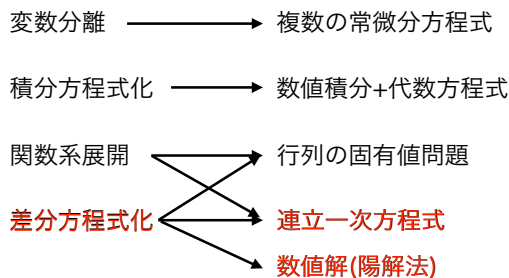


偏微分方程式の数値解法

数値計算

偏微分方程式の数値解法



微分と差分

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \frac{d}{dx}f(x)h + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}f(x)h^2 + \dots$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - \frac{d}{dx}f(x)h + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}f(x)h^2 - \dots$$

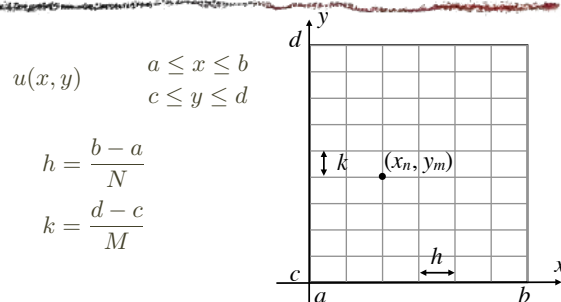
$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad \text{前進差分}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x) \approx \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h} \quad \text{後退差分}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} \quad \text{中心差分}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}f(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - 2f(x) + f(x-h)}{h^2}$$

変数の離散化



$$x_n = x_0 + nh, \quad (x_0 = a, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N-1)$$

$$y_m = y_0 + mk, \quad (y_0 = c, m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, M-1)$$

偏導関数

$$u(x, y) \quad x_n = x_0 + nh, \quad (x_0 = a, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N-1)$$

$$\quad \quad \quad y_m = y_0 + mk, \quad (y_0 = c, m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, M-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_n, y_m) = \frac{u(x_{n+1}, y_m) - u(x_n, y_m)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_n, y_m) = \frac{u(x_n, y_{m+1}) - u(x_n, y_m)}{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_n, y_m) = \frac{u(x_{n+1}, y_m) - 2u(x_n, y_m) + u(x_{n-1}, y_m)}{h^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x_n, y_m) = \frac{u(x_n, y_{m+1}) - 2u(x_n, y_m) + u(x_n, y_{m-1})}{k^2}$$

偏微分方程式 → 差分方程式

二階線型偏微分方程式

- 放物型微分方程式
 - 熱伝導、拡散方程式 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$
 - 時間に依存するSchrödinger方程式
- 楕円型微分方程式
 - ラプラス・ポアソン方程式 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f$
 - 時間に依らないSchrödinger方程式
- 双曲型微分方程式
 - 物体の振動、波動方程式 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$

放物型微分方程式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

差分方程式化すると

$$\frac{u(x_{n+1}, y_m) - u(x_n, y_m)}{h} = \frac{u(x_n, y_{m+1}) - 2u(x_n, y_m) + u(x_n, y_{m-1}))}{k^2}$$

$$u(x_{n+1}, y_m) = ru(x_n, y_{m+1}) + (1 - 2r)u(x_n, y_m) + ru(x_n, y_{m-1}))$$

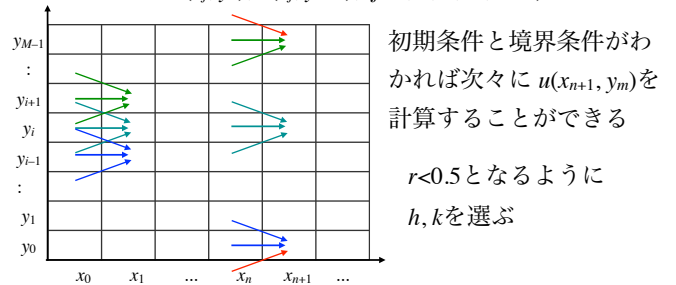
$r = \frac{h}{k^2} < \frac{1}{2}$ $r : (1 - 2r) : r$ で平均化

放物型微分方程式

$$u(x_{n+1}, y_m) = ru(x_n, y_{m+1}) + (1 - 2r)u(x_n, y_m) + ru(x_n, y_{m-1})$$

初期条件: $u(x_0, y_i)$, ($i=0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1$)

