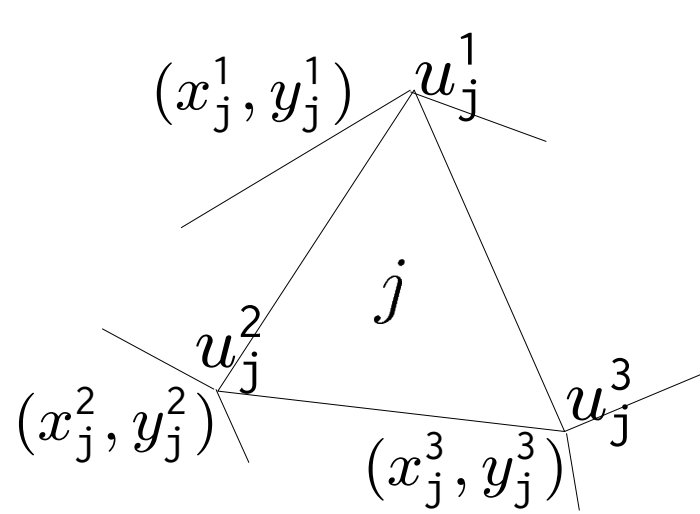
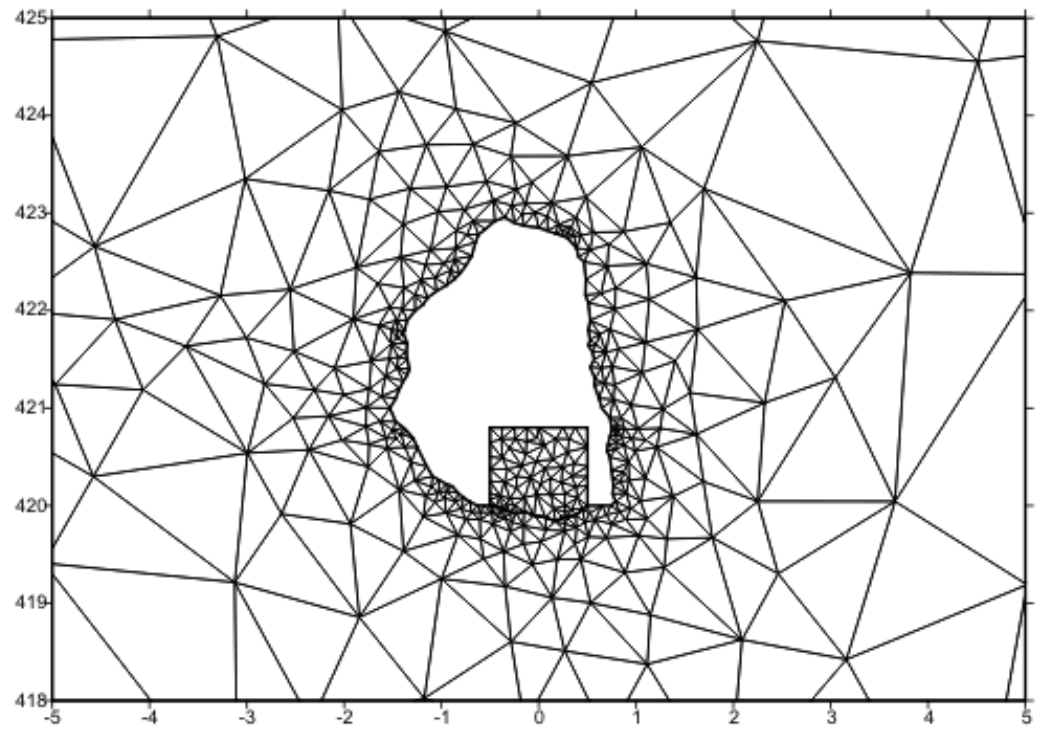
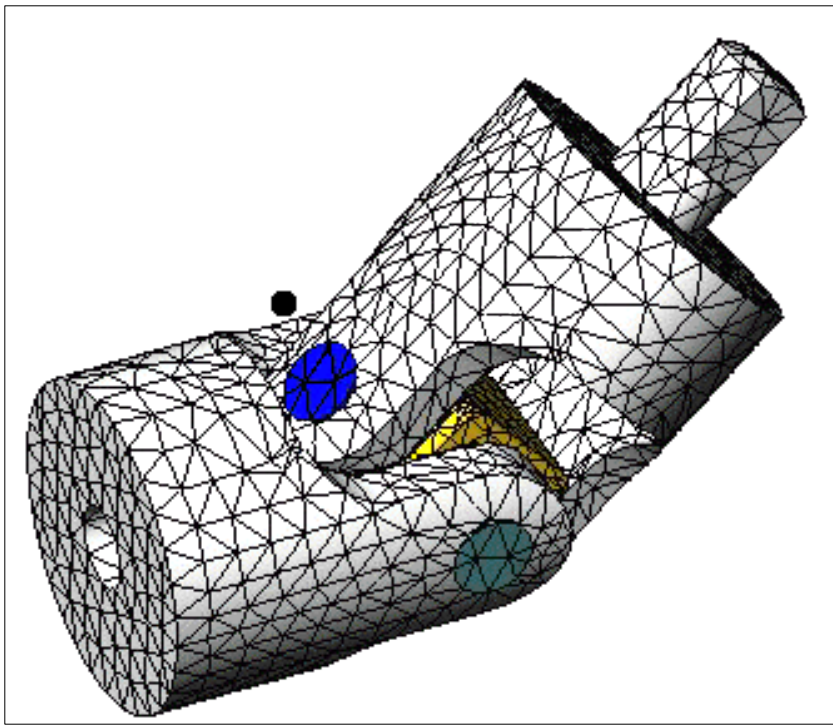
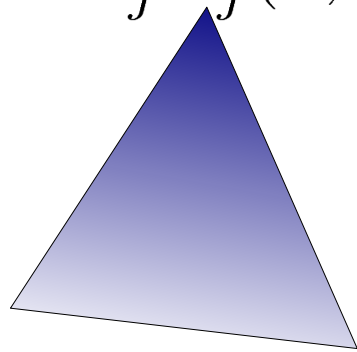


