

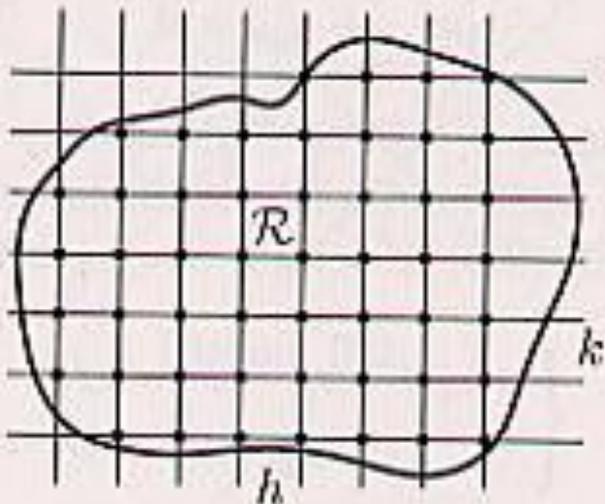
# Metodi Numerici per Equazioni Differenziali alle Derivate Parziali (2)

## Metodi alle differenze Finite

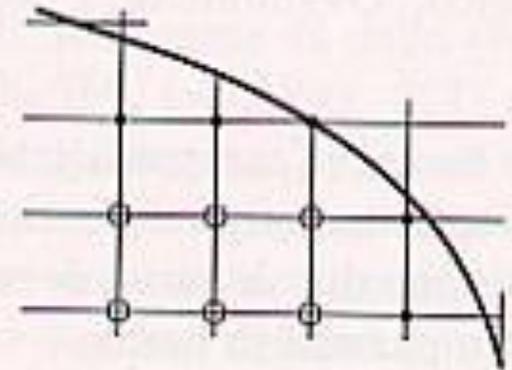
# PDE - Differenze Finite

## Idea base:

- sostituire la **regione R** con un **reticolo** (rettangolare) di punti di **R**
- “**collocare**” il sistema differenziale sui nodi del reticolo
- **approssimare** (nei nodi) le **derivate parziali** con formule (alle differenze finite) di derivazione numerica

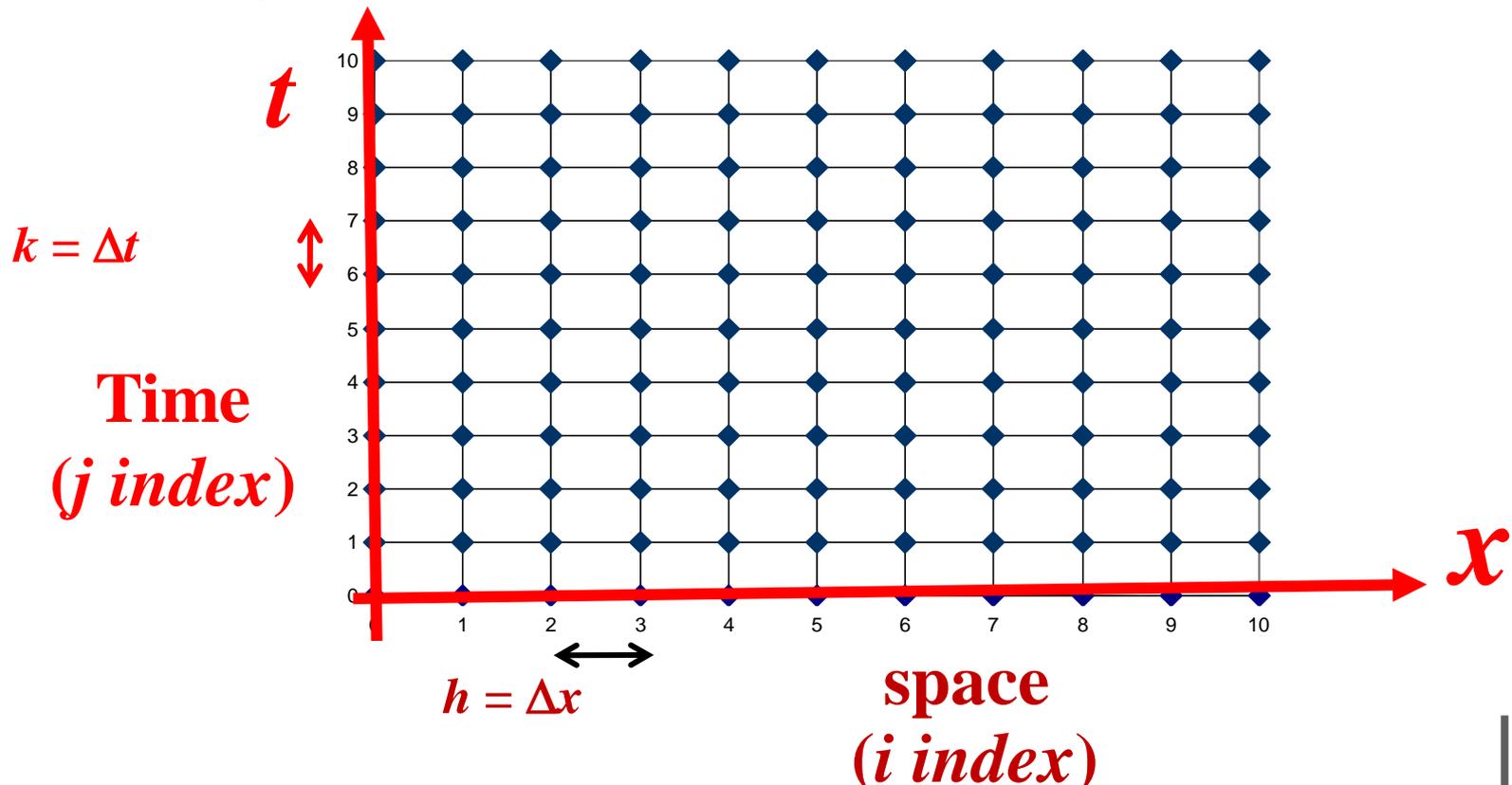


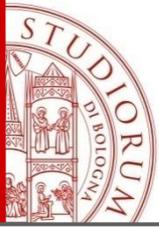
○ punti interni  
• punti di frontiera



# Discretizzazione mediante DF

- Definizione della griglia di punti  $(x_i, t_j) = (i\Delta x, j\Delta t)$ , e
- Discretizzazione della funzione continua  $u(x, t)$  dalla versione discreta  $u_{i,j} = u(i\Delta x, j\Delta t)$ .





# Condizioni al contorno

Condizioni al contorno con derivate direzionali, e in particolare quelle normali.

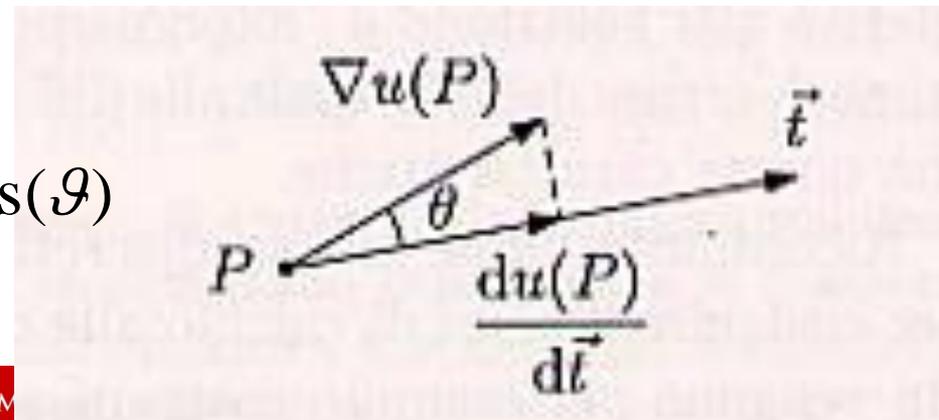
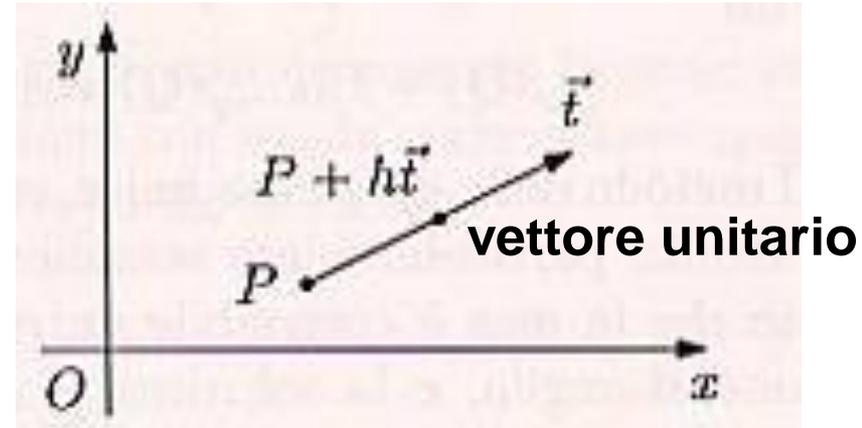
**Derivata direzionale di una funzione  $u(x,y)=u(P)$  in un punto  $P$**

$$\frac{du(P)}{d\vec{t}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(P + h\vec{t}) - u(P)}{h}$$

$\frac{du(P)}{d\vec{t}}$  è la componente del gradiente  $\nabla u(P)$

lungo la direzione del vettore unitario  $\vec{t}$

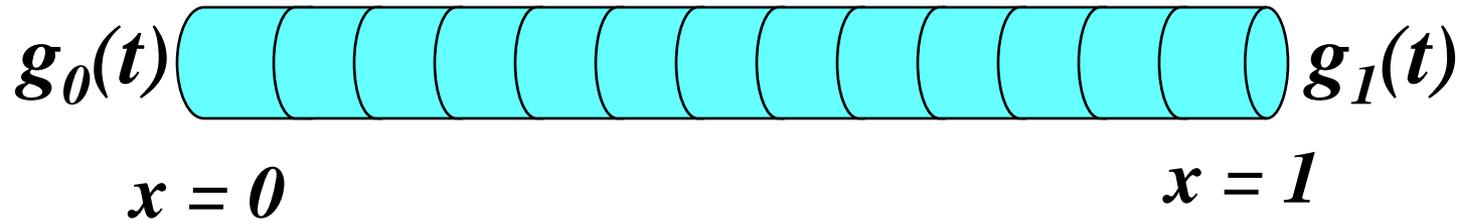
$$\frac{du(P)}{d\vec{t}} = \nabla u(P) \cdot \vec{t} = \|\nabla u(P)\|_2 \cos(\vartheta)$$





# 1) PDE paraboliche monodimensionali di ordine 1 calore o diffusione

Filo metallico (di lunghezza unitaria) termicamente isolato, distribuzione iniziale della temperatura nota. Gli estremi del filo sono mantenuti a temperature note, in ogni istante  $t > 0$ . Vogliamo la distribuzione della temperatura  $u(x,t)$  negli istanti successivi a quello iniziale.

