

有限差分方法

郭庆超

中国水科院泥沙所
2007年10月

内 容

1. 简介
2. 微分离散
3. 有限差分通用表达式
4. 时间差分近似

有限差分方法

1. 简介

- 微分方程 → 代数方程



- 数值解收敛与否？

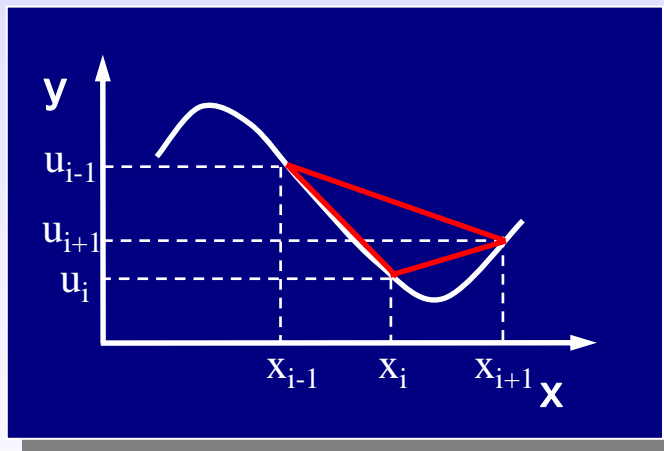
$$|u - U| < \varepsilon$$

有限差分方法

2. 微分离散

- 连续函数 $u(x)$ 微分的定义：

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h}$$



略去极限运算，得到差分近似：

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h}$$

确定与节点对应的自变量位置

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x_i} \approx \frac{u(x_i+h) - u(x_i)}{(x_i+h) - x_i} = \frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

- 微分的差分近似并不是唯一的， du/dx 可表示为以下：

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x_i} \approx \frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

or

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x_i} \approx \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}}$$

or

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x_i} \approx \frac{u_{i+1} - u_{i-1}}{x_{i+1} - x_{i-1}}$$

有限差分方法

2. 微分离散

泰勒级数展开

$$u(x + \Delta x) = u(x) + \Delta x \frac{d}{dx} u(x) + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) + \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{d^3}{dx^3} u(x) + \dots + \frac{\Delta x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} u(x) + R_n$$

余项 R_n 定义为:

$$R_n = \frac{\Delta x^n}{n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} u(x)$$

节点 $i+1$ 的有限差分近似表达式可写为:

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + \Delta x \frac{d}{dx} u_i + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u_i + \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{d^3}{dx^3} u_i + R_4$$

重新安排方程:

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + \Delta x \frac{du_i}{dx} + R_2 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{du_i}{dx} = \frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{\Delta x} + R_2$$

节点 $i-1$ 的有限差分近似表达式可写为:

$$u_{i-1} = u_i - \Delta x \frac{du_i}{dx} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{d^2 u_i}{dx^2} - \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{d^3 u_i}{dx^3} + R_4 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{du_i}{dx} = \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\Delta x} + R_2$$

有限差分方法

2. 微分离散

泰勒级数展开

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + \Delta x \frac{du_i}{dx} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{d^2u_i}{dx^2} + \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{d^3u_i}{dx^3} + R_4$$

$$u_{i-1} = u_i - \Delta x \frac{du_i}{dx} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{d^2u_i}{dx^2} - \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{d^3u_i}{dx^3} + R_4$$

将上述两个方程中的 du/dx 消去，得到二次微分 d^2u/dx^2 的近似表达式

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} = \frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + R_4$$

- 差分近似忽略了级数展开的高次项，产生截断误差。截断误差定义为：微分真值与差分近似值之间的差值。
- 由于截断误差是泰勒展开中的高次项，所以在差分近似表达式中可以忽略

有限差分方法

2. 微分离散

- 微分 du/dx 的差分近似表达式的截断误差:

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x_i} - \frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{\Delta x} = -\frac{\Delta x}{2!} \frac{d^2 u_i}{dx^2} - \frac{\Delta x^2}{3!} \frac{d^3 u_i}{dx^3} - R_3 = O(\Delta x)$$

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x_i} - \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{\Delta x} = -\frac{\Delta x}{2!} \frac{d^2 u_i}{dx^2} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{3!} \frac{d^3 u_i}{dx^3} - R_3 = O(\Delta x)$$

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x_i} - \frac{u_{i+1} - u_{i-1}}{2\Delta x} = -\frac{\Delta x^2}{2 \cdot 3!} \frac{d^3 u_i}{dx^3} - \frac{\Delta x^4}{2 \cdot 5!} \frac{d^5 u_i}{dx^5} - R_7 = O(\Delta x^2)$$

- 上述差分近似的截断误差最高可达到**2次**。

- d^2u/dx^2 截断误差:
$$\left. \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} \right|_{x_i} - \frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} = -\frac{\Delta x^2}{4!} \frac{d^4 u_i}{dx^4} - \frac{\Delta x^4}{6!} \frac{d^6 u_i}{dx^6} - R_8 = O(\Delta x^2)$$

- 当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$, 截断误差必须消失, 这样差分近似才可以说在数值上是相容的。

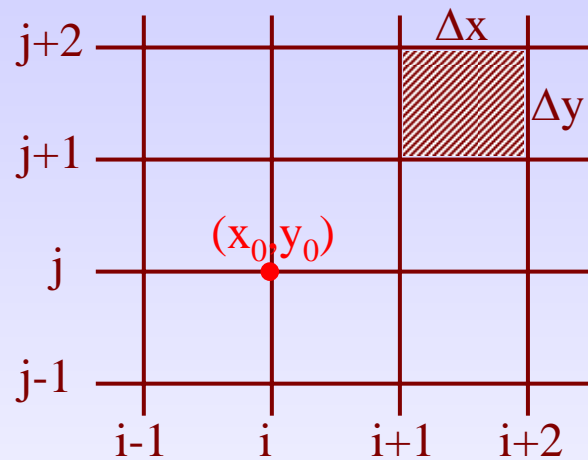
数值相容性条件:

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} TE = 0$$

有限差分方法

3. 通用表达式(i)

- 用差分网格取代连续域



$u(x,y) \rightarrow u(i\Delta x, j\Delta y); 0 \leq x \leq n\Delta x, 0 \leq y \leq n\Delta y$

用 $u_{i,j}$ 表示 $u(i\Delta x, j\Delta y)$ or $u(x_0, y_0)$

则 $u_{i+1,j} = u(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)$

$u_{i+1,j+1} = u(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$

对于随时间变化问题

$u_{i+1,j+1}^{k+1} = u(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, t_0 + \Delta t)$

- 差分格式不是唯一的，最好的差分格式应该是精度、经济与简单的优化组合。有泰勒展开得到的差分格式如下：

向前差分格式：

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x_i, y_j} = \frac{u_{i+1,j} - u_{i,j}}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{x_i, y_j} = \frac{u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}}{\Delta y} + O(\Delta y)$$

向后差分格式：

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x_i, y_j} = \frac{u_{i,j} - u_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{x_{i+1}, y_j} = \frac{u_{i+1,j} - u_{i+1,j-1}}{\Delta y} + O(\Delta y)$$