計算科学特論

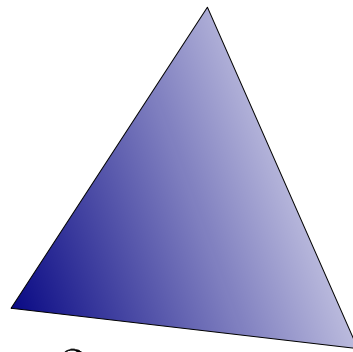
有限要素法と変分法



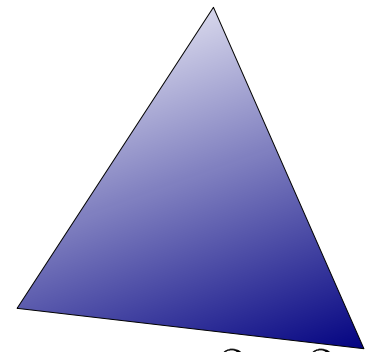
$$u_j^1 A_j^1(x, y)$$

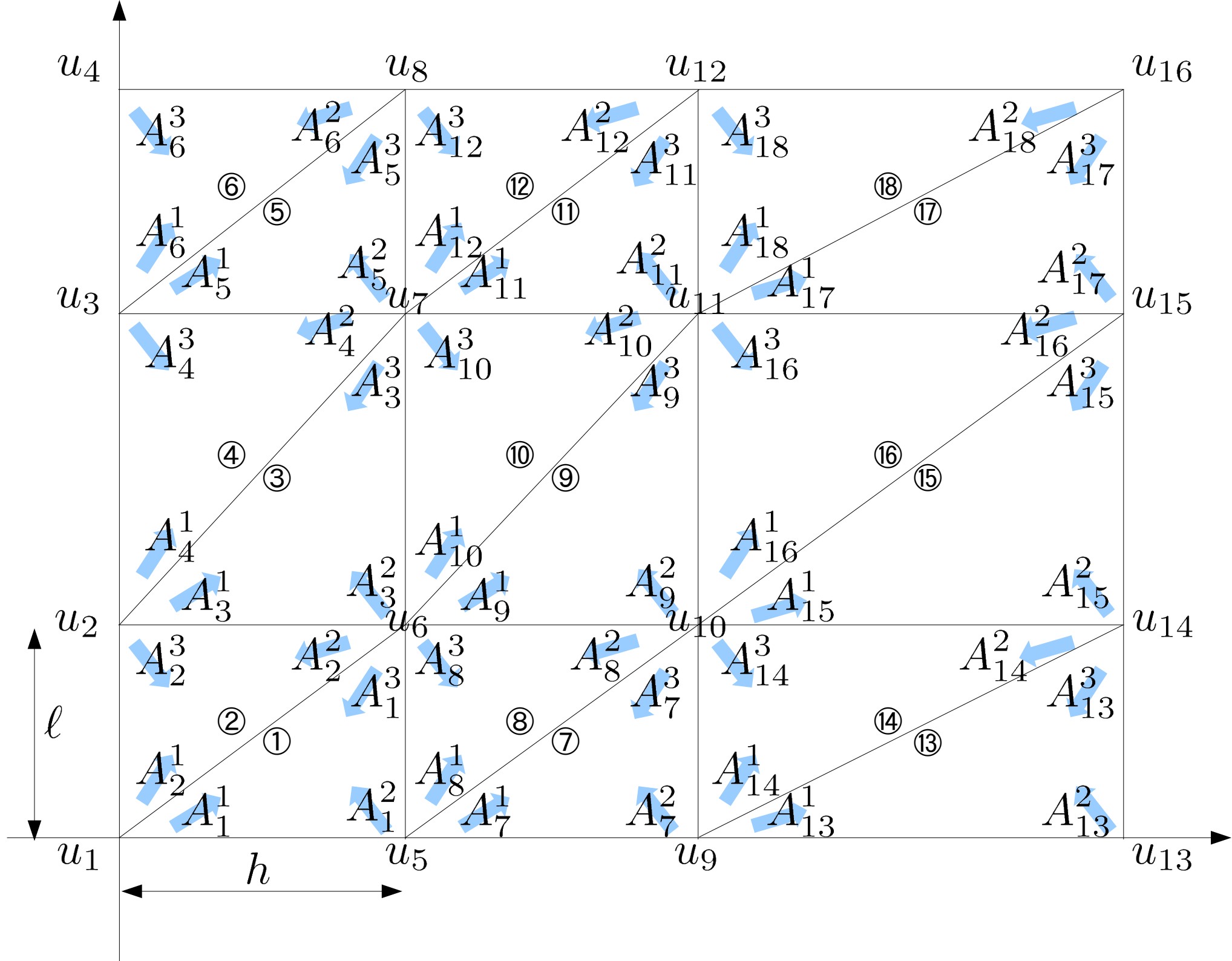


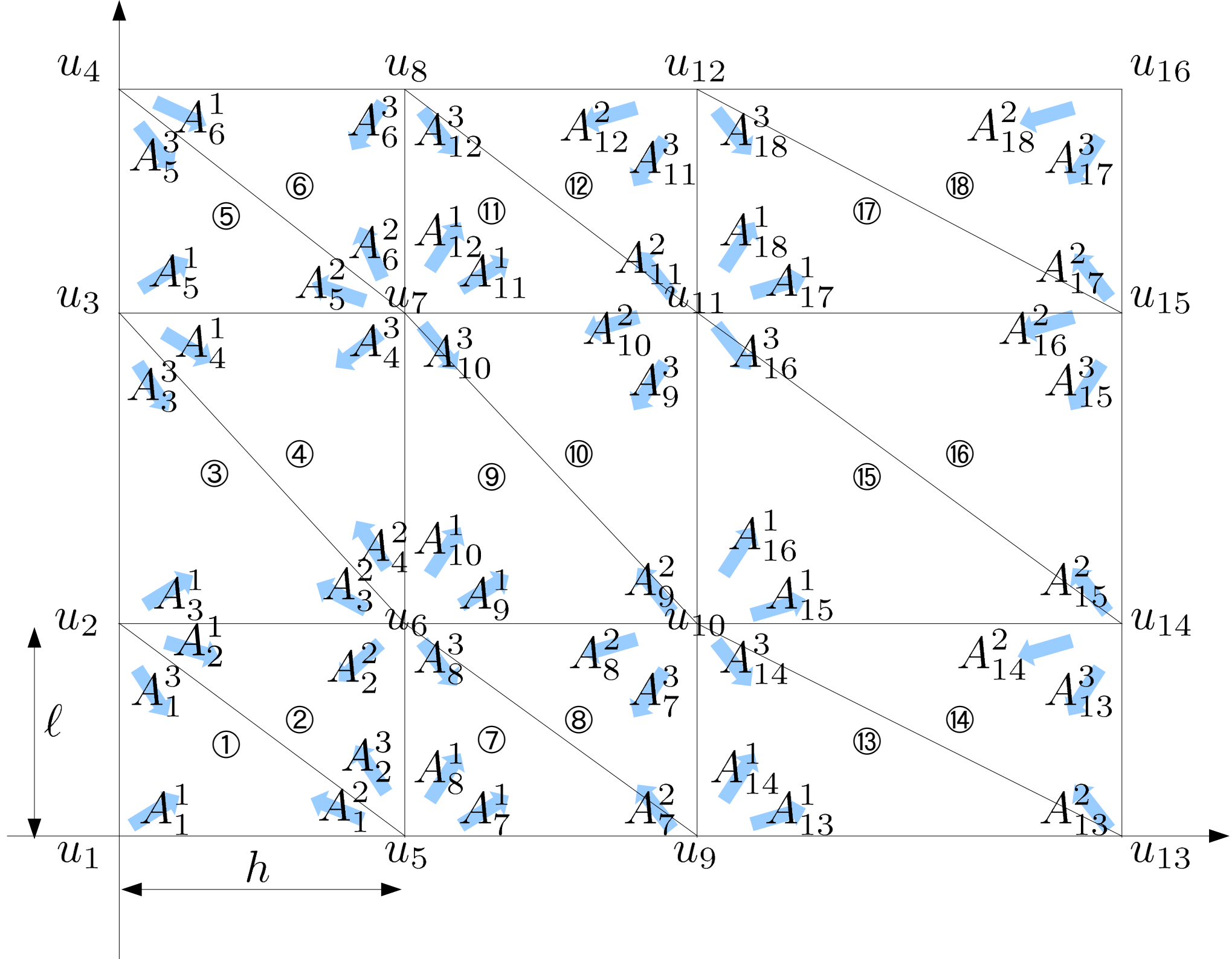