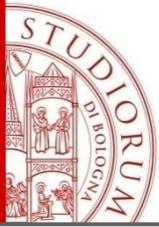


$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}; \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$\text{CI: } u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\text{CB: } \begin{cases} u(0, t) = g_0(t) \\ u(1, t) = g_1(t) \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

di Dirichlet



# PDE paraboliche: calore o diffusione

## Osservazione

## Problema ben posto

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}; \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x),$$

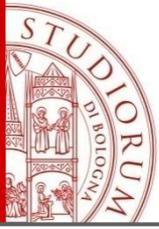
$$-\infty < x < \infty$$

## Soluzione esatta

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-s)^2/4t} f(s) ds$$

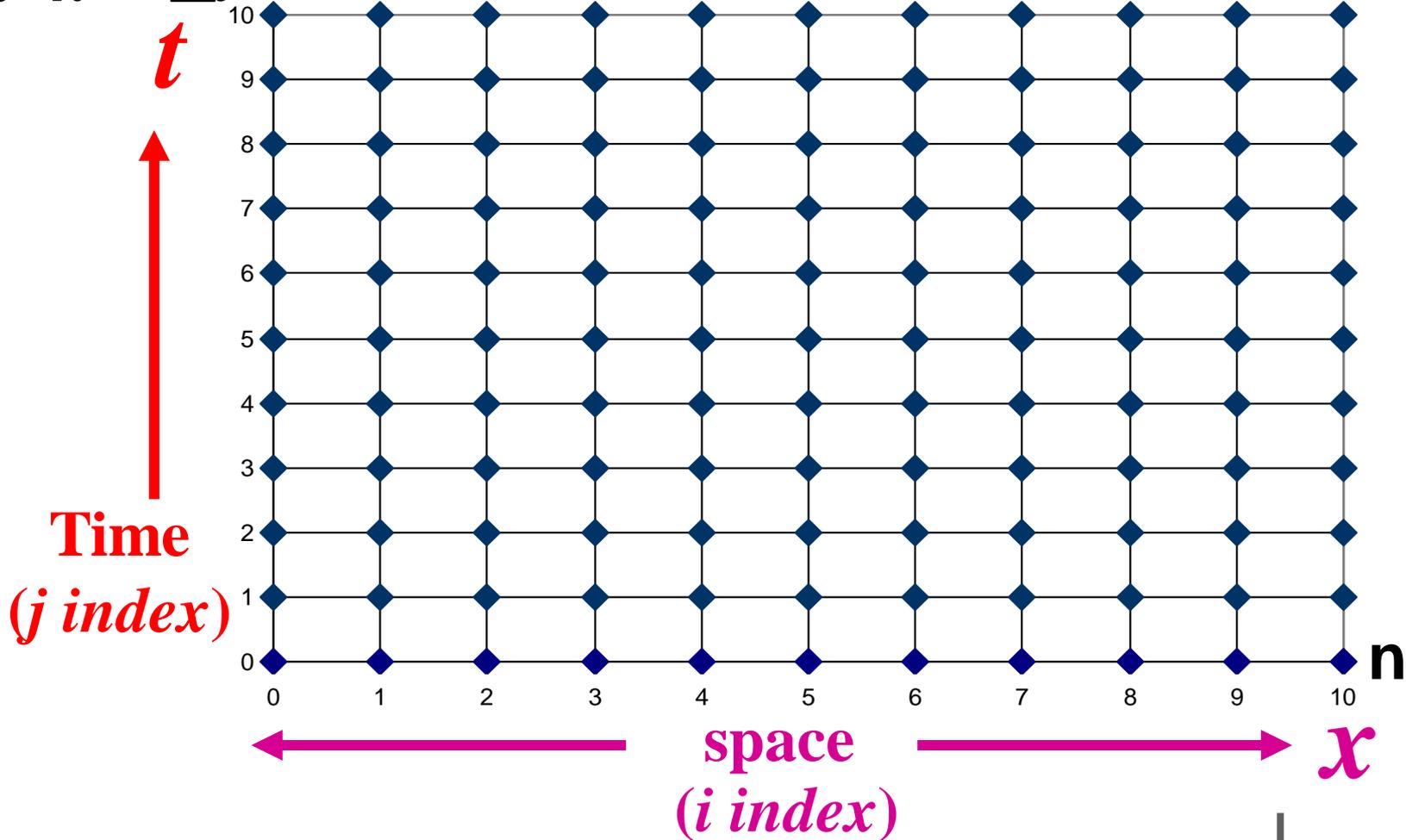
Effetto regolarizzante, nel senso che pur avendo, per esempio, il dato iniziale  $f(s)$  solo limitato e continuo a tratti sull'asse  $x$ , la soluzione  $u(x, t)$  risulta infinitamente derivabile per ogni  $t > 0$ . Inoltre  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \xi \\ t \rightarrow 0}} u(x, t) = f(\xi)$

**Questo comportamento è proprio delle equazioni paraboliche.**



# PDE paraboliche: calore o diffusione

$$h = \Delta x \quad k = \Delta t$$

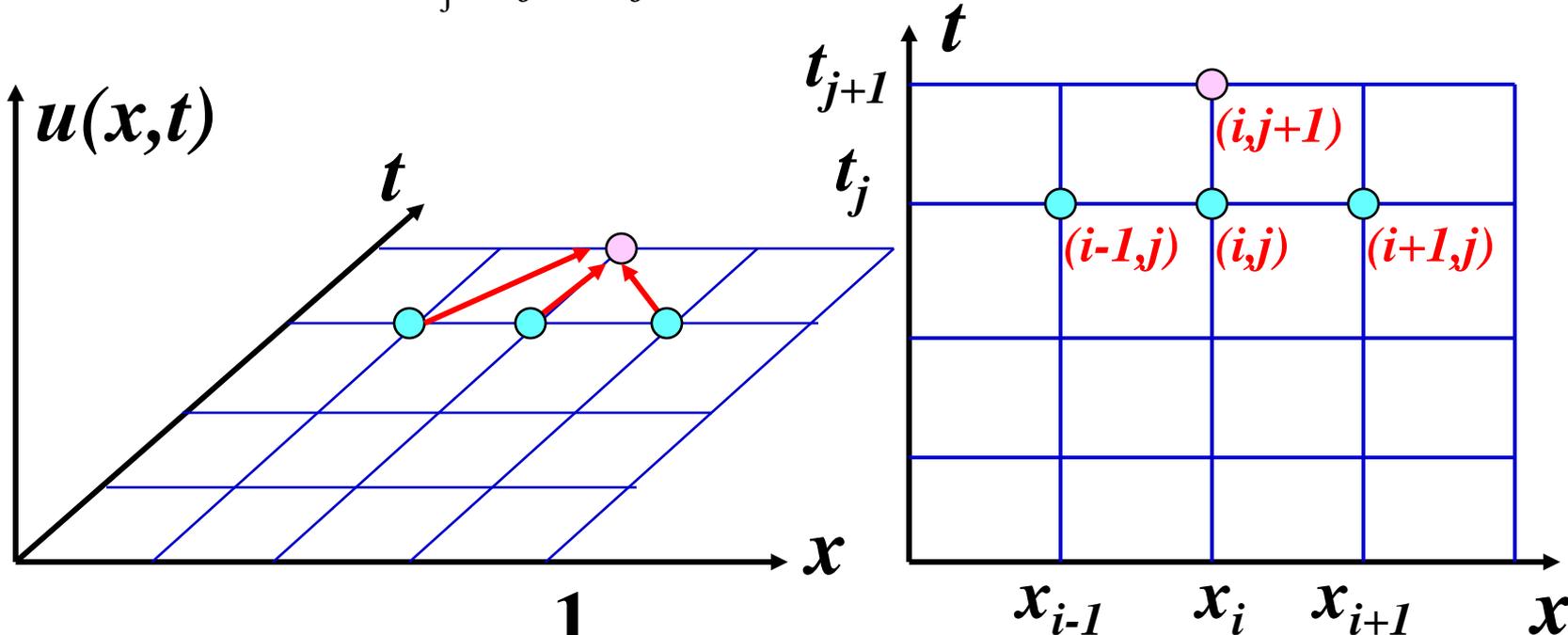






# Metodo esplicito

sia  $\begin{cases} h = \Delta x = 1/n, & x_i = ih \quad i = 0, \dots, n \\ k = \Delta t = T/m, & t_j = jk \quad j = 0, \dots, m \end{cases}$

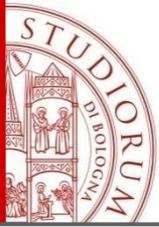


**Differenze in avanti**

$$u_t = \frac{1}{k} (u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}) + O(k)$$

**Differenze centrali  
al tempo j**

$$u_{xx} = \frac{1}{h^2} (u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}) + O(h^2)$$

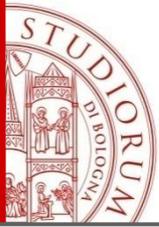


# Metodo esplicito

$$u_t = u_{xx}$$
$$\frac{1}{k} (u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}) = \frac{1}{h^2} (u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j})$$

$$u_{i,j+1} = u_{i,j} + \frac{k}{h^2} (u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j})$$
$$= ru_{i-1,j} + (1 - 2r)u_{i,j} + ru_{i+1,j}$$

$$r = \frac{k}{h^2} = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}$$



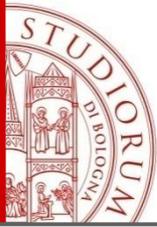
$$CI : u_{i,0} = u_0(x_i) \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$CB : u_{0,t} = g_0(t), \quad u_{n,t} = g_1(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{1,j+1} \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ u_{n-1,j+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-2r & r & & 0 \\ r & 1-2r & r & \\ & \dots & \dots & r \\ 0 & & r & 1-2r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,j} \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ u_{n-1,j} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} ru_{0,j} \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \\ ru_{n,j} \end{bmatrix}$$

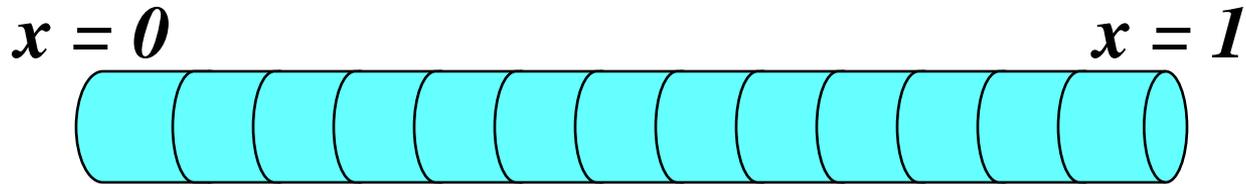
$$U_{j+1} = AU_j + v \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)} \quad v, U \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1)}$$

Stabilità condizionata:  $0 < r \leq 0.5$



# Equazione del calore con bordi isolati

No flusso di calore ai bordi  $x = 0$  e  $x = 1$



$$u_x(0,t) = 0$$

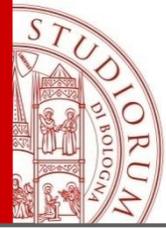
$$u_x(1,t) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}; \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$u(x,0) = f(x), \quad 0 < x < 1$$

**CB:**  
di Neumann

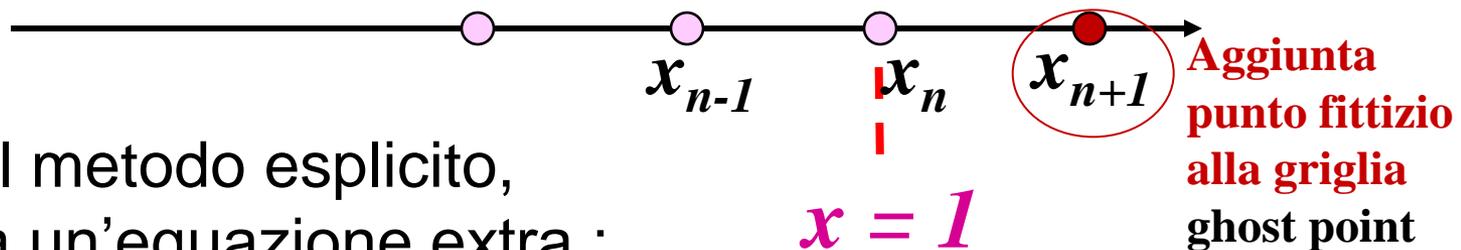
$$\begin{cases} u_x(0,t) = 0 \\ u_x(1,t) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$