中心差分格式：

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x_i, y_j} = \frac{u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j}}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

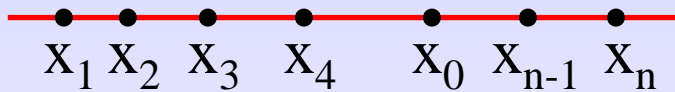
有限差分方法

3. 通用表达式(i)

- d^2u/dx^2 的差分方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{u_{i+1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

- 对于一般性一维节点, 微分 $d^p u/dx^p$ 可有下式获得:



$$\left. \frac{d^p u}{dx^p} \right|_{x_i} = \gamma_1 u_1 + \gamma_2 u_2 + \gamma_3 u_3 + \dots = \sum_{m=1}^n \gamma_m u_m$$

- 对于任意阶 p 的微分在 n 个节点上的差分近似方程都可以由该式表达, 只要满足: $n \geq p+1$ 即可。

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 - x_0 & x_2 - x_0 & \dots & x_n - x_0 \\ (x_1 - x_0)^2 & (x_2 - x_0)^2 & \dots & (x_n - x_0)^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ (x_1 - x_0)^p & (x_2 - x_0)^p & \dots & (x_n - x_0)^p \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \gamma_n \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ p! \end{Bmatrix}$$

- 一般来讲, 差分近似精度可达 $O(\Delta x_{\max})^{n-p}$
- 当 $n=p+1$, 用的节点数最少, 差分近似的精度是一阶的。但当 p 是偶数, 且 Δx_1 是常数, 差分近似精度可达二阶。

有限差分方法

例 1: (i)

- 用有限差分求解下列微分方程，该控制方程是描述一种溶解物质在静水中扩散与反应情况。

$$D \frac{d^2 C}{dx^2} - KC = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1\text{cm}$$

$$C(0) = 0, \quad C(1) = C_1$$

C: 浓度, ($C_1=1 \text{ g/cm}^3$)

D: 扩散系数 ($=0.01 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$)

K: 反应速率 ($=0.1 \text{ l/s}$)

1. 用 x_{i-1} , x_i 和 x_{i+1} 推导 d^2C/dx^2 的差分表达式

$$P=2, \quad n=3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2\Delta x & -\Delta x & 0 \\ 4\Delta x^2 & \Delta x^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{i-1} \\ \gamma_i \\ \gamma_{i+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \gamma_{i-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2}, \quad \gamma_i = \frac{-2}{\Delta x^2}, \quad \gamma_{i+1} = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2}$$

有限差分表达式:

$$D \frac{C_{i+1} - 2C_i + C_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} - KC_i = 0$$

$$C_{i+1} + \left(-\frac{K\Delta x^2}{D} - 2 \right) C_i + C_{i-1} = 0$$

有限差分方法

例 1: (ii)

$$C_{i+1} + \left(-\frac{K\Delta x^2}{D} - 2 \right) C_i + C_{i-1} = 0$$

• 该方程是代数方程，可以求解节点的浓度近似值。

边界条件：

$$C_{x=0} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad C_{x=1cm} = 1$$

有限差分方程组的矩阵形式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & -\frac{K\Delta x^2}{D} - 2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{K\Delta x^2}{D} - 2 & 1 & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \\ \cdot \\ C_n \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \cdot \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

有限差分方法

例 1: (iii)

- 分别考虑采用3、5、10和20节点的离散：

采用3个节点： $X_1=0$ $X_2=0.5$ $X_3=1$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{K\Delta x^2}{D} - 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

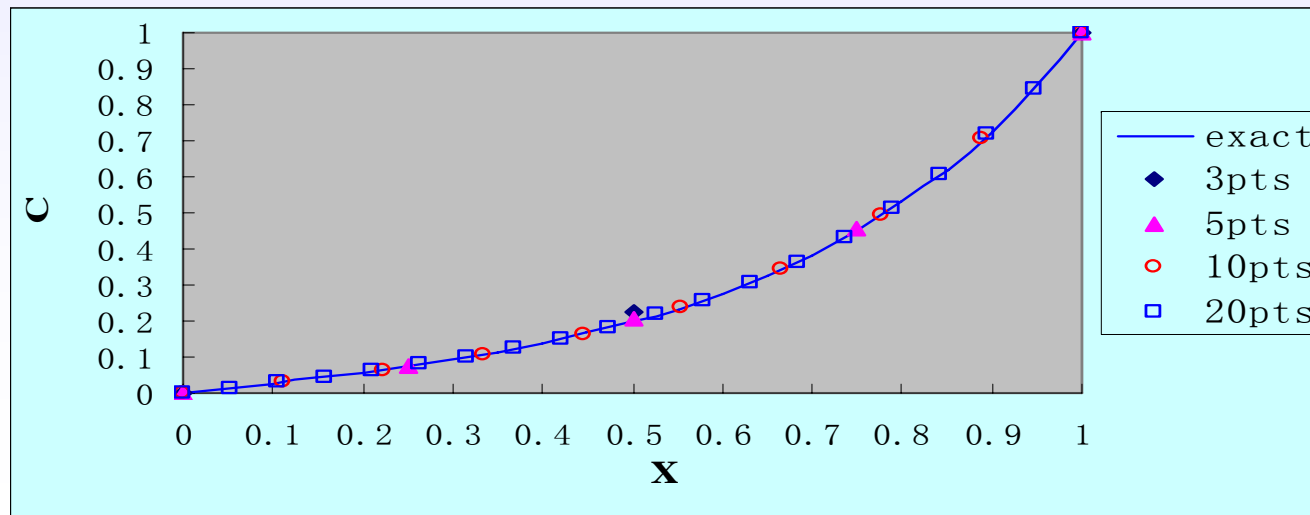
→

$$C_1 + \left(-\frac{K\Delta x^2}{D} - 2 \right) C_2 + C_3 = 0$$

$$C_2 = \frac{D}{K\Delta x^2 + 2D} = \frac{0.01}{0.1 * (0.5)^2 + 2 * 0.01} = 0.222$$

微分方程的分析解：

$$C = \frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{K/D}} - e^{-\sqrt{K/D}}} \left(e^{\sqrt{K/D}x} - e^{-\sqrt{K/D}x} \right)$$



有限差分方法

例 2: (i)

- 推导具有边界通量型的恒定反应扩散控制微分方程的有限差分方程:

$$D \frac{d^2 C}{dx^2} - KC = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$C(0) = 0, \quad D \left. \frac{dC}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = C_*$$

C: 浓度 ($C_* = 0.01 \text{ g/cm}^3$)

D: 扩散系数 ($= 0.01 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$)

K: 反应率 ($= 0.1 \text{ l/s}$)

在节点 x_{i-1} , x_i 和 x_{i+1} 的有限差分近似:

$$\rightarrow C_{i+1} + \left(-\frac{K\Delta x^2}{D} - 2 \right) C_i + C_{i-1} = 0$$

$$C_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} D \frac{C_{n+1} - C_{n-1}}{2\Delta x} = C_* & \text{central difference; or} \\ D \frac{C_{n+1} - C_n}{\Delta x} = C_* & \text{backward difference} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -C_{n-1} + C_{n+1} = \frac{2\Delta x C_*}{D}; \text{ or} \\ -C_n + C_{n+1} = \frac{\Delta x C_*}{D} \end{cases}$$

