

# Numerical Solutions to PDEs

## Lecture Notes #1 — Introduction

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Spring 2018



## Outline

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  - Academic Life
  - Contact Information, Office Hours
  - Non-Academic Life
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- 4 Introduction
  - Some PDE Models



## Academic Life

MSc



- **KTH** MSc. Engineering Physics, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden. Thesis Advisers: Michael Benedicks, Department of Mathematics KTH, and Erik Aurell, Stockholm University, Department of Mathematics. Thesis Topic: "A Renormalization Technique for Families with Flat Maxima."

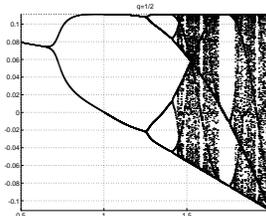


Figure: Bifurcation diagram for the family  $f_{a, \frac{1}{2}}$  [BLOMGREN-1994]



## Academic Life

PhD

- **UCLA** PhD. UCLA Department of Mathematics. Adviser: Tony F. Chan. PDE-Based Methods for Image Processing. Thesis title: "Total Variation Methods for Restoration of Vector Valued Images."

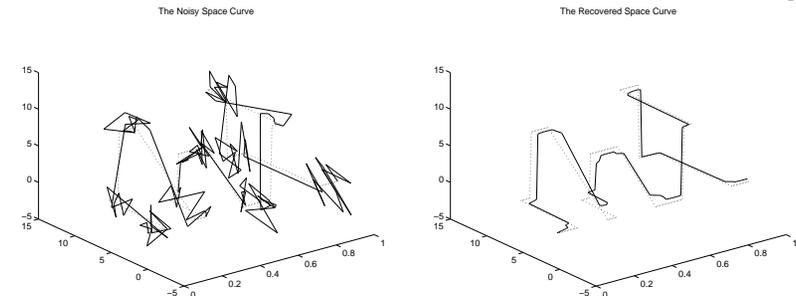
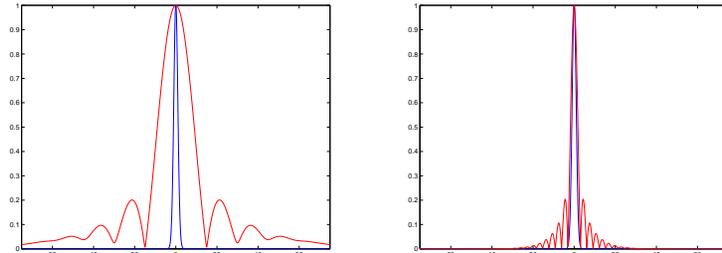


Figure: The noisy (SNR = 4.62 dB), and recovered space curves. Notice how the edges are recovered. [BLOMGREN-1998]

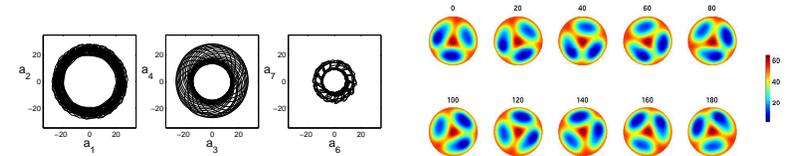


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 Research Associate. Stanford University, Department of Mathematics. Main Focus: Time Reversal and Imaging in Random Media (with George Papanicolaou, *et. al.*)



**Figure:** Comparison of the theoretical formula for a medium with  $L = 600\text{ m}$ ,  $a_e = 195\text{ m}$ ,  $\gamma = 2.12 \times 10^{-5}\text{ m}^{-1}$ . [LEFT] shows a homogeneous medium,  $\gamma = 0$ , with  $a = 40\text{ m}$  TRM (in red / wide Fresnel zone), and a random medium with  $\gamma = 2.12 \times 10^{-5}$  (in blue). [RIGHT] shows  $\gamma = 0$ , with  $a = a_e = 195\text{ m}$  (in red), and  $\gamma = 2.12 \times 10^{-5}$ , with  $a = 40\text{ m}$  (in blue). The match confirms the validity of [the theory]. [BLOMGREN-PAPANICOLAOU-ZHAO-2002]

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 Professor, SDSU, Department of Mathematics and Statistics. Projects: Computational Combustion, Biomedical Imaging (Mitochondrial Structures, Heartcell Contractility, Skin/Prostate Cancer Classification), carbon sequestration, compressed sensing.



