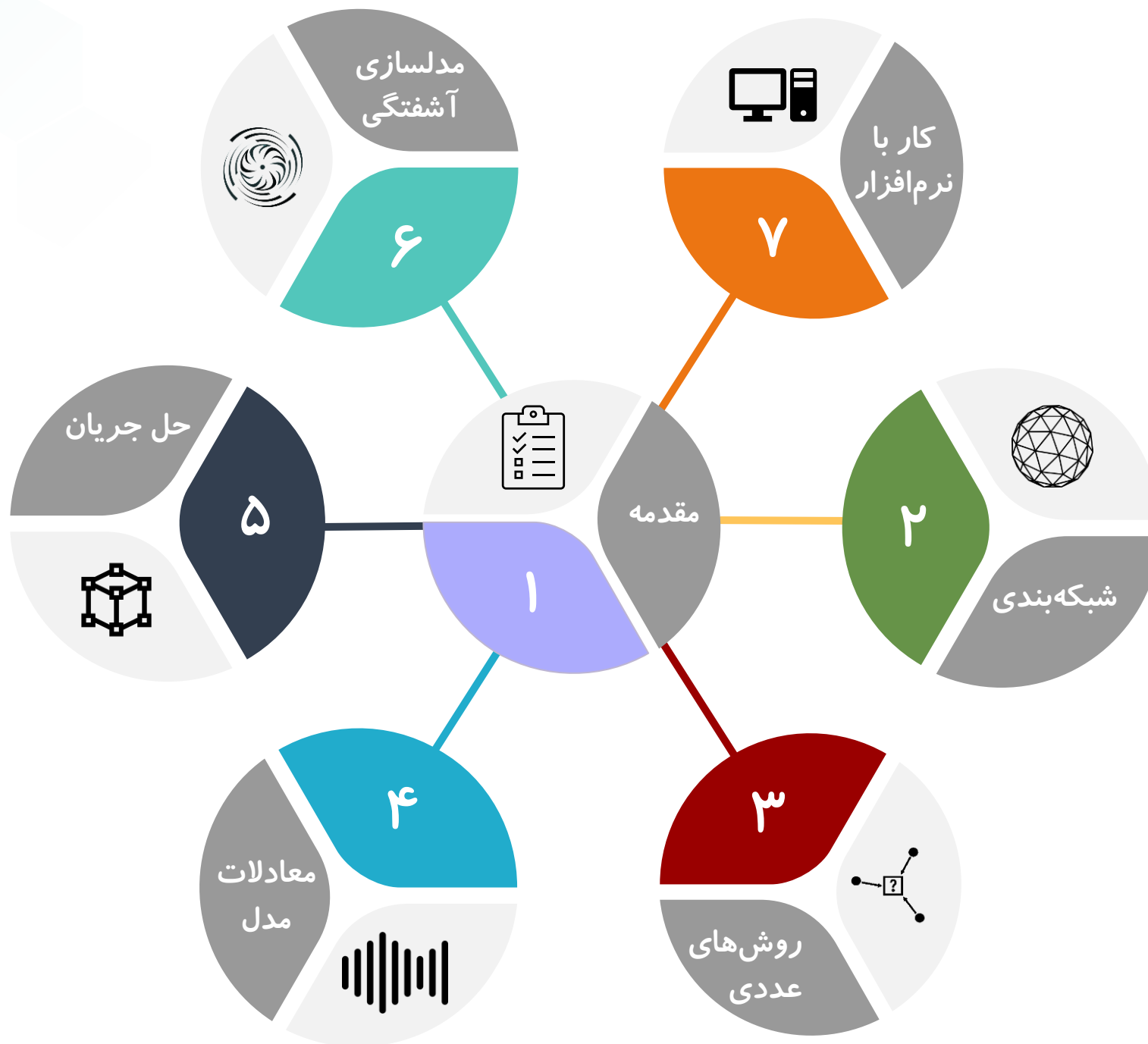


مقدمت سیالات محاسباتی



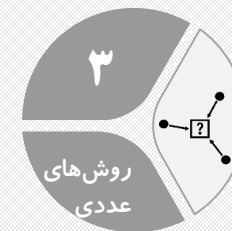
محمدصادق کریمی





معادلات مدل

۴





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq l$$

$$t \geq 0$$

خوش وضع:

✓ شرط اولیه (روی مقدار تابع)

✓ شرایط مرزی (روی مقدار یا گرادیان تابع)

$$IC: \phi(x, 0) = f(x)$$

$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ \phi(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

شرط مرزی دیریشله (Dirichlet)

$$BC: \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t)$$

شرط مرزی نیومن (Neumann)

$$BC: a\phi(l, t) + b \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t)$$

شرط مرزی رابین (Robin)





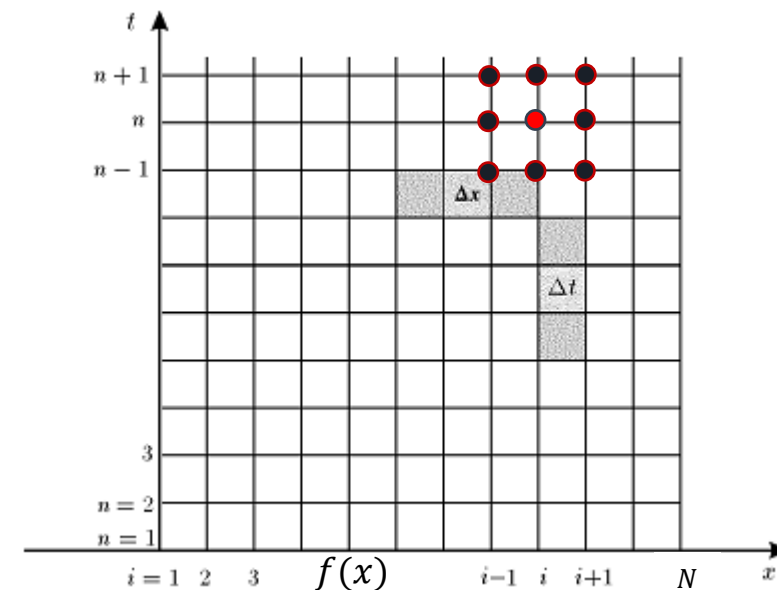
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1} - 2\phi_i + \phi_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2) \quad \text{نیمه گسسته}$$

$$\phi = \phi(x, t) \quad \phi_i^n = \phi(x_i, t_n)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right|_{x_i}^{t_n} = \alpha \left. \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \right|_{x_i}^{t_n}$$

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$



$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = ?$$





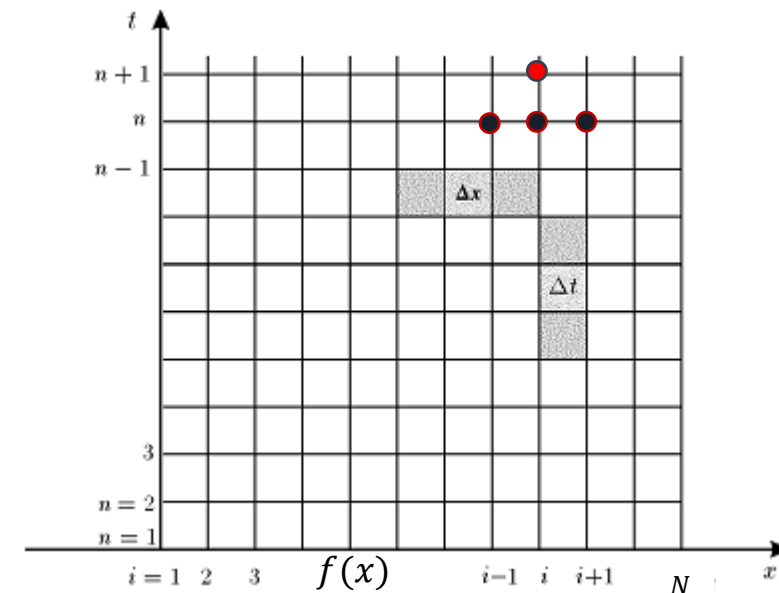
روش صریح اوایلر (Explicit Euler)

$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = \frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t) \quad \text{گسسته‌سازی پیشرو}$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t) = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2) \quad \text{F.T.C.S.}$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n) + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{i-1}^n + \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{i+1}^n + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

شرط اولیه $\phi(x, 0) = f(x)$

$$\phi_i^1 = f(x_i)$$

شرط پایداری

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

مثبت بودن تمامی ضرایب جهت تطبیق با فیزیک

$$1 - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \geq 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \Delta t \leq \frac{\Delta x^2}{2\alpha}$$





معادلات سهموی

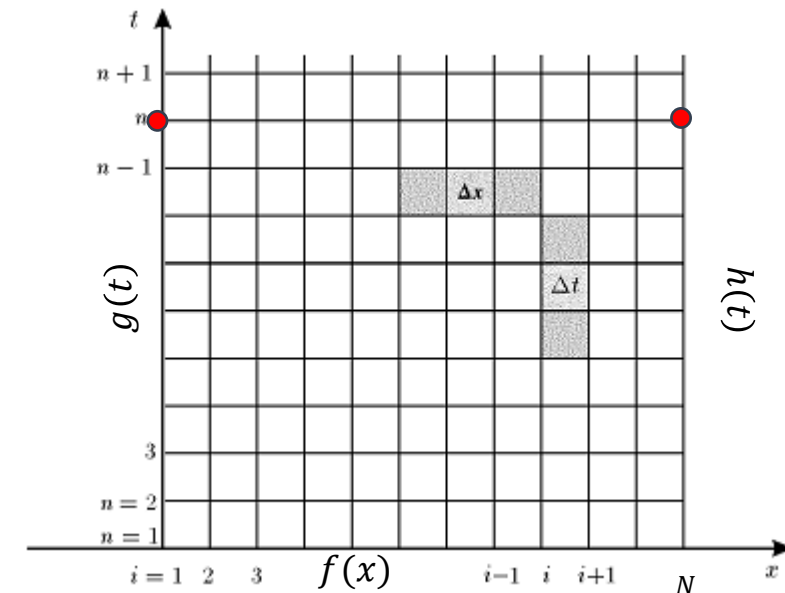
تفاضل محدود

روش صریح اوایلر - شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ \phi(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = \phi \Big|_{x=x_1}^{t=t_n} = g(t_n) \\ \phi(l, t) = \phi \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1^n = g(t_n) \\ \phi_N^n = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$





معادلات سهموی

تفاضل محدود

$$BC: \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t)$$

روش صریح اوایلر - شرط مرزی نیومن

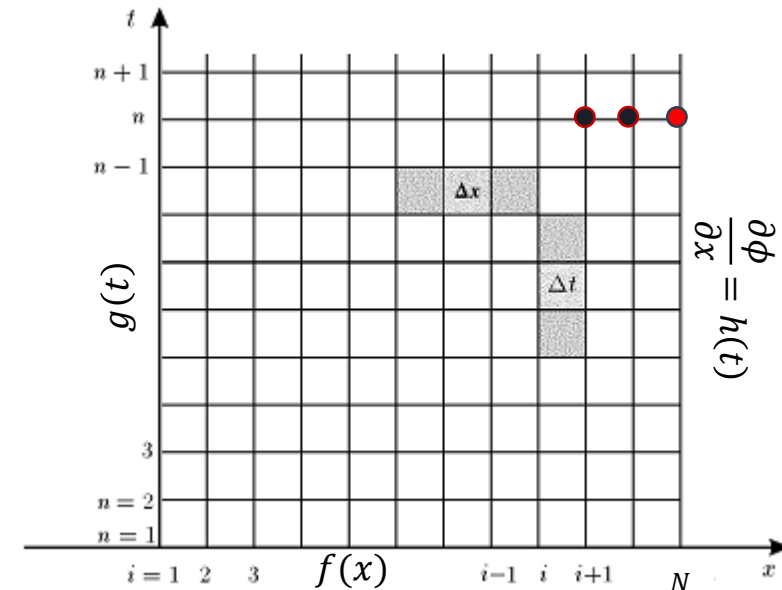
روش تفاضلی یکسو (One-sided Difference)

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = \frac{\phi_N^n - \phi_{N-1}^n}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x) = h(t_n)$$

$$\phi_N^n = h(t_n)\Delta x + \phi_{N-1}^n \quad \text{مرتبه یک}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = \frac{3\phi_N^n - 4\phi_{N-1}^n + \phi_{N-2}^n}{2\Delta x} + o(\Delta x^2) = h(t_n)$$

$$\phi_N^n = \frac{4\phi_{N-1}^n - \phi_{N-2}^n - 2h(t_n)\Delta x}{3} \quad \text{مرتبه دو}$$





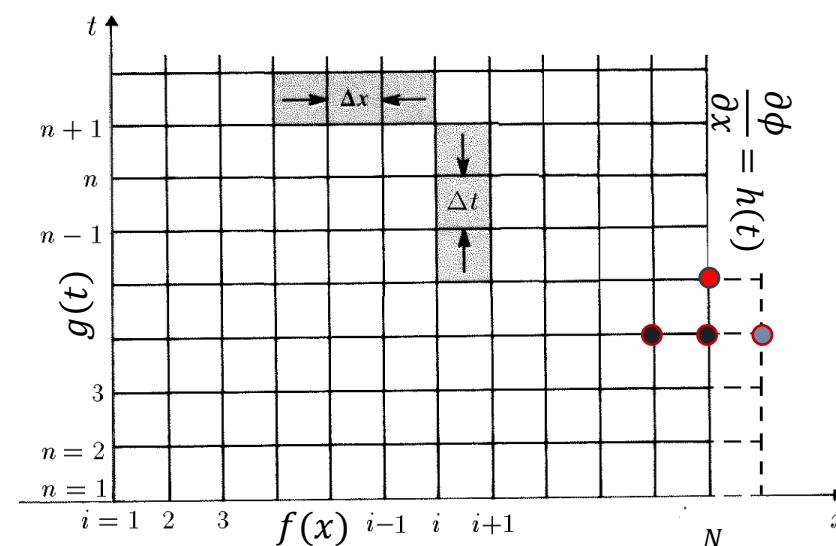
روش صریح اوایلر - شرط مرزی نیومن

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = \frac{\phi_{N+1}^n - \phi_{N-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2) = h(t_n)$$

$$\phi_{N+1}^n = \phi_{N-1}^n + 2h(t_n)\Delta x$$

$$\phi_N^{n+1} = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n + \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N+1}^n + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

روش نقطه مجازی (Ghost node)



$$BC: a\phi(l, t) + b \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t)$$

روش صریح اویلر - شرط مرزی رابین

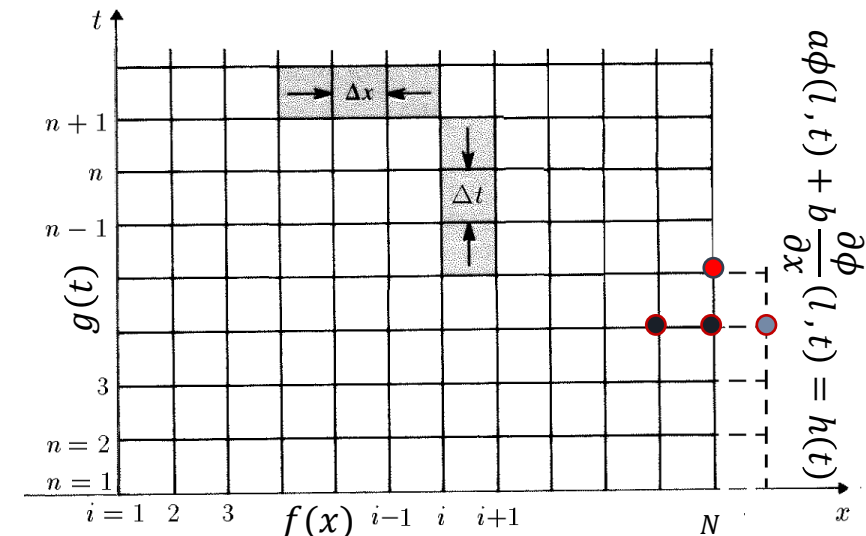
روش نقطه مجازی

$$a\phi(l, t) + b \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t)$$

$$\phi(l, t) = \phi \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = \phi_N^n$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = \frac{\phi_{N+1}^n - \phi_{N-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$a\phi_N^n + b \frac{\phi_{N+1}^n - \phi_{N-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = h(t_n)$$



$$\phi_{N+1}^n = \phi_{N-1}^n + \frac{2\Delta x}{b} (h(t_n) - a\phi_N^n)$$

$$\phi_N^{n+1} = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n + \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N+1}^n + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$



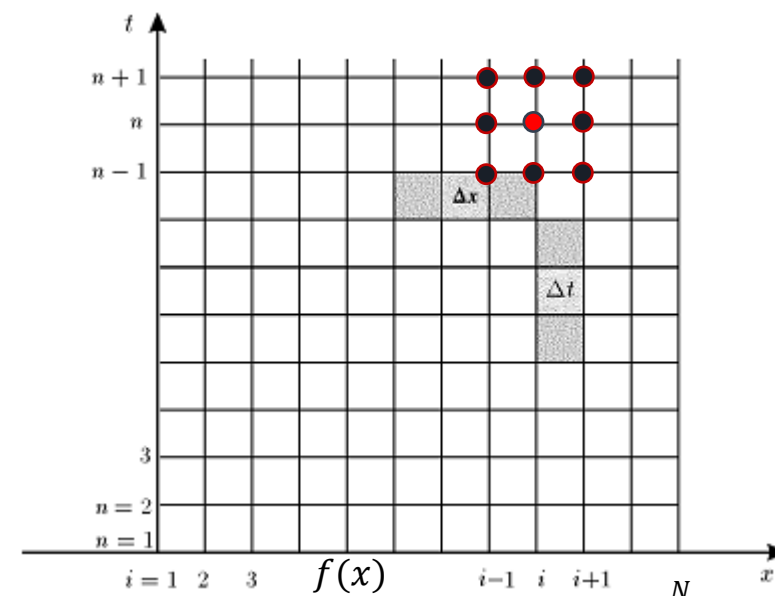
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1} - 2\phi_i + \phi_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2) \quad \text{نیمه گسسته}$$

$$\phi = \phi(x, t) \quad \phi_i^n = \phi(x_i, t_n)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right|_{x_i}^{t_n} = \alpha \left. \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \right|_{x_i}^{t_n}$$

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$



$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = ?$$



$$\phi_i^1 = f(x_i)$$



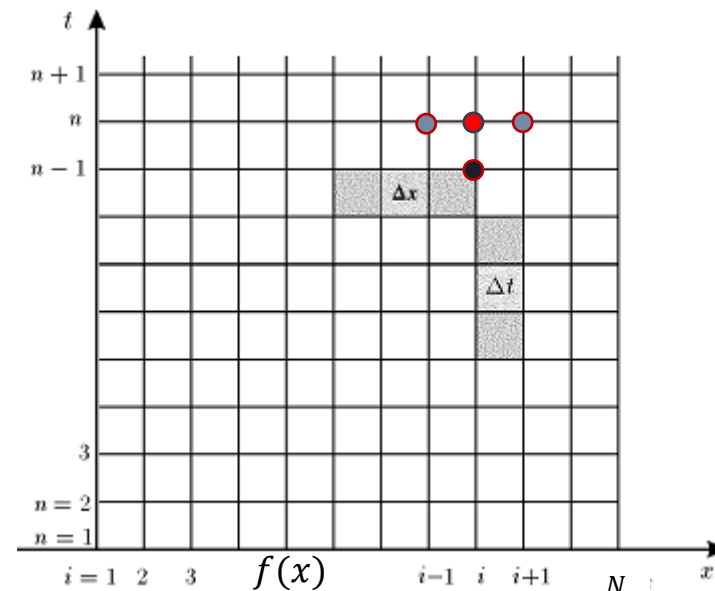
$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = \frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t) \quad \text{گسسته‌سازی پسرو}$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t) = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2) \quad \text{BTCS}$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{i-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{i+1}^n = -\phi_i^{n-1} + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & & & \\ \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & \\ & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \\ & & & & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^n \\ \phi_2^n \\ \phi_3^n \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1}^n \\ \phi_N^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ -\phi_2^{n-1} \\ -\phi_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ -\phi_{N-1}^{n-1} \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$

روش ضمنی اوایلر (Implicit Euler)

دستگاه سه قطری
(Tri-diagonal)

شرط پایداری

بدون قید و شرط پایدار

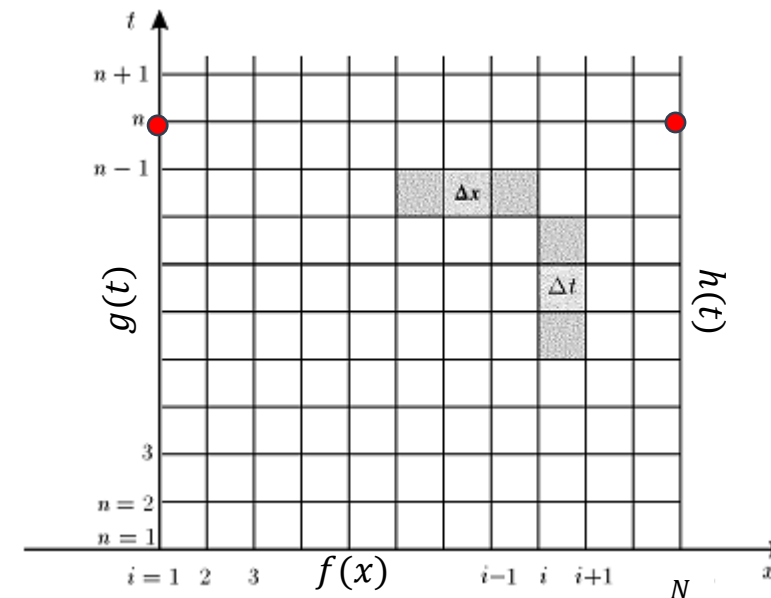


$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ \phi(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = \phi \Big|_{x=x_1}^{t=t_n} = g(t_n) \\ \phi(l, t) = \phi \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1^n = g(t_n) \\ \phi_N^n = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

روش ضمنی اویلر - شرط مرزی دیریشله



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & & & \\ \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & \\ & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^n \\ \phi_2^n \\ \phi_3^n \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1}^n \\ \phi_N^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g(t_n) \\ -\phi_2^{n-1} \\ -\phi_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ -\phi_{N-1}^{n-1} \\ h(t_n) \end{bmatrix}$$



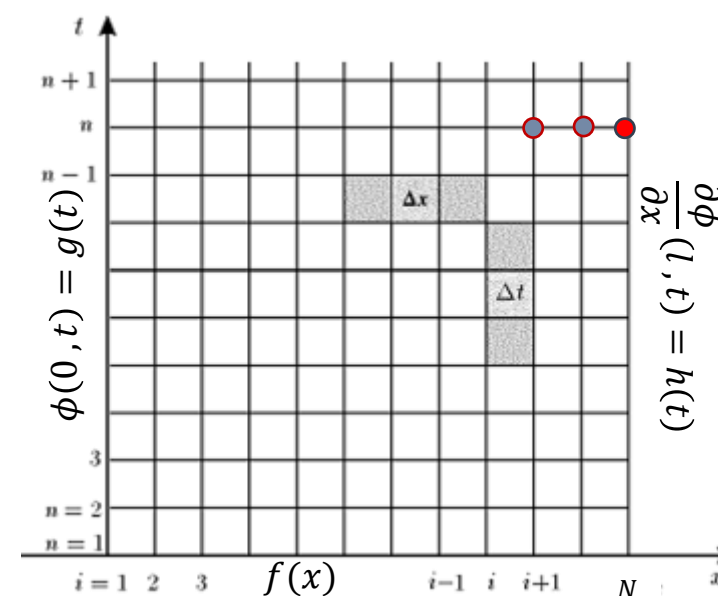
$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = \phi \Big|_{x=x_1}^{t=t_n} = \phi_1^n = g(t_n) \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = \frac{3\phi_N^n - 4\phi_{N-1}^n + \phi_{N-2}^n}{2\Delta x} + o(\Delta x^2) = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\Delta x} \phi_{N-2}^n - \frac{4}{2\Delta x} \phi_{N-1}^n + \frac{3}{2\Delta x} \phi_N^n = h(t_n)$$

روش ضمنی اویلر - شرط مرزی نیومن

روش تفاضلی یکسو



دستگاه سه قطری نیست



روش ضمنی اویلر - شرط مرزی نیومن

روش نقطه مجازی

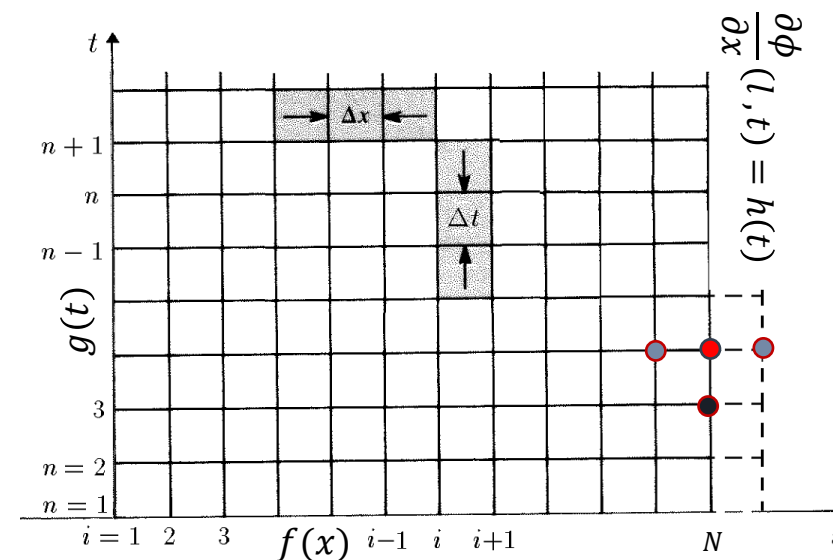
$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = \phi \Big|_{x=x_1}^{t=t_n} = \phi_1^n = g(t_n) \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = \frac{\phi_{N+1}^n - \phi_{N-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2) = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_{N+1}^n = \phi_{N-1}^n + 2h(t_n)\Delta x$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N+1}^n = -\phi_N^{n-1} + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (\phi_{N-1}^n + 2h(t_n)\Delta x) = -\phi_N^{n-1}$$





روش ضمنی اوایلر - شرط مرزی نیومن

روش نقطه مجازی

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} 2h(t_n) \Delta x = -\phi_N^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_N^n = -\phi_N^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x} h(t_n)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & & & \\ \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & \\ & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \\ & & & & \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^n \\ \phi_2^n \\ \phi_3^n \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1}^n \\ \phi_N^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g(t_n) \\ -\phi_2^{n-1} \\ -\phi_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ -\phi_{N-1}^{n-1} \\ -\phi_N^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x} h(t_n) \end{bmatrix}$$





$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ a\phi(l, t) + b \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\phi(l, t) = \phi \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = \phi_N^n$$

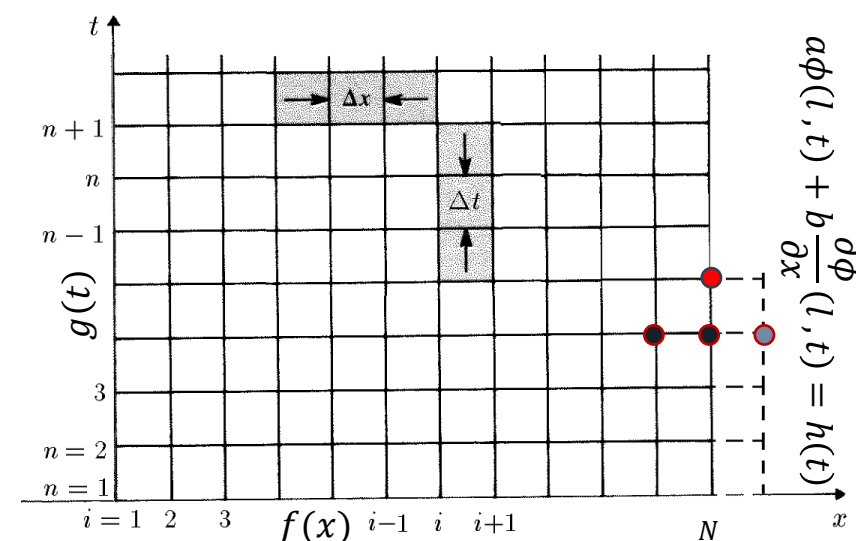
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_N}^{t=t_n} = \frac{\phi_{N+1}^n - \phi_{N-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = \phi \Big|_{x=x_1}^{t=t_n} = \phi_1^n = g(t_n) \\ a\phi_N^n + b \frac{\phi_{N+1}^n - \phi_{N-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_{N+1}^n = \phi_{N-1}^n + \frac{2\Delta x}{b} (h(t_n) - a\phi_N^n)$$

روش ضمنی اویلر - شرط مرزی رابین

روش نقطه مجازی



$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \right) \phi_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N+1}^n = -\phi_N^{n-1} + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$



$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \left(\phi_{N-1}^n + \frac{2\Delta x}{b} (h(t_n) - a\phi_N^n)\right) = -\phi_N^{n-1}$$

روش ضمنی اویلر - شرط مرزی رابین

روش نقطه مجازی

$$\frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \left(1 + \frac{a\Delta x}{b}\right)\right) \phi_N^n = -\phi_N^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{b\Delta x} h(t_n)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & & & \\ \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & \\ & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \\ & & & \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \left(1 + \frac{a\Delta x}{b}\right)\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^n \\ \phi_2^n \\ \phi_3^n \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1}^n \\ \phi_N^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g(t_n) \\ -\phi_2^{n-1} \\ -\phi_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ -\phi_{N-1}^{n-1} \\ -\phi_N^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{b\Delta x} h(t_n) \end{bmatrix}$$





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1} - 2\phi_i + \phi_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2) \quad \text{نیمه گسسته}$$

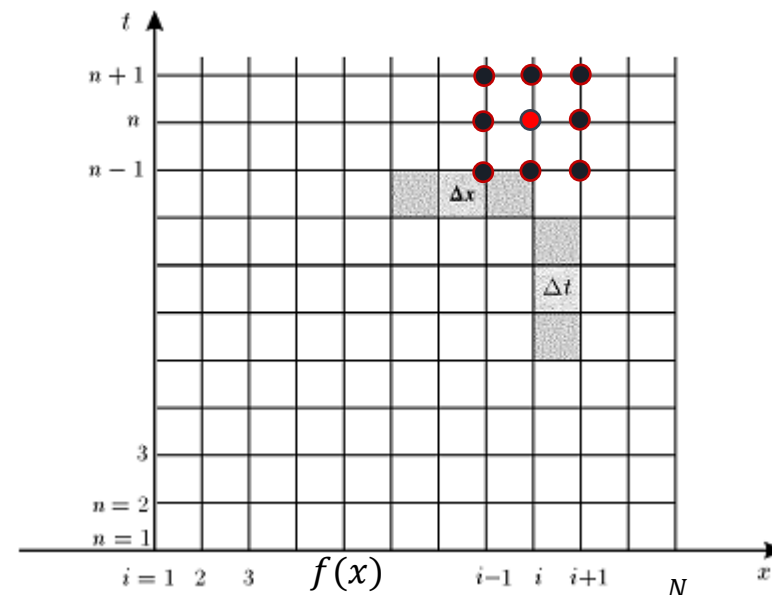
$$\phi = \phi(x, t) \quad \phi_i^n = \phi(x_i, t_n)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right|_{x_i}^{t_n} = \alpha \left. \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \right|_{x_i}^{t_n}$$

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = R_i^n$$

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = ?$$



$$R_i^n = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}$$



معادلات سهموی

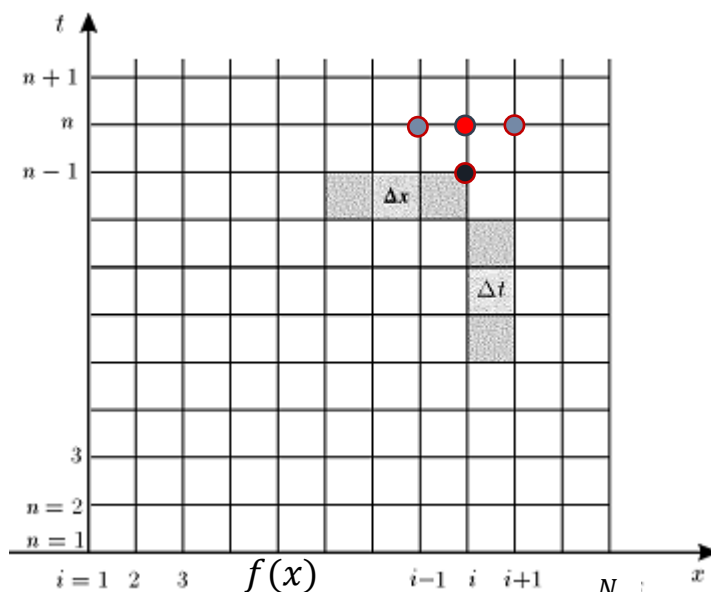
تفاضل محدود

روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمان یا انتگرال‌گیری زمان

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = R_i^n \quad \frac{\Delta\phi_i}{\Delta t} = R_i^n \quad \Delta\phi_i = R_i^n \Delta t$$

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = \frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t)$$

