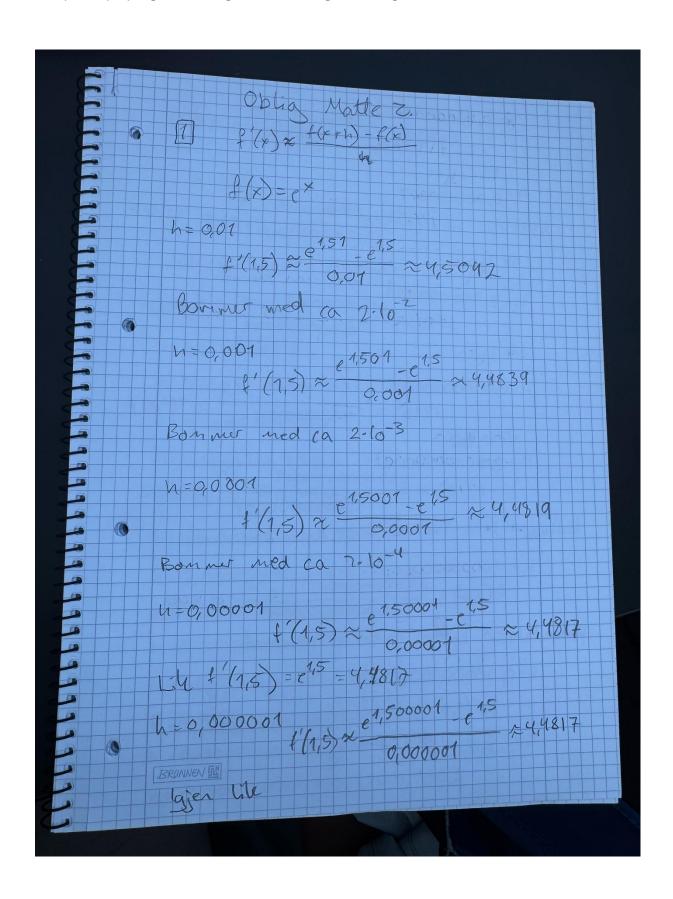
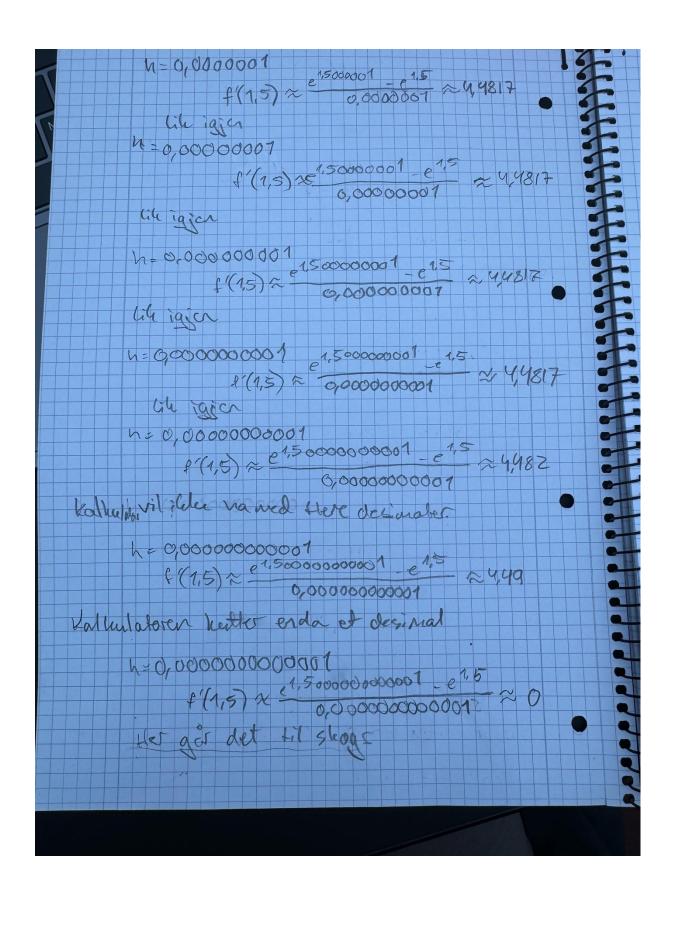
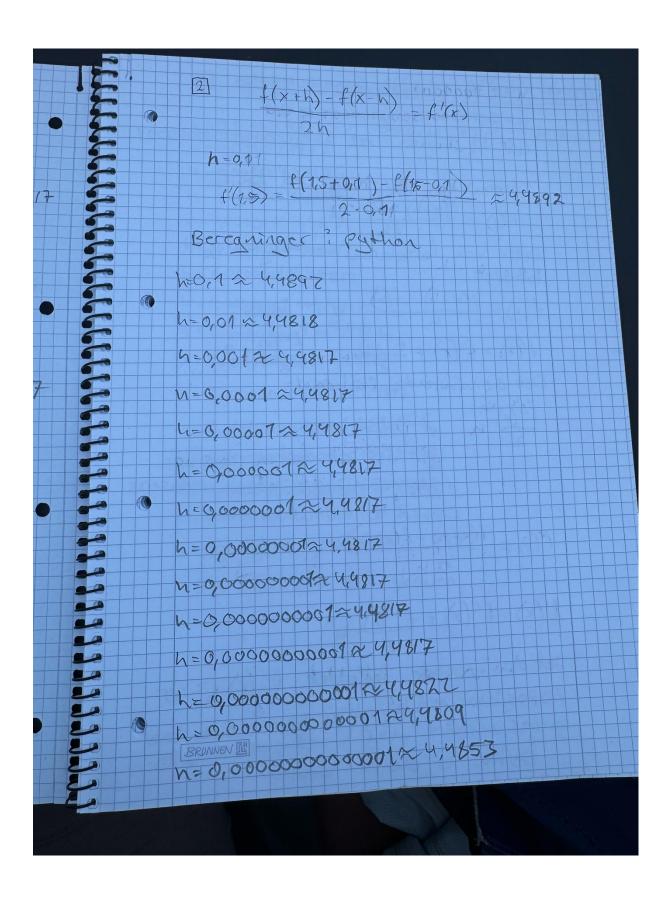
