

实验名称: 五点差分格式

一、实验目的及要求

实验目的 和要求	1.应用 Matlab 编写求解椭圆型偏微分方程的五点差分格式程序。 2.能够应用五点差分格式处理给定的实际问题，并对实验结果给出合理解释。
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二、实验描述及实验过程

实 验 描 述	<p>1.PC 机;</p> <p>2.计算软件 Matlab R2016a;</p> <p>3.问题: 用差分格式计算如下定解问题</p> $-\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -6(x+y), \quad (x,y) \in (0,1) \times (0,1),$ $u(x,0) = x^3, \quad u(x,1) = 1 + x^3, \quad x \in [0,1]$ $u(0,y) = y^3, \quad u(1,y) = 1 + y^3, \quad y \in [0,1]$ <p>已知该问题的精确解为$u(x,y) = x^3 + y^3$.</p> <p>实验要求: (1) 对于两个变量选取相同的步长对求解区域进行正方形网格剖分。写出用五点差分格式求解上述问题的差分方程组，并用对称矩阵与向量表示。</p> <p>(2) 利用 Matlab 编程，选取步长 $h = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}$，算出其对应的数值解，填充数据表 1。</p> <p>(3) 画出两个步长对应的精确解曲面图、数值解曲面图和误差曲面图。</p>
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实 验 过 程 与 步 骤	<pre> clc clear close all M = 4; N = 4; xa = 0; xb = 1; hx = (xb-xa)/M; x = xa:hx:xb; ya = 0; yb = 1; hy = (yb-ya)/N; y = ya:hy:yb; %% Define the numerical solution u_num = zeros(M+1,N+1); %% Boundary conditions for i=1:M+1 u_num(i,1) = x(i)^3; %下边界 end for i=1 : M+1 u_num(i,N+1) = 1+x(i)^3; %上边界 end for i=1 : N+1 u_num(1,i) = y(i)^3; %左边界 end for i=1 : N+1 u_num(M+1,1:i) = 1+y(i)^3;%右边界 end %% Coefficient matrix c1 = 2*(1/hx^2+1/hy^2); c2 = -1/hx^2; c3 = -1/hy^2; C = spdiags([c2*ones(M-1,1),c1*ones(M-1,1),c2*ones(M-1,1)],-1:1,M-1,M-1); % 稀疏三对角阵 D = speye(M-1)*c3; % 稀疏单位阵 A = kron(diag(ones(1,N-2),1),D) + kron(diag(ones(1,N-2),-1),D)+ kron(diag(ones(1,N-1)),C); </pre>
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% 矩阵的 kronecker 乘法: kron(A,B)表示 A 的所有元素与 B 之间的乘积组合而成的较大矩阵

%% Righthand-side function

F = zeros(M-1,N-1);

for j = 1:N-1

 F(1,j) = Rfun(x(2),y(j+1)) - c2*u_num(1,j+1);

 for i = 2:M-2

 F(i,j) = Rfun(x(i+1),y(j+1));

 end

 F(M-1,j) = Rfun(x(M),y(j+1)) - c2*u_num(M+1,j+1);

end

F(:,1) = F(:,1) - D*u_num(2:M,1);

F(:,N-1) = F(:,N-1) - D*u_num(2:M,N+1);

F1 = reshape(F,(M-1)*(N-1),1); % 将矩阵 F 重构 (M-1)*(N-1)行 1 列的矩阵

%% Main solve

A1 = A\F1;

A2 = reshape(A1,M-1,N-1); %矩阵 A1 重构为 (M-1)行 (N-1)列的矩阵

u_num(2:M,2:N) = A2;

%% Exact solution and Error

u_exa = x.^3 + y'.^3;

error = abs(u_exa - u_num);

MaxErr = max(max(error));

%% Surfaces for numerical solution

figure(1)

mesh(x,y,u_num');

	<pre>xlabel('x') ylabel('y') zlabel('numerical solution') title(' (h1 = h2 = 1/32) '); %% Surfaces for exact solution figure(2) mesh(x,y,u_exa'); xlabel('x') ylabel('y') zlabel('exact solution') %% Surfaces for error figure(3) mesh(x,y,error'); xlabel('x') ylabel('y') zlabel('Error')</pre>
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三、实验结果与解释

(1). 五点差分格式及其矩阵向量形式

将其代入结点 (xi, yj) 处方程，略去小量项，并用 uij 代替 $u(xi, yj)$ ，得到五点差分格式

$$-\left[\frac{1}{h_x^2}(u_{i-1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}) + \frac{1}{h_y^2}(u_{i,j-1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j} + u_{i,j+1})\right] = f_{ij}$$

$$i = 2, \dots, M, j = 2, \dots, N$$

$$u_{1,j} = y_j^3, u_{M+1,j} = 1 + y_j^3, j = 1, \dots, N + 1$$

$$u_{i,1} = x_i^3, u_{N+1} = 1 + x_i^3, i = 2, \dots, M$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C & D & \dots & & \\ D & C & D & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & D & C & D \\ & & \dots & D & C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ U_3 \\ \vdots \\ F_{N-1} \\ F_N - DU_{N+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_2 - DU_1 \\ F_3 \\ \vdots \\ F_{N-1} \\ F_N - DU_{N+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