结合边界条件
得到差分方程
通用式

$$C_{n-1} + \left(-\frac{K\Delta x^2}{D} - 2 \right) C_n + C_{n+1} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2C_{n-1} + \left(-\frac{K\Delta x^2}{D} - 2 \right) C_n = -\frac{2\Delta x C_*}{D}$$

$$C_{n+1} = \frac{2\Delta x C_*}{D} + C_{n-1}$$

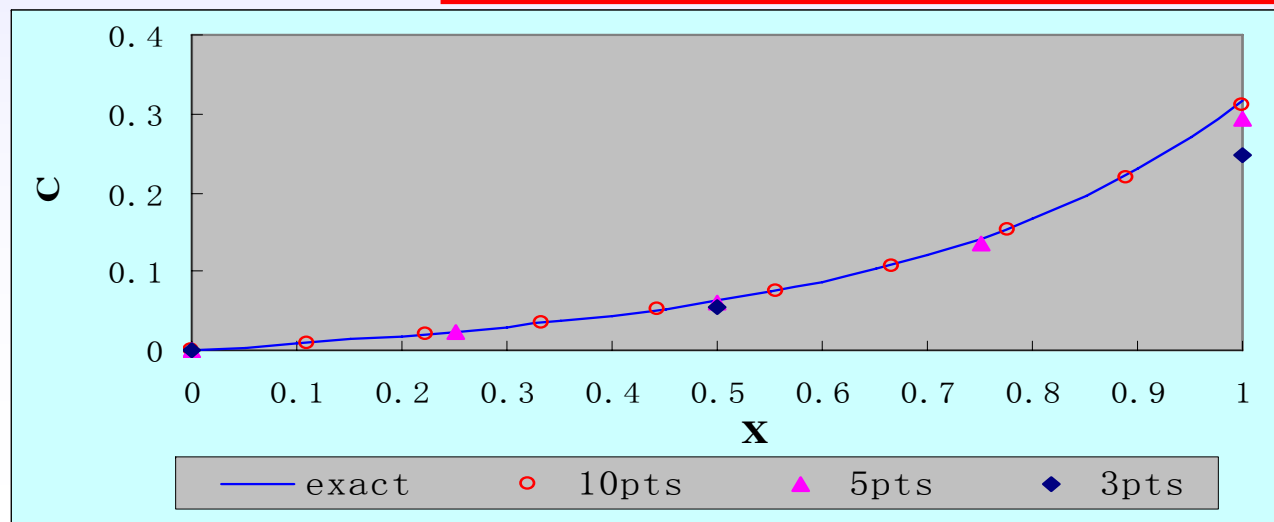
有限差分方法

例2: (ii)

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\
 1 & -\frac{K \Delta x^2}{D} - 2 & 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\
 0 & 1 & -\frac{K \Delta x^2}{D} - 2 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 & -\frac{K \Delta x^2}{D} - 2
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{Bmatrix}
 C_1 \\
 C_2 \\
 C_3 \\
 C_4 \\
 \vdots \\
 C_n
 \end{Bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{Bmatrix}
 0 \\
 0 \\
 0 \\
 0 \\
 \vdots \\
 -\frac{2 \Delta x C_*}{D}
 \end{Bmatrix}$$

微分方程分析解:

$$C = \frac{C_*}{D \sqrt{K/D}} \left(e^{\sqrt{K/D} x} - e^{-\sqrt{K/D} x} \right)$$



有限差分方法

例 3:

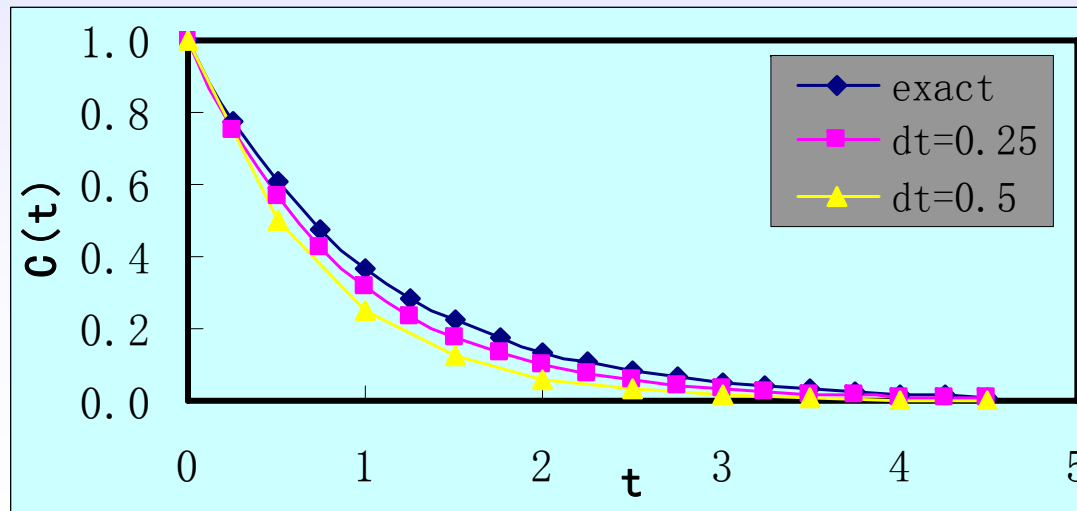
- 用向前差分方法求解下列微分方程:

$$\frac{dC}{dt} + C = 0, \quad t > 0 \text{ and } C(0) = 1$$

对时刻 t^k 采用向前差分

$$\frac{C^{k+1} - C^k}{\Delta t} + C^k = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad C^{k+1} = (1 - \Delta t)C^k$$

已知初始条件: $C(0) = 1$,



微分方程精确解:

$$C = e^{-t}$$

t	exact	dt=0.25	dt=0.5
0	1.000	1	1
0.25	0.779	0.75	
0.5	0.607	0.563	0.5
0.75	0.472	0.422	
1	0.368	0.316	0.25
1.25	0.287	0.237	
1.5	0.223	0.178	0.125
1.75	0.174	0.133	
2	0.135	0.1	0.0625
2.25	0.105	0.075	
2.5	0.082	0.056	0.0313
2.75	0.064	0.042	
3	0.050	0.032	0.0156
3.25	0.039	0.024	
3.5	0.030	0.018	0.0078
3.75	0.024	0.013	
4	0.018	0.01	0.0039
4.25	0.014	0.008	
4.5	0.011	0.006	0.002

有限差分方法

4. 时间差分近似(i)

- 求解初值问题

对于初值问题: $\frac{du}{dt} = f(u, t)$ 初始条件: $u(t_0) = u_0$

方程组:

$$\left\{ \frac{du}{dt} \right\} + [M] \{u\} = \{F\}$$

用有限差分近似取代时间微分项得到:

$$\frac{u^{k+1} - u^k}{\Delta t} + [M] \{u\} = \{F\}$$

给定时间步长:

一阶一步
方法:

