

# Тема 6. Метод сеток для решения ДУ в частных производных

□ *Одномерное нестационарное уравнение теплопроводности:*

✓ *Явная и неявная схемы*

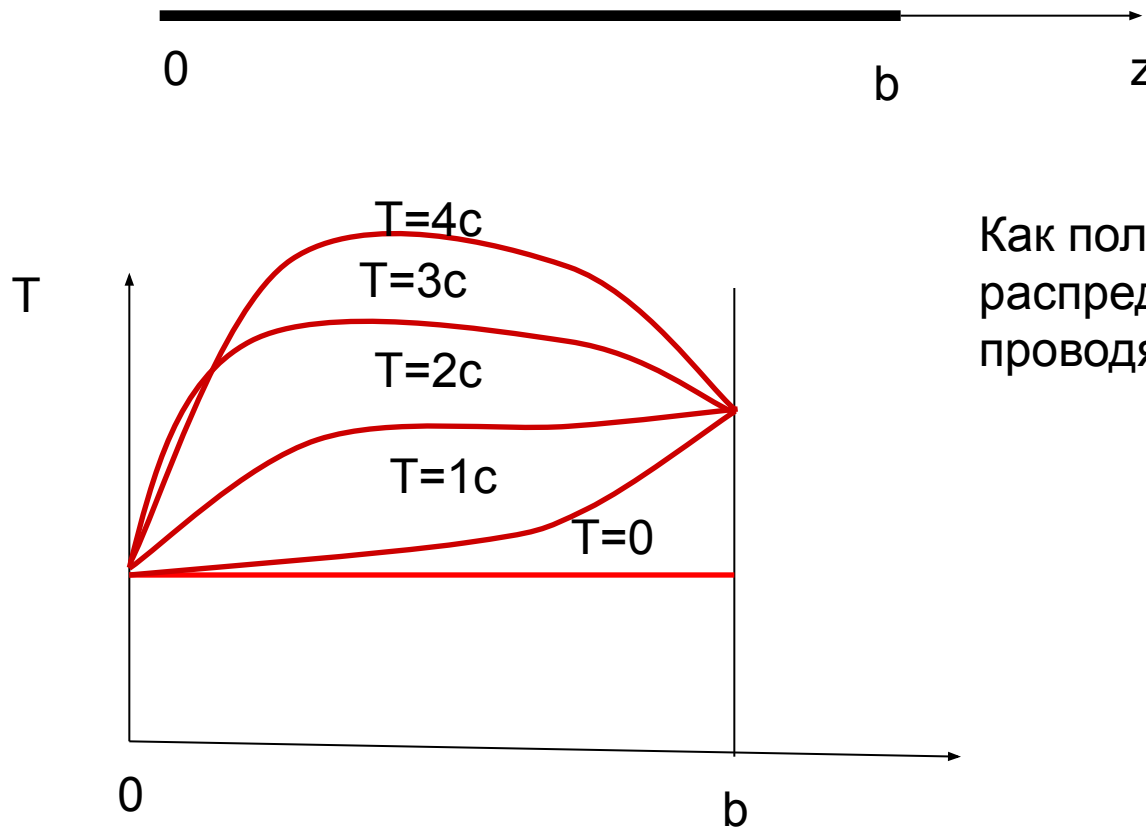
□ *Задача Дирихле для двумерного уравнения Пуассона*

✓ *Метод простой итерации с релаксацией*

✓ *Метод Зейделя*

✓ *Метод продольно-поперечной прогонки*

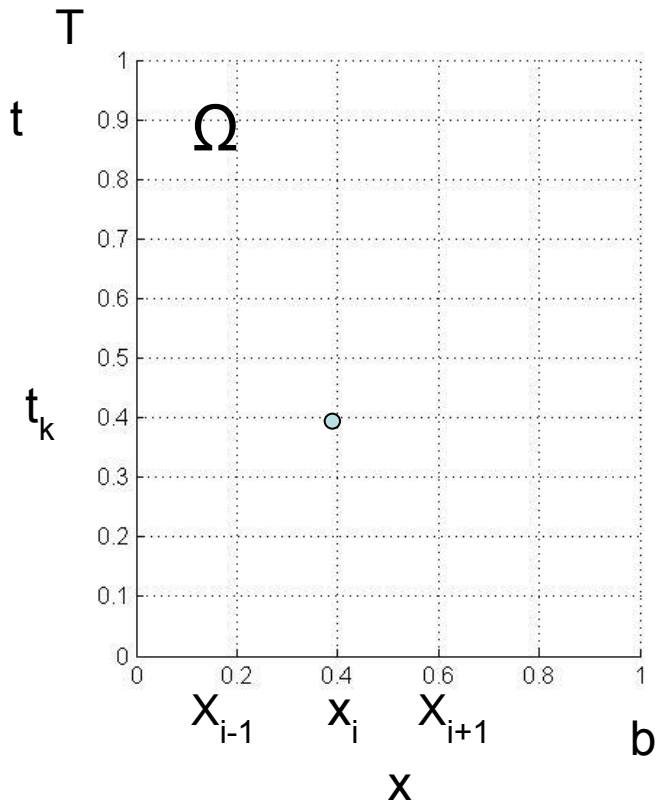
# Задача о нагреве стержня, по которому пропускается ток



