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ALTERNATING DIRECTION IMPLICIT METHOD SOLUTION OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

BY

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A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, ILORIN, NIGERIA.

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) DEGREE IN MATHEMATICS.

JUNE, 2013

Certification

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Dedication

Dedicated to the Glory of the Almighty God, the noblest of mankind, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), and my late father, Alhaji Shuaib Ayinde Imam.

Acknowledgements

All praise is due to God, the Almighty, the bestower of life, knowledge and all that is good, for giving me the rare opportunity of starting this academic sojourn in his name and concluding with his praises.

I sincerely appreciate my supervisor, Dr. R.B. Adeniyi for his support and courage through the course of writing this work, not forgeting all members of staff of this great department, especially, the likes of Professors T.O. Opoola, T.M. Adeniran, J.A. Gbadeyan, for the discipline and exemplary character, and Drs' O.A. Taiwo, K. Rauf, M. S. Dada, C.N. Ejieji for their support during my journey through this department.

I also appreciate the contributions from my family especially my mother, Alhaja Nimotallah Aderonke Imam, for being the very best a mother could ever be, my late father, Alhaji Shuaib Ayinde Imam for putting me on track with all I could ever need, my only sister, Shukurat Imam, and my brothers, Abdulbaasit and Salman Imam for their care and support.

I lastly appreciate the likes of Prof. B.A. Lawal, Prof. S.A. Jimoh, Alhaji Yaaqub Abdulrasaq, MTNFoundation, Pakata Development Association, IEDPU and all who have in one way or the other, contribute to the success of this programme. I say thank you all.

Abstract

Alternating Direction Implicit method was first proposed by D.W.Peaceman and H.H. Rachford Jnr. in their paper entitled "The numerical solution of parabolic and elliptic differential equations" in 1955. Since then, series of works have been carried out on this method.

In this work, we use the Alternating Direction Implicit method to provide numerical solution to one of the most important elliptic partial equations in application: the Laplace equation in 2-Dimensions.

Our results are compared with the results obtained using the Finite difference method and the exact solution from solving using separation of variables.

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Chapter 1

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Alternating Direction Method is a class of methods first introduced by Peaceman and Rachford for solving the time-dependent heat equation in two space dimensions. It was quickly recognized that the unconditional stability of the method might render it effective as a steady-state (hence, elliptic) solver due to the possibility of employing large time steps for pseudo-time marching to a steady state. At each pseudo-time step (iteration) the discrete equations are implicitly (line-by-line) solved first in one spatial direction, and then in the other, leading to the terminology Alternating Direction Implicit

1.2 Definition of Relevant Terms

Definition 1.2.1. Equation:

An equation describes the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

Definition 1.2.2. Differential Equation:

An equation which involves differential coefficient(s) is called a differential equation.

Definition 1.2.3. Partial Differential Equation:

A partial differential equation involves derivatives of a function u(x, y, ...) of more than one independent variable. Partial differential equations necessarily involve partial derivatives such as $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

Examples of second order, linear, partial differential equations are:

- Wave Equation: u(x,t) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$ (1.1)
- Heat Equation: u(x,t) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ (1.2)
- Laplaces Equation: u(x,y)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \tag{1.3}$$

Definition 1.2.4. Order of a Differential Equation:

The order of a differential equation is the order of the highest derivative involved in the equation.

Definition 1.2.5. Linear Partial Differential Equation:

A PDE is linear if the dependent variable and its functions are all of first order.

Definition 1.2.6. Second Order Linear Partial Differential Equation:

A PDE is said to be a second order linear PDE if it is linear and of the second order, that is; it is of degree one in the highest order derivative in the equation.

Example:

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0.$$

Definition 1.2.7. Solution of a Partial Differential Equation:

A solution of a PDE in some region R of the space of independent variables is a function, which has all the derivatives that appear on the equation, and satisfies the equation everywhere in R. For example:

$$u = x^2y^2$$

 $u = e^x cos(y)$, and
 $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$

are all solutions to the two-dimensional Laplace's equation (1.3) above.

1.3 Partial Differential Equations

A PDE is an equation which includes derivatives of an unknown function with respect to two or more independent variables.

PDE's describe the behavior of many engineering phenomena like:

- Wave propagation
- Fluid flow (air or liquid)
- Air around wings, helicopter blade, atmosphere
- Water in pipes or porous media
- Material transport and diffusion in air or water
- Weather: large system of coupled PDE's for momentum, pressure, moisture, heat, etc.
- Vibration
- Mechanics of solids: stress-strain in material, machine part, structure
- Heat flow and distribution
- Electric fields and potentials
- Diffusion of chemicals in air or water
- Electromagnetism and quantum mechanic

1.3.1 Classification of Partial Differential Equations

Consider the general second order linear partial differential equation in two variables.

$$A(x,y)u_{xx} + 2B(x,y)u_{xy} + C(x,y)u_{yy} + F(x,y,u,u_x,u_y)$$

We classify the equation by the sign of the discriminant. At a given point (x_0, y_0) , the equation is classified as one of the following types:

 $b^2 - ac > 0$: hyperbolic

 $b^2 - ac = 0$: parabolic

 $b^2 - ac < 0$: elliptic

If an equation has a particular type for all points (x, y) in a domain then the equation is said to be of that type in the domain. Each of these types has a canonical form that can be obtained through a change of independent variables.

The type of an equation indicates much about the nature of its solution.

1.4 Elliptic Partial Differential Equations

Elliptic Equations ($B^24AC < 0$) [steady-state in time] typically characterize steady-state systems (no time derivative), Examples are:

- temperature
- torsion
- pressure
- membrane displacement
- electrical potential

1.4.1 Boundary Conditions for Elliptic PDEs

Boundary Conditions for Elliptic PDE's:

- 1. Dirichlet: u provided along all of edge.
- 2. Neumann: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$ provided along all of the edge (derivative in normal direction).
- 3. Mixed: u provided for some of the edge and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$ for the remainder of the edge.

Elliptic PDE's are analogous to Boundary Value Ordinary Differential Equations.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we derive the ADI method using numerical methods for the solution of the Laplace equation.

2.2 The Laplace Equation

The Laplaces Equation in two dimension with Dirichlet boundary conditions is given as:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, 0 < x < G, \ 0 < y < H$$

$$u(x,0) = f(x), \quad u(x,H) = g(x)$$

$$u(0,y) = g(y), \quad u(G,y) = h(x)$$

$$(2.1)$$

It is a very good example of an elliptic PDE, using analytical method of solution, the general solution u(x, y) of this equation is usually given as:

$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(a_n \cos(\lambda x) + b_n \sin(\lambda x) \right) \left(c_n \cosh(\lambda y) + d_n \sinh(\lambda y) \right) \right] \quad (2.2)$$

where a_n, b_n, c_n , and d_n are constants to be determined.

2.2.1 Numerical Solution of The Laplace Equation

In this section, we consider the Laplace's equation

$$\nabla^2 u = u_x x + u_y y = 0 \tag{2.3}$$

This is one of the most important elliptic PDEs in applications. To obtain a numeric solution, we replace the partial derivatives by corresponding difference quotients, as follows. By the Taylor formula,

$$u(x+h,y) = u(x,y) + hu_x(x,y) + \frac{1}{2}h^2u_{xx}(x,y) + \frac{1}{6}h^3u_{xxx}(x,y) + \cdots$$
 (a)

$$u(x - h, y) = u(x, y) - hu_x(x, y) + \frac{1}{2}h^2u_{xx}(x, y) - \frac{1}{6}h^3u_{xxx}(x, y) + \cdots$$
 (b)

(2.4)

We subtract (2.4a) from (2.4b), neglect terms in h^3, h^4, \dots , and solve for u_x . Then

$$u_x(x,y) \approx \frac{1}{2h} [u(x+h,y) - u(x-h,y)].$$
 (2.5)

Similarly,

$$u(x, y + k) = u(x, y) + ku_y(x, y) + \frac{1}{2}k^2u_{yy}(x, y) + \cdots$$

and

$$u(x, y - k) = u(x, y) - ku_y(x, y) + \frac{1}{2}k^2u_{yy}(x, y) + \cdots$$

also, by subtracting and neglecting terms in k^3, k^4, \dots , and solve for u_y , we obtain

$$u_y(x,y) \approx \frac{1}{2k} [u(x,y+k) - u(x,y-k)].$$
 (2.6)

We now turn to second derivatives, adding (2.4a) and (2.4b), neglecting terms in h^4, h^5, \cdots and solving for $u_x x$, we have

$$u_{xx}(x,y) \approx \frac{1}{h^2} [u(x+h,y) - 2u(x,y) + u(x-h,y)].$$
 (2.7)

Similarly,

$$u_{yy}(x,y) \approx \frac{1}{k^2} [u(x,y+k) - 2u(x,y) + u(x,y-k)].$$
 (2.8)

We now subtitute into the Laplace's equation (2.1), equation (2.7) and (2.8), and also choosing k = h to obtain a simple formula given as:

$$u(x+h,y) + u(x,y+h) + u(x-h,y) + u(x,y-h) - 4u(x,y) = 0 (2.9)$$

This is a difference equation corresponding to (2.1), h is called the mesh size. Equation (2.9) relates u at (x,y) to u at the four neighbouring points as shown in the Fig 2.1. It has a remarkable interpretation: u at (x,y) equals the mean of the value of u at the four neighbouring points. This is an analog of the mean value property of harmonic functions.

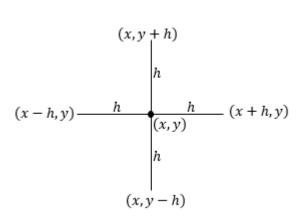


Figure 2.1: u(x, y) and its neighbouring points.

2.3 Alternating Direction Implicit (ADI) Method

The ADI Method according to McDonough (2008), was first introduced by Peaceman and Rachford (1955) for solving the time-dependent heat equation in two space dimensions. It was quickly recognized that the unconditional stability of the method might render it effective as a steady-state (hence, elliptic) solver due to the possibility of employing large time steps for pseudo-time marching to a steady state. At each pseudo-time step (iteration) the discrete equations are implicitly (line-by-line) solved first in one spatial direction, and then in the other, leading to the terminology alternating direction implicit.

2.3.1 Description of the ADI Method

A matrix is called a tridiagonal matrix if at has all its non-zero entries on the main diagonal and on the two sloping parallels immediately below or above the diagonal.

$$u_{i-1,j} - 4u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j} = -u_{i,j-1} - u_{i,j+1}$$
(2.10)

so that the left side belongs to y-row j only and the right side to x-column i, of course, we can also write in the form,

$$u_{i,j-1} - 4u_{i,j} + u_{i,j+1} = -u_{i-1,j} - u_{i+1,j}$$
(2.11)

so that the left side belongs to column i and the right side to row j.

In the **ADI method** we proceed by iteration. At every mesh point, we choose an arbitrary starting value $u_{i,j}^{(0)}$.

In each step, we compute new values at all mesh points, in one step we use an iteration formula resulting from (2.10) and in the next step, an iteration formula resulting from (2.11) and so on in **alternating** order.

In Detail: Suppose approximations $u_{i,j}^{(m)}$ have been computed, then to obtain the next approximation $u_{i,j}^{(m+1)}$, we subtitute the $u_{i,j}^{(m)}$ on the right side of (2.10) and solve for $u_{i,j}^{(m+1)}$ on the left side, that is, we use

$$u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} - 4u_{i,j}^{(m+1)} + u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)} = -u_{i,j-1}^{(m)} - u_{i,j+1}^{(m)}$$
(2.12)

We use (2.12) for a fixed row (j) and for all internal mesh points in this row (j). This gives a linear system of N algebraic functions (N=number of internal mesh points per row) in N unknowns, the new approximations of u at these mesh points.

