

Title: Computational Physics - Lecture 18

Date: Nov 09, 2018 01:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/18110044>

Abstract:

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution. The notebook title is "Finite Differencing". The main content area contains a title "Finite Differencing" and a section "Setup".

# Finite Differencing

## Setup

```
In [1]: pwd()
Out[1]: "/Users/eschnett/txt/Courses/CompPhys2018/jl/FiniteDifferencing"

In [2]: ]activate .

In [3]: ]add Plots

Updating registry at `~/.julia/registries/General`
Updating git-repo `https://github.com/JuliaRegistries/General.git`
Resolving package versions...
Updating
~/txt/Courses/CompPhys2018/jl/FiniteDifferencing/Project.toml`
[no changes]
Updating
~/txt/Courses/CompPhys2018/jl/FiniteDifferencing/Manifest.toml`
[no changes]
```

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution. The notebook title is "FiniteDifferencing" and the version is "Julia 1.0.1". The main content area contains three code cells:

## Piecewise Linear Continuous Functions

We approximate functions by a piecewise linear continuous approximation, with a regular grid spacing.

```
In [6]: # A piecewise linear continuous function mapping a type T to a type U
struct PLCFun{T,U}
    # Domain: [0; 1]
    points::Vector{U}
end
```

```
In [7]: # Functions can be scaled and added
function Base.*(a::U, f::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T, U}
    PLCFun{T, U}(a .* f.points)
end
function Base.+(f::PLCFun{T, U}, g::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T,
    @assert length(f.points) == length(g.points)
    PLCFun{T, U}(f.points .+ g.points)
end
```

```
In [8]: # Calculate the x coordinates of the endpoints of the lines
function xcoord(::Type{T}, nlines::Int, i::Int)::T where {T}
    @assert 1 <= i <= nlines + 1
    dx = 1 / nlines
    x = (i-1) * dx
```

```
localhost:8889/notebooks/txt/Courses/CompPhys2018/FiniteDifferencing/FiniteDifferencing.ipynb
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Julia 1.0.1
[Save] [New] [Close] [Copy] [Paste] [Undo] [Redo] [Run] [Clear] [Code]

In [8]: # Calculate the x coordinates of the endpoints of the lines
function xcoord(::Type{T}, nlines::Int, i::Int)::T where {T}
    @assert 1 <= i <= nlines + 1
    dx = 1 / nlines
    x = (i-1) * dx
    x
end

Out[8]: xcoord (generic function with 1 method)

In [9]: # The inverse of "xcoord": Determine the line segment on which a particula
function lineidx(f::PLCFun{T, U}, x::T)::Int where {T, U}
    @assert 0 <= x <= 1
    nlines = length(f.points) - 1
    dx = 1 / nlines
    i = floor(Int, x / dx) + 1
    i = max(1, i)
    i = min(nlines, i)
    i
end

Out[9]: lineidx (generic function with 1 method)

In [10]: # Convert a general Julia function into a PLCFun. We need to specify the t
# as well as the number of line segments to use.
function samplePLC(::Type{T}, ::Type{U}, nlines::Int, f::Function)::PLCFun
    ys = U[f(xcoord(T, nlines, i)) for i in 1:nlines+1]
```

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook window with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for saving, adding cells, undo, redo, and running code. The notebook title is "FiniteDifferencing". The current cell is "In [12]: # Evaluate a PLCFun at point x".

```
In [12]: # Evaluate a PLCFun at point x
function evaluate(f::PLCFun{T,U}, x::T)::U where {T, U}
    @assert 0 <= x <= 1
    nlines = length(f.points) - 1
    # Find out on which line segment the point lies
    i = lineidx(f, x)
    # Interpolate between the two endpoints of the line segment
    x1 = xcoord(T, nlines, i)
    x2 = xcoord(T, nlines, i+1)
    y1 = f.points[i]
    y2 = f.points[i+1]
    y = linterp(x1, y1, x2, y2, x)
    y
end
```

Out[12]: evaluate (generic function with 1 method)

In [13]: # Calculate the derivative of a PLCFun, using a right-biased derivative

```
In [13]: # Calculate the derivative of a PLCFun, using a right-biased derivative
function derivRight(f::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T, U}
    nlines = length(f.points) - 1
    dx = 1 / nlines
    ys = [(f.points[i+1] - f.points[i]) / dx for i in 1:nlines];
        (f.points[end] - f.points[end-1]) / dx]
    PLCFun{T, U}(ys)
end
```

Out[13]: derivRight (generic function with 1 method)

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Code

```
In [13]: # Calculate the derivative of a PLCFun, using a right-biased derivative
function derivRight(f::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T, U}
    nlines = length(f.points) - 1
    dx = 1 / nlines
    ys = [(f.points[i+1] - f.points[i]) / dx for i in 1:nlines];
        (f.points[end] - f.points[end-1]) / dx]
    PLCFun{T, U}(ys)
end

Out[13]: derivRight (generic function with 1 method)
```

### Example use of PLCFun

```
In [14]: fsinpi = samplePLC(Float64, Float64, 4, sinpi)

Out[14]: PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.0, 0.707107, 1.0, 0.707107, 0.0])

In [15]: (evaluate(fsinpi, 0.3333), sinpi(0.3333))

Out[15]: (0.8046988016951899, 0.8659730391584589)

In [16]: xs = collect(range(0, stop=1, length=100))
plot(sinpi.(xs))
plot!([evaluate(fsinpi, x) for x in xs])

Out[16]:
```

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Code

### Example use of PLCFun

```
In [14]: fsinpi = samplePLC(Float64, Float64, 4, sinpi)
Out[14]: PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.0, 0.707107, 1.0, 0.707107, 0.0])

In [15]: (evaluate(fsinpi, 0.3333), sinpi(0.3333))
Out[15]: (0.8046988016951899, 0.8659730391584589)

In [16]: xs = collect(range(0, stop=1, length=100))
          plot(sinpi.(xs))
          plot!([evaluate(fsinpi, x) for x in xs])

Out[16]:
```

x	y1 (sinpi(x))	y2 (PLCFun)
0.0	0.0000	0.0000
0.25	0.2424	0.2500
0.50	0.4714	0.5000
0.75	0.6881	0.7500
1.00	0.8415	1.0000