$$u_j^2 A_j^2(x, y)$$



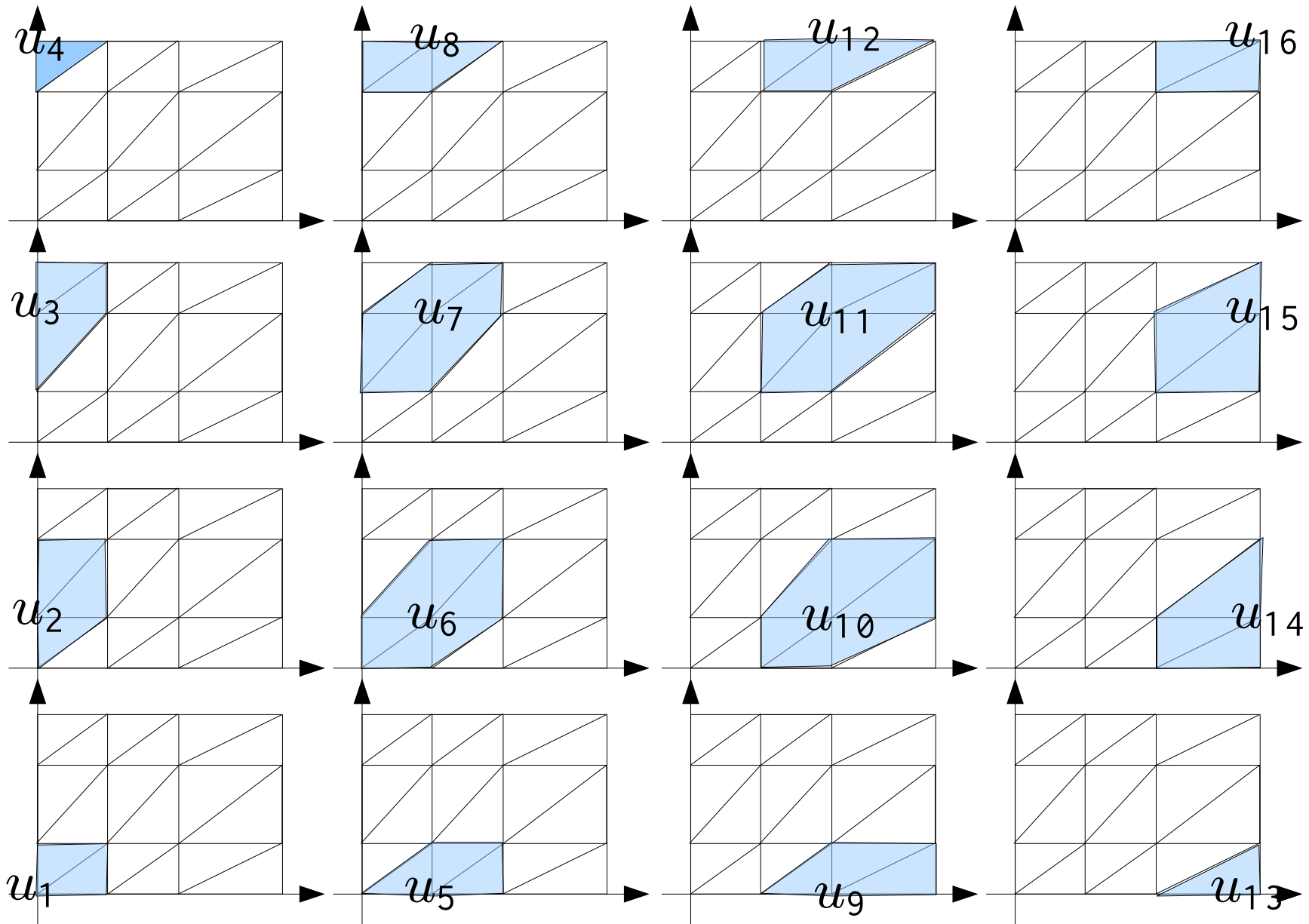
$$u_j^3 A_j^3(x, y)$$





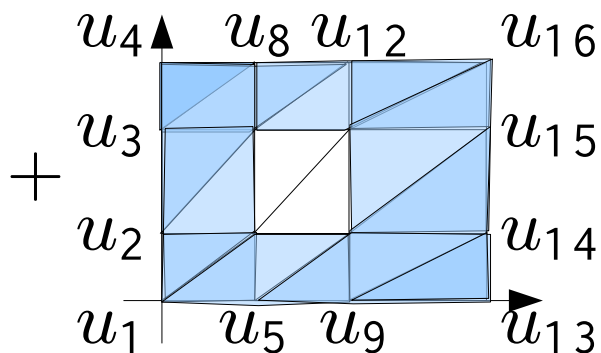
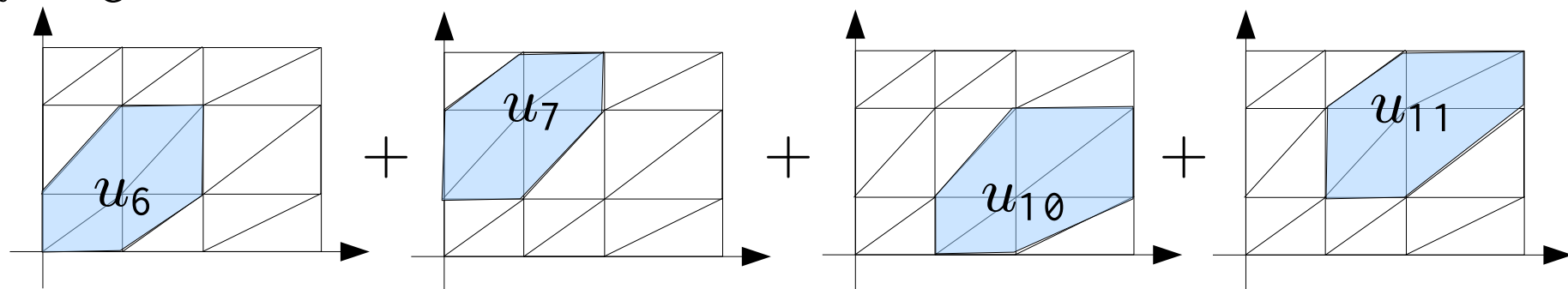