境界条件: $u(x_j, y_0), u(x_j, y_{M-1})$, ($j=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$)



放物型微分方程式の例

温度 T_0 [°C] 長さ L [m] の金属棒の両端を、時刻 $t=0$ [s] で 0 [°C] に保つとき、棒の温度分布の時間変化 $T(t, z)$ を求めよ

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} T(t, z) = D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} T(t, z)$$

初期条件 $T(0, z) = T_0$
 境界条件 $T(t, 0) = T(t, L) = 0$

$u = \frac{T(t, z)}{T_0}$ $x = \frac{D}{L^2} t$ $y = \frac{z}{L}$ とおいて無次元化

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

初期条件 $u(0, y) = 1$
 境界条件 $u(x, 0) = u(x, 1) = 0$

放物型微分方程式の例

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define N 40
#define M 1000
void outdat(double x, double v[N]);
int main(void) {
    double r, s, dy, x, dx = 0.01;
    double prev[N], next[N];
    int i, j;
    dy = 1.0/(double) N;          /* 刻幅等の設定 */
    r = dx/(dy*dy);
    s = 1.0 - 2.0*r;
    prev[0] = 0.0;                /* 境界条件 */
    for (i=1; i<N-1; i++) {prev[i] = 1.0;} /* 初期条件 */
    prev[N-1] = 0.0;             /* 境界条件 */
}
```

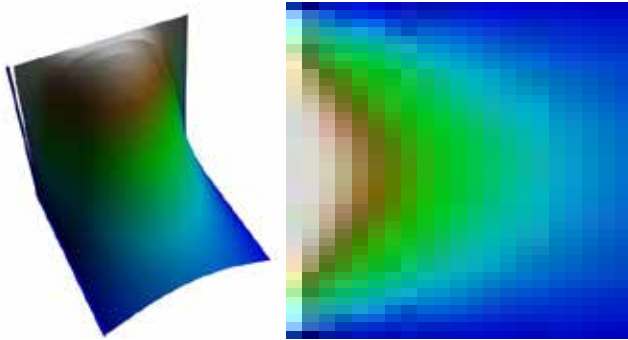
放物型微分方程式の例

```
x = 0.0;
for (j=0; j<M; j++) {
    if (j%100 == 0) {outdat(x, prev);}
    x = x + dx;
    for (i=1; i<N-1; i++) {
        next[i] = r*(prev[i+1] + prev[i-1])
                + s*prev[i];
    }
    for (i=1; i<N-1; i++) {
        prev[i] = next[i];
    }
}
return 0;
}
```

放物型微分方程式の例

```
void outdat(double x, double v[N]) {
    int i;
    double y;
    for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
        y = (double) i/(double) N;
        printf("%f %f %f\n", x, y, v[i]);
    }
}
```

放物型微分方程式の例



双曲型微分方程式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

差分方程式化すると

$$\frac{u(x_{n+1}, y_m) - 2u(x_n, y_m) + u(x_{n-1}, y_m))}{h^2} = \frac{u(x_n, y_{m+1}) - 2u(x_n, y_m) + u(x_n, y_{m-1}))}{k^2}$$

$$u(x_{n+1}, y_m) = r(u(x_n, y_{m+1}) + u(x_n, y_{m-1})) + 2(1-r)u(x_n, y_m) - u(x_{n-1}, y_m)$$

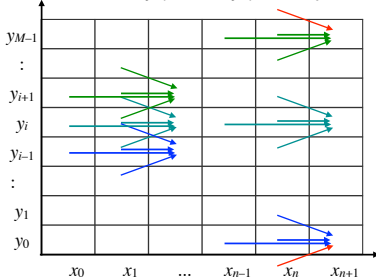
$$r = \frac{h^2}{k^2} < 1$$

双曲型微分方程式

$$u(x_{n+1}, y_m) = r(u(x_n, y_{m+1}) + u(x_n, y_{m-1})) + 2(1-r)u(x_n, y_m) - u(x_{n-1}, y_m)$$

初期条件: $u(x_0, y_i), u(x_1, y_i), (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1)$

境界条件: $u(x_j, y_0), u(x_j, y_{M-1}), (j=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1)$



初期条件と境界条件がわかれば次々に $u(x_{n+1}, y_m)$ を計算することができる

$r < 1$ となるように h, k を選ぶ

双曲型微分方程式の例

長さ L [m] の弦の両端を固定し時刻 $t=0$ [s] に中央を 0.5 [cm] 持ちあげて離れた後弦の振動の様子 $X(t, z)$ [cm] を求めよ

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} X(t, z) = C \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} X(t, z)$$

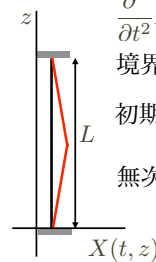
境界条件 $X(t, 0) = X(t, L) = 0$

$$\text{初期条件 } X(0, z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{L} \times 1[\text{cm}] & (0 \leq z \leq \frac{L}{2}) \\ (1 - \frac{z}{L}) \times 1[\text{cm}] & (\frac{L}{2} < z \leq L) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{無次元化 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

境界条件 $u(x, 0) = u(x, 1) = 0$

$$\text{初期条件 } u(0, y) = \begin{cases} y & (0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}) \\ 1 - y & (\frac{1}{2} < y \leq 1) \end{cases}$$



双曲型微分方程式の例

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define N 40
int main(void) {
    double x = 0.0, next[N], curr[N], prev[N];
    double q, s, h, k = 0.001;
    int i, j, m = 1000;
    h = 1.0/(double) N;
    q = (k*k)/(h*h);
    s = 2.0*(1.0 - q);
    for (i=0; i<N/2; i++) {
        curr[i] = (double) i/(double) N;
        curr[N-1-i] = curr[i];
    }
    for (i=0; i<N; i++) prev[i] = curr[i];
```