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0 25 50 75 100

## Advection Equation

```
In [17]: # The state vector describing how we evolve the advection equation in time
struct AdvectionState{T}
    time::T
    u::PLCFun{T, T}
end
```

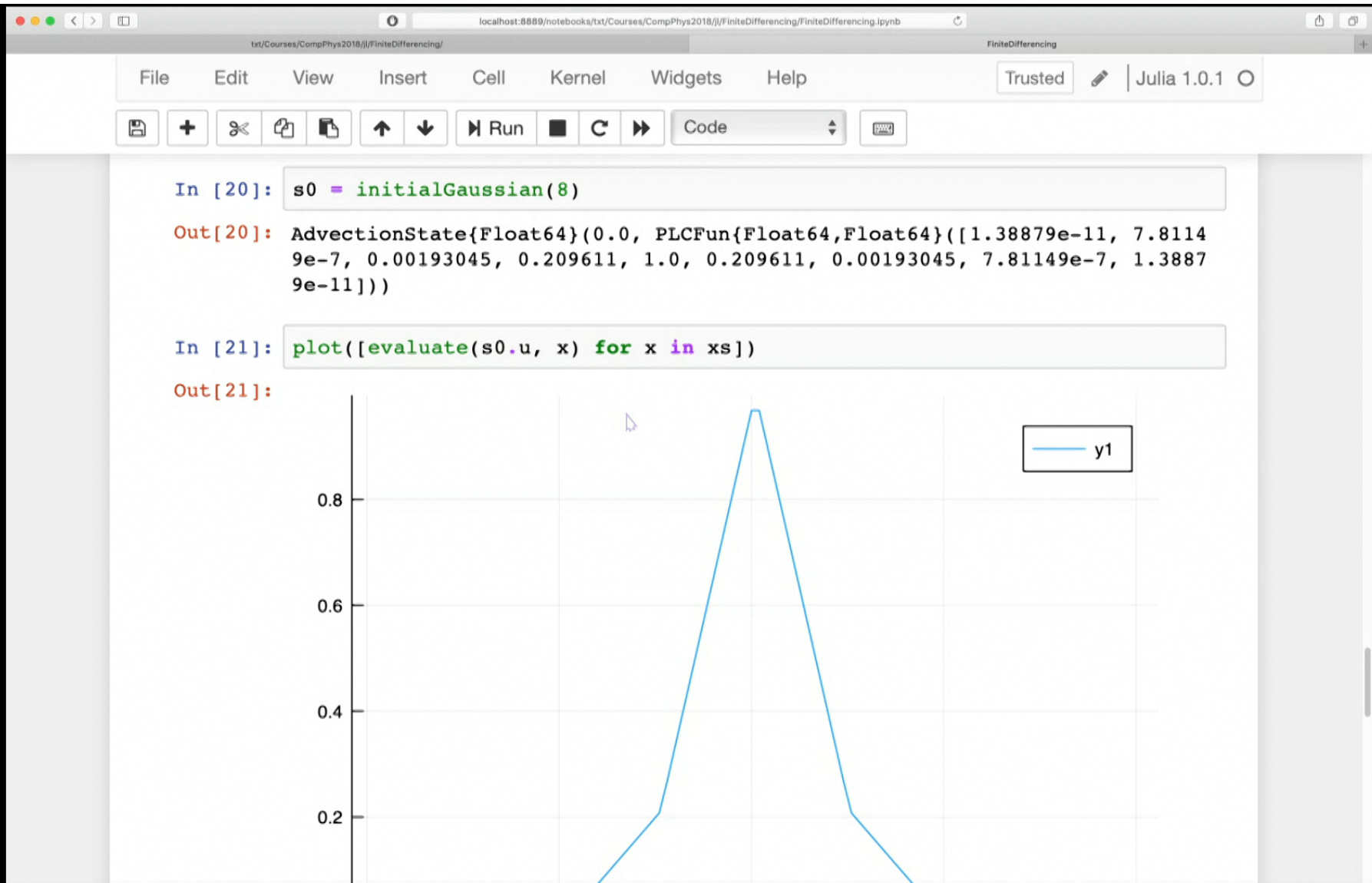
```
In [18]: # A Gaussian, centred at x=1/2, with a width of 1/10
function gaussian(x::T)::T where {T}
    exp(- ((x - 0.5) * 10)^2)
end
```