Как получить такое распределение не проводя эксперимент?

# Одномерное нестационарное уравнение теплопроводности

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( g \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + f; \quad u(0, t) = \beta^0; \quad u(b, t) = \beta^1; \quad u(x, 0) = u^0(x).$$



- Область интегрирования

$$\Omega = \{0 \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$$

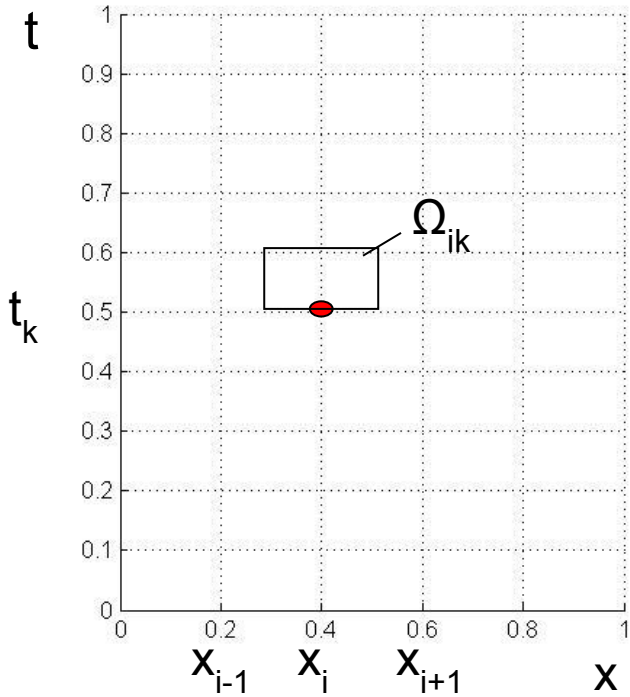
- Сетка

$$\omega_{h,\tau} = \{(i-1)h, k\tau, i = 1 \dots n1, k = 0 \dots K\}$$

- Таблица искомого решения

$$\bar{u}_h = \{\bar{u}_i^k \boxtimes u(x_i t^k)\}$$

# Получение конечноразностной схемы



$$\Omega_i^k = \{x_{i-1/2} \leq x \leq x_{i+1/2}, k\tau \leq t \leq (k+1)\tau\}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( g \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + f$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \boxtimes \frac{\bar{u}_i^{k+1} - \bar{u}_i^k}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( g \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \boxtimes \frac{g_{i-1/2} \bar{u}_{i-1}^{k+1} - (g_{i-1/2} + g_{i+1/2}) \bar{u}_i^{k+1} + g_{i+1/2} \bar{u}_{i+1}^{k+1}}{h^2}$$

# Явная схема

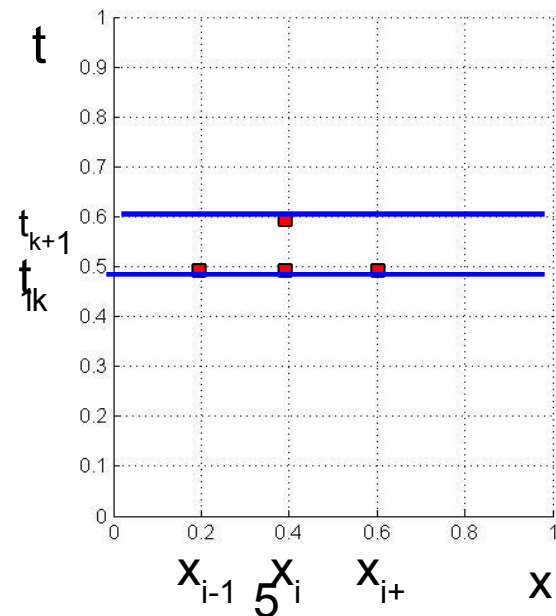
$$\frac{\bar{u}_i^{k+1} - \bar{u}_i^k}{\tau} = \frac{g_{i-1/2} \bar{u}_{i-1}^k - (g_{i-1/2} + g_{i+1/2}) \bar{u}_i^k + g_{i+1/2} \bar{u}_{i+1}^k}{h^2} + f_i$$

