

HOJA 7: MÉTODOS NUMÉRICOS PARA EDP Y PROBLEMAS DE CONTORNO ①

$$1.- \begin{cases} u''(t) + 2u'(t) + u(t) = -t^2 & t \in [0, 4] \\ u(0) = 3 \\ u(4) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Usando diferencias finitas centradas, tendremos $h = \Delta t$ $u(t_k) = u_k$.

$$u''(t_k) = \frac{u(t_{k+1}) - 2u(t_k) + u(t_{k-1}))}{h^2} = \frac{u_{k+1} - 2u_k + u_{k-1}}{(\Delta t)^2}$$

$$u'(t_k) = \frac{u(t_{k+1}) - u(t_{k-1}))}{2h} = \frac{u_{k+1} - u_{k-1}}{2h}$$

Por tanto, usando la ecuación, para cada $k = 1, 2, 3 \dots$
 puesto que al estar u_{k-1} , no es posible empezar en $k=0$

$$\frac{u_{k+1} - 2u_k + u_{k-1}}{(\Delta t)^2} + 2 \frac{u_{k+1} - u_{k-1}}{2(\Delta t)} + u_k = -t_k^2 \quad (*)$$

En este caso $\Delta t = \frac{4-0}{4} = 1$, por tanto debemos calcular

$$\{ u_0 = u(0); u_1 = u(1); u_2 = u(2); u_3 = u(3); u_4 = u(4) \}$$

conocemos el primero y el último $u_0 = 3$ $u_4 = 0$

Por tanto, usaremos la ecuación (*) para calcular el

resto: u_1, u_2, u_3 .

(2)

Como $\Delta t = 1$, la ecuación queda para $k=1, 2, 3$

$$(u_{k+1} - 2u_k + u_{k-1}) + (u_{k+1} - u_{k-1}) + u_k = -t_k^2$$

$$(2u_{k+1} - u_k) = -t_k^2 \Rightarrow u_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} (u_k - t_k^2)$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow u_2 = \frac{1}{2} (u_1 + t_1^2) = \frac{1}{2} u_1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow u_3 = \frac{1}{2} (u_2 + t_2^2) = \frac{1}{2} u_2 - 2$$

$$k=3 \Rightarrow u_4 = \frac{1}{2} (u_3 + t_3^2) = \frac{1}{2} u_3 - \frac{9}{2}$$

Pero como $u_4 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{2} u_3 - \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{u_3 = 9}$

5

$$9 = \frac{1}{2} u_2 - 2 \Rightarrow 11 = \frac{1}{2} u_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_2 = 22}$$

$$22 = \frac{1}{2} u_1 - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 44 = u_1 - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_1 = 45}$$

Solución

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 45 \\ 22 \\ 9 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

②

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + 3u'(t) + 2u(t) = -\sin(t) & t \in [0, 2] \\ u(0) = 3 \\ u(2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

③

Diferencias centradas $u'' \Rightarrow u''(t_k) = \frac{u_{k+1} - 2u_k + u_{k-1}}{(\Delta t)^2}$

Diferencias progresivas $u' \Rightarrow u'(t_k) = \frac{u_{k+1} - u_k}{\Delta t}$

$n=4 \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{2-0}{4} = 1/2 \Rightarrow t_k \in \{0, 1/2, 1, 3/2, 2\}$

La ecuación queda, con la discretización, como

$$\frac{u_{k+1} - 2u_k + u_{k-1}}{(\Delta t)^2} + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{u_{k+1} - u_k}{\Delta t} \right) + 2 \cdot u_k = -\sin(t_k)$$

Para $k=1, 2, 3$.

