

差分法の基礎

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- ロはじめに
- 口差分法
- □移流方程式の差分法
- □高次精度風上差分法



はじめに

口微分方程式

- ■未知関数とその導関数を含む方程式
- ■諸現象の時空間の変動を記述する方程式

$$m\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = F(r,t), \ V(t) = R(I)I + L(I)\frac{dI}{dt}, \ \frac{dX}{dt} = \mu(X,t) + \sigma(X,t)\frac{dB}{dt},$$

$$\Delta \phi = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} , i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar}{2m} \Delta \Psi + V(r)\Psi , \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \end{cases} , \dots$$



□物理によくでる偏微分方程式

$$A\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + B\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} + C\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + D\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + E\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + F = 0$$

楕円型:

$$B^2 - 4AC < 0$$

$$B^2 - 4AC < 0$$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \rho$ (ポアソン方程式)

放物型:

$$B^2 - 4AC = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \qquad (拡散方程式)$$

双曲型:

$$B^2 - 4AC > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \quad (波動方程式)$$

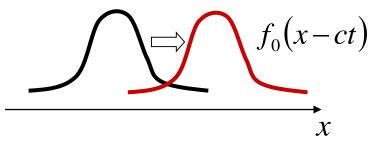


- ロ双曲型方程式の例
 - ■線形移流方程式
 - ■非粘性Burgers方程式
 - ■Maxwell方程式
 - ■Euler方程式
 - ■理想MHD方程式

微分方程式を計算機で解きたい!

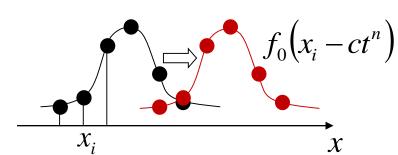
ロ微分方程式の世界

無限と連続の世界



□計算機の世界

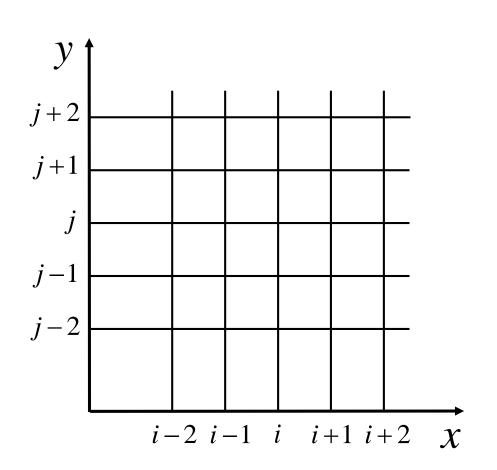
有限の0と1の世界



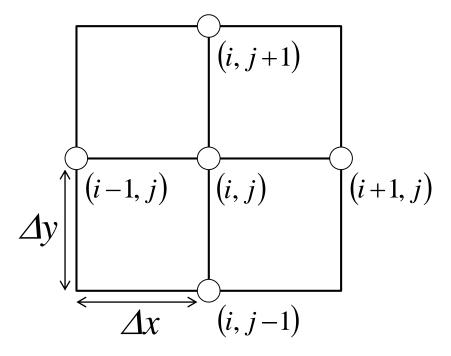
⇒連続場の離散化



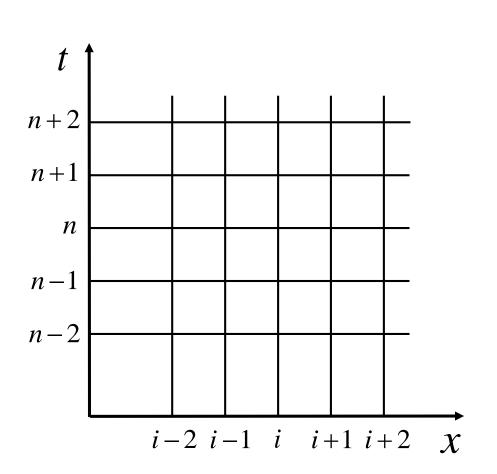
□座標および変数の離散表記法



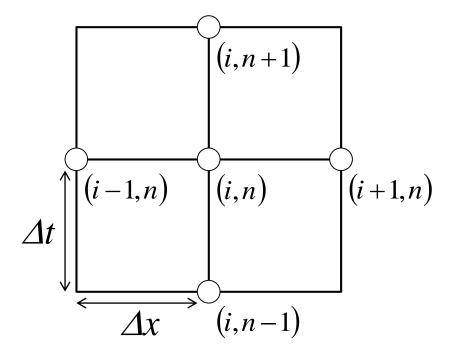
$$(x_i, y_j, u_{i,j} = u(x_i, y_j))$$



□時間・空間座標および変数の離散表記法



$$(x_i, t^n, u_i^n = u(x_i, t^n))$$





差分法



差分法

口微分法

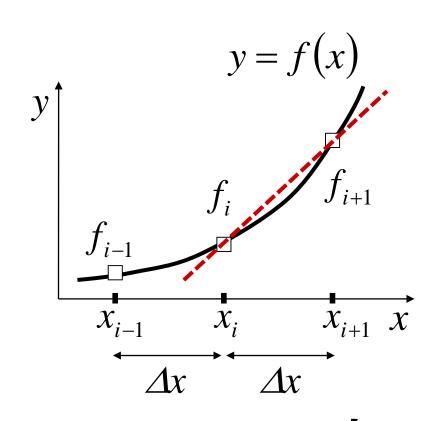
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