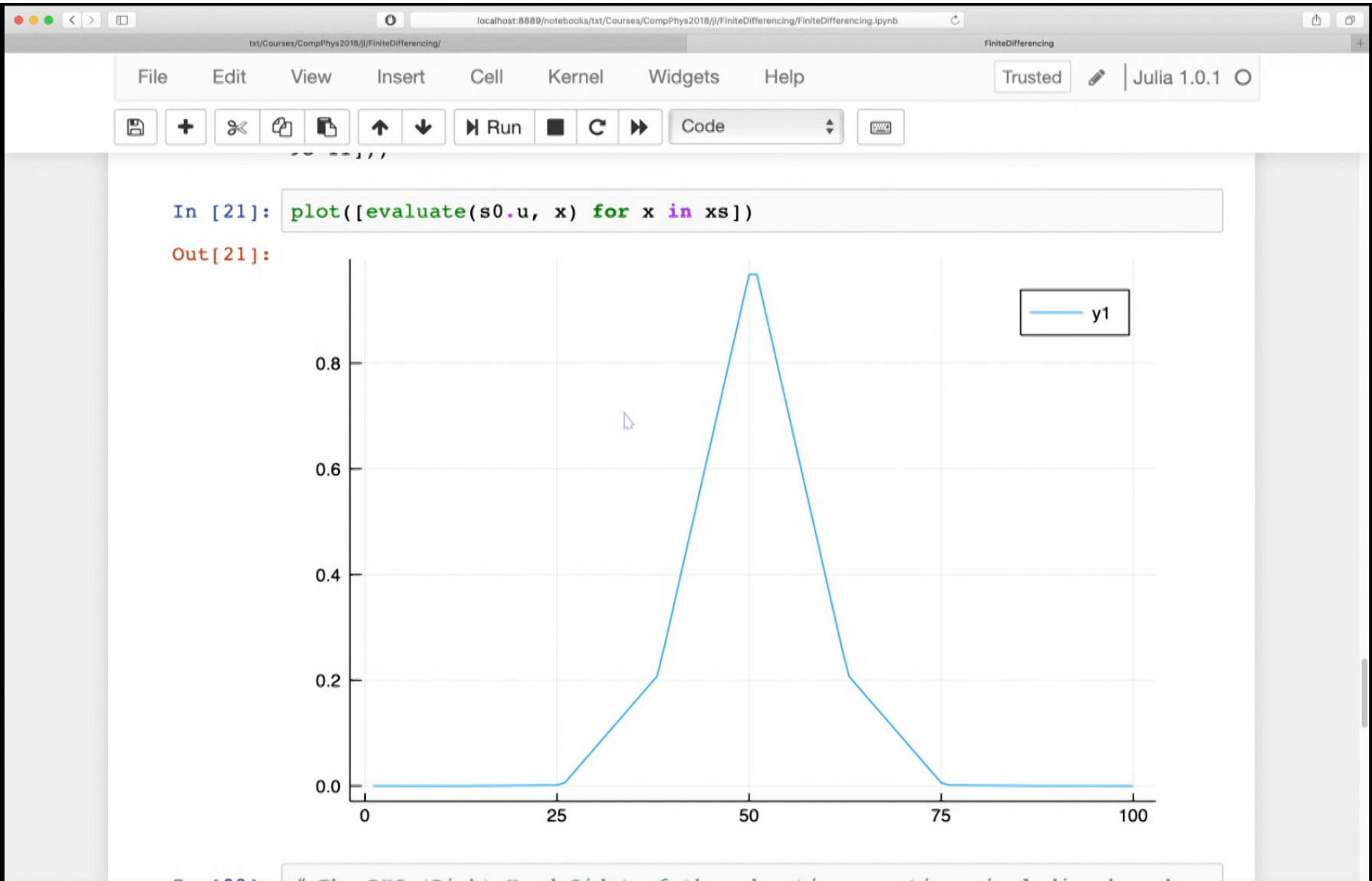
Out[18]: gaussian (generic function with 1 method)

```
In [19]: # Define initial conditions: A Gaussian at t=0
function initialGaussian(nlines::Int)::AdvectionState{Float64}
    t = 0
    u = samplePLC(Float64, Float64, nlines, gaussian)
    AdvectionState{Float64}(t, u)
end
```

Out[19]: initialGaussian (generic function with 1 method)







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Code

```
In [22]: # The RHS (Right Hand Side) of the advection equation, including boundary
function rhsAdvection(s::AdvectionState{T})::AdvectionState{T} where {T}
    t = s.time
    u = s.u
    nlines = length(u.points)
    # Calculate spatial derivative
    ux = derivRight(u)
    # Define time derivative as the spatial derivative almost everywhere,
    # except at the right boundary where we set the time derivative to zero
    ut = PLCFun{T, T}([ux.points[i] for i in 1:nlines]; 0)
    AdvectionState{T}(t, ut)
end
```

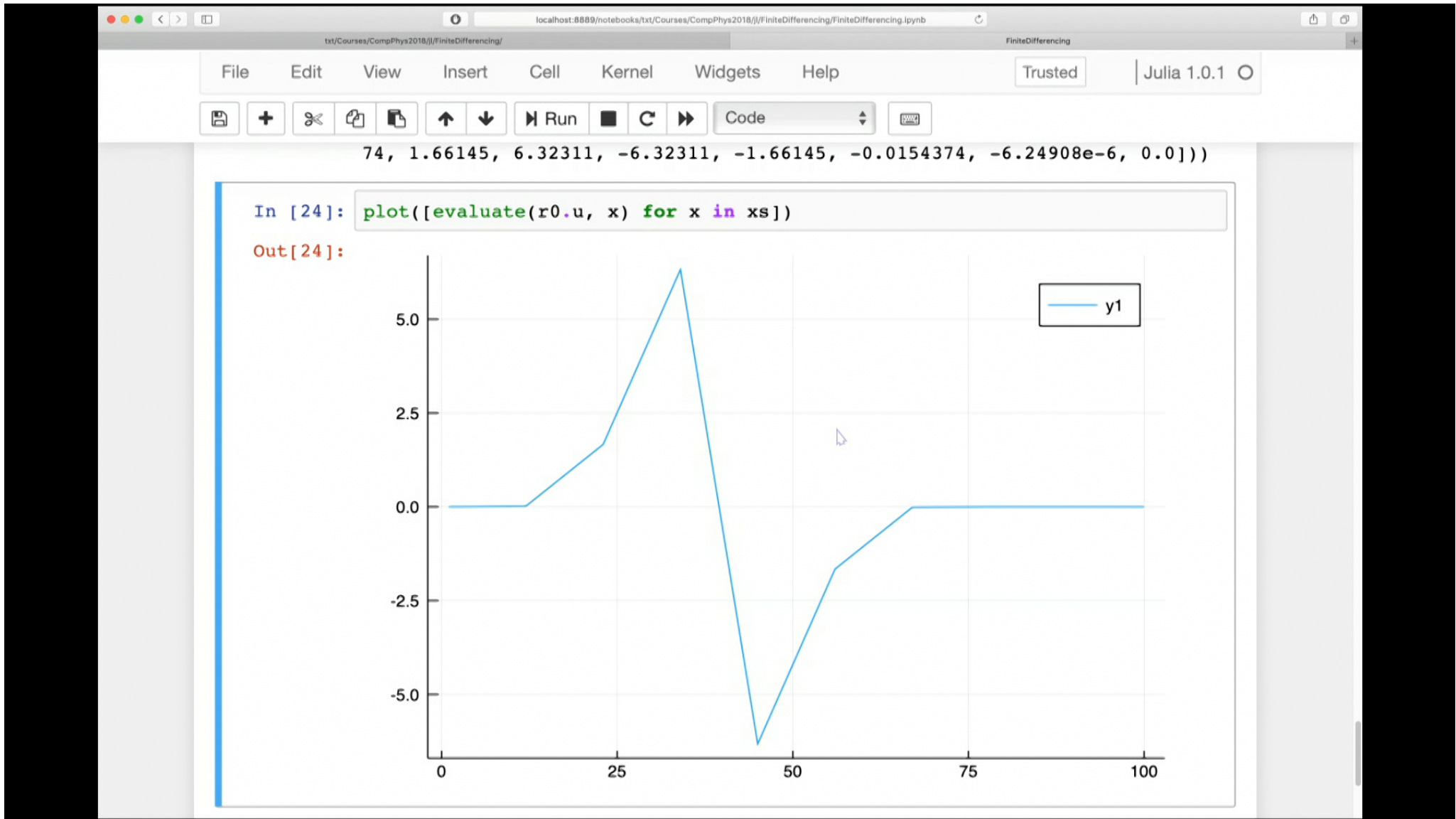
Out[22]: rhsAdvection (generic function with 1 method)

```
In [23]: r0 = rhsAdvection(s0)
```