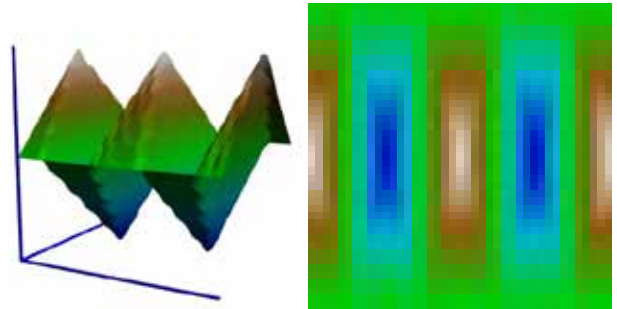
双曲型微分方程式の例

```
for (j=0; j<m; j++) {
    if (j%100 == 0) outdata(x, curr);
    x = x + k;
    for (i=1; i<N-1; i++) {
        next[i] = q*(curr[i+1] + curr[i-1])
                + s*curr[i] - prev[i];
    }
    for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
        prev[i] = curr[i];
        curr[i] = next[i];
    }
}
return 0;
}
```

双曲型微分方程式の例

```
void outdata(double x, double u[N]) {
    int i;
    double y;
    for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
        y = (double) i/(double) N;
        printf ("%f %f %f\n", x, y, u[i]);
    }
}
```

双曲型微分方程式の例



楕円型微分方程式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f$$

差分方程式化すると

$$\frac{u(x_{n+1}, y_m) - 2u(x_n, y_m) + u(x_{n-1}, y_m))}{h^2} + \frac{u(x_n, y_{m+1}) - 2u(x_n, y_m) + u(x_n, y_{m-1}))}{k^2} = f(x_n, y_m)$$

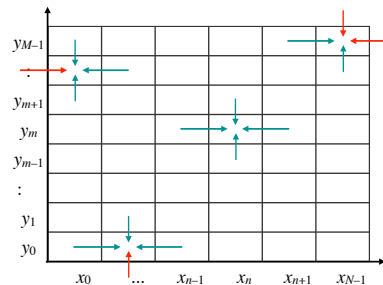
$$u(x_n, y_m) = \frac{1}{4} \{ u(x_{n+1}, y_m) + u(x_{n-1}, y_m) + u(x_n, y_{m+1}) + u(x_n, y_{m-1}) - h^2 f(x_n, y_m) \}$$

$$k^2 = h^2$$

楕円型微分方程式

$$u(x_{n+1}, y_m) + u(x_{n-1}, y_m) - 4u(x_n, y_m) + u(x_n, y_{m+1}) + u(x_n, y_{m-1}) = h^2 f(x_n, y_m)$$