# Condizioni al contorno di Neumann omogenee: bordi isolati

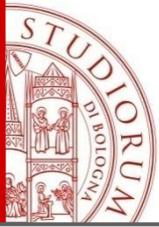
No flusso di calore a  $x = 1$   $u_x(1,t) = 0$

$$u_x(1, t_j) = \frac{u_{n+1,j} - u_{n-1,j}}{x_{n+1} - x_{n-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow u_{n+1,j} = u_{n-1,j}$$



Applicando il metodo esplicito, se  $i=n$ , si ha un'equazione extra :

$$u_{n,j+1} = ru_{n-1,j} + (1 - 2r)u_{n,j} + ru_{n+1,j}$$
$$= 2ru_{n-1,j} + (1 - 2r)u_{n,j}$$



$$CI : u_{i,0} = u_0(x_i) \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

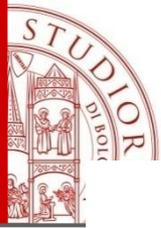
$$CB : u_x(0, t) = u_x(1, t) = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{0,j+1} \\ u_{1,j+1} \\ \dots \\ u_{i,j+1} \\ \dots \\ u_{n-1,j+1} \\ u_{n,j+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-2r & 2r & 0 & & & \\ & r & 1-2r & r & & \\ & & \dots & \dots & r & \\ & & & & 2r & 1-2r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{0,j} \\ u_{1,j} \\ \dots \\ u_{i,j} \\ \dots \\ u_{n-1,j} \\ u_{n,j} \end{bmatrix}$$

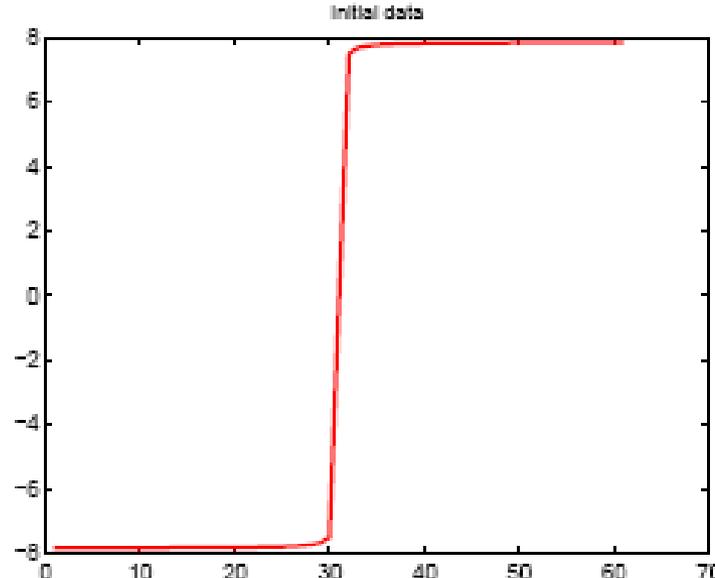
$$U_{j+1} = AU_j + v \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+1) \times (n+1)} \quad v, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

Errore di troncamento  $O(k + h^2)$

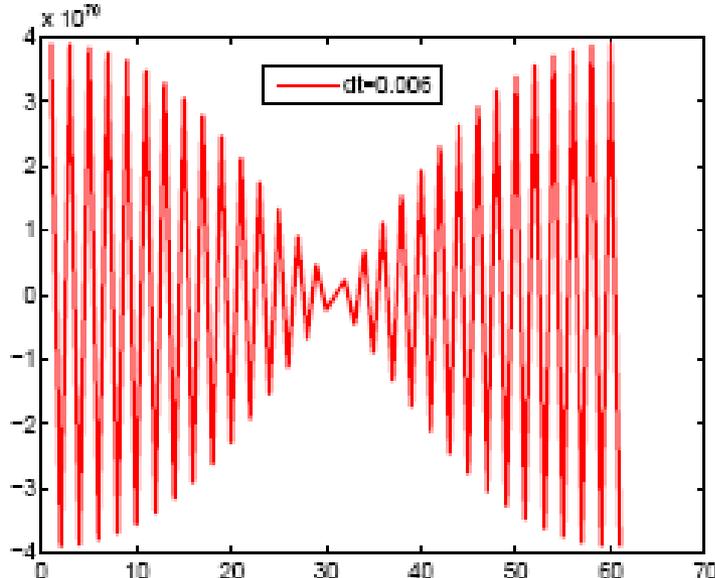
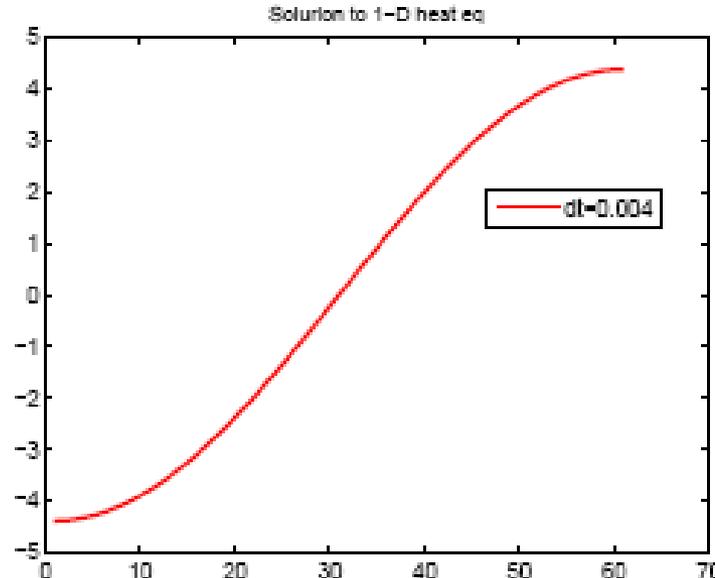
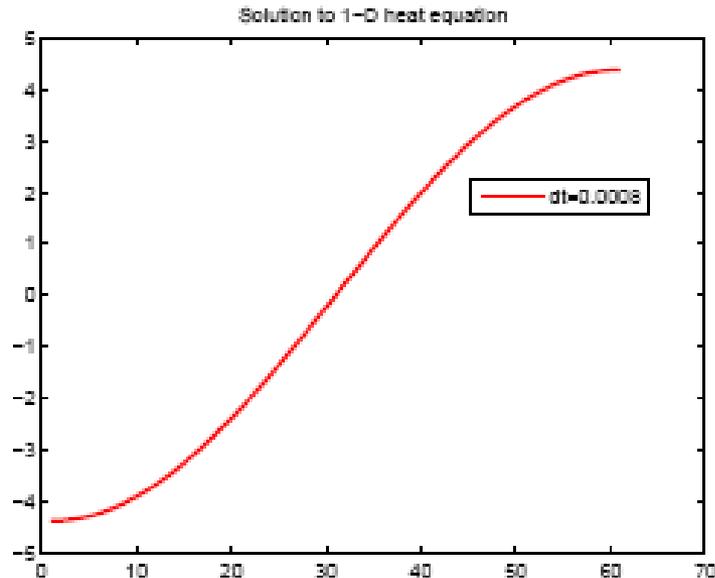
Stabilità condizionata:  $0 < r \leq 0.5$

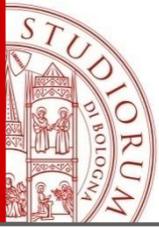


# Stabilità: esempio eq. calore



$u_0$  iniziale





# Analisi dei metodi alle differenze finite

- **Consistenza:** Per un dato schema numerico, l'errore di troncamento locale è l'errore che si genera pretendendo che la soluzione esatta verifichi lo schema numerico stesso. Se

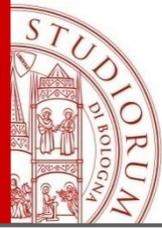
*l'errore di troncamento*

$$\tau(k, h) = \max_{j,n} |\tau_j^n| \quad k = \Delta t$$

tende a zero quando  $k$  e  $h$  tendono a zero, indipendentemente, allora lo schema numerico si dirà *consistente*

- Si dirà inoltre che uno schema numerico è **accurato all'ordine  $p$  in tempo e all'ordine  $q$  in spazio** (per opportuni interi  $p$  e  $q$ ), se per una soluzione sufficientemente regolare del problema esatto, si ha

$$\tau(k, h) = O(k^p + h^q)$$



# Analisi dei metodi alle differenze finite

- Diremo infine che uno schema è **convergente** (nella norma del massimo) se

$$\lim_{k, h \rightarrow 0} (\max |y(x_j, t^n) - u_{j,n}|) = 0$$

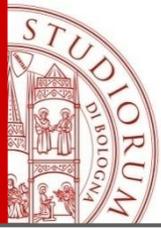
- **STABILITA'**

Perturbazioni sui dati iniziali (condizioni iniziali) non sono amplificate dal procedimento numerico nella soluzione.

Schema numerico in generale è

$$(*) \quad U_{j+1} = A(k)U_j + b_j(k)$$

$$A(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \quad \text{griglia } h = \frac{1}{m+1} \quad b(k) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$



# Analisi dei metodi alle differenze finite

*Def.* Un metodo alle differenze per un problema lineare della forma (\*) è Lax-Richtmyer stabile se per ogni punto  $(X, T)$  della griglia esiste una costante  $C_T > 0$  tale che

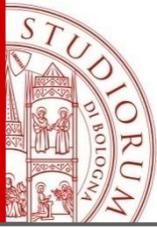
$$\exists C_T > 0 \quad t.c.$$

$$\|A(k)^j\| \leq C_T$$

$$\forall k > 0, \text{ interi } j \text{ per } kj \leq T$$

## Teorema di equivalenza di Lax:

Un metodo lineare consistente della forma (\*) è convergente se e solo se è Lax-Richtmyer stabile



# Calcolo stabilità del Metodo esplicito

Soluzione esatta al tempo  $j$ :  $U_j$

si determina moltiplicando la matrice tridiagonale  $A$  per la soluzione al tempo  $j$ -esimo:

$$U_{j+1} = AU_j$$

Soluzione  
calcolata

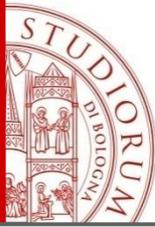
$$\bar{U}_j = U_j + E \quad E = k\tau^n$$

Allora la soluzione calcolata al tempo  $j+1$ :

$$A\bar{U}_j = A(U_j + E) = AU_j + AE$$

dopo  $m$  passi, l'effetto dell'errore  $E$  è diventato

$$A^m E$$



# Calcolo stabilità del Metodo esplicito

$$\|A^m E\| \leq |\lambda|^m \|E\|$$

- Dove  $\lambda$  rappresenta l'autovalore dominante di  $A$ .
- La stabilità è allora assicurata se:  $|\lambda| \leq 1$
- Gli autovalori di  $A$  sono:

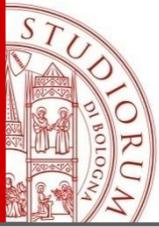
$$\lambda_i = 1 - 4r \sin^2 \frac{i\pi}{2N} \quad i = 1, \dots, N-1$$

*raggio spettrale:*  $\rho(A) \leq \max(1, 4r - 1)$

- Lo schema risulta pertanto stabile solo quando
- Ovvero

$$r = \frac{k}{h^2} \rightarrow k (= \Delta t) \leq \frac{h^2}{2}$$

$$r \leq 0.5$$



# Metodo esplicito

$$u_{i,j+1} = ru_{i-1,j} + (1 - 2r)u_{i,j} + ru_{i+1,j}$$

- Stabile

$$r = 0.01 \Rightarrow u_{i,j+1} = 0.01 u_{i-1,j} + 0.98 u_{i,j} + 0.01 u_{i+1,j}$$