口差分法

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f(x_{i} + \Delta x) - f(x_{i})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i}}{\Delta x}$$

ただし、 $x_{i+1} \equiv x_i + \Delta x$



前進差分という以上。



▶ 差分法

□前進差分の誤差

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f(x_{i} + \Delta x) - f(x_{i})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(f(x_{i}) + \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_{i})}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{2!} \frac{\partial^{2} f(x_{i})}{\partial x^{2}} + \cdots - f(x_{i}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f(x_{i})}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x}{2!} \frac{\partial^{2} f(x_{i})}{\partial x^{2}} + O(\Delta x^{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} - \frac{\partial f(x_{i})}{\partial x} = O(\Delta x)$$

誤差が/xの1次に比例



差分法

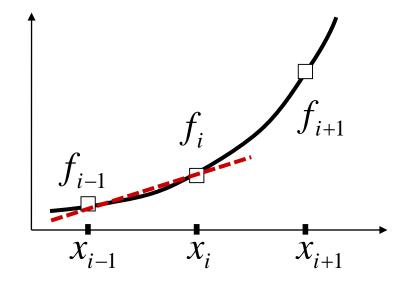
□後退差分

$$f_{i-1} = f_i - \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} = \frac{f_i - f_{i-1}}{\Delta x} - \frac{\Delta x}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f_{i} - f_{i-1}}{\Delta x}$$

誤差が*dx*の1次に比例





口中心差分

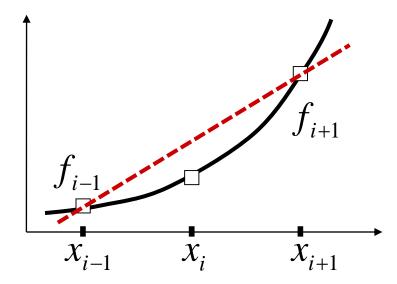
$$f_{i+1} = f_i + \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \cdots$$

$$f_{i-1} = f_i - \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2\Delta x} - \frac{\Delta x^2}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2\Delta x}$$

誤差が//xの2次に比例





□1階差分法のまとめ

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_i = \frac{f_i - f_{i-1}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i}}{Ax}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2\Delta x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{3f_{i} - 4f_{i-1} + f_{i-2}}{2\Delta x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{i} = \frac{-f_{i+2} + 8f_{i+1} - 8f_{i-1} + f_{i-2}}{12\Delta x}$$

(1次後退差分)

(1次前進差分)

(2次中心差分)

(2次後退差分)

(4次中心差分)



□二階中心差分

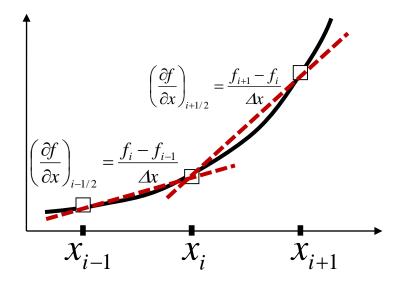
$$f_{i+1} = f_i + \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \cdots$$

$$f_{i-1} = f_i - \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{f_{i+1} - 2f_i + f_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^4)$$

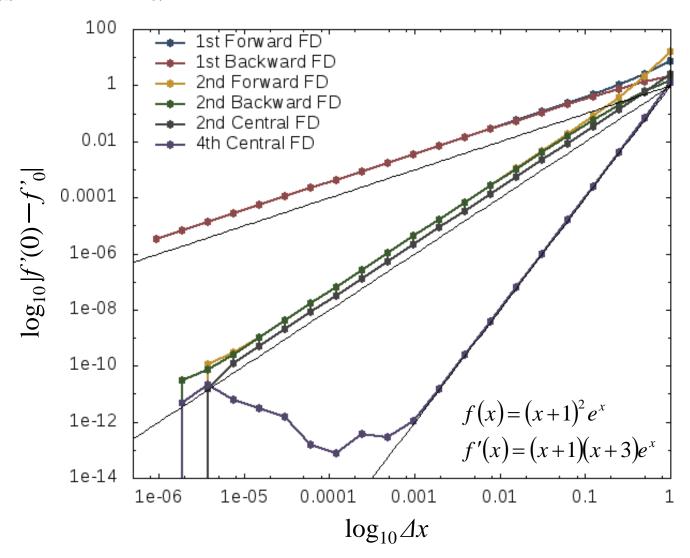
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\right)_i = \frac{f_{i+1} - 2f_i + f_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2}$$

誤差がdxの2次に比例





ロ誤差の比較





□線形移流方程式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \ a = \text{const.} > 0$$

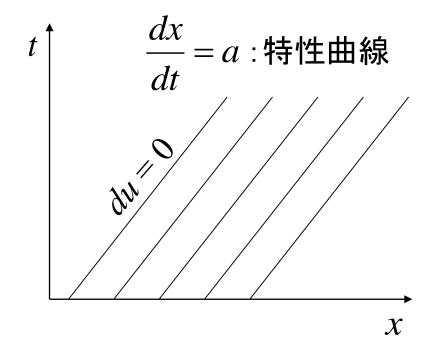
ここで、 $a \equiv dx/dt$ とすると、

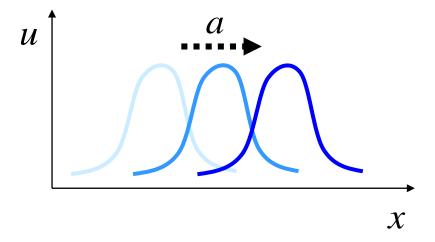
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{du}{dt} = 0, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = a$$
に沿って $du = 0$