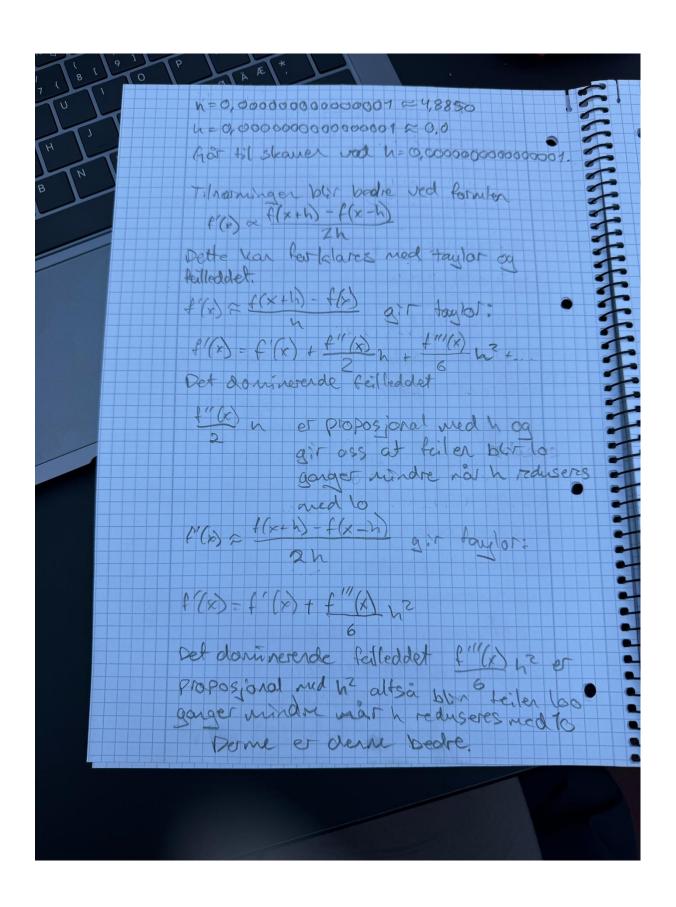
Har prøvd på programmeringen, men veldig vanskelig!