Out[23]: AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([6.24908e-6, 0.0154374, 1.66145, 6.32311, -6.32311, -1.66145, -0.0154374, -6.24908e-6, 0.0]))

```
In [24]: plot([evaluate(r0.u, x) for x in xs])
```

Out[24]:



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Run Code

x	y
0	0.0
10	0.0
25	1.0
45	-6.5
55	-2.0
70	0.0
100	0.0

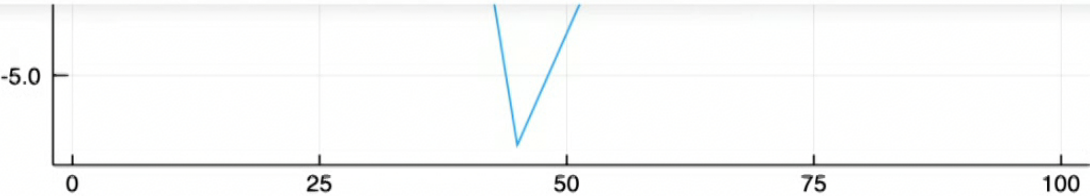
**Time evolution**

In [ ]: |

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Code



### Time evolution

```
In [27]: function euler(rhs::Function, dt::T,
                s0::AdvectionState{T})::AdvectionState{T} where {T}
    r0 = rhs(s0)
    s1 = s0 + dt * r0
    s1
end
```

Out[27]: euler (generic function with 1 method)

In [ ]:

```
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txt/Courses/CompPhys2018/FiniteDifferencing/ FiniteDifferencing
15 matches | Q-length | Done
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Julia 1.0.1
[Icons] + ✂ [Icons] [Icons] [Icons] Run [Icons] [Icons] Code [Icons]
end

In [31]: # State vectors can be scaled and added
function Base. *(a::T, s::AdvectionState{T})::AdvectionState{T} where {T}
    AdvectionState{T}(s.time, a .* s.u)
end
function Base. +(s1::AdvectionState{T},
                s2::AdvectionState{T})::AdvectionState{T} where {T}
    @assert abs(s1.time - s2.time) <= 100*eps(T)
    AdvectionState{T}(s1.time, s1.u + s2.u)
end

In [18]: # A Gaussian, centred at x=1/2, with a width of 1/10
function gaussian(x::T)::T where {T}
    exp(- ((x - 0.5) * 10)^2)
end

Out[18]: gaussian (generic function with 1 method)

In [19]: # Define initial conditions: A Gaussian at t=0
function initialGaussian(nlines::Int)::AdvectionState{Float64}
    t = 0
    u = samplePLC(Float64, Float64, nlines, gaussian)
    AdvectionState{Float64}(t, u)
end

Out[19]: initialGaussian (generic function with 1 method)
```

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15 matches Q-length Done

Time evolution

```
In [27]: function euler(rhs::Function, dt::T,
                s0::AdvectionState{T})::AdvectionState{T} where {T}
    r0 = rhs(s0)
    s1 = s0 + dt * r0
    s1
end
```