□線形移流方程式





$$u(x,t) = u(x-at,0)$$



□ FTCS(Forward-Time Centered-Space)法

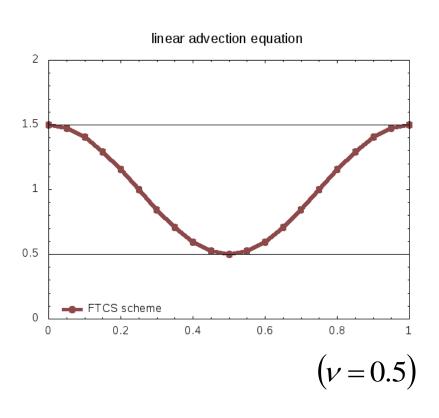
■時間微分: 前進差分

■空間微分: 中心差分

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

 $v \equiv a\Delta t/\Delta x$: Courant 数

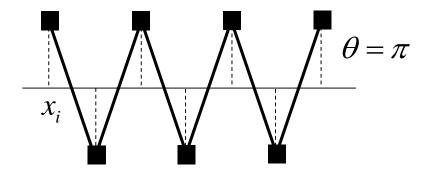


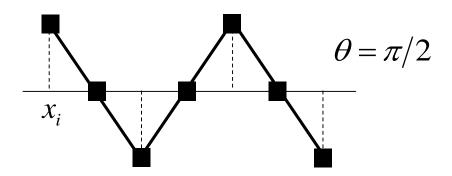
振幅が単調に増大!



□ von Neumannの安定性解析

■厳密解の時間発展





■ von Neumannの安定性解析

■厳密解の時間発展



● 移流方程式の差分法

□ von Neumannの安定性解析

■ FTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

$$ge^{\vartheta \theta i} = e^{\vartheta \theta i} - \frac{v}{2} \left(e^{\vartheta \theta (i+1)} - e^{\vartheta \theta (i-1)} \right)$$

$$= e^{\vartheta \theta i} \left(1 - \vartheta v \sin \theta \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow g = 1 - \vartheta v \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore |g| = \sqrt{1 + v^2 \sin^2 \theta} > 1, \ \varphi = -\tan^{-1} (v \sin \theta)$$

無条件不安定

□ Lax法(Lax-Friedrichs法)

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - \frac{u_{i+1}^n + u_{i-1}^n}{2}}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = \frac{u_{i+1}^n + u_{i-1}^n}{2} - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

□ Lax-Wendroff法

$$u_{i}^{n+1} = u_{i}^{n} + \Delta t \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_{i}^{n} + \frac{\Delta t^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}}\right)_{i}^{n} + O(\Delta t^{3})$$

$$= u_{i}^{n} - a\Delta t \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_{i}^{n} + \frac{a^{2} \Delta t^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}\right)_{i}^{n} + O(\Delta t^{3})$$

$$= u_{i}^{n} - a\Delta t \frac{u_{i+1}^{n} - u_{i-1}^{n}}{2\Delta x} + \frac{a^{2} \Delta t^{2}}{2} \frac{u_{i+1}^{n} - 2u_{i}^{n} + u_{i-1}^{n}}{\Delta x^{2}} + O(\Delta x^{2}, \Delta t^{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{i}^{n+1} = u_{i}^{n} - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^{n} - u_{i-1}^{n}\right) + \frac{v^{2}}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^{n} - 2u_{i}^{n} + u_{i-1}^{n}\right)$$

■2次中心差分 → 2次後退差分: Warming-Beam法

● 移流方程式の差分法

□風上法

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} = 0 , \quad a > 0$$

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n}{\Delta x} = 0 , \quad a < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v + |v|}{2} \left(u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) - \frac{v - |v|}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$

□ von Neumanの安定性解析

■ Lax法

$$|g| = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \ \varphi = -\tan^{-1}(v \tan \theta)$$

■ Lax-Wendroff法

$$|g| = \sqrt{(1 - v^2(1 - \cos\theta))^2 + v^2\sin^2\theta}, \ \varphi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v\sin\theta}{1 - v^2(1 - \cos\theta)}\right)$$

■風上法

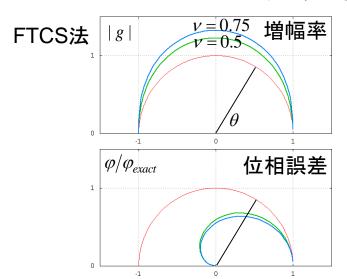
$$|g| = \sqrt{1 - 2\nu(1 - \nu)(1 - \cos\theta)}, \ \varphi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\nu\sin\theta}{1 - \nu(1 - \cos\theta)}\right)$$