显式差分:

$$\frac{(u^{k+1}) - (u^k)}{\Delta t} + [M] \{u^k\} = \{F\}$$

隐式差分:

$$\frac{(u^{k+1}) - (u^k)}{\Delta t} + [M] \{u^{k+1}\} = \{F\}$$

权重差分:

$$\frac{(u^{k+1}) - (u^k)}{\Delta t} + \theta [M] \{u^{k+1}\} + (1 - \theta) [M] \{u^k\} = \{F\}$$

有限差分方法

4. 时间差分近似(ii)

- 当权重系数 $\theta = 1$ 时，叫向前差分（隐式差分），当 $\theta = 0$ 时叫向后差分（显式差分）。

$$\frac{(u^{k+1}) - (u^k)}{\Delta t} + \theta [M] \{u^{k+1}\} + (1 - \theta) [M] \{u^k\} = \{F\}$$

- 当 $\theta = 0.5$ ，Crank-Nicolson 差分
- 一阶近似可能有稳定性问题。

predictor-corrector method（预测-修正方法）：

$$u^* = u^k + \Delta t (\{F\} - [M] \{u\})^k$$

两阶一步
方法：

$$u^{k+1} = u^k + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \left((\{F\} - [M] \{u\})^k + (\{F\} - [M] \{u^*\})^{k+1} \right)$$

有限差分方法

例 4: (i)

- 求解非线性初值问题

$$\frac{du}{dt} + u^2 = 0, \quad t > 0 \text{ and } u(1) = 1$$

精确解:

$$u = \frac{1}{t}$$

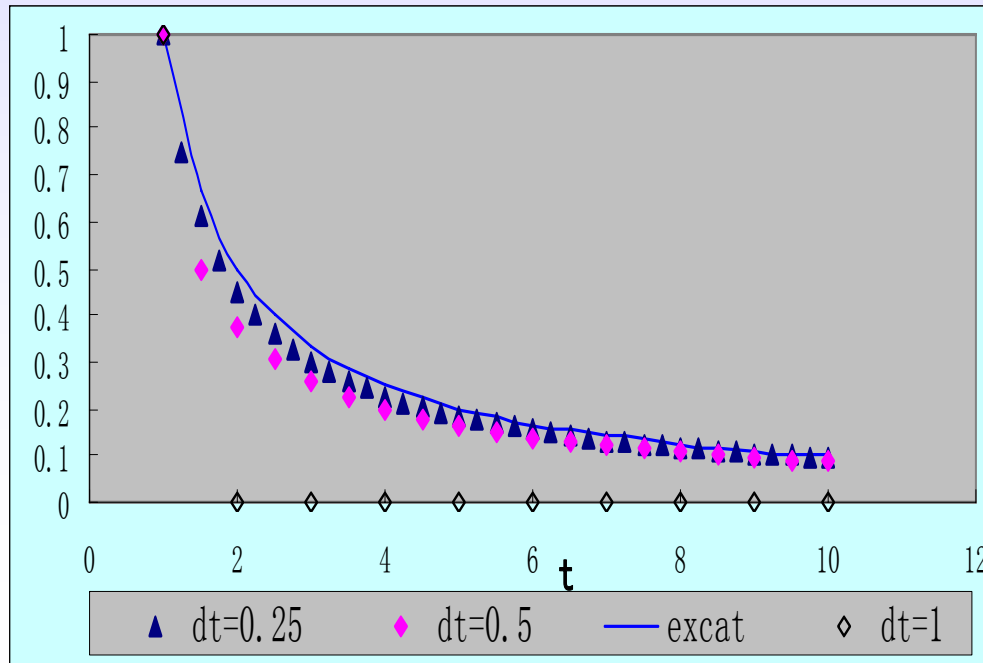
有限差分近似:

显式差分:

$$\frac{(u^{k+1}) - (u^k)}{\Delta t} = -(u^k)^2$$

→

$$u^{k+1} = u^k - \Delta t (u^k)^2$$



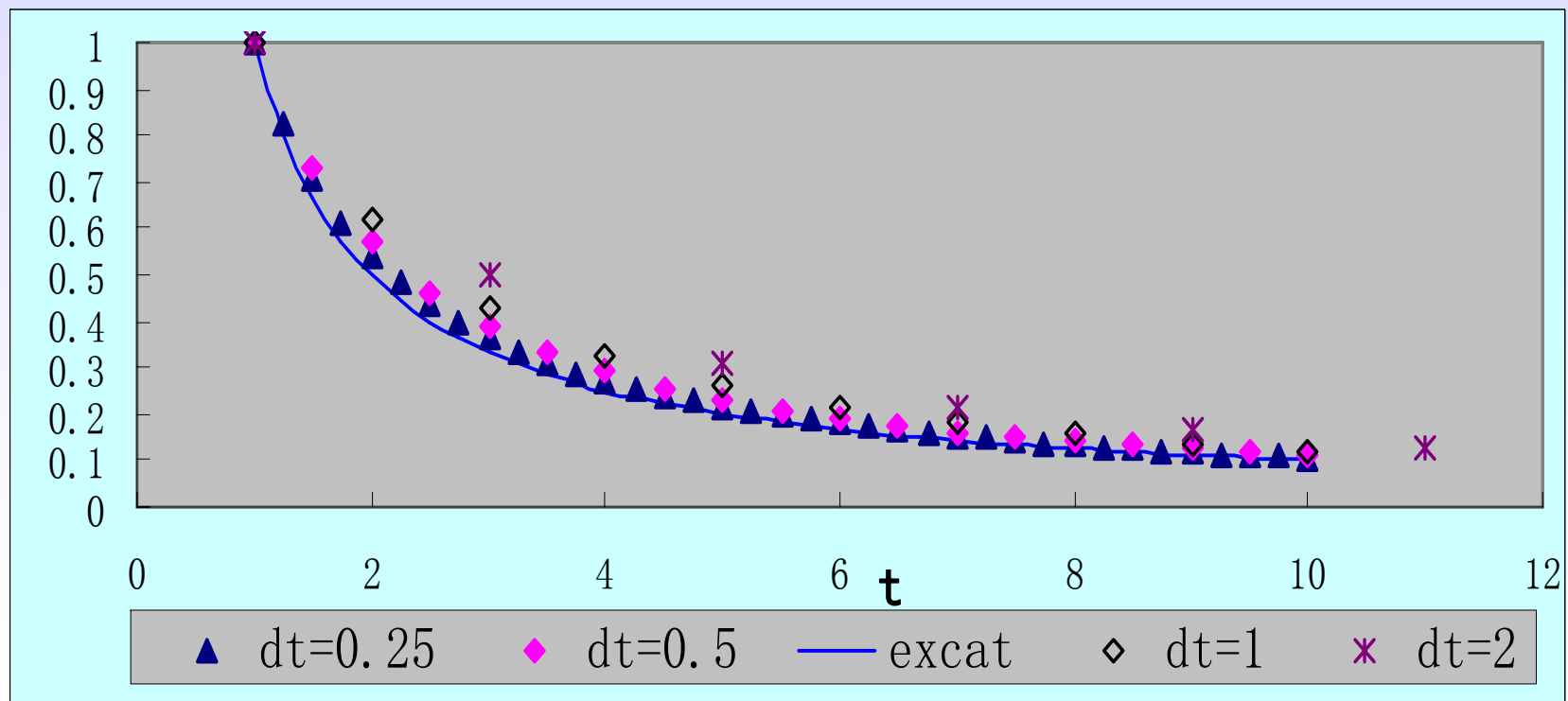
dt=0.5	u	exact	dt=1	u
1	1	1	1	1
1.5	0.5	0.6667	2	0
2	0.375	0.5	3	0
2.5	0.305	0.4	4	0
3	0.258	0.3333	5	0
3.5	0.225	0.2857	6	0
4	0.200	0.25	7	0
4.5	0.180	0.2222	8	0
5	0.164	0.2	9	0
5.5	0.150	0.1818	10	0
6	0.139	0.1667		
6.5	0.129	0.1538		
7	0.121	0.1429		
7.5	0.114	0.1333		
8	0.107	0.125		
8.5	0.101	0.1176		
9	0.096	0.1111		
9.5	0.092	0.1053		
10	0.087	0.1		