NOTE: that (2.12) involves not only approximations computed in the previous step but also given boundary values.

We solve the system (2.12)[j fixed!] by gauss elimination, then we go to the

next row, obtain another system of N equations and solve it by Gauss, and repeat this until all rows are done.

In the next step, we alternate direction, that is, we compute the next approximate $u_{i,j}^{(m+2)}$ column by column from the $u_{i,j}^{(m+1)}$ and the given boundary values, using a formula obtained from (2.11) by subtituting the $u_{i,j}^{(m+1)}$ on the right.

$$u_{i,j-1}^{(m+2)} - 4u_{i,j}^{(m+2)} + u_{i,j+1}^{(m+2)} = -u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} - u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)}$$
(2.13)

for each fixed i, that is, for each column, this is a system of M equations (M=number of internal mesh points per column) in M unknowns, which we solve by Gauss elimination, then we go to the next column, and so on until all columns are done.

2.3.2 Improving Convergence of the ADI Method

Additional improvement of the convergence of the ADI Method results from the following interesting idea. Introducing a parameter p, we can also write (2.9) in the form

$$u_{i-1,j} - (2+p)u_{ij} + u_{i+1,j} = -u_{i,j-1} + (2-p)u_{ij} - u_{i,j+1}$$

$$u_{i,j-1} - (2+p)u_{ij} + u_{i,j+1} = -u_{i-1,j} + (2-p)u_{ij} - u_{i+1,j}$$
(2.14)

This gives the more general iteration formulas

$$u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} - (2+p)u_{ij}^{(m+1)} + u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)} = -u_{i,j-1}^{(m)} + (2-p)u_{ij}^{(m)} - u_{i,j+1}^{(m)} \quad (a)$$

$$u_{i,j-1}^{(m+2)} - (2+p)u_{ij}^{(m+2)} + u_{i,j+1}^{(m+2)} = -u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} + (2-p)u_{ij}^{(m+1)} - u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)} \quad (b)$$

$$(2.15)$$

For p=2, equations (2.15a) and (2.15b) becomes (2.12) and (2.13). The parameter p may be used for improving convergence. For positive p, the ADI method converges and the optimum value for maximum rate of convergence is

$$p_0 = 2\sin\frac{\pi}{K}$$

where K is the larger of M+1 and N+1. Even better results can be obtained by letting p vary from step to step.

2.4 Finite Difference Method (FDM)

Laplace Equation is a second order partial differential equation(PDE) that appears in many areas of science an engineering, such as electricity, fluid flow, and steady heat conduction.

Solution of this equation, in a domain, requires the specification of certain conditions that the unknown function must satisfy at the boundary of the domain. As in the case of ordinary differential equation, the idea of finite-difference-method(FDM) is to discretize the PDE by replacing the partial derivatives with their approximations, that is, finite differences.

We will illustrate the scheme with Laplaces equation in the following.

Let us divide a two-dimensional region into small regions with increments in the x and y directions given as Δx and Δy , as shown in Fig. (2.2)

Each nodal point is designated by a numbering scheme i and j, where i indicates x increment and j indicates y increment, as shown in Fig. (2.2).

In a case study on temperature distribution, the temperature at each nodal

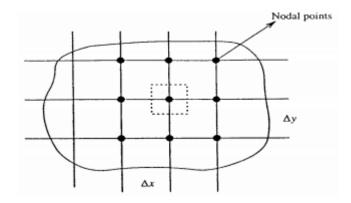


Figure 2.2: Finite differencing along x and y

point (x_i, y_j) is the average temperature of the surrounding hatched region.

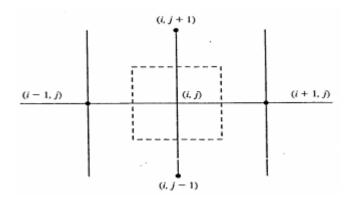


Figure 2.3: 5-point stencil for Laplace equation

A finite difference equation suitable for the interior nodes of a steady twodimensional system can be obtained by considering Laplaces equation at the nodal point i, j as

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right|_{i,j} + \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right|_{i,j} = 0 \tag{2.16}$$

The second derivatives at the nodal point (i, j) can be approximated (derived from the Taylor series) as

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right|_{i,j} \approx \frac{u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}}{(\Delta x)^2} \text{ and } \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right|_{i,j} \approx \frac{u_{i,j-1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j+1}}{(\Delta y)^2}$$

$$(2.17)$$

then equation (2.16) becomes

$$\frac{u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{u_{i,j-1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j+1}}{(\Delta y)^2}$$

and assuming $\Delta x = \Delta y$, the finite difference approximation of Laplaces equation for interior regions can be expressed as

$$u_{i-1,j} + u_{i+1,j} + u_{i,j-1} + u_{i,j+1} - 4u_{i,j} = 0 (2.18)$$

More accurate higher order approximations for interior nodes and boundary nodes are also obtained in a similar manner.

2.5 Method of Separation of Variables

This is a method which provides analytical solution to partial differential equations, we illustrate this technique by providing a general solution to the Laplace equation in two dimensions. Given the boundary value problem with dirichlet boundary conditions.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad 0 < x < L, 0 < y < H$$

$$u(x,0) = f(x) \qquad u(0,y) = g(y)$$

$$u(x,H) = p(x) \qquad u(L,y) = q(y)$$
(2.19)

Using the method of seperation of variables, we have

$$u(x,y) = X(x)Y(y) \tag{2.20}$$

which implies that

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = X''(x)Y(y)$$
 and $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = X(x)Y''(y)$

and subtituting this into equation (2.19) gives

$$X''(x)Y(y) + X(x)Y''(y) = 0 (2.21)$$

which gives

$$X''(x)Y(y) = -X(x)Y''(y)$$

which on dividing both sides by X(x)Y(y), gives

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = \lambda^2, \text{ say}$$
 (2.22)

and from equation (2.22), we can have two separate ordinary differential equations given as

$$X''(x) - \lambda^2 X(x) = 0 (2.23)$$

and

$$Y''(y) + \lambda^2 Y(y) = 0 (2.24)$$

which when solved gives

$$X(x) = A\cos(\lambda x) + B\sin(\lambda x) \tag{2.25}$$

and

$$Y(y) = C\cos(\lambda y) + D\sinh(\lambda y) \tag{2.26}$$

and subtituting equations (2.25) and (2.26) into (2.20) gives

$$u(x,y) = (A\cos(\lambda x) + B\sin(\lambda x))(C\cos(\lambda y) + D\sinh(\lambda y))$$
 (2.27)

where λ, A, B, C, D are solved for using the given boundary conditions.

Chapter 3

NUMERICAL SOLUTION TECHNIQUES

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we use the ADI method and the Finite Difference Method for the solution of the Laplace Equation in 2-Dimensions.

3.2 Demonstration of ADI method on some examples

Problem 1

Consider the boundary value problem

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 1$$

$$u(x, 0) = u(0, y) = u(2, y) = 0$$

$$u(x, 1) = x(2 - x)$$

Exact solution is given by.

$$u(x,y) = \frac{32}{\pi^3 \sinh(\frac{\pi}{2})} \sin(\frac{\pi x}{2}) \sinh(\frac{\pi y}{2}).$$

Solution

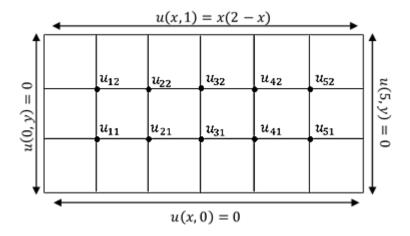


Figure 3.1: Grid showing the point u(x, y)

Using the ADI algorithm as discussed in section (2.3), and setting the initial values at 0, choosing $h=\frac{1}{3}$ we developed a program in MATHLAB see Appendix (1) which generated the following results.

for m=0 we have

$$u_{11} = 0$$
 $u_{12} = 0.237179487179487$
 $u_{21} = 0$ $u_{22} = 0.393162393162393$
 $u_{31} = 0$ $u_{32} = 0.446581196581197$
 $u_{41} = 0$ $u_{42} = 0.393162393162393$
 $u_{51} = 0$ $u_{52} = 0.237179487179487$

for m=1

$$\begin{array}{lll} u_{11}^{(2)} = 0.063247863247863 & u_{12}^{(2)} = 0.252991452991453 \\ u_{21}^{(2)} = 0.104843304843305 & u_{22}^{(2)} = 0.419373219373219 \\ u_{31}^{(2)} = 0.119088319088319 & u_{32}^{(2)} = 0.476353276353276 \\ u_{41}^{(2)} = 0.104843304843305 & u_{42}^{(2)} = 0.419373219373219 \\ u_{51}^{(2)} = 0.063247863247863 & u_{52}^{(2)} = 0.252991452991453 \end{array}$$

for m=2

$$\begin{array}{lll} u_{11}^{(3)} = 0.109533201840894 & u_{21}^{(3)} = 0.264562787639711 \\ u_{21}^{(3)} = 0.185141354372124 & u_{22}^{(3)} = 0.439447731755424 \\ u_{31}^{(3)} = 0.211658996274381 & u_{32}^{(3)} = 0.499495945649792 \\ u_{41}^{(3)} = 0.185141354372124 & u_{42}^{(3)} = 0.439447731755424 \\ u_{51}^{(3)} = 0.109533201840894 & u_{52}^{(3)} = 0.264562787639711 \end{array}$$

We continued iteration up to m = 20, the results converges at the fourteenth iteration, a clear illustration is presented in the Tables of Results and Errors in section (4.2). We also worked on this example with a convergence parameter p, which was also solved with MATHLAB see(Appendix 1b), these

results were found to counverge a m = 11, The table of results and errors is presented in section (4.2).

Problem 2.

Consider the value problem,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \qquad 0 < x, y < 4$$

$$u(x,0) = u(0,y) = u(4,y) = 0, \quad u(x,4) = \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi x\right).$$

Exact solution is given by,

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\sinh \pi} \sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi x\right) \sinh\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi y\right).$$

Solution

Using the ADI method as explained, we use a grid of 1cm, that is h = 1 with starting values 0.

Now, for m = 0, and starting with j = 1.