(2). 计算结果数据表

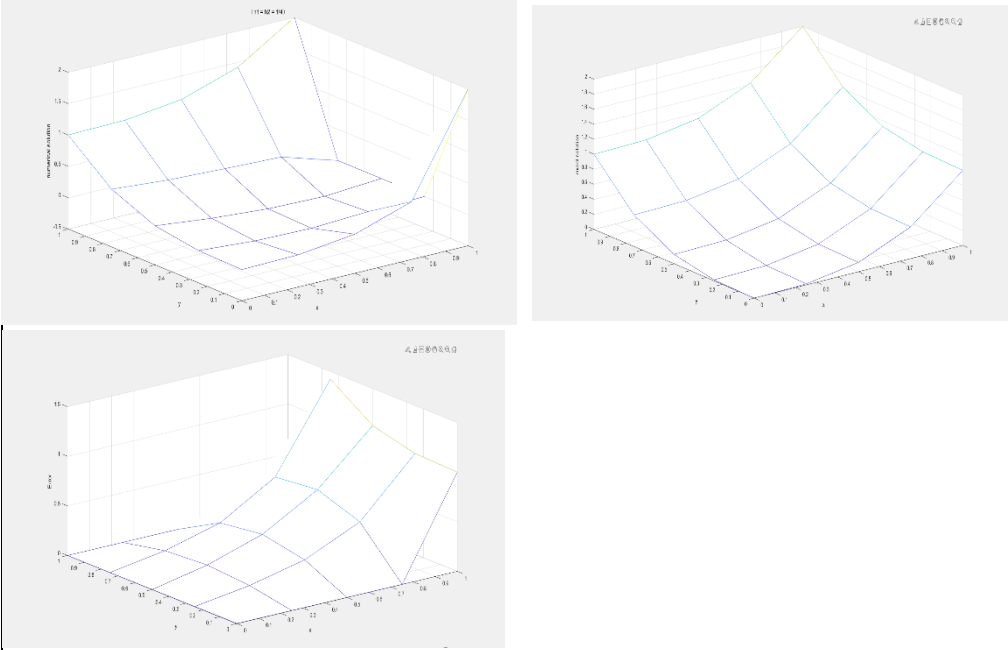
表 1 部分结点处的精确解和取不同步长时所得的数值解

$h \backslash (x, y)$	$(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4})$	$(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$	$(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4})$	$(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$
1/4	0.049665 1785714 29	0.025111 6071428 57	0.349330 3571428 57	- 0.021205 3571428 571	- 0.064174 1071428 571	0.276227 6785714 29
1/8	- 0.048351 4085298 475	- 0.026023 8179696 534	- 0.352484 1007870 79	- 0.027978 1265223 737	- 0.081975 1047343 595	0.268365 1952945 53
1/16	- 0.047937 8012877 580	- 0.026439 6363205 534	- 0.353472 0139593 24	- 0.029893 9495963 631	- 0.087869 2846267 080	0.266097 3798970 42

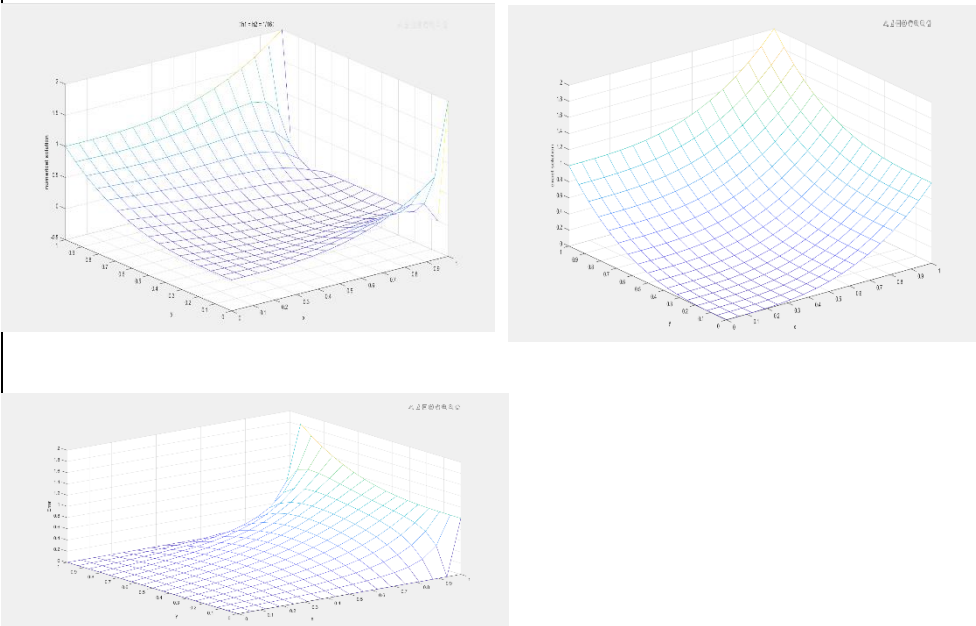
$1/32$	- 0.047830 5746007 490	0.026560 4830720 270	0.353728 9847881 54	- 0.030383 8590138 470	- 0.089474 5356858 280	0.265508 5379079 60
精确解	0.0313	0.1406	0.4375	0.4375	0.5469	0.8438

(3). 数值解曲线图、精确解曲线图和误差曲线图。

$h=1/4$ 时



$h=1/16$ 时



四、总结及评阅

实验总结及心得体会

本次实验主要是围绕五点差分格式展开的，通过这一实验，我对五点差分格式有了更深入的了解。五点差分格式具有较高的精度和稳定性，能够在保证计算效率的同时，得到较为准确的解。