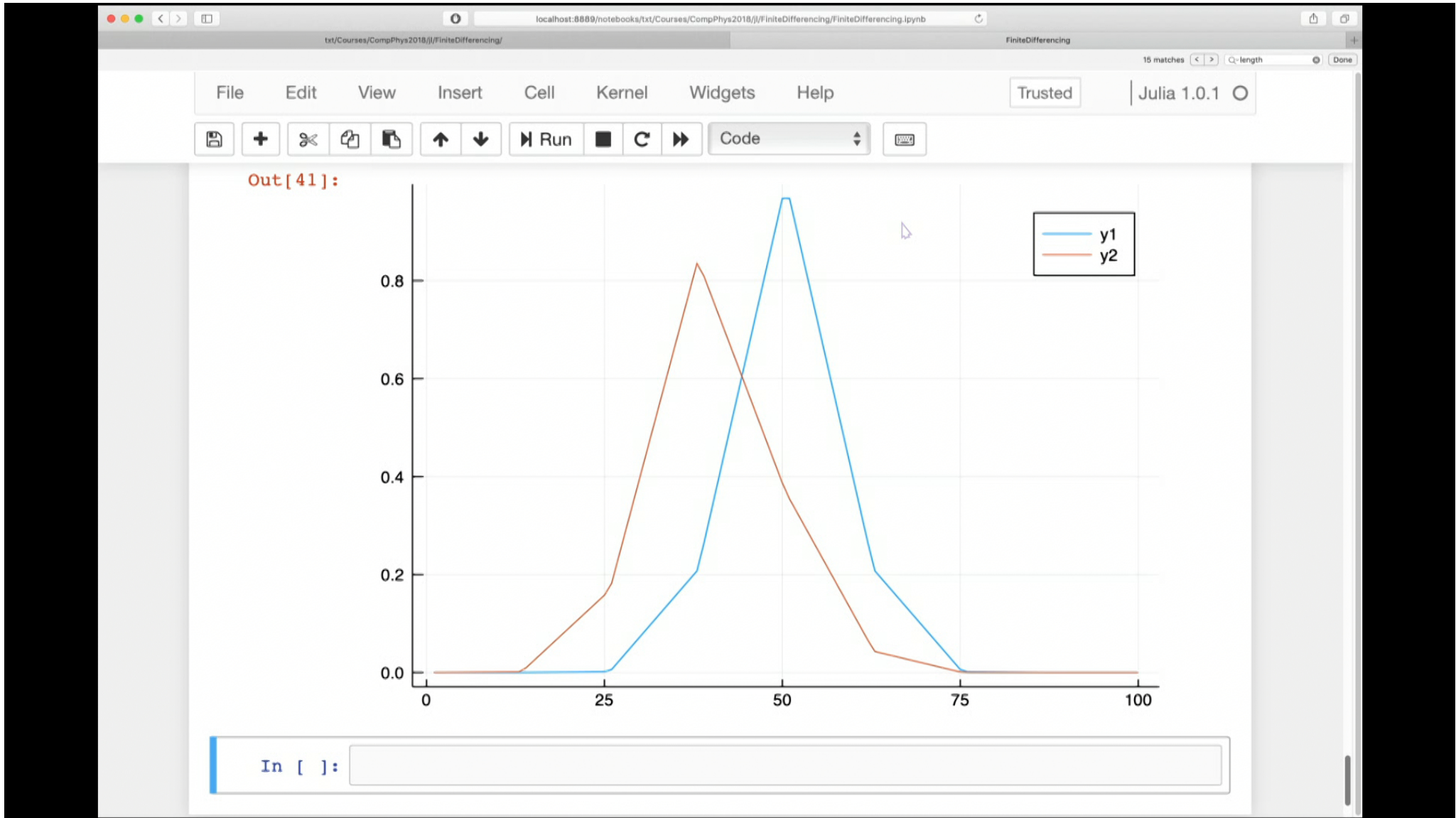
Out[27]: euler (generic function with 1 method)

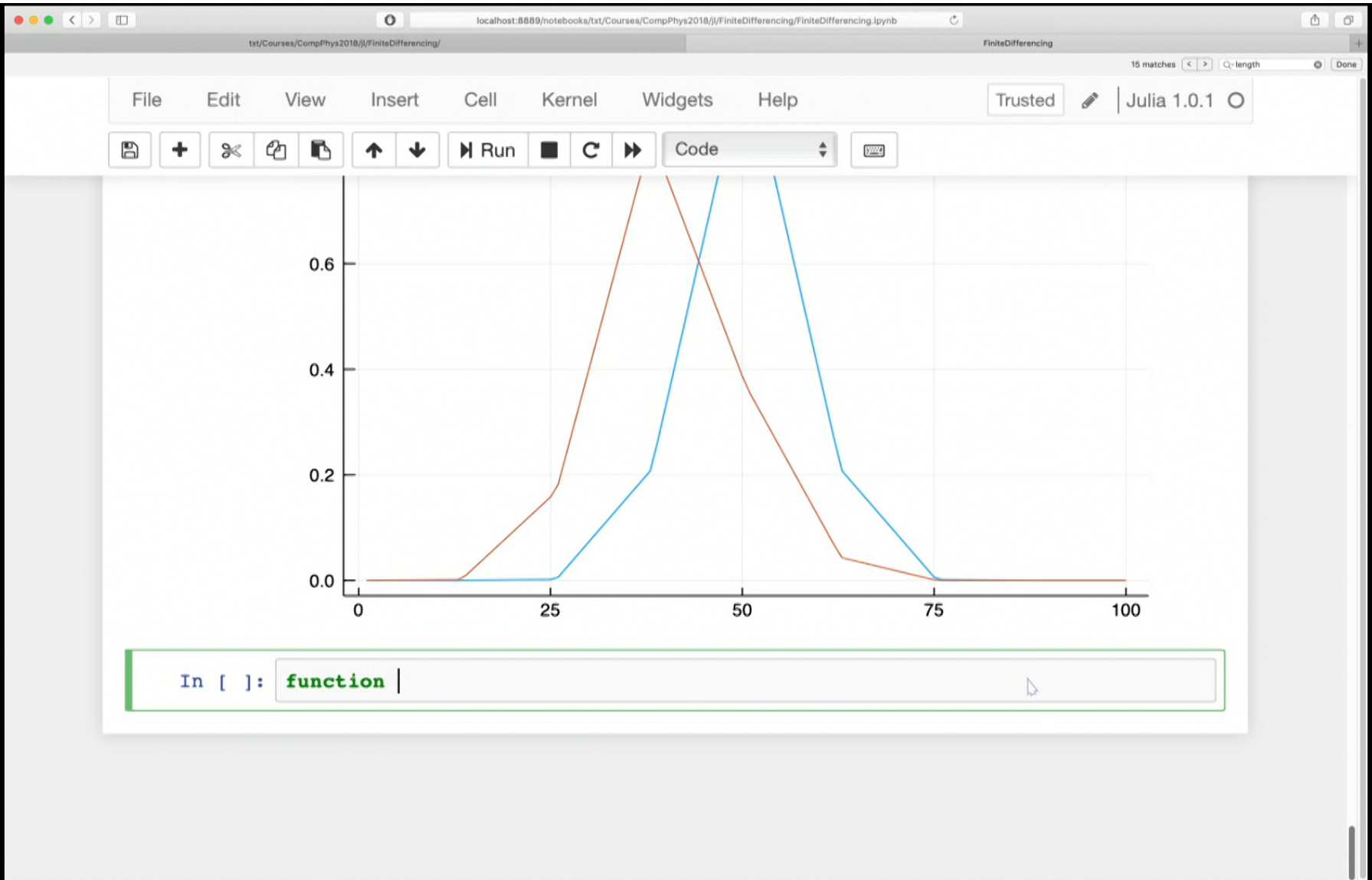
```
In [36]: euler(rhsAdvection, 0.1, s0)
```