**Figure:** [LEFT] Phase-space projections produced by the time coefficients of the POD decomposition of the rotating pattern shown in [RIGHT]. [BLOMGREN-GASNER-PALACIOS-2005]

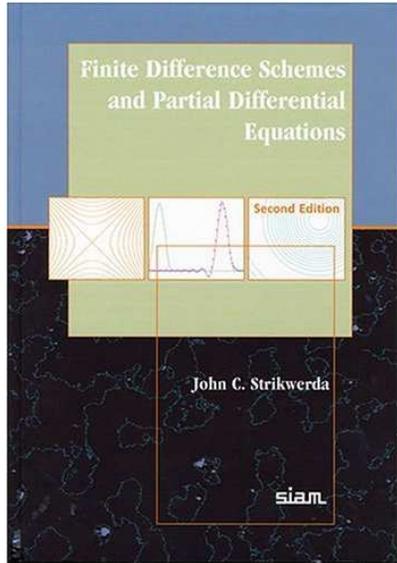


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Web	<a href="http://terminus.sdsu.edu/SDSU/Math693b/">http://terminus.sdsu.edu/SDSU/Math693b/</a>
Office Hours	TuTh 11:00am – 12:00pm, W 1:00pm – 2:30pm and by appointment.



- Triathlons:
  - (13) Ironman distance (2.4 + 112 + 26.2) — 11:48:57 [PR]
  - (16) Half Ironman distance — 5:14:20
- Running
  - (1) 100k Race (62.1 miles) — 15:37:46
  - (1) Trail Double-marathon (52 miles) — 10:59:00
  - (5) Trail 50-mile races — 9:08:46
  - (8) Trail 50k (31 mile) races — 5:20:57
  - (15) Road/Trail Marathons — 3:26:19 (7:52/mi)
  - (28) Road/Trail Half Marathons — 1:36:25 (7:21/mi)

## Math 693b: Literature



### “Finite Difference Schemes and Partial Differential Equations,” 2nd Edition.

Author: John C. Strikwerda.

Publisher: Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics.

ISBN: 0-89871-567-9.

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**Class notes and web-page.**  
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## Syllabus

Chapter	Title
1	<b>Hyperbolic Partial Differential Equations</b>
2	Analysis of Finite Difference Schemes
3	Order of Accuracy of Finite Difference Schemes
4	Stability for Multistep Methods
5	Dissipation and Dispersion
6	<b>Parabolic Partial Differential Equations</b>
7	Systems of PDEs in Higher Dimensions
8	Second-Order Equations
9	Analysis of Well-Posed and Stable Problems
10	Convergence Estimates for Initial Value Problems
11	Well-Posed and Stable Initial-Boundary Value Problems
12	<b>Elliptic Partial Differential Equations</b> and Difference Schemes
13	Linear Iterative Methods
14	Steepest Descent and Conjugate Gradient Methods.



## Grading

Homework*	50%
Project <sup>×</sup>	50%

\*  $\approx$  7 assignments; first  $\approx$  3 mostly theoretical with some computational components, last  $\approx$  4 “purely” computational.

<sup>×</sup> Details to be discussed.



## Expectations and Procedures, I

- Most class attendance is “OPTIONAL” — Homework and announcements will be posted on the class web page. If/when you attend class:
  - Please be on time.
  - Please pay attention.
  - Please turn off mobile phones.
  - Please be courteous to other students and the instructor.
  - Abide by university statutes, and all applicable local, state, and federal laws.



## Expectations and Procedures, II

- Please, turn in assignments on time. (The instructor reserves the right not to accept late assignments.)
- The instructor will make special arrangements for students with documented learning disabilities and will try to make accommodations for other unforeseen circumstances, e.g. illness, personal/family crises, etc. in a way that is fair to all students enrolled in the class. **Please contact the instructor EARLY regarding special circumstances.**
- Students are expected **and encouraged** to ask questions in class!
- Students are expected **and encouraged** to make use of office hours! If you cannot make it to the scheduled office hours: contact the instructor to schedule an appointment!