روش ضمنی اویلر

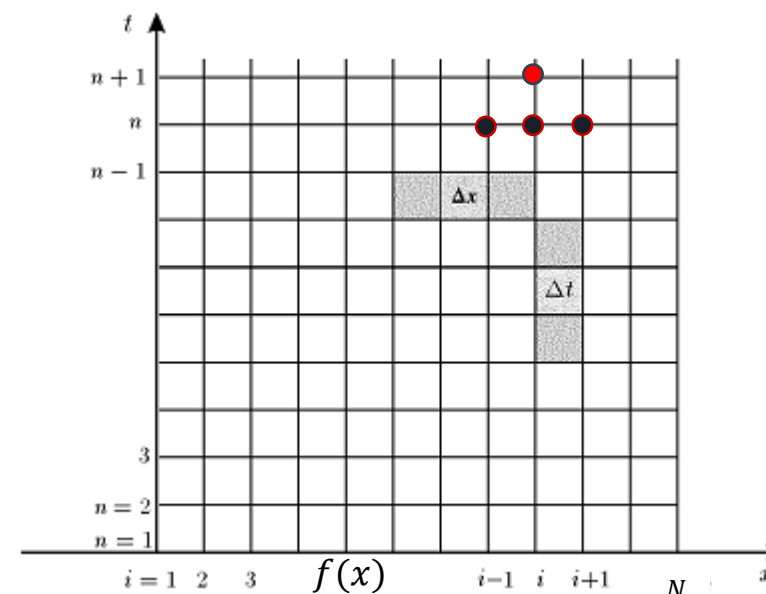


شرط پایداری

بدون قید و شرط پایدار

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = \frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t)$$

روش صریح اویلر



شرط پایداری

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

مثبت بودن تمامی ضرایب جهت تطبیق با فیزیک





معادلات سهموی

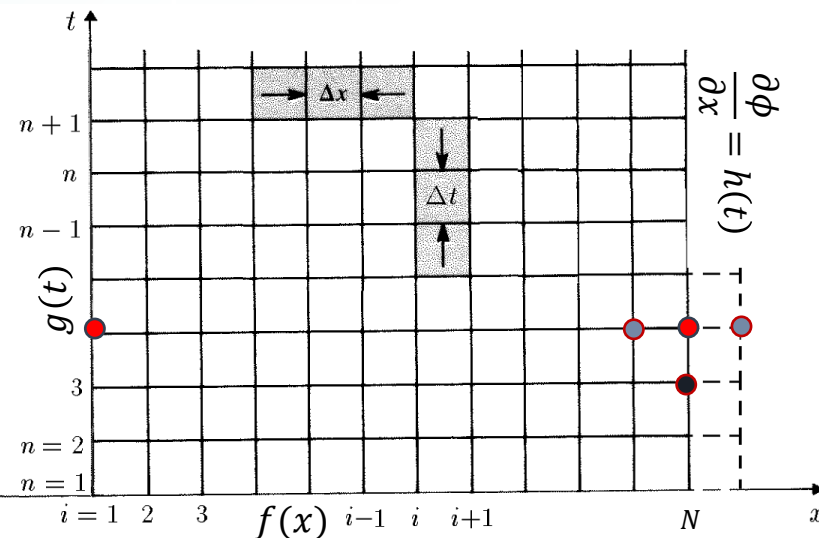
تفاضل محدود

شرط اولیه و شرایط مرزی

$$\phi_i^1 = f(x_i)$$

شرط اولیه $\phi(x, 0) = f(x)$

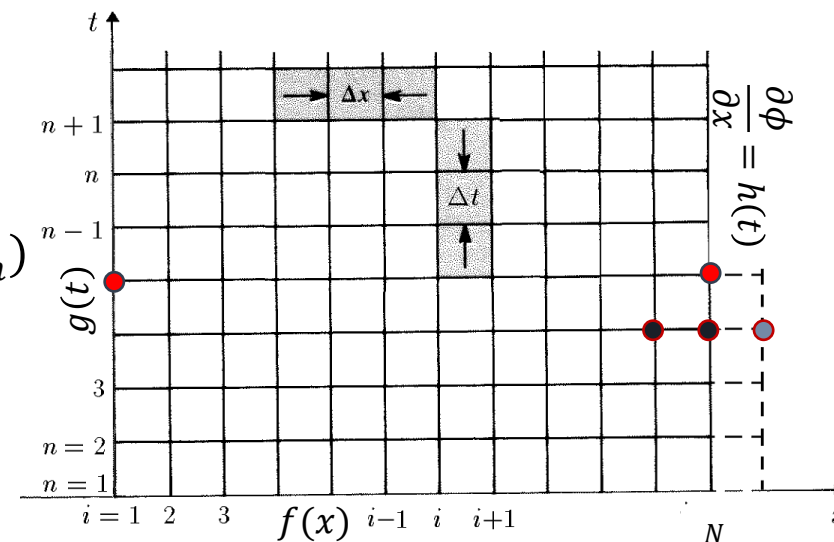
روش ضمنی اویلر



$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\phi_{N+1}^n - \phi_{N-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = h(t_n)$$

$$\phi_{N+1}^n = \phi_{N-1}^n + 2h(t_n)\Delta x$$

روش صریح اویلر



$$\phi_N^{n+1} = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n + \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N+1}^n$$

$$\frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_N^n = -\phi_N^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x} h(t_n)$$





روش صریح رانج-کوتا (Runge-Kutta)

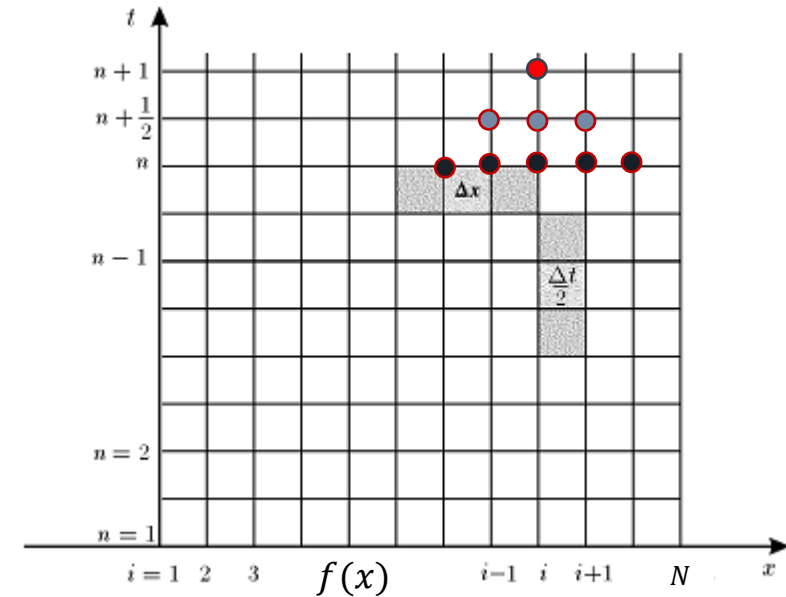
$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = R_i^n$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t/2} = R_i^n \\ \frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t/2} = R_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{RK2} \quad \rightarrow O(\Delta t^2)$$

$$\text{RK3} \quad \rightarrow O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\text{RK4} \quad \rightarrow O(\Delta t^4)$$



$$\left. \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = R_i^n$$

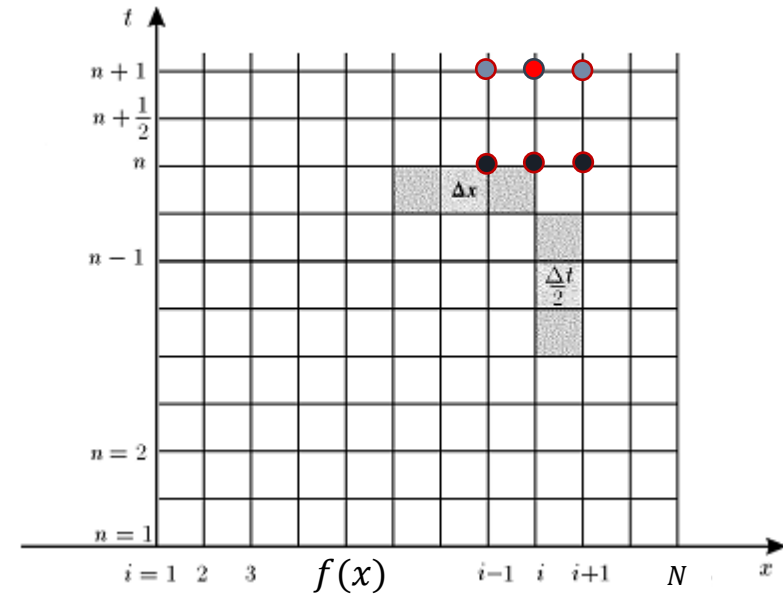
$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_i^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} \left(R_i^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + R_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} (R_i^n + R_i^{n+1})$$

$$\rightarrow O(\Delta t^2)$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} R_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} R_i^n$$

روش ضمنی کرانک-نیکلسون (Crank-Nicolson)



$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{\phi_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2\phi_i^{n+1} + \phi_{i-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} \right]$$

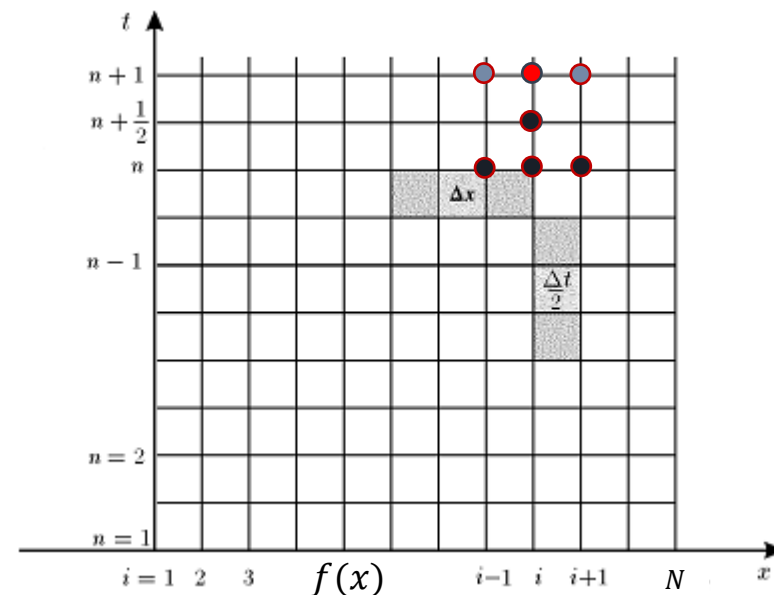
$$-\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{2 \Delta x^2} \phi_{i+1}^{n+1} + \left(1 + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \right) \phi_i^{n+1} - \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{2 \Delta x^2} \phi_{i-1}^{n+1} = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \right) \phi_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{2 \Delta x^2} \phi_{i-1}^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{2 \Delta x^2} \phi_{i+1}^n$$

روش ضمنی کرنک-نیکلسون

روش صریح اویلر $n \rightarrow n + \frac{1}{2}$
$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t/2} = R_i^n$$

روش ضمنی اویلر $n + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow n + 1$
$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t/2} = R_i^{n+1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t/2} = \alpha \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right) \\ \frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t/2} = \alpha \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2\phi_i^{n+1} + \phi_{i-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} \right) \end{cases}$$





$$[A]_{N \times N} [X]_{N \times 1} = [D]_{N \times 1} \Rightarrow X = A^{-1} D \quad A^{-1} \rightarrow O(N^3)$$

روش‌های تقریبی

الگوریتم توماس (Thomas)

حل دقیق برای ماتریس سه قطری

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & & \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & & \\ & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & a_{N-1} & b_{N-1} & c_{N-1} \\ & & & & a_N & b_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_{N-1} \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ \vdots \\ d_{N-1} \\ d_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \gamma_1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & \gamma_2 & & \\ & 0 & 1 & \gamma_3 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & 0 & 1 & \gamma_{N-1} \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_{N-1} \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ \rho_3 \\ \vdots \\ \rho_{N-1} \\ \rho_N \end{bmatrix}$$





الگوریتم توماس

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & & \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & & \\ & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & a_{N-1} & b_{N-1} & c_{N-1} \\ & & & & a_N & b_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_{N-1} \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ \vdots \\ d_{N-1} \\ d_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_1 x_1 + c_1 x_2 = d_1$$

$$a_2 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + c_2 x_3 = d_2$$

$$\frac{a_2}{b_1} (b_1 x_1 + c_1 x_2 = d_1)$$

$$- \left(a_2 x_1 + \frac{a_2 c_1}{b_1} x_2 = \frac{a_2 d_1}{b_1} \right)$$

$$x_1 + \gamma_1 x_2 = \rho_1$$

$$x_1 + \frac{c_1}{b_1} x_2 = \frac{d_1}{b_1}$$

$$\left(b_2 - \frac{a_2 c_1}{b_1} \right) x_2 + c_2 x_3 = d_2 - \frac{a_2 d_1}{b_1}$$

$$x_2 + \gamma_2 x_3 = \rho_2$$

$$x_2 + \frac{c_2 b_1}{b_2 b_1 - a_2 c_1} x_3 = \frac{b_1 d_2 - a_2 d_1}{b_2 b_1 - a_2 c_1}$$





معادلات سهموی

حل دستگاه معادلات

الگوریتم توماس

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \gamma_1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & & & \\ & & a_3 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a_{N-1} & \\ & & & & & b_{N-1} & c_{N-1} \\ & & & & & & a_N & b_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_{N-1} \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 = d_1/b_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ d_3 \\ \vdots \\ d_{N-1} \\ d_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 + \gamma_2 x_3 = \rho_2$$

$$a_3 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + c_3 x_4 = d_3$$

$$a_3(x_2 + \gamma_2 x_3 = \rho_2)$$

$$- (a_3 x_2 + a_3 \gamma_2 x_3 = a_3 \rho_2)$$

$$(b_3 - a_3 \gamma_2) x_2 + c_3 x_4 = d_3 - a_3 \rho_2$$

$$x_3 + \gamma_3 x_4 = \rho_3$$

$$x_3 + \frac{c_3}{b_3 - a_3 \gamma_2} x_4 = \frac{d_3 - a_3 \rho_2}{b_3 - a_3 \gamma_2}$$





معادلات سه‌موی

حل دستگاه معادلات

الگوریتم توماس

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \gamma_1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & \gamma_2 & & \\ & 0 & 1 & \gamma_3 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & 0 & 1 & \gamma_{N-1} \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_{N-1} \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \\ \rho_3 \\ \vdots \\ \rho_{N-1} \\ \rho_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_i = \begin{cases} \frac{c_i}{b_i}, & i = 1 \\ \frac{c_i}{b_i - a_i \gamma_{i-1}}, & i = 2, 3, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

$$\rho_i = \begin{cases} \frac{d_i}{b_i}, & i = 1 \\ \frac{d_i - a_i \rho_{i-1}}{b_i - a_i \gamma_{i-1}}, & i = 2, 3, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

$$x_N = \rho_N$$

$$x_i + \gamma_i x_{i+1} = \rho_i$$

$$x_i = \begin{cases} \rho_i, & i = N \\ \rho_i - \gamma_i x_{i+1}, & i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

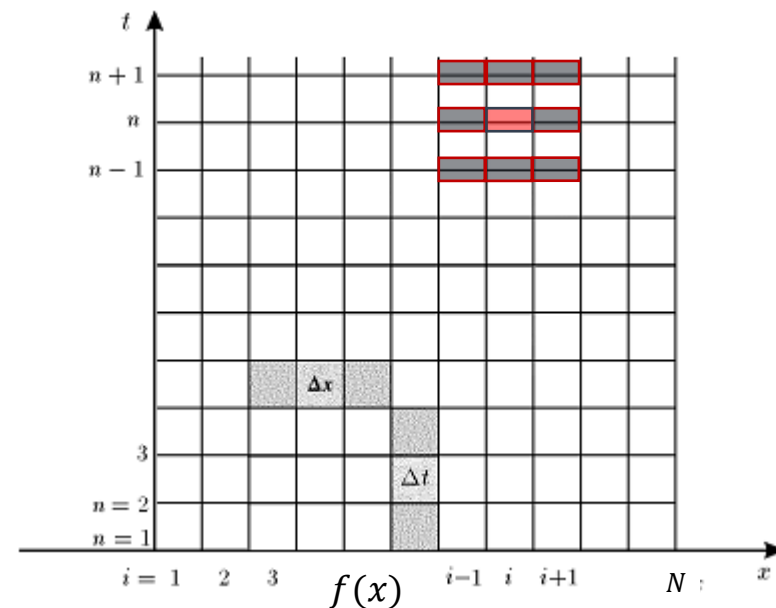
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} dx - \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) dx = 0$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}_i}{dt} - \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x} \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_e - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_w \right] = 0 \quad \frac{d\phi}{dx} \Big|_e = \frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1} - \bar{\phi}_i}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}}{dt} = \alpha \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1} - 2\bar{\phi}_i + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} \right) + O(\Delta x^2) \quad \text{نیمه گسسته}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}}{dt} \Big|^{t_n} = \alpha \frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - 2\bar{\phi}_i^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}}{dt} \Big|^{t_n} = ?$$



معادلات سهموی

حجم محدود

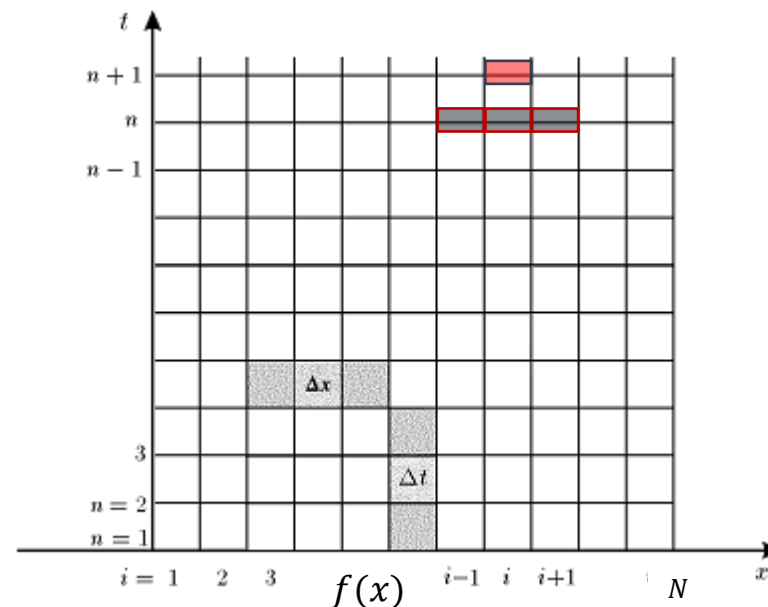
روش صریح اوایلر

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}}{dt} = \frac{\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} - \bar{\phi}_i^n}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t) \quad \text{گسسته سازی پیشرو}$$

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} - \bar{\phi}_i^n}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t) = \alpha \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - 2\bar{\phi}_i^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right) + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} = \bar{\phi}_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - 2\bar{\phi}_i^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n) + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n + \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \right) \bar{\phi}_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$



شرط پایداری

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

مثبت بودن تمامی ضرایب جهت تطبیق با فیزیک

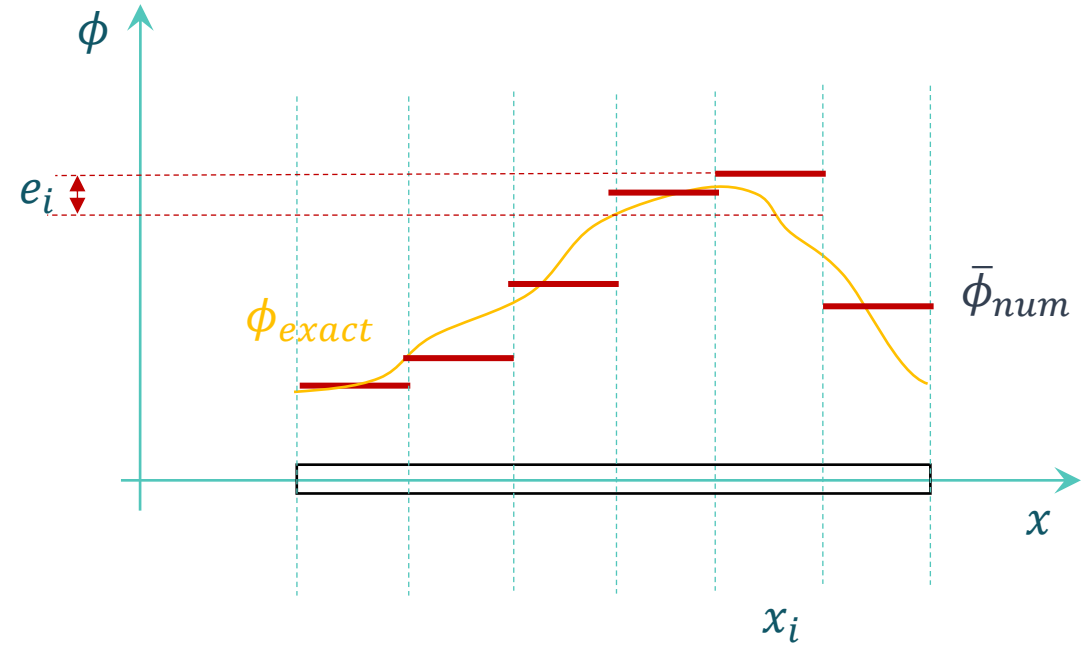
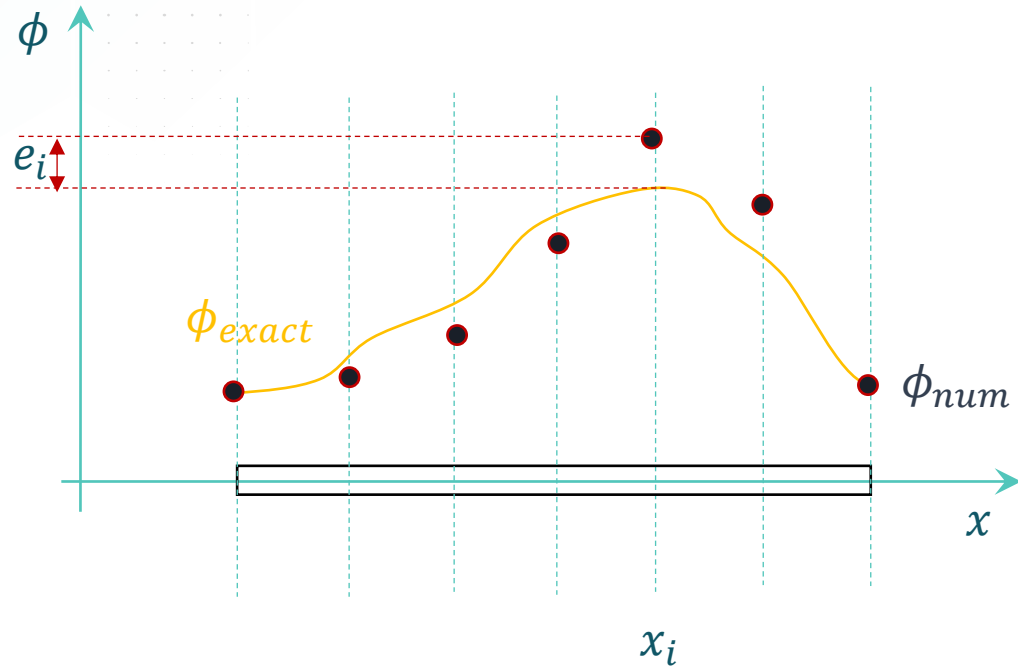


معادلات سهموی

حجم محدود

حجم محدود

تفاضل محدود





معادلات سهموی

حجم محدود

$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ \phi(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = \phi_w \Big|_{i=1}^{t=t_n} = g(t_n) \\ \phi(l, t) = \phi_e \Big|_{i=N}^{t=t_n} = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

روش صریح اوایلر - شرط مرزی دیریشله

روش تفاضلی یکسو

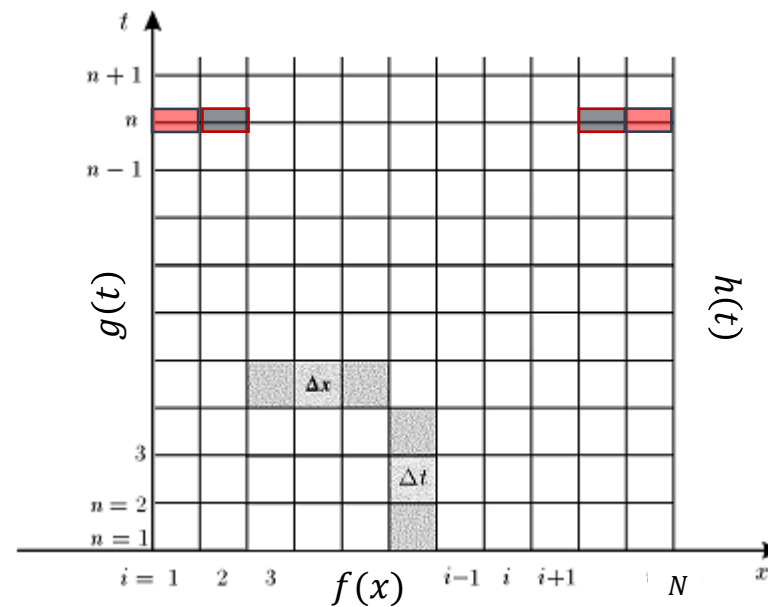
مرتبه اول

$$\begin{cases} \phi_w = \bar{\phi}_i + O(\Delta x) \\ \phi_e = \bar{\phi}_{i-1} + O(\Delta x) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \bar{\phi}_1^n = g(t_n) \\ \bar{\phi}_N^n = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

مرتبه دوم

$$\begin{cases} \phi_w = \frac{3\bar{\phi}_i - \bar{\phi}_{i+1}}{2} + O(\Delta x^2) \\ \phi_e = \frac{-\bar{\phi}_{i-1} + 3\bar{\phi}_i}{2} + O(\Delta x^2) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{3\bar{\phi}_1^n - \bar{\phi}_2^n}{2} = g(t_n) \\ \frac{3\bar{\phi}_N^n - \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n}{2} = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\phi}_1^n = \frac{2g(t_n) + \bar{\phi}_2^n}{3} \\ \bar{\phi}_N^n = \frac{2h(t_n) + \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n}{3} \end{cases}$$





$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ \phi(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = \phi_w \Big|_{i=1}^{t=t_n} = g(t_n) \\ \phi(l, t) = \phi_e \Big|_{i=N}^{t=t_n} = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_w = \frac{\bar{\phi}_{i-1} + \bar{\phi}_i}{2} + O(\Delta x^2) \\ \phi_e = \frac{\bar{\phi}_i + \bar{\phi}_{i+1}}{2} + O(\Delta x^2) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\bar{\phi}_0^n + \bar{\phi}_1^n}{2} = g(t_n) \\ \frac{\bar{\phi}_N^n + \bar{\phi}_{N+1}^n}{2} = h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

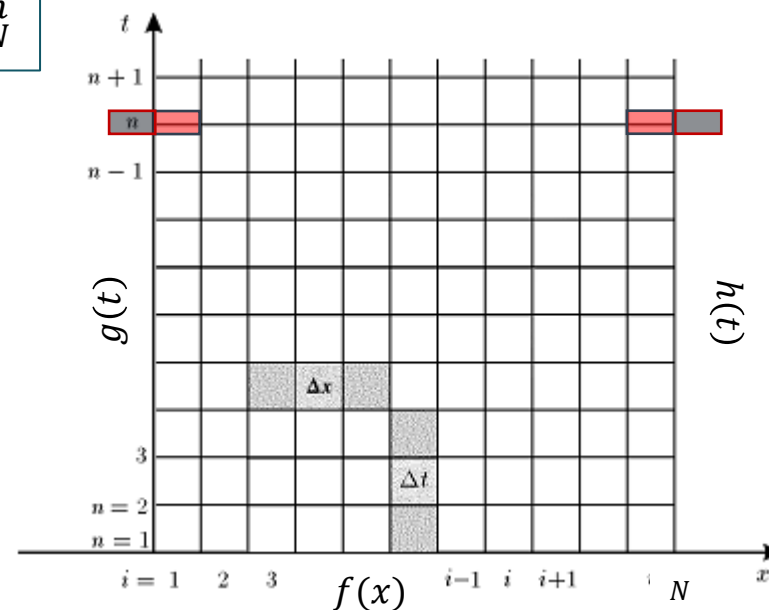
$$\begin{cases} \bar{\phi}_0^n = 2g(t_n) - \bar{\phi}_1^n \\ \bar{\phi}_{N+1}^n = 2h(t_n) - \bar{\phi}_N^n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\phi}_1^{n+1} = \frac{a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_2^n + \left(1 - \frac{2a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_1^n + \frac{a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (2g(t_n) - \bar{\phi}_1^n) + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2) \\ \bar{\phi}_N^{n+1} = \frac{a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (2h(t_n) - \bar{\phi}_N^n) + \left(1 - \frac{2a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_N^n + \frac{a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\phi}_1^{n+1} = \frac{a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_2^n + \left(1 - \frac{3a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_1^n + \frac{2a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} g(t_n) \\ \bar{\phi}_N^{n+1} = \left(1 - \frac{3a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_N^n + \frac{a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n + \frac{2a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} h(t_n) \end{cases}$$

روش صریح اویلر - شرط مرزی دیریشله

روش سلول مجازی (Ghost cell)





$$BC: \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_e \Big|_{i=N}^{t=t_n} = h(t_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_e = \frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1} - \bar{\phi}_i}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_{N+1}^n - \bar{\phi}_N^n}{\Delta x} = h(t_n)$$

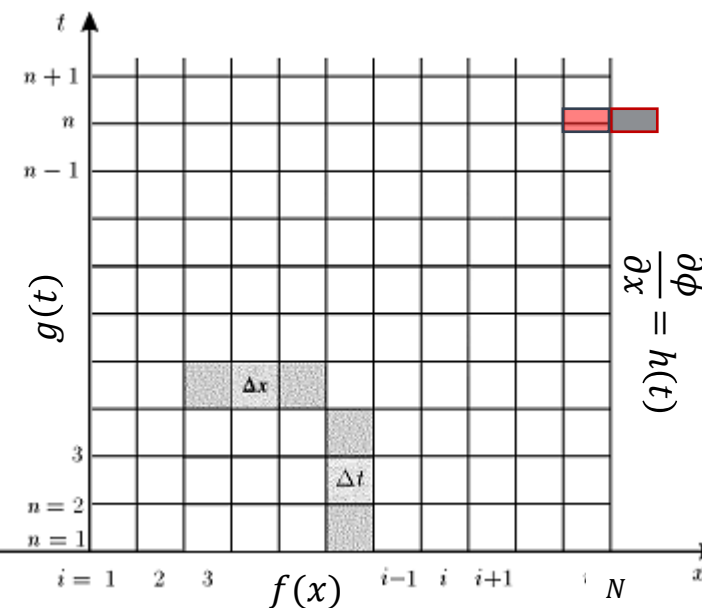
$$\bar{\phi}_{N+1}^n = h(t_n)\Delta x + \bar{\phi}_N^n$$

$$\bar{\phi}_N^{n+1} = \frac{a\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (h(t_n)\Delta x + \bar{\phi}_N^n) + \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_N^n + \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_N^{n+1} = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_N^n + \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n + \frac{a\Delta t}{\Delta x} h(t_n)$$

روش صریح اوایلر - شرط مرزی نیومن

روش سلول مجازی





$$BC: \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_e \Big|_{i=N}^{t=t_n} = h(t_n)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}_i}{dt} - \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x} \left[\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \Big|_e - \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \Big|_w \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}_N}{dt} - \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x} \left[\frac{\partial \phi_N}{\partial x} \Big|_e - \frac{\partial \phi_N}{\partial x} \Big|_w \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}_N}{dt} - \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x} \left[h(t_n) - \frac{\partial \phi_N}{\partial x} \Big|_w \right] = 0$$

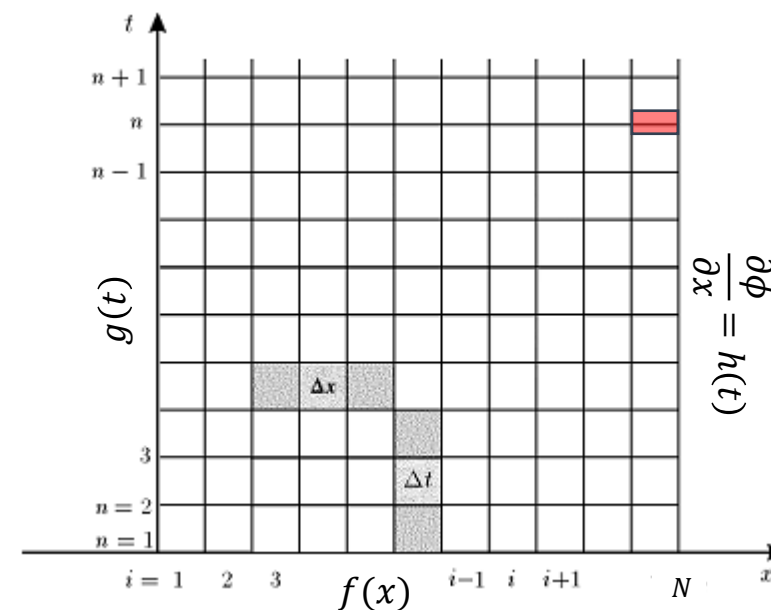
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_w = \frac{\bar{\phi}_i - \bar{\phi}_{i-1}}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_N^{n+1} - \bar{\phi}_N^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x} \left[h(t_n) - \frac{\bar{\phi}_N^n - \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$\bar{\phi}_N^{n+1} = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \right) \bar{\phi}_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x} h(t_n)$$

روش صریح اوایلر - شرط مرزی نیومن

روش اعمال شرط مرزی قبل از گسسته‌سازی





شرط اولیه

$$\bar{\phi}_i^1 = ?$$

$$IC: \phi(x, 0) = f(x)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_w}^{x_e} \phi dx \quad \bar{\phi}_i(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_w}^{x_e} \phi(x, t) dx$$