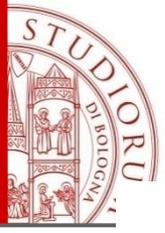
$$r = 0.1 \Rightarrow u_{i,j+1} = 0.1 u_{i-1,j} + 0.8 u_{i,j} + 0.1 u_{i+1,j}$$

$$r = 0.4 \Rightarrow u_{i,j+1} = 0.4 u_{i-1,j} + 0.2 u_{i,j} + 0.4 u_{i+1,j}$$

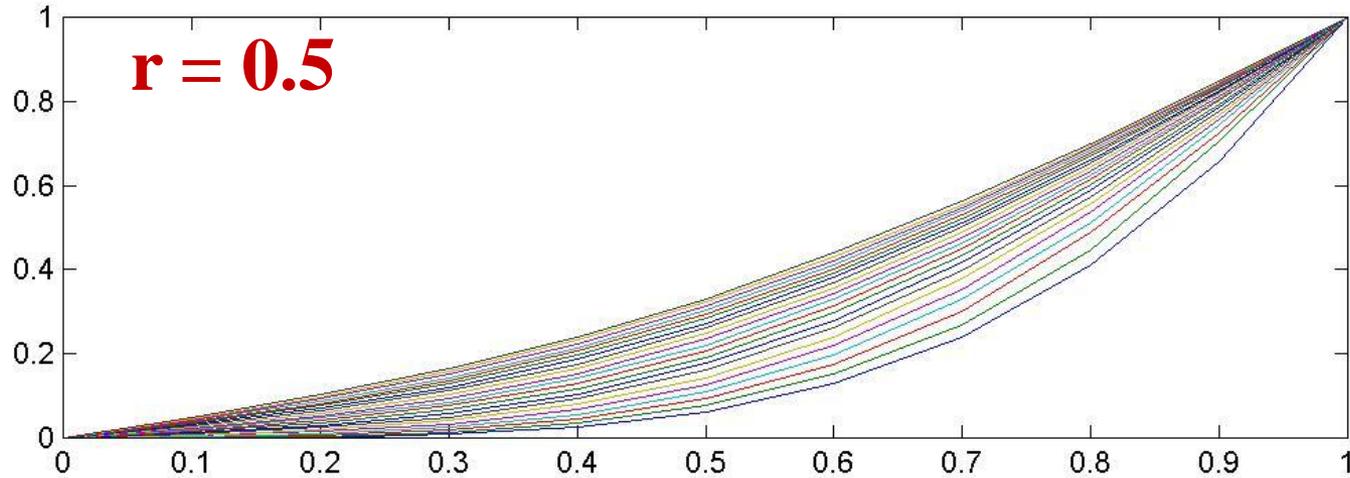
$$r = 0.5 \Rightarrow u_{i,j+1} = 0.5 u_{i-1,j} + 0.5 u_{i+1,j}$$

- Instabile (coefficienti negativi)

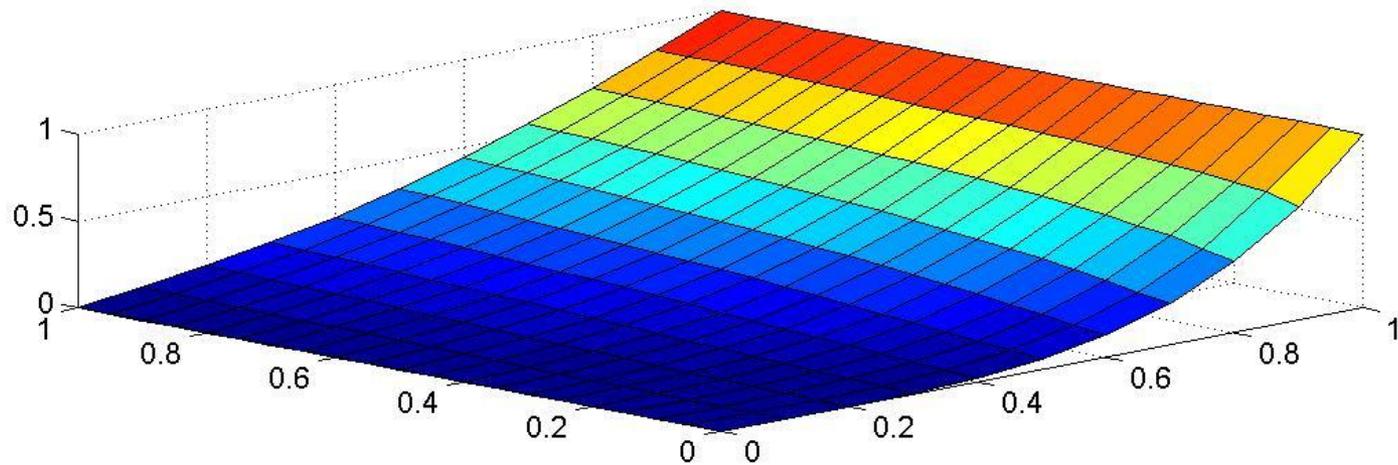
$$\begin{cases} r = 1 & \Rightarrow u_{i,j+1} = u_{i-1,j} - u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j} \\ r = 10 & \Rightarrow u_{i,j+1} = 10 u_{i-1,j} - 19 u_{i,j} + 10 u_{i+1,j} \\ r = 100 & \Rightarrow u_{i,j+1} = 100 u_{i-1,j} - 199 u_{i,j} + 100 u_{i+1,j} \end{cases}$$

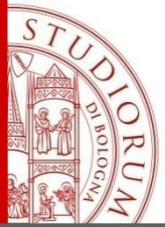


# Equazione del calore: metodo esplicito



Accurato dell'ordine di  $O(h^2)$ , poichè richiesto  $k=O(h^2)$  per stabilità





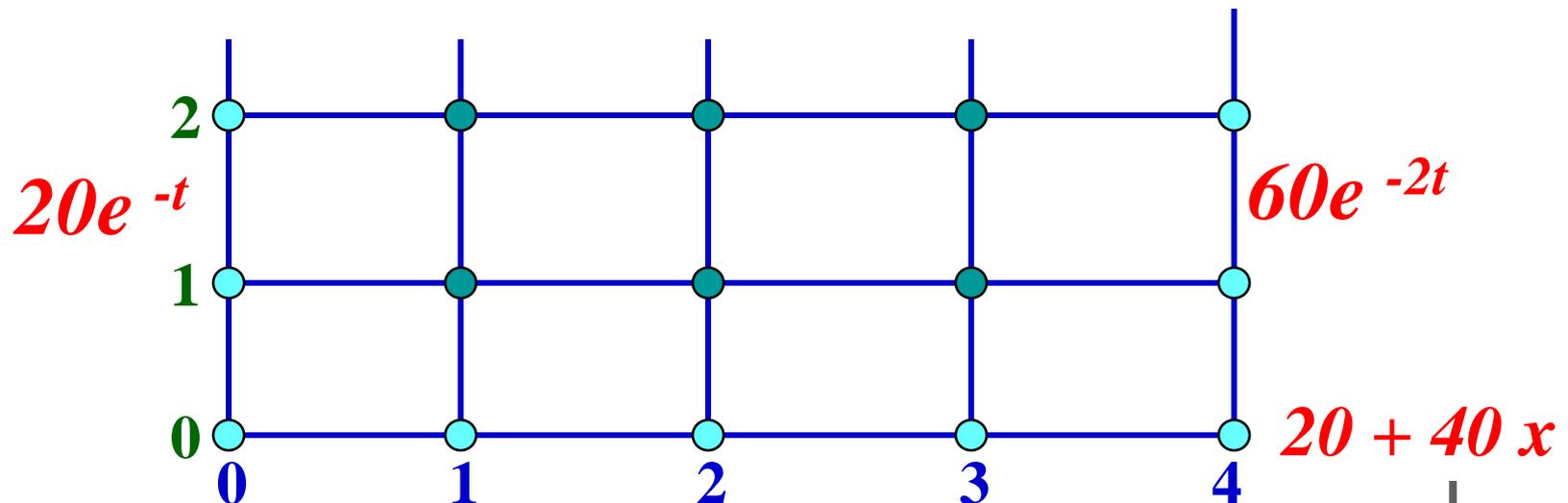
# ESEMPIO: Metodo esplicito, soluzione stabile

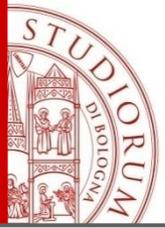
- Equazione Calore (PDE Parabolica)

$$u_t = cu_{xx}; 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = 20 + 40x \\ u(0,t) = 20e^{-t}, u(1,t) = 60e^{-2t} \end{cases}$$

$$c = 0.5, h = 0.25, k = 0.05$$





# ESEMPIO: Metodo esplicito, soluzione stabile

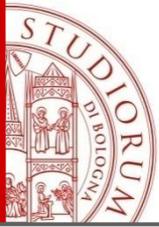
- Metodo Esplicito

$$r = \frac{ck}{h^2} = \frac{(0.5)(0.05)}{(0.25)^2} = 0.4$$

$$\begin{aligned}u_{i,j+1} &= ru_{i-1,j} + (1 - 2r)u_{i,j} + ru_{i+1,j} \\ &= 0.4u_{i-1,j} + 0.2u_{i,j} + 0.4u_{i+1,j}\end{aligned}$$

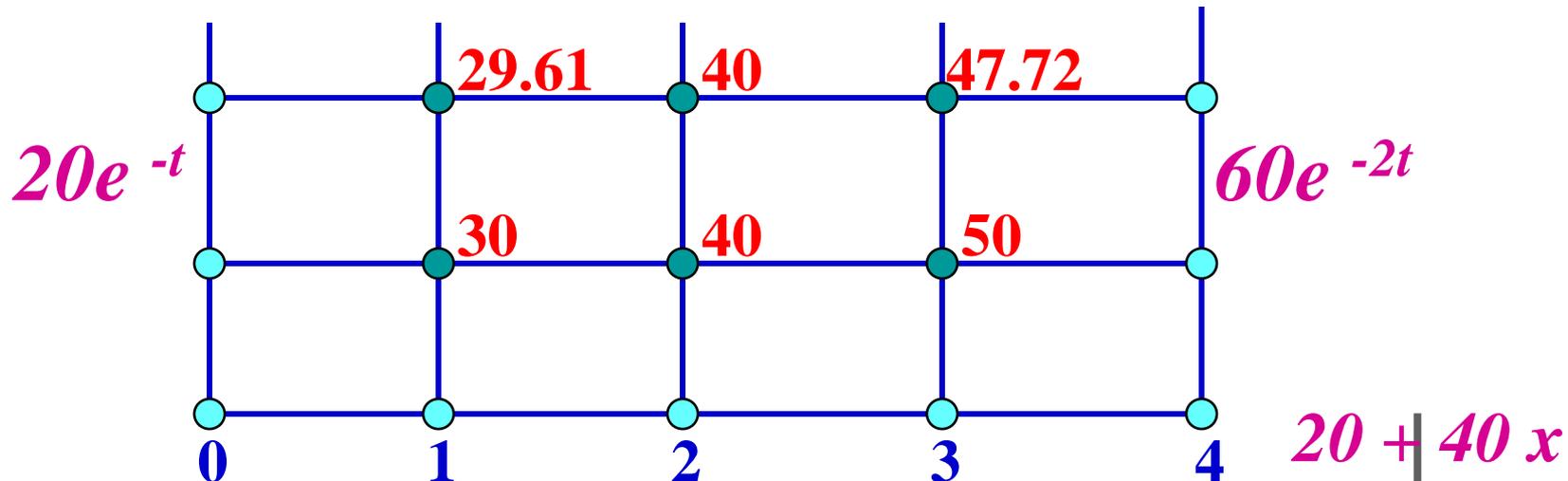
- Primo passo:  $t = 0.05$

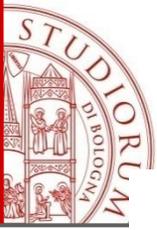
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}u_{0,1} &= 20e^{-0.05} = 19.02458849 \\ u_{1,1} &= 0.4u_{0,0} + 0.2u_{1,0} + 0.4u_{2,0} = 0.4(20) + 0.2(30) + 0.4(40) = 30 \\ u_{2,1} &= 0.4u_{1,0} + 0.2u_{2,0} + 0.4u_{3,0} = 0.4(30) + 0.2(40) + 0.4(50) = 40 \\ u_{3,1} &= 0.4u_{2,0} + 0.2u_{3,0} + 0.4u_{4,0} = 0.4(40) + 0.2(50) + 0.4(60) = 50 \\ u_{4,1} &= 60e^{-0.10} = 54.29024508\end{aligned}\right.$$



