有限差分法和有限体积法在计算流体中的应用 迭代算法稳定性和收敛性分析

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特征值和条件数

2 稳定性分析

特征值和条件数

- 3 误差傅里叶分解
- 4 误差收敛的谱半径
- 5 惯性阻尼系数

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特征方程:

$$[A][x] = \lambda[x]$$

特征根计算:

$$det([A] - \lambda[I]) = 0$$

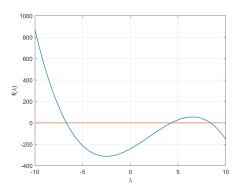
条件数:

$$\kappa\left(A\right) = \left| \frac{\lambda_{max}\left(A\right)}{\lambda_{min}\left(A\right)} \right|$$

例题 1

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$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -6 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad [C] = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -6 & 3 \\ 7 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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稳定性分析

使用 Gauss-Seidel 来分析

$$a_{11}\phi_1 + a_{12}\phi_2 + a_{13}\phi_3 = b_1$$

$$a_{21}\phi_1 + a_{22}\phi_2 + a_{23}\phi_3 = b_2$$

$$a_{31}\phi_1 + a_{32}\phi_2 + a_{33}\phi_3 = b_3$$

$$a_{11}\phi_1^{(n+1)} = b_1 - a_{12}\phi_2^{(n)} - a_{13}\phi_3^{(n)}$$

$$a_{22}\phi_2^{(n+1)} = b_2 - a_{21}\phi_1^{(n+1)} - a_{23}\phi_3^{(n)}$$

$$a_{33}\phi_3^{(n+1)} = b_3 - a_{31}\phi_1^{(n+1)} - a_{32}\phi_2^{(n+1)}$$



使用 Gauss-Seidel 来分析

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$$a_{11}\phi_1^{(n+1)} = b_1 - a_{12}\phi_2^{(n)} - a_{13}\phi_3^{(n)}$$

$$a_{21}\phi_1^{(n+1)} + a_{22}\phi_2^{(n+1)} = b_2 - a_{23}\phi_3^{(n)}$$

$$a_{31}\phi_1^{(n+1)} + a_{32}\phi_2^{(n+1)} + a_{33}\phi_3^{(n+1)} = b_3$$

使用 Gauss-Seidel 来分析

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{21} & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{31} & \bar{a}_{32} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^{n+1} \\ \phi_2^{n+1} \\ \phi_3^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \bar{a}_{12} & \bar{a}_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{a}_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^n \\ \phi_2^n \\ \phi_3^n \end{bmatrix}$$



使用 Gauss-Seidel 来分析

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{21} & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{31} & \bar{a}_{32} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^{n+1} \\ \phi_2^{n+1} \\ \phi_3^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{b}_1 \\ \bar{b}_2 \\ \bar{b}_3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \bar{a}_{12} & \bar{a}_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{a}_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^n \\ \phi_2^n \\ \phi_3^n \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$\bar{a}_{ij}=a_{ij}/a_{ii}, \bar{b}_i=b_i/a_{ii}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{21} & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{31} & \bar{a}_{32} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{U} = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \bar{a}_{12} & \bar{a}_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{a}_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



使用 Gauss-Seidel 来分析

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{21} & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{31} & \bar{a}_{32} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^{n+1} \\ \phi_2^{n+1} \\ \phi_3^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{b}_1 \\ \bar{b}_2 \\ \bar{b}_3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \bar{a}_{12} & \bar{a}_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{a}_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^n \\ \phi_2^n \\ \phi_3^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L}) \, \phi^{n+1} = b + \mathbf{U} \phi^n$$

$$\phi^{n+1} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{U} \phi^n + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} b = \mathbf{B} \phi^n + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{b}$$

其中令 B 为迭代矩阵,与矩阵 A 有关系。假设 ϕ^E 为精确值, 则通过上式可得:

$$\phi^E = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{U} \phi^E + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} b = \mathbf{B} \phi^E + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{b}$$



$$\phi^{n+1} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{U} \phi^n + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} b = \mathbf{B} \phi^n + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{b}$$
$$\phi^E = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{U} \phi^E + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} b = \mathbf{B} \phi^E + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{b}$$

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n 次迭代后的误差:

$$\phi^{E} - \phi^{n+1} = \mathbf{B} \left(\phi^{E} - \phi^{n} \right)$$
$$\epsilon^{n+1} = \mathbf{B} \epsilon^{n}$$