有限差分方法

例4: (ii)

- 隱式差分:

$$\frac{u^{k+1} - u^k}{\Delta t} = -\left(u^{k+1}\right)^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad u^{k+1} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\Delta t u^k}}{2\Delta t}$$



有限差分方法

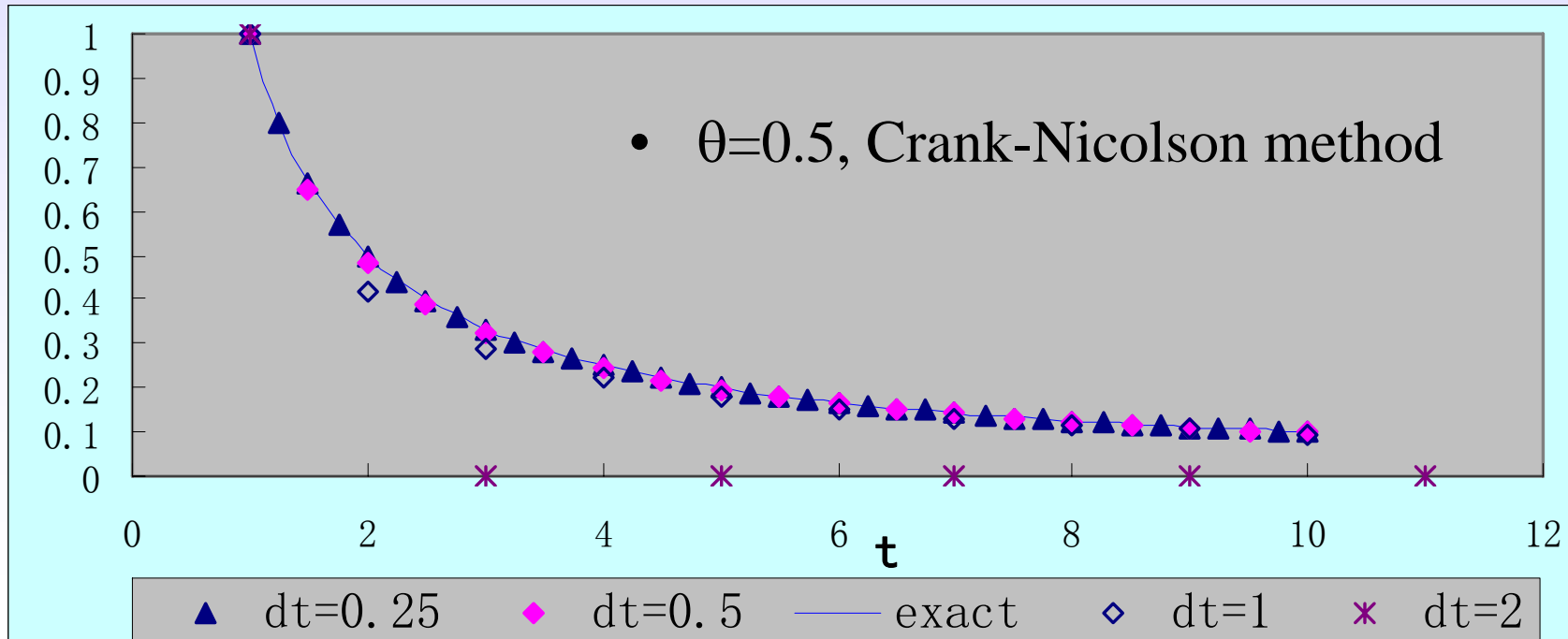
例4: (iii)

- 权重差分：
有限差分近似

$$\frac{(u^{k+1}) - (u^k)}{\Delta t} = -\theta(u^{k+1})^2 - (1-\theta)(u^k)^2$$

 \rightarrow

$$u^{k+1} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 - 4\theta\Delta t \left((1-\theta)\Delta t (u^k)^2 - u^k \right)}}{2\theta\Delta t}$$



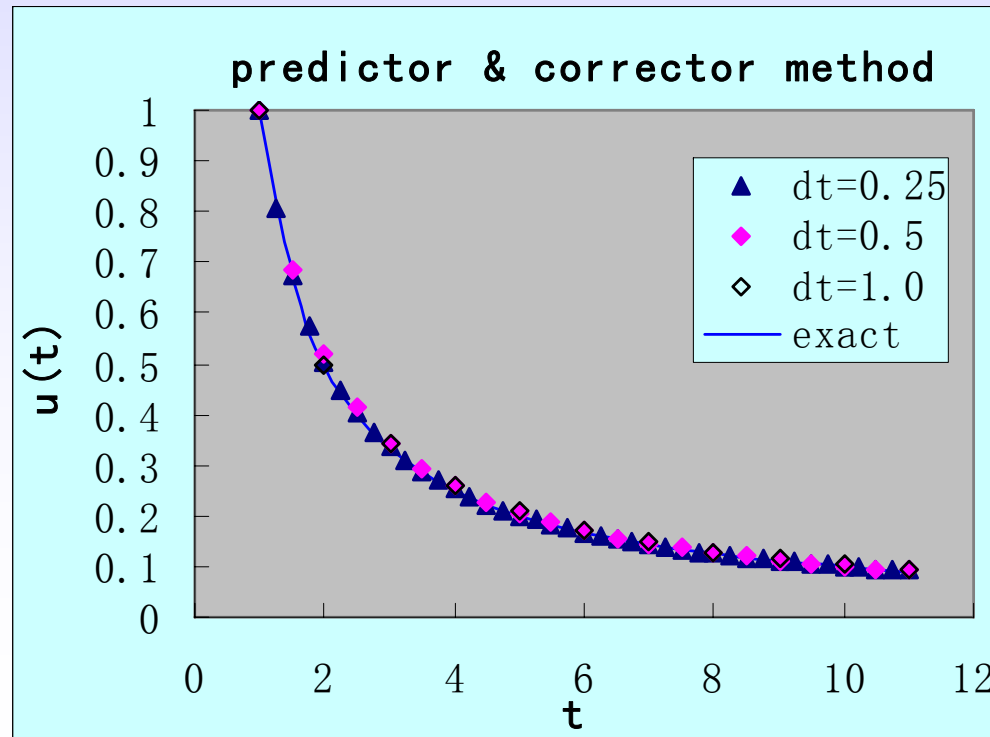
有限差分方法

例 4: (iv)