From

$$u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} - 4u_{i,j}^{(m+1)} + u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)} = -u_{i,j-1}^{(m)} - u_{i,j+1}^{(m)}$$

Now for i = 1, we have,

$$u_{01}^{(1)} - 4u_{11}^{(1)} + u_{21}^{(1)} = -u_{10}^{(0)} - u_{12}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{11}^{(1)} + u_{21}^{(1)} = 0.$$

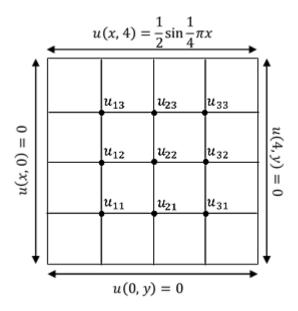


Figure 3.2: Grid showing the point u(x, y)

and for i=2,

$$u_{11}^{(1)} - 4u_{21}^{(1)} + u_{31}^{(1)} = -u_{20}^{(0)} - u_{22}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{11}^{(1)} + u_{21}^{(1)} = 0.$$

also, for i = 3, we have,

$$u_{21}^{(1)} - 4u_{31}^{(1)} + u_{41}^{(1)} = -u_{30}^{(0)} - u_{32}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{21}^{(1)} - 4u_{31}^{(1)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}^{(1)} \\ u_{21}^{(1)} \\ u_{31}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}^{(1)} \\ u_{21}^{(1)} \\ u_{21}^{(1)} \\ u_{31}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

also for j = 2, i = 1

$$u_{02}^{(1)} - 4u_{12}^{(1)} + u_{22}^{(1)} = -u_{11}^{(0)} - u_{13}^{(0)}$$

 $\Rightarrow -4u_{12}^{(1)} + u_{22}^{(1)} = 0.$

and for i = 2,

$$u_{12}^{(1)} - 4u_{22}^{(1)} + u_{32}^{(1)} = -u_{21}^{(0)} - u_{23}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{12}^{(1)} + u_{22}^{(1)} = 0.$$

also, for i = 3, we have,

$$u_{22}^{(1)} - 4u_{32}^{(1)} + u_{42}^{(1)} = -u_{31}^{(0)} - u_{33}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{22}^{(1)} - 4u_{32}^{(1)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{12}^{(1)} \\ u_{22}^{(1)} \\ u_{32}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_{12}^{(1)} \\ u_{22}^{(1)} \\ u_{22}^{(1)} \\ u_{32}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

also for j = 3, i = 1

$$u_{03}^{(1)} - 4u_{13}^{(1)} + u_{23}^{(1)} = -u_{12}^{(0)} - u_{14}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{13}^{(1)} + u_{23}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi\right).$$

and for i=2,

$$u_{13}^{(1)} - 4u_{23}^{(1)} + u_{33}^{(1)} = -u_{22}^{(0)} - u_{24}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{13}^{(1)} + u_{23}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi\right).$$

also, for i = 3, we have,

$$u_{23}^{(1)} - 4u_{33}^{(1)} + u_{43}^{(1)} = -u_{32}^{(0)} - u_{34}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{23}^{(1)} - 4u_{33}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right).$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 0\\ 1 & -4 & 1\\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{13}^{(1)}\\ u_{23}^{(1)}\\ u_{33}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi\right)\\ -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi\right).\\ -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right). \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_{13}^{(1)}\\ u_{23}^{(1)}\\ u_{33}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1367295401695\\ 0.1933647700848\\ 0.1367295401695 \end{pmatrix}$$

For the next iteration, we have m=1 and alternate direction by choosing i=1. Now for j=1 we have,

$$u_{10}^{(2)} - 4u_{11}^{(2)} + u_{12}^{(2)} = -u_{01}^{(1)} - u_{21}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{11}^{(1)} + u_{12}^{(1)} = 0.$$

and for j=2,

$$u_{11}^{(2)} - 4u_{12}^{(2)} + u_{13}^{(2)} = -u_{02}^{(1)} - u_{22}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{11}^{(2)} + u_{12}^{(2)} = 0.$$

also, for j = 3, we have,

$$u_{12}^{(2)} - 4u_{13}^{(2)} + u_{14}^{(2)} = -u_{03}^{(1)} - u_{23}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{12}^{(2)} - 4u_{13}^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) - u_{23}^{(1)}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}^{(2)} \\ u_{12}^{(2)} \\ u_{13}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi\right) - u_{23}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}^{(2)} \\ u_{12}^{(2)} \\ u_{13}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0097663957264 \\ 0.0390655829056 \\ 0.1464959358959 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now, for i = 2, j = 1 we have,

$$u_{20}^{(2)} - 4u_{21}^{(2)} + u_{22}^{(2)} = -u_{11}^{(1)} - u_{31}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{21}^{(1)} + u_{22}^{(1)} = 0.$$

and for j=2,

$$u_{21}^{(2)} - 4u_{22}^{(2)} + u_{23}^{(2)} = -u_{12}^{(1)} - u_{32}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{21}^{(2)} + u_{22}^{(2)} = 0.$$

also, for j = 3, we have,

$$\begin{split} u_{22}^{(2)} - 4u_{23}^{(2)} + u_{24}^{(2)} &= -u_{13}^{(1)} - u_{33}^{(1)} \\ \Rightarrow \quad u_{22}^{(2)} - 4u_{23}^{(2)} &= -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi\right) - u_{13}^{(1)} - u_{33}^{(1)} \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}^{(2)} \\ u_{12}^{(2)} \\ u_{13}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi\right) - u_{13}^{(1)} - u_{33}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_{21}^{(2)} \\ u_{22}^{(2)} \\ u_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0138117692918 \\ 0.0552470771671 \\ 0.2071765393765 \end{pmatrix}$$

And, for i = 3, j = 1 we have,

$$u_{30}^{(2)} - 4u_{31}^{(2)} + u_{32}^{(2)} = -u_{21}^{(1)} - u_{41}^{(1)}$$

 $\Rightarrow -4u_{31}^{(1)} + u_{32}^{(1)} = 0.$

and for j=2,

$$u_{31}^{(2)} - 4u_{32}^{(2)} + u_{33}^{(2)} = -u_{22}^{(1)} - u_{42}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{31}^{(2)} + u_{32}^{(2)} = 0.$$

also, for j = 3, we have,

$$u_{32}^{(2)} - 4u_{33}^{(2)} + u_{34}^{(2)} = -u_{23}^{(1)} - u_{43}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{32}^{(2)} - 4u_{33}^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) - u_{23}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}^{(2)} \\ u_{12}^{(2)} \\ u_{13}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) - u_{23}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_{21}^{(2)} \\ u_{22}^{(2)} \\ u_{23}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0138117692918 \\ 0.0552470771671 \\ 0.2071765393765 \end{pmatrix}$$

using the above procedure,

for m=2, we obtain

 $u_{21}^{(7)} = 0.0396502620066$ $u_{22}^{(7)} = 0.1045560672240$ $u_{23}^{(7)} = 0.2330150320914$

 $u_{31}^{(7)} = 0.0280369691407$ $u_{32}^{(7)} = 0.0739323041483$ $u_{33}^{(7)} = 0.1647665093102$

and for m = 7, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} u_{11}^{(8)} &= 0.0285633325300 & u_{12}^{(8)} &= 0.0746030681134 & u_{13}^{(8)} &= 0.1652928726995 \\ u_{21}^{(8)} &= 0.4039465225050 & u_{22}^{(8)} &= 0.1055046707206 & u_{23}^{(8)} &= 0.2337594223352 \\ u_{31}^{(8)} &= 0.0285633325300 & u_{32}^{(8)} &= 0.0746030681134 & u_{33}^{(8)} &= 0.1652928726995 \end{aligned}$$

This results were also verified with the MATHLAB program see(Appendix 2a), where we did the iteration up to m = 20, these result was found to converge at m = 14.

The table of values comparing the results obtained with the exact solution is presented in section (4.2)

We also introduce a convergence parameter p for this problem which we solved with MATHLAB see(Appendix 2b), this result was found to converge at m = 11.

The table of values and errors for this solution is presented in section (4.2).

Problem 3.

Consider the boundary value problem,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \qquad 0 < x < 3, \quad 0 < y < 3.$$

$$u(x,0) = u(0,y) = u(3,y) = 0, \quad u(x,3) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi x\right).$$

Exact solution is given by,

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sinh \pi} \sin \left(\frac{1}{3}\pi x\right) \sinh \left(\frac{1}{3}\pi y\right).$$

Solution

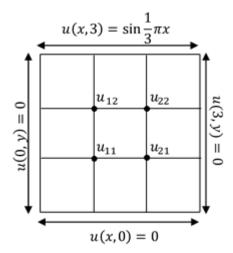


Figure 3.3: Grid showing the point u(x,y)

Using the ADI method as explained, we use a grid of 1cm with starting values 0, m = 0 and j = 1.

From

$$u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} - 4u_{i,j}^{(m+1)} + u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)} = -u_{i,j-1}^{(m)} - u_{i,j+1}^{(m)}$$

Now for i = 1, we have,

$$u_{01}^{(1)} - 4u_{11}^{(1)} + u_{21}^{(1)} = -u_{10}^{(0)} - u_{12}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{11}^{(1)} + u_{21}^{(1)} = 0.$$

also, for i = 2, we have,

$$u_{11}^{(1)} - 4u_{21}^{(1)} + u_{31}^{(1)} = -u_{20}^{(0)} - u_{22}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{11}^{(1)} - 4u_{21}^{(1)} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{11}^{(1)} = u_{21}^{(1)} = 0.$$

also for j = 2. i = 1

$$u_{02}^{(1)} - 4u_{12}^{(1)} + u_{22}^{(1)} = -u_{11}^{(0)} - u_{13}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{12}^{(1)} + u_{22}^{(1)} = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

also, for i = 2, we have,

$$u_{12}^{(1)} - 4u_{22}^{(1)} + u_{32}^{(1)} = -u_{21}^{(0)} - u_{23}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{12}^{(1)} - 4u_{22}^{(1)} = -\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right).$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{12}^{(1)} = u_{22}^{(1)} = 0.2886751346.$$

For the next iteration, we have m=1 and alternate direction by choosing i=1. Now for j=1 we have,

$$u_{10}^{(2)} - 4u_{11}^{(2)} + u_{12}^{(2)} = -u_{01}^{(1)} - u_{21}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{11}^{(2)} + u_{12}^{(2)} = 0.$$

also, for j = 2, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} u_{11}^{(2)} - 4u_{12}^{(2)} + u_{13}^{(2)} &= -u_{02}^{(1)} - u_{22}^{(1)} \\ \Rightarrow \quad u_{11}^{(2)} - 4u_{12}^{(2)} &= -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 0.2886751346. \\ \Rightarrow \quad u_{11}^{(2)} &= 0.07698003589 \quad u_{12}^{(2)} &= 0.3079201436 \end{aligned}$$

and for i = 2 we have, for j = 1

$$u_{20}^{(2)} - 4u_{21}^{(2)} + u_{22}^{(2)} = -u_{11}^{(1)} - u_{31}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4u_{21}^{(2)} + u_{22}^{(2)} = 0.$$

also, for j = 2, we have,

$$u_{21}^{(2)} - 4u_{22}^{(2)} + u_{23}^{(2)} = -u_{12}^{(1)} - u_{32}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{21}^{(2)} - 4u_{22}^{(2)} = -\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - 0.2886751346.$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{21}^{(2)} = 0.07698003589 \quad u_{22}^{(2)} = 0.3079201436$$

and continuing iteration for m=2, we have

$$u_{11}^{(3)} = 0.1026400479$$
 $u_{21}^{(3)} = 0.1026400479$ $u_{12}^{(3)} = 0.3143351466$ $u_{22}^{(3)} = 0.3143351466$

and for m = 3, we have

$$u_{11}^{(4)} = 0.1060613828$$
 $u_{21}^{(4)} = 0.1060613828$ $u_{12}^{(4)} = 0.3216054833$ $u_{22}^{(4)} = 0.3216054833$