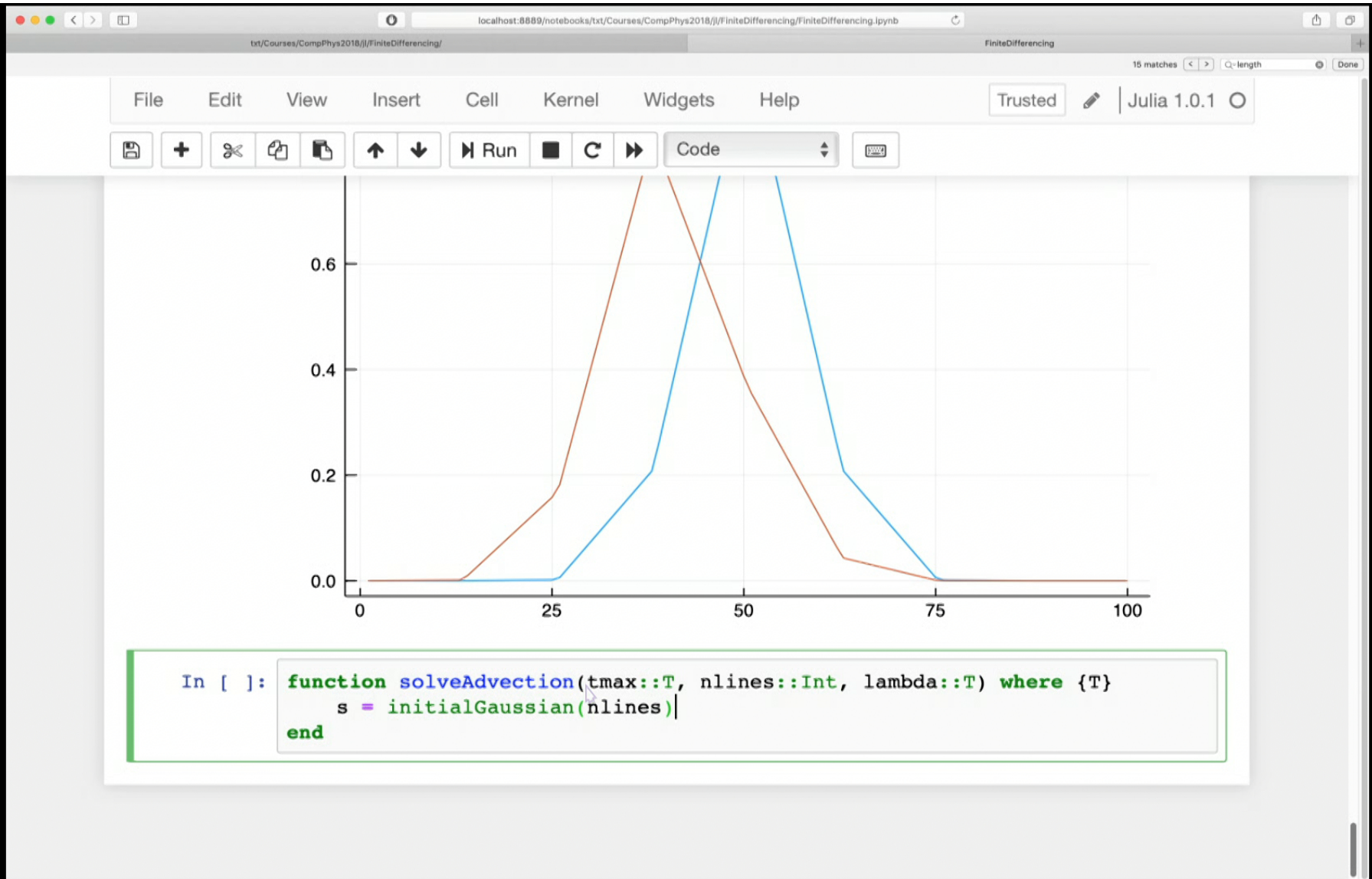
MethodError: no method matching iterate(::PLCFun{Float64,Float64})  
Closest candidates are:  
 iterate(!Matched::Core.SimpleVector) at essentials.jl:589  
 iterate(!Matched::Core.SimpleVector, !Matched::Any) at essentials.jl:589  
 iterate(!Matched::ExponentialBackOff) at error.jl:171  
 ...

Stacktrace:  
 [1] copyto!(::Array{Any,1}, ::PLCFun{Float64,Float64}) at ./abstractarray.jl:646  
 [2] \_collect(::UnitRange{Int64}, ::PLCFun{Float64,Float64}, ::Base.HasEltype, ::Base.HasLength) at ./array.jl:563  
 [3] collect(::PLCFun{Float64,Float64}) at ./array.jl:557