- Predictor-corrector method (预测-修正方法)

$$u^* = u^k - \Delta t (u^k)^2$$

$$u^{k+1} = u^k - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \left[(u^k)^2 + (u^*)^2 \right]$$

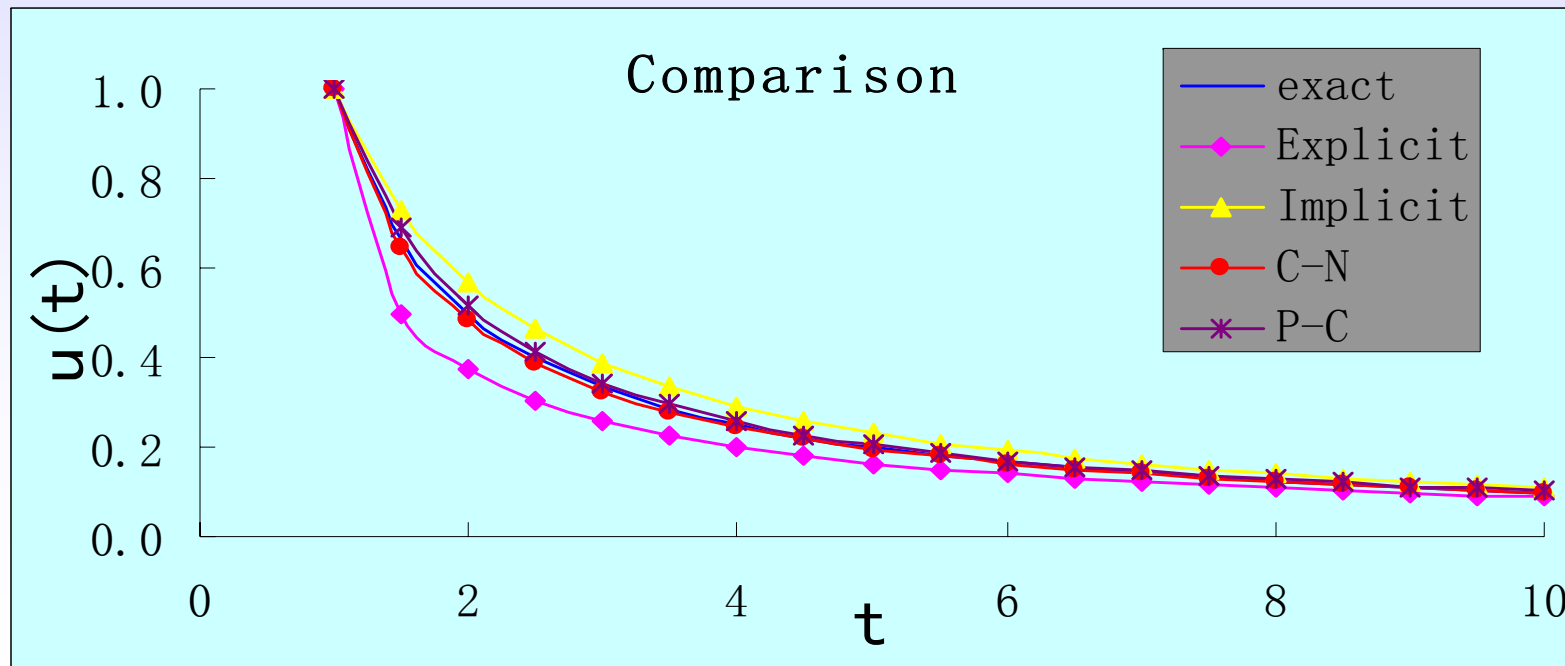


	N	O	P	Q
5	t	u	u*	exact
6	1	1		1
7	1.5	0.6875	0.5	0.6667
8	2	0.5184	0.4512	0.5
9	2.5	0.4144	0.3841	0.4
10	3	0.3445	0.3285	0.3333
11	3.5	0.2945	0.2851	0.2857
12	4	0.257	0.2511	0.25
13	4.5	0.228	0.224	0.2222
14	5	0.2048	0.202	0.2
15	5.5	0.1858	0.1838	0.1818
16	6	0.1701	0.1686	0.1667
17	6.5	0.1568	0.1556	0.1538
18	7	0.1454	0.1445	0.1429
19	7.5	0.1356	0.1349	0.1333
20	8	0.127	0.1264	0.1250
21	8.5	0.1194	0.119	0.1176
22	9	0.1127	0.1123	0.1111
23	9.5	0.1067	0.1064	0.1053
24	10	0.1013	0.101	0.1
25	10.5	0.0964	0.0962	0.0952
26	11	0.092	0.0918	0.0909

有限差分方法

例 4: (v)

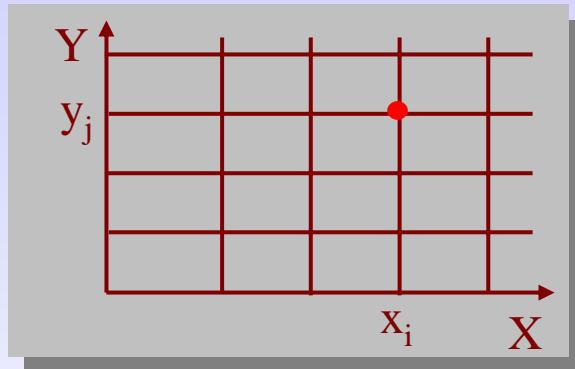
- 四种差分方法计算结果比较 ($\Delta t=0.5$)
 - 计算量
 - 计算机内存
 - 精度
 - 稳定性



有限差分方法

例 5: (i)

- 2D问题的有限差分解



$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} = -\pi^2 \sin(\pi x) \sin(\pi y), \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq 1; 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$h(0, y) = 1, h(1, y) = y \quad h(x, 0) = 1 - x, h(x, 1) = 1$$

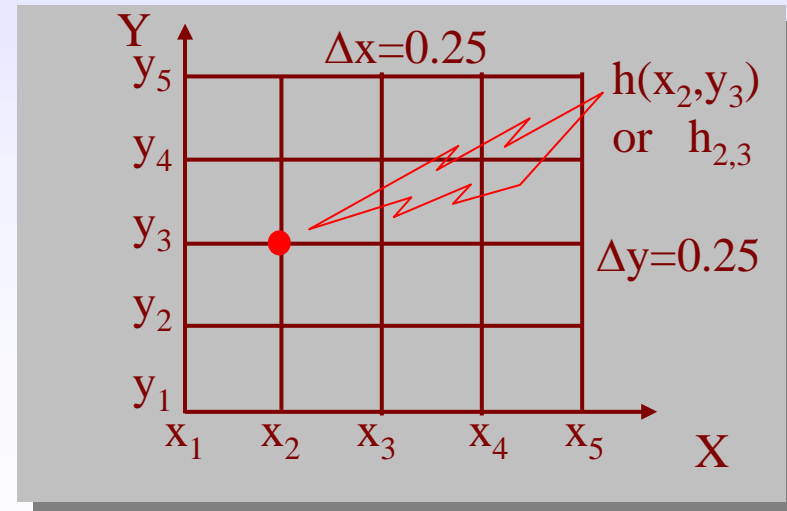
$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{R(x, y)}{T} \quad \leftarrow \text{地下水流方程(源项 } \mathbf{R})$$