The results obtained in this problem were also verified using a MATHLAB program, see (Appendix 3), where we did iterations up to m = 20, the results were found to converge at m = 7. Now introducing a convergence parameter p as discussed in section (2.3.2), where we have,

$$u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} - (2+p)u_{ij}^{(m+1)} + u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)} = -u_{i,j-1}^{(m)} + (2-p)u_{ij}^{(m)} - u_{i,j+1}^{(m)}$$

$$u_{i,j-1}^{(m+2)} - (2+p)u_{ij}^{(m+2)} + u_{i,j+1}^{(m+2)} = -u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} + (2-p)u_{ij}^{(m+1)} - u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)}$$

and

$$p_0 = 2\sin\frac{\pi}{K}$$

where K is the larger of M+1 and N+1, since M=N=2, then we have K=1, Hence

$$p_0 = 2\sin\frac{\pi}{3 = \sqrt{3}}$$

, subtituting $p = \sqrt{3}$ in equation (2.15), we have

$$\begin{split} u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} - & (2+\sqrt{3})u_{ij}^{(m+1)} + u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)} = -u_{i,j-1}^{(m)} + (2-\sqrt{3})u_{ij}^{(m)} - u_{i,j+1}^{(m)} \\ u_{i,j-1}^{(m+2)} - & (2+\sqrt{3})u_{ij}^{(m+2)} + u_{i,j+1}^{(m+2)} = -u_{i-1,j}^{(m+1)} + (2-\sqrt{3})u_{ij}^{(m+1)} - u_{i+1,j}^{(m+1)} \end{split}$$

and starting, also with starting values 0, setting m = 0 and j = 1, we have

$$fori = 1 \quad u_{01}^{(1)} - (2 + \sqrt{3})u_{11}^{(1)} + u_{21}^{(1)} = -u_{10}^{(0)} + (2 - \sqrt{3})u_{11}^{(0)} - u_{12}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad -(2 + \sqrt{3})u_{11}^{(1)} + u_{21}^{(1)} = 0$$

$$fori = 2 \quad u_{11}^{(1)} - (2 + \sqrt{3})u_{21}^{(1)} + u_{31}^{(1)} = -u_{20}^{(0)} + (2 - \sqrt{3})u_{21}^{(0)} - u_{22}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u_{11}^{(1)} - (2 + \sqrt{3})u_{21}^{(1)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u_{11}^{(1)} = u_{21}^{(1)} = 0$$

Now for j = 2,

$$fori = 1 \quad u_{02}^{(1)} - (2 + \sqrt{3})u_{12}^{(1)} + u_{22}^{(1)} = -u_{11}^{(0)} + (2 - \sqrt{3})u_{12}^{(0)} - u_{13}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad -(2 + \sqrt{3})u_{12}^{(1)} + u_{22}^{(1)} = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

$$fori = 2 \quad u_{12}^{(1)} - (2 + \sqrt{3})u_{22}^{(1)} + u_{32}^{(1)} = -u_{21}^{(0)} + (2 - \sqrt{3})u_{22}^{(0)} - u_{23}^{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u_{12}^{(1)} - (2 + \sqrt{3})u_{22}^{(1)} = -\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right).$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u_{11}^{(1)} = u_{21}^{(1)} = 0.3169872981$$

For the next iteration, we have m=1 and alternate direction by choosing i=1. Now for j=1 we have,

$$u_{10}^{(2)} - (2 + \sqrt{3})u_{11}^{(2)} + u_{12}^{(2)} = -u_{01}^{(1)} + (2 - \sqrt{3})u_{11}^{(1)} - u_{21}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -(2 + \sqrt{3})u_{11}^{(2)} + u_{12}^{(2)} = 0$$

for j=2,

$$u_{11}^{(2)} - (2 + \sqrt{3})u_{12}^{(2)} + u_{13}^{(2)} = -u_{02}^{(1)} + (2 - \sqrt{3})u_{12}^{(1)} - u_{22}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{11}^{(2)} - (2 + \sqrt{3})u_{12}^{(2)} = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + (2 - \sqrt{3})u_{12}^{(1)} - u_{22}^{(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{11}^{(2)} = 0.0849364905 \quad u_{12}^{(2)} = 0.3169872981$$

and repeating the procedure for i = 2, we have

$$u_{21}^{(2)} = 0.0849364905$$
 $u_{22}^{(2)} = 0.3169872981$

and continuing iteration for m=2, we have

$$u_{11}^{(3)} = 0.1076951546$$
 $u_{21}^{(3)} = 0.1076951546$ $u_{12}^{(3)} = 0.3169872981$ $u_{22}^{(3)} = 0.3169872981$

and for m = 3, we have

$$u_{11}^{(4)} = 0.1076951546$$
 $u_{21}^{(4)} = 0.1076951546$ $u_{12}^{(4)} = 0.3230854638$ $u_{22}^{(4)} = 0.3230854638$

The results obtained in this problem were also verified using a MATHLAB program, see (Appendix 3b), where we did iterations up to m = 20, the results were found to converge at m = 4. The table of values comparing the results obtained with the exact solution is presented in section (4.2)

3.3 Demonstration of FDM on some examples

Problem 1

Consider the boundary value problem

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad 0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 1$$
$$u(x,0) = u(0,y) = u(2,y) = 0$$
$$u(x,1) = x(2-x)$$

Exact solution is given by.

$$u(x,y) = \frac{32}{\pi^3 \sinh(\frac{\pi}{2})} \sin(\frac{\pi x}{2}) \sinh(\frac{\pi y}{2}).$$

Solution

Following the FDM algorithm as explained in section (2.4), and using the

mesh points as shown in Figure (3.1); we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{21} \\ u_{21} \\ u_{31} \\ u_{32} \\ u_{41} \\ u_{42} \\ u_{51} \\ u_{42} \\ u_{51} \\ u_{42} \\ u_{51} \\ u_{52} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}(2 - \frac{1}{3}) \\ 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}(2 - \frac{2}{3}) \\ 0 \\ \frac{4}{3}(2 - \frac{4}{3}) \\ 0 \\ \frac{4}{3}(2 - \frac{4}{3}) \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{3}(2 - \frac{5}{3}) \end{pmatrix}$$

which when solved simultaneously gives the following results

$$u_{11} = 0.1270482604$$
 $u_{12} = 0.2927048260$
 $u_{21} = 0.2154882155$ $u_{22} = 0.4882154882$
 $u_{31} = 0.2466891134$ $u_{32} = 0.5557800224$
 $u_{41} = 0.2154882155$ $u_{42} = 0.4882154882$
 $u_{51} = 0.1270482604$ $u_{52} = 0.2927048260$

Problem 2.

Consider the value problem,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \qquad 0 < x, y < 4$$

$$u(x,0) = u(0,y) = u(4,y) = 0, \quad u(x,4) = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi x\right).$$

Exact solution is given by,

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\sinh\pi}\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi x\right)\sinh\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi y\right).$$

Solution

Using the FDM algorithm as explained in section (2.4), and mesh points as shown in Figure (3.2); we have

which when solved simultaneously gives the following results

$$u_{11} = 0.0291764907$$
 $u_{12} = 0.0754441738$ $u_{13} = 0.1659060308$ $u_{21} = 0.0412617888$ $u_{22} = 0.1066941738$ $u_{23} = 0.2346265589$ $u_{31} = 0.0291764907$ $u_{32} = 0.0754441738$ $u_{33} = 0.1659060308$

Problem 3.

Consider the boundary value problem,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \qquad 0 < x < 3, \quad 0 < y < 3.$$

$$u(x,0) = u(0,y) = u(3,y) = 0, \quad u(x,3) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi x\right).$$

Exact solution is given by,

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sinh \pi} \sin \left(\frac{1}{3}\pi x\right) \sinh \left(\frac{1}{3}\pi y\right).$$

Solution

Using the FDM algorithm as explained in section (2.4), and mesh points as shown in Figure (3.3); we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{21} \\ u_{22} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin(\frac{1}{3}\pi) \\ 0 \\ \sin(\frac{2}{3}\pi) \end{pmatrix}$$

which when solved simultaneously gives the following results

$$u_{11} = 0.1082531755$$
 $u_{12} = 0.3247595264$

$$u_{21} = 0.1082531755$$
 $u_{22} = 0.3247595264$

Chapter 4

TABLES OF RESULTS AND ERRORS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we present the tables of errors and results comparing the computed solution at the different values of m, with the solution obtained with FDM and the exact solution.

4.2 Results obtained by ADI Method on some examples

Table 1: of Results for Problem 1, at m=5,10,15,20

u_{ij}	Exact	FDM	m=5	m = 10	m=15	m = 20
u_{11}	0.12284621	0.12704826	0.12341137	0.12695526	0.12704470	0.12704816
u_{12}	0.28014791	0.29270483	0.28963036	0.29260604	0.29270121	0.29270472
u_{21}	0.21277587	0.21548822	0.20918779	0.21532713	0.21548204	0.21548804
u_{22}	0.48523041	0.48821549	0.48288951	0.48804438	0.48820923	0.48821531
u_{31}	0.24569242	0.24668911	0.23941533	0.24650311	0.24668198	0.24668891
u_{32}	0.56029581	0.55578002	0.54963108	0.55558245	0.55577280	0.55577982
u_{41}	0.21277587	0.21548822	0.20918779	0.21532713	0.21548204	0.21548804
u_{42}	0.48523041	0.48821549	0.48288951	0.48804438	0.48820923	0.48821531
u_{51}	0.12284621	0.12704826	0.12341137	0.12695526	0.12704470	0.12704816
u_{52}	0.28014791	0.29270483	0.28963036	0.29260604	0.29270121	0.29270472

Table 2: of Results for Problem 1, with p=1 at m=5,10,15,20

u_{ij}	Exact	FDM	m=5	m = 10	m=15	m=20
u_{11}	0.12284621	0.12704826	0.12517147	0.12729735	0.12705208	0.12704776
u_{12}	0.28014791	0.29270483	0.29458162	0.29245574	0.29270101	0.29270533
u_{21}	0.21277587	0.21548822	0.21219136	0.21592078	0.21549479	0.21548735
u_{22}	0.48523041	0.48821549	0.49151235	0.48778292	0.48820891	0.48821635
u_{31}	0.24569242	0.24668911	0.24288409	0.24718825	0.24669674	0.24668811
u_{32}	0.56029581	0.55578002	0.55958505	0.55528089	0.55577239	0.55578102
u_{41}	0.21277587	0.21548822	0.21219136	0.21592078	0.21549479	0.21548735
u_{42}	0.48523041	0.48821549	0.49151235	0.48778292	0.48820891	0.48821635
u_{51}	0.12284621	0.12704826	0.12517147	0.12729735	0.12705208	0.12704776
u_{52}	0.28014791	0.29270483	0.29458162	0.29245574	0.29270101	0.29270533

Table 3: of Results for Problem 2, at m=5,10,15,20

u_{ij}	Exact	FDM	m=5	m = 10	m=15	m=20
u_{11}	0.02659351	0.02917649	0.02722180	0.02907697	0.02917165	0.02917625
u_{12}	0.07045202	0.07544417	0.07249761	0.07530546	0.07543734	0.07544384
u_{13}	0.16004926	0.16590603	0.16395134	0.16580651	0.16590119	0.16590579
u_{21}	0.03760891	0.04126179	0.03849745	0.04112104	0.04125495	0.04126145
u_{22}	0.09963420	0.10669417	0.10252711	0.10649801	0.10668451	0.10669370
u_{23}	0.22634384	0.23462656	0.23186222	0.23448581	0.23461972	0.23462622
u_{31}	0.02659351	0.02917649	0.02722180	0.02907697	0.02917165	0.02917625
u_{32}	0.07045202	0.07544417	0.07249761	0.07530546	0.07543734	0.07544384
u_{33}	0.16004926	0.16590603	0.16395134	0.16580651	0.16590119	0.16590579

Table 4: of Results for Problem 2 with $p = \sqrt{2}$, at m=5,10,15,20

u_{ij}	Exact	FDM	m=5	m=10	m=15	m=20
u_{11}	0.02659351	0.02917649	0.02888252	0.02916844	0.02917642	0.02917649
u_{12}	0.07045202	0.07544417	0.07474747	0.07542366	0.07544412	0.07544417
u_{13}	0.16004926	0.16590603	0.16566113	0.16589822	0.16590596	0.16590603
u_{21}	0.03760891	0.04126179	0.04084604	0.04125040	0.04126169	0.04126179
u_{22}	0.09963420	0.10669417	0.10570888	0.10666517	0.10669409	0.10669417
u_{23}	0.22634384	0.23462656	0.23428022	0.23461552	0.23462646	0.23462656
u_{31}	0.02659351	0.02917649	0.02888252	0.02916844	0.02917642	0.02917649
u_{32}	0.07045202	0.07544417	0.07474747	0.07542366	0.07544412	0.07544417
u_{33}	0.16004926	0.16590603	0.16566113	0.16589822	0.16590596	0.16590603