- 16個の関数



- 独立変数と定数

$$u \sim U =$$



- u_6, u_7, u_{10}, u_{11} だけを未定係数だと思えば良い
 \Rightarrow それぞれ6つの有限要素を台とする4つの基底関数を使ったGalerkin法と考える

$$\begin{aligned}
u \sim U &= \sum_{j=1,2,3,4,5,8,9,12,13,14,15,16} u_j \phi_j(x, y) + \sum_{j=6,7,10,11} u_j \varphi_j(x, y) \\
&= u_1[A_1^1 + A_2^1] + u_2[A_2^3 + A_3^1 + A_4^1] + u_3[A_4^3 + A_5^1 + A_6^1] + u_4[A_6^3] \\
&\quad + u_5[A_1^2 + A_7^1 + A_8^1] + u_6[A_1^3 + A_2^2 + A_3^2 + A_8^3 + A_9^1 + A_{10}^1] \\
&\hspace{15em} (= \varphi_6) \\
&\quad + u_7[A_3^3 + A_4^2 + A_5^2 + A_{10}^3 + A_{11}^1 + A_{12}^1] + u_8[A_5^3 + A_6^2 + A_{12}^3] \\
&\hspace{15em} (= \varphi_7) \\
&\quad + u_9[A_7^2 + A_{13}^1 + A_{14}^1] + u_{10}[A_7^3 + A_8^2 + A_9^2 + A_{14}^3 + A_{15}^1 + A_{16}^1] \\
&\hspace{15em} (= \varphi_{10}) \\
&\quad + u_{11}[A_9^3 + A_{10}^2 + A_{11}^2 + A_{16}^3 + A_{17}^1 + A_{18}^1] + u_{12}[A_{11}^3 + A_{12}^2 + A_{18}^3] \\
&\hspace{15em} (= \varphi_{11}) \\
&\quad + u_{13}[A_{13}^2] + u_{14}[A_{13}^3 + A_{14}^2 + A_{15}^2] \\
&\hspace{15em} + u_{15}[A_{15}^3 + A_{16}^2 + A_{17}^2] + u_{16}[A_{17}^3 + A_{18}^2]
\end{aligned}$$

残差方程式と弱形式

- Laplace方程式の重み付き残差

$$\iint \varphi_k \Delta \left(\sum_{j \neq 6,7,10,11} u_j \phi_j + \sum_{j=6,7,10,11} u_j \varphi_j \right) dx dy = 0$$

- Laplace方程式の重み付き残差(弱形式)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \neq 6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} dx dy \\ & + \sum_{j=6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial y} dx dy = 0 \end{aligned}$$

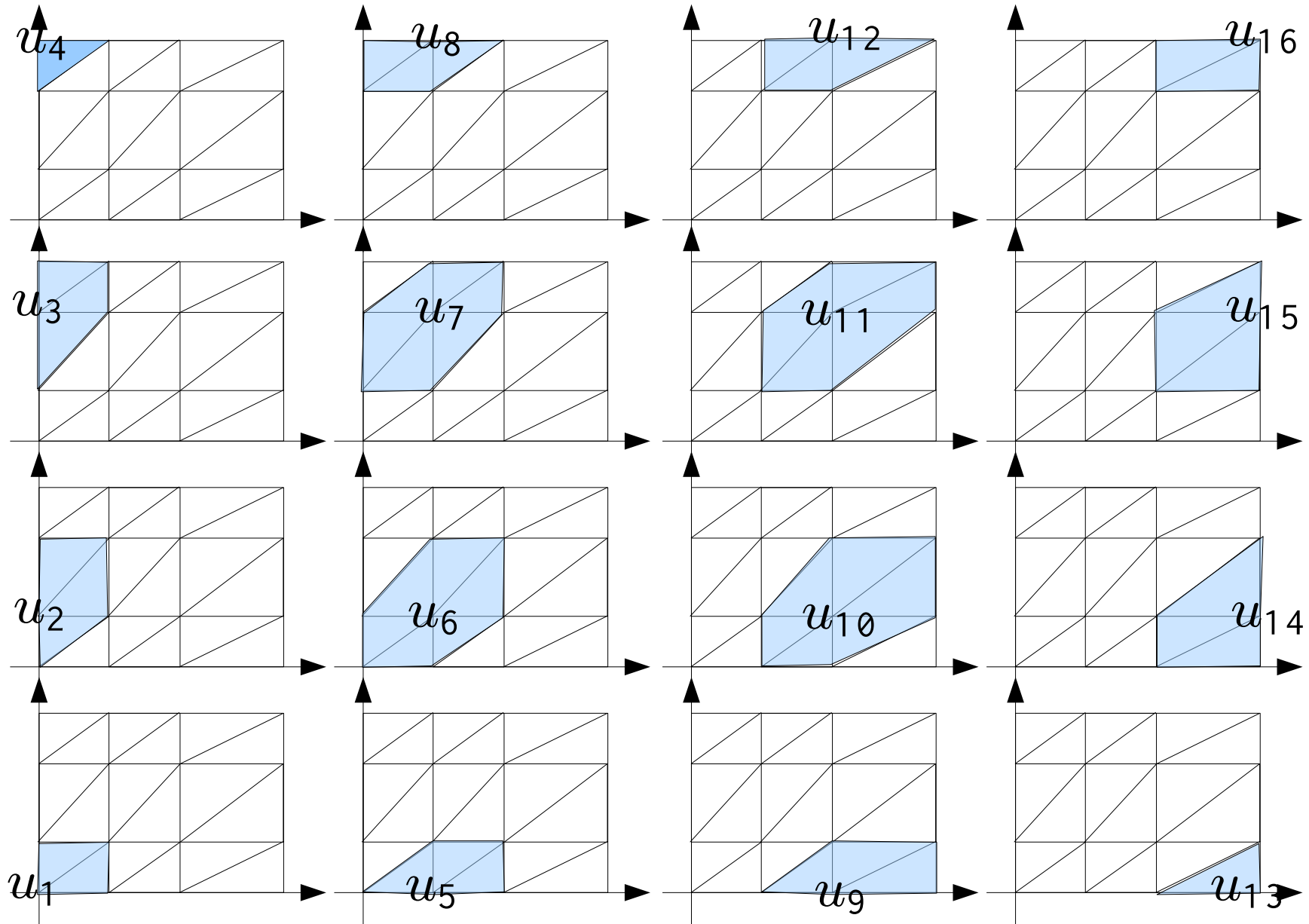
- ϕ と φ は A_p^s, A_q^t の組合せ (p,q有限要素、s,t要素毎の頂点番号) なので積分計算も有限要素毎に考える。

$$\iint \frac{\partial A_j^l}{\partial x} \frac{\partial A_k^m}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_j^l}{\partial y} \frac{\partial A_k^m}{\partial y} dx dy = \delta_{jk} [a_j^l a_k^m + b_j^l b_k^m] S_j$$