误差谱半径:

$$\lambda_{SR} = max(|\lambda_i(B)|) < 1$$



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特征值和条件数

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- **5** 惯性阻尼系数

傅立叶分解

► Steve Brunton

▶ course web site

使用傅里叶级数讲第 n 次迭代的误差分解为下面形式:

$$\epsilon^{n}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_{m}^{n} cos(m\pi \frac{x}{L}) + B_{m}^{n} sin(m\pi \frac{x}{L})$$

使用欧拉公式可将上式描述为指数形式:

$$\epsilon^n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} C_m^n exp(im\pi \frac{x}{L})$$

其离散形式如下:

$$\epsilon^n(x_j) = \epsilon_j^n = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} C_m^n exp(im\pi \frac{x_j}{L})$$

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其中: $x_j = j\Delta x$, 节点编号分别为 $j = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, M-1, \epsilon_j^n$ 为 j 号节点在第 n 次迭代时的误差。由于 M 个节点等间距,则 $\Delta x = L/(M-1)$,因此 $x_j/L = j/(M-1)$ 。所以上式简化为:

$$\epsilon^n(x_j) = \epsilon_j^n = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} C_m^n \exp(im\pi \frac{j}{M-1}) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} C_m^n \exp(ij\theta_m)$$

其中相位角为:

$$\theta_m = \frac{m\pi}{M-1}$$



$$\epsilon^n(x_j) = \epsilon_j^n = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} C_m^n \exp(im\pi \frac{j}{M-1}) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} C_m^n \exp(ij\theta_m)$$

其中相位角为:

$$\theta_m = \frac{m\pi}{M-1}$$

如果为第一类边界条件, 6 个点, M=6, j=3 的第三次迭代的表达式如下:

$$\epsilon^{n}(x_{3}) = \sum_{m=0}^{6-1} C_{m}^{n} exp(i3\theta_{m})$$
$$\theta_{m} = \frac{m\pi}{5}$$



误差收敛的谱半径 •000000000

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一维泊松方程, Dirichlet 边界条件, 有限差分内节点, 均匀网格:

$$\phi_j - \frac{1}{2}\phi_{j+1} - \frac{1}{2}\phi_{j-1} = -S_j \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2}$$

使用 Gauss-Seidel 迭代方法, 迭代 n 次后方程为:

$$\phi_j^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}\phi_{j-1}^{n+1} = -S_j \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\phi_{j+1}^n$$

假设精确解为:

$$\phi_j^E - \frac{1}{2}\phi_{j-1}^E = -S_j \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\phi_{j+1}^E$$

两式相减可得:

$$\epsilon_j^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{j-1}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{j+1}^n$$



一维泊松方程, Dirichlet 边界条件, 有限差分内节点, 均匀网格:

$$\begin{split} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} C_m^{n+1} exp(ij\theta_m) &- \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} C_m^{n+1} exp[i(j-1)\theta_m] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} C_m^n exp[i(j+1)\theta_m] \end{split}$$

因为傅里叶级数的分量线性无关,所以对于每个分量都满足以下 公式:

$$C_m^{n+1} exp(ij\theta_m) - \frac{1}{2} C_m^{n+1} exp[i(j-1)\theta_m]$$

= $\frac{1}{2} C_m^n exp[i(j+1)\theta_m] \ \forall m = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$

$$C_m^{n+1} exp(ij\theta_m) - \frac{1}{2} C_m^{n+1} exp[i(j-1)\theta_m]$$

= $\frac{1}{2} C_m^n exp[i(j+1)\theta_m] \ \forall m = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$

上式化简后:

$$C_m^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}C_m^{n+1}exp(-i\theta_m) = \frac{1}{2}C_m^nexp(i\theta_m) \ \forall m = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

重新整理后:

$$\lambda_m = \frac{C_m^{n+1}}{C_m^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}exp(i\theta_m)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}exp(-i\theta_m)} = \frac{exp(i\theta_m)}{2 - exp(-i\theta_m)}$$

$$\forall m = 0, 1, \cdots, M - 1$$



$$|\lambda_m| = \sqrt{\lambda_m \lambda_m^*} = \sqrt{\frac{exp(i\theta m)}{2 - exp(-i\theta_m)} \frac{exp(-i\theta m)}{2 - exp(i\theta_m)}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{5 - 4cos(\theta_m)}} \quad \forall m = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1$$

其中 λ_m^* 是 λ_m 的复共轭

节点个数 M	角度 θ	谱半径 λ_{SR}
6	$\pi/5$	0.752
11	$\pi/10$	0.914
21	$\pi/20$	0.976
41	$\pi/40$	0.994
81	$\pi/80$	0.998