Teniendo en cuenta que $\Delta t = 1/2 \Rightarrow (\Delta t)^2 = 1/4$.

ecuación queda, con $\frac{1}{\Delta t} = 2$ $\frac{1}{\Delta t^2} = 4$.

$$4(u_{k+1} - 2u_k + u_{k-1}) + 6 \cdot (u_{k+1} - u_k) + 2u_k = -\sin(t_k)$$

$$\boxed{10u_{k+1} - 12u_k + 4u_{k-1} = -\sin(t_k)}$$

Con $u_0 = 3$, $u_4 = 0$

(4)

$$k=1 \Rightarrow 10u_2 - 12u_1 + 4u_0 = -\text{sen}(t_1) \Rightarrow 10u_2 - 12u_1 + 12 = -\text{sen}(1/2)$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow 10u_3 - 12u_2 + 4u_1 = -\text{sen}(t_2) \Rightarrow 10u_3 - 12u_2 + 4u_1 = -\text{sen}(1)$$

$$k=3 \Rightarrow 10u_4 - 12u_3 + 4u_2 = -\text{sen}(t_3) \Rightarrow -12u_3 + 4u_2 = -\text{sen}(3/2)$$

Sistema que puede expresarse como:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -12 & 10 & 0 \\ 4 & -12 & 10 \\ 0 & 4 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 - \text{sen}(1/2) \\ -\text{sen}(1) \\ -\text{sen}(3/2) \end{pmatrix}$$

o cambiando el signo a las ecuaciones

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -10 & 0 \\ -4 & 12 & -10 \\ 0 & -4 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 + \text{sen}(1/2) \\ \text{sen}(1) \\ \text{sen}(3/2) \end{pmatrix}$$

cuya solución usando OCTAVE es,

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.9513 \\ 1.0936 \\ 0.4477 \end{pmatrix}$$

③

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} \quad x \in [0,4] \quad t \geq 0$$

$$u(0,t) = 3$$

$$u(4,t) = 0$$

$$u(x,0) = 3\left(1 - \frac{x}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{4}\right)$$

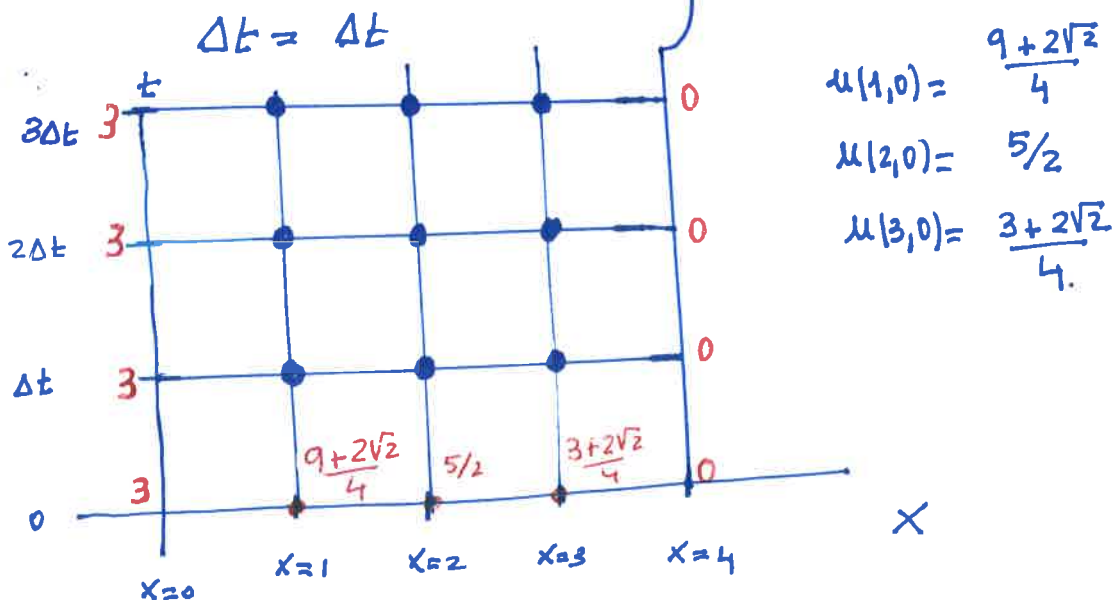
NOTAR QUE $u(0,0) = 3$ (usando condición de contorno)

