

CONVECCIÓN - DIFUSIÓN 1D (ESTACIONARIO)

1/4

$$-\rho \delta u_{xx} + \rho v u_x = b(x)$$

$$; x \in (x_I, x_F) \quad \leftarrow \text{EDP}$$

$\rho \delta u_{xx}$ término difusivo
 $\rho v u_x$ término convectivo

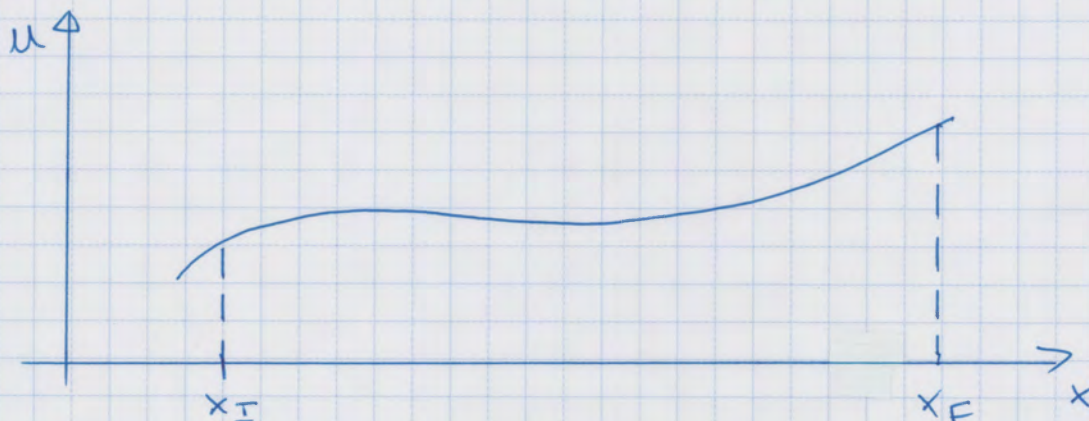
$\rho \equiv$ densidad, $\delta \equiv$ difusividad
 $v \equiv$ velocidad del medio, $b(x) \equiv$ fuente

1) Condiciones de contorno tipo DIRICHLET:

$$\begin{cases} x = x_I \rightarrow u(x_I) = u_I \\ x = x_F \rightarrow u(x_F) = u_F \end{cases}$$

2) Condiciones de contorno tipo MIXTO (NEUMAN - DIRICHLET):

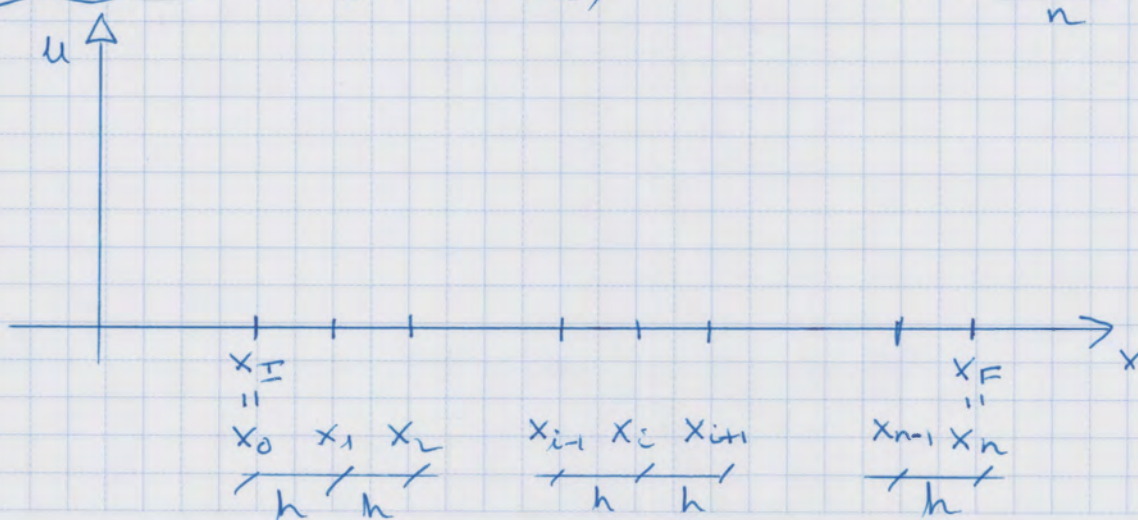
$$\begin{cases} x = x_I \rightarrow u_x(x_I) = u'_I \\ x = x_F \rightarrow u(x_F) = u_F \end{cases}$$