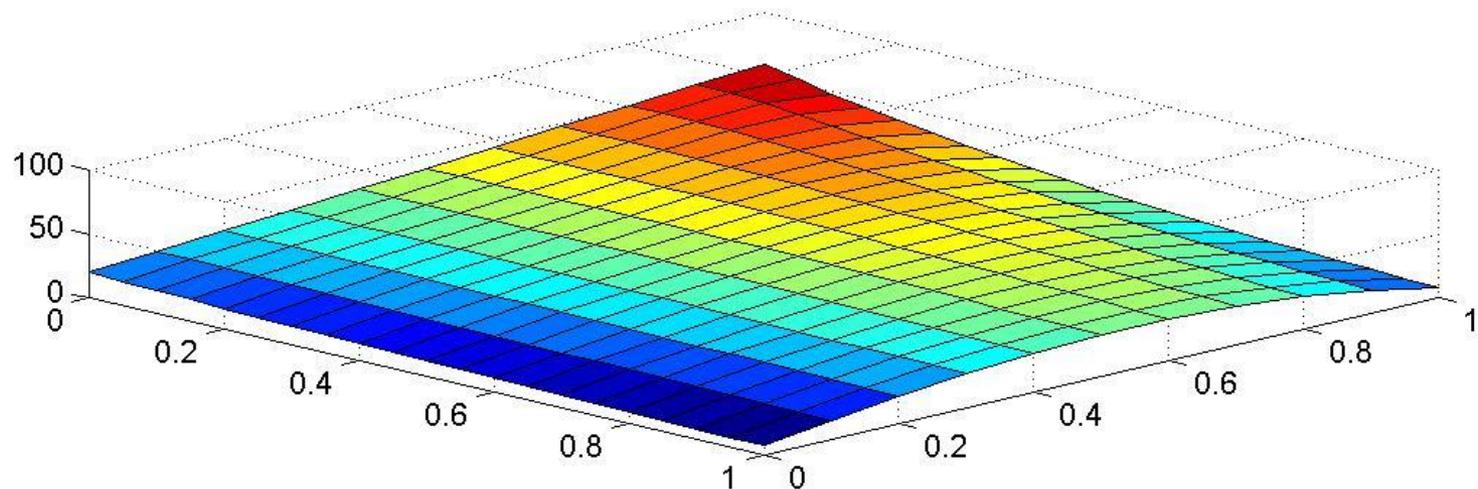
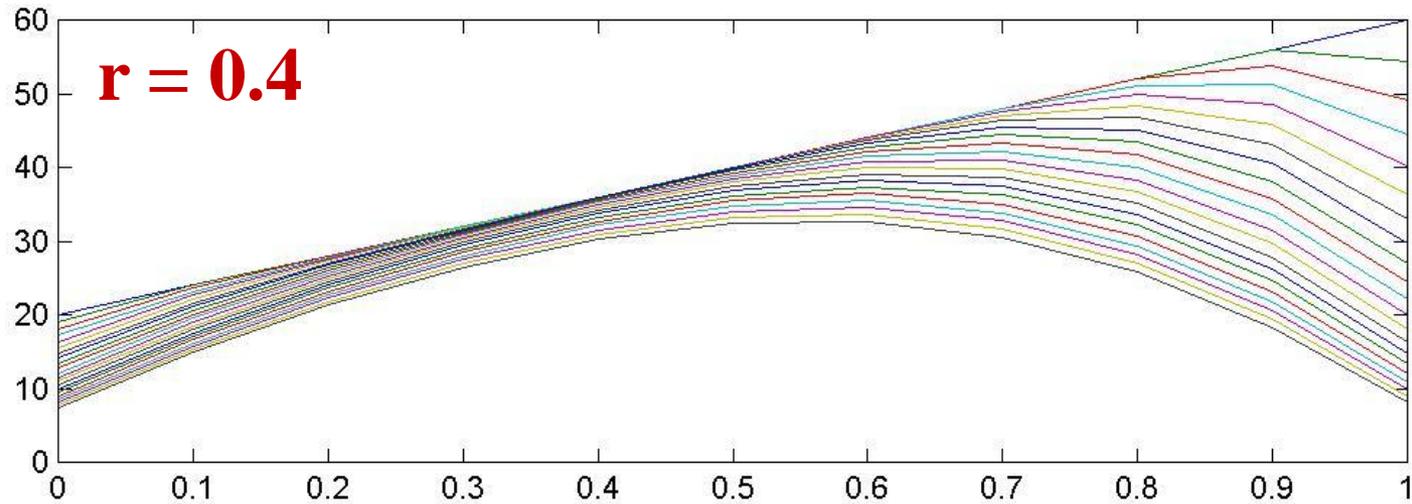
- Secondo passo:  $t = 0.10$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u_{0,2} &= 20e^{-0.10} = 18.09674836 \\ u_{1,2} &= 0.4u_{0,1} + 0.2u_{1,1} + 0.4u_{2,1} \\ &= 0.4(19.02458849) + 0.2(30) + 0.4(40) = 29.6098354 \\ u_{2,2} &= 0.4u_{1,1} + 0.2u_{2,1} + 0.4u_{3,1} = 0.4(30) + 0.2(40) + 0.4(50) = 40 \\ u_{3,2} &= 0.4u_{2,1} + 0.2u_{3,1} + 0.4u_{4,1} \\ &= 0.4(40) + 0.2(50) + 0.4(54.2924508) = 47.71609803 \\ u_{4,2} &= 60e^{-0.20} = 49.12384518 \end{aligned} \right.$$

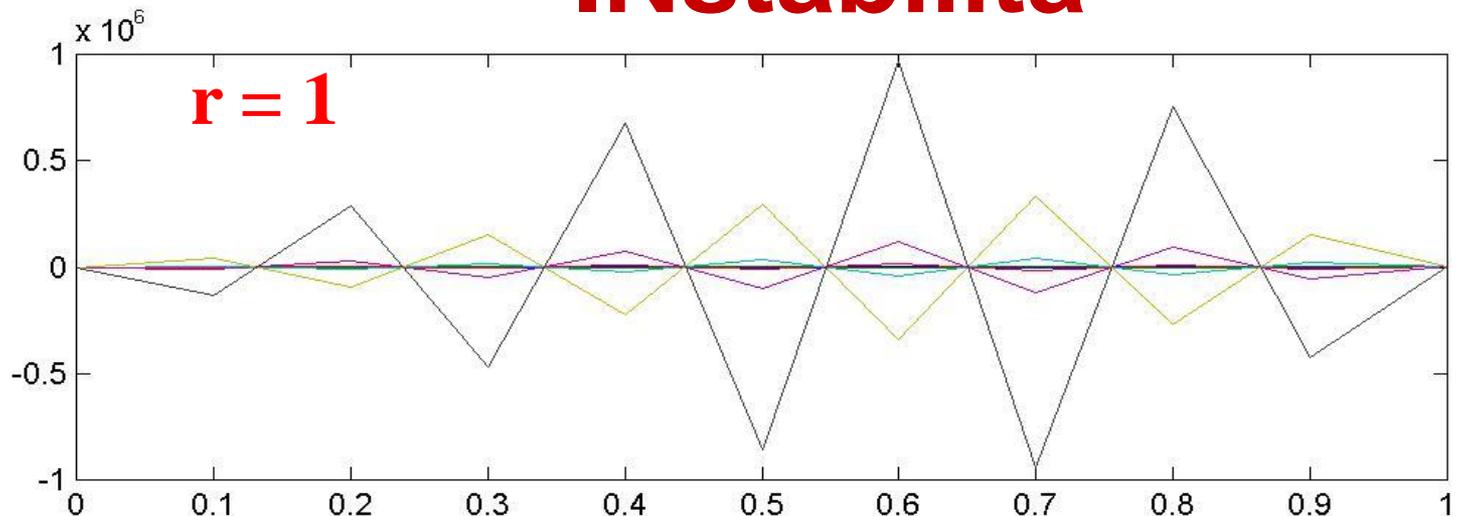




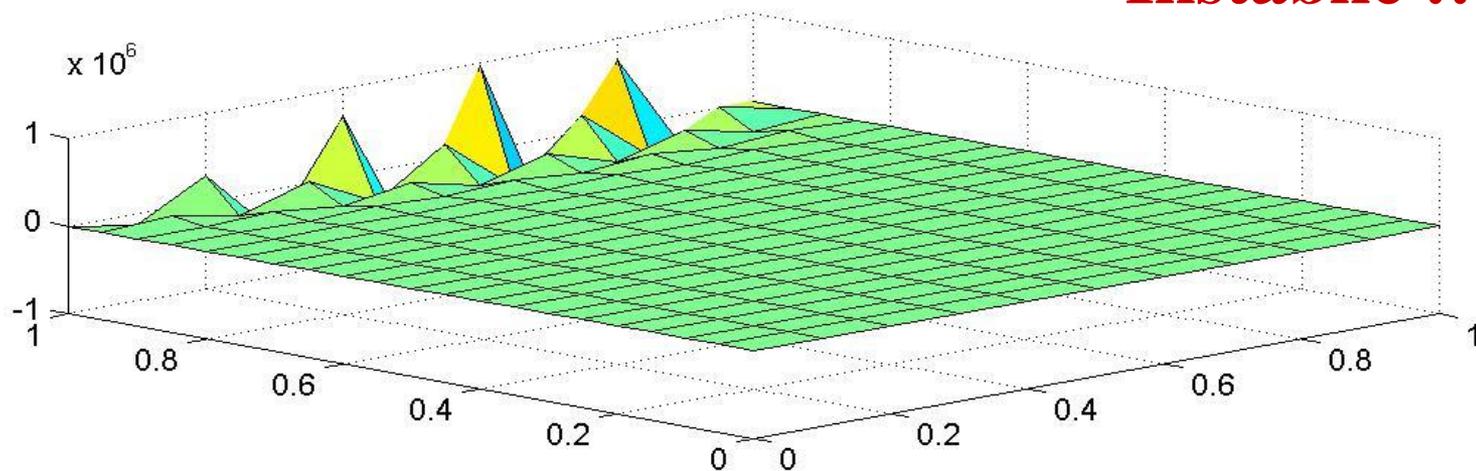
# Eq. del calore: BC dipendono dal tempo

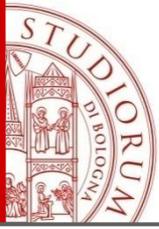


# Metodo di Eulero esplicito: INstabilità



**Instabile !!**



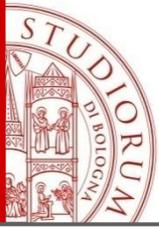


# Limiti di Stabilità

- Stabilità per il metodo esplicito
- Si deve verificare che

$$r(= \frac{ck}{h^2}) \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{o} \quad \Delta t \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta x^2}{c}$$