δ_{jk} はクロネッカデルタ、 S_j は有限要素 j の面積

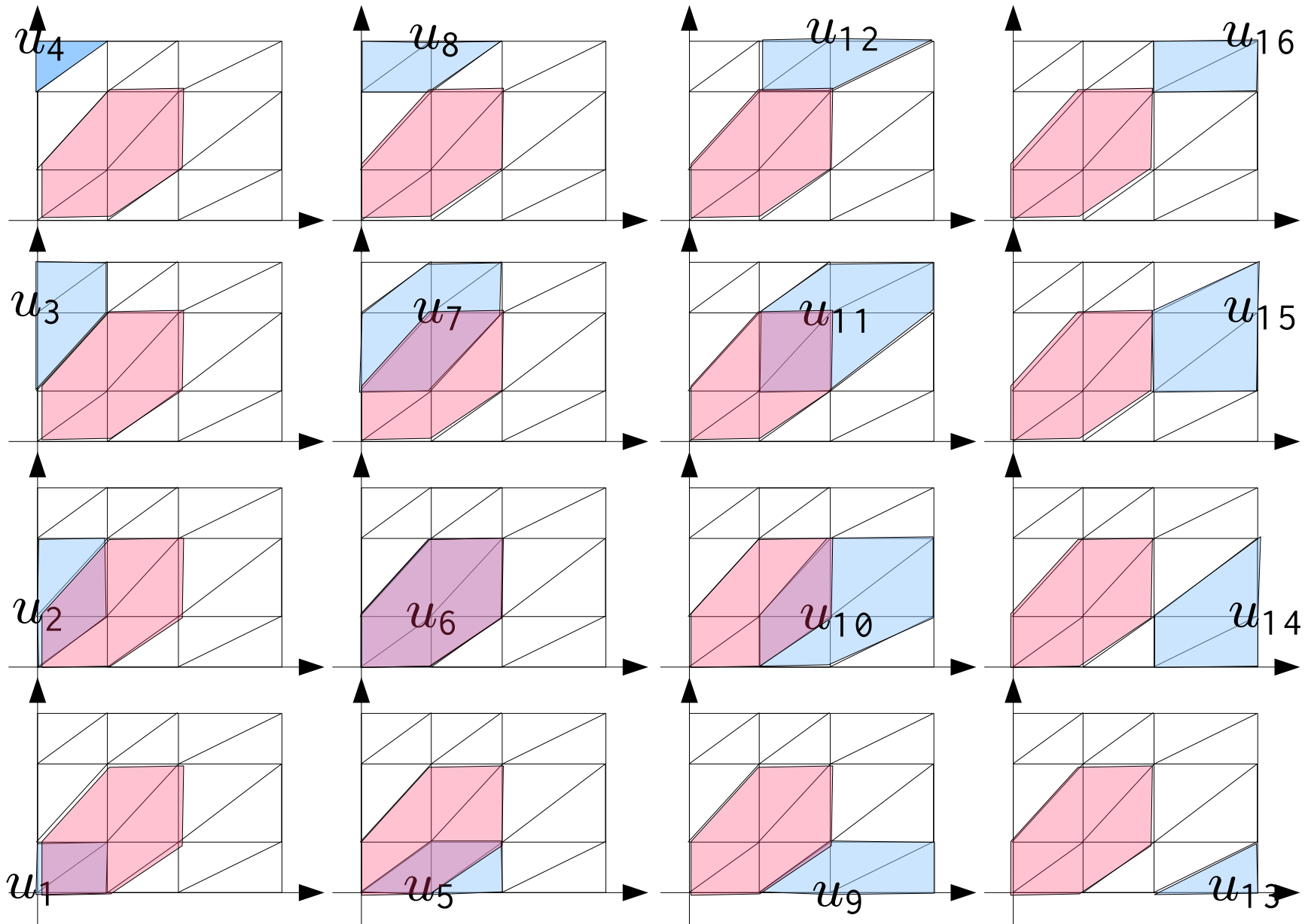
$$\sum_{j=6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial y} dx dy = - \sum_{j \neq 6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} dx dy$$

• 16個の関数



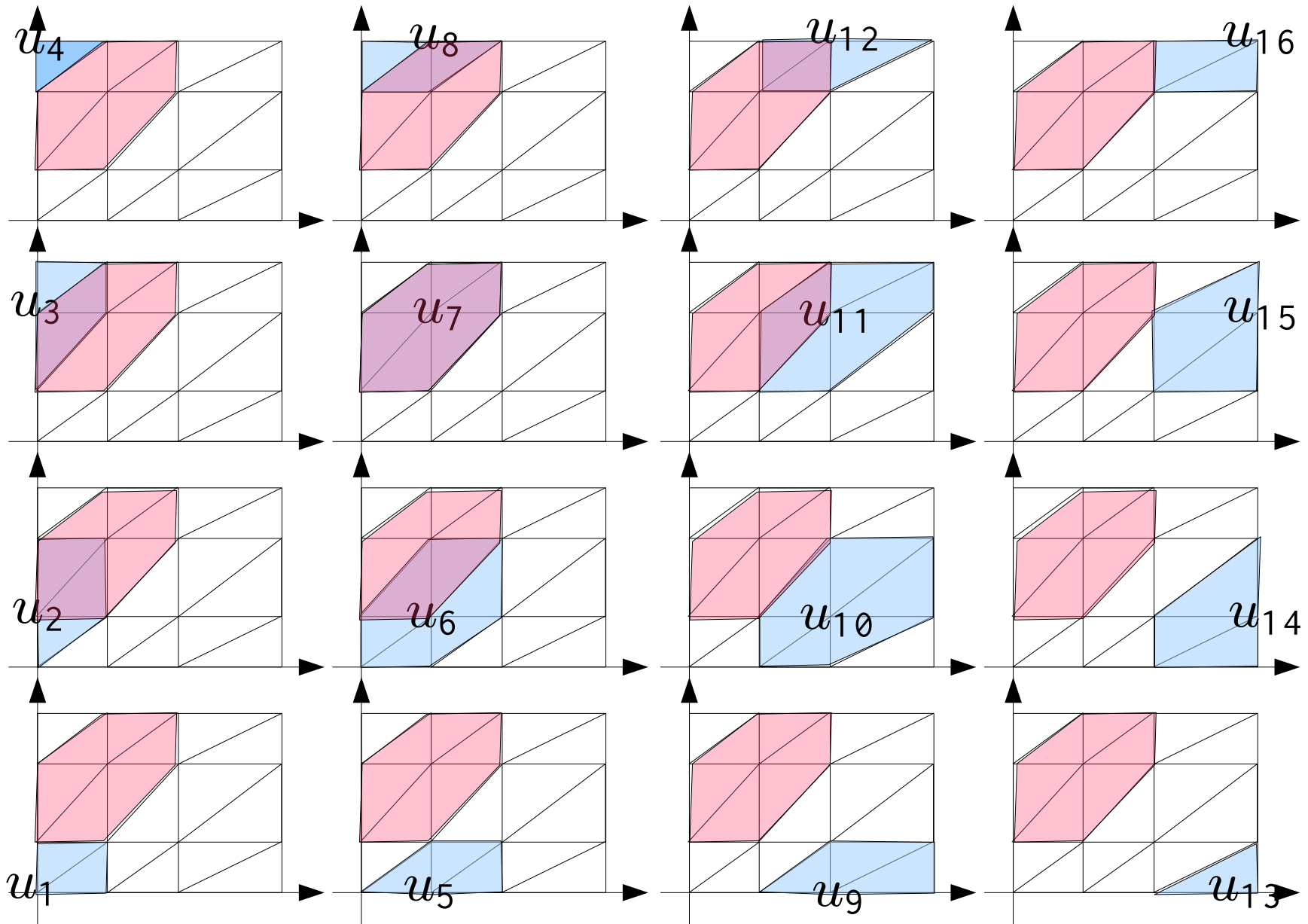
$$\sum_{j=6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial y} dx dy = - \sum_{j \neq 6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} dx dy$$