## Expectations and Procedures, II $\frac{I}{II}$

New Spring 2017

### Late HW Policy

- 10% loss of value / full week late. Examples:
  - 6 days 23 hrs 59 minutes 59 seconds late = FULL VALUE
  - 7 days 0 hrs 0 min 1 sec late = 10% LOSS OF VALUE
  - 14 days 0 hrs 0 min 1 sec late = 20% LOSS OF VALUE



## Expectations and Procedures, III

- Missed midterm exams: Don't miss exams! The instructor reserves the right to schedule make-up exams, make such exams oral presentation, and/or base the grade solely on other work (including the final exam).
- Missed final exam: Don't miss the final! Contact the instructor ASAP or a grade of incomplete or F will be assigned.
- **Academic honesty:** submit your own work — but feel free to discuss homework with other students in the class!



## Honesty Pledges, I

- The following **Honesty Pledge** must be included in all programs you submit (as part of homework and/or projects):
  - I, (your name), pledge that this program is completely my own work, and that I did not take, borrow or steal code from any other person, and that I did not allow any other person to use, have, borrow or steal portions of my code. I understand that if I violate this honesty pledge, I am subject to disciplinary action pursuant to the appropriate sections of the San Diego State University Policies.
- Work missing the honesty pledge **may not be graded!**



## Honesty Pledges, II

- Larger reports must contain the following text:
  - I, (your name), pledge that this report is completely my own work, and that I did not take, borrow or steal any portions from any other person. Any and all references I used are clearly cited in the text. I understand that if I violate this honesty pledge, I am subject to disciplinary action pursuant to the appropriate sections of the San Diego State University Policies. Your signature.
- Work missing the honesty pledge may not be graded!



## Math 693b: Computer Resources

You need access to a computing environment in which to write your code; — you may want to use a combination of Matlab (for quick prototyping and short homework assignments) and C/C++ or Fortran (or something completely different).

Free C/C++ (gcc) and Fortran (f77) compilers are available for Linux/UNIX.

You may also want to consider buying the student version of Matlab:  
<http://www.mathworks.com/>

**SDSU students can download a copy of matlab from**  
<http://edoras.sdsu.edu/~download/matlab.html>

[LICENSING SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITH MINIMAL NOTICE]



## Math 693b: Formal Prerequisites

(Graduate Bulletin)

Math 531, Math 537 and Math 693a

531 ⇒ **PDEs**

- Boundary value problems for the heat and wave equations: eigenfunction expansions, Sturm-Liouville theory and Fourier series. D'Alembert's solution to wave equation; characteristics. Laplace's equation, maximum principles, Bessel functions.

537 ⇒ **ODEs**

- Theory of ODEs; existence and uniqueness, dependence on initial conditions and parameters, linear systems, stability and asymptotic behavior, plane autonomous systems, series solutions at regular singular points.

693a ⇒ **Advanced Numerical Analysis (Numerical Optimization)**

- Numerical optimization, Newton's method for linear and nonlinear equations and unconstrained optimization. Global methods, nonlinear least squares, integral equations.



## Math 693b: Informal Prerequisites

Math 531 and (Math 541 or Math 542 or Math 543 or Math 693a) and Mathematical Software (e.g. matlab)

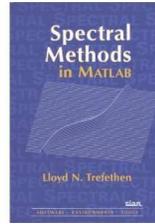
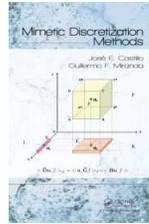
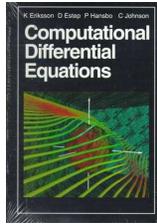
Essential knowledge of PDEs, some experience with “mathematical programming” in some language (e.g. matlab), and linear algebra.

Knowledge of **Fourier, Real, and Complex analysis** is not required, but incredibly useful!