$$u(0,0) = 3\left(1 - \frac{0}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi \cdot 0}{4}\right) = 3 \quad (\text{usando condición inicial})$$

$$u(4,0) = 0 \quad (\text{cond. contorno})$$

$$u(4,0) = 3\left(1 - \frac{4}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi \cdot 4}{4}\right) = 0 \quad (\text{cond. inicial})$$

$$N_x = 4 \Rightarrow \Delta x = \frac{4-0}{N_x} = \frac{4-0}{4} = 1$$



a) Calculamos el número de Courant para una EDP $u_t = \alpha^2 u_{xx}$, en este caso $\alpha^2 = 1$

$$C = \alpha^2 \frac{\Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} = \frac{\Delta t}{1^2} = \Delta t$$

Debe cumplirse $C \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta t \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

b) Por comodidad y puesto que nos piden 3 intervalos de tiempo equidistantes

consideramos $\Delta t = 1/3$ (que cumple la condición de estabilidad anterior) y

los 3 instantes de tiempo serían $t_1 = 1/3$, $t_2 = 2/3$ y $t_3 = 3/3 = 1$.

Junto con el instante inicial $t_0 = 0$.

EXPLÍCITO.

Usando diferencias progresivas para $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_n, t_j) = \frac{u(x_n, t_{j+1}) - u(x_n, t_j)}{\Delta t} = \frac{u_{n,j+1} - u_{n,j}}{\Delta t}$$

y diferencias centrales para $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_n, t_j) = \frac{u(x_{n+1}, t_j) - 2 \cdot u(x_n, t_j) + u(x_{n-1}, t_j))}{(\Delta x)^2} = \frac{u_{n+1,j} - 2u_{n,j} + u_{n-1,j}}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

La ecuación queda: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

$$\frac{u_{n,j+1} - u_{n,j}}{\Delta t} = \frac{u_{n+1,j} - 2u_{n,j} + u_{n-1,j}}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

Teniendo en cuenta que $\Delta t = 1/2$ $\Delta x = 1$

$$u_{n,j+1} - u_{n,j} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (u_{n+1,j} - 2u_{n,j} + u_{n-1,j})$$

y como condiciones de contorno e iniciales

$$u_{0,j} = 3$$

$$u_{4,j} = 0$$

$$u_{n,0} = 3 \left(1 - \frac{n}{4}\right) + \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi \cdot n}{4}\right)$$

Obviamente $j = 0, 1, 2, 3$, mientras que $n = 1, 2, 3$

Podemos definir $\mu_{n,j+1}$

$$\mu_{n,j+1} = \frac{1}{3} (\mu_{n+1,j} - 2\mu_{n,j} + \mu_{n-1,j}) + \mu_{n,j}$$

$$\mu_{n,j+1} = \frac{1}{3} \mu_{n+1,j} + \frac{1}{3} \mu_{n,j} + \frac{1}{3} \mu_{n-1,j} = \frac{1}{3} (\mu_{n+1,j} + \mu_{n,j} + \mu_{n-1,j})$$

$$\boxed{j=0}$$

$$\boxed{n=1 \Rightarrow}$$

$$\mu_{1,1} = \frac{1}{3} \mu_{2,0} + \frac{1}{3} \mu_{1,0} + \frac{1}{3} \mu_{0,0} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{9+2\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 = \frac{31+2\sqrt{2}}{12} \approx 2.819036.$$

$$\boxed{n=2 \Rightarrow}$$

$$\mu_{2,1} = \frac{1}{3} \mu_{3,0} + \frac{1}{3} \mu_{2,0} + \frac{1}{3} \mu_{1,0} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{9+2\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) = \frac{11+2\sqrt{2}}{6} \approx 2.304738$$