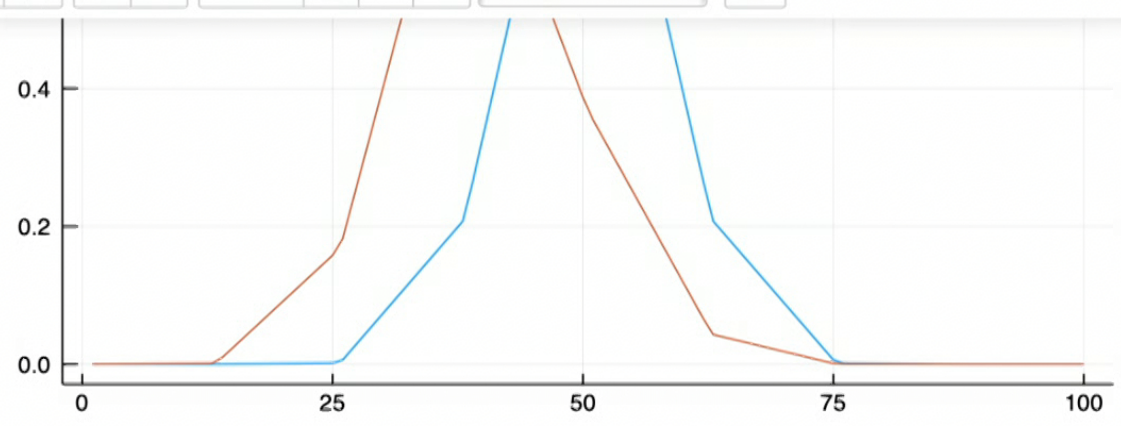




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15 matches Q-length Done

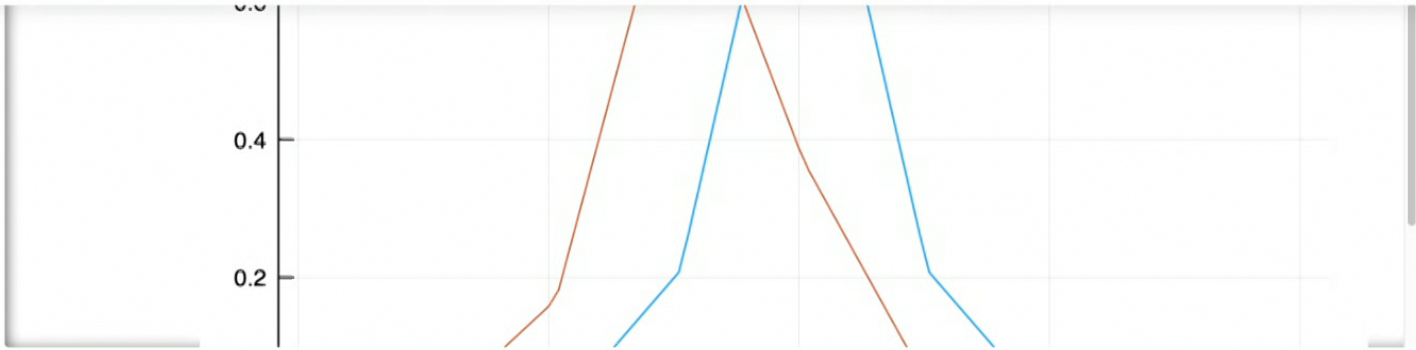


```
In [ ]: function solveAdvection(tmax::T, nlines::Int, lambda::T) where {T}
    dx = 1 / nlines
    dt = lambda * dx
    nsteps = round(Int, tmax / dt)
    s = initialGaussian(nlines)
    for step in 1:nsteps
        s = euler(rhsAdvection, dt, s)
    end
end
```

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15 matches Q-length Done



```
In [ ]: struct Solution{T}
        states::Vector{AdvectionState{T}}
    end

In [ ]: function solveAdvection(tmax::T, nlines::Int, lambda::T) where {T}
    dx = 1 / nlines
    dt = lambda * dx
    nsteps = round(Int, tmax / dt)
    s = initialGaussian(nlines)
    for step in 1:nsteps
        s = euler(rhsAdvection, dt, s)
    end
end
```

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following content:

```
In [ ]: struct Solution{T}
        dx::T
        dt::T
        states::Vector{AdvectionState{T}}
    end
```

```
In [43]: function solveAdvection(tmax::T, nlines::Int, lambda::T) where {T}
        dx = 1 / nlines
        dt = lambda * dx
        nsteps = round(Int, tmax / dt)
        sol = Solution{T}(dx, dt, AdvectionState{T}[])
        s = initialGaussian(nlines)
        push!(sol.states, s)
        for step in 1:nsteps
            s = euler(rhsAdvection, dt, s)
            push!(sol.states, s)
        end
        sol
    end
```

Out[43]: solveAdvection (generic function with 1 method)

In [ ]:

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface in a web browser. The browser address bar shows the URL: localhost:8889/notebooks/txt/Courses/CompPhys2018/FiniteDifferencing/FiniteDifferencing.ipynb. The notebook title is "FiniteDifferencing". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help), a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution, and a code editor. The code editor contains the following Julia code:

```
483004, 0.0533683, 0.355288, 0.604806, 0.355288, 0.0533683, 0.000483004,
1.95298e-7, 1.38879e-11]), AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,
Float64}([0.0269256, 0.204328, 0.480047, 0.480047, 0.204328, 0.0269256,
0.0002416, 9.76558e-8, 1.38879e-11])), AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCF
un{Float64,Float64}([0.115627, 0.342188, 0.480047, 0.342188, 0.115627, 0
.0135836, 0.000120849, 4.88348e-8, 1.38879e-11])), AdvectionState{Float6
4}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.228907, 0.411117, 0.411117, 0.228907,
0.0646053, 0.00685223, 6.04488e-5, 2.44244e-8, 1.38879e-11])), Advection
State{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.320012, 0.411117, 0.32001
2, 0.146756, 0.0357288, 0.00345634, 3.02366e-5, 1.22191e-8, 1.38879e-11]
)), AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.365565, 0.36
5565, 0.233384, 0.0912425, 0.0195926, 0.00174329, 1.51244e-5, 6.11651e-9
, 1.38879e-11])), AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([
0.365565, 0.299475, 0.162313, 0.0554175, 0.0106679, 0.000879207, 7.56526
e-6, 3.0652e-9, 1.38879e-11])), AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Flea
t64,Float64}([0.33252, 0.230894, 0.108865, 0.0330427, 0.00577356, 0.0004
43386, 3.78416e-6, 1.53954e-9, 1.38879e-11])), AdvectionState{Float64}(0
.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.281707, 0.16988, 0.0709541, 0.0194081, 0.
```

Below the code cell is an input prompt "In [ ]:" followed by a text box containing a vertical bar cursor.