$$\bar{u}_i^{k+1} = \bar{u}_i^k + \tau \frac{g_{i-1/2} \bar{u}_{i-1}^k - (g_{i-1/2} + g_{i+1/2}) \bar{u}_i^k + g_{i+1/2} \bar{u}_{i+1}^k}{h^2} + \tau f_i$$

Погрешность и Условие устойчивости:

$$\psi_{\tau h} = o(\tau + h^2)$$

$$h = \frac{1}{N} \quad \tau < \frac{h^2}{2}$$



# Реализация явной схемы

- $u(i)=u_0; x(i)=(i-1)*h; g_i(i)=G(x(i)+h/2); 1 \leq i \leq N+1$
- $th2= \tau/h^2;$
- $t=0;$
- $\text{Plot}(x,u);$
- **for**  $k=1:K$
- **for**  $i=2:N$
- $u1(i)=u(i)+th2*(g_i(i-1)*u(i-1)-(g_i(i-1)+g_i(i))*u(i)+$
- $g_i(i)*u(i))+\tau*f(i);$
- **end**
- $u1(1)=be_0;$
- $u1(N1)=be_1;$
- $\text{Plot}(x,u1);$
- $u=u1;$
- $t=t+\tau;$
- **end;**
- ...

# Неявная схема

$$\frac{\bar{u}_i^{k+1} - \bar{u}_i^k}{\tau} = \frac{g_{i-1/2}\bar{u}_{i-1}^{k+1} - (g_{i-1/2} + g_{i+1/2})\bar{u}_i^{k+1} + g_{i+1/2}\bar{u}_{i+1}^{k+1}}{h^2} + f_i$$

$$g_{i-1/2}\bar{u}_{i-1}^{k+1} - \left( g_{i-1/2} + g_{i+1/2} + \frac{h^2}{\tau} \right) \bar{u}_i^{k+1} + g_{i+1/2}\bar{u}_{i+1}^{k+1} = -\frac{h^2}{\tau}\bar{u}_i^k - h^2 f_i$$

$$a_i \bar{u}_{i-1} + b_i \bar{u}_i + c_i \bar{u}_{i+1} = d_i, \quad i = 2 \dots n.$$

$$a_i = g_{i-1/2}; \quad c_i = g_{i+1/2};$$

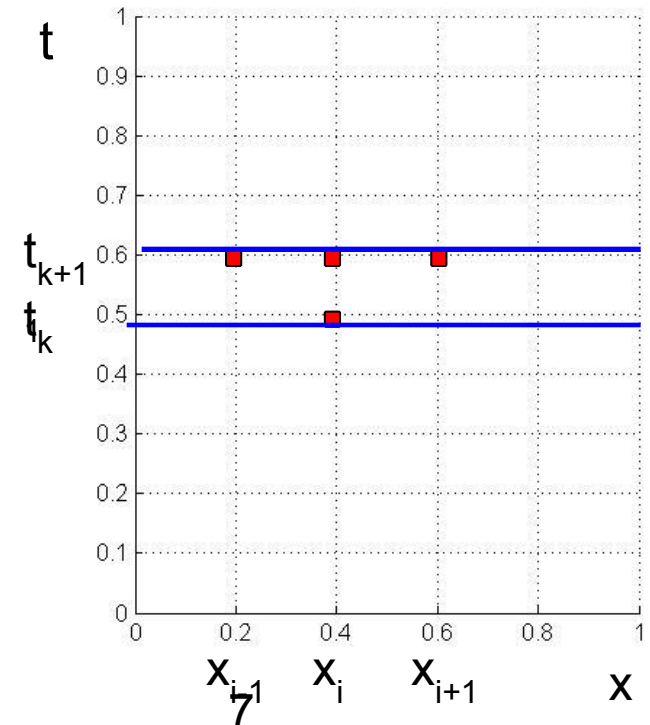
$$b_i = -a_i - c_i - h^2 / \tau .$$

$$d_i = -h^2 / \tau u_i^k - h^2 f_i; \quad i = 2 \dots n.$$

$$\psi_{\tau h} = o(\tau + h^2)$$

абсолютно устойчива

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# Метод прогонки

Прямой ход:

$$\xi_1 = -c_1 / b_1; \quad \eta_1 = d_1 / b_1; \quad \langle b_1 = 1; c_1 = 0; d_1 = \beta^0 \rangle$$