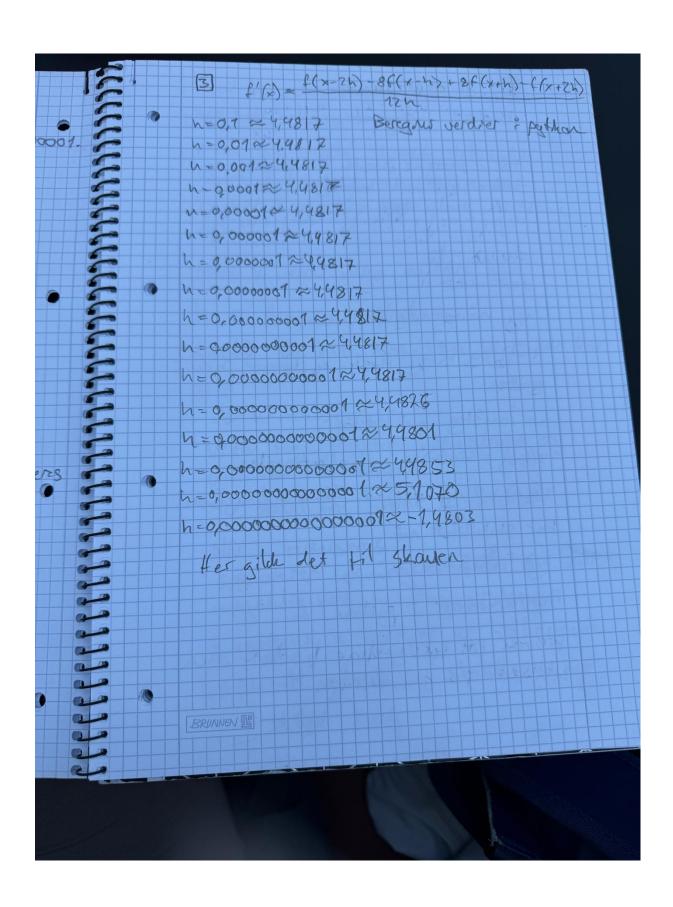


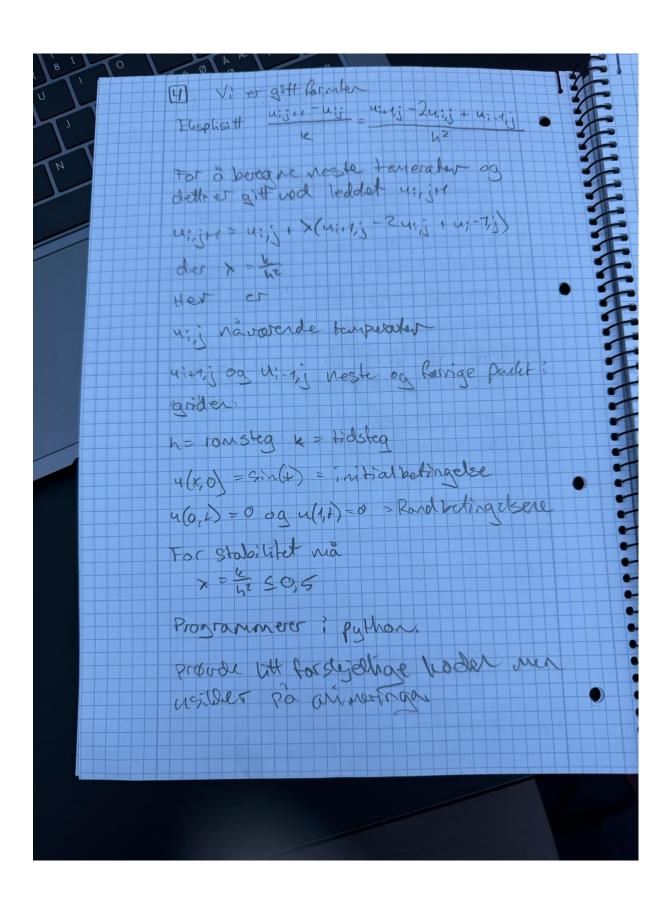


Endret på uttrykket i koden for oppgave 2 og 3

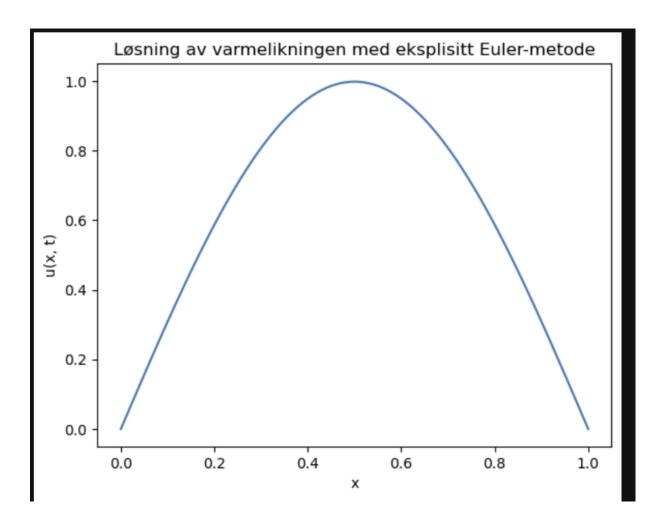




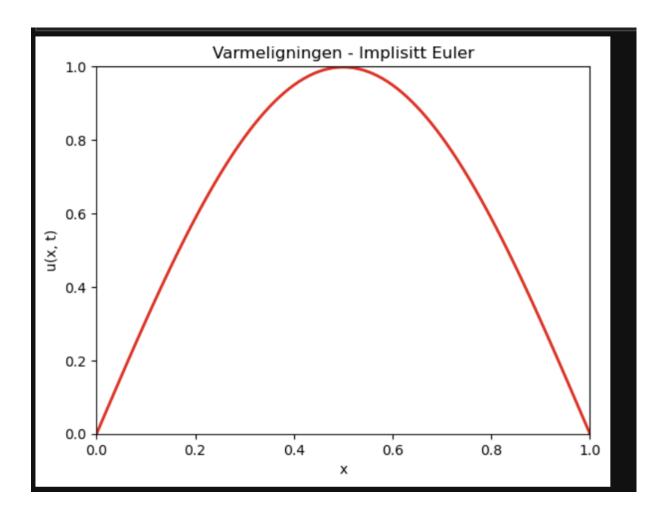




```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation
# Parametre
L = 1.0 # Lengde på stangen
x = np.arange(0, L + h, h) # Romgitterpunkter
n = len(x)
t = np.arange(0, T_max + k, k) # Tidsgitterpunkter
m = len(t) # Antall tidspunkter
u = np.sin(np.pi * x)
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
line, = ax.plot(x, u)
def update(frame):
   global u
   u_new = np.copy(u)
   for i in range(1, n - 1):
       u_new[i] = u[i] + (k / h**2) * (u[i + 1] - 2 * u[i] + u[i - 1])
   u = np.copy(u_new)
   line.set_ydata(u) # Oppdaterer kurven
   return line,
ani = FuncAnimation(fig, update, frames=m, interval=50, blit=True)
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('u(x, t)')
plt.title('Løsning av varmelikningen med eksplisitt Euler-metode')
plt.show()
```



```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation
# Parametre
L = 1.0 # Lengde på stangen
T_max = 0.2 # Maksimal tid
h = 0.01  # Gitteravstand i x-retningen
k = 0.0001  # Tidssteg (ingen stabilitetsrestriksjon for implisitt metode)
x = np.arange(0, L + h, h) # Romgitterpunkter
n = len(x) # Antall punkter i x
t = np.arange(0, T_max + k, k) # Tidsgitterpunkter
m = len(t) # Antall tidspunkter
r = k / h**2 # Parameter for implisitt metode
u = np.maximum(np.sin(np.pi * x), 0)
u[0] = u[-1] = 0 # Randbetingelser: u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0
A = np.zeros((n-2, n-2))
np.fill_diagonal(A, 1 + 2 * r) # Hoveddiagonal
np.fill_diagonal(A[:-1, 1:], -r) # Øvre diagonal
np.fill_diagonal(A[1:, :-1], -r) # Nedre diagonal
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
line, = ax.plot(x, u, 'r-', lw=2)
ax.set_xlim(0, L)
ax.set_ylim(0, 1.0) # Setter minimum til 0