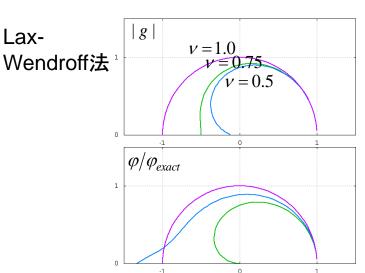
条件付き安定

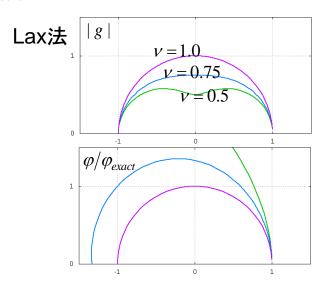
$$v = a\Delta t/\Delta x < 1$$
 (CFL条件)

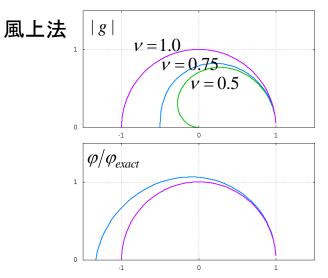


■ von Neumannの安定性解析







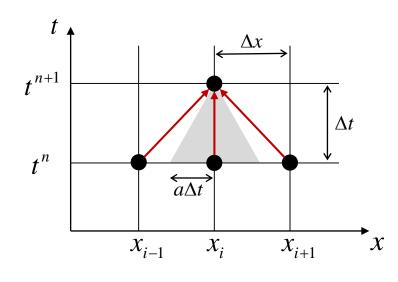


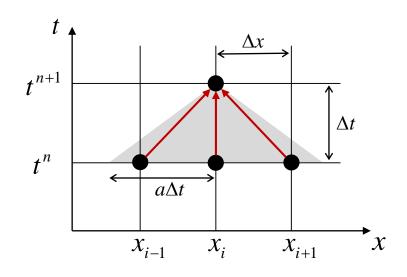


□ CFL(Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy)条件

$$v < 1 \implies a\Delta t < \Delta x$$

$$v > 1 \implies a\Delta t > \Delta x$$



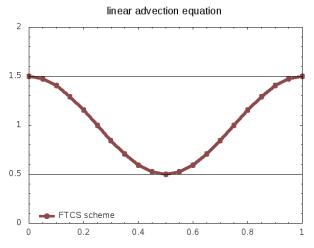


差分法は因果律と整合

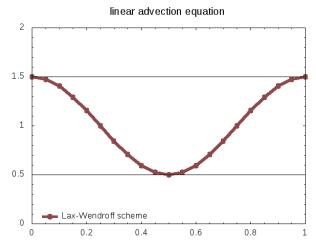
差分法は因果律を破綻 ⇒ 数値的不安定・発散



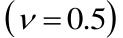
□数值実験(正弦関数)

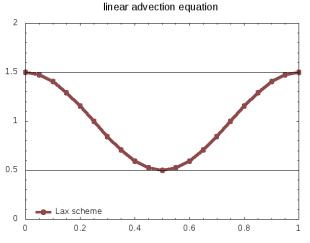


FTCS法

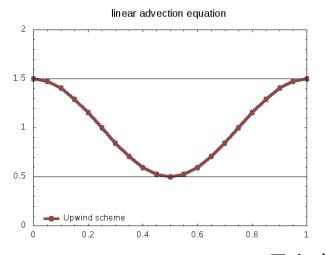


Lax-Wendroff法





Lax法



風上法



ロFTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

時間1次•空間2次

□ Lax法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

時間1次·空間1次

□風上法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) + \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

時間1次•空間1次

□ Lax-Wendroff法

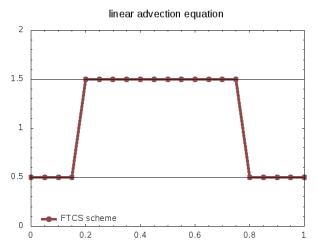
$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) + \frac{v^2}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

時間2次・空間2次

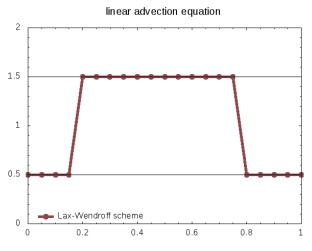
 ν < 1



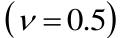
□数值実験(階段関数)

