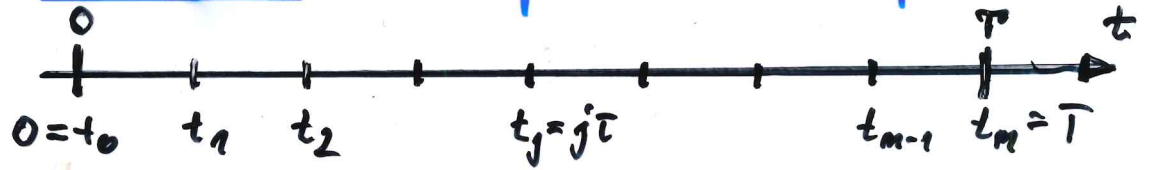


add 1. Erst ZEIT, dann RAUM = horizontale LM = Reihe:

- Erst ZEIT z.B. impliziter Euler für (P)



z.B. gleichmässige Unterteilung, d.h. $\tau = \frac{T}{m}$, aber nichtnot.

(12) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u^0(x) := u_0(x) \text{ AB} \\ u^{j+1}(x) \approx u(x, t_{j+1}) \\ \frac{u^{j+1}(x) - u^j(x)}{\tau} - \Delta u^{j+1}(x) = f^{j+1}(x) := f(x, t_{j+1}), x \in \Omega \\ + \text{RB: } u^{j+1}(x) = 0, x \in \Gamma = \partial\Omega \\ j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1 \end{array} \right.$

(12) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\Delta u^{j+1}(x) + \frac{1}{\tau} u^{j+1}(x) = f^{j+1}(x) + \frac{1}{\tau} u^j(x), x \in \Omega \\ + \text{RB: } u^{j+1}(x) = 0, x \in \Gamma \end{array} \right.$

= elliptische RWA, siehe Kap. 2 ; $j = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$

Zur Bestimmung von $u^{j+1} \in \tilde{V}_j = \tilde{V}_0 = H^1(\Omega)$ erhalten wir folglich die VF

(12)_{VF} $\int_{\Omega} (\nabla u^{j+1} \cdot \nabla v + \frac{1}{\tau} u^{j+1} v) dx = \int_{\Omega} f^{j+1} v dx + \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{\Omega} u^j v dx \quad \forall v \in \tilde{V}_0$
 $a(u^{j+1}, v) = \langle F^{j+1}, v \rangle \quad \forall v \in \tilde{V}_0$

- Dann RAUM durch FE Diskretisierung

(12)_k Ges. $u_h^{j+1} \in \tilde{V}_{gh} = \tilde{V}_{0h} = \text{span}\{\varphi_i : i \in \omega_h\} = \text{span}\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\} \subset \tilde{V}_j$

Basis $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n\}$ \uparrow FE-iso $a(u_h^{j+1}, v_h) = \langle F^{j+1}, v_h \rangle \quad \forall v_h \in \tilde{V}_{0h}$

(12)_k Ges. $\underline{u}_h^{j+1} \in \mathbb{R}^{N_h} : \tilde{K}_h \underline{u}_h^{j+1} = \underline{f}_h^{j+1}, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$

wobei $\tilde{K}_h = K_h + \frac{1}{\tau} M_h$
 $\hookrightarrow M_h = [\int_{\Omega} \varphi_i \varphi_j dx]_{i,j=1, \dots, n} =$ Massenmatrix
 $\hookrightarrow K_h = [\int_{\Omega} \nabla \varphi_i \cdot \nabla \varphi_j dx]_{i,j=1, \dots, n} =$ Steifigkeitsmatrix