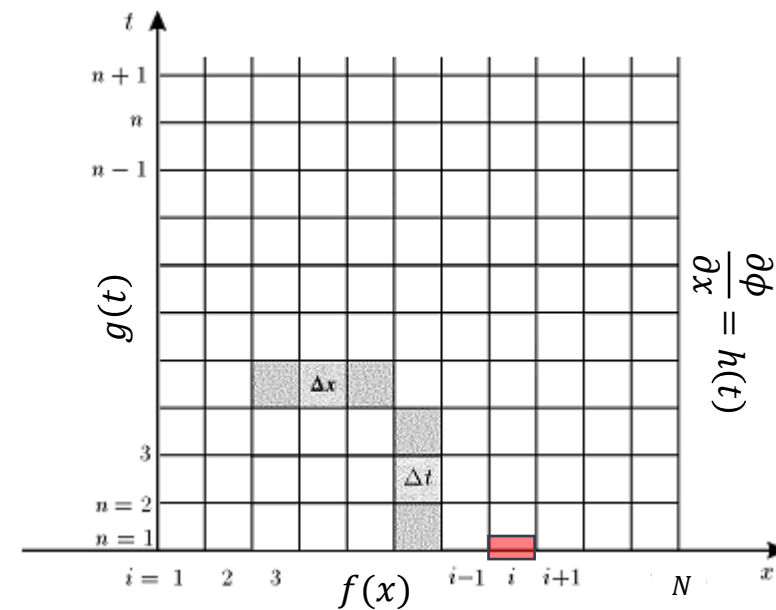
$$\bar{\phi}_i^1 = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_w}^{x_e} \phi(x, 0) dx = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_w}^{x_e} f(x) dx = \bar{f}_i$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^1 = \bar{f}_i$$

$$\bar{f}_i = f_c + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^1 = f_{i,c}$$

$$\bar{f}_i = \frac{1}{6} (f_w + f_c + f_e) + O(\Delta x^4)$$



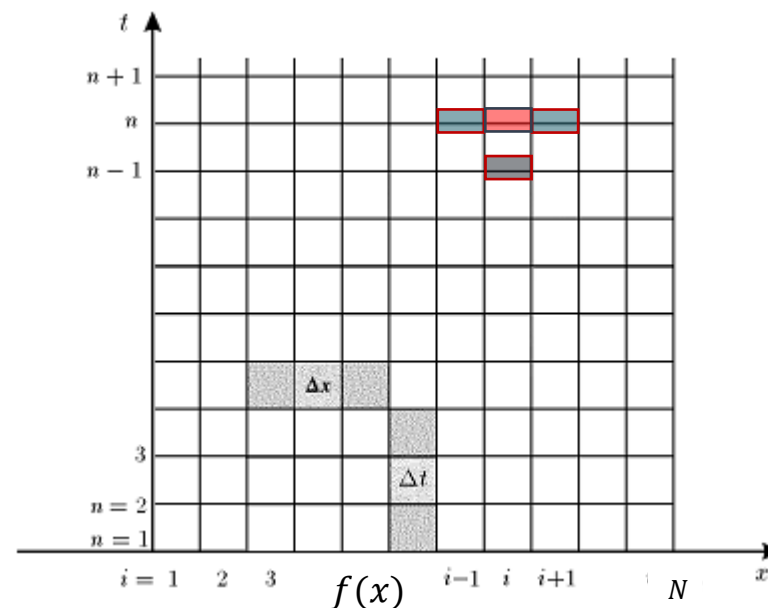


روش ضمنی اوایلر

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}}{dt} = \frac{\bar{\phi}_i^n - \bar{\phi}_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t) \quad \text{گسسته‌سازی پسرو}$$

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_i^n - \bar{\phi}_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t) = \alpha \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - 2\bar{\phi}_i^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right) + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \right) \bar{\phi}_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n = -\bar{\phi}_i^{n-1} + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$



شرط پایداری

بدون قید و شرط پایدار

$$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & & & \\ \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & \\ & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \\ & & & & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\phi}_1^n \\ \bar{\phi}_2^n \\ \bar{\phi}_3^n \\ \vdots \\ \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n \\ \bar{\phi}_N^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ -\bar{\phi}_2^{n-1} \\ -\bar{\phi}_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ -\bar{\phi}_{N-1}^{n-1} \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$



$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ \phi(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\phi}_0^n = 2g(t_n) - \bar{\phi}_1^n \\ \bar{\phi}_{N+1}^n = 2h(t_n) - \bar{\phi}_N^n \end{cases}$$

روش ضمنی اویلر - شرط مرزی دیریشله

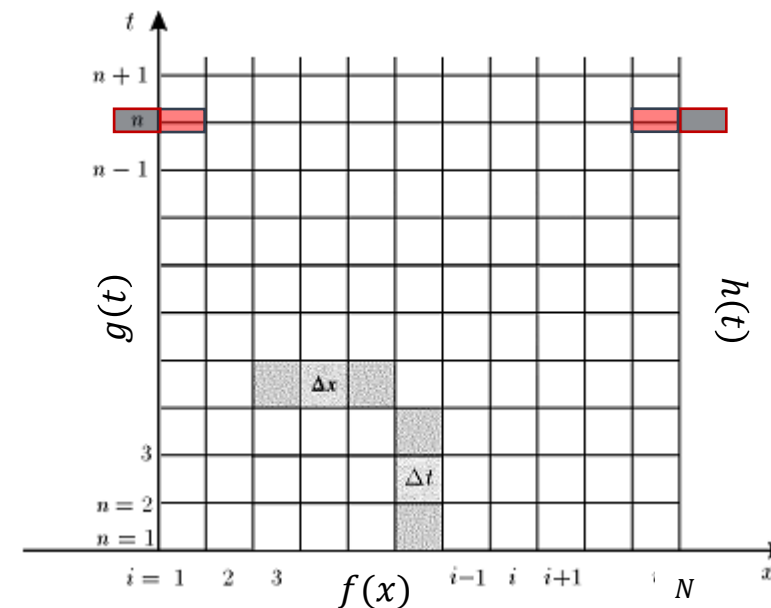
روش سلول مجازی

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n = -\bar{\phi}_i^{n-1} + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_0^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_1^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_2^n = -\bar{\phi}_1^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (2g(t_n) - \bar{\phi}_1^n) - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_1^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_2^n = -\bar{\phi}_1^{n-1}$$

$$-\left(1 + \frac{3\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_1^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_2^n = -\bar{\phi}_1^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} g(t_n)$$





$$-\left(1 + \frac{3\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right)\bar{\phi}_1^n + \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\bar{\phi}_2^n = -\bar{\phi}_1^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}g(t_n)$$

روش ضمنی اوپلر - شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$\frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{3\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right)\bar{\phi}_N^n = -\bar{\phi}_N^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}h(t_n)$$

روش سلول مجازی

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\left(1 + \frac{3\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & & \\ \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & \\ & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \\ & & & & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{3\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\phi}_1^n \\ \bar{\phi}_2^n \\ \bar{\phi}_3^n \\ \vdots \\ \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n \\ \bar{\phi}_N^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\bar{\phi}_1^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}g(t_n) \\ -\bar{\phi}_2^{n-1} \\ -\bar{\phi}_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ -\bar{\phi}_{N-1}^{n-1} \\ -\bar{\phi}_N^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}h(t_n) \end{bmatrix}$$





$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, t) = g(t) \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\phi}_0^n = 2g(t_n) - \bar{\phi}_1^n \\ \bar{\phi}_{N+1}^n = h(t_n)\Delta x + \bar{\phi}_N^n \end{cases}$$

روش ضمنی اویلر - شرط مرزی نیومن

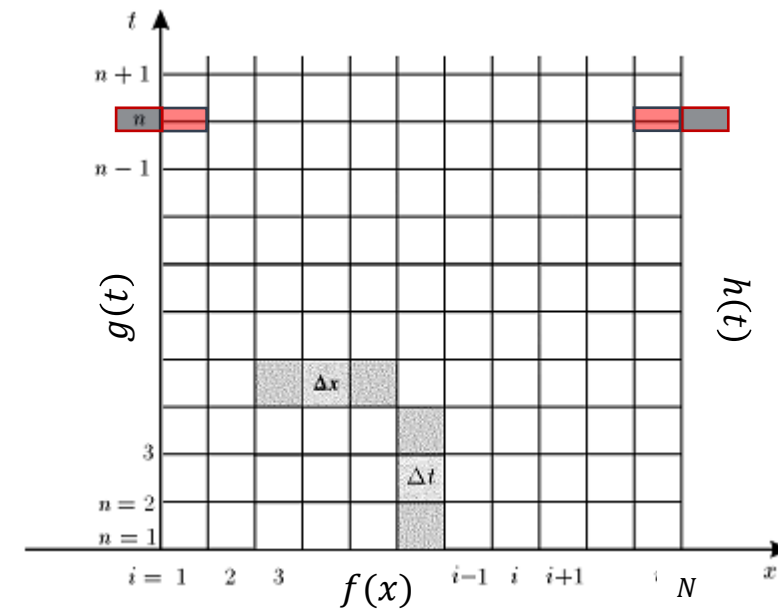
روش سلول مجازی

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n = -\bar{\phi}_i^{n-1} + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{N+1}^n = -\bar{\phi}_N^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (h(t_n)\Delta x + \bar{\phi}_N^n) = -\bar{\phi}_N^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_N^n = -\bar{\phi}_N^{n-1} - \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x} h(t_n)$$





$$-\left(1 + \frac{3\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right)\bar{\phi}_1^n + \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\bar{\phi}_2^n = -\bar{\phi}_1^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}g(t_n)$$

روش ضمنی اوایلر - شرط مرزی نیومن

$$\frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right)\bar{\phi}_N^n = -\bar{\phi}_N^{n-1} - \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x}h(t_n)$$

روش سلول مجازی یا اعمال مستقیم شرط مرزی

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\left(1 + \frac{3\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & & \\ \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & \\ & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \\ & & & & \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & -\left(1 + \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\phi}_1^n \\ \bar{\phi}_2^n \\ \bar{\phi}_3^n \\ \vdots \\ \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n \\ \bar{\phi}_N^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\bar{\phi}_1^{n-1} - \frac{2\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}g(t_n) \\ -\bar{\phi}_2^{n-1} \\ -\bar{\phi}_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ -\bar{\phi}_{N-1}^{n-1} \\ -\bar{\phi}_N^{n-1} - \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x}h(t_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left.\frac{d\phi}{dx}\right|_{e,i} = \frac{\bar{\phi}_{i-2} - 3\bar{\phi}_{i-1} + \bar{\phi}_i}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

روش تفاضل یکطرفه: سه قطری نخواهد شد





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq x \leq l_1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq l_2 \end{matrix} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$IC: \phi(x, y, 0) = f(x, y)$$

$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(0, y, t) = g(y, t) \\ \phi(l_1, y, t) = h(y, t) \\ \phi(x, l_2, t) = v(x, t) \end{cases}$$

$$BC: \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l_1, y, t) = h(y, t)$$

$$BC: a\phi(l_1, y, t) + b \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l_1, y, t) = h(y, t)$$

خوش وضع:

✓ شرط اولیه (روی مقدار تابع)

✓ شرایط مرزی



$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq x \leq l_1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq l_2 \end{array} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_{i,j}}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = \alpha \left(\frac{\phi_{i,j-1}^n - 2\phi_{i,j}^n + \phi_{i,j+1}^n}{\Delta y^2} + \frac{\phi_{i-1,j}^n - 2\phi_{i,j}^n + \phi_{i+1,j}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right)$$

تفاضل محدود

$$\left. \frac{d\phi_{i,j}}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = \begin{cases} \frac{\phi_{i,j}^{n+1} - \phi_{i,j}^n}{\Delta t} \\ \frac{\phi_{i,j}^n - \phi_{i,j}^{n-1}}{\Delta t} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{شرط پایداری}$$

روش صریح اویلر

بدون شرط پایداری

روش ضمنی اویلر

$$\left. \frac{d\bar{\phi}_{i,j}}{dt} \right|^{t_n} = \alpha \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i,j-1}^n - 2\bar{\phi}_{i,j}^n + \bar{\phi}_{i,j+1}^n}{\Delta y^2} + \frac{\bar{\phi}_{i-1,j}^n - 2\bar{\phi}_{i,j}^n + \bar{\phi}_{i+1,j}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right)$$

حجم محدود

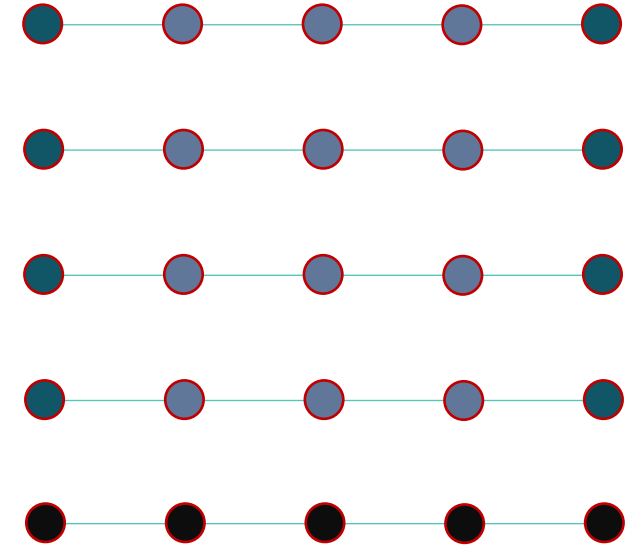
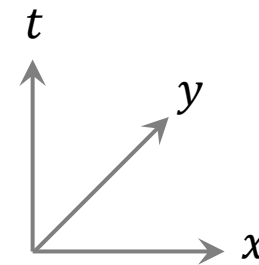
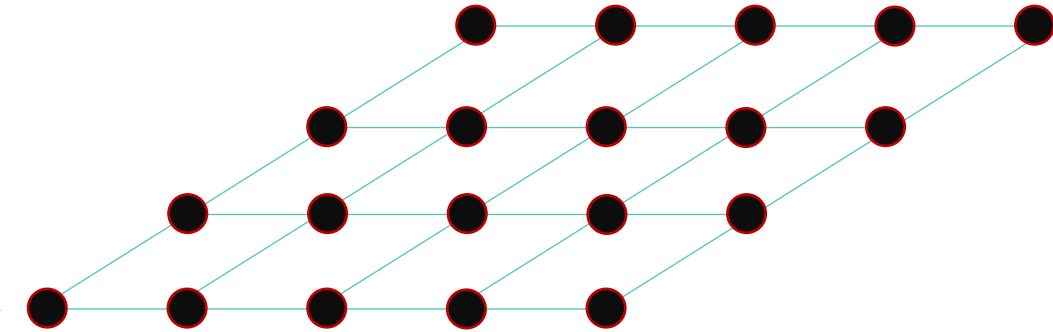
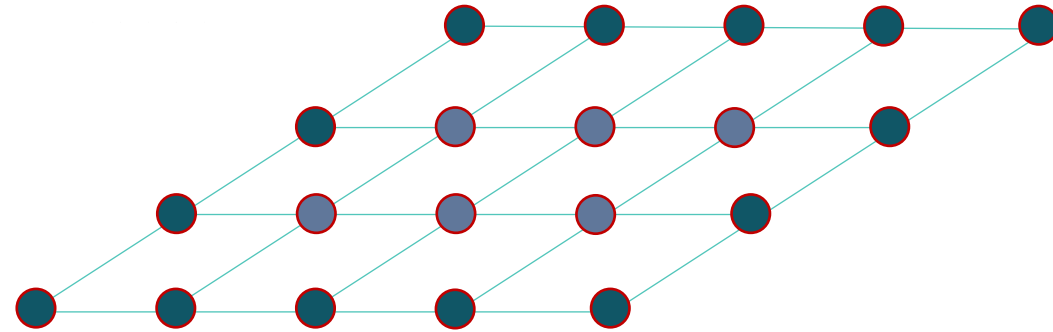
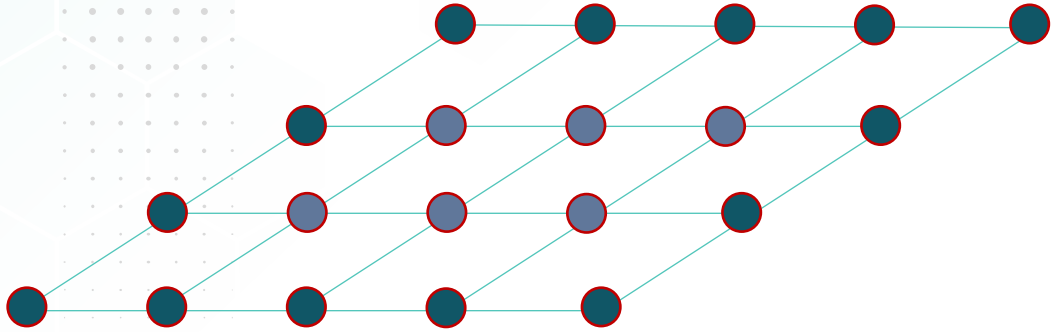


معادلات سهموی

مراحل حل

یک بعدی

دو بعدی





معادلات سهموی

معادلات دو بعدی (در مکان)

$$\frac{\phi_{i,j}^n - \phi_{i,j}^{n-1}}{\Delta t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\phi_{i,j-1}^n - 2\phi_{i,j}^n + \phi_{i,j+1}^n}{\Delta y^2} + \frac{\phi_{i-1,j}^n - 2\phi_{i,j}^n + \phi_{i+1,j}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right)$$

$$r_x \phi_{i-1,j}^n + r_x \phi_{i+1,j}^n - (1 + 2r_x + 2r_y) \phi_{i,j}^n + r_y \phi_{i,j-1}^n + r_y \phi_{i,j+1}^n = -\phi_{i,j}^{n-1}$$

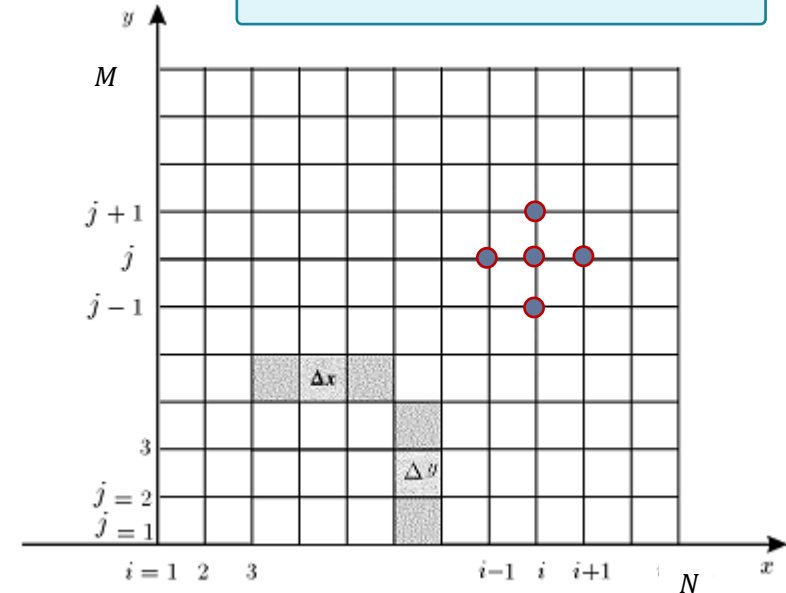
$$r_x = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$r_y = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2}$$

$$r = 1 + 2r_x + 2r_y$$

برای نقاط غیر مرزی:

تفاضل محدود، روش ضمنی اویلر



$$\begin{bmatrix} -r & r_x & & & r_y & & & \\ r_x & -r & r_x & & & & & \\ & r_x & -r & r_x & & & & \\ & & r_x & -r & r_x & & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ r_y & & & & r_x & -r & r_x & \\ & \ddots & & & r_x & -r & r_x & \\ & & r_y & & & & & \\ & & & r_y & & & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1,1}^n \\ \phi_{2,1}^n \\ \phi_{3,1}^n \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1,M}^n \\ \phi_{N,M}^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{1,1}^n \\ R_{2,1}^n \\ R_{3,1}^n \\ \vdots \\ R_{N-1,M}^n \\ R_{N,M}^n \end{bmatrix}$$

ماتریس پنج قطری

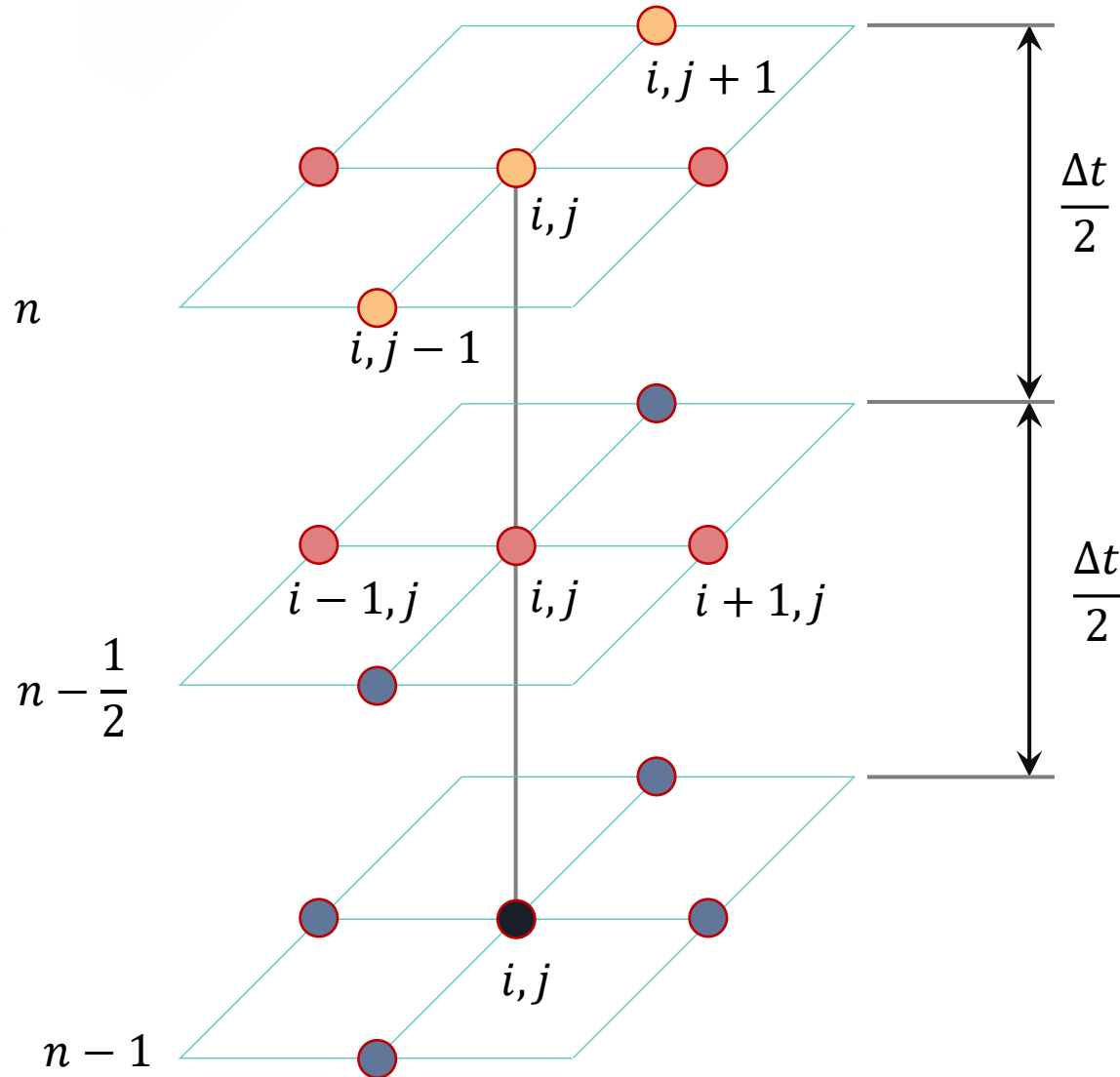
$$R_{i,j}^n = \begin{cases} ? (B.C.), & i = 1, N \text{ or } j = 1, M \\ -\phi_{i,j}^{n-1}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



معادلات سهموی

تفاضل محدود

روش ضمنی جهت متناوب، ADI
(Alternating-Direction Implicit)





معادلات سه‌موی

معادلات دو بعدی (در مکان)

تفاضل محدود، روش ADI

گام زمانی اول

$$\frac{\phi_{i,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_{i,j}^{n-1}}{\Delta t/2} = \alpha \left(\frac{\phi_{i,j-1}^{n-1} - 2\phi_{i,j}^{n-1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^{n-1}}{\Delta y^2} + \frac{\phi_{i-1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - 2\phi_{i,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{r_x}{2} \phi_{i-1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - (1+r_x)\phi_{i,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{r_x}{2} \phi_{i+1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{r_y}{2} \phi_{i,j-1}^{n-1} - (1-r_y)\phi_{i,j}^{n-1} - \frac{r_y}{2} \phi_{i,j+1}^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -(1+r_x) & \frac{r_x}{2} & & & \\ \frac{r_x}{2} & -(1+r_x) & \frac{r_x}{2} & & \\ & \frac{r_x}{2} & -(1+r_x) & \frac{r_x}{2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{r_x}{2} & -(1+r_x) & \frac{r_x}{2} \\ & & & \frac{r_x}{2} & -(1+r_x) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1,1} \\ \phi_{2,1} \\ \phi_{3,1} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1,N} \\ \phi_{N,N} \end{bmatrix}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{1,1} \\ R_{2,1} \\ R_{3,1} \\ \vdots \\ R_{N-1,N} \\ R_{N,N} \end{bmatrix}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}$$

دستگاه سه قطری

$$R_{i,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{cases} ? (B.C.), & i = 1, N \text{ or } j = 1, M \longrightarrow \text{لزوم اصلاح ماتریس ضرایب} \\ -\frac{r_y}{2} \phi_{i,j-1}^{n-1} - (1-r_y)\phi_{i,j}^{n-1} - \frac{r_y}{2} \phi_{i,j+1}^{n-1}, & \text{otherwise} \longrightarrow \text{لزوم سازگاری با بردار مجهولات} \end{cases}$$



تفاضل محدود، روش ADI

گام زمانی دوم

$$\frac{\phi_{i,j}^n - \phi_{i,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t/2} = \alpha \left(\frac{\phi_{i,j-1}^n - 2\phi_{i,j}^n + \phi_{i,j+1}^n}{\Delta y^2} + \frac{\phi_{i-1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - 2\phi_{i,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{r_y}{2} \phi_{i,j-1}^n - (1 + r_y) \phi_{i,j}^n + \frac{r_y}{2} \phi_{i,j+1}^n = -\frac{r_x}{2} \phi_{i-1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - (1 - r_x) \phi_{i,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{r_x}{2} \phi_{i+1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -(1+r_y) & \frac{r_y}{2} & & & \\ \frac{r_y}{2} & -(1+r_y) & \frac{r_y}{2} & & \\ & \frac{r_y}{2} & -(1+r_y) & \frac{r_y}{2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{r_y}{2} & -(1+r_y) & \frac{r_y}{2} \\ & & & \frac{r_y}{2} & -(1+r_y) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1,1} \\ \phi_{1,2} \\ \phi_{1,3} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N,N-1} \\ \phi_{N,N} \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} R_{1,1} \\ R_{1,2} \\ R_{1,3} \\ \vdots \\ R_{N,N-1} \\ R_{N,N} \end{bmatrix}^n$$

دستگاه سه قطری

$$R_{i,j}^n = \begin{cases} ? (B.C.), & i = 1, N \text{ or } j = 1, M \\ -\frac{r_x}{2} \phi_{i-1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - (1 - r_x) \phi_{i,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{r_x}{2} \phi_{i+1,j}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

لزوم اصلاح ماتریس ضرایب $\longrightarrow$ لزوم سازگاری با بردار مجهولات $\longrightarrow$



معادلات سهموی

معادلات دو بعدی (در مکان)

حجم محدود، روش ADI:

- ✓ روند مشابه و روابط نسبتاً مشابه در این مسئله
- ✓ لزوم توجه به شرایط مرزی حتی در این مسئله

تفاضل محدود، روش ADI:

- ✓ دقت زمانی: $O(\Delta t^2)$
- ✓ پایدار در این مسئله

معادلات سه بعدی (در مکان)

روش ADI:

- ✓ گام زمانی: $\Delta t/3$
- ✓ دقت زمانی: $O(\Delta t)$





خطا

$$\phi_{\text{num}} - \phi_{\text{exact}} = \varepsilon$$

یک نقصان قابل تشخیص در شناسایی رفتار یک سیستم یا شبیه‌سازی آن که ناشی از کمبود دانش نیست.

$$\phi - \phi_e = \varepsilon$$

انواع خطای عددی:

- ✓ خطای بریدگی (Truncation Error)
- ✓ خطای گرد کردن (Round off Error)
- ✓ خطای گسسته‌سازی (Discretization Error)

عدم قطعیت

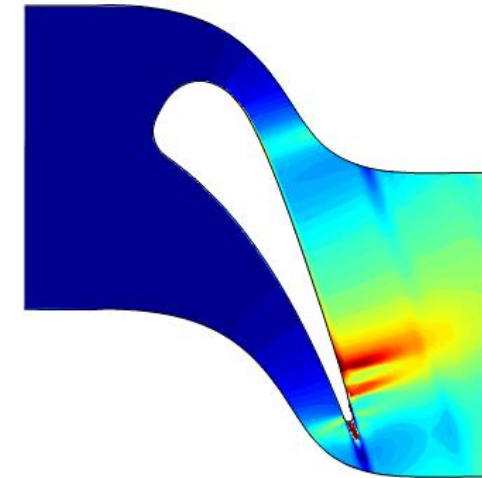
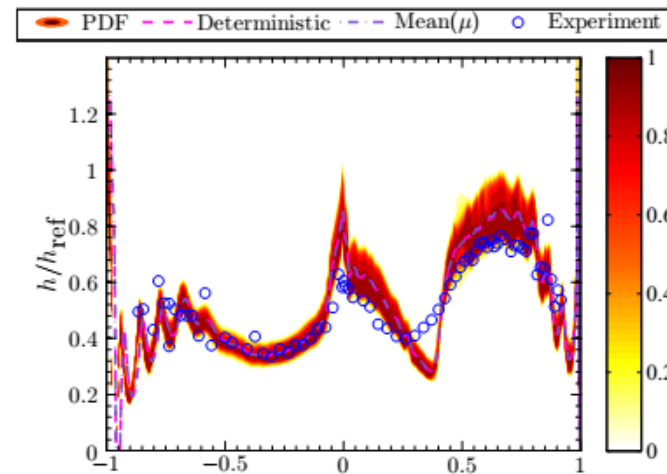
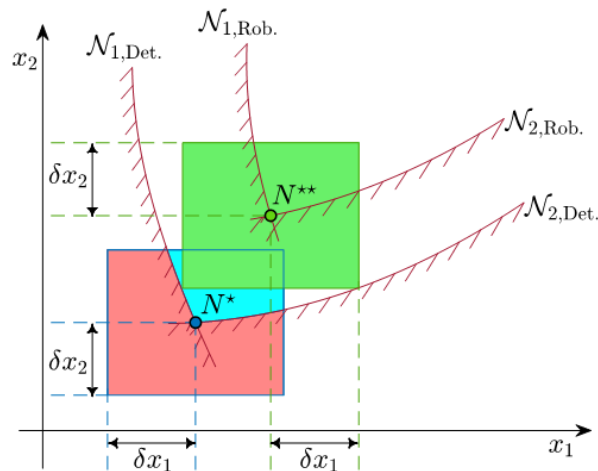
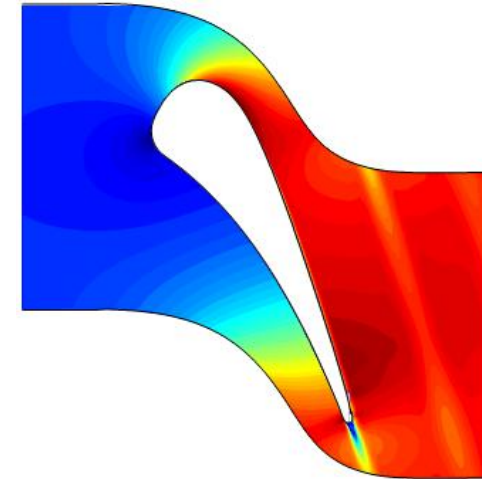
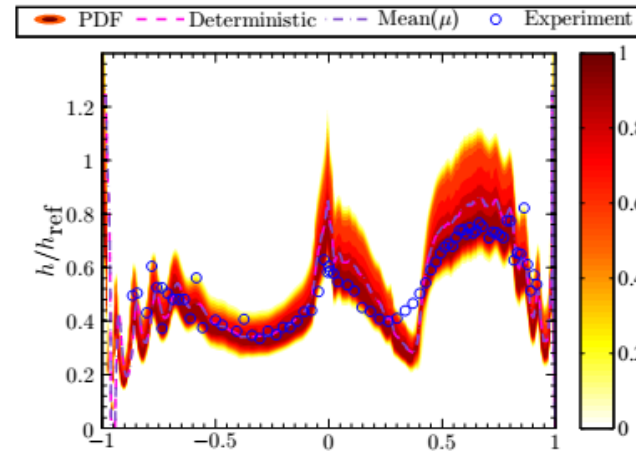
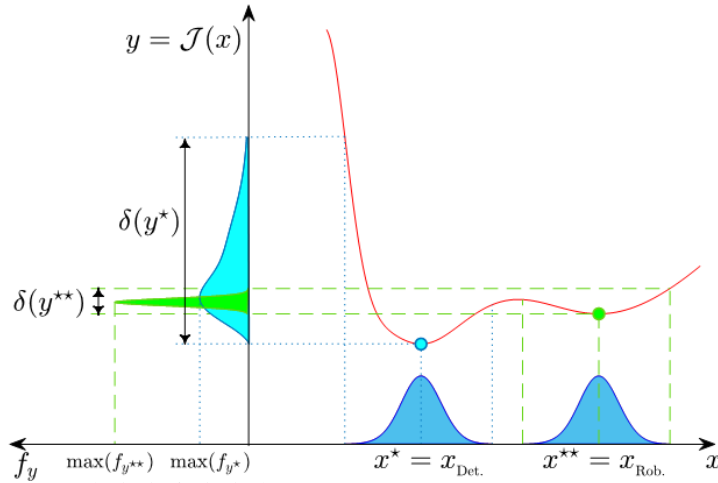
یک نقصان بالقوه در رفتار یک سیستم یا پیش‌بینی آن که عموماً ناشی از کمبود دانش (حتی دانش فرضی) است.