- 16個の関数に φ_6 をかけた場合



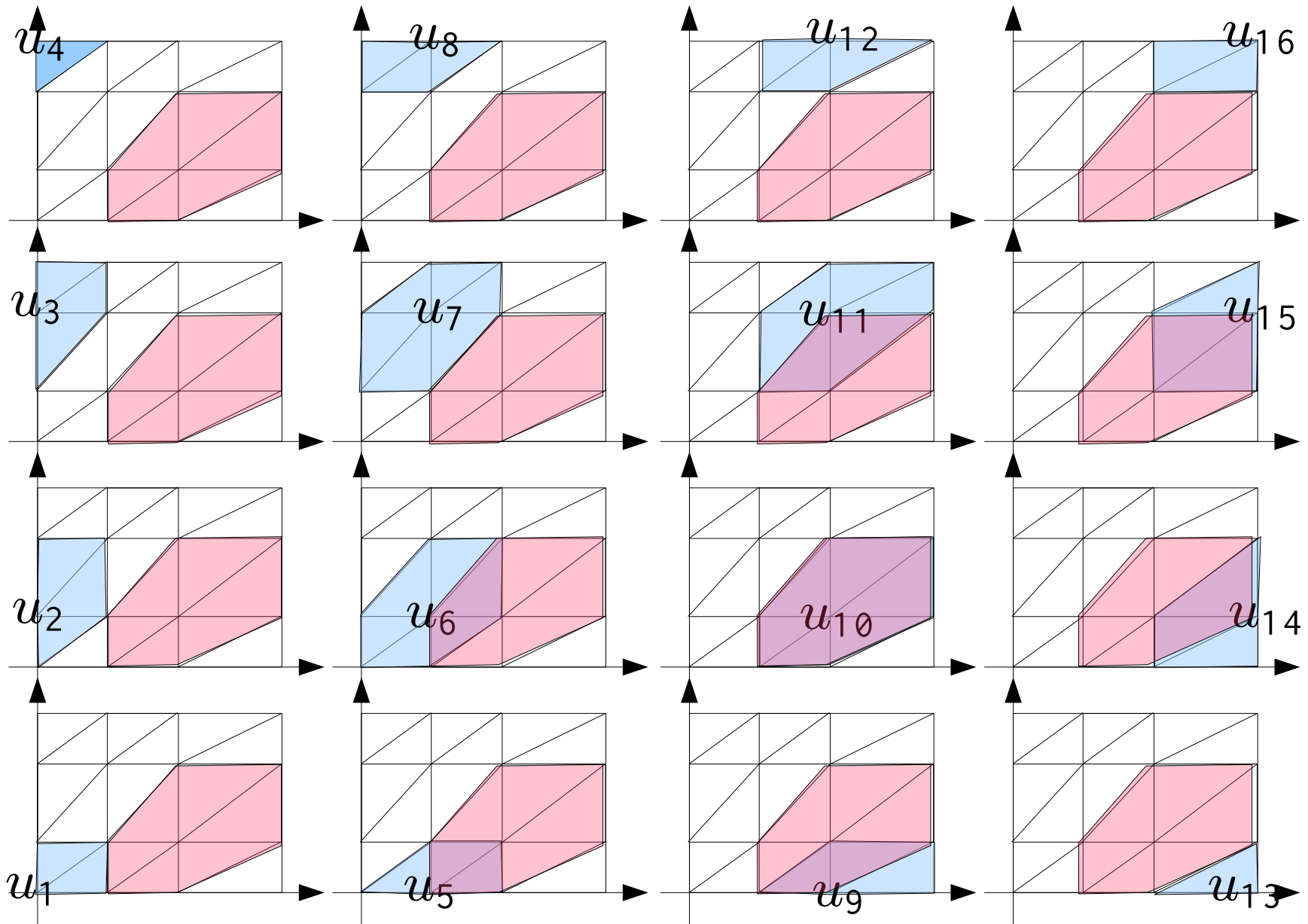
$$\sum_{j=6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial y} dx dy = - \sum_{j \neq 6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} dx dy$$