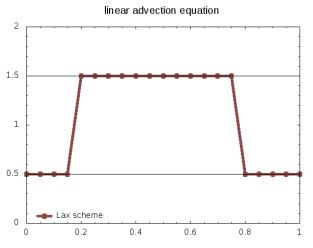


FTCS法

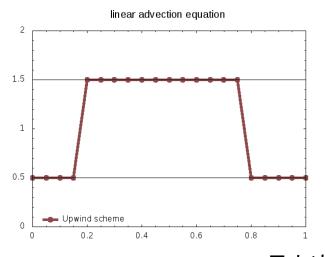


Lax-Wendroff法





Lax法



風上法

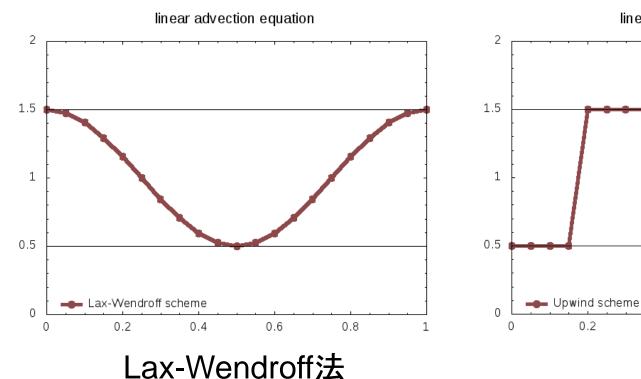


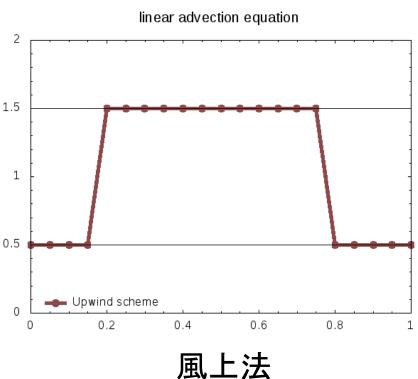
ちょっとまとめ

- ロ線形移流方程式に対する様々な差分法を導出した。
 - FTCS法
 - **■Lax法**
 - Lax-Wendroff法
 - ■風上法
- □各差分法にvon Neumannの安定性解析を行った。
 - ■CFL条件による条件付き安定
 - ■ただし、FTCS法は絶対不安定
- □数値実験の結果から・・・



ちょっとまとめ





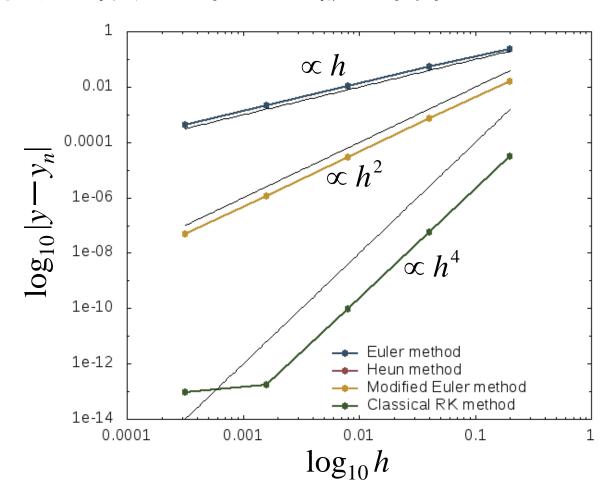
いいとこ取りしたい。



高次精度 風上法



- □高次精度解法へのいざない
 - ■(例)常微分方程式の誤差評価





□有限体積法

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \ f = au$$

$$\int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) dx = 0$$

$$\frac{\overline{u}_{i-1/2}}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} \frac{\overline{u}_{i}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\overline{u}_{i+1/2}}{\sqrt{2}} x dx + f(x_{i+1/2}) - f(x_{i-1/2}) = 0$$

$$\Delta x \frac{\Delta u_i}{\Delta t} + f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* = 0$$
 $f_{i+1/2}^*$: 数值流束

ロFTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

□ Lax法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

□風上法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) + \frac{|v|}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

□ Lax-Wendroff法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n \right) + \frac{v^2}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n \right)$$

ロ有限体積法表記のFTCS法

$$u_i^n \leftarrow \overline{u}_i^n$$

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* \right), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right)$$

□有限体積法表記のLax法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* \right), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right) - \frac{a}{2v} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$

□有限体積法表記の風上法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* \right), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right) - \frac{|a|}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$

□有限体積法表記のLax-Wendroff法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* \right), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right) - \frac{va}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$

■ Godunovの定理 [1959]

移流方程式 $u_t + au_x = 0$ に対する2次またはそれ以上 の高次精度のどのような線形スキームも解の単調性 を維持できない

■線形スキーム

$$u_i^{n+1} = \sum_k c_k u_{i+k}^n \quad c_k : \text{const.}$$

- ロ単調性を維持するためには全ての係数が非負
 - ⇒ 単調スキーム=「1次精度」の風上法

$$u_i^{n+1} = (1-\nu)u_i^n + \nu u_{i-1}^n, \quad 0 < \nu < 1$$

$$u_{i+1}^{n+1} - u_i^{n+1} = (1-\nu)(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n) + \nu(u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n)$$

□風上法

■単調性を維持する線形スキーム(単調スキーム)

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = au_i$$

- □ Lax-Wendroff法
 - ■空間3点、時間1点で最も高次な線形スキーム

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = a \left(u_i^n + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \nu) \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right) \right)$$

- ロ非線形スキーム
 - 風上法とLax-Wendroff法を非線形結合

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = a \left(u_i^n + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \nu) \Phi_{i+1/2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right) \right) \quad \Phi_{i+1/2}$$
: 流東制限関数

□全変動(Total Variation)

$$TV \equiv \int \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx$$

- $\mathbf{u}_{t} + u_{x} = 0$ の物理的な解の全変動は増加しない
- □離散系における全変動 [Harten, 1983]

$$TV^n \equiv \sum_{i} \left| u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right|$$