پایداری و سازگاری

عدم قطعیت





پایداری و سازگاری

تعاریف سازگاری، پایداری، همگرایی

سازگاری

با کوچک شدن گام‌های مکانی و زمانی، رویکرد عددی (معادله گسسته شده) به معادله تحلیلی میل کند. $\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} DE = PDE$

پایداری

در اثر گذر زمان (یا شماره تکرار) خطا (گرد کردن) رشد نکند
یا به عبارت دیگر با افزایش زمان به سمت بینهایت، خطا محدود باقی بماند.
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{\text{num}} - \phi_{\text{exact}} \leq K \quad \text{for finite } \Delta t$

همگرایی

با کوچک شدن گام‌های مکانی و زمانی، پاسخ عددی در یک نقطه و لحظه مشخص به حل تحلیلی میل کند. $\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \phi_{\text{num}} \Big|_i^n = \phi_{\text{exact}} \Big|_i^n$

شرط همگرایی:

✓ سازگاری

✓ پایداری



$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\phi_{i+1}^n = \phi_i^n + (\phi_x)_i^n \Delta x + \frac{(\phi_{xx})_i^n}{2!} \Delta x^2 + \frac{(\phi_{xxx})_i^n}{3!} \Delta x^3 + O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n + (\phi_t)_i^n \Delta t + \frac{(\phi_{tt})_i^n}{2!} \Delta t^2 + \frac{(\phi_{ttt})_i^n}{3!} \Delta t^3 + O(\Delta t^4)$$

$$\phi_{i-1}^n = \phi_i^n - (\phi_x)_i^n \Delta x + \frac{(\phi_{xx})_i^n}{2!} \Delta x^2 - \frac{(\phi_{xxx})_i^n}{3!} \Delta x^3 + O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left[\underbrace{\phi_i^n + (\phi_t)_i^n \Delta t + \frac{(\phi_{tt})_i^n}{2!} \Delta t^2 + \frac{(\phi_{ttt})_i^n}{3!} \Delta t^3 + O(\Delta t^4)}_{\phi_i^{n+1}} - \phi_i^n \right] = \\ & \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} \left[\underbrace{\phi_i^n + (\phi_x)_i^n \Delta x + \frac{(\phi_{xx})_i^n}{2!} \Delta x^2 + \frac{(\phi_{xxx})_i^n}{3!} \Delta x^3 + O(\Delta x^4)}_{\phi_{i+1}^n} - 2\phi_i^n + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \underbrace{\phi_i^n - (\phi_x)_i^n \Delta x + \frac{(\phi_{xx})_i^n}{2!} \Delta x^2 - \frac{(\phi_{xxx})_i^n}{3!} \Delta x^3 + O(\Delta x^4)}_{\phi_{i-1}^n} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\phi_t + \frac{\phi_{tt}}{2} \Delta t + O(\Delta t^2) \right] \\ & = \alpha [\phi_{xx} + O(\Delta x^2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0$$





$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - (\phi_i^{n+1} + \phi_i^{n-1}) + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\left[1 + 2\frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right] \phi_i^{n+1} = \left[1 - 2\frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right] \phi_i^{n-1} + 2\frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (\phi_{i+1}^n + \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \Delta t^2 + O(\Delta t^3) = \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \Delta x^2 + \frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \alpha \left(\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + O\left[\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2, \left(\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}\right)^2\right]$$

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \rightarrow 0$$



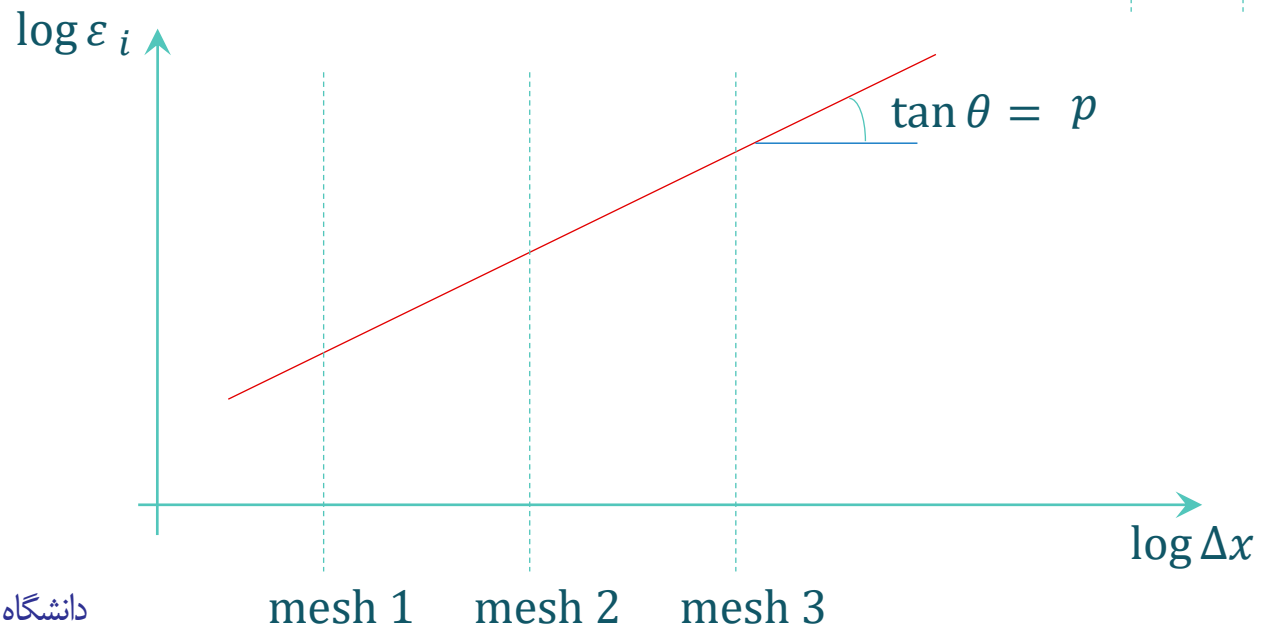
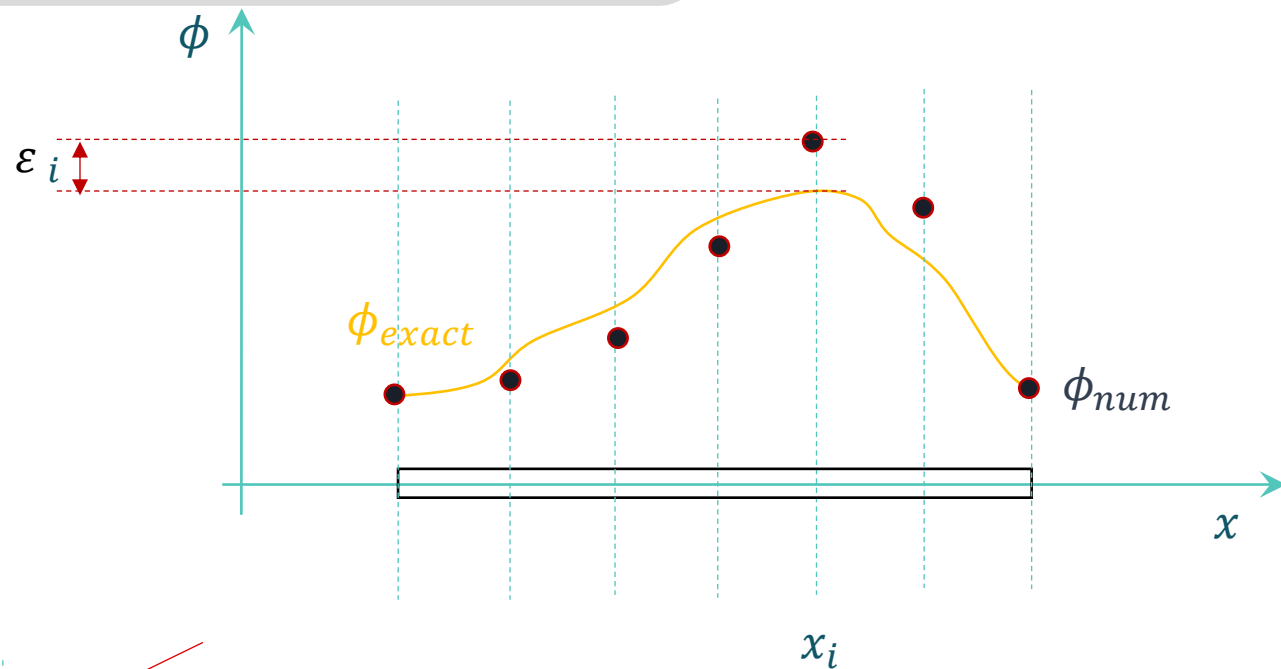


$$\varepsilon_i = |\phi_{i,exact} - \phi_{i,num}| = O(\Delta x^p)$$

$$\varepsilon_i = K \Delta x^p$$

$$\log \varepsilon_i = \log K + p \log \Delta x$$

مرتبه دقت



$$\Delta x_1 < \Delta x_2 < \Delta x_3$$



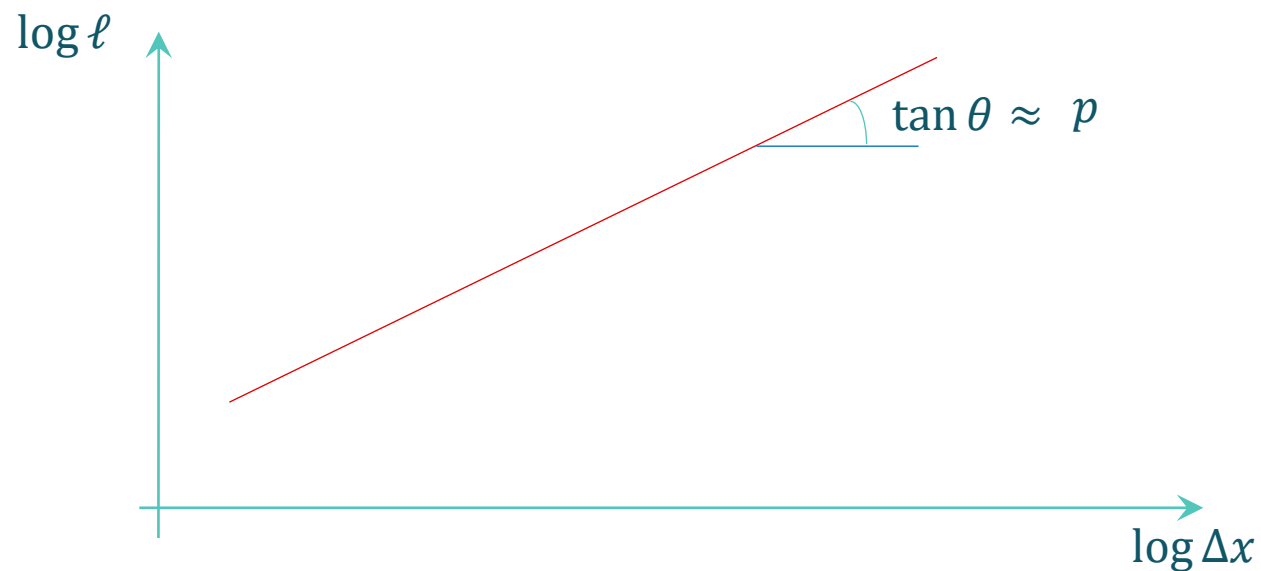
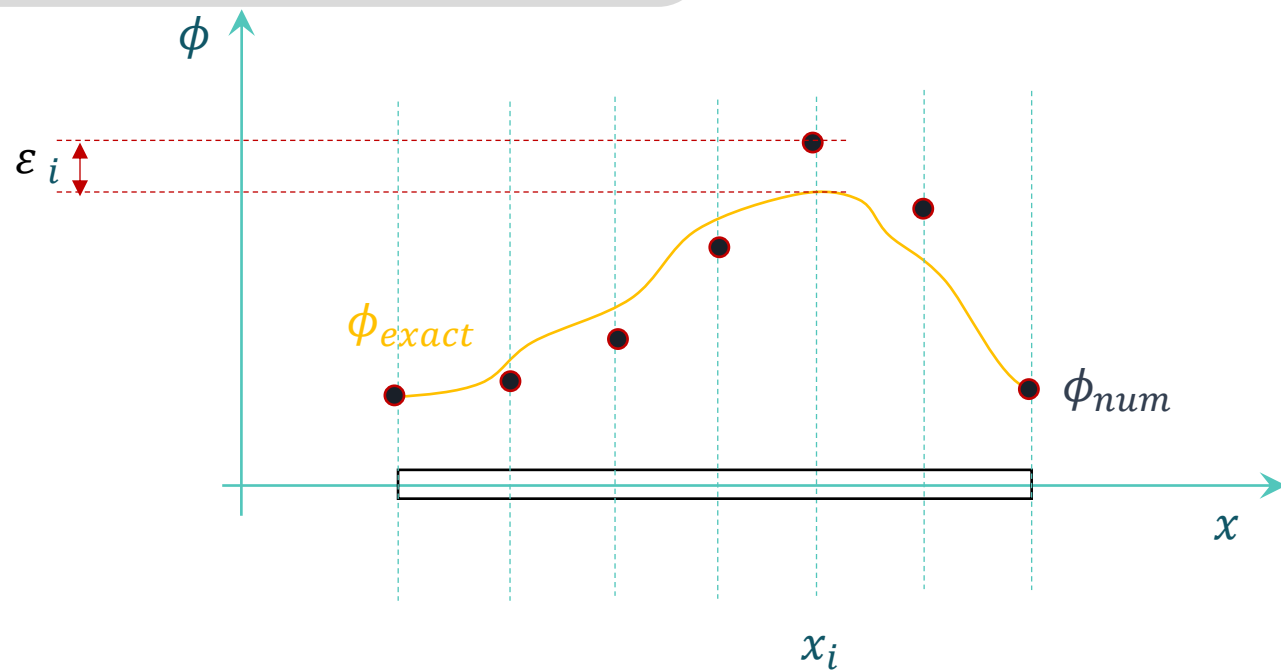


$$\ell_q - norm = \left(\frac{\sum |\varepsilon_i|^q}{N} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\ell_1 = \frac{\sum \varepsilon_i}{N}$$

$$\ell_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \varepsilon_i^2}{N}}$$

$$\ell_\infty = \max\{\varepsilon_i\}$$





تخمین خطای گسسته‌سازی

۱. انتخاب سه شبکه به اندازه کافی متفاوت که به صورت نظام‌یافته ریز شده‌اند.

شبکه ۱: شبکه ریز
شبکه ۲: شبکه متوسط
شبکه ۳: شبکه درشت

$$\varepsilon_{21} = \phi_2 - \phi_1$$
$$\varepsilon_{32} = \phi_3 - \phi_2$$
$$|\varepsilon_{21}, \varepsilon_{32}| > 0$$

ϕ : هر کمیت مورد علاقه برای بررسی (نقطه‌ای یا انتگرالی)

۲. محاسبه معیار اندازه شبکه

$$h(\text{cell}_i) = \Delta x_i$$

$$h(\text{cell}_i) = (\Delta A_i)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$h(\text{cell}_i) = (\Delta V_i)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$h_1 < h_2 < h_3$$

برای کمیت‌های انتگرالی

$$h = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta x_i$$

$$h = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta A_i \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$h = \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta V_i \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$





پایداری و سازگاری

تخمین خطای گسسته‌سازی

۳. محاسبه مرتبه دقت

به صورت سعی و خطا

خطای گسسته‌سازی

$$p = \frac{1}{\ln r_{21}} \left| \ln \left| \frac{\varepsilon_{32}}{\varepsilon_{21}} \right| + q \right|$$

$$q = \ln \left(\frac{r_{21}^p - s}{r_{32}^p - s} \right) \quad s = \operatorname{sgn} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{32}}{\varepsilon_{21}} \right)$$

$$r_{21} = \frac{h_2}{h_1}$$

$$r_{32} = \frac{h_3}{h_2}$$

به صورت تجربی : $r > 1.3$

$$\text{if } r_{21} = r_{32} \rightarrow p = \frac{1}{\ln r_{21}} \left| \ln \left| \frac{\varepsilon_{32}}{\varepsilon_{21}} \right| \right|$$





پایداری و سازگاری

خطای گسسته‌سازی

تخمین خطای گسسته‌سازی

۴. محاسبه مقدار برون‌یابی شده
(تقریباً بدون خطای گسسته‌سازی)

۵. محاسبه خطای نسبی گسسته‌سازی

$$\phi_{\text{ext},21} = \frac{\phi_1 r_{21}^p - \phi_2}{r_{21}^p - 1}$$

$$e_{a,21} = \left| \frac{\phi_2 - \phi_1}{\phi_1} \right|$$

خطای تقریبی

$$e_{\text{ext},21} = \left| \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_{\text{ext},21}}{\phi_{\text{ext},21}} \right|$$

خطای برون‌یابی شده

$$\text{GCI}_1 = \frac{1.25 e_{a,21}}{r_{21}^p - 1}$$

عدم قطعیت مش ریز
(اندیس همگرایی شبکه)



 $\phi_e : \phi_{\text{exact}}$ $\phi : \phi_{\text{numerical}}$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_e}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi_e}{\partial x^2} \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\phi - \phi_e = \varepsilon \quad \phi_e = \phi - \varepsilon$$

شرط پایداری: محدود بودن ε_i^n

$$\frac{\partial(\phi - \varepsilon)}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2(\phi - \varepsilon)}{\partial x^2} \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + T.E.$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1} - \varepsilon_i^n}{\Delta t} = \alpha \frac{\varepsilon_{i+1}^n - 2\varepsilon_i^n + \varepsilon_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}$$

سیر رشد خطا نیز همانند سیر رشد تابع پاسخ است

اگر معادله PDE خطی باشد یا صورت کسسته شده، خطی سازی شده باشد خطا نیز در معادله DE صدق می کند





پایداری و سازگاری

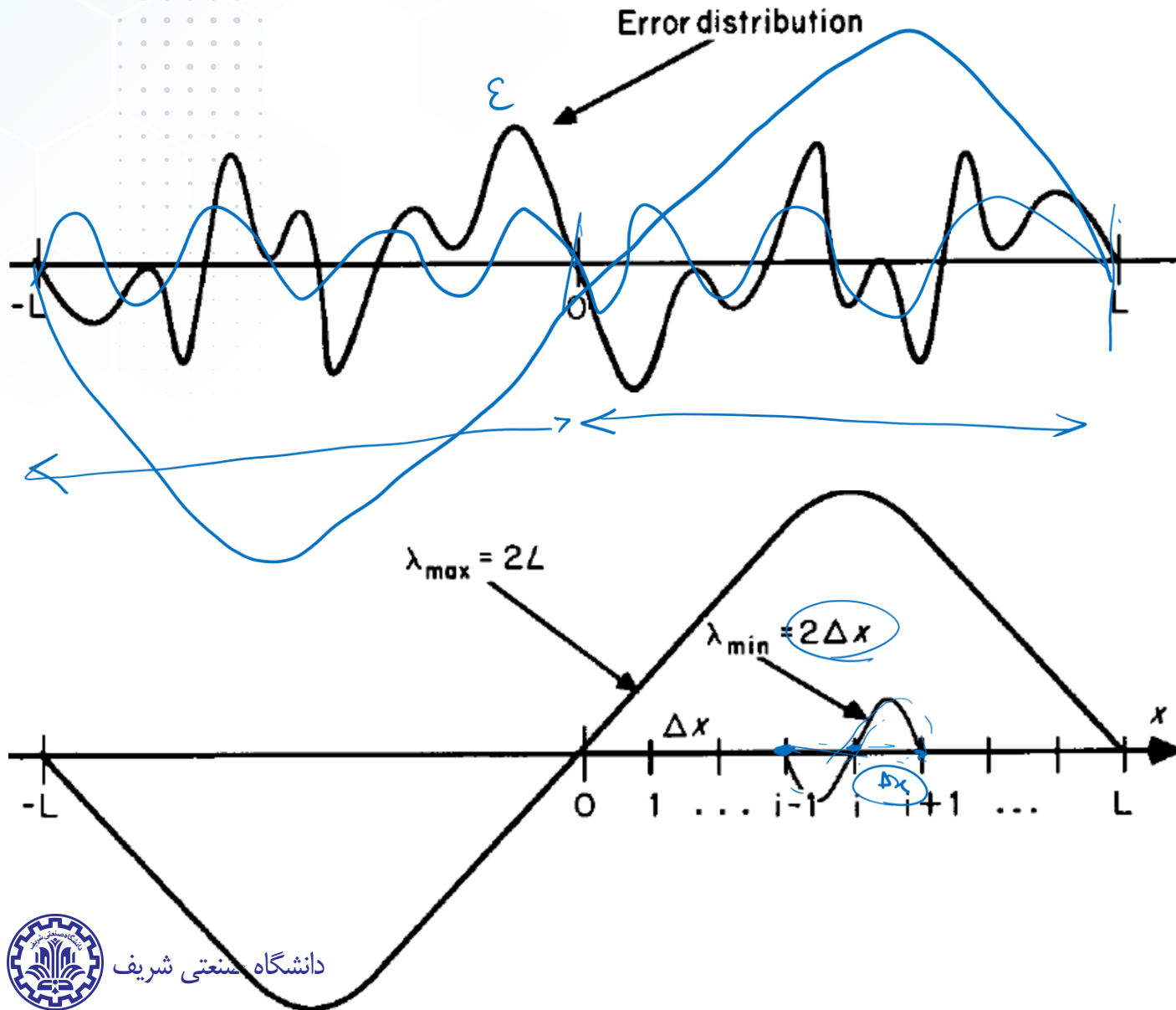
تحلیل پایداری به روش فون نیومن

* اگر سری زمانی ϵ periodic باشد به بطوریه

* اگر ϵ در بازه $[0, L]$ باشد

میباشد. $[-L, 0]$ از آنجا که ϵ است دوره ای

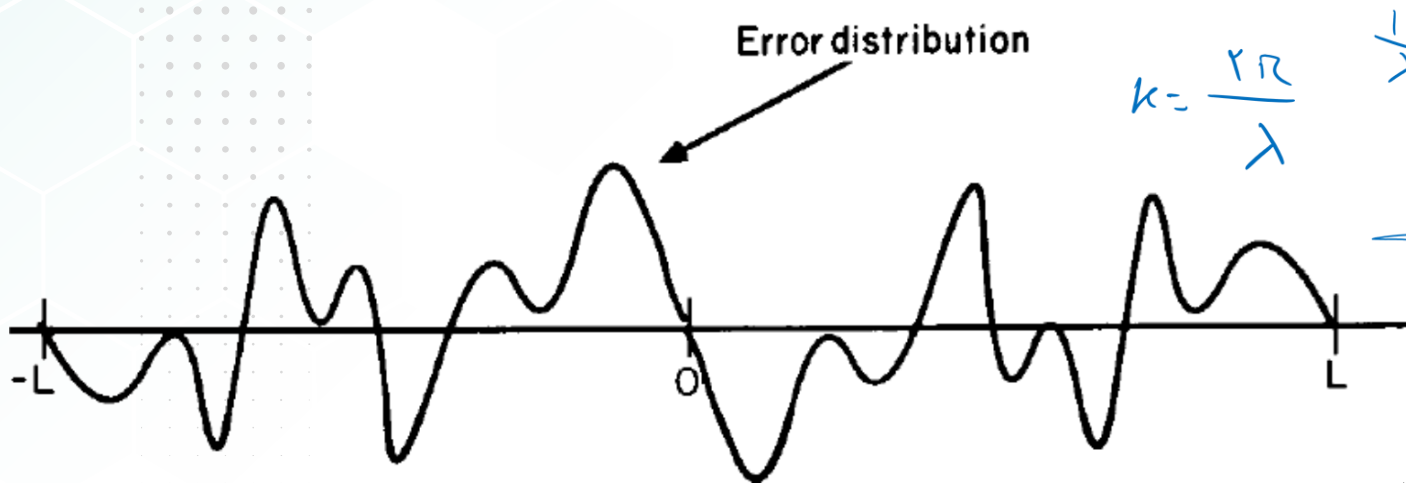
در بازه $[-L, L]$ Periodic به بطوریه





پایداری و سازگاری

تحلیل پایداری به روش فون نیومن



- کوچکترین طول موج: $\lambda_{min} = 2\Delta x$
- بزرگترین عدد موج: $k_{max} = \pi/\Delta x$
- بزرگترین طول موج: $\lambda_{max} = 2L$
- کوچکترین عدد موج: $k_{min} = \pi/L$

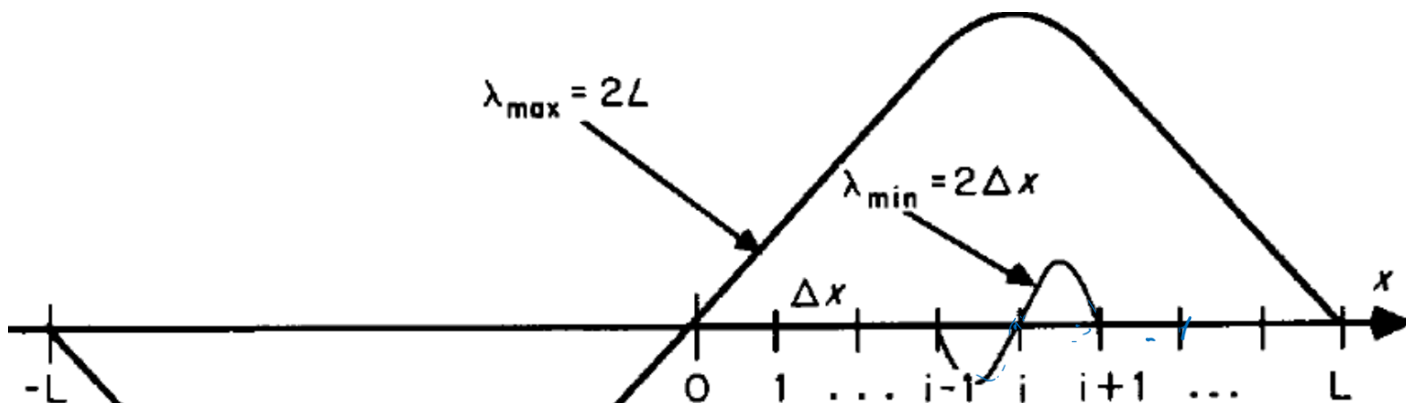
سایر طول موج و عدد موجها: به ازای سایر ابعاد مشها

$$1 \leq i \leq N$$

$$x_i = i \Delta x, \quad \Delta x = L/N$$

$$k_i = i k_{min} = \frac{i\pi}{L} = \frac{i\pi}{N \Delta x}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{N \Delta x}$$





- هر تابع پاسخ یا خطا در هر نقطه را می توان به صورت بسط فوریه به صورت زیر نوشت:

فون نیومن

$$\phi_i^n = \sum_j \omega_j^n e^{ik_j x_i} = \sum_j \omega_j^n e^{ik_j i \Delta x}$$

عوض

$k_j = \frac{j\pi}{N\Delta x}$

$$\phi_i^n = \sum_j \omega_j^n e^{i \frac{j\pi}{N}}$$

- به علت خطی بودن PDE یک هارمونیک $\omega^n e^{ik.x}$ سیر رشد مشابه ϕ_i^n دارد

$$\phi(x) = \omega_j^n e^{ikx}$$

$$\varepsilon = \omega^n$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi(x_i + \Delta t) = \sigma^n e^{ikx}$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \sigma^n e^{ikx}$$

پایداری مسئله کاملاً گسسته

$$|\sigma| = \left| \frac{\omega_i^{n+1}}{\omega_i^n} \right| = \left| \frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1}}{\varepsilon_i^n} \right|$$

ضریب بزرگنمایی
(Amplification factor)

$$\sigma \leq 1$$

✓ پایدار

$$\sigma > 1$$

✓ ناپایدار





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Big|_i^n = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \Big|_i^n$$

FTCS

روش Explicit Euler ❖

$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right)$$

$$\phi_i^n = \sigma^n e^{Ikx}$$

$$\frac{\sigma^{n+1} e^{Ikx_i} - \sigma^n e^{Ikx_i}}{\sigma^n e^{Ikx_i}} = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \times \left[\frac{\sigma^n e^{Ikx_{i+1}} - 2\sigma^n e^{Ikx_i} + \sigma^n e^{Ikx_{i-1}}}{\sigma^n e^{Ikx_i}} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma - 1 = r_x (e^{Ik\Delta x} - 2 + e^{-Ik\Delta x})$$

$$e^{Ik\Delta x} = \cos k\Delta x + i \sin k\Delta x$$

$$e^{-Ik\Delta x} = \cos k\Delta x - i \sin k\Delta x$$

$$\sigma = 1 - 2r_x (1 - \cos k\Delta x)$$





$$|\sigma| \leq 1$$

$$|1 - 2r_x(1 - \cos k\Delta x)| \leq 1 \longrightarrow -1 \leq 1 - 2r_x(1 - \cos k\Delta x) \leq 1$$

$$\longrightarrow -2 \leq -2r_x(1 - \cos k\Delta x) \leq 0 \longrightarrow -1 \leq -r_x(1 - \cos k\Delta x) \leq 0$$

$$0 \leq -4r_x \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2} \leq 2$$

$$2\sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2}$$

$$4r_x \leq 2 \longrightarrow |\sigma| \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2} \leq 1$$

$$r_x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow \text{روش E.E پایدار خواهد بود.}$$





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Big|_i^n = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \Big|_i^n$$

BTCS

روش Implicit Euler ✦

$$\frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right) \quad \phi_i^n = \sigma^n e^{Ikx}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sigma^n e^{Ikx_i} - \sigma^{n-1} e^{Ikx_i}}{\sigma^{n-1} e^{Ikx_i}} = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \times \left[\frac{\sigma^n e^{Ikx_{i+1}} - 2\sigma^n e^{Ikx_i} + \sigma^n e^{Ikx_{i-1}}}{\sigma^{n-1} e^{Ikx_i}} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma - 1 = r_x (\sigma e^{Ik\Delta x} - 2\sigma + \sigma e^{-Ik\Delta x})$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{\sigma} = r_x (e^{Ik\Delta x} - 2 + e^{-Ik\Delta x}) = -2r_x (1 - \cos k\Delta x)$$





$$1 - \frac{1}{\sigma} = -2r_x(1 - \cos k\Delta x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma} = 1 + 2r_x(1 - \cos k\Delta x)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma} = 1 + 2r_x \times 2 \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2} = 1 + 4r_x \underbrace{\sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2}}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma} \geq 1$$

$$\underbrace{\phantom{1 + 4r_x \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2}}}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\underbrace{\phantom{1 + 4r_x \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2}}}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\underbrace{\phantom{1 + 4r_x \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2}}}_{\geq 1} \rightarrow \sigma \leq 1$$

در این روش اندازه بزرگنمایی همواره کمتر از ۱ است. **Unconditionally Stable**

روش I.E بدون شرط پایدار خواهد بود.





❖ روش Crank Nicolson

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right|_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \alpha \left. \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \right|_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{\alpha}{2\Delta x^2} [(\phi_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2\phi_i^{n+1} + \phi_{i-1}^{n+1}) + (\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n)]$$

$$\phi_i^n = \sigma^n e^{Ikx}$$

$$\sigma - 1 = \frac{r_x}{2} [(\sigma e^{Ik\Delta x} - 2\sigma + \sigma e^{-Ik\Delta x}) + (e^{Ik\Delta x} - 2 + e^{-Ik\Delta x})]$$

$$\sigma - 1 = -r_x \sigma (1 - \cos k\Delta x) - r_x (1 - \cos k\Delta x)$$

$$\sigma [1 + r_x (1 - \cos k\Delta x)] = 1 - r_x (1 - \cos k\Delta x)$$





$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \sigma = \frac{1 - r_x(1 - \cos k\Delta x)}{[1 + r_x(1 - \cos k\Delta x)]} &= \frac{1 - \overbrace{\frac{r_x}{2} \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2}}^{\geq 0}}{\underbrace{1 + \frac{r_x}{2} \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2}}_{\geq 1}} \rightarrow \sigma \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

در این روش اندازه بزرگنمایی همواره کمتر از ۱ است. **Unconditionally Stable**

روش Crank-Nicolson بدون شرط پایدار خواهد بود.