步骤1: 建立网格系统, 令
 $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.25$

步骤2: 采用有限差分方法

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} = \frac{h_{i-1,j} - 2h_{i,j} + h_{i+1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} = \frac{h_{i,j-1} - 2h_{i,j} + h_{i,j+1}}{\Delta y^2} + O(\Delta y^2)$$



$$\frac{h_{i-1,j} - 2h_{i,j} + h_{i+1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{h_{i,j-1} - 2h_{i,j} + h_{i,j+1}}{\Delta y^2} = f(x_i, y_j)$$

$$f(x_i, y_j) = -\pi^2 \sin(\pi x_i) \sin(\pi y_j)$$

有限差分方法

例 5: (ii)

- 将这些差分方程应用于每一个网格内点，形成9个独立的线性代数方程组，每个方程具有下列形式：

$$h_{i-1,j} + h_{i+1,j} + h_{i,j-1} + h_{i,j+1} - 4h_{i,j} = \Delta x^2 f(x_i, y_j)$$

步骤3: 对节点 (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (4,2), (4,3) 和 (4,4) ,
形成矩阵方程

$$h_{1,2} + h_{3,2} + h_{2,1} + h_{2,3} - 4h_{2,2} = \Delta x^2 f(x_2, y_2)$$

$$h_{1,3} + h_{3,3} + h_{2,2} + h_{2,4} - 4h_{2,3} = \Delta x^2 f(x_2, y_3)$$

$$h_{1,4} + h_{3,4} + h_{2,3} + h_{2,5} - 4h_{2,4} = \Delta x^2 f(x_2, y_4)$$

$$h_{2,2} + h_{4,2} + h_{3,1} + h_{3,3} - 4h_{3,2} = \Delta x^2 f(x_3, y_2)$$

$$h_{2,3} + h_{4,3} + h_{3,2} + h_{3,4} - 4h_{3,3} = \Delta x^2 f(x_3, y_3)$$

$$h_{2,4} + h_{4,4} + h_{3,3} + h_{3,5} - 4h_{3,4} = \Delta x^2 f(x_3, y_4)$$

$$h_{3,2} + h_{5,2} + h_{4,1} + h_{4,3} - 4h_{4,2} = \Delta x^2 f(x_4, y_2)$$

$$h_{3,3} + h_{5,3} + h_{4,2} + h_{4,4} - 4h_{4,3} = \Delta x^2 f(x_4, y_3)$$

$$h_{3,4} + h_{5,4} + h_{4,3} + h_{4,5} - 4h_{4,4} = \Delta x^2 f(x_4, y_4)$$

$$h_{3,2} + h_{2,3} - 4h_{2,2} = \Delta x^2 f(x_2, y_2) - h_{2,1} - h_{1,2}$$

$$h_{3,3} + h_{2,2} + h_{2,4} - 4h_{2,3} = \Delta x^2 f(x_2, y_3) - h_{1,3}$$

$$h_{3,4} + h_{2,3} - 4h_{2,4} = \Delta x^2 f(x_2, y_4) - h_{1,4} - h_{2,5}$$

$$h_{2,2} + h_{4,2} + h_{3,3} - 4h_{3,2} = \Delta x^2 f(x_3, y_2) - h_{3,1}$$

$$h_{2,4} + h_{4,4} + h_{3,3} - 4h_{3,4} = \Delta x^2 f(x_3, y_4) - h_{3,5}$$

$$h_{3,2} + h_{4,3} - 4h_{4,2} = \Delta x^2 f(x_4, y_2) - h_{5,2} - h_{4,1}$$

$$h_{3,3} + h_{4,2} + h_{4,4} - 4h_{4,3} = \Delta x^2 f(x_4, y_3) - h_{5,3}$$

$$h_{3,4} + h_{4,3} - 4h_{4,4} = \Delta x^2 f(x_4, y_4) - h_{5,4} - h_{4,5}$$

有限差分方法

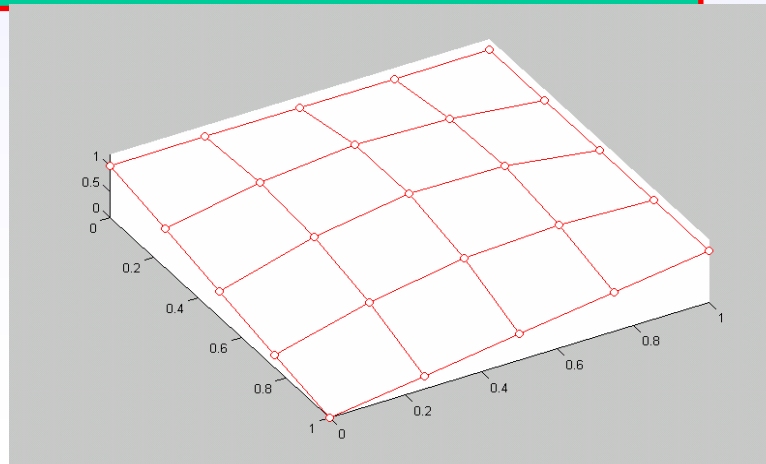
例 5: (iii)

- 代入边界条件，求解矩阵方程，得到内点地下水位

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{Bmatrix}
 h_{2,2} \\
 h_{2,3} \\
 h_{2,4} \\
 h_{3,2} \\
 h_{3,3} \\
 h_{3,4} \\
 h_{4,2} \\
 h_{4,3} \\
 h_{4,4}
 \end{Bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{Bmatrix}
 -2.058 \\
 -1.436 \\
 -2.308 \\
 -0.936 \\
 -0.617 \\
 -1.436 \\
 -0.808 \\
 -0.936 \\
 -2.058
 \end{Bmatrix}$$

求解：

$$\begin{Bmatrix}
 h_{2,2} \\
 h_{2,3} \\
 h_{2,4} \\
 h_{3,2} \\
 h_{3,3} \\
 h_{3,4} \\
 h_{4,2} \\
 h_{4,3} \\
 h_{4,4}
 \end{Bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{Bmatrix}
 1.076 \\
 1.247 \\
 1.201 \\
 0.997 \\
 1.276 \\
 1.247 \\
 0.701 \\
 0.997 \\
 1.076
 \end{Bmatrix}$$



有限差分方法

例 6: (i)