*for*  $i = 2 \dots n - 1$

$$\xi_i = -c_i / (b_i + a_i \xi_{i-1}); \quad \eta_i = (d_i - a_i \eta_{i-1}) / (b_i + a_i \eta_{i-1});$$

Обратный ход:

$$\bar{u}_{n1} = \eta_{n1}; \quad \langle \eta_{n1} = \beta^1 \rangle$$

*for*  $i = n \dots 1$

$$\bar{u}_i = \xi_i \bar{u}_{i+1} + \eta_i.$$



# Реализация метода прогонки

- $u(i)=u_0; x(i)=(i-1)*h; g_i(i)=G(x(i)+h/2); \quad 1 \leq i \leq N+1$
- for k=1:K
- $c(1)=...; b(1)=...; d(1)=...;$
- for i=2:N
- $a(i)=$
- $b(i)=$
- $c(i)=$
- $d(i)= \dots$
- end
- $ks(1)=-c(1)/b(1); \quad et(1)=d(1)/b(1);$
- for i=2:N1
- $z=b(i)+a(i)*ks(i-1);$
- $ks(i)=-c(i)/z; \quad et(i)=(d(i)-a(i)*et(i-1))/z;$
- end;
- $u1(N1)=be1;$
- For i=N:-1:1
- $u1(i)=ks(i)*u1(i+1)+et(i);$
- End;
- $Plot(x,u1);$
- $u=u1;$
- $t=t+tau;$
- end;

# Неявная схема второго порядка Кранка-Николсона

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{u}_i^{k+1} - \bar{u}_i^k}{\tau} &= 0.5L_x \bar{u}_i^{k+1} + 0.5L_x \bar{u}_i^k + \bar{f}_i = \\ &= \frac{0.5}{h^2} \left[ g_{i-1/2} \bar{u}_{i-1}^{k+1} - (g_{i-1/2} + g_{i+1/2}) \bar{u}_i^{k+1} + g_{i+1/2} \bar{u}_{i+1}^{k+1} \right] + \\ &+ \frac{0.5}{h^2} \left[ g_{i-1/2} \bar{u}_{i-1}^k - (g_{i-1/2} + g_{i+1/2}) \bar{u}_i^k + g_{i+1/2} \bar{u}_{i+1}^k \right] + \bar{f}_i \end{aligned}$$

$\Psi_{\tau h} = \text{абсолютно}$  устойчива

# Неявная схема второго порядка Кранка-Николсона

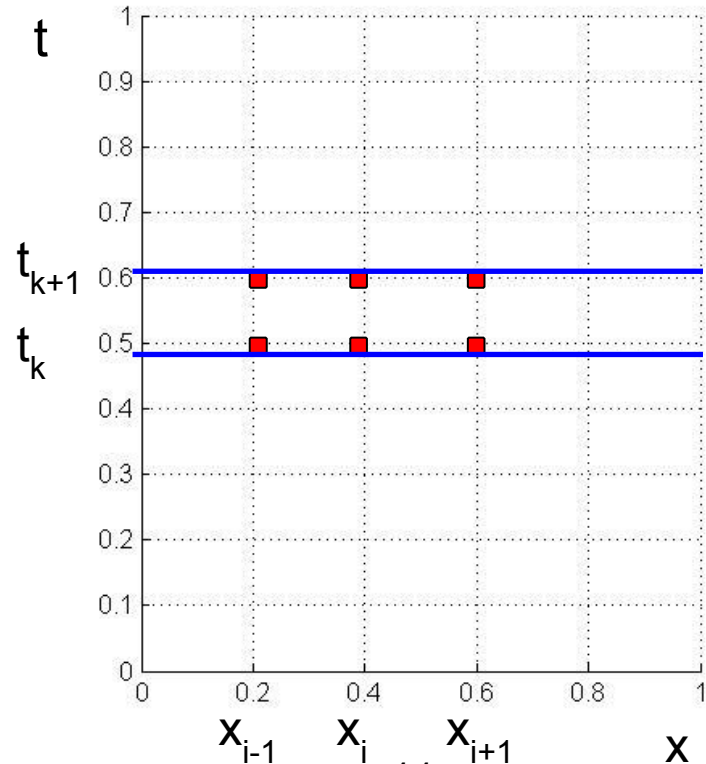
$$a_i \bar{u}_{i-1} + b_i \bar{u}_i + c_i \bar{u}_{i+1} = d_i, \quad i = 2 \dots n.$$