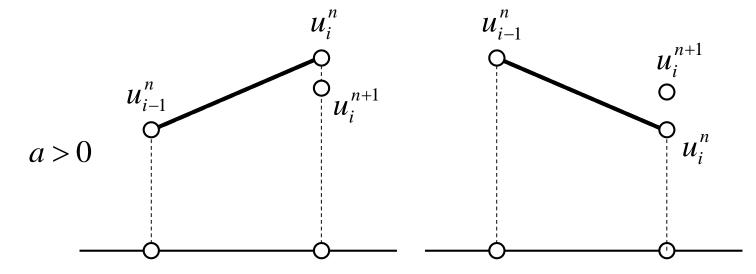
■ $TV^{n+1} \le TV^n$ (TVD条件)を満足するスキーム ロTVDスキーム



$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i+1/2}^*)$$
 に代入

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{u_{i-1}^n - u_i^n} = \nu \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \nu)\Phi_{i-1/2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\nu(1 - \nu)\frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \qquad r_i \equiv \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n}$$

$$0 \le \frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{u_{i-1}^n - u_i^n} \le 1 \implies u_{i-1}^n \le u_i^{n+1} \le u_i^n \text{ or } u_{i-1}^n \ge u_i^{n+1} \ge u_i^n$$





$$0 \le \nu \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \nu)\Phi_{i-1/2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\nu(1 - \nu)\frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \le 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{\nu} \le \Phi_{i-1/2} - \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \le \frac{2}{1 - \nu}$$

ここで十分条件について考えると、0≤ν≤1なので、

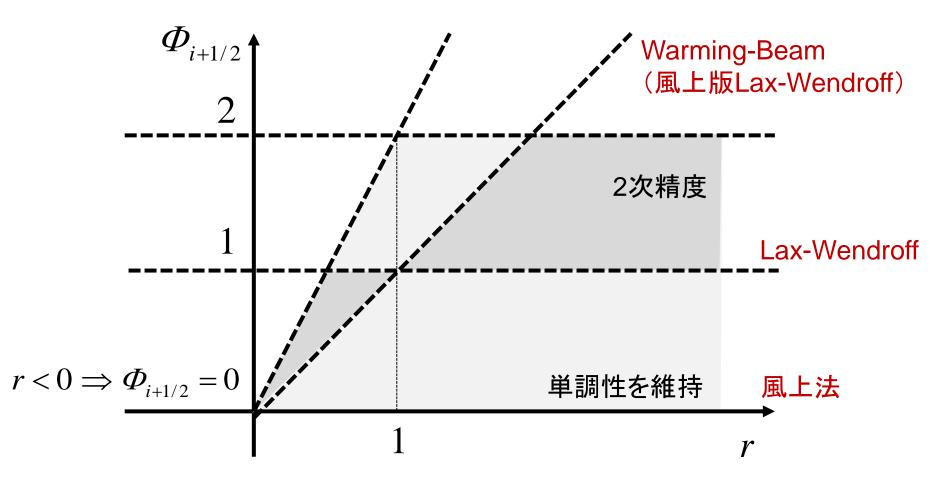
$$-2 \le \Phi_{i-1/2} - \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \le 2$$

で、これは、以下が満たされれば自動的に満足

$$0 \le \Phi_{i+1/2} \le 2, \ 0 \le \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \le 2$$

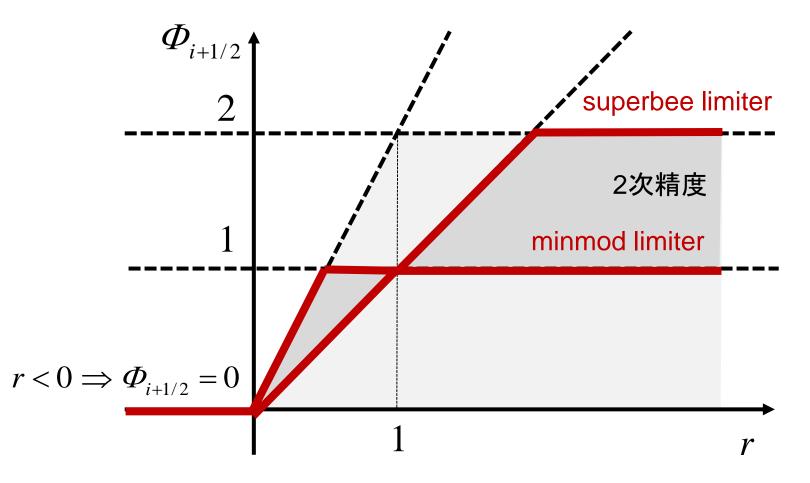


$$0 \le \Phi_{i+1/2} \le 2, \ 0 \le \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r} \le 2$$





$$0 \le \Phi_{i+1/2} \le 2, \ 0 \le \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r} \le 2$$