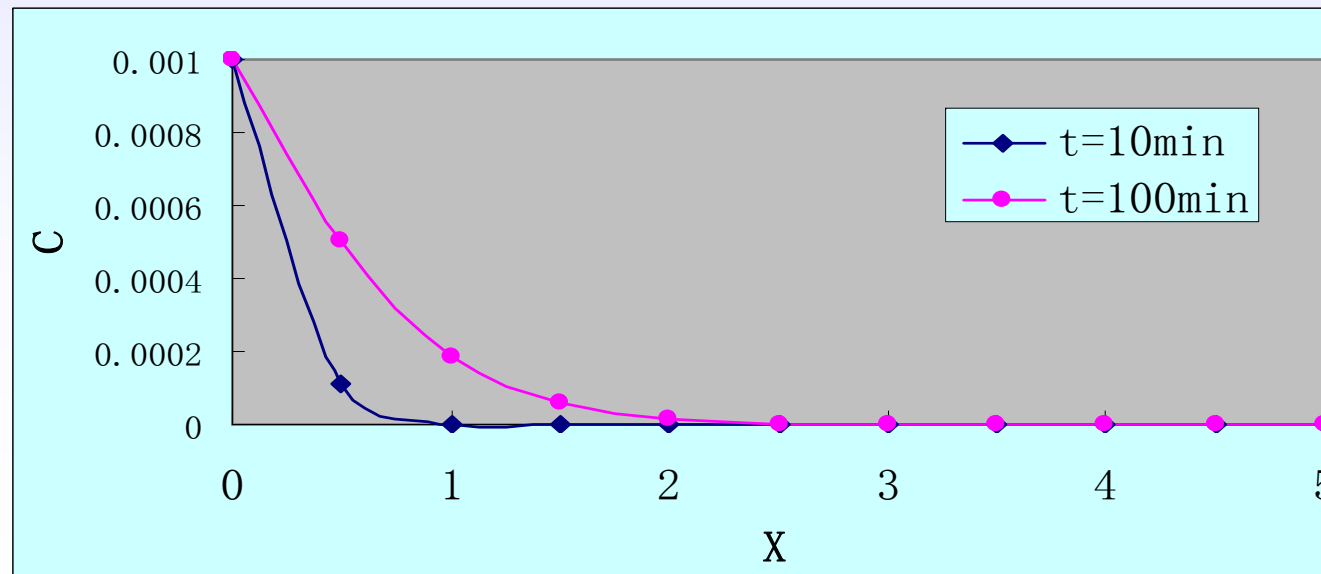
- 求解 $\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2}$ $C(0, t) = C_0, C(\infty, t) = 0,$ 其中 $C_0 = 1 \text{ mg/m}^3,$
and $C(x, 0) = 0$ $D = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

全显式差分方程:

$$\frac{C_i^{k+1} - C_i^k}{\Delta t} = D \frac{C_{i+1}^k - 2C_i^k + C_{i-1}^k}{\Delta x^2} \rightarrow C_i^{k+1} = \frac{D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} C_{i+1}^k + \left(1 - \frac{2D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) C_i^k + \frac{D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} C_{i-1}^k$$

由收敛条件:

$$\gamma = \frac{D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

选取 $\Delta x = 0.5 \text{ m}, \Delta t = 5 \text{ min}$ 

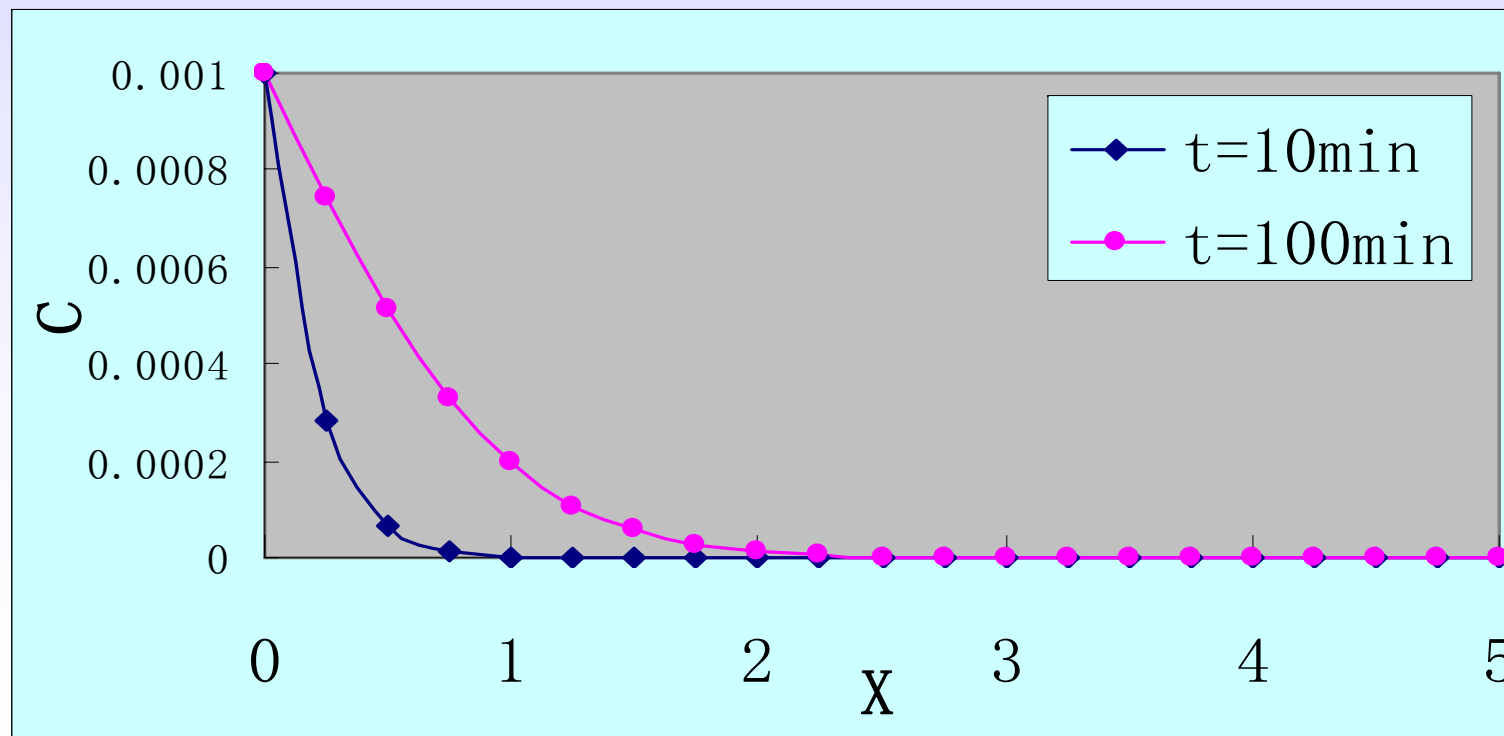
有限差分方法

例 6: (ii)

- 用全隐式差分求解

$$\frac{C_i^{k+1} - C_i^k}{\Delta t} = D \frac{C_{i+1}^{k+1} - 2C_i^{k+1} + C_{i-1}^{k+1}}{\Delta x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} C_{i+1}^{k+1} + \left(-1 - \frac{2D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}\right) C_i^{k+1} + \frac{D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} C_{i-1}^{k+1} = -C_i^k$$

选取: $\Delta x=0.25\text{m}$, $\Delta t=10\text{ min}$ and 100min



谢谢