Discretización:

$$\hat{u}_i \approx u(x_i)$$

$$h = \frac{x_F - x_I}{n}$$



Resolvamos el problema normalizado (con $b(x) = 0$) 2/4

$$u_{xx} - a u_x = \varphi(x), \quad x \in (0, 1) \quad \leftarrow \text{ENP}$$

\uparrow
sin fuentes

\uparrow términos difusivos \uparrow términos convectivos

$$a = \frac{v_1}{\delta}, \quad \varphi(x) = -\frac{b(x)}{\delta} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{cases} u(0) = 0 \\ u(1) = 1 \end{cases} \right\} \leftarrow \text{c.c. tipo Dirichlet.}$$

Soluciones analíticas

$$\begin{aligned} u_{xx} - a u_x = 0 &\Leftrightarrow (u_x - a u)_x = 0 \Leftrightarrow u_x - a u = c_1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow u_x = c_1 + a u \Leftrightarrow \frac{du}{c_1 + a u} = dx \\ &\Leftrightarrow \ln(c_1 + a u) = ax + c_2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow c_1 + a u = e^{ax + c_2} \Leftrightarrow u = \frac{1}{a} (e^{ax + c_2} - c_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{después } u(x) = \frac{1}{a} (e^{ax + c_2} - c_1)$$

$$u(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} (e^{c_2} - c_1) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = e^{c_2}$$

$$u(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} (e^{a+c_2} - c_1) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{e^{c_2}}{a} (e^a - 1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{c_2} = c_1 = \frac{a}{e^a - 1}$$

Por tanto,
$$u(x) = \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{e^a - 1}$$

Soluções numéricas

$$\left[u_{xx} - a u_x \right] \Big|_{x=x_i} = 0 \quad ; \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{xx} \Big|_{x=x_i} &= \frac{u(x_{i-1}) - 2u(x_i) + u(x_{i+1}))}{h^2} + \\ &\quad - \frac{u_{xxxx} \Big|_{x=x_i} h^2}{12} + \mathcal{O}(h^4) \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\mathcal{O}(h^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_x \Big|_{x=x_i} &= \frac{-u(x_{i-1}) + u(x_{i+1}))}{2h} + \\ &\quad - \frac{u_{xxx} \Big|_{x=x_i} h^2}{6} + \mathcal{O}(h^4) \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\mathcal{O}(h^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & \left(\frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{a}{h} \right) u(x_{i-1}) + \left(\frac{-2}{h^2} \right) u(x_i) + \left(\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{a}{h} \right) u(x_{i+1}) + \\ & \underbrace{\frac{-h^2}{12} \left(u_{xxxx} \Big|_{x=x_i} - 2a u_{xxx} \Big|_{x=x_i} \right) + \mathcal{O}(h^4)}_{\mathcal{O}(h^2)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{a}{h} \right) \hat{u}_{i-1} + \left(\frac{-2}{h^2} \right) \hat{u}_i + \left(\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{a}{h} \right) \hat{u}_{i+1} = 0$$

para $i = 1, \dots, n-1$

$$\text{c.c. } \begin{cases} u(0) = 0 \rightarrow \hat{u}_0 = 0 \\ u(1) = 1 \rightarrow \hat{u}_n = 1 \end{cases}$$

Nota:

El error local de truncamiento es

$$\tau_i(h^2) = -\frac{h^2}{12} \left(u_{xxxx} \Big|_{x=x_i} - 2a u_{xxx} \Big|_{x=x_i} \right) + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{\mathcal{O}(h^4)}$

$$\text{Pues } u_{xx} - a u_x = 0 \Rightarrow u_{xxxx} - a u_{xxx} = 0$$

$$\text{luego, } a u_{xxx} = u_{xxxx}$$

y portanto

$$\tau_i(h^2) = \frac{h^2}{12} u_{xxxx} \Big|_{x=x_i} + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

$$\text{también: } u_{xx} = a u_x \Rightarrow u_{xxx} = a u_{xx} \Rightarrow u_{xxxx} = a u_{xxx}$$

$$\text{luego } u_{xxxx} = a^3 u_x \Rightarrow$$

$$\tau_i(h^2) = \frac{h^2}{12} a^3 u_x \Big|_{x=x_i} + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$



↓
En general la solución numérica será inexacta (pues $u_x \neq 0$) y el error local de truncamiento crecerá con a^3 .