$$d_i = g_{i-1/2} \bar{u}_{i-1}^k - (g_{i-1/2} + g_{i+1/2}) \bar{u}_i^k + g_{i+1/2} \bar{u}_{i+1}^k - 2h^2 / \tau u_i^k - 2h^2 f_i;$$

$$a_i = g_{i-1/2};$$

$$c_i = g_{i+1/2};$$

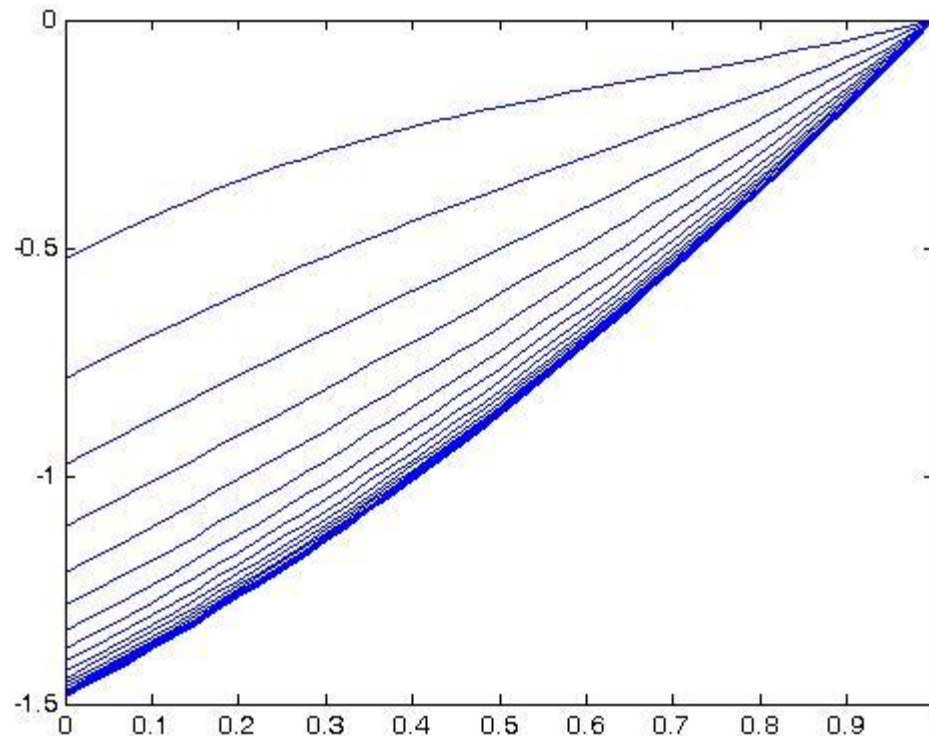
$$b_i = -a_i - c_i - 2h^2 / \tau .$$



# Пример решения

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 1; \quad u|_{x=1} = 0; \quad u|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} - 1$$



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# Задача Дирихле для двумерного уравнения Пуассона

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( g(x, y, u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( g(x, y, u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = f(x, y, u)$$

$$\Omega = \{0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$$

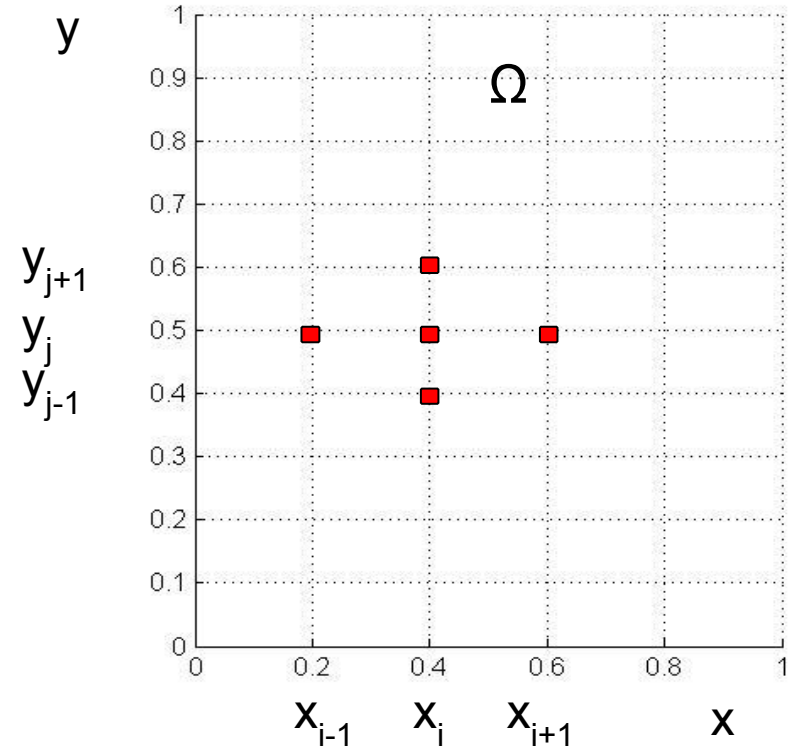
$$\Gamma: u(0, y) = \alpha^0(y); \quad u(a, y) = \alpha^1(y);$$