表 1: 误差收敛谱半径 (ロ) (園) (量) (量) 量 か(の

考虑一维对流扩散方程,边界条件为 Dirichlet 边界。使用中央差 分法对对流项和扩散项离散,同时使用 Gauss-Seidel 方法求解离 散后的方程。

$$u\frac{\phi}{dx} - \Gamma \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = 0$$

离散格式如下:

$$u \frac{\phi_{j+1} - \phi_{j-1}}{2\Delta x} - \Gamma \frac{\phi_{j+1} - 2\phi_j + \phi_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} = 0$$

$$u \frac{\phi_{j+1} - \phi_{j-1}}{2\Delta x} - \Gamma \frac{\phi_{j+1} - 2\phi_j + \phi_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} = 0$$

方程整理如下:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - P\right)\phi_{j+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + P\right)\phi_{j-1} + 2P\phi_j = 0$$

其中: $P = \Gamma/(u\Delta x)$ 那么通过前面推导可以得到误差方程如下:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - P\right)\epsilon_{j+1}^n - \left(\frac{1}{2} + P\right)\epsilon_{j-1}^{n+1} + 2P\epsilon_j^{n+1} = 0$$

傅里叶级数使用后:

$$2PC_m^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + P\right)C_m^{n+1}exp(-i\theta_m) = -\left(\frac{1}{2} - P\right)C_m^nexp(i\theta_m)$$

$$\forall m = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1$$

$$2PC_m^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + P\right)C_m^{n+1}exp(-i\theta_m) = -\left(\frac{1}{2} - P\right)C_m^nexp(i\theta_m)$$

$$\forall m = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

收敛误差的特征值为:

$$\lambda_m = \frac{C_m^{n+1}}{C_m^n} = \frac{-\left(\frac{1}{2} - p\right) \exp(i\theta_m)}{2P - \left(\frac{1}{2} + P\right) \exp(-i\theta_m)} \quad \forall m = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1$$

$$\lambda_{1} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2} - p) exp(i\theta_{1})}{2P - (\frac{1}{2} + P) exp(-i\theta_{1})} = \frac{-(\frac{1}{2} - p) cos\theta_{1} - i(\frac{1}{2} - p) sin\theta_{1}}{2P - (\frac{1}{2} + p) cos\theta_{1} + i(\frac{1}{2} + p) sin\theta_{1}}$$
$$= \frac{a + bi}{c + di}$$

收敛误差的谱半径计算如下:

$$\lambda_{SR} = \sqrt{\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_1^*} = \frac{\sqrt{(ac + bd)^2 + (bc - ad)^2}}{c^2 + d^2}$$



不同扩散情况下,不同节点数情况下的谱半径计算。

收敛误差的谱半径					
Р		M = 11	M = 51	M = 101	
	-0.6	0.995181	0.999804	0.999951	
	-0.5	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
	-0.4	1.004869	1.000195	1.000049	
	-0.3	1.009305	1.000370	1.000093	
	-0.2	1.012206	1.000484	1.000121	
	-0.1	1.011057	1.000439	1.000110	
	0	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
	0.1	0.965197	0.998523	0.999630	
	0.2	0.875531	0.993917	0.998468	
	0.3	0.678119	0.977130	0.994131	
	0.4	0.352501	0.882454	0.966260	
	0.5	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
	0.6	0.268018	0.810855	0.940609	

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二维五点格式:

$$a_{O}\phi_{p,q}^{n+1} + a_{W}\phi_{p-1,q}^{n+1} + a_{S}\phi_{p,q-1}^{n+1} + a_{E}\phi_{p+1,q}^{n} = -S_{i,j} - a_{N}\phi_{p,q+1}^{n}$$

修正一下,目的是为加速收敛,但是有增加稳定性的作用:

$$\alpha a_O \phi_{p,q}^{n+1} + a_O \phi_{p,q}^{n+1} + a_W \phi_{p-1,q}^{n+1} + a_S \phi_{p,q-1}^{n+1} + a_E \phi_{p+1,q}^{n}$$
$$= -S_{i,j} - a_N \phi_{p,q+1}^n + \alpha a_O \phi_{p,q}^n$$

不同扩散情况下,不同节点数情况下的谱半径计算。对于例题 2, 加入惯性阻尼系数则误差收敛谱半径变为:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{-(\frac{1}{2} - p)exp(i\theta_m) + 2P\alpha}{(1+\alpha)2P - (\frac{1}{2} + P)\exp(-i\theta_m)}$$