

Differenzenschemata für Wärmeleitgl. (1):

$$V(x, t) \approx u(x, t), \quad x = x_i = a + ih, \quad i = \overline{0, n}, \quad h = \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$V_i^j = V(x_i, t_j) \quad t = t_j = j\tau, \quad j = \overline{0, m}, \quad \tau = \Delta t = \frac{t_E}{m}$$

- Explizites Euler-Verfahren: (2) = (6) $_{\theta=0}$

$$(2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\frac{V_i^{j+1} - V_i^j}{\tau}}_{=: V_{t,i}^j} = \alpha \underbrace{\frac{V_{i-1}^j - 2V_i^j + V_{i+1}^j}{h^2}}_{=: V_{xx,i}^j} = f_i^j := f(x_i, t_j) \\ \text{RB: } V_0^j = u_a(t_j), \quad V_n^j = u_b(t_j), \quad j = \overline{0, 1, \dots, m} \\ \text{AB: } V_i^0 = u_0(x_i), \quad i = \overline{0, 1, \dots, n-1, n} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} i = \overline{1, n-1} \\ j = \overline{0, m-1} \end{array}$$

- Implizites Euler-Verfahren: (5) = (6) $_{\theta=1}$

$$(5) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{V_i^{j+1} - V_i^j}{\tau} = \alpha \frac{V_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2V_i^{j+1} + V_{i+1}^{j+1}}{h^2} = f_i^{j+1} \\ \text{RB: } V_0^j = u_a(t_j), \quad V_n^j = u_b(t_j), \quad j = \overline{0, 1, \dots, m} \\ \text{AB: } V_i^0 = u_0(x_i), \quad i = \overline{0, n} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} j = \overline{0, m-1} \\ i = \overline{1, n-1} \end{array}$$

- $\theta$ -Verfahren:  $\theta \in [0, 1]$

$$(6) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{V_i^{j+1} - V_i^j}{\tau} = \theta \frac{V_{i-1}^{j+1} - 2V_i^{j+1} + V_{i+1}^{j+1}}{h^2} + (1-\theta) \frac{V_{i-1}^j - 2V_i^j + V_{i+1}^j}{h^2} \\ \hspace{10em} = \theta f_i^{j+1} + (1-\theta) f_i^j, \quad i = \overline{1, n-1}, \quad j = \overline{0, m-1} \\ \text{+ RB (\uparrow) + AB (\uparrow)} \end{array} \right.$$

$\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ : CRANK-NICOLSON (Trapezregel)

Fehlerschema für das implizite Euler-Verfahren (5) = (6)<sub>θ=1</sub>:

$$z_c^{j+1} = z(x_{i_c}, t_{j+1}) := u^{(1)}(x_{i_c}, t_{j+1}) - v^{(5)}(x_{i_c}, t_{j+1}) :$$

$$(7) \quad z^{j+1} := \begin{bmatrix} z_1^{j+1} \\ z_2^{j+1} \\ \vdots \\ z_{n-1}^{j+1} \end{bmatrix} = z^j - \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ \textcircled{1} & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{=: A = A^T > 0 \text{ spd}} z^{j+1} + \tau \psi^{j+1}$$

$$(I + \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} A) z^{j+1} = z^j + \tau \psi^{j+1}$$

$$z^{j+1} = (I + \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} A)^{-1} z^j + \tau (I + \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} A)^{-1} \psi^{j+1}$$

$$\|z^{j+1}\| \leq \underbrace{\|(I + \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} A)^{-1}\|}_{\text{spd} \leq 1} \|z^j\| + \tau \underbrace{\|(I + \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} A)^{-1}\|}_{\leq 1} \|\psi^{j+1}\|$$

$$\leq \|z^j\| + \tau \|\psi^{j+1}\| \leq \dots \leq$$

$$\leq \|z^0\| + \tau (\|\psi^1\| + \|\psi^2\| + \dots + \|\psi^{j+1}\|)$$

$$\leq \|z^0\| + t_{j+1} \max_{k=1, \dots, j+1} \|\psi^k\|$$

$$\stackrel{\text{bzW}}{=} \underbrace{0}_{= O(\tau + h^2)} \stackrel{(\text{Rdf})}{=} O(\tau + h^2)$$

$$\leq c (\tau + h^2)$$

d.h. impl. Euler ist unbedingt stabil!

Fehlerschema für das  $\theta$ -Verfahren:

$$\text{Fehler: } z = \overset{(1)}{u} - \overset{(6)}{v}$$

$$(8) \quad z_{t,i}^j - \theta \tau z_{\bar{x},i}^{j+1} - (1-\theta) \tau z_{\bar{x},i}^j = \psi_i^{j,\theta}$$

$$\text{mit } \psi_i^{j,\theta} = \theta \psi_i^j + (1-\theta) \psi_i^{j+1}, \quad i = \overline{1, n-1}, \quad j = \overline{0, m-1}$$

$$+ \text{RB: } z_0^j = z_n^j = 0 \quad + \text{AB: } z^0 = 0 \quad (\text{Rdf!})$$

Matrixschreibweise:

$$z^{j+1} = z^j - \theta \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A z^{j+1} - (1-\theta) \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A z^j + \tau \psi_i^{j,\theta}$$

$$(I + \theta \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A) z^{j+1} = (I - (1-\theta) \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A) z^j + \tau \psi_i^{j,\theta}$$

$$z^{j+1} = (I + \theta \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A)^{-1} (I - (1-\theta) \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A) z^j + \tau (I + \theta \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A)^{-1} \psi_i^{j,\theta}$$

$$\|z^{j+1}\| \leq \underbrace{\| (I + \theta \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A)^{-1} (I - (1-\theta) \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A) \|}_{\leq 1!} \|z^j\| + \tau \|\psi_i^{j,\theta}\|$$

$$\| (I + \theta \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A)^{-1} (I - (1-\theta) \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} A) \| \leq 1$$



$$-1 \leq \frac{1 - (1-\theta) \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A)}{1 + \theta \tau \frac{\Gamma}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A)}$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{1 - (1-\theta) \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A)}{1 + \theta \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A)}$$

$$\theta = 0 : \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A) \leq 2 \quad !$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} : -2 - \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A) \leq 2 - \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\theta = 1 : -1 - \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A) \leq 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\theta : 0 \leq 1 + \theta \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A) + 1 - (1-\theta) \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A) \quad !$$

$$0 \leq 2 - \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A) + 2\theta \alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A) \quad !$$

$$\theta \geq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\alpha \frac{\tau}{h^2} \lambda_{\max}(A)}$$

RESULTAT:

$$\theta = 1 : \| \cdot \| \leq 1 \quad \text{und} \quad \| \psi^k \| \leq c(h^2 + \tau)$$

unbedingt stabil

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} : \| \cdot \| \leq 1 \quad \text{und} \quad \| \psi^k \| \leq c(h^2 + \tau^2)$$

unbedingt stabil

$$\theta = 0 : \text{bedingt stabil} \quad \text{und} \quad \| \psi^k \| \leq c(h^2 + \tau)$$

$$\tau \leq \frac{h^2}{\alpha \lambda_{\max}(A)} = \frac{h^2}{2\alpha}$$

Hyperbolischer Fall: d.h. Saitenschwingung  $(N-2)$

$\Rightarrow$  Rem implizites Schema ist unbedingt stabil!

$\Rightarrow$  Diskrete Konvergenz:  $\| \tau^{j+1} \| \leq c(u) (\tau^2 + h^2)$