Table 5: of Results for Problem 3, at m=5,10,15,20

u_{ij}	Exact	FDM	m=5	m = 10	m = 15	m = 20
u_{11}	0.09368846	0.10825318	0.10792411	0.10825200	0.10825317	0.10825318
u_{12}	0.29985682	0.32475953	0.32449461	0.32475826	0.32475952	0.32475953
u_{21}	0.09368846	0.10825318	0.10792411	0.10825200	0.10825317	0.10825318
u_{22}	0.29985682	0.32475953	0.32449461	0.32475826	0.32475952	0.32475953

Table 6: of Results for Problem 3 with $p = \sqrt{3}$, at m=5,10,15,20

u_{ij}	Exact	FDM	m=5	m = 10	m = 15	m = 20
u_{11}	0.09368846	0.10825318	0.10813298	0.10825316	0.10825318	0.10825318
u_{12}	0.29985682	0.10825318	0.32471946	0.32475932	0.32475953	0.32475953
u_{21}	0.09368846	0.32475953	0.10813298	0.10825316	0.10825318	0.10825318
u_{22}	0.29985682	0.32475953	0.32471946	0.32475932	0.32475953	0.32475953

4.3 Tables of Errors obtained from ADI and \overline{FDM}

Table 7: of Errors for Problem 1, at m=5,10,15,20

abic	· · OI LII	015 101 1	TODICIII	i, at iii—	0,10,10,2
u_{ij}	FDM	m=5	m=10	m=15	m=20
u_{11}	4.20E-3	5.65E-4	4.11E-3	4.20E-3	4.20E-3
u_{12}	1.26E-2	9.48E-3	1.25E-2	1.26E-2	1.26E-2
u_{21}	2.71E-3	3.59E-3	2.55E-3	2.71E-3	2.71E-3
u_{22}	2.99E-3	2.34E-3	2.81E-3	2.98E-3	2.98E-3
u_{31}	9.97E-4	6.28E-3	8.11E-4	9.90E-4	1.00E-3
u_{32}	4.52E-3	1.07E-2	4.71E-3	4.52E-3	4.52E-3
u_{41}	2.71E-3	3.59E-3	2.55E-3	2.71E-3	2.71E-3
u_{42}	2.99E-3	2.34E-3	2.81E-3	2.98E-3	2.98E-3
u_{51}	4.20E-3	5.65E-4	4.11E-3	4.20E-3	4.20E-3
u_{52}	1.26E-2	9.48E-3	1.25E-2	1.26E-2	1.26E-2

Table 8: of Errors for Problem 1, with p = 1 at m=5,10,15,20

<u> </u>	EIIOIS I	JI I I I I I I	7111 19 ***10	<u> </u>	0 111 - 0,1
u_{ij}	FDM	m=5	m = 10	m = 15	m=20
u_{11}	4.20E-3	2.33E-2	4.45E-3	4.21E-3	4.20E-3
u_{12}	1.26E-2	1.44E-2	1.23E-2	1.26E-2	1.26E-2
u_{21}	2.71E-3	5.85E-4	3.14E-3	2.72E-3	2.71E-3
u_{22}	2.99E-3	6.28E-3	2.55E-3	2.98E-3	2.99E-3
u_{31}	9.97E-4	2.81E-3	1.50E-3	1.00E-3	9.96E-4
u_{32}	4.52E-3	7.11E-4	5.01E-3	4.52E-3	4.51E-3
u_{41}	2.71E-3	5.85E-4	3.14E-3	2.72E-3	2.71E-3
u_{42}	2.99E-3	6.28E-3	2.55E-3	2.98E-3	2.99E-3
u_{51}	4.20E-3	2.33E-2	4.45E-3	4.21E-3	4.20E-3
u_{52}	1.26E-2	1.44E-2	1.23E-2	1.26E-2	1.26E-2

Table 9: of Errors for Problem 2, at m=5,10,15,20

				/	, , ,
u_{ij}	FDM	m=5	m=10	m=15	m=20
u_{11}	2.58E-3	6.28E-4	2.48E-3	2.58E-3	2.58E-3
u_{12}	4.99E-3	2.05E-3	4.85E-3	4.99E-3	4.99E-3
u_{13}	5.86E-3	3.90E-3	5.76E-3	5.85E-3	5.86E-3
u_{21}	3.65E-3	8.89E-4	3.51E-3	3.65E-3	3.65E-3
u_{22}	7.06E-3	2.89E-3	6.86E-3	7.05E-3	7.06E-3
u_{23}	8.28E-3	5.52E-3	8.14E-3	8.28E-3	8.28E-3
u_{31}	2.58E-3	6.28E-4	2.48E-3	2.58E-3	2.58E-3
u_{32}	4.99E-3	2.05E-3	4.85E-3	4.99E-3	4.99E-3
u_{33}	5.86E-3	3.90E-3	5.76E-3	5.85E-3	5.86E-3

Table 10: of Errors for Problem 2 with $p = \sqrt{2}$, at m=5,10,15,20

u_{ij}	FDM	m=5	m=10	m = 15	m=20
u_{11}	2.58E-3	2.29E-3	2.57E-3	2.58E-3	2.58E-3
u_{12}	4.99E-3	4.30E-3	4.99E-3	4.99E-3	4.99E-3
u_{13}	5.86E-3	5.61E-3	5.85E-3	5.86E-3	5.86E-3
u_{21}	3.65E-3	3.23E-3	3.64E-3	3.65E-3	3.65E-3
u_{22}	7.06E-3	6.07E-3	7.06E-3	7.06E-3	7.06E-3
u_{23}	8.28E-3	7.94E-3	8.27E-3	8.28E-3	8.28E-3
u_{31}	2.58E-3	2.29E-3	2.57E-3	2.58E-3	2.58E-3
u_{32}	4.99E-3	4.30E-3	4.99E-3	4.99E-3	4.99E-3
u_{33}	5.86E-3	5.61E-3	5.85E-3	5.86E-3	5.86E-3

Table 11: of Errors for Problem 3, at m=5,10,15,20

u_{ij}	FDM	m=5	m=10	m = 15	m = 20
u_{11}	1.46E-2	1.43E-2	1.46E-2	1.46E-2	1.46E-2
u_{12}	2.49E-2	2.46E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2
u_{21}	1.46E-2	1.43E-2	1.46E-2	1.46E-2	1.46E-2
u_{22}	2.49E-2	2.46E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2

Table 12: of Errors for Problem 3 with $p = \sqrt{3}$, at m=5,10,15,20

				1 ,	,
u_{ij}	FDM	m=5	m=10	m=15	m=20
u_{11}	1.46E-2	1.44E-2	1.46E-2	1.46E-2	1.46E-2
u_{12}	2.49E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2
u_{21}	1.46E-2	1.44E-2	1.46E-2	1.46E-2	1.46E-2
u_{22}	2.49E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2	2.49E-2

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

The Alternating Direction Implicit (ADI) method has been presented for the purpose of application to some selected problem and with a view to discussing the accuracy of the technique.

Several problems have been solved and the ... obtained from the tables of numerical results show that the method is accurate and is desirable for use in the solution of elliptic partial differential equation.

5.2 Recommendation

The accuracy of most numerical technique for solving mathematical problems improve as the meshes and/or steplenghts are refined.

It is recommended, therefore, that the mesh lenghts used in this study be reduced to smaller sizes. This will lead to better accuracy, however at a higher cost of computation.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1a

```
disp('MATLAB Program for Solution of Problem 1, ADI Without p')
format long
A=[0,0,0,0,0;0,0,0,0,0]';
M=[-4 1 0 0 0;1 -4 1 0 0;0 1 -4 1 0;0 0 1 -4 1;0 0 0 1 -4];
N=[-4 1;1 -4];
B=[1/3:1/3:5/3];
B=[B.*(2-B)]';
D=A;
Exact=A;
x=[1/3:1/3:5/3];
    Exact(:,1) = (32/(pi^3*sinh(pi/2)))*sin(pi*x/2)*sinh(pi*(1/3)/2);
    Exact(:,2) = (32/(pi^3*sinh(pi/2)))*sin(pi*x/2)*sinh(pi*(2/3)/2);
for m=0: 1: 20
    marker=rem(m,2);
    if marker == 0
         D(:,1) = -M \setminus A(:,2);
         D(:,2) = -M \setminus (A(:,1) + B);
    else
         D(1,:)=-N\setminus [A(2,1); A(2,2)+B(1)];
         D(2,:)=-N\setminus [A(1,1)+A(3,1);A(1,2)+A(3,2)+B(2)];
         D(3,:) = -N \setminus [A(2,1) + A(4,1); A(2,2) + A(4,2) + B(3)];
         D(4,:)=-N\setminus [A(3,1)+A(5,1);A(3,2)+A(5,2)+B(4)];
         D(5,:)=-N\setminus [A(4,1);A(4,2)+B(5)];
    end
    A=D;
    disp('for')
    disp('computed solution is')
    disp('and computed error is')
    Error=Exact-A;
    Error=abs (Error)
end
```

		I	
Exact -			
		0.059598344411527	0.027156454152846
0.122846207659390	0.280147907144299	0.107932568339916	0.065857189434795
0.212775873183221	0.485230408808015	0.126604096230462	0.083942537935322
0.245692415318781	0.560295814288599	0.107932568339916	0.065857189434795
0.212775873183221	0.485230408808015	0.059598344411527	0.027156454152846
0.122846207659390	0.280147907144299		
		for	
for		_	
		m =	
m =		2	
•		2	
0		computed solution is	
computed colution is		computed solution is	
computed solution is		A -	
A =		A -	
A -		0.109533201840894	0.264562787639711
0	0.237179487179487	0.185141354372124	0.439447731755424
0	0.393162393162393	0.211658996274381	0.499495945649792
0	0.446581196581197	0.185141354372124	0.439447731755424
0	0.393162393162393	0.109533201840894	0.264562787639711
0	0.237179487179487		
		and computed error is	
and computed error is			
		Error =	
Error =			
		0.013313005818496	0.015585119504589
0.122846207659390	0.042968419964812	0.027634518811098	0.045782677052591
0.212775873183221	0.092068015645621	0.034033419044400	0.060799868638807
0.245692415318781	0.113714617707402	0.027634518811098	0.045782677052591
0.212775873183221	0.092068015645621	0.013313005818496	0.015585119504589
0.122846207659390	0.042968419964812		
for		for	
m =		m =	
		3	
1		3	
		computed solution is	
computed solution is		computed solution is	
		A =	
A =			
		0.115704580319965	0.277676966907736
0.063247863247863	0.252991452991453	0.195847760975966	0.462198845788589
0.104843304843305	0.419373219373219	0.224001753232522	0.525724304185843
0.119088319088319	0.476353276353276	0.195847760975966	0.462198845788589
0.104843304843305	0.419373219373219	0.115704580319965	0.277676966907736
0.063247863247863	0.252991452991453		
and computed error is			