□流束制限関数の例

minmod limiter:

$$\Phi(r) = \max(0, \min(1, r))$$

monotonized central (MC) limiter:

$$\Phi(r) = \max(0, \min(2r, (1+r)/2, 2))$$

Koren limiter (3次精度):

$$\Phi(r) = \max(0, \min(2r, (2+r)/3, 2))$$

van Leer limiter:

$$\Phi(r) = \frac{r + |r|}{1 + |r|}$$

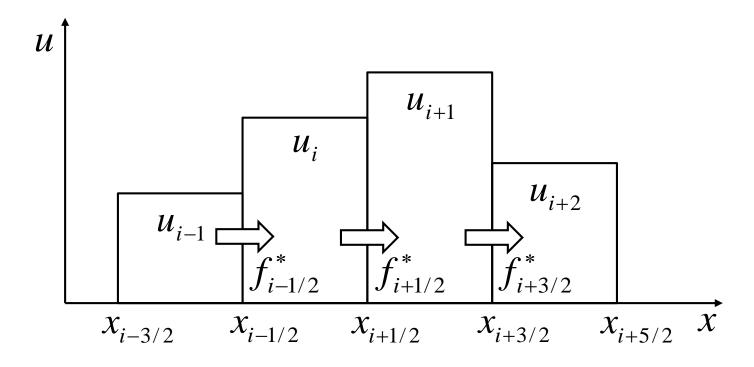


MUSCL

- Monotonic Upwstream-centered Schemes for Conservation Laws [van Leer, 1979]
- ■制限関数付き高次変数補間を用いた有限体積法



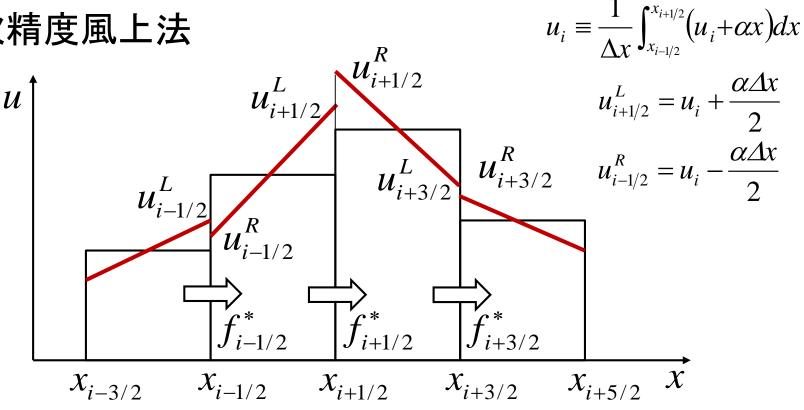
□1次精度風上法



$$f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n \right) - \frac{|a|}{2} \left(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right)$$



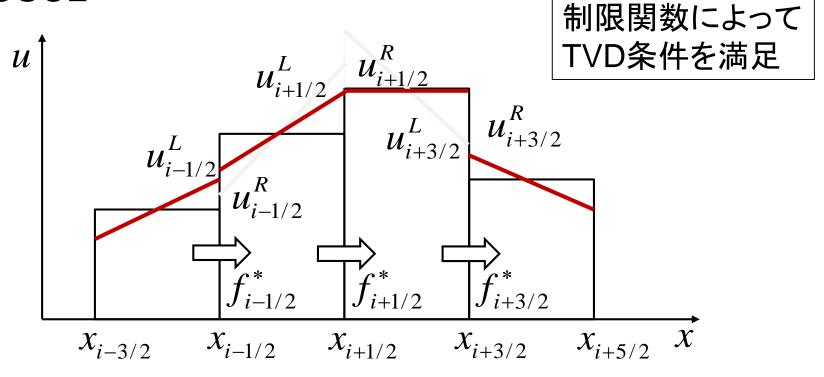
□2次精度風上法



$$f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1/2}^L + u_{i+1/2}^R \right) - \frac{|a|}{2} \left(u_{i+1/2}^R - u_{i+1/2}^L \right)$$



MUSCL



$$f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} \left(u_{i+1/2}^L + u_{i+1/2}^R \right) - \frac{|a|}{2} \left(u_{i+1/2}^R - u_{i+1/2}^L \right)$$



MUSCL

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_i + \frac{1-\kappa}{4} \Phi(1/r) (u_i - u_{i-1}) + \frac{1+\kappa}{4} \Phi(r) (u_{i+1} - u_i)$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_{i} - \frac{1-\kappa}{4} \Phi(r) (u_{i+1} - u_{i}) - \frac{1+\kappa}{4} \Phi(1/r) (u_{i} - u_{i-1})$$

$$r = \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{u_{i+1} - u_i}$$

$$\begin{cases} \kappa = -1 : 2次完全風上 \\ \kappa = 0 : 2次風上バイアス \\ \kappa = 1/3 : 3次風上バイアス \end{cases}$$

$$K = -1$$
: 2次完全風上

$$\kappa = 0$$
 : 2次風上バイアス

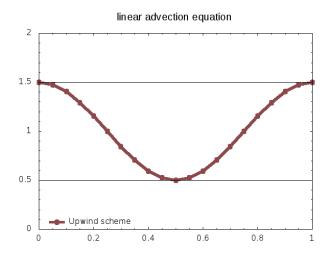
$$\kappa = 1/3:3$$
次風上バイアス

$$\Phi(r)/r = \Phi(1/r)$$
 の場合、 κ によらず、

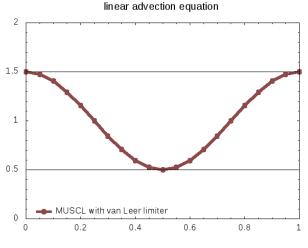
$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_i + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(1/r) (u_i - u_{i-1}), \quad u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_i - \frac{1}{2} \Phi(r) (u_{i+1} - u_i)$$



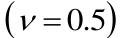
□数值実験(正弦関数)