**If you don't know how to write code, this class will be VERY PAINFUL.**



This class will primarily focus on **Finite Difference Methods**. We will spend some time discussing **Finite Element Methods** and/or **Mimetic Finite Difference Methods**, and possibly **Spectral Methods** in the latter part of the semester.



**Figure:** “Computational Differential Equations.” K. Eriksson, D. J. Estep, P. Hansbo, and C. Johnson. (Cambridge University Press, 1996); “Mimetic Discretization Methods.” J. E. Castillo, and G. F. Miranda. (CRC Press, 2013); “Spectral Methods in MATLAB.” L. N. Trefethen (SIAM, 2000).



### The Heat Equation

$$T_t - \kappa(\bar{x})\nabla^2 T = f(\bar{x}, t)$$

The heat equation describes heat transfer in a medium.  $\kappa$  is the thermal diffusivity and  $T$  the temperature. (heat.mpg, hmovie2d-ic6.avi)

### The Wave Equation

$$\frac{1}{c(\bar{x})^2}\Phi_{tt} - \nabla^2\Phi = f(\bar{x}, t)$$

The wave equation describes propagation of waves with (location-dependent) speed  $c(\bar{x})$ . (wmovie2d-ic3.avi)



### The Schrödinger Equation

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi(x, t)}{\partial t} - \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - V(x)\right]\Psi(x, t) = 0$$

The Schrödinger equation (here in time-dependent one-dimensional form) is the fundamental equation of physics for describing **quantum mechanical behavior**. It is also often called the Schrödinger wave equation, and is a partial differential equation that describes how the wavefunction  $[\Psi(x, t)]$  of a physical system evolves over time.

$\hbar$  is Planck’s constant divided by  $2\pi$ ,  $V(x)$  a potential, and  $i$  the imaginary unit  $\sqrt{-1}$ . (smovie-fn7.avi)



### The Korteweg-de Vries Equation

$$\frac{\partial\eta(x, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{g}{h}}\left(\eta(x, t)\frac{\partial\eta(x, t)}{\partial x} + \frac{2}{3}\frac{\partial\eta(x, t)}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{3}\sigma\frac{\partial^3\eta(x, t)}{\partial x^3}\right)$$

with  $\sigma = h^3/3 - Th/(g\rho)$ .

The Korteweg-de Vries equation governs **weakly nonlinear shallow waves**.  $h$  is the channel height,  $T$  is the surface tension,  $g$  the gravitational acceleration and  $\rho$  the density.

The more commonly seen nondimensionalized version of the KdV equation takes the form

$$u_t + u_{xxx} - 6uu_x = 0$$



## The Fokker-Planck Equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(\vec{r}, \vec{v}; \vec{r}_0, \vec{v}_0; t) + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla_{\vec{r}} G(\vec{r}, \vec{v}; \vec{r}_0, \vec{v}_0; t) = \nabla_{\vec{v}} \cdot \xi \vec{v} G(\vec{r}, \vec{v}; \vec{r}_0, \vec{v}_0; t) + \nabla_{\vec{v}}^2 \frac{\xi k T}{m} G(\vec{r}, \vec{v}; \vec{r}_0, \vec{v}_0; t)$$

The Fokker-Planck equation describes **stochastic evolution**, describing drift and diffusion of a density function.  $G$  is the probability density;  $\vec{r}$  and  $\vec{r}_0$  positions;  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{v}_0$  velocities.

(fokker-planck-dark-matter.avi, fokker-planck-landau.mpeg)



## Questions, Comments, Administrative Stuff...

- 1/30** Last day to add/drop classes; Last day to add classes; or change grading basis. No schedule adjustments allowed after 11:59 p.m. on this date.
- 1/30** Last day to file application for bachelors degree or advanced degree for May and August 2018 graduation.
- 3/23** Final day for submitting thesis (without risk) to Montezuma Publishing for thesis review to ensure graduation in May 2018.

## Questions?



## The Kuramoto-Sivashinsky Equation

$$u_t + \nabla^4 u + \nabla^2 u + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 = 0$$

The Kuramoto-Sivashinsky equation describes the pattern formation of cellular flames stabilized on a circular porous plug burner.