Error =

		I	
Exact =			
		0.059598344411527	0.027156454152846
0.122846207659390	0.280147907144299	0.107932568339916	0.065857189434795
0.212775873183221	0.485230408808015	0.126604096230462	0.083942537935322
0.245692415318781	0.560295814288599	0.107932568339916	0.065857189434795
0.212775873183221	0.485230408808015	0.059598344411527	0.027156454152846
0.122846207659390	0.280147907144299		
		for	
for			
		m =	
m -			
		2	
0			
		computed solution is	
computed solution is			
		A =	
Α =		0.109533201840894	0.264562787639711
0	0.237179487179487	0.185141354372124	0.439447731755424
0	0.237179487179487	0.211658996274381	0.499495945649792
0	0.393162393162393	0.185141354372124	0.439447731755424
0	0.446581196581197	0.109533201840894	0.264562787639711
0	0.237179487179487	0.109333201040094	0.204302787039711
0	0.23/1/948/1/948/	and computed error is	
and computed error is		and compaced crior is	
and compaced crior is		Error =	
Error =			
		0.013313005818496	0.015585119504589
0.122846207659390	0.042968419964812	0.027634518811098	0.045782677052591
0.212775873183221	0.092068015645621	0.034033419044400	0.060799868638807
0.245692415318781	0.113714617707402	0.027634518811098	0.045782677052591
0.212775873183221	0.092068015645621	0.013313005818496	0.015585119504589
0.122846207659390	0.042968419964812		
		for	
for			
_		m -	
m =			
1		3	
1			
computed solution is		computed solution is	
compared solution is			
A =		A =	
0.063247863247863	0.252991452991453	0.115704580319965	0.277676966907736
0.104843304843305	0.419373219373219	0.195847760975966	0.462198845788589
0.119088319088319	0.476353276353276	0.224001753232522	0.525724304185843
0.104843304843305	0.419373219373219	0.195847760975966	0.462198845788589
0.063247863247863	0.252991452991453	0.115704580319965	0.277676966907736
and computed error is			
		I	

Error =

and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error =
0.003390659414375	0.003978008935243
for	for
m -	m -
8	10
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A =
0.126652617602069 0.292347067837089 0.214802961161229 0.487595848719034 0.245897827796731 0.555064506044548 0.214802961161229 0.487595848719034 0.126652617602069 0.292347067837089	0.126955258966196 0.292606038268031 0.215327130647477 0.488044380921933 0.246503110524984 0.555582446906432 0.215327130647476 0.488044380921933 0.126955258966196 0.292606038268031
and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error -
0.003806409942679 0.012199160692789 0.002027087978008 0.002365439911019 0.000205412477950 0.005231308244051 0.002027087978008 0.002365439911019 0.003806409942679 0.012199160692789	0.004109051306805 0.012458131123731 0.002551257464255 0.002813972113919 0.000810695206203 0.004713367382167 0.002551257464255 0.002813972113919 0.004109051306805 0.012458131123731
for	for
m -	m -
9	11
computed solution is	computed solution is
A =	A -
0.126824216594634	0.126993897271160 0.292648458437162 0.215394056801871 0.488117857716306 0.246580387134912 0.555667287244695 0.215394056801871 0.488117857716306 0.126993897271160 0.292648458437162

	1		
and computed error is	an	d computed error is	
Error =	Er	ror =	
0.002618183618650 0.0028 0.000887971816131 0.0046 0.002618183618650 0.0028	500551292863 387448908291 528527043904 387448908291 500551292863	0.004187805423354 0.002687665155136 0.000968203439301 0.002687665155136 0.004187805423354	0.012542977759981 0.002960932554928 0.004543674109668 0.002960932554928 0.012542977759981
for	fo	r	
m =	m	-	
12		14	
computed solution is	co	mputed solution is	
A -	A	-	
0.215445167426698	80855951384 .73970978821 .32082273138 .73970978821 .80855951384	0.127042113351743 0.215477568502691 0.246676819296078 0.215477568502691 0.127042113351743	0.292698544011601 0.488204607408105 0.555767458393573 0.488204607408105 0.292698544011601
and computed error is	an	d computed error is	
Error =	Er	ror =	
0.002669294243477	32948807085 43562170806 663732015460 43562170806 532948807085	0.004195905692352 0.002701695319470 0.000984403977297 0.002701695319470 0.004195905692352	0.012550636867302 0.002974198600091 0.004528355895026 0.002974198600091 0.012550636867302
for	fo	r	
m =	m	-	
13		15	
computed solution is	co	mputed solution is	
A -	A	-	
0.215463538338358	90884904280 91341362942 52140178931 91341362942 90884904280	0.127044695798295 0.215482041459023 0.246681984189182 0.215482041459023 0.127044695798295	0.292701214690489 0.488209233188272 0.555772799751348 0.488209233188272 0.292701214690489

and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error -
0.004198488138904 0.012553307546190 0.002706168275802 0.002978824380257 0.000989568870402 0.004523014537251 0.002706168275802 0.002978824380257 0.004198488138904 0.012553307546190	0.004201135765925
for	for
m -	m -
16	18
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A -
0.127046668041755 0.292703254317976 0.215485457476533 0.488212765918052 0.246685928676103 0.555776879006322 0.215485457476533 0.488212765918052 0.127046668041755 0.292703254317976	0.127047859220222 0.292704421727312 0.215487520656158 0.488214787928376 0.246688311033037 0.555779213824994 0.215487520656158 0.488214787928376 0.127047859220222 0.292704421727312
and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error -
0.004200460382365 0.012555347173676 0.002709584293311 0.002982357110038 0.002993513357322 0.004518935282277 0.002709584293311 0.002982357110038 0.004200460382365 0.012555347173676	0.004201651560832 0.012556514583012 0.002711647472937 0.002984379120361 0.000995895714256 0.004516600463605 0.002711647472937 0.002984379120361 0.004201651560832 0.012556514583013
for	for
m =	m =
17	19
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A -
0.127047343425316 0.292703916224731 0.215486627272308 0.488213912371374 0.246687279443224 0.555778202819832 0.215486627272308 0.488213912371374 0.127047343425316 0.292703916224731	0.127048028407238 0.292704592972792 0.215487813696949 0.488215084534536 0.246688649407068 0.555779556315955 0.215487813696949 0.488215084534536 0.127048028407238 0.292704592972792

```
and computed error is
Error =
 0.004201820747847 0.012556685828493
for
m -
  20
computed solution is
A =
 0.246688907826177 0.555779817879198
 and computed error is
Error =
 0.004201949957402 0.012556816610115
 0.002712164311155 0.002984902246848
 \tt 0.000996492507396 \qquad 0.004515996409401
```

>>

58

Appendix 1b

```
disp('MATLAB Program for Solution of Problem 1, ADI With p=1')
format long
A=[0,0,0,0,0;0,0,0,0,0];
M=[-3 1 0 0 0;1 -3 1 0 0;0 1 -3 1 0;0 0 1 -3 1;0 0 0 1 -3];
N=[-3 \ 1;1 \ -3];
B=[1/3:1/3:5/3];
B=[B.*(2-B)]';
D=A;
Exact=A;
x=[1/3:1/3:5/3];
    Exact (:,1) = (32/(pi^3*sinh(pi/2)))*sin(pi*x/2)*sinh(pi*(1/3)/2);
    Exact (:,2) = (32/(pi^3*sinh(pi/2)))*sin(pi*x/2)*sinh(pi*(2/3)/2);
Exact
for m=0: 1: 20
    marker=rem(m,2);
    if marker == 0
        D(:,1)=M(A(:,1)-A(:,2));
        D(:,2)=M(A(:,2)-A(:,1)-B);
    else
        D(1,:) = (N \setminus ((A(1,:)-A(2,:)-[0,B(1)])'))';
        D(2,:) = (N \setminus ((A(2,:)-A(1,:)-A(3,:)-[0,B(2)])'))';
        D(3,:) = (N \setminus ((A(3,:)-A(2,:)-A(4,:)-[0,B(3)])'))';
        D(4,:) = (N \setminus ((A(4,:)-A(3,:)-A(5,:)-[0,B(4)])'))';
        D(5,:) = (N \setminus ((A(5,:)-A(4,:)-[0,B(5)])'))';
    end
    A=D;
    disp('for')
    disp('computed solution is')
    disp('and computed error is')
    Error=Exact-A;
    Error=abs(Error)
end
```

```
and computed error is
Exact =
  0.122846207659390
               0.280147907144299
                              Error -
  0.212775873183221
               0.485230408808015
  0.245692415318781
               0.560295814288599
                                0.017907936054452
                                              0.034666907670516
  0.212775873183221
               0.485230408808015
                                0.036849947257295
                                              0.042547368969763
  0.122846207659390 0.280147907144299
                                for
                                m =
                              for
   n
                              m -
computed solution is
                                  2
A =
                              computed solution is
               0.419753086419753
             0
             0
               0.703703703703704
             0
               0.802469135802469
               0.703703703703704
                                0.162551440329218
                                              0.257201646090535
             0 0.419753086419753
                                0.27777777777778
                                              0.425925925925926
                                and computed error is
                                0.2777777777778 0.425925925925926
                                Error =
                              and computed error is
  0.122846207659390
               0.139605179275454
  0.212775873183221
               0.218473294895689
                              Error =
  0.245692415318781 0.242173321513870
  0.212775873183221 0.218473294895689
                                0.039705232669828
                                              0.022946261053764
  0.122846207659390 0.139605179275454
                                0.065001904594557
                                              0.059304482882089
                                for
                                0.065001904594557 0.059304482882089
                                m =
                              for
                              m =
computed solution is
                                  3
Α =
  0.104938271604938
               0.314814814814815
                              computed solution is
  0.175925925925926
               0.52777777777778
  0.200617283950617
               0.601851851851852
                              A -
  0.226851851851852 0.476851851851852
                                0.259773662551440 0.542695473251029
```

and computed error is		and computed error is
Error =		Error =
0.010898648307688 0.014075978668631 0.014081247232659 0.014075978668631 0.010898648307688	0.005860323308376 0.008378556956163 0.017600341037570 0.008378556956163 0.005860323308376	0.002325260104670
for		for
m -		m -
4		6
computed solution is		computed solution is
A -		A -
0.116598079561043 0.197530864197531 0.225994513031550 0.197530864197531 0.116598079561043	0.303155006858711 0.506172839506173 0.576474622770919 0.506172839506173 0.303155006858711	0.130029721079104 0.289723365340649 0.220679012345679 0.483024691358025 0.252686328303612 0.549782807498857 0.220679012345679 0.483024691358025 0.130029721079104 0.289723365340649
and computed error is		and computed error is
Error =		Error -
0.006248128098348 0.015245008985690 0.019697902287231 0.015245008985690 0.006248128098348	0.023007099714411 0.020942430698158 0.016178808482320 0.020942430698158 0.023007099714411	0.007183513419713
for		for
m =		m -
5		7
computed solution is		computed solution is
A -		A -
0.125171467764060 0.212191358024691 0.242884087791495 0.212191358024691 0.125171467764060	0.294581618655693 0.491512345679012 0.559585048010974 0.491512345679012 0.294581618655693	0.127600594421582 0.292152491998171 0.216435185185185 0.487268518518518 0.247785208047554 0.554683927754915 0.216435185185185 0.487268518518518 0.127600594421582 0.292152491998171

and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error =
0.004754386762192 0.012004584853872 0.003659312001964 0.002038109710504 0.002092792728773 0.005611886533683 0.003659312001964 0.002038109710504 0.004754386762192 0.012004584853872	0.004044700738720 0.012714270877344 0.002437604183034 0.003259817529434 0.000680565171998 0.004199658976908 0.002437604183034 0.003259817529434 0.004044700738720 0.012714270877344
for	for
m -	m =
8	10
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A =
0.126181222374638	0.127297350505512 0.292455735914241 0.215920781893004 0.487782921810700 0.247188246202307 0.555280889600163 0.215920781893004 0.487782921810700 0.127297350505512 0.292455735914241
and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error =
0.003335014715248	0.004451142846122 0.012307828769941 0.003144908709783 0.002552513002685 0.001495830883526 0.005014924688436
0.001215896364104	0.003144908709783
0.003335014715248	0.004451142846122 0.012307828769941
0.003335014715248 0.013423956900816 for	0.004451142846122 0.012307828769941 for
0.003335014715248 0.013423956900816 for m =	0.004451142846122 0.012307828769941 for m =
0.003335014715248 0.013423956900816 for m =	0.004451142846122 0.012307828769941 for m =