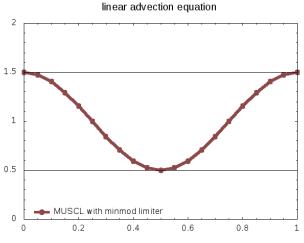


風上法

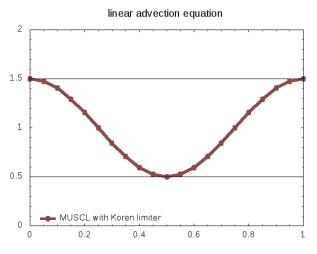


MUSCL (van Leer)





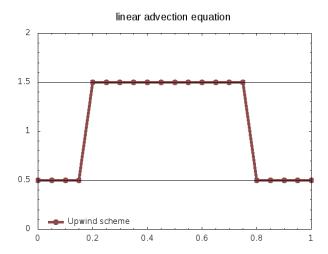
MUSCL (minmod)



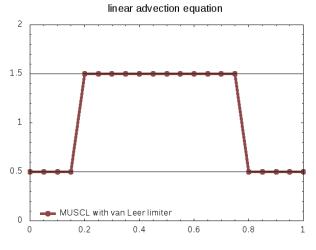
MUSCL (Koren)



□数值実験(階段関数)

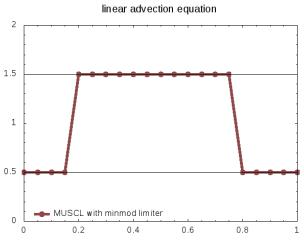


風上法

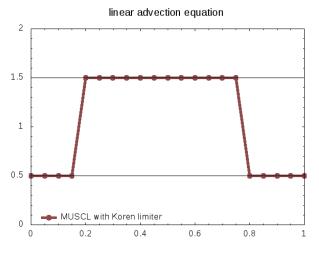


MUSCL (van Leer)

 $(\nu = 0.5)$



MUSCL (minmod)



MUSCL (Koren)

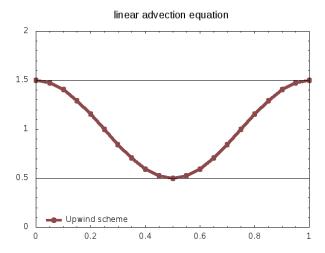


ロWENOスキーム

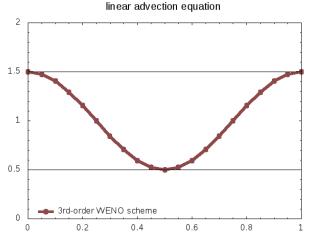
- Weighted Essentially Non-Oscillatory scheme [Jiang+, 1996]
- ENOでは滑らかさを指標にして補間関数を選択 □TVB(Total Variation Bounded)であると予想 $TV^n \le B$
- WENOはENOの重み付き平均で高次精度化
- ■ここでは結果だけ



□数值実験(正弦関数)

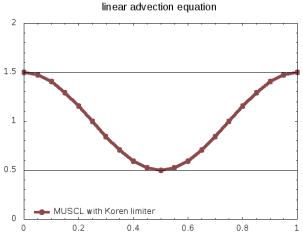


風上法

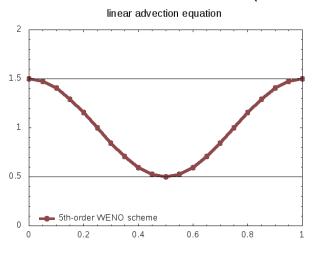


3rd-order WENO

 $(\nu = 0.5)$



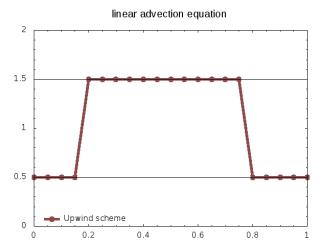
MUSCL (Koren)



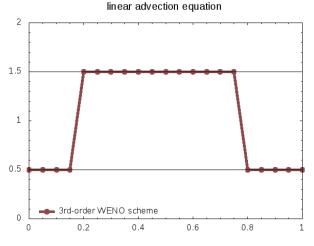
5th-order WENO



□数值実験(階段関数)

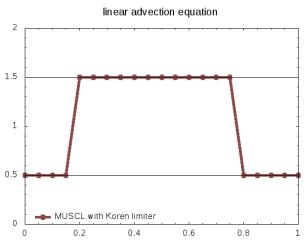


風上法

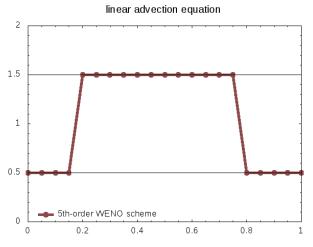


3rd-order WENO

 $(\nu = 0.5)$



MUSCL (Koren)



5th-order WENO

- □重要なキーワード幾つおぼえてますか?
 - ■風上法
 - CFL条件 / Courant数
 - von Neumannの安定性解析
 - ■Godunovの定理
 - TVD / MUSCL / WENO
- □後半は難しい上に、駆け足になったはずです。(予定)
 - ■大丈夫、大事なことは2時限目にもう一度いいます。
 - ■大丈夫、飯島先生がしっかりと教えてくれます。



一旦おしまい

お疲れ様でした