$$u(x, 0) = \beta^0(x); \quad u(x, b) = \beta^1(x).$$

# Выбор сетки

$$\omega_{h_x h_y} = \{(i-1)h_x, (j-1)h_y, i=1 \dots n1, j=1 \dots m1\}$$

$$\bar{u}_h = \{\bar{u}_{ij} \boxtimes u(x_i, y_i)\}$$



# Конечно-разностная схема

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{g_{i-1/2,j} \bar{u}_{i-1,j} - (g_{i-1/2,j} + g_{i+1/2,j}) \bar{u}_{i,j} + g_{i+1/2,j} \bar{u}_{i+1,j}}{h_x^2} + \\ & + \frac{g_{i,j-1/2} \bar{u}_{i,j-1} - (g_{i,j-1/2} + g_{i,j+1/2}) \bar{u}_{i,j} + g_{i,j+1/2} \bar{u}_{i,j+1}}{h_y^2} = \\ & = L_{hx} \bar{u}_{i,j} + L_{hy} \bar{u}_{i,j} = \bar{f}_{i,j}; \quad i = 2 \dots n1, \quad j = 2 \dots m1. \end{aligned}$$

Граничные значения:  $\bar{u}_{1,j} = \alpha_j^0; \quad \bar{u}_{n1,j} = \alpha_j^1; \quad j = 2 \dots m,$

$\bar{u}_{i,1} = \beta_i^0; \quad \bar{u}_{i,m1} = \beta_i^1; \quad i = 2 \dots n$

# Метод простой итерации с релаксацией

$$\tilde{u}_{ij}^{k+1} = a_{ij} \bar{u}_{i-1,j}^k + b_{ij} \bar{u}_{i+1,j}^k + c_{ij} \bar{u}_{i,j-1}^k + d_{ij} \bar{u}_{i,j+1}^k + e_{ij},$$

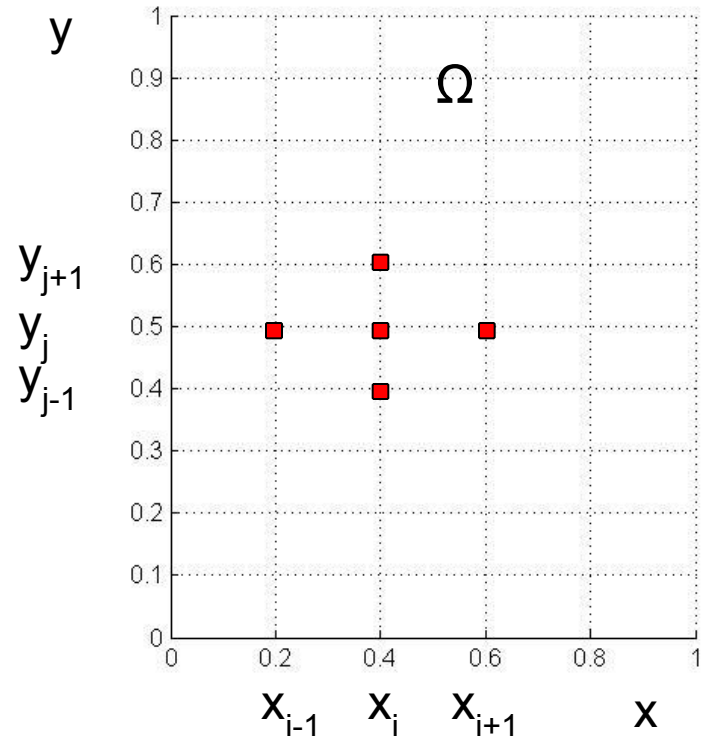
$$\bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1} = \omega_r \tilde{u}_{ij}^{k+1} + (1 - \omega_r) \bar{u}_{ij}^k.$$