- 16個の関数に φ_7 をかけた場合



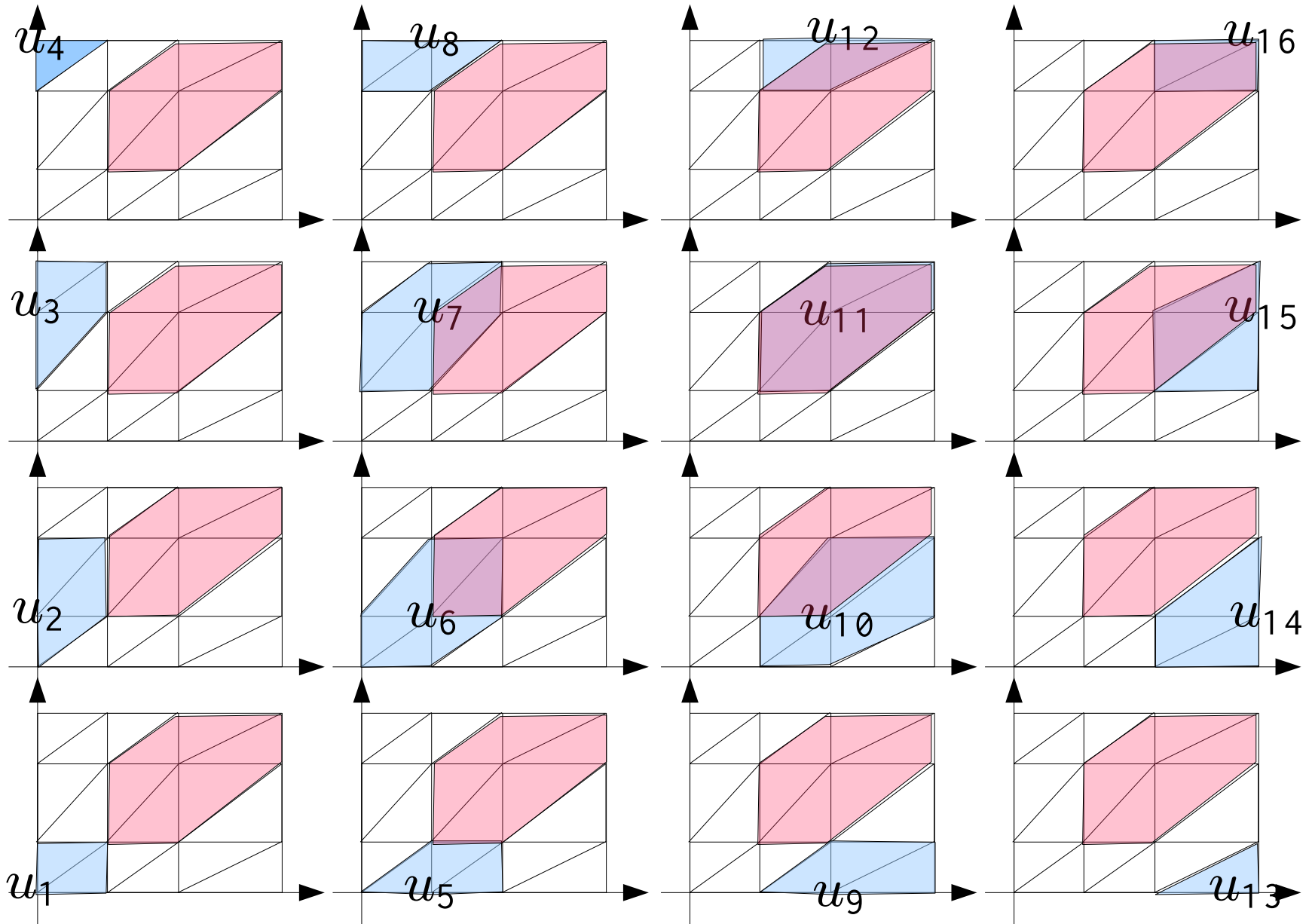
$$\sum_{j=6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial y} dx dy = - \sum_{j \neq 6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} dx dy$$

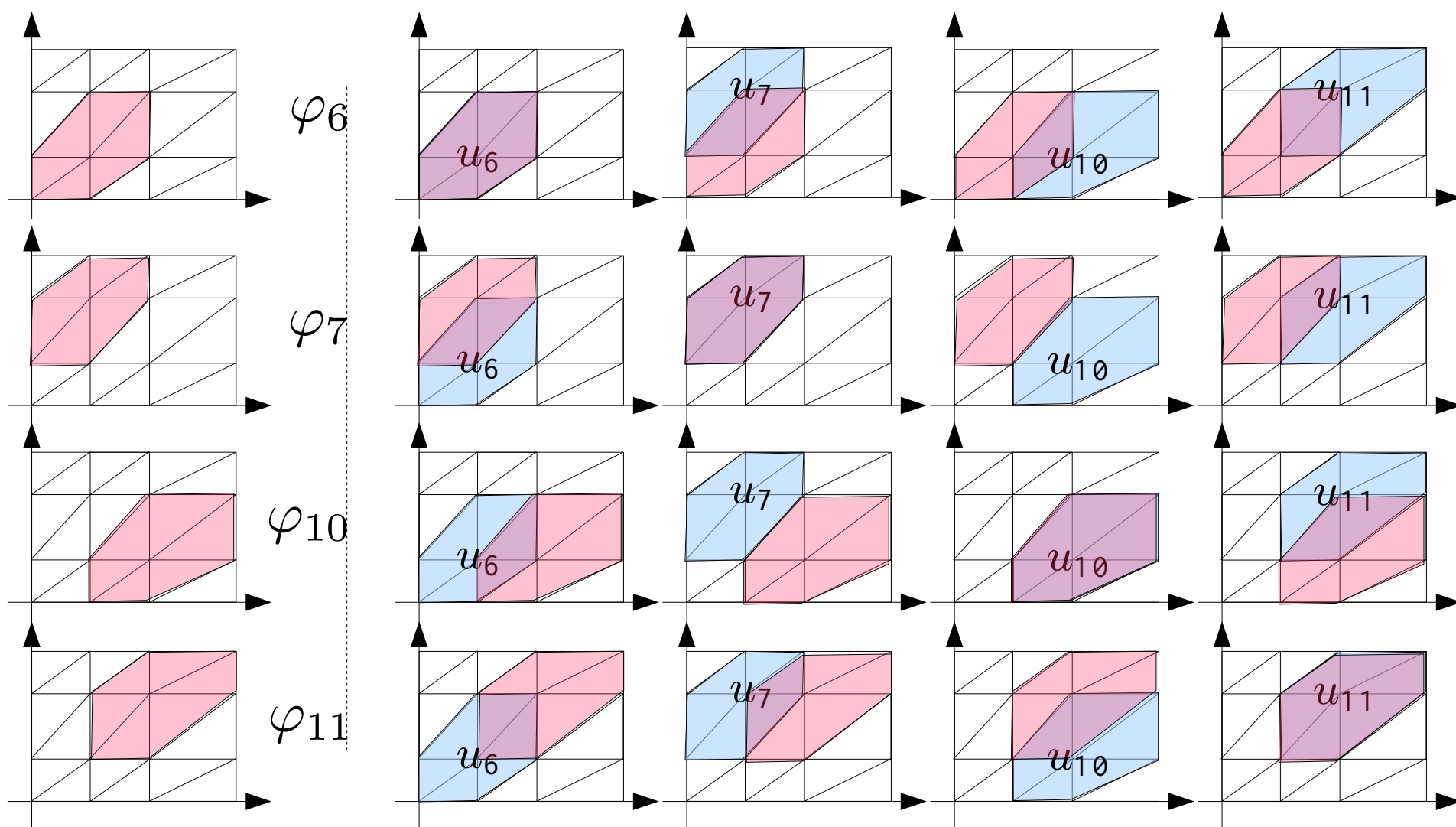
- 16個の関数に φ_{10} をかけた場合



$$\sum_{j=6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial y} dx dy = - \sum_{j \neq 6,7,10,11} u_j \iint \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} dx dy$$

