Partial Differential Equations Part 1

Ananda Dasgupta

PH3105, Autumn Semester 2017

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The general IBVP is given by

The PDE

$$u_t = k u_{xx} + q(x, t)$$

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$$b_{1}u(c,t) + b_{2}u_{x}(c,t) = g_{2}(t)$$

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In what follows we will solve the simpler case q(x, t) = 0

We begin with a discretization of space-time

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$$u_t(x_i, t_n) = \lim_{\delta t \to 0} \frac{u(x_i, t_n + \delta t) - u(x_i, t_n)}{\delta t} \approx \frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t}$$

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We also need approximations for higher derivatives, e.g.

$$u_{xx}(x_i, t_n) \approx \frac{u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

• The PDE $u_t = k u_{xx}$ becomes

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} = k \left[\frac{u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n}{(\Delta x)^2} \right]$$

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► This yields an explicit formula for u_iⁿ⁺¹ in terms of the "known" quantities u_iⁿ, u_{i±1}ⁿ:

$$u_{i}^{n+1} = \frac{k\Delta t}{(\Delta x)^{2}} \left(u_{i+1}^{n} + u_{i-1}^{n} \right) + \left(1 - 2\frac{k\Delta t}{(\Delta x)^{2}} \right) u_{i}^{n}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

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The implicit version

We can get an implicit equation for u_iⁿ⁺¹ by replacing the RHS of u_t = ku_{xx} by the finite difference approximation at t_{n+1}

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This leads to a set of simultaneous linear equations

$$-\mu u_{i+1}^{n+1} + (1+2\mu) u_i^{n+1} - \mu u_{i-1}^{n+1} = u_i^n, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots N - 1$$

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The
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 dimensional matrix A is

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1-2\mu & \mu & 0 & & \\ \mu & 1-2\mu & \mu & & \\ 0 & \mu & 1-2\mu & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \mu & 1-2\mu & \mu \\ & & & \mu & 1-2\mu \end{pmatrix}$$
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• The $(N-1) \times (N-1)$ dimensional matrix A is $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1-2\mu & \mu & 0 & & \\ \mu & 1-2\mu & \mu & & \\ 0 & \mu & 1-2\mu & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \mu & 1-2\mu & \mu \\ & & & & \mu & 1-2\mu \end{pmatrix}$

where $\mu = rac{k\Delta t}{\left(\Delta x
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To find its eigenvalues we must solve D_{N-1} (λ) = 0 where D_n (λ) is the determinant of the n × n tridigonal matrix whose diagonal elements are 2α = 1 − 2μ − λ and all the sub-diagonal elements are μ.

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where $\mu = rac{k\Delta t}{\left(\Delta x
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- ► To find its eigenvalues we must solve D_{N-1} (λ) = 0 where D_n (λ) is the determinant of the n × n tridigonal matrix whose diagonal elements are 2α = 1 − 2μ − λ and all the sub-diagonal elements are μ.
- The determinant obeys the recursion relation

$$D_n = 2\alpha D_{n-1} - \mu^2 D_{n-2}$$

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