- Passiamo ad un metodo implicito per evitare l'instabilità



# Metodo Implicito

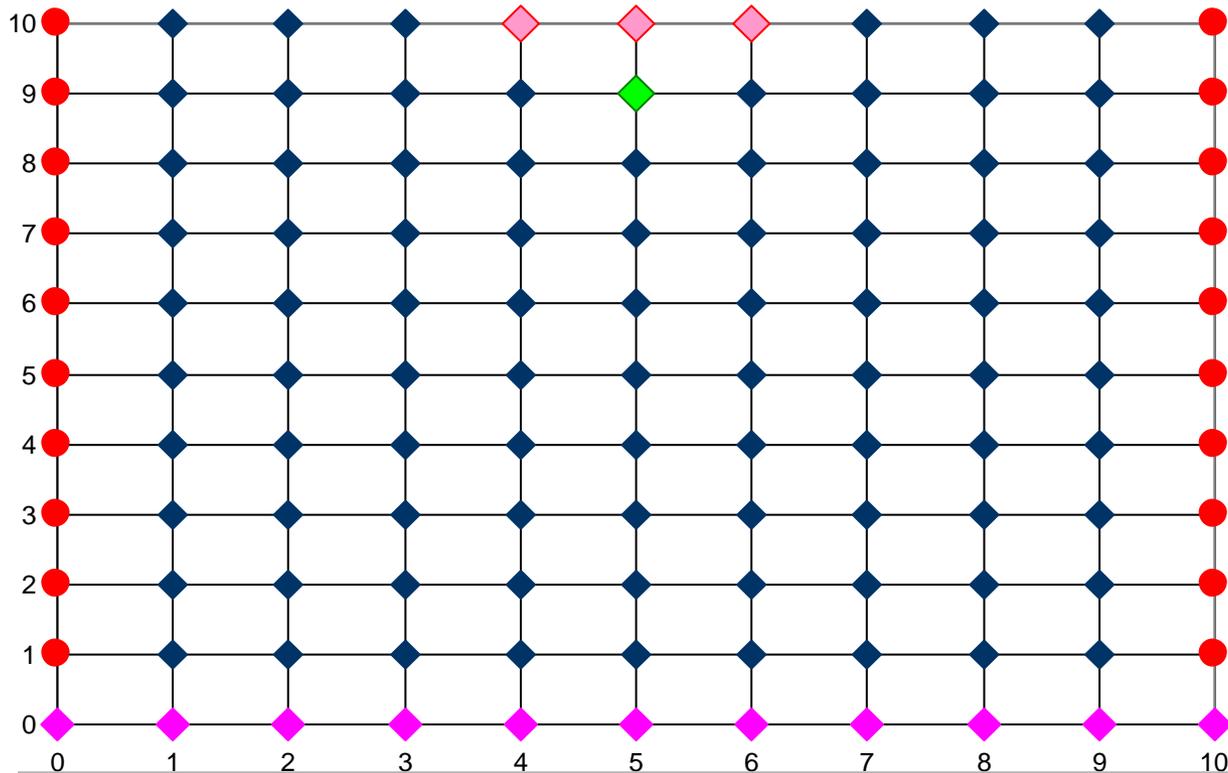
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}; \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$\text{CI: } u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\text{CB: } \begin{cases} u(0, t) = g_0(t) \\ u(1, t) = g_1(t) \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

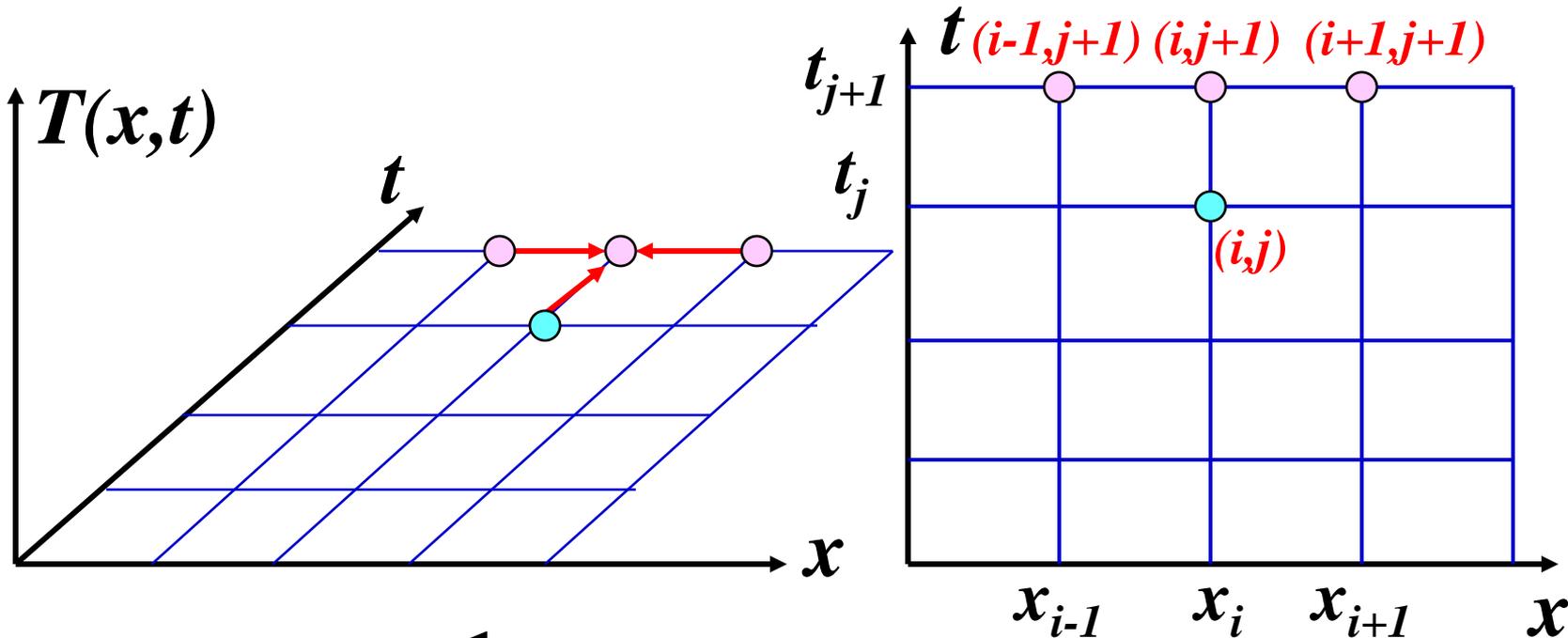
$$u(0, t) = g_0(t)$$

$$u(1, t) = g_1(t)$$



Condizioni Iniziali :  $u(x, 0) = f(x)$

# Metodo Implicito



Differenza in avanti  $u_t = \frac{1}{k} (u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}) + O(k)$

Differenza centrale  
al tempo  $j+1$   $cu_{xx} = \frac{1}{h^2} (u_{i-1,j+1} - 2u_{i,j+1} + u_{i+1,j+1}) + O(h^2)$

# Metodo Implicito

$$\frac{1}{k}(u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}) = c \frac{1}{h^2}(u_{i-1,j+1} - 2u_{i,j+1} + u_{i+1,j+1})$$

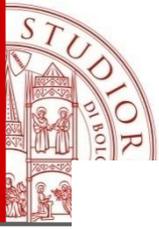
$$u_{i,j} = -ru_{i-1,j+1} + (1 + 2r)u_{i,j+1} - ru_{i+1,j+1}$$

Sistema di eq. da risolvere ad ogni time step t con  
Matrice Tridiagonale (algoritmo di Thomas)

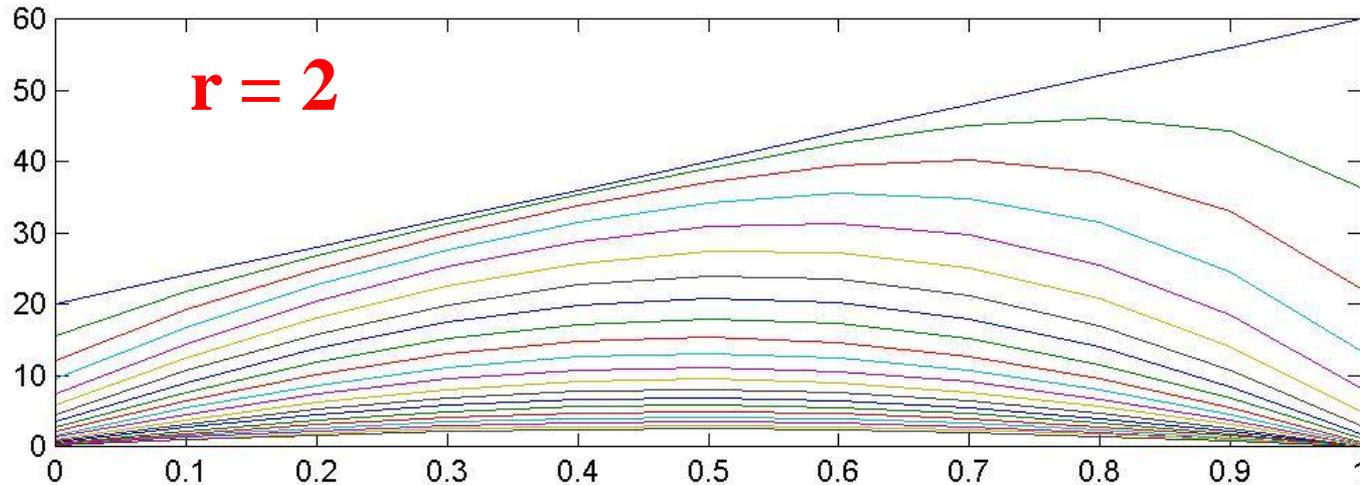
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+2r & -r & & & \\ -r & 1+2r & -r & & \\ & -r & 1+2r & -r & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & -r \\ & & & -r & 1+2r \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1,j+1} \\ u_{2,j+1} \\ u_{3,j+1} \\ \vdots \\ u_{n-1,j+1} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1,j} + ru_{0,j+1} \\ u_{2,j} \\ u_{3,j} \\ \vdots \\ u_{n-1,j} + ru_{n,j+1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$AU_{j+1} = U_j$$