❖ معادله انتقال حرارت دو بعدی

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\phi_{i,j}^n = \sigma^n e^{I k x} e^{I k y} \longrightarrow \text{روش Simple Explicit} \longrightarrow |r_x + r_y| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \qquad \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2}$$





❖ معادله موج:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad \text{یک بعدی} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{دو بعدی}$$

$$\text{FTCS} \quad \frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = -c \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$$

$$\phi_i^n = \sigma^n e^{Ikx} \longrightarrow \sigma - 1 = -\frac{CFL}{2} \times (e^{IK\Delta x} - e^{-Ik\Delta x})$$

$$\boxed{CFL = \frac{c\Delta t}{\Delta x}} \longrightarrow \sigma - 1 = -\frac{CFL}{2} \times (2I \sin k\Delta x) \quad \leftarrow e^{Ik\Delta x} = \cos k\Delta x + I \sin k\Delta x$$

$$\longrightarrow \sigma = 1 - CFL \times (I \sin \Delta x)$$

$$\longrightarrow |\sigma| = \sqrt{1 + CFL^2 \sin^2 k\Delta x} \geq 1 \quad \text{Unconditionally Unstable}$$





Upwind:
$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = -c \frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x}$$

$$\sigma - 1 = -CFL \times (1 - e^{-Ik\Delta x})$$

→
$$\sigma = 1 - CFL \times (1 - \cos k\Delta x) - CFL I \sin k\Delta x$$

$|\sigma| \leq 1 \rightarrow \sigma^2 \leq 1 \rightarrow \sigma^2 - 1 \leq 0$ یک راه:





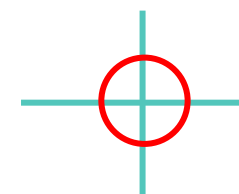
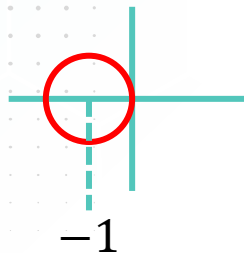
پایداری و سازگاری

تحلیل پایداری به روش فون نیومن

راه استفاده از نمودار:

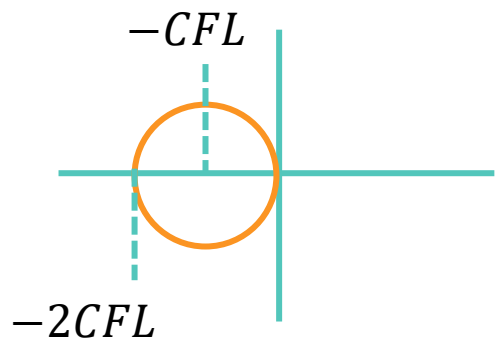
$$\sigma - 1 = CFL(\cos k\Delta x - 1) - CFL \sin k\Delta x$$

$|\sigma| \leq 1$ ← یک دایره به شعاع مرکز واحد است. ← $\sigma - 1$ به اندازه یک واحد در محور حقیقی جابه‌جا می‌شود.



$$\sigma - 1 = \xi + i\eta \quad \xi = CFL(\cos k\Delta x - 1) \quad \eta = -CFL \sin k\Delta x$$

$$\rightarrow (\xi + CFL)^2 + \eta^2 = CFL^2$$



پس این معادله یک دایره به مرکز $-CFL$ و شعاع CFL است.

❖ اگر $CFL \leq 1$ باشد دایره نارنجی داخل دایره قرمز قرار گرفته و حل پایدار می‌باشد.





Second Order Upwind



$$CFL \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$CFL \leq 1$$

شرط پایداری

دقت مرتبه ۱



First order upwind

$$CFL \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

شرط پایداری

دقت مرتبه ۲



Second order upwind

High Resolution Scheme

روش First Order پایدارتر





$$\frac{d\vec{\phi}}{dt} = B \times \vec{\phi} \quad \vec{\phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i-1} - 2\phi_i + \phi_{i+1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$B \times \psi^{(j)} = \lambda_j \times \psi^{(j)}$$

مقادیر ویژه و بردارهای ویژه

$$|B_{N \times N} - \Lambda \times I| = 0$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & & \\ & & \lambda_3 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & \lambda_{N-1} \\ & & & & & \lambda_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1^{(1)} & \psi_1^{(2)} & & & \psi_1^{(N)} \\ \psi_2^{(1)} & \psi_2^{(2)} & & & \\ & & \psi_i^{(j)} & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \psi_N^{(1)} & & & & \psi_N^{(N)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B \times \Psi = \Psi \times \Lambda$$

$$\Psi^{-1} \times B \times \Psi = \Lambda$$





$$\frac{d\vec{\phi}}{dt} = B \times \vec{\phi}$$

$$\Psi^{-1} \times \frac{d\vec{\phi}}{dt} = \Psi^{-1} \times B \times \vec{\phi}$$

$$\frac{d(\Psi^{-1} \times \vec{\phi})}{dt} = \Psi^{-1} \times B \times \Psi \times \Psi^{-1} \times \vec{\phi}$$

$$\Psi^{-1} \times B \times \Psi = \Lambda$$

$$\frac{d(\Psi^{-1} \times \vec{\phi})}{dt} = \Lambda \times \Psi^{-1} \times \vec{\phi}$$

$$\Psi^{-1} \times \vec{\phi} = \vec{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} = \Lambda \times \vec{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_i}{dt} = \lambda_i \omega_i$$

$$\omega_i = \omega_i^0 e^{\lambda_i t}$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon_i}{dt} = \lambda_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_i^0 e^{\lambda_i t}$$

$$\text{Re}(\lambda_i) < 0$$

شرط پایداری در صورت عدم گسسته‌سازی زمانی

پایداری مسئله کاملاً گسسته

$$|\sigma| = \left| \frac{\omega_i^{n+1}}{\omega_i^n} \right| = \left| \frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1}}{\varepsilon_i^n} \right|$$

$$\sigma \leq 1$$

$$\sigma > 1$$

ضریب بزرگنمایی
(Amplification factor)

✓ پایدار

✓ ناپایدار



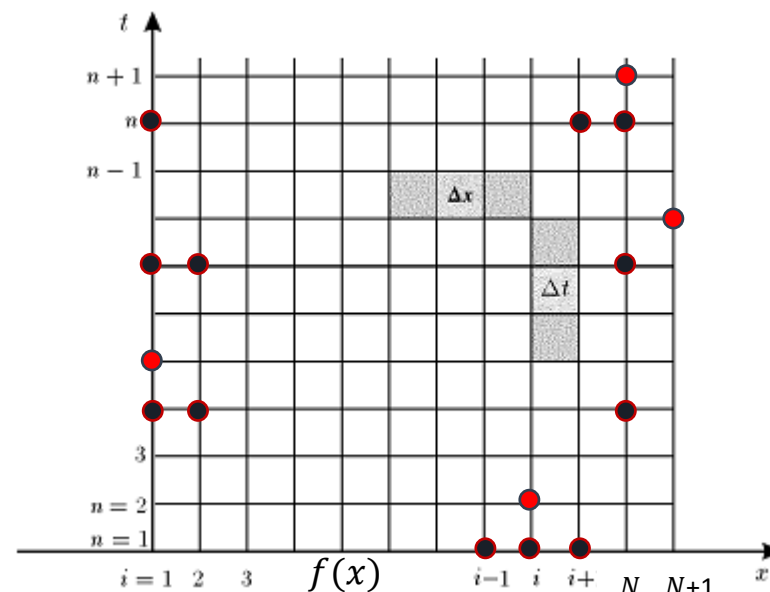


پایداری و سازگاری

تحلیل پایداری

معادله حرارت گذرا

شرط مرزی متناوب (Periodic)



$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$t \geq 0$$

$$\phi(x + l) = \phi(x)$$

$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = \alpha \frac{\phi_{i-1} - 2\phi_i + \phi_{i+1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\phi_{i+N} = \phi_i$$

$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = a_{-1}\phi_{i-1} + a_0\phi_i + a_1\phi_{i+1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{-1} = a_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} \\ a_0 = -2\frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\phi_1}{dt} = a_{-1}\phi_N + a_0\phi_1 + a_1\phi_2$$

$$\frac{d\phi_2}{dt} = a_{-1}\phi_1 + a_0\phi_2 + a_1\phi_3$$

$$\frac{d\phi_N}{dt} = a_{-1}\phi_{N-1} + a_0\phi_N + a_1\phi_1$$





$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1} \\ \phi_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & & & a_{-1} \\ a_{-1} & a_0 & a_1 & & \\ & a_{-1} & a_0 & a_1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & a_{-1} & a_0 & a_1 \\ a_1 & & & & a_{-1} & a_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1} \\ \phi_N \end{bmatrix}$$

ماتریس نواری (Band matrix)

$$\frac{d\vec{\phi}}{dt} = B \times \vec{\phi} \quad B = B(a_{-1}, a_0, a_1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1} \\ \phi_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & & a_{-2} & a_{-1} \\ a_{-1} & a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & & a_{-2} \\ a_{-2} & a_{-1} & a_0 & a_1 & & \\ & a_{-2} & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & a_2 \\ a_2 & & & a_{-1} & a_0 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & & a_{-2} & a_{-1} & a_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1} \\ \phi_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = B(\dots, a_{-2}, a_{-1}, a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{\phi}}{dt} = B \times \vec{\phi} \quad \text{حجم محدود}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{\phi}}{dt} = B \times \vec{\phi} + D \quad \text{سایر شرطهای مرزی}$$





مقادیر ویژه و بردارهای ویژه

$$B = B(\dots, a_{-2}, a_{-1}, a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$$

$$\lambda_j = \sum_k a_k e^{kIw_j} \quad \psi^{(j)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{Iw_j} \\ e^{2w_j} \\ \vdots \\ e^{(N-1)w_j} \end{bmatrix} \quad I^2 = -1$$

$$w_j = \frac{2\pi(j-1)}{N}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \quad a_{-1} = a_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2}, a_0 = -2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2}$$

معادله حرارت یک بعدی گذرا

$$\lambda_j = a_{-1} e^{-Iw_j} + a_0 e^0 + a_1 e^{Iw_j}$$

$$\lambda_j = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (\cos w_j - I \sin w_j) - 2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (\cos w_j + I \sin w_j)$$

$$\lambda_j = -2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (1 - \cos w_j)$$





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\phi - \phi_e = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1} - \varepsilon_i^n}{\Delta t} = \alpha \frac{\varepsilon_{i+1}^n - 2\varepsilon_i^n + \varepsilon_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}$$

شرط پایداری: محدود بودن خطای گرد کردن ε_i^n

$$\frac{d\vec{\phi}}{dt} = B \times \vec{\phi} \quad \vec{\phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = B(\dots, a_{-2}, a_{-1}, a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$$

$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = a_{-1}\phi_{i-1} + a_0\phi_i + a_1\phi_{i+1}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & & \\ & & \lambda_3 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & \lambda_{N-1} \\ & & & & \lambda_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1^{(1)} & \psi_1^{(2)} & & & \psi_1^{(N)} \\ \psi_2^{(1)} & \psi_2^{(2)} & & & \\ & & \psi_i^{(j)} & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \psi_N^{(1)} & & & & \psi_N^{(N)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Psi^{-1} \times B \times \Psi = \Lambda$$



$$\frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} = \Lambda \times \vec{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_i}{dt} = \lambda_i \omega_i$$

بررسی پایداری برای این سیستم ODE

$$\frac{d\varepsilon_i}{dt} = \lambda_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_i^0 e^{\lambda_i t}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i) < 0$$

شرط پایداری در صورت عدم گسسته‌سازی زمانی

$$|\sigma| = \left| \frac{\omega_i^{n+1}}{\omega_i^n} \right| = \left| \frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1}}{\varepsilon_i^n} \right| \leq 1$$

شرط پایداری ω در صورت گسسته‌سازی زمانی

$$\vec{\phi} = \Psi \times \vec{\omega}$$

هم ارزی پایداری ω با پایداری ϕ

$$B = B(\dots, a_{-2}, a_{-1}, a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$$

$$\psi^{(j)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{Iw_j} \\ e^{2w_j} \\ \vdots \\ e^{Nw_j} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_j = \sum_k a_k e^{kIw_j}$$

$$I^2 = -1$$

$$w_j = \frac{2\pi(j-1)}{N}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{معادله انتقال حرارت گذرا} \\ \text{(گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان)} \end{array}$$

$$\lambda_j = -2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (1 - \cos w_j)$$



پایداری و سازگاری

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

روش صریح اویلر

$$\frac{d\omega_i}{dt} = \lambda_i \omega_i$$

$$\frac{\omega_i^{n+1} - \omega_i^n}{\Delta t} = \lambda_i \omega_i^n$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1} - \varepsilon_i^n}{\Delta t} = \lambda_i \varepsilon_i^n$$

$$\varepsilon_i^{n+1} = \varepsilon_i^n + \lambda_i \Delta t \varepsilon_i^n$$

$$\left| \frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1}}{\varepsilon_i^n} \right| = |1 + \lambda_i \Delta t| \leq 1$$

$$|1 + (\text{Re}(\lambda_i) + \text{Im}(\lambda_i) I) \Delta t| \leq 1$$

$$|(1 + \text{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t)) + \text{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t) I| \leq 1$$

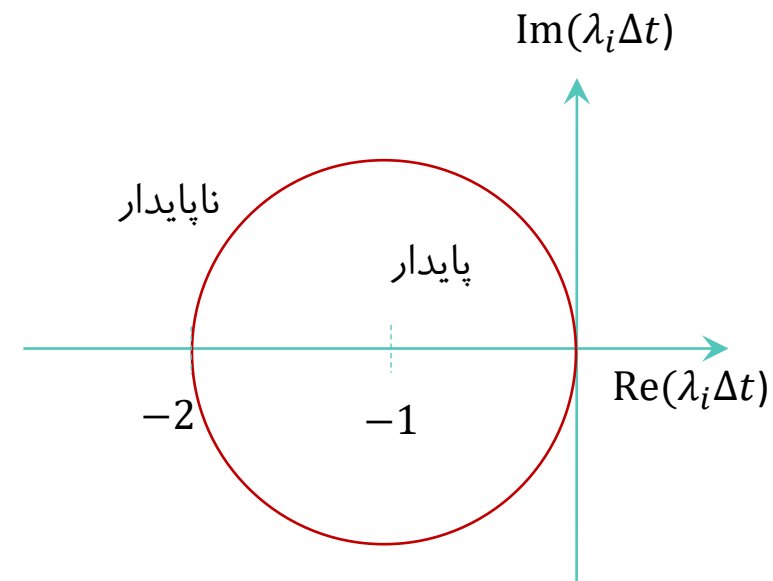
$$\sqrt{(\text{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t) + 1)^2 + (\text{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t))^2} \leq 1$$

$$\sqrt{(\xi + 1)^2 + \eta^2} \leq 1$$

$$\xi = \text{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t)$$

$$\eta = \text{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t)$$

$$\sqrt{(\xi - (-1))^2 + \eta^2} \leq 1$$





پایداری و سازگاری

روش صریح اویلر

معادله حرارت یک بعدی گذرا
(گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان)

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_i &= -2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (1 - \cos w_i) \\ |(1 + \operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t)) + \operatorname{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t) I| &\leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} |1 + \lambda_i \Delta t| &\leq 1 \\ -1 \leq 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_i &= -2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (1 - \cos w_i) \\ 0 \leq 1 - \cos w_i &\leq 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \frac{-4\alpha}{\Delta x^2} &\leq \lambda_i \leq 0 \\ \frac{-4\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} &\leq \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{4\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} &\leq 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t &\leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -1 \leq 1 - \frac{4\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \\ \frac{4\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} &\leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}}$$





پایداری و سازگاری

روش صریح اویلر

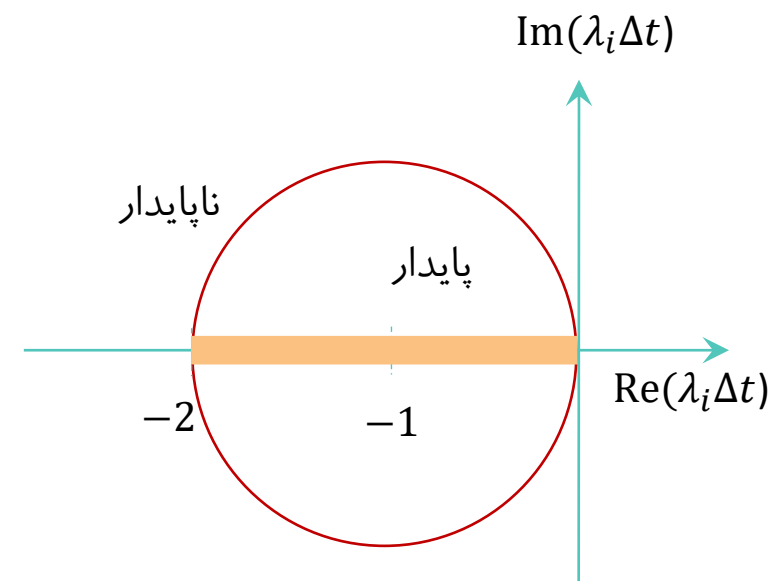
معادله حرارت یک بعدی گذرا
(گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان)

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

محدوده پایداری اگر
تمامی λ_i ها حقیقی باشند

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -2 \leq \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0 \\ \frac{-4\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \frac{-4\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \geq -2$$

$$\frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$





پایداری و سازگاری

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

روش ضمنی اویلر

$$\frac{d\omega_i}{dt} = \lambda_i \omega_i \quad \frac{\omega_i^n - \omega_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} = \lambda_i \omega_i^n \quad \frac{\varepsilon_i^n - \varepsilon_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} = \lambda_i \varepsilon_i^n$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1} - \varepsilon_i^n}{\Delta t} = \lambda_i \varepsilon_i^{n+1} \quad \varepsilon_i^{n+1} = \varepsilon_i^n + \lambda_i \Delta t \varepsilon_i^{n+1} \quad \varepsilon_i^{n+1}(1 - \lambda_i \Delta t) = \varepsilon_i^n$$

$$\left| \frac{\varepsilon_i^{n+1}}{\varepsilon_i^n} \right| = \frac{1}{|1 - \lambda_i \Delta t|} \leq 1$$

$$|1 - \lambda_i \Delta t| \geq 1$$

$$|1 - (\text{Re}(\lambda_i) + \text{Im}(\lambda_i) I) \Delta t| \geq 1$$

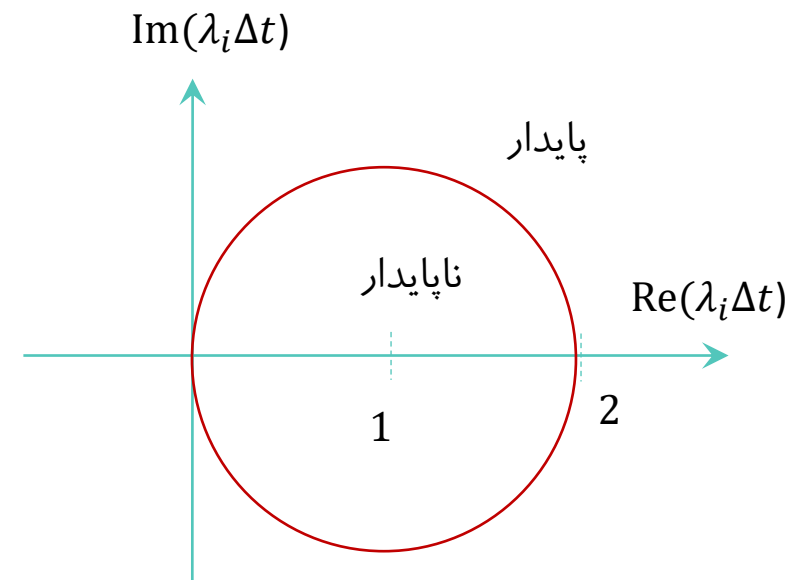
$$|(1 - \text{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t)) - \text{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t) I| \geq 1$$

$$\sqrt{(\text{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t) - 1)^2 + (\text{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t))^2} \geq 1$$

$$\xi = \text{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t)$$

$$\eta = \text{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t)$$

$$\sqrt{(\xi - 1)^2 + \eta^2} \geq 1$$





پایداری و سازگاری

روش ضمنی اویلر

معادله حرارت یک بعدی گذرا
(گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان)

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_i &= -2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (1 - \cos w_i) \\ |(1 - \operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t)) - \operatorname{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t) I| &\geq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} |1 - \lambda_i \Delta t| \geq 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_i &= -2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (1 - \cos w_i) \\ 0 \leq 1 - \cos w_i \leq 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -\frac{4\alpha}{\Delta x^2} &\leq \lambda_i \leq 0 \\ 0 \leq -\lambda_i \Delta t &\leq \frac{4\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \leq 1 - \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 1 + \frac{4\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$1 \leq |1 - \lambda_i \Delta t| \leq 1 + \frac{4\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$|1 - \lambda_i \Delta t| \geq 1$$

بدون قید و شرط پایدار





پایداری و سازگاری

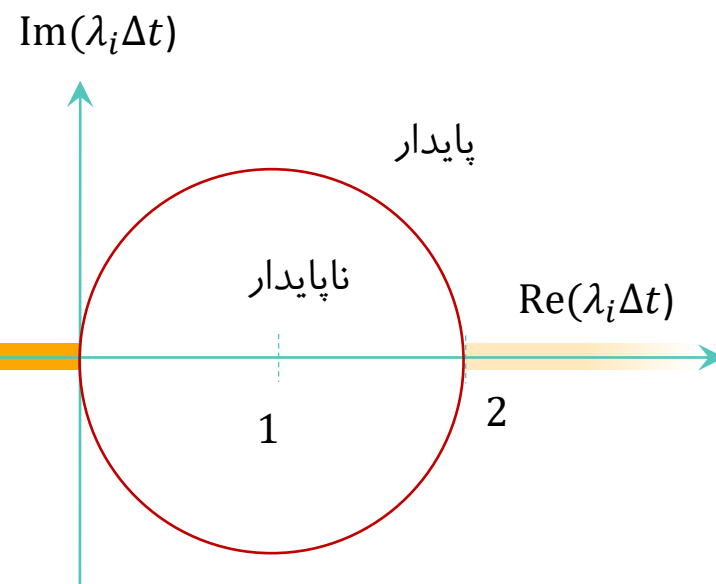
روش ضمنی اویلر

معادله حرارت یک بعدی گذرا
(گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{محدوده پایداری اگر} \\ \text{تمامی } \lambda_i \text{ ها حقیقی باشند} \\ \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0 \\ \lambda_i \Delta t \geq 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{همواره پایدار}$$

$$\lambda_i = -2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (1 - \cos w_i) \leq 0$$

عدم رشد نامحدود خطای گرد کردن



خطای بریدگی

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{i-1}^n - \left(1 + \frac{2\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) \phi_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \phi_{i+1}^n = -\phi_i^{n-1} + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$





روش صریح رانج کوتاه مرتبه ۲

$$\frac{d\omega_i}{dt} = \lambda_i \omega_i \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\omega_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \omega_i^n}{\Delta t/2} = \lambda_i \omega_i^n \\ \frac{\omega_i^{n+1} - \omega_i^n}{\Delta t} = \lambda_i \omega_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \frac{\omega_i^{n+1}}{\omega_i^n} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\frac{\omega_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \omega_i^n}{\Delta t/2} = \lambda_i \omega_i^n \quad \rightarrow \omega_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \omega_i^n = \frac{\lambda_i \Delta t}{2} \omega_i^n \quad \rightarrow \omega_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \omega_i^n \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_i \Delta t}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\omega_i^{n+1} - \omega_i^n}{\Delta t} = \lambda_i \omega_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \quad \rightarrow \frac{\omega_i^{n+1} - \omega_i^n}{\Delta t} = \lambda_i \omega_i^n \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_i \Delta t}{2} \right) \quad \rightarrow \frac{\omega_i^{n+1} - \omega_i^n}{\Delta t} = \lambda_i \omega_i^n \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_i \Delta t}{2} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_i^{n+1} - \omega_i^n = \omega_i^n \left(\lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{\lambda_i^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \right) \quad \rightarrow \omega_i^{n+1} = \omega_i^n \left(1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{\lambda_i^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \right) \quad \left| \frac{\omega_i^{n+1}}{\omega_i^n} \right| = \left| 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{\lambda_i^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \right|$$





پایداری و سازگاری

روش صریح رانج کوتاه مرتبه ۲

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

$$\left| 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{\lambda_i^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \right| \leq 1$$

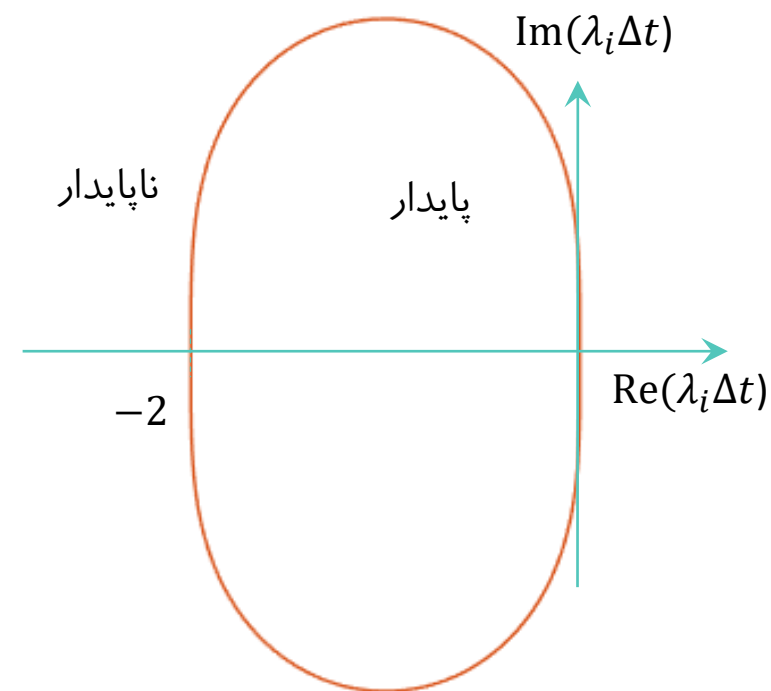
$$\xi = \operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t)$$

$$\lambda_i \Delta t = \xi + I \eta$$

$$\eta = \operatorname{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t)$$

$$\left| 1 + \xi + I \eta + \frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2 + 2I \xi \eta}{2} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\left(1 + \xi + \frac{\xi^2}{2} - \frac{\eta^2}{2} \right)^2 + (\eta + \xi \eta)^2 \leq 1$$





پایداری و سازگاری

روش RK2

معادله حرارت یک بعدی گذرا
(گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان)

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

$$\left| 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{\lambda_i^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \right| \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\lambda_i \text{ حقیقی}} -1 \leq 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{\lambda_i^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow -2 \leq \lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{\lambda_i^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \leq 0 \quad \rightarrow -2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \lambda_i \Delta t (\lambda_i \Delta t + 2) \leq 0$$

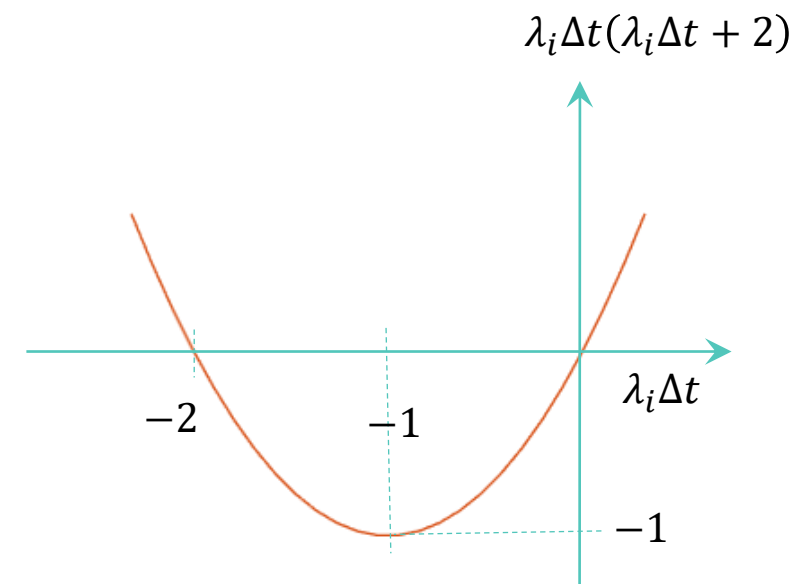
$$\rightarrow -4 \leq \lambda_i \Delta t (\lambda_i \Delta t + 2) \leq 0$$

$$\rightarrow -2 \leq \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_i &= -2 \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x^2} (1 - \cos w_i) \\ 0 &\leq 1 - \cos w_i \leq 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \frac{-4\alpha}{\Delta x^2} &\leq \lambda_i \leq 0 \\ \frac{-4\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} &\leq \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{-4\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} &\leq \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0 \\ -2 &\leq \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{-4\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \geq -2$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$





پایداری و سازگاری

روش RK2

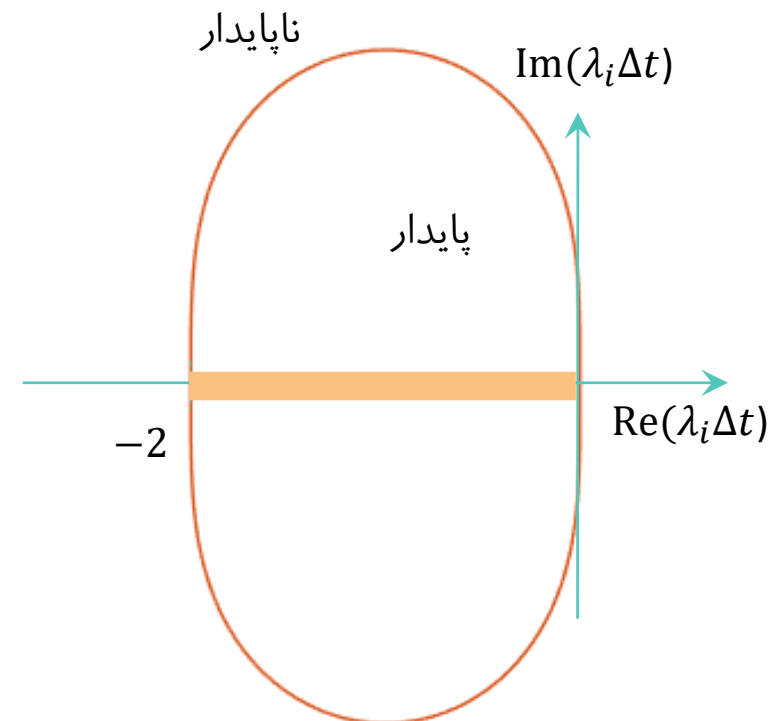
معادله حرارت یک بعدی گذرا
(گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان)

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

محدوده پایداری اگر
تمامی λ_i ها حقیقی باشند

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -2 \leq \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0 \\ \frac{-4\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \lambda_i \Delta t \leq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{-4\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \geq -2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\alpha\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}}$$





روش صریح اویلر

معادله موج یک بعدی

(گسسته‌سازی بادسو مرتبه اول مکان)

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}_i}{dt} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x}(\phi_e - \phi_w) \quad \begin{cases} \phi_e = \bar{\phi}_i \\ \phi_w = \bar{\phi}_{i-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}_i}{dt} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x}(\bar{\phi}_i - \bar{\phi}_{i-1}) \quad a_{-1} = \frac{c}{\Delta x}, a_0 = -\frac{c}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lambda_i = a_{-1}e^{-Iw_i} + a_0e^0$$

$$\lambda_i = \frac{c}{\Delta x}(\cos w_i - I \sin w_i) - \frac{c}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lambda_i = \frac{c}{\Delta x}(\cos w_i - 1 - I \sin w_i)$$

$$|1 + \lambda_i \Delta t| \leq 1$$

$$\lambda_i \Delta t = \frac{c \Delta t}{\Delta x}(\cos w_i - 1 - I \sin w_i)$$



روش صریح اویلر

معادله موج یک بعدی

(گسسته‌سازی بادی مرتبه اول مکان)

عدد کورانت

$$\text{CFL} = \frac{c\Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

Courant–Friedrichs–Lewy

$$\lambda_i \Delta t = \text{CFL}(\cos w_i - 1 - I \sin w_i)$$

$$|1 + \lambda_i \Delta t| \leq 1$$

$$|1 + \text{CFL}(\cos w_i - 1 - I \sin w_i)| \leq 1$$

$$|\text{CFL} \cos w_i - \text{CFL} + 1 - I \text{CFL} \sin w_i| \leq 1$$

$$(\text{CFL} \cos w_i - \text{CFL} + 1)^2 + (\text{CFL} \sin w_i)^2 \leq 1$$

$$\text{CFL}^2 \cos^2 w_i + \text{CFL}^2 + 1 - 2\text{CFL} - 2\text{CFL}^2 \cos w_i + 2\text{CFL} \cos w_i + \text{CFL}^2 \sin^2 w_i \leq 1$$

$$2\text{CFL}^2 + 1 - 2\text{CFL} - 2\text{CFL}^2 \cos w_i + 2\text{CFL} \cos w_i \leq 1$$

$$2\text{CFL}(\text{CFL} - 1) - 2\text{CFL} \cos w_i(\text{CFL} - 1) \leq 0$$

$$(2\text{CFL} - 2\text{CFL} \cos w_i)(\text{CFL} - 1) \leq 0$$

$$2\text{CFL}(\text{CFL} - 1)(1 - \cos w_i) \leq 0$$

$$\text{CFL}(\text{CFL} - 1)(1 - \cos w_i) \leq 0$$

$$\text{CFL} \geq 0$$

$$1 - \cos w_i \geq 0$$

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$



پایداری و سازگاری

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

روش صریح اویلر

معادله موج یک بعدی

(گسسته‌سازی بادسو مرتبه اول مکان)