def update(frame):
   global u
    b = u[1:-1] # Høyreside (u fra forrige tidssteg)
    u_new = np.zeros_like(u)
    u_new[1:-1] = np.linalg.solve(A, b) # Løs ligningssystemet
    u_new = np.maximum(u_new, 0) # Setter negative verdier til 0
    u = u_new
    line.set_ydata(u)
    return line,
ani = FuncAnimation(fig, update, frames=m, interval=50, blit=True)
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('u(x, t)')
plt.title('Varmeligningen - Implisitt Euler')
plt.show()
```



```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation
# Parametre
x = np.arange(0, L + h, h) # Romgitterpunkter
n = len(x)
t = np.arange(0, T_max + k, k) # Tidsgitterpunkter
m = len(t)
r = k / (2 * h**2) # Crank-Nicolson parameter
# Initialbetingelse u(x, 0) = \sin(pi^*x), men setter negative verdier til 0
u = np.maximum(np.sin(np.pi * x), 0)
\mathbf{u}[0] = \mathbf{u}[-1] = 0 # Randbetingelser: u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0
A = np.zeros((n-2, n-2))
B = np.zeros((n-2, n-2))
np.fill_diagonal(A, 1 + 2*r) # Hoveddiagonal A
np.fill_diagonal(A[:-1, 1:], -r) # Øvre diagonal A
np.fill_diagonal(A[1:, :-1], -r) # Nedre diagonal A
np.fill_diagonal(B, 1 - 2*r) # Hoveddiagonal B
np.fill_diagonal(B[:-1, 1:], r) # Øvre diagonal B
np.fill_diagonal(B[1:, :-1], r) # Nedre diagonal B
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
line, = ax.plot(x, u, 'r-', lw=2)
ax.set_xlim(0, L)
ax.set_ylim(0, 1.0) # Setter minimum til 0
def update(frame):
   global u
    b = B @ u[1:-1] # Høyreside av ligningen
    u_new = np.zeros_like(u)
    u_new[1:-1] = np.linalg.solve(A, b) # L\u00f3s tridiagonalt system
    u_new = np.maximum(u_new, 0) # Fjerner negative verdier
    u = u_new
    line.set_ydata(u)
    return line,
ani = FuncAnimation(fig, update, frames=m, interval=50, blit=True)
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('u(x, t)')
plt.title('Varmeligningen - Crank-Nicolson')
plt.show()
```