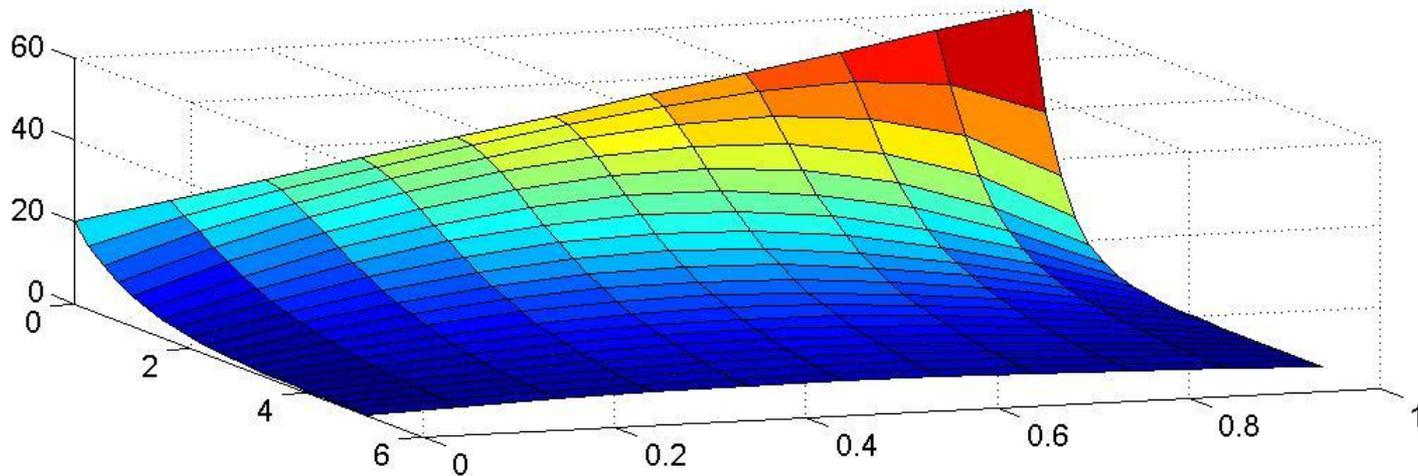
**Incondizionatamente stabile**

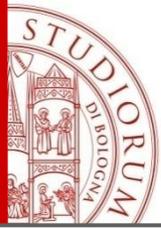


# Metodo Implicito



**Incondizionatamente stabile, accurato del primo ordine in  $t$**





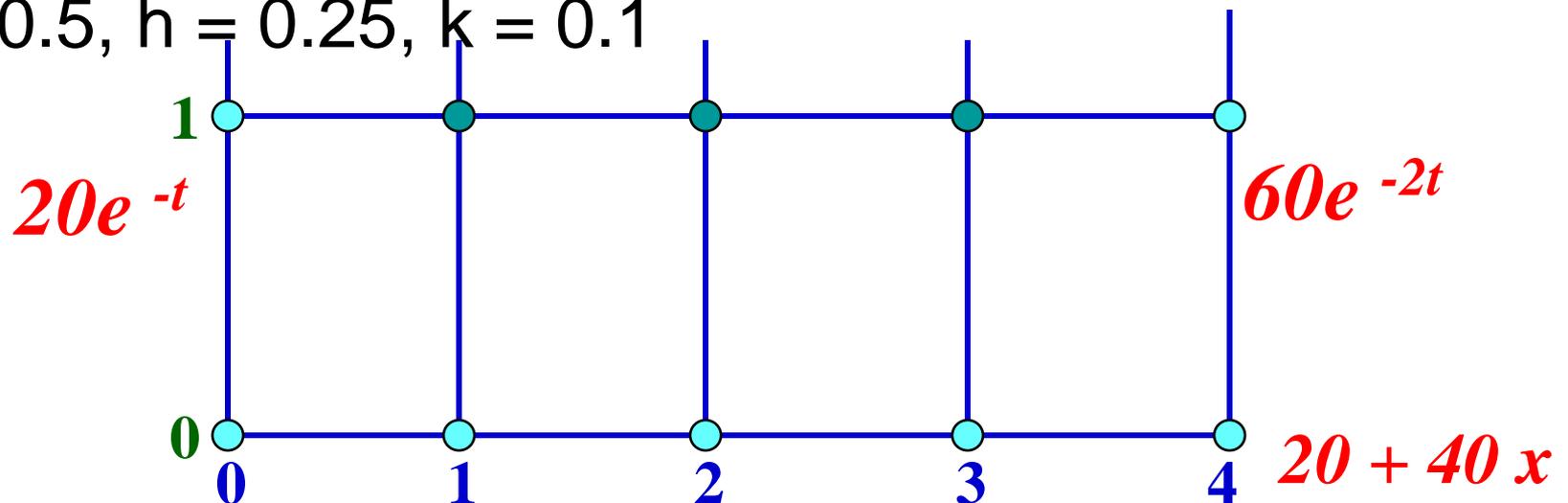
# ESEMPIO: Metodo implicito, soluzione stabile

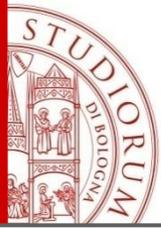
- Equazione Calore (PDE Parabolica)

$$u_t = cu_{xx}; 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = 20 + 40x \\ u(0,t) = 20e^{-t}, u(1,t) = 60e^{-2t} \end{cases}$$

$$c = 0.5, h = 0.25, k = 0.1$$





# ESEMPIO: Metodo implicito, soluzione stabile

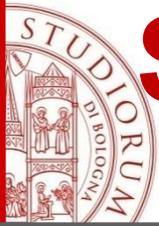
- Metodo di Eulero implicito

$$r = \frac{ck}{h^2} = \frac{(0.5)(0.10)}{(0.25)^2} = 0.8$$

$$(-r)u_{i-1,j+1} + (1 + 2r)u_{i,j+1} + (-r)u_{i+1,j+1} = u_{i,j}$$

$$(-0.8)u_{i-1,j+1} + (2.6)u_{i,j+1} + (-0.8)u_{i+1,j+1} = u_{i,j}$$

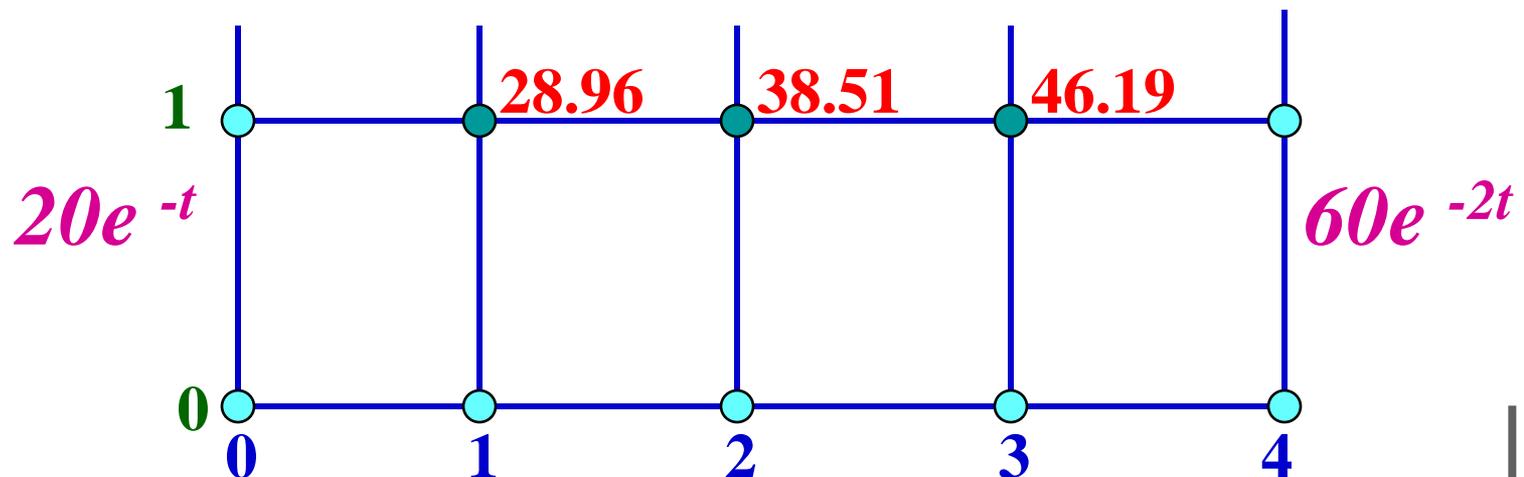
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2r & -r & 0 \\ -r & 1 + 2r & -r \\ 0 & -r & 1 + 2r \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1,1} \\ u_{2,1} \\ u_{3,1} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1,0} + ru_{0,1} \\ u_{2,0} \\ u_{3,0} + ru_{4,1} \end{Bmatrix}$$



# Soluzione sistema tridiagonale

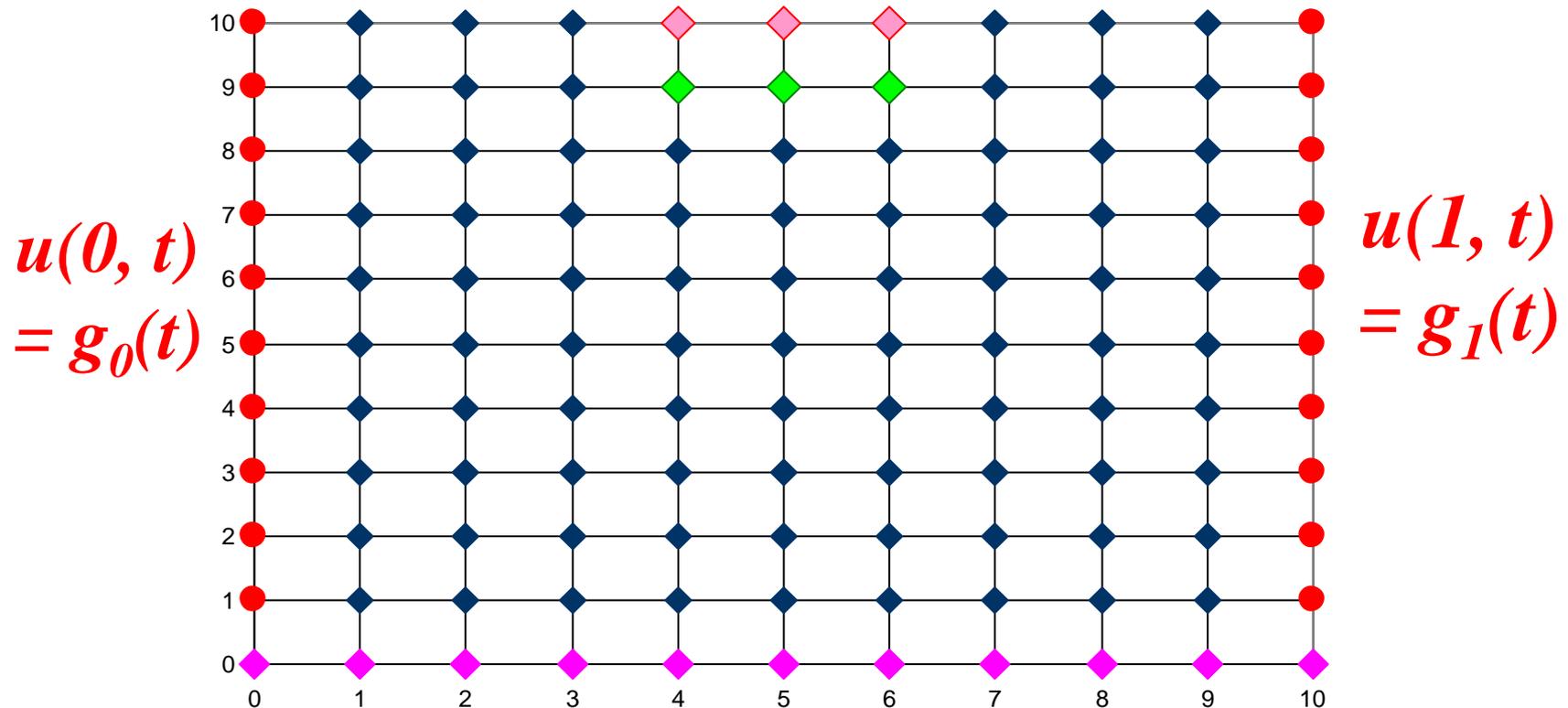
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.6 & -0.8 & 0 \\ -0.8 & 2.6 & -0.8 \\ 0 & -0.8 & 2.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1,1} \\ u_{2,1} \\ u_{3,1} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 30 + 0.8(20e^{-0.1}) \\ 40 \\ 50 + 0.8(60e^{-0.2}) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1,1} \\ u_{2,1} \\ u_{3,1} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 28.95515793 \\ 38.50751457 \\ 46.19426454 \end{Bmatrix}$$

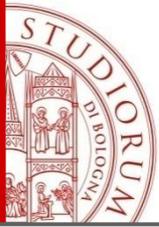


# Metodo Implicito di Crank-Nicolson

- Metodo Implicito : 1° ordine in tempo
- Crank-Nicolson : 2° ordine in tempo



**Condizioni Iniziali :  $u(x, 0) = f(x)$**



# Metodo Implicito di Crank-Nicolson

- Metodo di Crank-Nicolson per l'equazione del calore

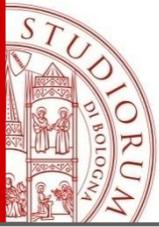
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}; \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

- Integriamo rispetto al tempo e usiamo il metodo dei trapezi per risolvere l'integrale al secondo membro

$$u(x, t + \Delta t) - u(x, t) = a \int_t^{t+\Delta t} u_{xx}(x, s) ds$$

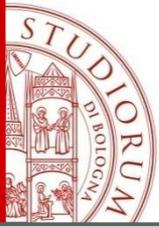
$$u(x, t + \Delta t) - u(x, t) = a \frac{\Delta t}{2} (u_{xx}(x, t) + u_{xx}(x, t + \Delta t)) - \frac{1}{12} \Delta t^3 u_{xxtt}(x, \theta_t)$$