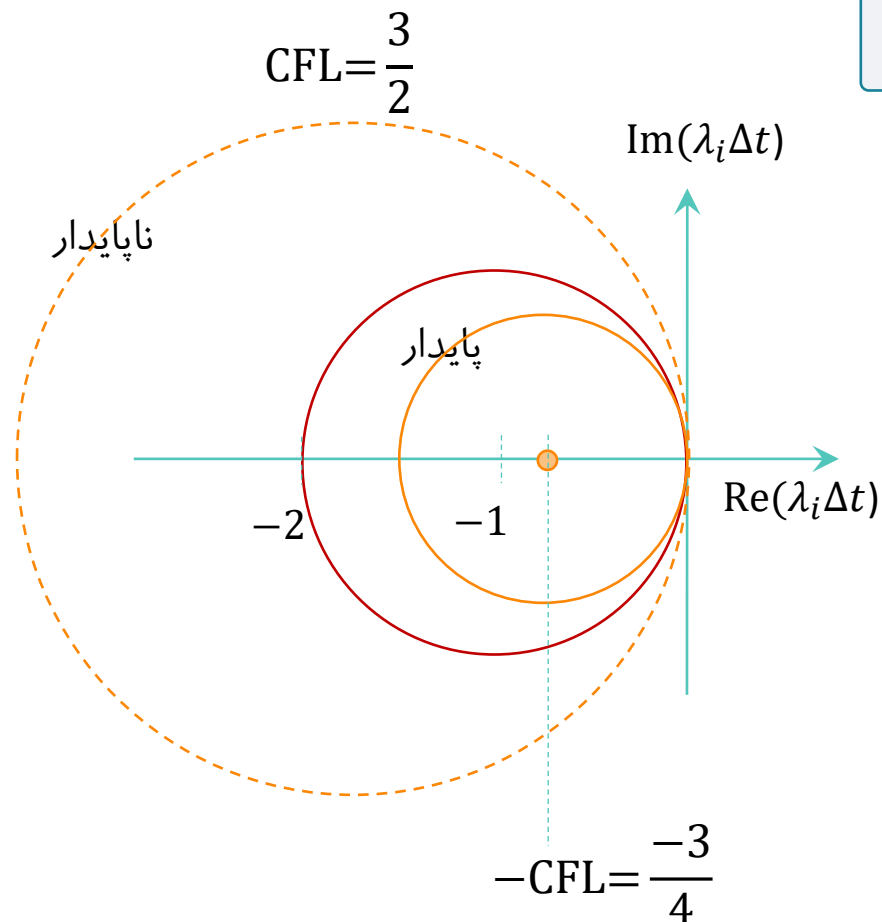
$$\lambda_i \Delta t = \text{CFL}(\cos w_i - 1 - I \sin w_i)$$

$$\xi = \text{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t) = \text{CFL} \cos w_i - \text{CFL}$$

$$\eta = \text{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t) = -\text{CFL} \sin w_i$$

$$(\xi + \text{CFL})^2 + \eta^2 = \text{CFL}^2$$

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$





روش RK2

معادله موج یک بعدی
(گسسته‌سازی بادسو مرتبه دوم مکان)

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}_i}{dt} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} (\phi_e - \phi_w) \quad \begin{cases} \phi_e = \frac{-\bar{\phi}_{i-1} + 3\bar{\phi}_i}{2} \\ \phi_w = \frac{-\bar{\phi}_{i-2} + 3\bar{\phi}_{i-1}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\phi}_i}{dt} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3}{2} \bar{\phi}_i - 2\bar{\phi}_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\phi}_{i-2} \right) \quad a_{-2} = \frac{-c}{2\Delta x}, a_{-1} = \frac{2c}{\Delta x}, a_0 = \frac{-3c}{2\Delta x}$$

$$\lambda_i = a_{-2} e^{-2Iw_i} + a_{-1} e^{-Iw_i} + a_0 e^0$$

$$\lambda_i = \frac{c}{\Delta x} \left[\left(\frac{-\cos 2w_i}{2} + 2\cos w_i - \frac{3}{2} \right) + I \left(\frac{\sin 2w_i}{2} - 2\sin w_i \right) \right]$$

$$\lambda_i \Delta t = \text{CFL} \left[\left(\frac{-\cos 2w_i}{2} + 2\cos w_i - \frac{3}{2} \right) + I \left(\frac{\sin 2w_i}{2} - 2\sin w_i \right) \right]$$



پایداری و سازگاری

تحلیل پایداری روش‌های گسسته‌سازی زمانی

روش RK2

معادله موج یک بعدی

(گسسته‌سازی بادسو مرتبه دوم مکان)

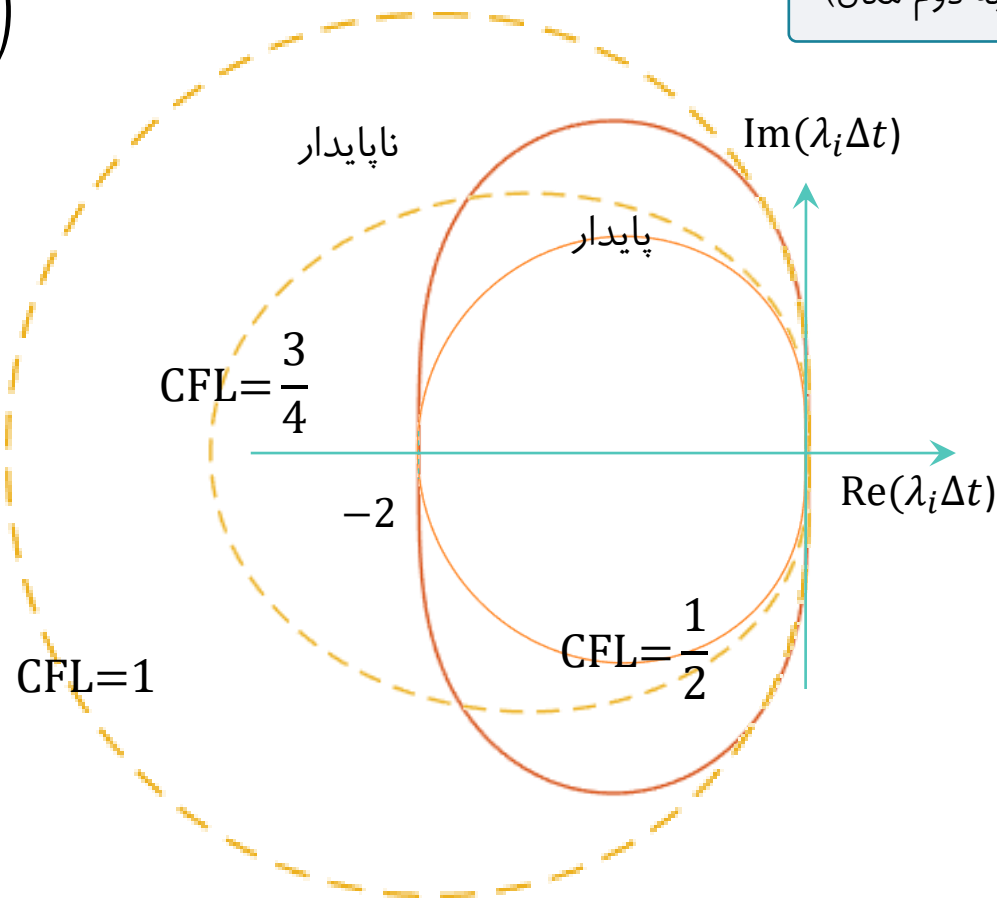
$$\lambda_i \Delta t = \text{CFL} \left[\left(\frac{-\cos 2w_i}{2} + 2\cos w_i - \frac{3}{2} \right) + i \left(\frac{\sin 2w_i}{2} - 2\sin w_i \right) \right]$$

$$\xi = \text{Re}(\lambda_i \Delta t) = \text{CFL} \left(\frac{-\cos 2w_i}{2} + 2\cos w_i - \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$\eta = \text{Im}(\lambda_i \Delta t) = \text{CFL} \left(\frac{\sin 2w_i}{2} - 2\sin w_i \right)$$

$$w_i = \frac{2\pi(i-1)}{N} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\text{CFL} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$





$$\frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = R_i \quad \frac{d\omega_i}{dt} = \lambda_i \omega_i \quad \omega_{e,i} = \omega_{e,i}^0 e^{\lambda_i t} \quad |\sigma| = \left| \frac{\omega_{e,i}^{n+1}}{\omega_{e,i}^n} \right| = |e^{\lambda_i \Delta t}|$$

$$e^{\lambda_i \Delta t} = 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{(\lambda_i \Delta t)^2}{2} + \frac{(\lambda_i \Delta t)^3}{6} + \dots$$

روش صریح اوایلر

$$\sigma = 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t$$

$$\sigma = 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + O(\Delta t^2)$$

$$O(\Delta t)$$

دقت گسسته سازی زمانی یک مرتبه
کمتر از دقت ضریب بزرگنمایی

روش ضمنی اوایلر

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_i \Delta t} = 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + (\lambda_i \Delta t)^2 + \dots$$

$$O(\Delta t)$$

روش RK2

$$\sigma = 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{(\lambda_i \Delta t)^2}{2}$$

$$O(\Delta t^2)$$

روش RK3

$$\sigma = 1 + \lambda_i \Delta t + \frac{(\lambda_i \Delta t)^2}{2} + \frac{(\lambda_i \Delta t)^3}{6}$$

$$O(\Delta t^3)$$





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \quad t \geq 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad IC: \phi(x, 0) = f(x) \quad BC: \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(0, t) = g(t) \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\psi = \phi_1 - \phi_2$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \quad IC: \psi(x, 0) = \phi_1(x, 0) - \phi_2(x, 0) = f(x) - f(x) = 0 \quad BC: \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}(0, t) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}(l, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \psi^2(x, t) dx \quad E(0) = 0 \quad E(t) \geq 0 \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE}{dt} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \frac{\partial \psi^2}{\partial t} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l 2\psi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} dx = \alpha \int_0^l \psi \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} dx \\ &= \alpha \left[\psi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right]_0^l - \alpha \int_0^l \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx = -\alpha \int_0^l \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq E(t) \leq E(0) = 0$$

$$E(t) = 0 \quad \psi \equiv 0$$

$$\phi_1 = \phi_2$$





$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = S(x, y) \quad x, y \in A$$

$$S(x, y) = 0: \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$BC: \phi(\partial A) = f(x, y)$$

شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$BC: \begin{cases} \nabla \phi(\partial A - \delta(\partial A)) = f(x, y) \\ \phi(\delta(\partial A)) = g(x, y), \quad |\delta(\partial A)| > 0 \end{cases}$$

شرط مرزی نیومن

$$BC: \alpha \phi(\partial A) + \beta \nabla \phi(\partial A)$$

شرط مرزی رایین

خوش وضع:

✓ روی یک دامنه بسته

✓ شرایط مرزی:

• مقدار تابع جواب

• گرادیان تابع جواب (بجز حداقل یک نقطه)





$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = S(x, y)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq l_1$$

$$0 \leq y \leq l_2$$

$$\frac{\phi_{i-1,j} - 2\phi_{i,j} + \phi_{i+1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{\phi_{i,j-1} - 2\phi_{i,j} + \phi_{i,j+1}}{\Delta y^2} = S_{i,j}$$

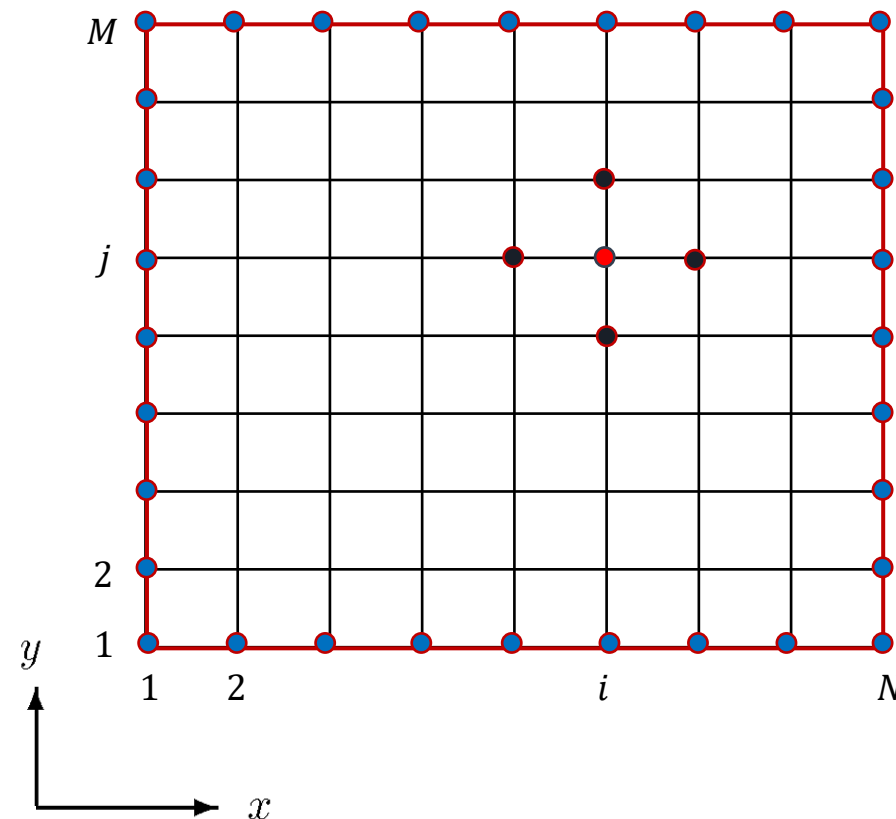
$$r_y \phi_{i,j-1} + r_x \phi_{i-1,j} - r \phi_{i,j} + r_x \phi_{i+1,j} + r_y \phi_{i,j+1} = S_{i,j}$$

$$r_x = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$r_y = \frac{1}{\Delta y^2}$$

$$r = \frac{2}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{2}{\Delta y^2}$$

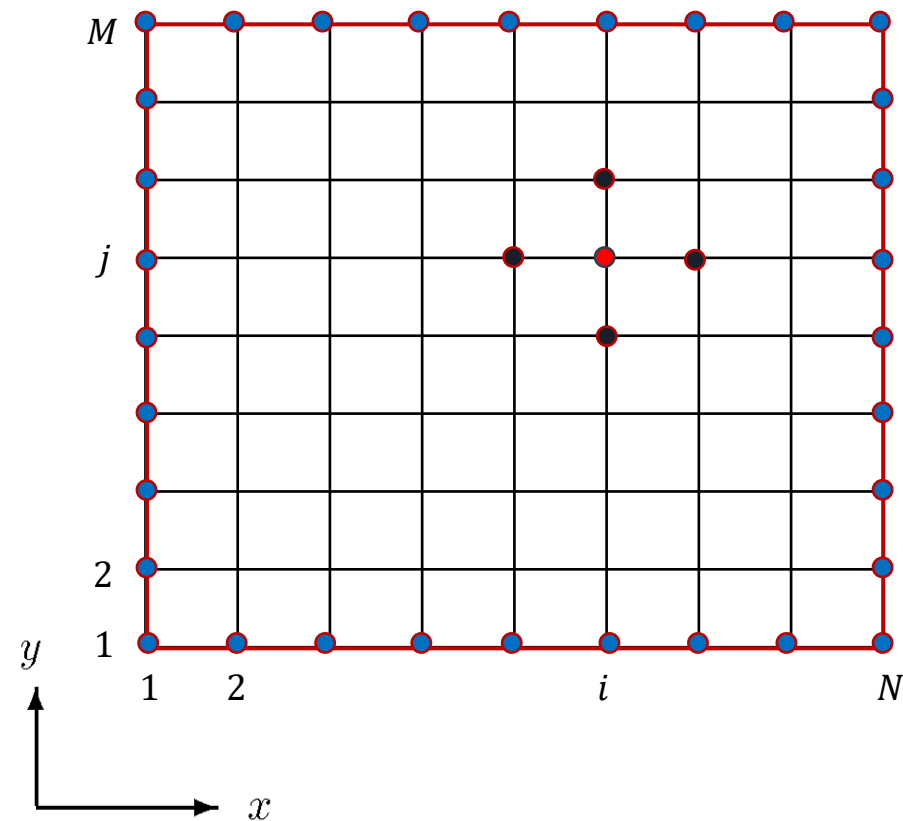
برای نقاط غیر مرزی:





$$\begin{bmatrix} -r & r_x & & & r_y & & \\ r_x & -r & r_x & & & \ddots & \\ & r_x & -r & r_x & & & \\ & & r_x & -r & r_x & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ r_y & & & & r_x & -r & r_x \\ & \ddots & & & r_x & -r & r_x \\ & & r_y & & & & \\ & & & r_y & & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1,1} \\ \phi_{2,1} \\ \phi_{3,1} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1,M} \\ \phi_{N,M} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{1,1} \\ R_{2,1} \\ R_{3,1} \\ \vdots \\ R_{N-1,M} \\ R_{N,M} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{i,j}^n = \begin{cases} ? (B.C.), & i = 1, N \text{ or } j = 1, M \\ S_{i,j}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



$$A_{P \times P} \times \vec{\phi}_{P \times 1} = \vec{R}_{P \times 1}$$

$$P = M \times N$$



روش‌های حل دستگاه

۱. روش مستقیم مثل روش هسته گوس (Gauss Elimination) $\vec{\phi}_{P \times 1} = A_{P \times P}^{-1} \times \vec{R}_{P \times 1}$ $O(P^3)$

۲. روش‌های تقریبی مثل زیرفضای کریلف (Krylov Subspace) $\vec{\phi}_{P \times 1} \cong \tilde{A}_{P \times P}^{-1} \times \vec{R}_{P \times 1}$ $O(P)$

۳. روش‌های تکراری (Iterative)

$$A = B + C$$

$$(B_{P \times P} + C_{P \times P}) \times \vec{\phi}_{P \times 1} = \vec{R}_{P \times 1}$$

$$B \times \vec{\phi} = -C \times \vec{\phi} + \vec{R}$$

$$B \times \vec{\phi}^{(k+1)} = -C \times \vec{\phi}^{(k)} + \vec{R} \quad O(P)$$

$$\vec{\phi}^{(k+1)} = B^{-1} \times (-C \times \vec{\phi}^{(k)} + \vec{R})$$





شکل گسسته معادله بیضوی

$$r_y \phi_{i,j-1} + r_x \phi_{i-1,j} - r \phi_{i,j} + r_x \phi_{i+1,j} + r_y \phi_{i,j+1} = S_{i,j}$$

$$r \phi_{i,j} = r_y \phi_{i,j-1} + r_x \phi_{i-1,j} + r_x \phi_{i+1,j} + r_y \phi_{i,j+1} - S_{i,j}$$

$$\phi_{i,j} = \frac{r_y}{r} (\phi_{i,j-1} + \phi_{i,j+1}) + \frac{r_x}{r} (\phi_{i-1,j} + \phi_{i+1,j}) - \frac{1}{r} S_{i,j}$$

$$\phi_{i,j} = \rho_y (\phi_{i,j-1} + \phi_{i,j+1}) + \rho_x (\phi_{i-1,j} + \phi_{i+1,j}) - \rho S_{i,j}$$

$$\rho_x = \frac{\Delta y^2}{2(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)}$$

$$\rho_y = \frac{\Delta x^2}{2(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\Delta x^2 \Delta y^2}{2(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)}$$





$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^k + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^k + \phi_{i+1,j}^k) - \rho S_{i,j}^k$$

روش ژاکوبی نقطه‌ای (Point Jacobi)

مقداردهی اولیه (Initialize)

$$\phi_{i,j}^k \Big|_{\text{iter } k=1} = \phi_{i,j}^1$$

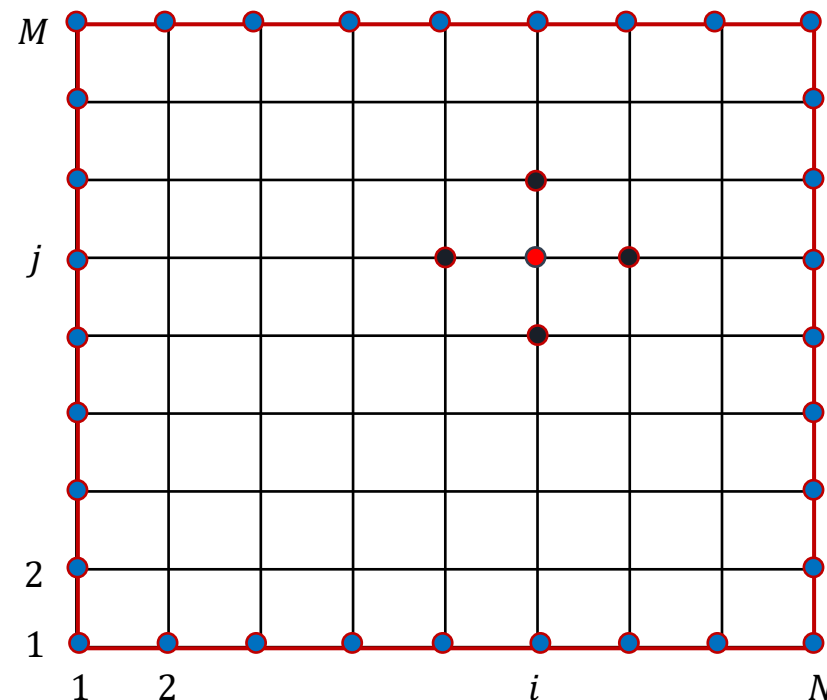
شرط همگرایی

$$|\delta\phi_{i,j}^{k+1}| = |\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^k| \leq \epsilon$$

$$\|\vec{\delta\phi}^{k+1}\|_{q=2} \leq \epsilon$$

$$\ell_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (\delta\phi_{i,j}^{k+1})^2}{P}}$$

P : تعداد مجهولات





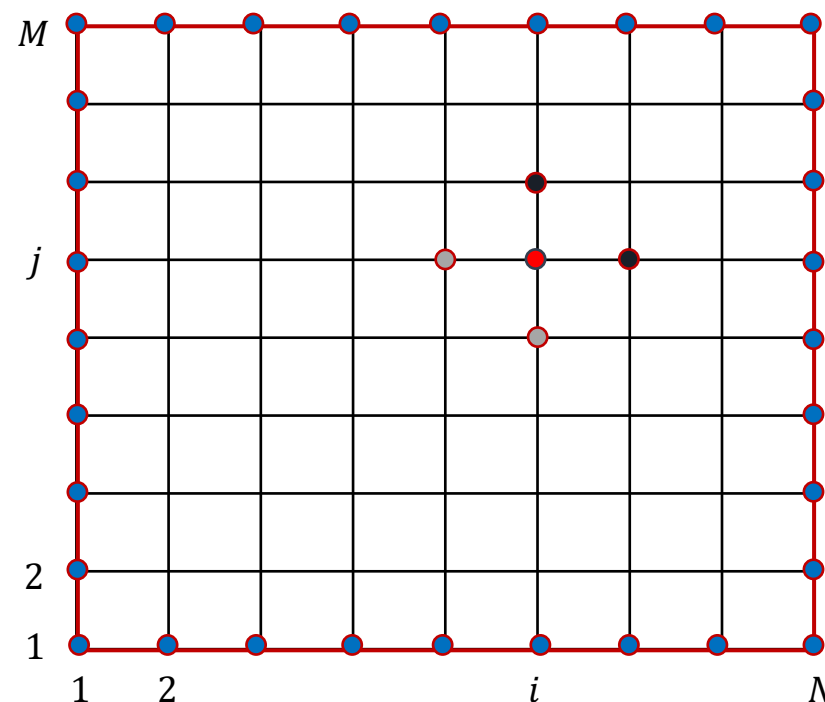
روش گوس-سایدل نقطه‌ای (Point Gauss-Seidel)

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^k) - \rho S_{i,j}^k$$

$$\delta\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^k$$

$$\delta\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^k) - \rho S_{i,j}^k - \phi_{i,j}^k$$

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \phi_{i,j}^k + \delta\phi_{i,j}^{k+1}$$

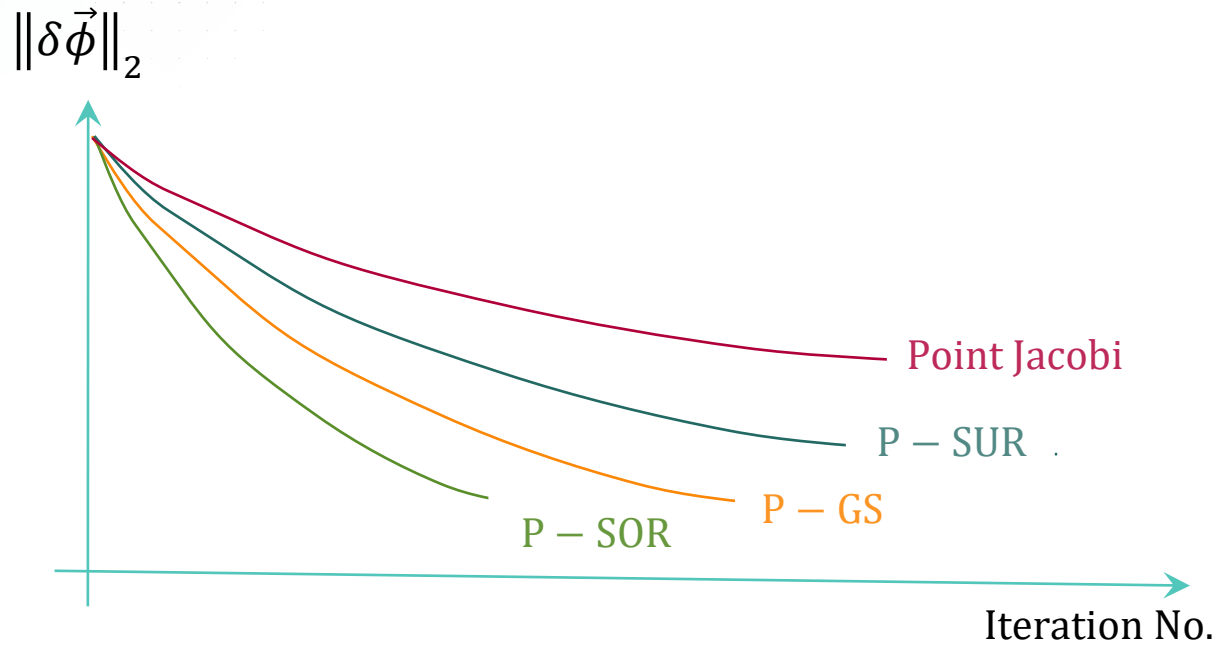




روش نقطه‌ای تشدید یا تخفیف (Point Successive Over/Under Relaxation) SOR & SUR

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \phi_{i,j}^k + \omega \delta \phi_{i,j}^{k+1}$$

$$\delta \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^k) - \rho S_{i,j}^k - \phi_{i,j}^k$$



Relaxation Factor

 ω

ضریب رهاسازی

 $0 < \omega < 1$

Under Relaxation Factor

 $1 < \omega < 2$

Over Relaxation Factor

 $\omega > 2$

ناپایدار





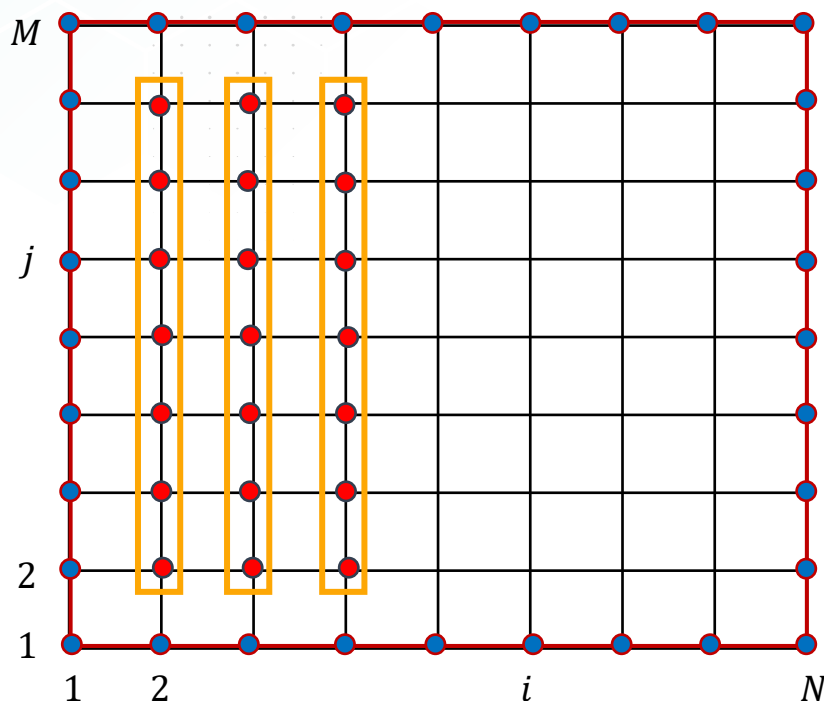
معادلات بیضوی

تفاضل محدود

روش ژاکوبی خطی (Line Jacobi)

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^k + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k$$

ستون به ستون



انتخاب روش:

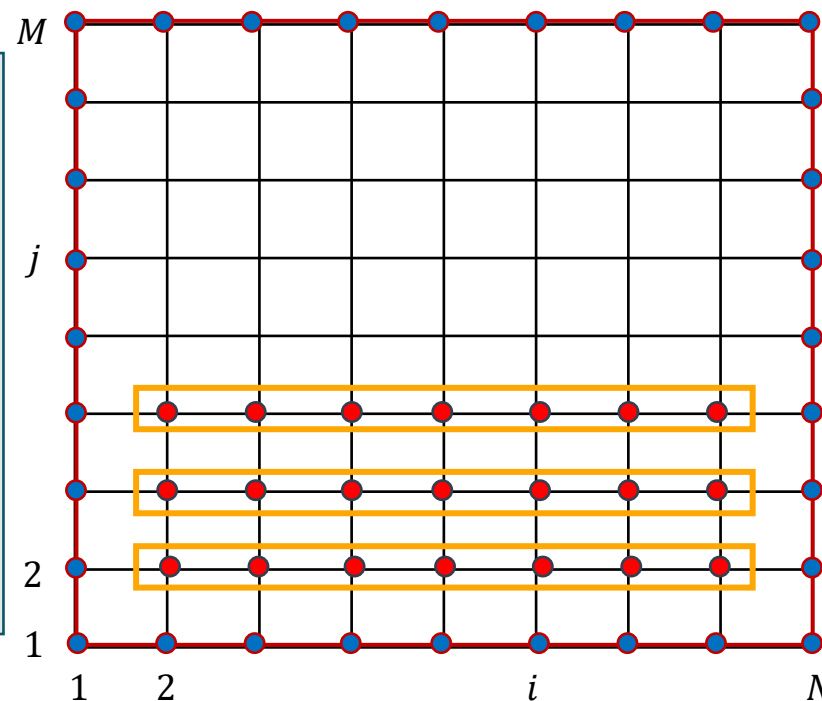
✓ مسائل همسانگرد (Isotropic):

همگرایی مشابه با روش نقطه‌ای
(هزینه یکسان).

