

Berlin, 24.04.2023

## Numerical Mathematics III – Partial Differential Equations

### Exercise Problems 02

**Attention:** The approach for getting a solution has to be clearly presented. All statements have to be proved, auxiliary calculations have to be written down. Statements given in the lectures can be used without proof.

1. *Basic properties of finite difference approximations.* Solve the following problems.

i) Show that

$$v_{\bar{x},i} = \frac{1}{2}(v_{x,i} + v_{\bar{x},i}), \quad v_{\bar{x}x,i} = (v_{\bar{x},i})_{x,i}.$$

**1 point**

ii) Consider a function  $v(x)$  at  $x_i$  and show the following consistency estimates

$$v_{\bar{x},i} = v'(x_i) + \mathcal{O}(h^2), \quad v_{\bar{x}x,i} = v''(x_i) + \mathcal{O}(h^2).$$

**1 point**

iii) Compute the order of consistency of the following finite difference approximation

$$u''(x) \sim \frac{1}{12h^2} \left( -u(x+2h) + 16u(x+h) - 30u(x) + 16u(x-h) - u(x-2h) \right).$$

**2 points**

2. *Finite difference approximation of the second order derivative for non-constant diffusion.* Consider the differential operator  $Lu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( k(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$  and its finite difference approximation

$$(L_h u_h)_i = \frac{1}{h} \left( a_{i+1} \frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{h} - a_i \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{h} \right).$$

Show that  $a_i = \frac{k_i + k_{i-1}}{2}$  and  $a_i = k(x_i - \frac{h}{2})$  satisfy the conditions for second order consistency

$$\frac{a_{i+1} - a_i}{h} = k'(x_i) + \mathcal{O}(h^2), \quad \frac{a_{i+1} + a_i}{2} = k(x_i) + \mathcal{O}(h^2),$$

which were derived in the lecture.

**4 points**

3. *Finite difference approximation of the second order derivative at a non-equidistant grid.* Consider the interval  $[x - h_x^-, x + h_x^+]$  with  $h_x^-, h_x^+ > 0$ ,  $h_x^- \neq h_x^+$ .

i) Assume  $u \in C^3([x - h_x^-, x + h_x^+])$ . Show the following consistency estimate

$$\left| u''(x) - \frac{2}{h_x^+ + h_x^-} \left( \frac{u(x + h_x^+) - u(x)}{h_x^+} - \frac{u(x) - u(x - h_x^-)}{h_x^-} \right) \right| \leq C(h_x^+ + h_x^-).$$

**3 points**

ii) Prove that there is no other approximation which satisfies

$$\left| u''(x) - (\alpha u(x - h_x^-) + \beta u(x) + \gamma u(x + h_x^+)) \right| \leq C(h_x^+ + h_x^-),$$

where the weights depend only on the mesh width, i.e.,  $\alpha = \alpha(h_x^-, h_x^+)$ ,  $\beta = \beta(h_x^-, h_x^+)$ ,  $\gamma = \gamma(h_x^-, h_x^+) \in \mathbb{R}$ , and the constant  $C$  does not explicitly depend on  $u(\mathbf{x})$ ,  $u'(\mathbf{x})$ , and  $u''(\mathbf{x})$ . **2 points**

4. **This problem has to be solved until May 15th, 2023!**

*Code for five point stencil.* Write a code for the numerical solution of

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u &= f \quad \text{in } \Omega = (0, 1)^2, \\ u &= g \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

The right-hand side and the boundary conditions should be chosen such that

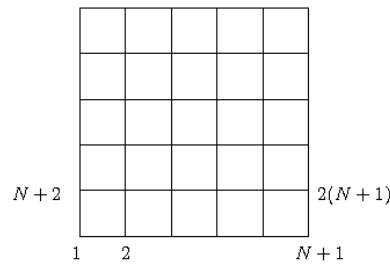
$$u(x, y) = x^4 y^5 - 17 \sin(xy)$$

is the solution of the boundary value problem.

Use the five point stencil for the discretizing the partial differential equation. The mesh widths should be chosen to be

$$h_x = h_y = h = 2^{-n} \quad n = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 8.$$

Order the nodes lexicographically and store the matrix in **sparse** format. **6 points**



Compute the following errors

$$\|u - u_h\|_{l^\infty(\omega_h)}, \quad \|u - u_h\|_{l^2(\omega_h)},$$

and the orders of convergence, based on the errors on the two finest meshes, where the second norm is the standard Euclidean vector norm. **2 points**

The exercise problems should be solved in groups of four to five students. The solutions have to be submitted until **Monday, May 08th, 2023, 10:00 a.m.** via the whiteboard.