$$\boxed{n=3 \Rightarrow}$$

$$\mu_{3,1} = \frac{1}{3} \mu_{4,0} + \frac{1}{3} \mu_{3,0} + \frac{1}{3} \mu_{2,0} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{2} = \frac{13+2\sqrt{2}}{12} \approx 1.319036$$

$$J=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=1 \Rightarrow \mu_{1,2} &= \frac{1}{3} (\mu_{2,1} + \mu_{1,1} + \mu_{0,1}) = \frac{1}{3} (2.304738 + 2.819036 + 3) \\ &= 2.707925 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=2 \Rightarrow \mu_{2,2} &= \frac{1}{3} (\mu_{3,1} + \mu_{2,1} + \mu_{1,1}) = \frac{1}{3} (1.319036 + 2.304738 + 2.819036) \\ &= 2.147603 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=3 \Rightarrow \mu_{3,2} &= \frac{1}{3} (\mu_{4,1} + \mu_{3,1} + \mu_{2,1}) = \frac{1}{3} (0 + 1.319036 + 2.304738) \\ &= 1.207925 \end{aligned}$$

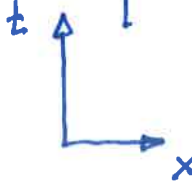
$$J=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=1 \Rightarrow \mu_{1,3} &= \frac{1}{3} (\mu_{2,2} + \mu_{1,2} + \mu_{0,2}) = \frac{1}{3} (2.147603 + 2.707925 + 3) \\ &= 2.618509 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=2 \Rightarrow \mu_{2,3} &= \frac{1}{3} (\mu_{3,2} + \mu_{2,2} + \mu_{1,2}) = \frac{1}{3} (1.207925 + 2.147603 + 2.707925) \\ &= 2.021151 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=3 \Rightarrow \mu_{3,3} &= \frac{1}{3} (\mu_{4,2} + \mu_{3,2} + \mu_{2,2}) = \frac{1}{3} (0 + 1.207925 + 2.147603) \\ &= 1.118509 \end{aligned}$$

Solution

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2.618509 & 2.021151 & 1.118509 & 0 \\ 3 & 2.707925 & 2.147603 & 1.207925 & 0 \\ 3 & 2.819036 & 2.304738 & 1.319036 & 0 \\ 3 & 2.957107 & 2.5 & 1.457107 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$


$$c) \quad q(x, t) = - \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}$$

Tenemos que calcular $q(0, t_j)$ para $t_j \in \{0, 1/3, 2/3, 1\}$ usando para ello los valores obtenidos en el apartado anterior para $u(x, t)$ es decir $u(0, t_j)$ para $t_j \in \{0, 1/3, 2/3, 1\}$.

Como tenemos que calcular la derivada respecto a x en uno de los extremos del intervalo de esta variable, utilizaremos diferencias progresivas.

$$\frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u(x_n, t_j)}{\partial x} = \frac{u(x_{n+1}, t_j) - u(x_n, t_j)}{\Delta x} = \frac{u_{n+1, j} - u_{n, j}}{\Delta x}$$

En este caso $n=0$ y $\Delta x=1$, por tanto la fórmula queda.

$$q(x_n, t_j) \Rightarrow \boxed{q(0, t_j) = u_{1, j} - u_{0, j}} \quad i=0, 1, 2, 3.$$

$$q(0, 0) = u_{1, 0} - u_{0, 0} = \frac{9+2\sqrt{2}}{4} - 3 = -0.042893$$

$$q(0, 1/3) = u_{1, 1} - u_{0, 1} = \frac{31+2\sqrt{2}}{12} - 3 = -0.180964$$

$$q(0, 2/3) = u_{1, 2} - u_{0, 2} = 2.707925 - 3 = -0.292075$$

$$q(0, 1) = u_{1, 3} - u_{0, 3} = 2.618509 - 3 = -0.381491.$$