✓ مسائل غیر همسانگرد: جهت غالب

گرادیان (در لایه مرزی): $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \gg \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$
(ستون به ستون)

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^{k+1}) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^k + \phi_{i+1,j}^k) - \rho S_{i,j}^k$$



ردیف به ردیف



روش ژاکوبی خطی (Line Jacobi)

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^k + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k \quad \text{ردیف به ردیف}$$

$$\rho_x \phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \rho_x \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1} = \rho S_{i,j}^k - \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^k + \phi_{i,j+1}^k)$$

$$\rho_x \phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \rho_x \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1} = R_{i,j}^k$$

$$R_{i,j}^k = \rho S_{i,j}^k - \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^k + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) \quad \text{نقاط غیر مرزی}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & \rho_x & & & & \\ \rho_x & -1 & \rho_x & & & \\ & \rho_x & -1 & \rho_x & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \rho_x & -1 & \rho_x \\ & & & & \rho_x & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1,j}^{k+1} \\ \phi_{2,j}^{k+1} \\ \phi_{3,j}^{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1,j}^{k+1} \\ \phi_{N,j}^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{1,j}^k \\ R_{2,j}^k \\ R_{3,j}^k \\ \vdots \\ R_{N-1,j}^k \\ R_{N,j}^k \end{bmatrix}$$





روش گوس-سایدل خطی (Line Gauss-Seidel)

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k \\ \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^{k+1}) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^k) - \rho S_{i,j}^k \end{cases}$$

ردیف به ردیف

ستون به ستون

$$\rho_x \phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \rho_x \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1} = \rho S_{i,j}^k - \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k)$$

ردیف به ردیف

$$\rho_x \phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \rho_x \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1} = R_{i,j}^k$$

$$R_{i,j}^k = \rho S_{i,j}^k - \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k)$$





روش تشدید یا تخفیف خطی (Line SOR & SUR)

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k$$

ردیف به ردیف روش گوس سایدل

$$\delta\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^k$$

$$\delta\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k - \phi_{i,j}^k$$

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \phi_{i,j}^k + \omega\delta\phi_{i,j}^{k+1}$$

روش SOR

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \phi_{i,j}^k + \omega(\rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k - \phi_{i,j}^k)$$

ردیف به ردیف روش SOR





روش تشدید یا تخفیف خطی (Line SOR & SUR)

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \phi_{i,j}^k + \omega(\rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k - \phi_{i,j}^k)$$

ردیف به ردیف روش SOR

$$\omega \rho_x \phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \omega \rho_x \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1} = (\omega - 1)\phi_{i,j}^k + \omega \rho S_{i,j}^k - \omega \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k)$$

$$\omega \rho_x \phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \omega \rho_x \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1} = R_{i,j}^k \quad R_{i,j}^k = (\omega - 1)\phi_{i,j}^k + \omega \rho S_{i,j}^k - \omega \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & \omega \rho_x & & & \\ \omega \rho_x & -1 & \omega \rho_x & & \\ & \omega \rho_x & -1 & \omega \rho_x & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \omega \rho_x & -1 & \omega \rho_x \\ & & & & \omega \rho_x & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1,j}^{k+1} \\ \phi_{2,j}^{k+1} \\ \phi_{3,j}^{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1,j}^{k+1} \\ \phi_{N,j}^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{1,j}^k \\ R_{2,j}^k \\ R_{3,j}^k \\ \vdots \\ R_{N-1,j}^k \\ R_{N,j}^k \end{bmatrix}$$





روش ضمنی جهت متناوب (ADI)

$$\phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \phi_{i,j}^k + \omega(\rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k - \phi_{i,j}^k)$$

ردیف به ردیف روش SOR

$$\omega\rho_x\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \omega\rho_x\phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1} = (\omega - 1)\phi_{i,j}^k + \omega\rho S_{i,j}^k - \omega\rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k)$$

$$\omega\rho_x\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \omega\rho_x\phi_{i+1,j}^{k+1} = R_{i,j}^k \quad R_{i,j}^k = (\omega - 1)\phi_{i,j}^k + \omega\rho S_{i,j}^k - \omega\rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & \omega\rho_x & & & \\ \omega\rho_x & -1 & \omega\rho_x & & \\ & \omega\rho_x & -1 & \omega\rho_x & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \omega\rho_x & -1 & \omega\rho_x \\ & & & & \omega\rho_x & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1,j}^{k+1} \\ \phi_{2,j}^{k+1} \\ \phi_{3,j}^{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1,j}^{k+1} \\ \phi_{N,j}^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{1,j}^k \\ R_{2,j}^k \\ R_{3,j}^k \\ \vdots \\ R_{N-1,j}^k \\ R_{N,j}^k \end{bmatrix}$$

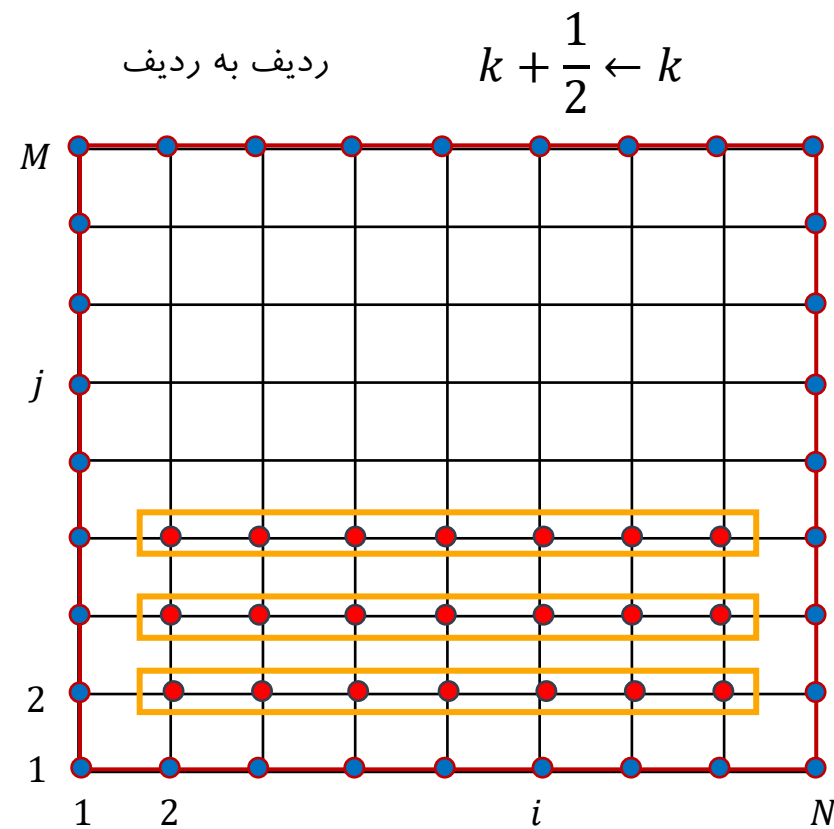
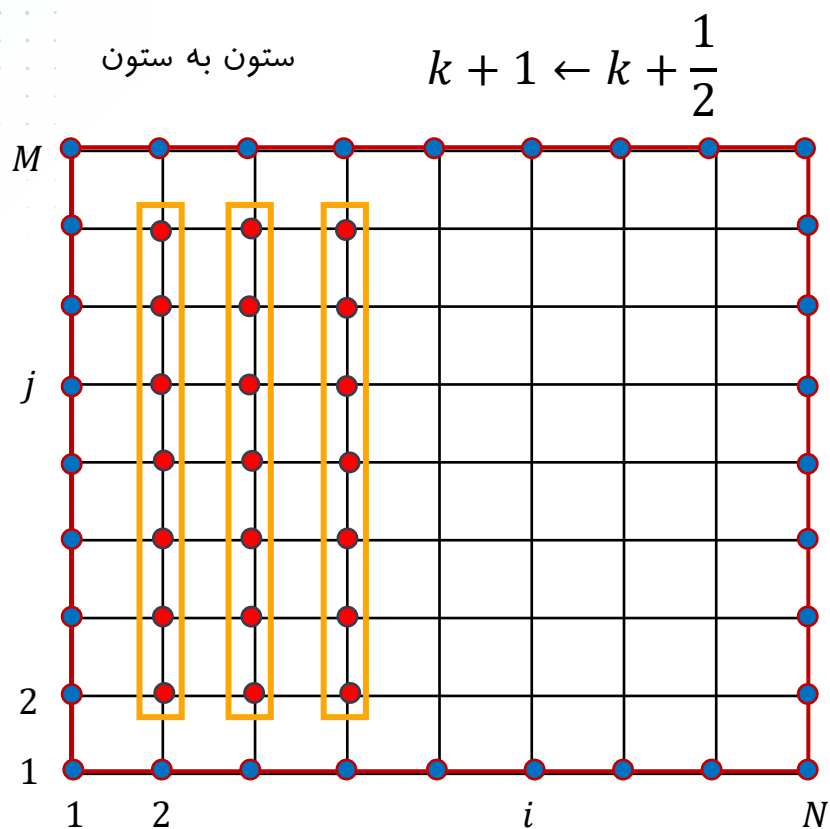




معادلات بیضوی

تفاضل محدود

روش ضمنی جهت متناوب (ADI)





روش ضمنی جهت متناوب (ADI)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k \\ \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^{k+1}) + \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}) - \rho S_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \right.$$

ردیف به ردیف

ستون به ستون

$$\rho_x \phi_{i-1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \rho_x \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = R_{i,j}^k$$

$$R_{i,j}^k = \rho S_{i,j}^k - \rho_y(\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k)$$

ردیف به ردیف

$$\rho_y \phi_{i,j+1}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \rho_y \phi_{i,j+1}^{k+1} = R_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$R_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \rho S_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - \rho_x(\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}})$$

ستون به ستون





روش Over-Relaxed ADI

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \phi_{i,j}^k + \omega \left(\rho_y (\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x (\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}) - \rho S_{i,j}^k - \phi_{i,j}^k \right) & \text{ردیف به ردیف} \\ \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} = \phi_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \omega \left(\rho_y (\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \phi_{i,j+1}^{k+1}) + \rho_x (\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}) - \rho S_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right) & \text{ستون به ستون} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega \rho_x \phi_{i-1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \omega \rho_x \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = R_{i,j}^k$$

$$R_{i,j}^k = (\omega - 1) \phi_{i,j}^k + \omega \rho S_{i,j}^k - \omega \rho_y (\phi_{i,j-1}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i,j+1}^k)$$

$$\omega \rho_y \phi_{i,j+1}^{k+1} - \phi_{i,j}^{k+1} + \omega \rho_y \phi_{i,j-1}^{k+1} = R_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$R_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = (\omega - 1) \phi_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \omega \rho S_{i,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - \omega \rho_x (\phi_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{k+\frac{1}{2}})$$





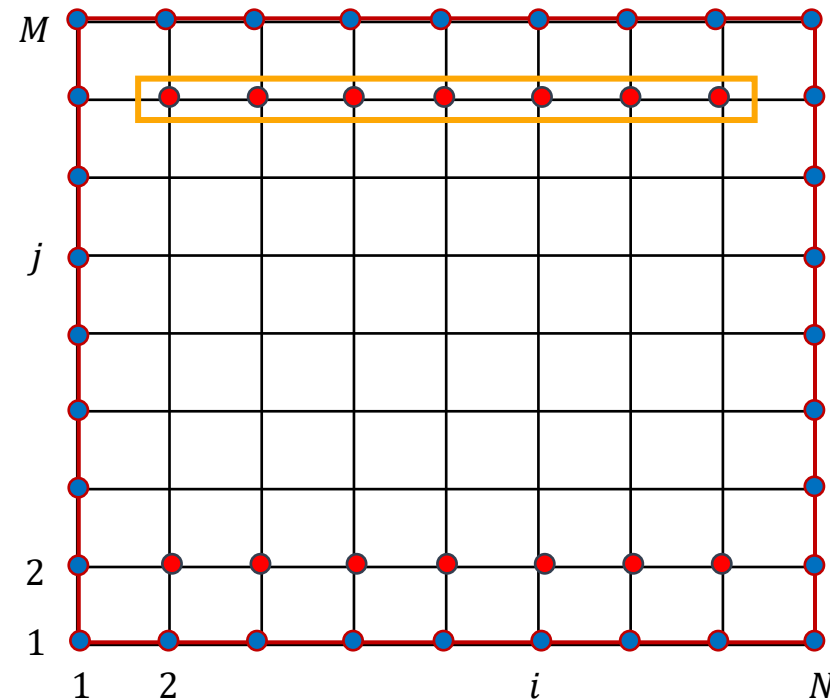
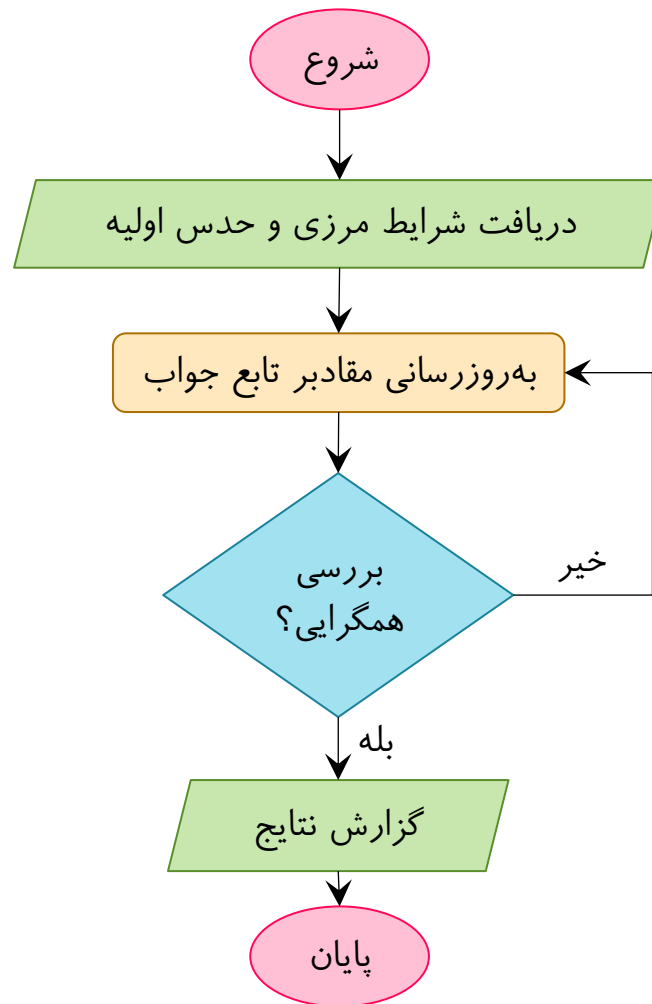
شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = S(x, y)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq l_1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq l_2$$

$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi(x, 0) = f(x) \\ \phi(x, l_2) = g(x) \\ \phi(0, y) = h(y) \\ \phi(l_1, y) = w(y) \end{cases}$$

$$BC: \begin{cases} \phi_{i,1} = f(x_i) \\ \phi_{i,M} = g(x_i) \\ \phi_{1,j} = h(y_j) \\ \phi_{N,j} = w(y_j) \end{cases}$$





شرط مرزی نیومن

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = S(x, y)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq l_1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq l_2$$

$$BC: \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x, l_2) = f(x)$$

$$\frac{\phi_{i,M+1} - \phi_{i,M-1}}{2\Delta y} = f(x_i)$$

$$\phi_{i,M+1} = 2\Delta y f(x_i) + \phi_{i,M-1}$$

$$\phi_{i,M+1}^k = 2\Delta y f(x_i) + \phi_{i,M-1}^k$$

لزوم به روزرسانی نقاط مجازی
در هر نیم مرحله روش ADI

دریافت شرایط مرزی و حدس اولیه
برای داخل میدان و مرز نیومن

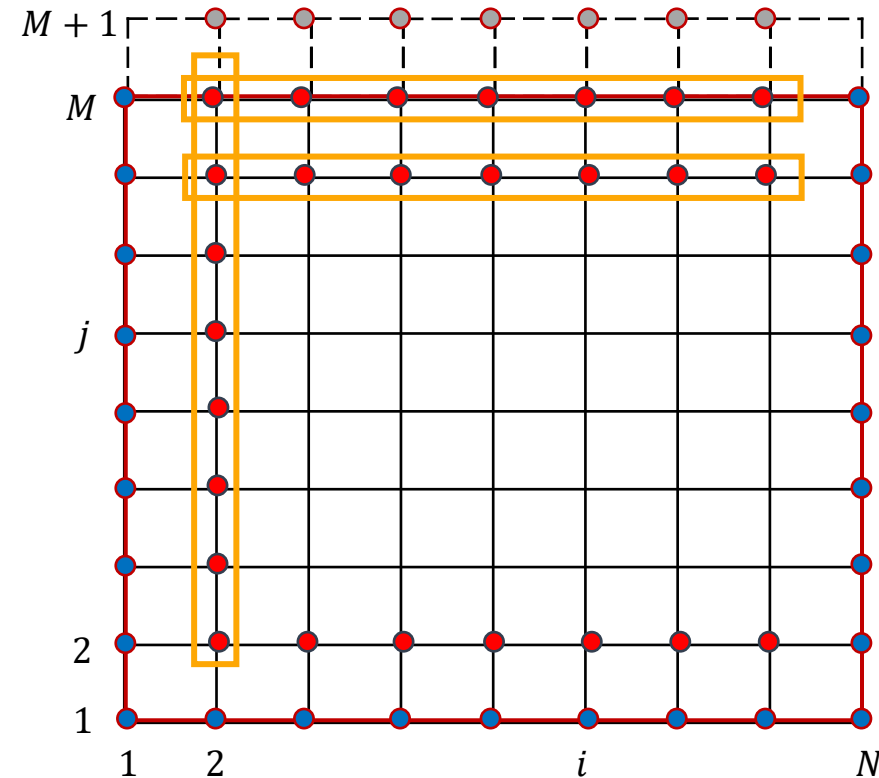
به روزرسانی نقاط مجازی

به روزرسانی مقادیر تابع جواب
و مرزهای نیومن

بررسی
همگرایی؟

خیر

بله





معادلات بیضوی

تفاضل محدود

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = S(x, y) \quad 0 \leq x \leq l_1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq l_2$$

شرط مرزی رابین

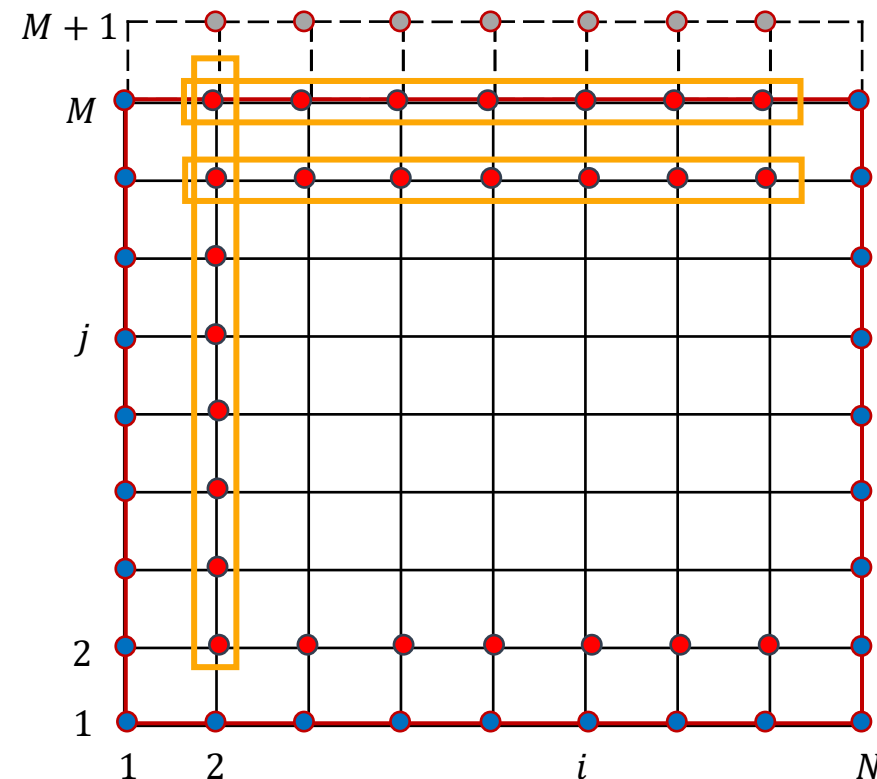
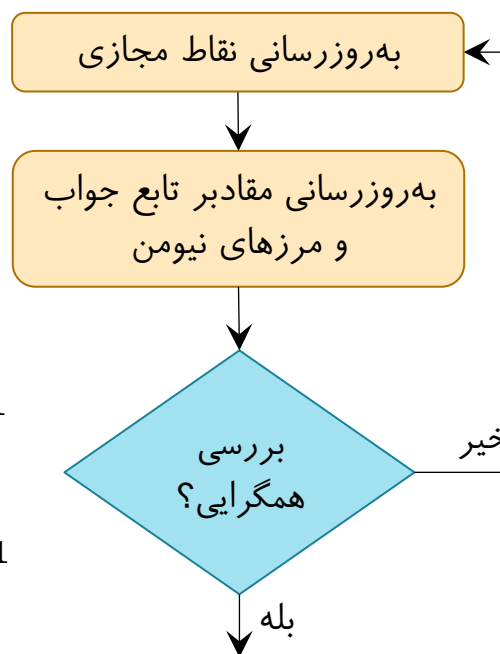
$$BC: a\phi(x, l_2) + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x, l_2) = f(x)$$

$$a\phi_{i,M} + b \frac{\phi_{i,M+1} - \phi_{i,M-1}}{2\Delta y} = f(x_i)$$

$$\phi_{i,M+1} = \frac{2\Delta y}{b} (f(x_i) - a\phi_{i,M}) + \phi_{i,M-1}$$

$$\phi_{i,M+1}^k = \frac{2\Delta y}{b} (f(x_i) - a\phi_{i,M}^k) + \phi_{i,M-1}^k$$

لزوم به روزرسانی نقاط مجازی
در هر نیم مرحله روش ADI





$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = S(x, y)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq l_1$$

$$0 \leq y \leq l_2$$

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i-1,j} - 2\bar{\phi}_{i,j} + \bar{\phi}_{i+1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{\bar{\phi}_{i,j-1} - 2\bar{\phi}_{i,j} + \bar{\phi}_{i,j+1}}{\Delta y^2} = \bar{S}_{i,j}$$

$$r_y \bar{\phi}_{i,j-1} + r_x \bar{\phi}_{i-1,j} - r \bar{\phi}_{i,j} + r_x \bar{\phi}_{i+1,j} + r_y \bar{\phi}_{i,j+1} = \bar{S}_{i,j}$$

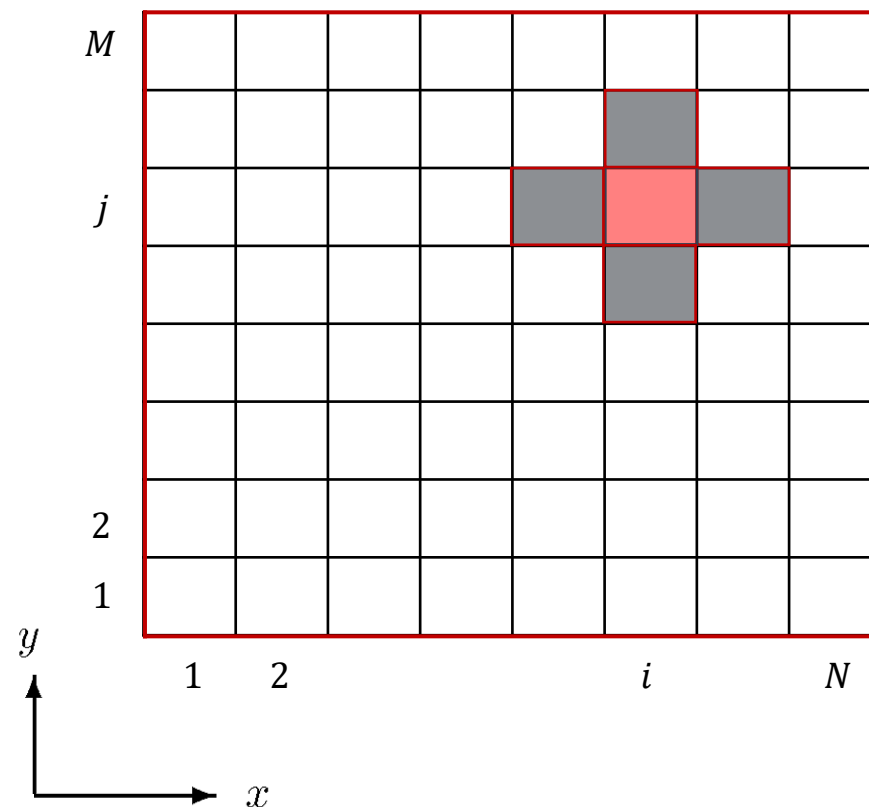
$$\bar{S}_{i,j} = S_{i,j} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$r_x = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$r_y = \frac{1}{\Delta y^2}$$

$$r = \frac{2}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{2}{\Delta y^2}$$

برای تمامی سلول‌های حقیقی:





$$\bar{\phi}_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\bar{\phi}_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \bar{\phi}_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\bar{\phi}_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \bar{\phi}_{i+1,j}^k) - \rho \bar{S}_{i,j}^k$$

روش گوس سایدل نقطه‌ای

$$\rho_x = \frac{\Delta y^2}{2(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)} \quad \rho_y = \frac{\Delta x^2}{2(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)} \quad \rho = \frac{\Delta x^2 \Delta y^2}{2(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)}$$

$$\delta \bar{\phi}_{i,j}^{k+1} = \bar{\phi}_{i,j}^{k+1} - \bar{\phi}_{i,j}^k$$

$$\|\vec{\delta \phi}\|_2 \leq \epsilon$$



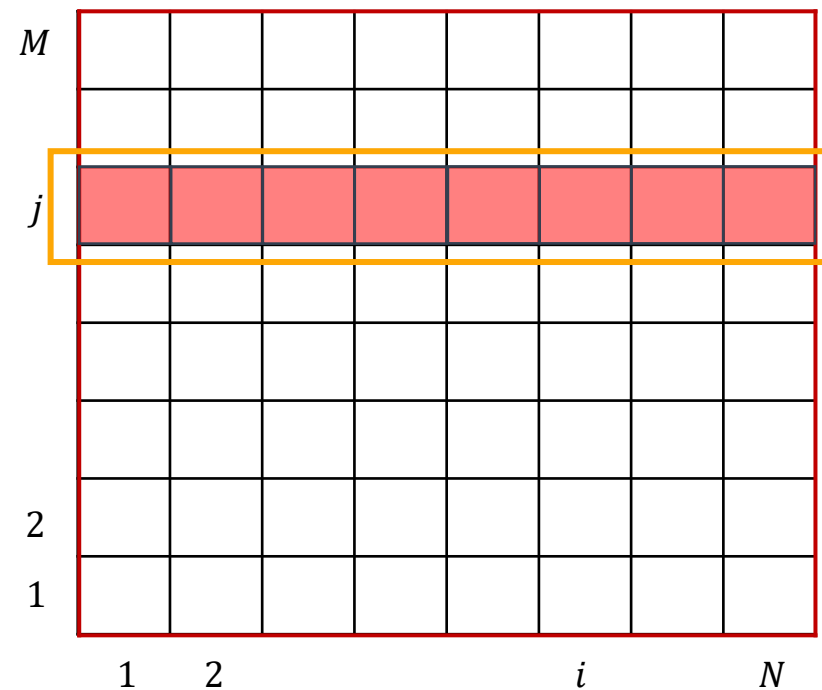
$$\bar{\phi}_{i,j}^{k+1} = \rho_y(\bar{\phi}_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \bar{\phi}_{i,j+1}^k) + \rho_x(\bar{\phi}_{i-1,j}^{k+1} + \bar{\phi}_{i+1,j}^{k+1}) - \rho\bar{S}_{i,j}^k$$

ردیف به ردیف

روش گوس سایدل خطی

$$\rho_x\bar{\phi}_{i-1,j}^{k+1} - \bar{\phi}_{i,j}^{k+1} + \rho_x\bar{\phi}_{i+1,j}^{k+1} = \bar{R}_{i,j}^k$$

$$\bar{R}_{i,j}^k = \rho\bar{S}_{i,j}^k - \rho_y(\bar{\phi}_{i,j-1}^{k+1} + \bar{\phi}_{i,j+1}^k)$$





$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = S(x, y)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq l_1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq l_2$$

شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$BC: \phi(x, l_2) = f(x)$$

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i,M+1} + \bar{\phi}_{i,M}}{2} = f(x_i)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_{i,M+1} = 2f(x_i) - \bar{\phi}_{i,M}$$

$$\bar{\phi}_{i,M+1}^k = 2f(x_i) - \bar{\phi}_{i,M}^k$$

دریافت شرایط مرزی و حدس اولیه
برای کل میدان و مرزها

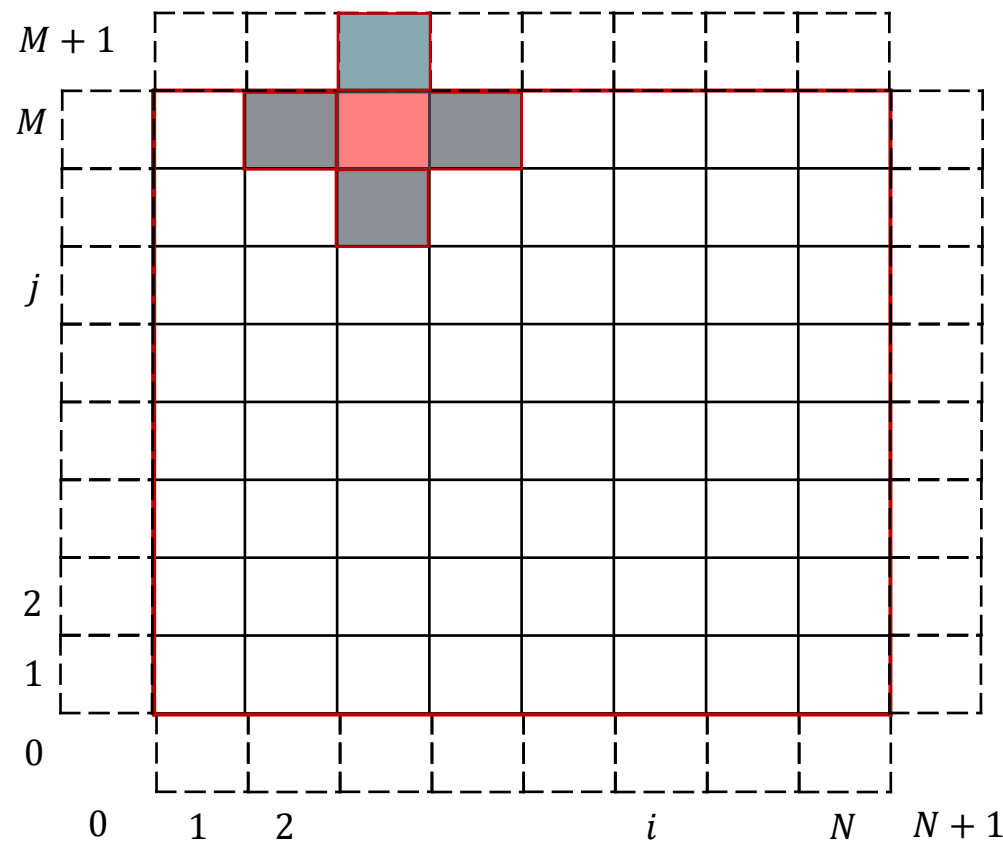
به روزرسانی نقاط مجازی

به روزرسانی مقادیر تابع جواب
و مرزها

بررسی
همگرایی؟

خیر

بله





$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = S(x, y)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq l_1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq l_2$$

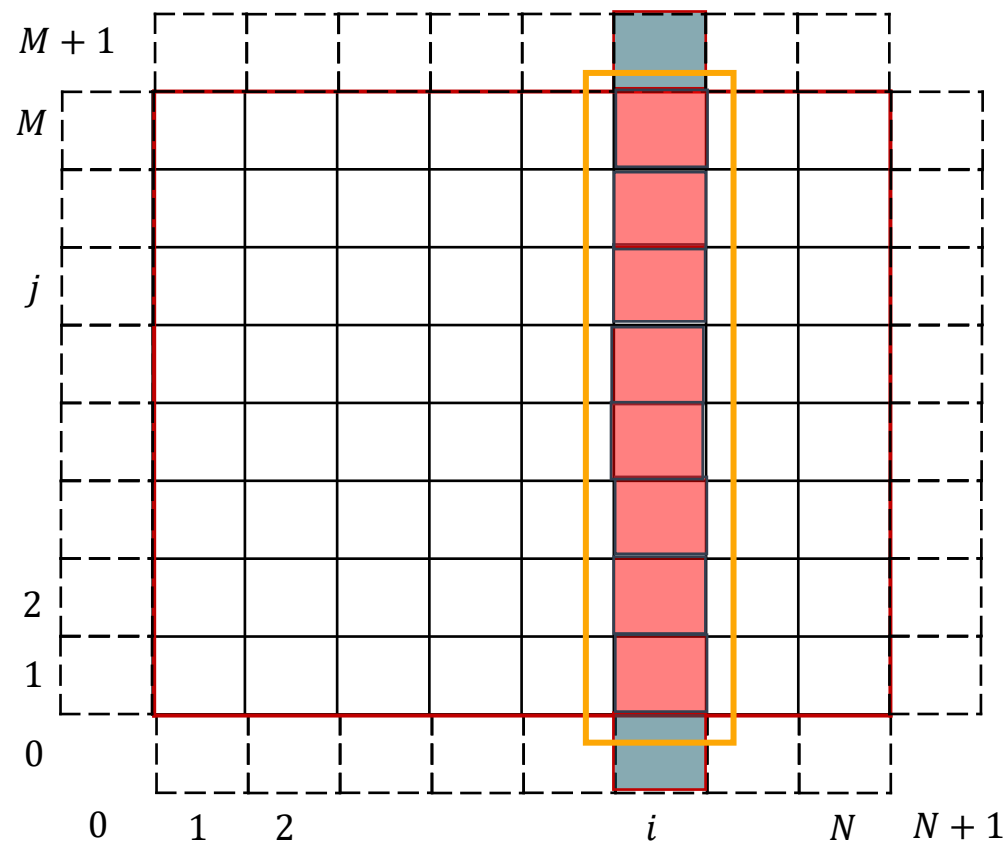
شرط مرزی نیومن

$$BC: \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x, l_2) = f(x)$$

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i,M+1} - \bar{\phi}_{i,M}}{\Delta y} = f(x_i)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_{i,M+1} = \Delta y f(x_i) + \bar{\phi}_{i,M}$$

$$\bar{\phi}_{i,M+1}^k = \Delta y f(x_i) + \bar{\phi}_{i,M}^k$$





$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = S(x, y)$$

$$S(x, y) = 0: \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

معادله موج

معادله پتانسیل جریان غیر لزج غیر چرخشی، تراکم‌پذیر:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + (1 - M^2) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad M > 1$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0$$

معادله موج مرتبه یک

خوش وضع:

✓ شرایط اولیه:

✓ مقدار تابع جواب و گرادیان آن

✓ شرایط مرزی:

• مقدار تابع جواب

• گرادیان تابع جواب





معادلات هذلولوی

کاربرد

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \nabla^2 T$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -c \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t \partial x} = -c \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}$$