$$i = 2..n - 1$$

$$j = 2..m - 1$$

Параметр релаксации

$$0 < \omega_r < 2$$





# Реализация метода простой итерации с релаксацией

- For k=1:Kit
- for i=2:N
- for j=2:M
- a=... b=... c=... d=... e=...
- up= a\*u(i-1,j)+b\*u(i+1,j)+c\*u(i,j-1)+d\*u(i,j+1)+e;
- u1(i,j)=wr\*up+(1-wr)\*u(i,j);
- end;end; //ij
- for i=2:N
- u1(i,1)=be0; u1(i,M1)=be1;
- for j=2:M
- u1(1,j)=a10; u1(N1,j)=a11;
- u=u1;
- End; //k
  
- surf (x,y,u1);

# Метод Зейделя

- For k=1:Kit
- d=0;
- for i=2:N
- for j=2:M
- a=... b=... c=... d=... e=...
- $up = a*u(i-1,j) + b*u(i+1,j) + c*u(i,j-1) + d*u(i,j+1) + e;$
- If  $abs(u(i,j) - up) > d$  then  $d = abs(u(i,j) - up);$
- $u(i,j) = wr*up + (1-wr)*u(i,j);$
- end;end; //ij
- for i=2:N
- $u(i,1) = be0; u(i,M1) = be1;$
- for j=2:M
- $u(1,j) = a10; u(N1,j) = a11;$
- If  $d < eps$  then continue;
- End; //k
  
- surf (x,y,u);

# Метод продольно-поперечной прогонки

$$L_{hx} \bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1/2} + L_{hy} \bar{u}_{ij}^k = \bar{f}_{ij} + \frac{\bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \bar{u}_{ij}^k}{\omega_r},$$

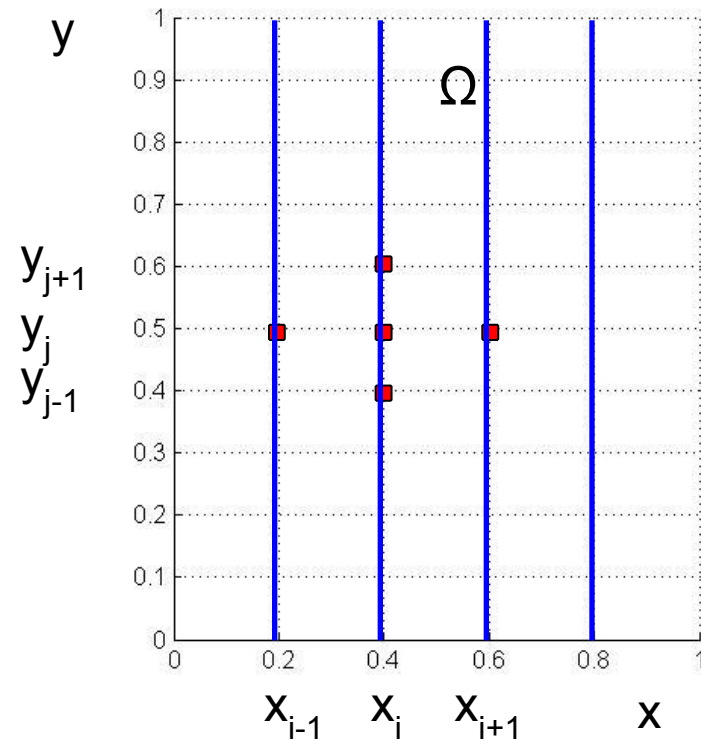
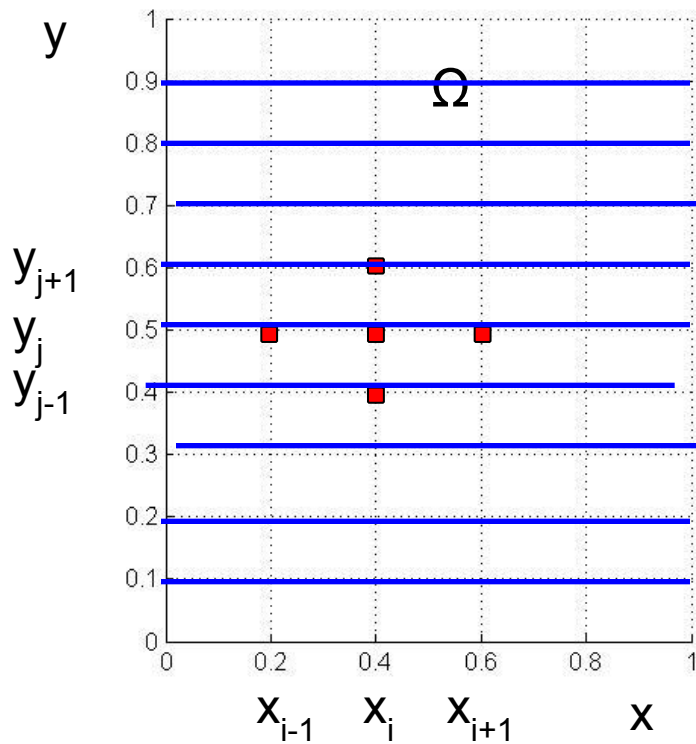
$$L_{hx} \bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1/2} + L_{hy} \bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1} = \bar{f}_{ij} + \frac{\bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1} - \bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1/2}}{\omega_r},$$