# Metodo Implicito di Crank-Nicolson

Sostituiamo le derivate con differenze finite (risulta una media delle differenze centrali a due time step successivi  $j$  e  $j+1$ )

$$\frac{1}{k}(u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}) = \frac{a}{2h^2}(u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}) + \frac{a}{2h^2}(u_{i-1,j+1} - 2u_{i,j+1} + u_{i+1,j+1}) + O(h^2) + O(k^2)$$



# Metodo Implicito di Crank-Nicolson

$$\frac{1}{k}(u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}) = \frac{1}{2h^2}(u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}) + \frac{1}{2h^2}(u_{i-1,j+1} - 2u_{i,j+1} + u_{i+1,j+1})$$

Otteniamo il seguente schema implicito

$$-\frac{r}{2}u_{i-1,j+1} + (1+r)u_{i,j+1} - \frac{r}{2}u_{i+1,j+1} = \frac{r}{2}u_{i-1,j} + (1-r)u_{i,j} + \frac{r}{2}u_{i+1,j}$$

Sistema di N-1 equazioni lineari con matrice tridiagonale

$$\mathbf{A}U_{j+1} = \mathbf{B}U_j$$

- **Stabilità**

$$U_{j+1} = A^{-1} B U_j$$

$$\rho(A^{-1} B) < 1 \quad \text{autovalori di } A^{-1} B :$$

$$\lambda_i = \frac{2 - 2r \sin^2 \frac{i\pi}{2N}}{2 + 2r \sin^2 \frac{i\pi}{2N}} < 1 \quad i = 2, \dots, N-1$$

**Incondizionatamente stabile,**

- **Consistenza**  $O(k^2 + h^2)$

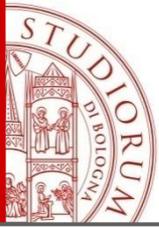
accurato del secondo ordine nello spazio e nel tempo

# $\Theta$ -Metodo

$$\frac{1}{k}(u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}) = \frac{c\theta}{h^2}(u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}) + \frac{c(1-\theta)}{h^2}(u_{i-1,j+1} - 2u_{i,j+1} + u_{i+1,j+1})$$

Media **pesata** delle derivate spaziali tra due livelli temporali  $j$  e  $j+1$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \theta = 0: & \text{schema implicito} \\ \theta = 1: & \text{schema esplicito} \\ \theta = 1/2: & \text{schema Crank-Nicolson} \end{array} \right.$$



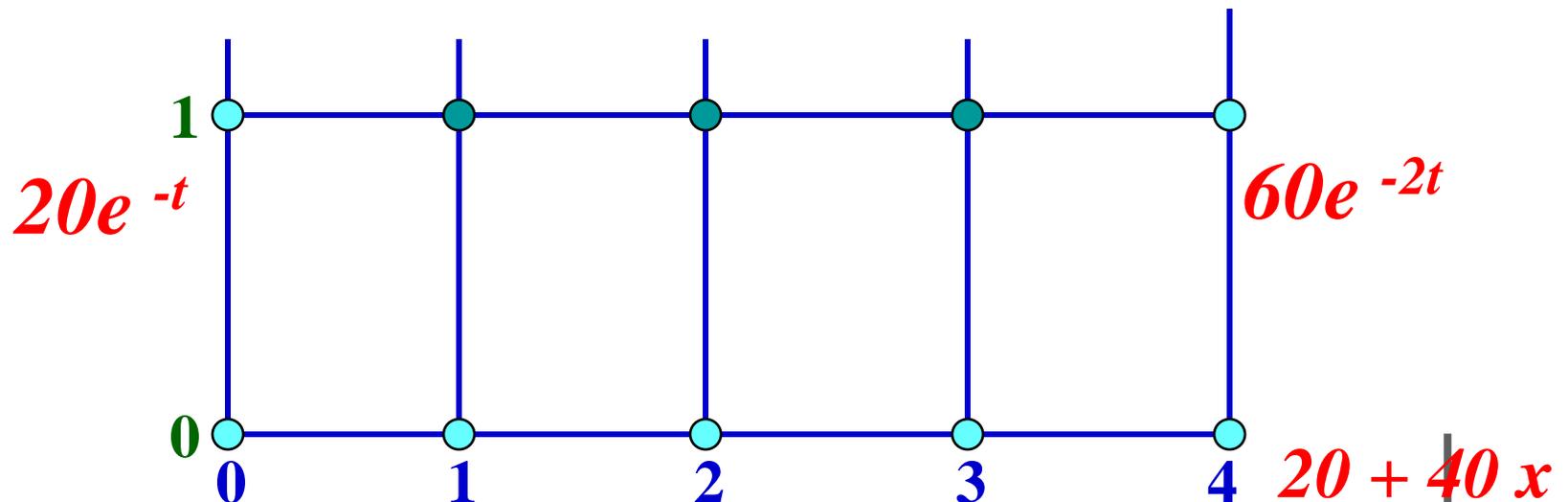
# ESEMPIO: Metodo CN, soluzione stabile

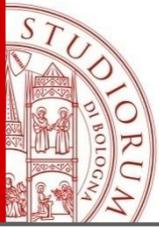
- Equazione Calore (PDE Parabolica)

$$u_t = cu_{xx}; \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = 20 + 40x \\ u(0,t) = 20e^{-t}, \quad u(1,t) = 60e^{-2t} \end{cases}$$

$$c = 0.5, \quad h = 0.25, \quad k = 0.1$$





# ESEMPIO: Metodo CN, soluzione stabile

- Metodo Crank-Nicolson

$$r = \frac{ck}{h^2} = \frac{(0.5)(0.10)}{(0.25)^2} = 0.8$$

$$-\frac{r}{2}u_{i-1,j+1} + (1+r)u_{i,j+1} - \frac{r}{2}u_{i+1,j+1} = \frac{r}{2}u_{i-1,j} + (1-r)u_{i,j} + \frac{r}{2}u_{i+1,j}$$
$$-0.4u_{i-1,j+1} + 1.8u_{i,j+1} - 0.4u_{i+1,j+1} = 0.4u_{i-1,j} + 0.2u_{i,j} + 0.4u_{i+1,j}$$

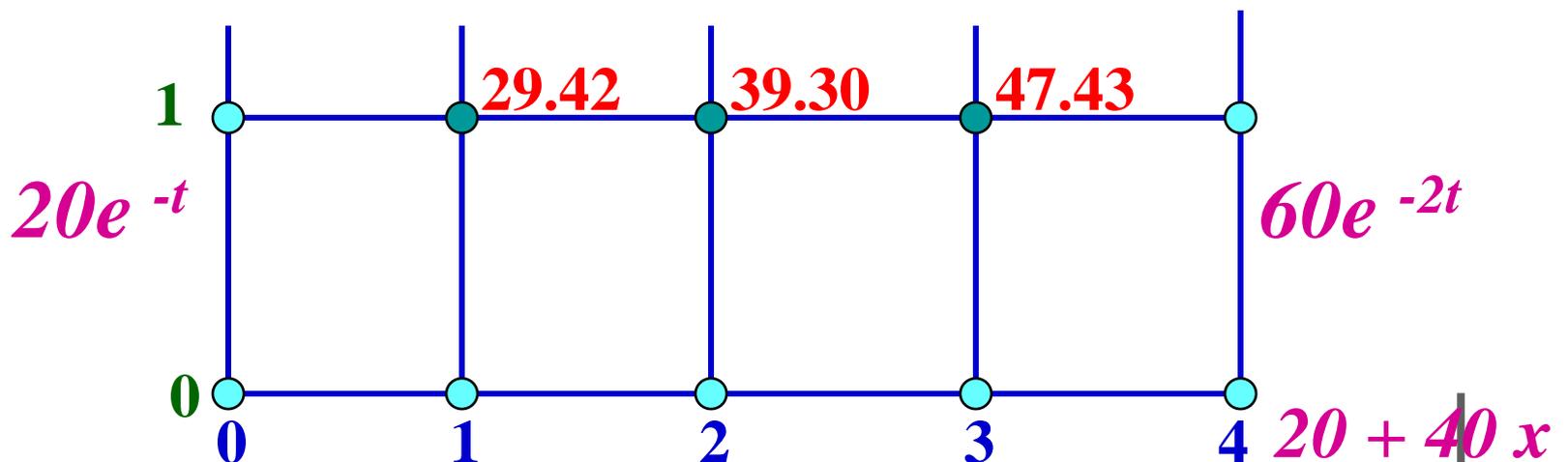
- Matrice Tridiagonale ( $r = 0.8$ )

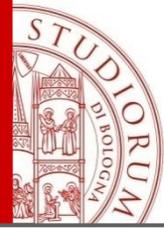
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+r & -\frac{r}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{r}{2} & 1+r & -\frac{r}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{r}{2} & 1+r \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1,1} \\ u_{2,1} \\ u_{3,1} \end{Bmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{r}{2}u_{0,0} + (1-r)u_{1,0} + \frac{r}{2}u_{2,0} + \frac{r}{2}u_{0,1} \\ \frac{r}{2}u_{1,0} + (1-r)u_{2,0} + \frac{r}{2}u_{3,0} \\ \frac{r}{2}u_{2,0} + (1-r)u_{3,0} + \frac{r}{2}u_{4,0} + \frac{r}{2}u_{4,1} \end{array} \right\}$$



# Soluzione sistema tridiagonale

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.8 & -0.4 & 0 \\ -0.4 & 1.8 & -0.4 \\ 0 & -0.4 & 1.8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1,1} \\ u_{2,1} \\ u_{3,1} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0.4(20) + 0.2(30) + 0.4(40) + 0.4(20e^{-0.1}) \\ 0.4(30) + 0.2(40) + 0.4(50) \\ 0.4(40) + 0.2(50) + 0.4(60) + 0.4(60e^{-0.2}) \end{Bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{Bmatrix} 37.23869934 \\ 40 \\ 69.64953807 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} u_{1,1} \\ u_{2,1} \\ u_{3,1} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 29.42144598 \\ 39.29975855 \\ 47.42746748 \end{Bmatrix}$$





# Coefficiente di diffusione non costante

$$u_t = cu_{xx}$$

$c$  coefficiente di diffusione  $c > 0$ , in generale,  $c(x,t) > 0$   
dipende da  $x$  e  $t$

**Esplicito**

$$u_{i,j+1} = u_{i,j} + \frac{c_{i,j}k}{h^2} (u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j})$$

$$k \leq \frac{c_{i,j}}{h^2}, \quad k \leq \frac{\bar{c}_j}{h^2} \quad \bar{c} = \max_i c_{i,j}$$

**Implicito**

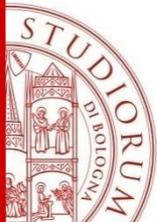
$$u_{i,j+1} = u_{i,j} + \frac{c_{i,j+1}k}{h^2} (u_{i-1,j+1} - 2u_{i,j+1} + u_{i+1,j+1})$$

**$\Theta$ -Metodo**

oppure

$$c_{i,j+1/2} = (c_{i,j} + c_{i,j+1}) / 2$$

$$\frac{1}{k} (u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}) = \frac{c_{i,j}\theta}{h^2} (u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}) + \frac{c_{i,j+1}(1-\theta)}{h^2} (u_{i-1,j+1} - 2u_{i,j+1} + u_{i+1,j+1})$$



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM  
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

**Serena Morigi**

Dipartimento di Matematica

[serena.morigi@unibo.it](mailto:serena.morigi@unibo.it)

<http://www.dm.unibo.it/~morigi>