	1
and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error =
0.004247921792421 0.0125110498236 0.002791256446408 0.0029061652660 0.001088198027762 0.0046072918326 0.002791256446408 0.0029061652660 0.004247921792421 0.0125110498236	0.002689447461498 0.003007974250970 0.000970380092657 0.004489473897568 0.002689447461498 0.003007974250970
for	for
m =	m -
12	14
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A =
0.126976113058646 0.29277697336110 0.215363511659808 0.48834019204380 0.246544977476333 0.55592415832610 0.215363511659808 0.48834019204380 0.126976113058646 0.29277697336110	96 0.215524262688615 0.488179441015089 36 0.246730690118941 0.555738445683528 96 0.215524262688615 0.488179441015089
and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error =
0.004129905399256	81 0.002748389505393 0.002949032207075 0.001038274800160 0.004557368605070 0.002748389505393 0.002949032207075
for	for
m -	m =
13	15
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A =
0.127035121255229 0.2927179651645: 0.215465320644719 0.4882383830589: 0.246662795411438 0.5558063403910: 0.215465320644719 0.4882383830589: 0.127035121255229 0.2927179651645:	0.215494791666667

and computed error is	I	and computed error is
Error =		Error =
0.004205870734542 0.002718918483445 0.001004327446409 0.002718918483445 0.004205870734542	0.012553100881521 0.002978503229022 0.004523421251319 0.002978503229022 0.012553100881521	0.004200957059976 0.012558014556087 0.002710434401370 0.002986987311098 0.000994505610001 0.004513599414911 0.002710434401370 0.002986987311098 0.004200957059976 0.012558014556087
for		for
m -		m =
16		18
computed solution is		computed solution is
A -		A -
0.127042251044801 0.215477823502515 0.246677099092373 0.215477823502515 0.127042251044801	0.292710835374952 0.488225880201189 0.555792036710096 0.488225880201189 0.292710835374952	0.127049992134201 0.292703094285553 0.215491219421582 0.488212484282122 0.246692577596024 0.555776558206445 0.215491219421582 0.488212484282122 0.127049992134201 0.292703094285552
and computed error is		and computed error is
Error =		Error =
0.004196043385410 0.002701950319294 0.000984683773593 0.002701950319294 0.004196043385410	0.012562928230653 0.002995471393174 0.004503777578503 0.002995471393174 0.012562928230653	0.004203784474810 0.012555187141253 0.002715346238361 0.002982075474107 0.001000162277243 0.004519256082153 0.002715346238361 0.002982075474107 0.004203784474810 0.012555187141253
for		for
m =		m -
17		19
computed solution is		computed solution is
A -		A -
0.127047164719367 0.215486307584591 0.246686920928781 0.215486307584591 0.127047164719367	0.292705921700386 0.488217396119113 0.555782214873688 0.488217396119113 0.292705921700386	0.127048578426784 0.292704507992969 0.215488763503086 0.488214940200617 0.246689749262402 0.555779386540067 0.215488763503086 0.488214940200617 0.127048578426784 0.292704507992969

and computed error is Error -for m = computed solution is 0.127047759685198 0.292705326734555 0.215487349489407 0.488216354214297 and computed error is Error = 0.002711476306186 0.002985945406282 0.000995696766712 0.004514790571623 0.002711476306186 0.002985945406282

>>

Appendix 2a

```
disp('MATLAB Program for Solution of Problem 2, ADI Without p')
format long
A=[0, 0, 0;0, 0, 0; 0, 0, 0]';
N=[-4, 1, 0; 1, -4, 1; 0, 1, -4];
B=[1;2;3];
B=0.5*sin((1/4)*pi*B);
I=[1,0,0;0,1,0;0, 0, 1];
D=A;
Exact=A;
x=[1,2,3];
    Exact(:,1) = (1/(2*\sinh(pi)))*\sin(pi*x/4)*\sinh(pi/4);
    Exact(:,2) = (1/(2*\sinh(pi)))*\sin(pi*x/4)*\sinh(2*pi/4);
    Exact(:,3) = (1/(2*\sinh(pi)))*\sin(pi*x/4)*\sinh(3*pi/4);
Exact
for m=0: 1: 20
    marker=rem(m,2);
    if marker == 0
         D(:,1)=N\setminus (-A(:,2));
        D(:,2)=N\setminus (-A(:,1)-A(:,3));
         D(:,3)=N\setminus (-A(:,2)-B);
    else
         D(1,:)=N\setminus((-A(2,:)-[0,0,B(1)])');
         D(2,:)=N\setminus((-A(1,:)-A(3,:)-[0,0,B(2)])');
         D(3,:)=N\setminus((-A(2,:)-[0,0,B(1)])');
    end
    A=D;
    disp('for')
    disp('computed solution is')
    disp('and computed error is')
    Error=Exact-A;
    Error=abs (Error)
end
```

```
Exact -
   0.026593514170037 \qquad 0.070452021169566 \qquad 0.160049261024727
   0.037608908410427 0.099634203834597 0.226343835588960 0.026593514170037 0.070452021169566 0.160049261024727
for
m =
computed solution is
A -
                                        0 0.136729540169507
                    0
                                         0 0.193364770084753
0 0.136729540169507
                    0
                    0
and computed error is
Error =

    0.026593514170037
    0.070452021169566
    0.023319720855220

    0.037608908410427
    0.099634203834597
    0.032979065504207

    0.026593514170037
    0.070452021169566
    0.023319720855220

for
m -
    1
computed solution is
  and computed error is
Error =
   0.016827118443644 0.031386438263993 0.013553325128827
```

```
for
computed solution is
A =
 0.015107814913526  0.060431259654105  0.151837355083033
and computed error is
Error -
 0.011485699256511 0.010020761515461 0.008211905941694
0.016243231661896 0.014171496840472 0.011613388755676
 for
m =
  3
computed solution is
 and computed error is
Error =
 for
m =
  4
computed solution is
```

A -

68

```
and computed error is
Error -

    0.000862178528035
    0.000577631979039
    0.002411614786782

    0.001219304567535
    0.000816894978817
    0.003410538338686

    0.000862178528035
    0.000577631979039
    0.002411614786782

m -
    5
computed solution is

    0.027221804599776
    0.072497614556209
    0.163951344769282

    0.038497445257273
    0.102527109745088
    0.231862215342026

    0.027221804599776
    0.072497614556209
    0.163951344769282

and computed error is
Error -
  for
computed solution is
A -
  0.028036969140709 0.073932304148252 0.164766509310216
  and computed error is
Error =
```

for m = 7 computed solution is and computed error is Error -0.002785743840068 0.005870466885965 0.007415586746288 0.001969818359960 0.004151046943797 0.005243611674777 for 8 computed solution is and computed error is Error =
 0.002257696056678
 0.004517899937845
 0.005531489371495

 0.003192864383071
 0.006389275365545
 0.007822707289291

 0.002257696056678
 0.004517899937845
 0.005531489371495
 for m = 9 computed solution is

A -

```
and computed error is
Error -
for
m =
10
computed solution is
A -
and computed error is
Error =
for
m -
computed solution is
and computed error is
Error =
```

```
for
m =
    12
computed solution is
   0.029147039380443 \\ \phantom{0} 0.075402232891744 \\ \phantom{0} 0.165876579549950
   0.041220138394846 0.106634860388719 0.234584908479599
0.029147039380443 0.075402232891744 0.165876579549950
and computed error is
Error -
   for
m =
computed solution is
   0.029160353866972 0.075421277073042 0.165889894036479
0.041238967922271 0.106661792928195 0.234603738007024
0.029160353866972 0.075421277073042 0.165889894036479
and computed error is
Error =
   for
m =
    14
computed solution is
Α =
```

 0.029167635801455
 0.075431692681650
 0.165897175970961

 0.041249266132776
 0.106676522823149
 0.234614036217530

 0.029167635801455
 0.075431692681650
 0.165897175970961

```
and computed error is
Error -
    for
m =
     15
computed solution is
    0.029171651965983 0.075437341731155 0.165901192135490
0.041254945847121 0.106684511785574 0.234619715931874
0.029171651965983 0.075437341731155 0.165901192135490
and computed error is
Error -

    0.002578137795946
    0.004985320561589
    0.005851931110763

    0.003646037436693
    0.007050307950977
    0.008275880342914

    0.002578137795946
    0.004985320561589
    0.005851931110763

for
m -
     16
computed solution is

    0.029173848479300
    0.075440431298920
    0.165903388648806

    0.041258052186043
    0.106688881094209
    0.234622822270797

    0.029173848479300
    0.075440431298920
    0.165903388648806

and computed error is
Error -
```

```
for
m -
 17
computed solution is
and computed error is
Error -
for
m -
 18
computed solution is
Α =
and computed error is
Error =
0.003651761372451 \qquad 0.007058388684076 \qquad 0.008281604278672
for
m -
 19
computed solution is
A -
```

0.029176057987121 0.075443562165605 0.165905598156628 0.041261176901970 0.106693308808337 0.234625946986724 0.029176057987121 0.075443562165605 0.165905598156628

```
and computed error is

Error =

0.002582543817084     0.004991540996039     0.005856337131901
0.003652268491543     0.007059104973740     0.008282111397764
0.002582543817084     0.004991540996039     0.005856337131901

for

m =

20

computed solution is

A =

0.029176254105054     0.075443839175978     0.165905794274561
0.041261454254611     0.106693700560162     0.234626224339365
0.029176254105054     0.075443839175978     0.165905794274561

and computed error is

Error =
```

 0.002582739935017
 0.004991818006412
 0.005856533249834

 0.003652545844184
 0.007059496725566
 0.008282388750405

 0.002582739935017
 0.004991818006412
 0.005856533249834

>>

Appendix 2b

```
disp('MATLAB Program for Solution of Problem 2, ADI Without p')
format long
A=[0, 0, 0;0, 0, 0; 0, 0, 0]';
N=[-(2+sqrt(2)), 1, 0;1, -(2+sqrt(2)), 1;0, 1,-(2+sqrt(2))];
B=[1;2;3];
B=0.5*sin((1/4)*pi*B);
I=[1,0,0;0,1,0;0,0,1];
D=A;
Exact=A;
x=[1,2,3];
    Exact(:,1)=(1/(2*sinh(pi)))*sin(pi*x/4)*sinh(pi/4);
    Exact (:,2) = (1/(2*sinh(pi)))*sin(pi*x/4)*sinh(2*pi/4);
    Exact (:,3) = (1/(2*\sinh(pi)))*\sin(pi*x/4)*\sinh(3*pi/4);
Exact
for m=0: 1: 20
    marker=rem(m, 2);
    if marker == 0
        D(:,1)=N(-A(:,2)+((2-sqrt(2))*A(:,1)));
        D(:,2)=N\setminus (-A(:,1)-A(:,3)+((2-sqrt(2))*A(:,2)));
        D(:,3)=N\setminus (-A(:,2)-B+((2-sqrt(2))*A(:,3)));
    else
        D(1,:)=N\setminus ((-A(2,:)+((2-sqrt(2))*A(1,:))-[0,0,B(1)])');
        D(2,:)=N\setminus ((-A(1,:)-A(3,:)+((2-sqrt(2))*A(2,:))-[0,0,B(2)])');
        D(3,:)=N\setminus ((-A(2,:)+((2-sqrt(2))*A(3,:))-[0,0,B(1)])');
    end
    A=D;
    disp('for')
    disp('computed solution is')
    disp('and computed error is')
    Error=Exact-A;
    Error=abs(Error)
end
```

```
Exact -
    0.026593514170037 \qquad 0.070452021169566 \qquad 0.160049261024727
    0.037608908410427 0.099634203834597 0.226343835588960 0.026593514170037 0.070452021169566 0.160049261024727
for
m =
computed solution is
A -
                                                   0 0.176776695296637
                          0
                                                    0 0.25000000000000
0 0.176776695296637
                          0
                          0
and computed error is
Error =

    0.026593514170037
    0.070452021169566
    0.016727434271910

    0.037608908410427
    0.099634203834597
    0.023656164411040

    0.026593514170037
    0.070452021169566
    0.016727434271910

for
m -
      1
computed solution is

    0.015165042944955
    0.051776695296637
    0.161611652351682

    0.021446609406726
    0.073223304703363
    0.228553390593274

    0.015165042944955
    0.051776695296637
    0.161611652351682

and computed error is
Error =
```

```
for
m =
2
computed solution is
A -
and computed error is
Error -
for
computed solution is
and computed error is
Error =
for
m -
computed solution is
```