شتاب یک بعدی

معادله انرژی یک بعدی

معادله انرژی دو بعدی

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}$$

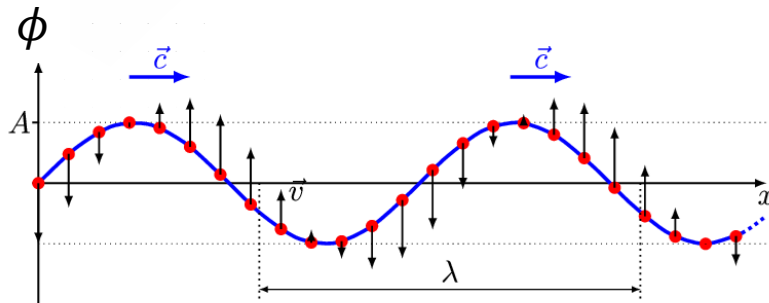




$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\phi(x, 0) = f(x) \quad \phi(0, t) = g(t)$$

$$\phi_{\text{exact}}(x, t) = \begin{cases} f(x - ct); & x > ct \\ g\left(t - \frac{x}{c}\right); & x < ct \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\phi(x, 0) = f(x) \quad \phi(x, t) = \phi(x - l, t)$$

$$\phi_{\text{exact}}(x, t) = f(x - ct) \quad 0 \leq x \leq l$$

$$T = \frac{l}{c} \quad \text{دوره تناوب}$$





روش صریح اویلر - پسرو مرتبه یک مکانی

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = -c \left(\frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$O(\Delta t, \Delta x)$$

FTBS

روش صریح اویلر با گسسته‌سازی پسرو مکان

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - \frac{c\Delta t}{\Delta x} (\phi_i^n - \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

$$\text{CFL} = \frac{c\Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - \text{CFL}(\phi_i^n - \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n(1 - \text{CFL}) + \text{CFL}\phi_{i-1}^n$$

شرط پایداری

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$





معادلات هذلولوی

تفاضل محدود

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

روش صریح اویلر - مرتبه یک مکانی

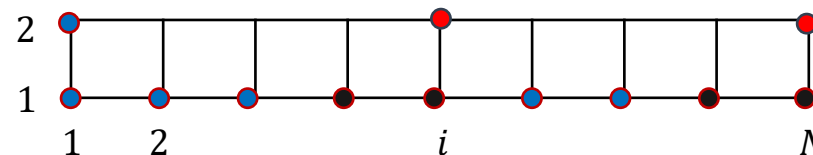
شرط مرزی

$$\phi(0, t) = g(t)$$

شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$\phi_1^{n+1} = g(t_{n+1})$$

$$\phi_N^{n+1} = \phi_N^n (1 - \text{CFL}) + \text{CFL} \phi_{N-1}^n$$

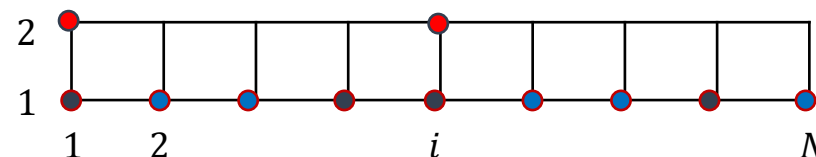


$$\phi(x, t) = \phi(x - l, t)$$

شرط مرزی متناوب

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_{i-N+1}^{n+1} \quad \phi_0^{n+1} = \phi_{N-1}^{n+1}$$

$$\phi_1^{n+1} = \phi_1^n (1 - \text{CFL}) + \text{CFL} \phi_{N-1}^n$$





روش صریح اوایلر - گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان

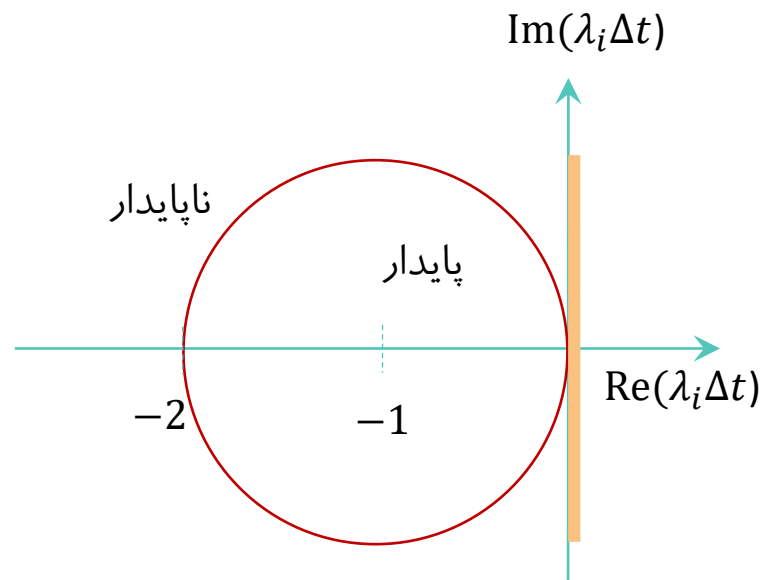
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = -c \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right) \quad O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2) \quad \text{FTCS}$$

تحلیل پایداری

$$\lambda_i \Delta t = -\text{CFL} \sin w_i$$

همواره ناپایدار





معادلات هذلولوی

تفاضل محدود

روش صریح لکس (Lax)

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\phi_i^n = \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{2} \quad \frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \frac{\phi_{i+1}^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{2}}{\Delta t} = -c \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right) \quad O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} (\phi_{i+1}^n + \phi_{i-1}^n) + \frac{c\Delta t}{2\Delta x} (\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

شرط پایداری

$$CFL \leq 1$$





روش صریح لکس-وندروف (Lax-Wendroff)

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad c > 0$$

$$\phi(x, t + \Delta t) = \phi(x, t) + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \Delta t^2 + O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \Delta t^2 + O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \Delta t^2$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - c \Delta t \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right) + \frac{1}{2} c^2 \Delta t^2 \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \right)$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} (\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n) + \frac{\text{CFL}^2}{2} (\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

$$O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2)$$

شرط پایداری

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$





معادلات هذلولوی

تفاضل محدود

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

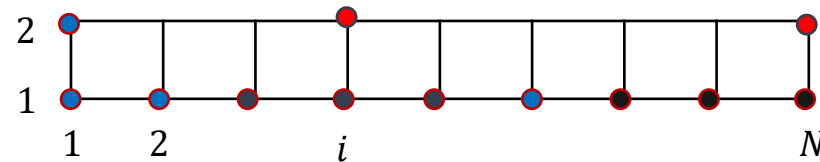
روش‌های لکس و لکس-وندروف

شرط مرزی

$$\phi(0, t) = g(t)$$

شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$\phi_1^{n+1} = g(t_{n+1})$$

روش تفاضلی یکسو: ϕ_N^{n+1} 

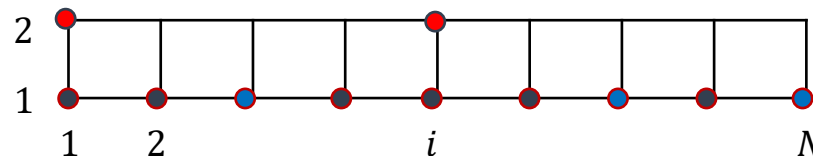
$$\phi(x, t) = \phi(x - l, t)$$

شرط مرزی متناوب (روش لکس)

$$\phi_0^{n+1} = \phi_{N-1}^{n+1}$$

$$\phi_1^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(\phi_2^n + \phi_{N-1}^n) + \frac{\text{CFL}}{2}(\phi_2^n - \phi_{N-1}^n)$$

$$\phi_N^{n+1} = \phi_1^{n+1}$$





معادلات هذلولوی

تفاضل محدود

روش صریح رانج-کوتا مرتبه دو (RK2)

گسسته‌سازی پسرو مرتبه ۲ مکان

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t/2} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3\phi_i^n - 4\phi_{i-1}^n + \phi_{i-2}^n}{2} \right) \\ \frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3\phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - 4\phi_{i-1}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i-2}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2)$$

شرط پایداری

$$CFL \leq 0.5$$





معادلات هذلولوی

تفاضل محدود

روش رانج-کوتا مرتبه دو

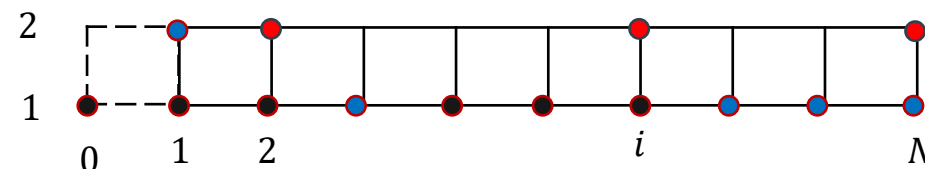
شرط مرزی

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\phi(0, t) = g(t)$$

شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$\phi_1^n = g(t_n)$$



$$\frac{\phi_0^n + \phi_2^n}{2} = g(t_n) \quad \phi_2^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_2^n = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3\phi_2^n - 4\phi_1^n + \phi_0^n}{2} \right)$$

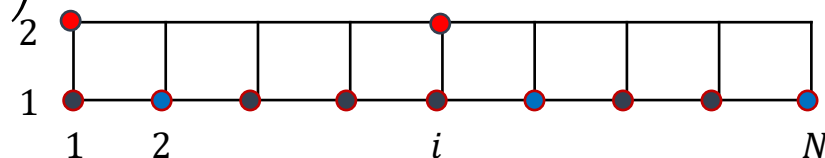
$$\phi(x, t) = \phi(x - l, t)$$

شرط مرزی متناوب

$$\phi_0^n = \phi_{N-1}^n$$

$$\phi_{-1}^n = \phi_{N-2}^n$$

$$\phi_1^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_1^n = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3\phi_1^n - 4\phi_{N-1}^n + \phi_{N-2}^n}{2} \right)$$





روش ضمنی اویلر - مرتبه یک مکانی

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} = -c \left(\frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$O(\Delta t, \Delta x)$$

BTBS

روش ضمنی اویلر با گسسته‌سازی پسرو مکان

$$\phi_i^n = \phi_i^{n-1} - \text{CFL}(\phi_i^n - \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

$$\phi_i^n(1 + \text{CFL}) - \text{CFL}\phi_{i-1}^n = \phi_i^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + \text{CFL} & & & & \\ -\text{CFL} & 1 + \text{CFL} & & & \\ & -\text{CFL} & 1 + \text{CFL} & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 + \text{CFL} & \\ & & & -\text{CFL} & 1 + \text{CFL} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^n \\ \phi_2^n \\ \phi_3^n \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1}^n \\ \phi_N^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^{n-1} \\ \phi_2^{n-1} \\ \phi_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1}^{n-1} \\ \phi_N^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

شرط پایداری

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$

$$\phi_i^n = \frac{\phi_i^{n-1} + \text{CFL}\phi_{i-1}^n}{1 + \text{CFL}} \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, N$$



روش ضمنی اوایلر - مرتبه دو مکانی

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} = -c \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right)$$

$$O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

BTCS

روش ضمنی اوایلر با گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان

$$\phi_i^n = \phi_i^{n-1} - \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} (\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

$$-\frac{\text{CFL}}{2} \phi_{i-1}^n + \phi_i^n + \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} \phi_{i+1}^n = \phi_i^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + \text{CFL} & \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} & & & \\ -\frac{\text{CFL}}{2} & 1 + \text{CFL} & \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} & & \\ & -\frac{\text{CFL}}{2} & 1 + \text{CFL} & \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & -\frac{\text{CFL}}{2} & 1 + \text{CFL} \\ & & & & -\frac{\text{CFL}}{2} & 1 + \text{CFL} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^n \\ \phi_2^n \\ \phi_3^n \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1}^n \\ \phi_N^n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1^{n-1} \\ \phi_2^{n-1} \\ \phi_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ \phi_{N-1}^{n-1} \\ \phi_N^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

همواره پایدار



$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

روش ضمنی کرنک نیکلسون - مرتبه دو مکانی

$$\frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} = -c \frac{1}{2} \left(\left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right|^n + \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right|^{n-1} \right)$$

گسسته‌سازی مرکزی مکان

$$\frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} = -c \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + \frac{\phi_{i+1}^{n-1} - \phi_{i-1}^{n-1}}{2\Delta x} \right)$$

$$O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2)$$

$$-\frac{\text{CFL}}{4} \phi_{i-1}^n + \phi_i^n + \frac{\text{CFL}}{4} \phi_{i+1}^n = \frac{\text{CFL}}{4} \phi_{i-1}^{n-1} + \phi_i^{n-1} - \frac{\text{CFL}}{4} \phi_{i+1}^{n-1}$$

همواره پایدار





روش صریح اویلر - بادسو مرتبه اول

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\left. \frac{d\bar{\phi}}{dt} \right|^{t=t_n} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} (\phi_e - \phi_w) \quad \phi_e = \bar{\phi}_i + O(\Delta x)$$

روش صریح اویلر و بادسوی مرتبه اول

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} - \bar{\phi}_i^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} (\bar{\phi}_i^n - \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n) \quad O(\Delta t, \Delta x)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} = \bar{\phi}_i^n - \text{CFL}(\bar{\phi}_i^n - \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n)$$

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$

شرط پایداری





معادلات هذلولوی

حجم محدود

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

روش صریح اویلر - بادسو مرتبه اول

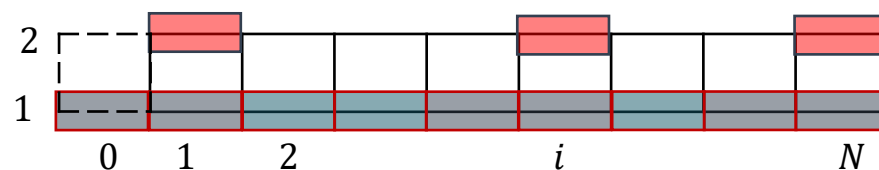
شرط مرزی

$$\phi(0, t) = g(t)$$

شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$\bar{\phi}_0^n = \phi_w \Big|_{i=1}^{t=t_n} = g(t_n)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_N^{n+1} = \bar{\phi}_N^n (1 - \text{CFL}) + \text{CFL} \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n$$



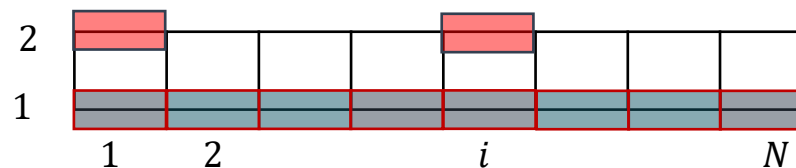
$$\phi(x, t) = \phi(x - l, t)$$

شرط مرزی متناوب

$$\bar{\phi}_i^n = \bar{\phi}_{i-N}^n$$

$$\bar{\phi}_0^n = \bar{\phi}_N^n$$

$$\bar{\phi}_1^{n+1} = \bar{\phi}_1^n (1 - \text{CFL}) + \text{CFL} \bar{\phi}_N^n$$





روش صریح لکس

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\left. \frac{d\bar{\phi}}{dt} \right|^{t=t_n} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} (\phi_e - \phi_w) \quad \phi_e = \frac{\bar{\phi}_i + \bar{\phi}_{i+1}}{2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^n = \frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n}{2} \quad \frac{\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} - \frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n}{2}}{\Delta t} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n}{2} \right) \quad O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n) + \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} (\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n)$$

شرط پایداری

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$





معادلات هذلولوی

روش صریح لکس-وندروف

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \Delta t^2 + O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \Delta t^2$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} = \bar{\phi}_i^n - \frac{c \Delta t}{\Delta x} (\phi_e - \phi_w) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 \Delta t^2}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{d\phi}{dx} \Big|_e - \frac{d\phi}{dx} \Big|_w \right)$$

$$\phi_e = \frac{\bar{\phi}_i + \bar{\phi}_{i+1}}{2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} = \bar{\phi}_i^n - \frac{c \Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 \Delta t^2}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - 2\bar{\phi}_i^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dx} \Big|_e = \frac{-\bar{\phi}_i + \bar{\phi}_{i+1}}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} = \bar{\phi}_i^n - \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} (\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n) + \frac{\text{CFL}^2}{2} (\bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n - 2\bar{\phi}_i^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n)$$

$$O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2)$$

شرط پایداری

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$





معادلات هذلولوی

حجم محدود

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

روش‌های لکس و لکس-وندروف

شرط مرزی

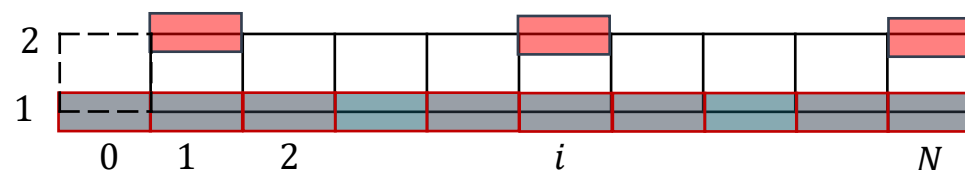
$$\phi(0, t) = g(t)$$

شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_0^n + \bar{\phi}_1^n}{2} = g(t_n)$$

$$\phi_e \Big|_N = \frac{-\bar{\phi}_{N-1} + 3\bar{\phi}_N}{2}$$

روش بادسو مرتبه دو



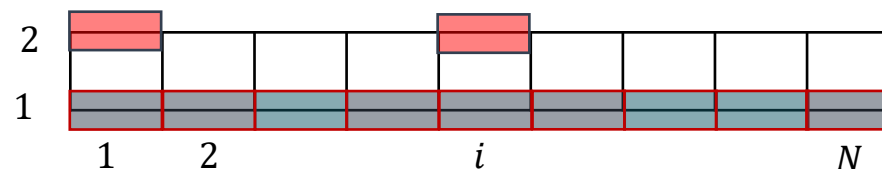
$$\phi(x, t) = \phi(x - l, t)$$

شرط مرزی متناوب (روش لکس)

$$\bar{\phi}_0^n = \bar{\phi}_N^n$$

$$\bar{\phi}_1^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\phi}_2^n + \bar{\phi}_N^n) + \frac{\text{CFL}}{2}(\bar{\phi}_2^n - \bar{\phi}_N^n)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_N^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\phi}_1^n + \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n) + \frac{\text{CFL}}{2}(\bar{\phi}_1^n - \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n)$$





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - \text{CFL}(\phi_i^n - \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

$$O(\Delta t, \Delta x)$$

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(\phi_{i+1}^n + \phi_{i-1}^n) + \frac{c\Delta t}{2\Delta x}(\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

$$O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$

روش صریح اویلر - پسرو مرتبه یک مکانی

روش صریح لکس (Lax)





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} (\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n) + \frac{\text{CFL}^2}{2} (\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

روش صریح لکس-وندرووف (Lax-Wendroff)

$$O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$

روش صریح رانج-کوتا مرتبه دو (RK2)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t/2} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3\phi_i^n - 4\phi_{i-1}^n + \phi_{i-2}^n}{2} \right) \\ \frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3\phi_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - 4\phi_{i-1}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \phi_{i-2}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2)$$

$$\text{CFL} \leq 0.5$$





معادلات هذلولوی

حجم محدود

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

روش صریح رانج-کوتا مرتبه دو

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\bar{\phi}_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \bar{\phi}_i^n}{\Delta t/2} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} (\phi_e^n - \phi_w^n) \\ \frac{\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} - \bar{\phi}_i^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} (\phi_e^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \phi_w^{n+\frac{1}{2}}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_e = \frac{-\bar{\phi}_{i-1} + 3\bar{\phi}_i}{2} \\ \phi_w = \frac{-\bar{\phi}_{i-2} + 3\bar{\phi}_{i-1}}{2} \end{cases}$$

گسسته‌سازی بادسو مرتبه ۲ مکان

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\bar{\phi}_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \bar{\phi}_i^n}{\Delta t/2} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3\bar{\phi}_i^n - 4\bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n + \bar{\phi}_{i-2}^n}{2} \right) \\ \frac{\bar{\phi}_i^{n+1} - \bar{\phi}_i^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3\bar{\phi}_i^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - 4\bar{\phi}_{i-1}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \bar{\phi}_{i-2}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2)$$

شرط پایداری

$$CFL \leq 0.5$$





معادلات هذلولوی

حجم محدود

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

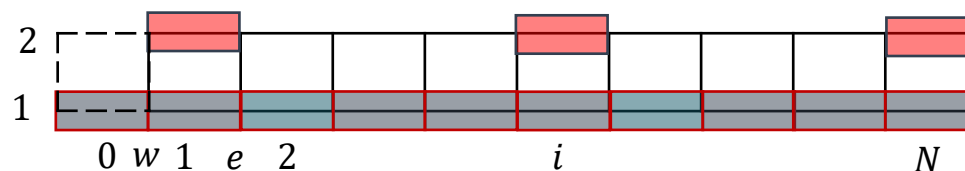
روش رانج-کوتا مرتبه دو

شرط مرزی

$$\phi(0, t) = g(t)$$

شرط مرزی دیریشله

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_0^n + \bar{\phi}_1^n}{2} = g(t_n)$$



$$\phi_e \Big|_{i=0} = \frac{-\bar{\phi}_0 + 3\bar{\phi}_1}{2}$$

روش بادسو مرتبه دو

$$\phi_w \Big|_{i=1} = g(t_n)$$

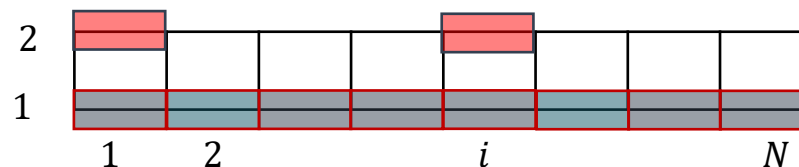
$$\phi(x, t) = \phi(x - l, t)$$

شرط مرزی متناوب

$$\bar{\phi}_0^n = \bar{\phi}_N^n$$

$$\bar{\phi}_{-1}^n = \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n$$

$$\frac{\bar{\phi}_1^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \bar{\phi}_1^n}{\Delta t/2} = -\frac{c}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{3\bar{\phi}_1^n - 4\bar{\phi}_N^n + \bar{\phi}_{N-1}^n}{2} \right)$$





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad c > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i^n (1 + \text{CFL}) - \text{CFL} \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n = \bar{\phi}_i^{n-1} \quad O(\Delta t, \Delta x) \quad \text{CFL} \leq 1$$

روش ضمنی اویلر - بادسو مرتبه یک

$$-\frac{\text{CFL}}{2} \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n + \bar{\phi}_i^n + \frac{\text{CFL}}{2} \bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n = \bar{\phi}_i^{n-1} \quad O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2) \quad \text{همواره پایدار}$$

روش ضمنی اویلر - مرکزی مرتبه دو

$$-\frac{\text{CFL}}{4} \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^n + \bar{\phi}_i^n + \frac{\text{CFL}}{4} \bar{\phi}_{i+1}^n = \frac{\text{CFL}}{4} \bar{\phi}_{i-1}^{n-1} + \bar{\phi}_i^{n-1} - \frac{\text{CFL}}{4} \bar{\phi}_{i+1}^{n-1}$$

روش ضمنی کرنک نیکلسون - مرتبه دو مکانی

$$O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2) \quad \text{همواره پایدار}$$





مثال

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad c = 0.1 \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\phi(x, 0) = f(x)$$

$$\phi(x, t) = \phi(x - l, t) \quad \text{شرط مرزی متناوب} \quad l = 2 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\phi_{\text{exact}}(x, t) = f(x - ct)$$

$$T = \frac{l}{c} = 20$$

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$

۱. روش صریح اویلر - پسرو مرتبه یک مکان

$$\text{CFL} \leq 1$$

۲. روش لکس وندروف

$$\text{CFL} \leq 0.5$$

۳. روش رانج کوتا مرتبه ۲ - پسرو مرتبه دو مکان

$$\phi(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 1. \sin(\pi x) \\ 2. \text{sgn}(x - 1) \end{cases}$$





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0$$

پدیده شوک، مسائل چندفاز و ...

روش‌های مهار ناپیوستگی (Shock-Capturing)

$$\frac{\phi_i^{n+1} - \phi_i^n}{\Delta t} + c \left(\frac{\phi_i^n - \phi_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} \right) = 0$$

خطای بریدگی روش صریح اوایلر - پسرو مرتبه یک مکانی

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n + \Delta t \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right)_i^n + \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \right)_i^n + \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^3} \right)_i^n + \dots$$

$$\phi_{i-1}^n = \phi_i^n - \Delta x \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)_i^n + \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \right)_i^n - \frac{(\Delta x)^3}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} \right)_i^n + \dots$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right)_i^n + c \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)_i^n}_{\text{PDE}} = \underbrace{-\frac{\Delta t}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \right)_i^n - \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^3} \right)_i^n + \frac{c \Delta x}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \right)_i^n - \frac{c (\Delta x)^2}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} \right)_i^n + \dots}_{O(\Delta x, \Delta t)}$$

PDE

$O(\Delta x, \Delta t)$





$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} : \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + c \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial t} = -\frac{\Delta t}{2} \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^3} - \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{6} \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial t^4} + \frac{c \Delta x}{2} \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - \frac{c(\Delta x)^2}{6} \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x^3 \partial t} + \dots$$

$$c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} : \quad -c \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t \partial x} + c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{c \Delta t}{2} \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^2 \partial x} - \frac{c(\Delta t)^2}{6} \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial t^3 \partial x} + \frac{c^2 \Delta x}{2} \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} - \frac{c^2(\Delta x)^2}{6} \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x^4} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^3} + c \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^2 \partial x} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t) \right) + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left(c \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^2 \partial t} - c^2 \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} : \quad \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^3} = c^2 \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^2 \partial t} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x, \Delta t)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} : \quad \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^2 \partial t} = -c \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x, \Delta t)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} : \quad \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^2 \partial x} = c^2 \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x, \Delta t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^3} = -c^3 \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x, \Delta t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} &= c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \\ &+ c^2 (c \Delta t - \Delta x) \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} \\ &+ \mathcal{O}(\Delta x, \Delta t) \end{aligned}$$





$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\Delta t}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{6} \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial t^3} + \frac{c \Delta x}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{c(\Delta x)^2}{6} \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} + \dots$$

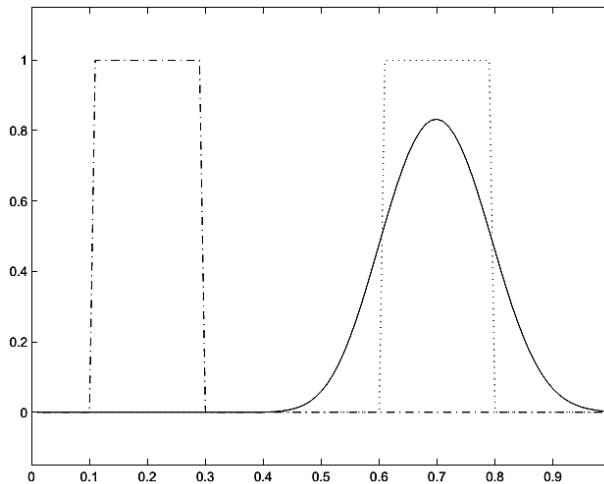
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\Delta t}{2} \left(c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + c^2 (c \Delta t - \Delta x) \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} \right) - \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{6} \left(-c^3 \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} \right) + \frac{c \Delta x}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{c(\Delta x)^2}{6} \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \underbrace{\frac{c \Delta x}{2} (1 - \text{CFL})}_{\text{Numerical Diffusion}} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \underbrace{\frac{c(\Delta x)^2}{6} (-1 + 3\text{CFL} - 2\text{CFL}^2)}_{\text{Numerical Dissipation}} \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} + \dots$$

Numerical Diffusion

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x^4}, \dots$$

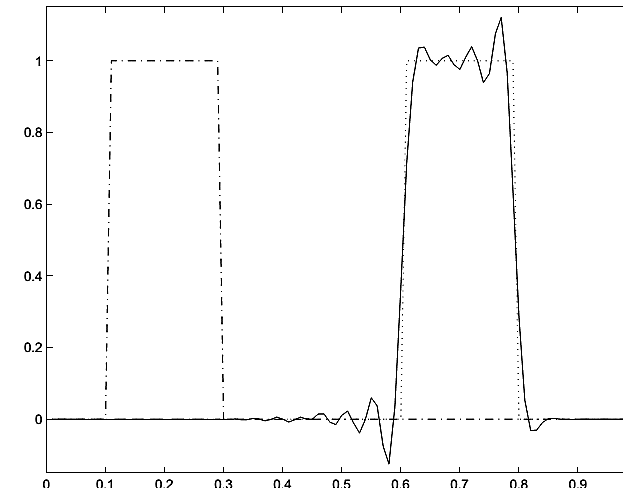
خطای دامنه



Numerical Dissipation

$$\frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3}, \frac{\partial^5 \phi}{\partial x^5}, \dots$$

خطای فاز





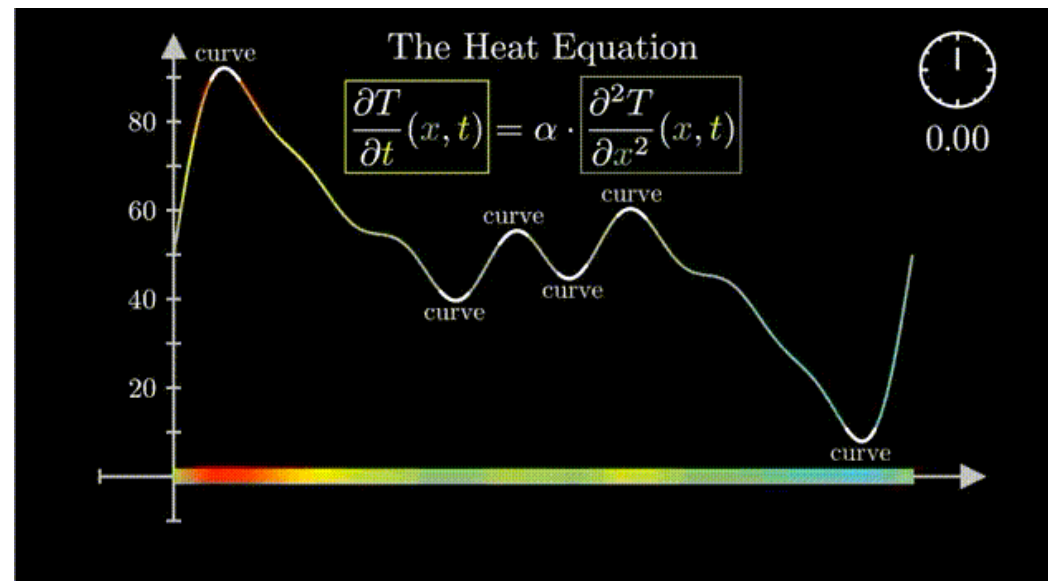
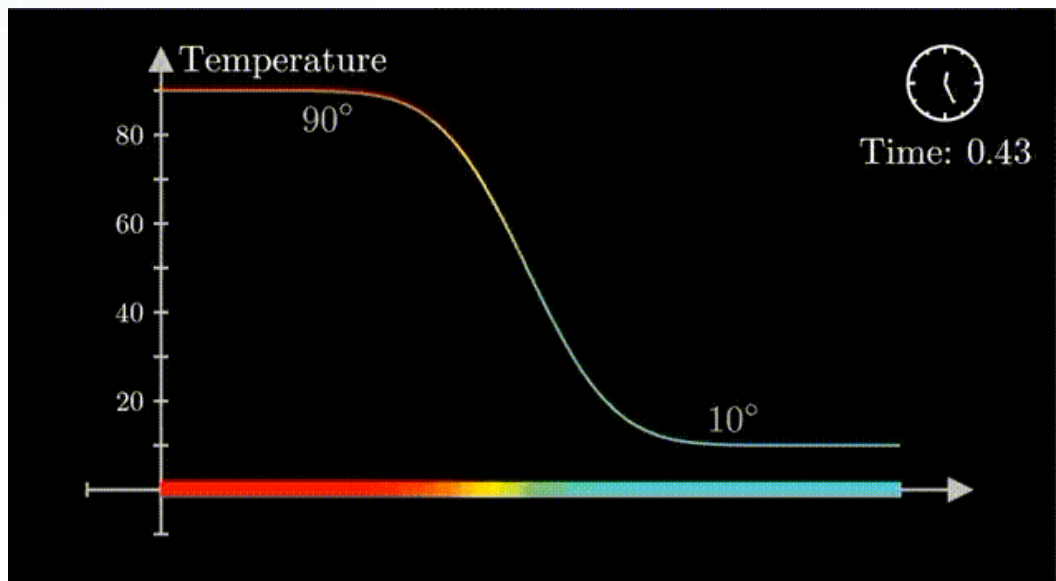
معادلات هذلولوی

روش مشاهده شوک

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{c\Delta x}{2} (1 - CFL) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \dots$$

روش صریح اویلر - پسرو مرتبه یک مکانی



روش صریح لکس وندروف

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = -\frac{c(\Delta x)^2}{6} (1 - CFL^2) \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} - \frac{c(\Delta x)^3}{8} CFL(1 - CFL^2) \frac{\partial^4 \phi}{\partial x^4} - \frac{c(\Delta x)^4}{120} (1 + 5CFL^2 - 6CFL^4) \frac{\partial^5 \phi}{\partial x^5} + \dots$$



معادلات هذلولوی

روش صریح لکس-وندروف

روش مشاهده شوک

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \underbrace{-\frac{c(\Delta x)^2}{6}(1 - \text{CFL}^2) \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} + \dots}_{\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2, \Delta t^2)}$$

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - \frac{\text{CFL}}{2}(\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n) + \frac{\text{CFL}^2}{2}(\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} (\Delta x)^2 \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \underbrace{\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} (\Delta x)^2 - \frac{c(\Delta x)^2}{6}(1 - \text{CFL}^2) \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x^3} + \dots}_{\mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2, \Delta t^2)}$$

استفاده از پخش مصنوعی

$$\phi_i^{n+1} = \phi_i^n - \frac{\text{CFL}}{2}(\phi_{i+1}^n - \phi_{i-1}^n) + \left(\frac{\text{CFL}^2}{2} + \epsilon \right) (\phi_{i+1}^n - 2\phi_i^n + \phi_{i-1}^n)$$



خسته نباشید