Преобразуем

$$L_{hx} \bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \frac{\bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1/2}}{\omega_r} = -L_{hy} \bar{u}_{ij}^k + \bar{f}_{ij} - \frac{\bar{u}_{ij}^k}{\omega_r},$$

$$L_{hy} \bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1} - \frac{\bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1}}{\omega_r} = -L_{hx} \bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \bar{f}_{ij} - \frac{\bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1/2}}{\omega_r},$$

# Метод продольно-поперечной прогонки (продолжение)



## Метод продольно-поперечной прогонки (продолжение)

Для  $j = 2 \dots m$  решаем систему

$$a_{ij}^k \bar{u}_{i-1,j}^{k+1/2} + b_{ij}^k \bar{u}_{i,j}^{k+1/2} + c_{ij}^k \bar{u}_{i+1,j}^{k+1/2} = d_{ij}^k;$$

$$a_{ij}^k = g_{i-1/2,j}; \quad c_{ij}^k = g_{i+1/2,j}; \quad b_{ij}^k = -a_{ij}^k - c_{ij}^k - \frac{h^2}{\omega_r}; \quad d_{ij}^k = h^2 \left( f_{ij} - L_{hy} u_{ij}^k - \frac{\bar{u}_{ij}^k}{\omega_r} \right).$$

Для  $i = 2 \dots n$  решаем систему

$$a_{ij}^{k+1} \bar{u}_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + b_{ij}^{k+1} \bar{u}_{i,j}^{k+1} + c_{ij}^{k+1} \bar{u}_{i,j+1}^{k+1} = d_{ij}^{k+1},$$

$$a_{ij}^{k+1} = g_{i,j-1/2}; \quad c_{ij}^{k+1} = g_{i,j+1/2}; \quad b_{ij}^{k+1} = -a_{ij}^{k+1} - c_{ij}^{k+1} - \frac{h^2}{\omega_r}; \quad d_{ij}^{k+1} = h^2 \left( f_{ij} - L_{hx} u_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \frac{\bar{u}_{ij}^{k+1/2}}{\omega_r} \right).$$

## Программная реализация

- `for k=1:Kit`
- `ks(1)=...; et(1)=...;`
- `for j=2:M1 for i=2:N1`
- `a=...b=...c=...d=...;`
- `z=b+a*ks(i-1);`
- `ks(i)=-c/z; et(i)=(d-a*et(i-1))/z;`
- `end;`
- `u(N1,j)=et(N1);`
- `For i=N:-1:1`
- `u(i,j)=ks(i)*u1(i+1,j)+et(i);`
- `End; end; end; (ij)`
- `ks(1)=...; et(1)=...;`
- `for i=2:N1 for j=2:M1`
- `a=...b=...c=...d=...;`
- `z=b+a*ks(j-1);`
- `ks(j)=-c/z; et(j)=(d-a*et(j-1))/z;`
- `end;`
- `u(I,M1)=et(M1);`
- `For j=M:-1:1`
- `u(i,j)=ks(j)*u1(i,j+1)+et(j+1);`
- `End; end; end; (ij)`
- `Plot(x,u1);`
- `u=u1;`
- `t=t+tau;`
- `end;`

# Конец темы 6

- Ваши вопросы