0.028805922287441 0.073223304703363 0.165737725975565 0.040737725975565 0.103553390593274 0.234388539871519 0.028805922287441 0.073223304703363 0.165737725975565

```
and computed error is
Error -
for
m =
computed solution is
A -
0.028882515367181 0.074747468305833 0.165661132895824
and computed error is
Error =
for
m -
computed solution is
and computed error is
Error -
```

```
for
m =
computed solution is
 and computed error is
Error =
 for
m =
 8
computed solution is
A -
 0.041249849633668 0.106601717798213 0.234616064420986
0.029168048398892 0.075378797541251 0.165898610127379
and computed error is
Error -
 for
m -
```

computed solution is

80

```
and computed error is
Error -
 for
m =
 10
computed solution is
A =
 and computed error is
Error =
 for
m -
 11
computed solution is
 0.041258282433469  0.106691452172869  0.234623027605854
 and computed error is
Error =

    0.002580497118779
    0.004990228156510
    0.005854272817891

    0.003649374023042
    0.007057248338272
    0.008279192016894

    0.002580497118779
    0.004990228156510
    0.005854272817891
```

```
for
m =
 12
computed solution is
and computed error is
Error -
0.002582740420920 0.004990228156510 0.005856538895257
for
m -
13
computed solution is
Α =
and computed error is
Error =
for
m =
14
computed solution is
```

```
and computed error is
Error -

    0.002582743184018
    0.004992096002659
    0.005856536132159

    0.003652550438964
    0.007059889871629
    0.008282392826627

    0.002582743184018
    0.004992096002659
    0.005856536132159

m =
   15
computed solution is
  \begin{array}{cccc} 0.029176417451069 & 0.075444117172225 & 0.165905957531606 \\ 0.041261685260761 & 0.106694093706226 & 0.234626455219691 \\ 0.029176417451069 & 0.075444117172225 & 0.165905957531606 \end{array}
and computed error is
Error -
  for
   16
computed solution is
  0.041261779043421 0.106694093706226 0.234626549165027
  and computed error is
Error -
```

```
for
m =
17
computed solution is
0.029176483775292  0.075444156051966  0.165906023951122
and computed error is
Error -
for
 18
computed solution is
and computed error is
Error =
for
m =
19
computed solution is
A -
```

0.029176488495582 0.075444172156482 0.165906028664639 0.041261785732874 0.106694171465707 0.234626555816992 0.029176488495582 0.075444172156482 0.165906028664639

>>

Appendix 3a

```
clc
disp('MATLAB Program for Solution of Problem 3, ADI Without')
format long
A=[0,0;0,0]';
N=[-4 \ 1;1 \ -4];
B=[1;2];
B=sin((1/3)*pi*B);
D=A;
Exact=A;
x=[1,2];
    Exact (:,1) = (1/(sinh(pi)))*sin(pi*x/3)*sinh(pi/3);
    Exact (:,2) = (1/(\sinh(pi))) * \sin(pi*x/3) * \sinh(pi*2/3);
Exact
for m=0: 1: 20
    marker=rem(m, 2);
    if marker == 0
         D(:,1) = -N \setminus A(:,2);
         D(:,2) = -N \setminus (A(:,1) + B);
    else
         D(1,:)=-N\setminus([A(2,1); A(2,2)+B(1)]);
         D(2,:)=-N\setminus([A(1,1);A(1,2)+B(2)]);
    end
    A=D;
    disp('for')
    disp('computed solution is')
    disp('and computed error is')
    Error=Exact-A;
    Error=abs(Error)
end
```

	İ
Exact =	and computed error is
0.093688459920522	Error =
for	0.008951587935411 0.014478324300420 0.008951587935411 0.014478324300420
m -	for
0	m -
computed solution is	3
A -	computed solution is
0 0.288675134594813 0 0.288675134594813	A -
and computed error is	0.106061382784465 0.321605483281925 0.106061382784465 0.321605483281925
Error -	and computed error is
0.093688459920522	Error =
for	0.012372922863942
m -	for
1	m -
computed solution is	4
A -	computed solution is
0.076980035891950	A -
and computed error is	0.107201827760642 0.324028928856301 0.107201827760642 0.324028928856301
Error =	and computed error is
0.016708424028572	Error =
for	0.013513367840120 0.024172106597925 0.013513367840120 0.024172106597925
m -	for
2	m -
computed solution is	5
A -	computed solution is
0.102640047855933	A -
87	0.107924109578887

and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error =
0.014235649658365	0.014553003112230
for	for
m -	m -
6	9
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A -
0.108164870184969 0.324649837787775 0.108164870184969 0.324649837787775	0.108249366363368
and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error =
0.014476410264447 0.024793015529399 0.014476410264447 0.024793015529399	0.014560906442846
for	for
m -	m =
7	10
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A -
0.108222314820806	0.108252000806907
and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error -
0.014533854900284	0.014563540886385
for	for
m =	m =
8	11
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A -
0.108241463032752	0.108252777581867

and computed error is		and computed error is	
Error -		Error =	
	4902287262184	0.014564700675026 0.014564700675026	0.024902688860895 0.024902688860895
for		for	
m -		m =	
12		15	
computed solution is		computed solution is	
A -		A -	
	4759393788769 4759393788769	0.108253170485727 0.108253170485727	0.324759521347359 0.324759521347359
and computed error is		and computed error is	
Error =		Error =	
***************************************	4902571530392 4902571530392	0.014564710565205 0.014564710565205	0.024902699088983 0.024902699088983
for		for	
m =		m =	
13		16	
computed solution is		computed solution is	
A -		A -	
	24759481786645 24759481786645	0.108253173782453 0.108253173782453	0.324759524756722 0.324759524756722
and computed error is		and computed error is	
Error =		Error =	
	24902659528269 24902659528269	0.014564713861931 0.014564713861931	0.024902702498345 0.024902702498345
for		for	
m =		m =	
14		17	
computed solution is		computed solution is	
A -		A =	
	24759511119271 247595111192 89	0.108253174911398 0.108253174911398	0.324759525863140 0.324759525863140

```
and computed error is
                and computed error is
Error -
                Error -
 for
m =
 18
computed solution is
A =
 and computed error is
Error -
 for
m -
 19
computed solution is
A -
 0.108253175411149 0.324759526356883
and computed error is
Error =
 for
m -
 20
computed solution is
```

0.108253175452294 0.324759526398599

Appendix 3b

```
disp('MATLAB Program for Solution of Problem 3, ADI With p=3^(1/2)')
format long
A=[0,0;0,0]';
N=[-(2+sqrt(3)) 1;1 -(2+sqrt(3))];
B=[1;2];
B=sin((1/3)*pi*B);
I=[1,0;0,1];
D=A;
Exact=A;
x=[1,2];
    Exact(:,1)=(1/(sinh(pi)))*sin(pi*x/3)*sinh(pi/3);
    Exact(:,2) = (1/(sinh(pi)))*sin(pi*x/3)*sinh(pi*2/3);
for m=0: 1: 20
    marker=rem(m,2);
    if marker==0
        D(:,1)=N\setminus ((2-sqrt(3))*A(:,1)-A(:,2));
        D(:,2)=N\setminus ((2-sqrt(3))*A(:,2)-A(:,1)-B);
    else
        D(1,:)=N\setminus(((2-sqrt(3))*A(1,:)-A(2,:)-[0,B(1)])');
        D(2,:)=N\setminus (((2-sqrt(3))*A(2,:)-A(1,:)-[0,B(2)])');
    end
    A=D;
    disp('for')
    disp('computed solution is')
    disp('and computed error is')
    Error=Exact-A;
    Error=abs (Error)
end
```

	and computed error is
Exact =	Error =
0.093688459920522 0.299856822258377 0.093688459920522 0.299856822258377	0.014006694666214 0.017130475849404
for	0.014006694666214 0.017130475849404
m -	for
0	m -
	3
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A =
0 0.316987298107781 0 0.316987298107781	0.107695154586736
and computed error is	0.107695154586736
Error =	and computed error is
0.093688459920522 0.017130475849404	Error =
0.093688459920522 0.017130475849404	0.014006694666214 0.023228641501832
for	0.014006694666214 0.023228641501832
m =	for
1	m -
computed solution is	4
A -	computed solution is
0.084936490538903 0.316987298107781	A =
0.084936490538903 0.316987298107781	0.107695154586736 0.324719462322088
and computed error is	0.107695154586736 0.324719462322088
Error =	and computed error is
0.008751969381619 0.017130475849404	Error =
0.008751969381619 0.017130475849404	0.014006694666214
for	0.014006694666214
m -	for
2	m =
computed solution is	
A =	computed solution is
0.107695154586736	A -
0.107695154586736 0.316987298107781 92	0.108132983181825
92	l

and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error -
0.014444523261303	0.014561020070701 0.004000407620226
for	for
m =	m -
6	9
computed solution is	computed solution is
A =	A -
0.108250299000303	0 100050555000500 0 204750210007712
and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error =
0.014561839079781 0.0248626400633 0.014561839079781 0.0248626400633	0.014564005000177 0.004000407630336
for	for
m -	m -
7	10
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A -
0.108250299000303	0 100053160645400 0 304750310007713
and computed error is	and computed error is
Error =	Error =
0.014561839079781 0.0248940747429 0.014561839079781 0.0248940747429	
for	for
m -	m -
8	11
computed solution is	computed solution is
A -	A -
0.108250299000303	

and computed error is for Error = m -20 0.014564715536070 0.024902704155300 computed solution is for m -0.108253175472661 0.324759526419136 0.108253175472661 0.324759526419136 18 computed solution is and computed error is A = Error -0.108253175472661 0.324759526413677 0.108253175472661 0.324759526413677 and computed error is >> Error -for m -19 computed solution is A = 0.108253175472661 0.324759526417983 0.108253175472661 0.324759526417983 and computed error is Error = 0.014564715552139 0.024902704159606

```
and computed error is
                           for
Error -
                           m =
 20
 computed solution is
for
m =
                             0.108253175472661 0.324759526419136
0.108253175472661 0.324759526419136
  18
computed solution is
                           and computed error is
                           Error -
 0.108253175472661 0.324759526413677
                             0.108253175472661 0.324759526413677
and computed error is
                           >>
Error -
 for
m -
  19
computed solution is
 0.108253175472661 0.324759526417983
 0.108253175472661 0.324759526417983
and computed error is
Error -
```