$h=k$ となるように N, M を選ぶ



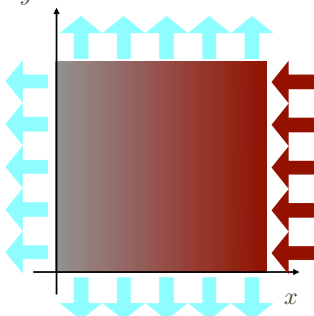
境界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} &u(x_0, y_i), \\ &u(x_{N-1}, y_i), \\ &\quad (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1) \\ &u(x_j, y_0), \\ &u(x_j, y_{M-1}), \\ &\quad (j=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1) \end{aligned}$$

がわかれば $u(x_n, y_m)$ についての連立一次方程式になる

楕円型微分方程式の例

一辺の長さ $L[m]$ の正方形の板の一つの辺を $T=100[^\circ C]$ に、他の三辺を $T=0[^\circ C]$ に保った時の板の温度分布 $T(x, y)$ を求めよ。



$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

境界条件

$$T(x, 0) = T(x, L) = T(0, y) = 0$$

$$T(L, y) = 100$$

無次元化

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = u(x, 1) = u(0, y) = 0$$

$$u(1, y) = 1$$

楕円型微分方程式の例

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#define N 41
#define M 10000
#define DELTA 0.0001
double gz(double next[N][N], double prev[N][N]);
int main(void) {
    int i, j, k;
    double err, next[N][N], prev[N][N];
    for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
        next[0][i] = 0.0;
        next[i][0] = 0.0; /* 境界条件 */
        next[i][N-1] = 1.0;
    }
    for (i=1; i<N-1; i++) {
        next[N-1][i] = 0.0;
    }
}
```

楕円型微分方程式の例

```

for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
  for (j=0; j<N; j++) { prev[i][j] = next[i][j]; }
}
for (k=0; k<M; k++) {
  err = gz(next, prev);
  if (err < DELTA) {
    for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
      for (j=0; j<N; j++) { printf(" %f", next[i][j]);}
      printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
  }
}
printf("NOT CONVERGENT\n");
return 1;
}

```

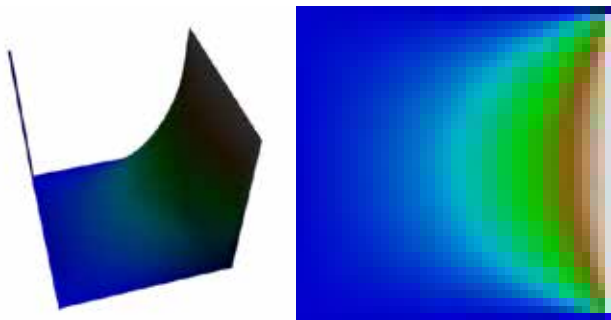
楕円型微分方程式の例

```

double gz(double next[N][N], double prev[N][N]) {
  int i, j;
  double err = 0.0;
  for (i=1; i<N-1; i++) {
    for (j=1; j<N-1; j++) {
      next[i][j] = (prev[i+1][j] + prev[i-1][j]
                    + prev[i][j+1] + prev[i][j-1])/4.0;
      err = err + fabs(prev[i][j] - next[i][j]);
      prev[i][j] = next[i][j];
    }
  }
  return err;
}

```

楕円型微分方程式の例



固有値方程式型微分方程式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \lambda u$$

差分方程式化では

境界条件を満足するように固有値を決めるのが困難

$$Lu = \lambda u$$

$$u = c_0 \varphi_0 + c_1 \varphi_1 + c_2 \varphi_2 + \dots = \sum_n c_n \varphi_n$$

$$\sum_n c_n L\varphi_n = \lambda \sum_n c_n \varphi_n \quad (\langle \varphi_m | \varphi_n \rangle = \delta_{m,n})$$

$$\sum_n \langle \varphi_m | L | \varphi_n \rangle c_n = \lambda c_m$$

固有値方程式型微分方程式

$$\sum_n \langle \varphi_m | L | \varphi_n \rangle c_n = \lambda c_m$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle \varphi_0 | L | \varphi_0 \rangle & \langle \varphi_0 | L | \varphi_1 \rangle & \cdots \\ \langle \varphi_1 | L | \varphi_0 \rangle & \langle \varphi_1 | L | \varphi_1 \rangle & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

行列の固有値方程式