- 16個の関数に φ_{11} をかけた場合

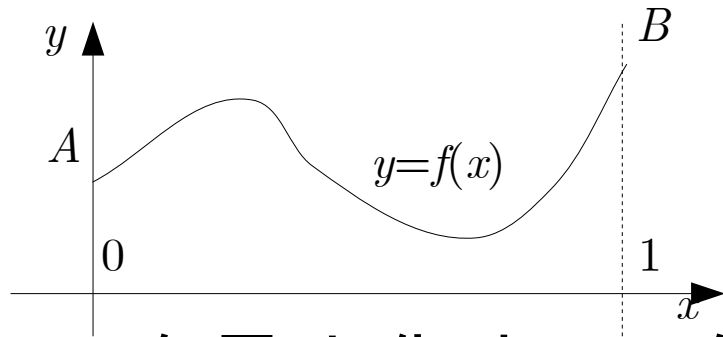




$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} & \alpha_{14} \\
 \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & 0 & \alpha_{24} \\
 \alpha_{31} & 0 & \alpha_{33} & \alpha_{34} \\
 \alpha_{41} & \alpha_{42} & \alpha_{43} & \alpha_{44}
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 u_6 \\
 u_7 \\
 u_{10} \\
 u_{11}
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 \beta_1 \\
 \beta_2 \\
 \beta_3 \\
 \beta_4
 \end{bmatrix}$$

汎関数と停留関数

- 汎関数: 関数 \rightarrow 数、(関数: 数 \rightarrow 数)
例: 2点 A, B を結ぶ曲線長: J



$$J(f) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{df}{dx}(x)\right]^2} dx$$

- $J(f)$ を最小化する f を探す問題を考える
ただし、 $f \in \{(0,1)$ で連続かつ1回微分可能}

関数の最小化なら停留値を考える

- 停留関数 $f^*(x)$ を探す $\frac{\partial J}{\partial f}(f^*) = 0?$

汎関数と停留関数

- $J(f^*) = \min_f J(f)$ のとき、 $u(0) = u(1) = 0$ なら
 $J(\varepsilon u + f^*) \geq J(f^*)$ ($J(\varepsilon u + f^*)$ は要件を満たす)
- 逆に 任意の u で次式が成立 $\Rightarrow f$ は停留関数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \varepsilon}(f + \varepsilon u) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \int_0^1 \{1 + [f' + \varepsilon u']^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \{1 + [f' + \varepsilon u']^2\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} 2[f' + \varepsilon u'] u' dx \\ \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 & \quad \downarrow \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{f' u'}{\sqrt{1 + f'^2}} dx = \left[\frac{f' u}{\sqrt{1 + f'^2}} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left[\frac{f'}{\sqrt{1 + f'^2}} \right]' u dx = 0 \\ \therefore \left[\frac{f'}{\sqrt{1 + f'^2}} \right]' &= \frac{f''}{[1 + f'^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0 \Rightarrow f'' = 0 \end{aligned}$$

オイラー方程式

- 1変数の場合のオイラー方程式

$$J(u) = \int F(x, u, u') dx$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \varepsilon}(u + \varepsilon v) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \int F(x, u + \varepsilon v, u' + \varepsilon v') dx = \int F_u v + F_{u'} v' dx$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial J}{\partial \varepsilon} \right]_{\varepsilon=0} = \int F_u v dx + \int F_{u'} v' dx = \int F_u v dx + [F_{u'} v] - \int [F_{u'}]_x v dx$$

$$= \int \left[F_u - \frac{d}{dx} F_{u'} \right] v dx = 0 \Rightarrow F_u - \frac{dF_{u'}}{dx} = 0$$

- 停留関数を探す=オイラー方程式を解く

オイラー方程式

- 2変数の場合のオイラー方程式

$$J(u) = \iint F(x, y, u, u_x, u_y) dx dy$$

$$J(u + \varepsilon v) = \iint F(x, y, u + \varepsilon v, u_x + \varepsilon v_x, u_y + \varepsilon v_y) dx dy$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial J}{\partial \varepsilon} \right]_{\varepsilon=0} = \iint F_u v + F_{u_x} v_x + F_{u_y} v_y dx dy$$

$$= \iint F_u v + [F_{u_x} v]_x - [F_{u_x}]_x v + [F_{u_y} v]_y - [F_{u_y}]_y v dx dy$$

$$= \iint [F_u - [F_{u_x}]_x - [F_{u_y}]_y] v + [F_{u_x} v]_x + [F_{u_y} v]_y dx dy$$

$$= \iint [F_u - [F_{u_x}]_x - [F_{u_y}]_y] v + \oint [F_{u_x} v] dx - [F_{u_y} v] dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F_u - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_{u_x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_{u_y} = 0$$

オイラー方程式

- 汎関数 $J(u)$ が

$$J(u) = \iint F(x, y, u, u_x, u_y) dx dy = \iint \frac{1}{2} [u_x^2 + u_y^2] dx dy$$

のとき、オイラー方程式は

$$F_u - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_{u_x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_{u_y} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u_x - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u_y = 0 \Rightarrow u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

- ラプラス方程式の解を求める
= 汎関数 $J(u)$ の停留関数 u^* を求める

リッツ法

- ラプラス方程式を解く $\Leftrightarrow J(u)$ の停留関数を探す

$$J(u) = \iint_D \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx dy$$

- u の範囲を限定して考える

任意の関数 \rightarrow 基底関数列 u_1, \dots, u_N の線形結合

$$u \sim \sum_{j=1}^N c_j u_j \rightarrow J(u) = \iint_D \left(\sum_j c_j \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\sum_j c_j \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial y} \right)^2 dx dy$$
$$J(u) = f(c_1, \dots, c_N)$$

- 停留関数を探す=連立方程式

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial c_j} = 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, N$$

を解く

レポート(8)

学籍番号・氏名を記し提出してください。

- 汎関数 $J(u)$ が

$$J(u) = \iint \frac{1}{2} [u_x^2 + u_y^2] + u f(x, y) dx dy$$

のときのオイラー方程式を求める。

授業レポート用紙：氏名(

)学籍番号()

- 汎関数 $J(u)$ が

$$J(u) = \iint \frac{1}{2} [u_x^2 + u_y^2] + u f(x, y) dx dy$$

のときのオイラー方程式を求める。