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```
Float64}{[0.0269256, 0.204328, 0.480047, 0.480047, 0.204328, 0.0269256,
0.0002416, 9.76558e-8, 1.38879e-11]}), AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCF
un{Float64,Float64}([0.115627, 0.342188, 0.480047, 0.342188, 0.115627, 0
.0135836, 0.000120849, 4.88348e-8, 1.38879e-11]}), AdvectionState{Float6
4}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.228907, 0.411117, 0.411117, 0.228907,
0.0646053, 0.00685223, 6.04488e-5, 2.44244e-8, 1.38879e-11]}), Advection
State{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.320012, 0.411117, 0.32001
2, 0.146756, 0.0357288, 0.00345634, 3.02366e-5, 1.22191e-8, 1.38879e-11]
)), AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.365565, 0.36
5565, 0.233384, 0.0912425, 0.0195926, 0.00174329, 1.51244e-5, 6.11651e-9
, 1.38879e-11]}), AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([
0.365565, 0.299475, 0.162313, 0.0554175, 0.0106679, 0.000879207, 7.56526
e-6, 3.0652e-9, 1.38879e-11]}), AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Flea
t64,Float64}([0.33252, 0.230894, 0.108865, 0.0330427, 0.00577356, 0.0004
43386, 3.78416e-6, 1.53954e-9, 1.38879e-11]}), AdvectionState{Float64}(0
.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.281707, 0.16988, 0.0709541, 0.0194081, 0.
```

```
In [48]: plot(evaluate.(sol.states[1].u|(xs)))
```

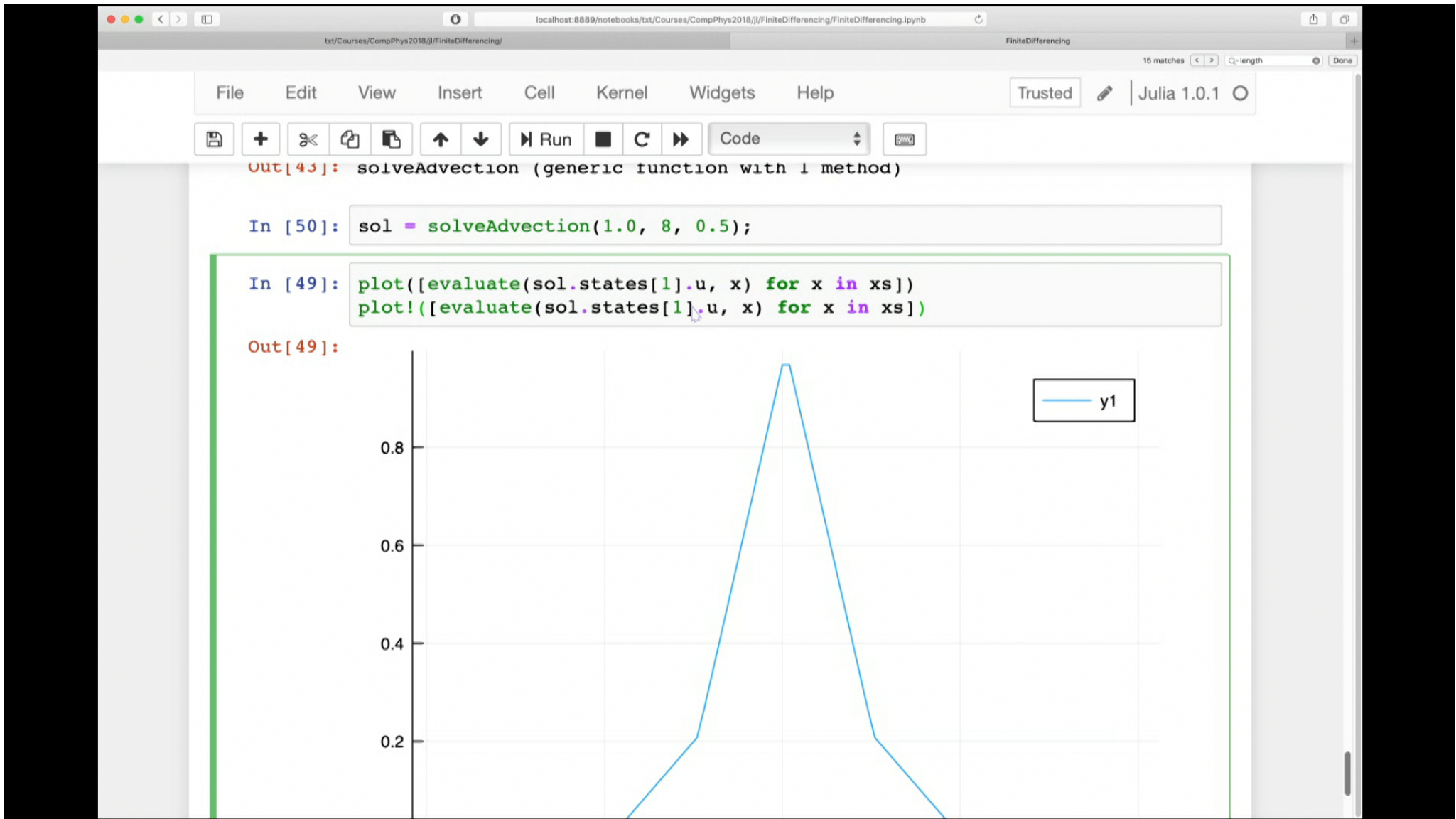
MethodError: objects of type PLCFun{Float64,Float64} are not callable

Stacktrace:

```
[1] top-level scope at In[48]:1
```

```
In [ ]:
```





localhost:8889/notebooks/txt/Courses/CompPhys2018/FiniteDifferencing/FiniteDifferencing.ipynb

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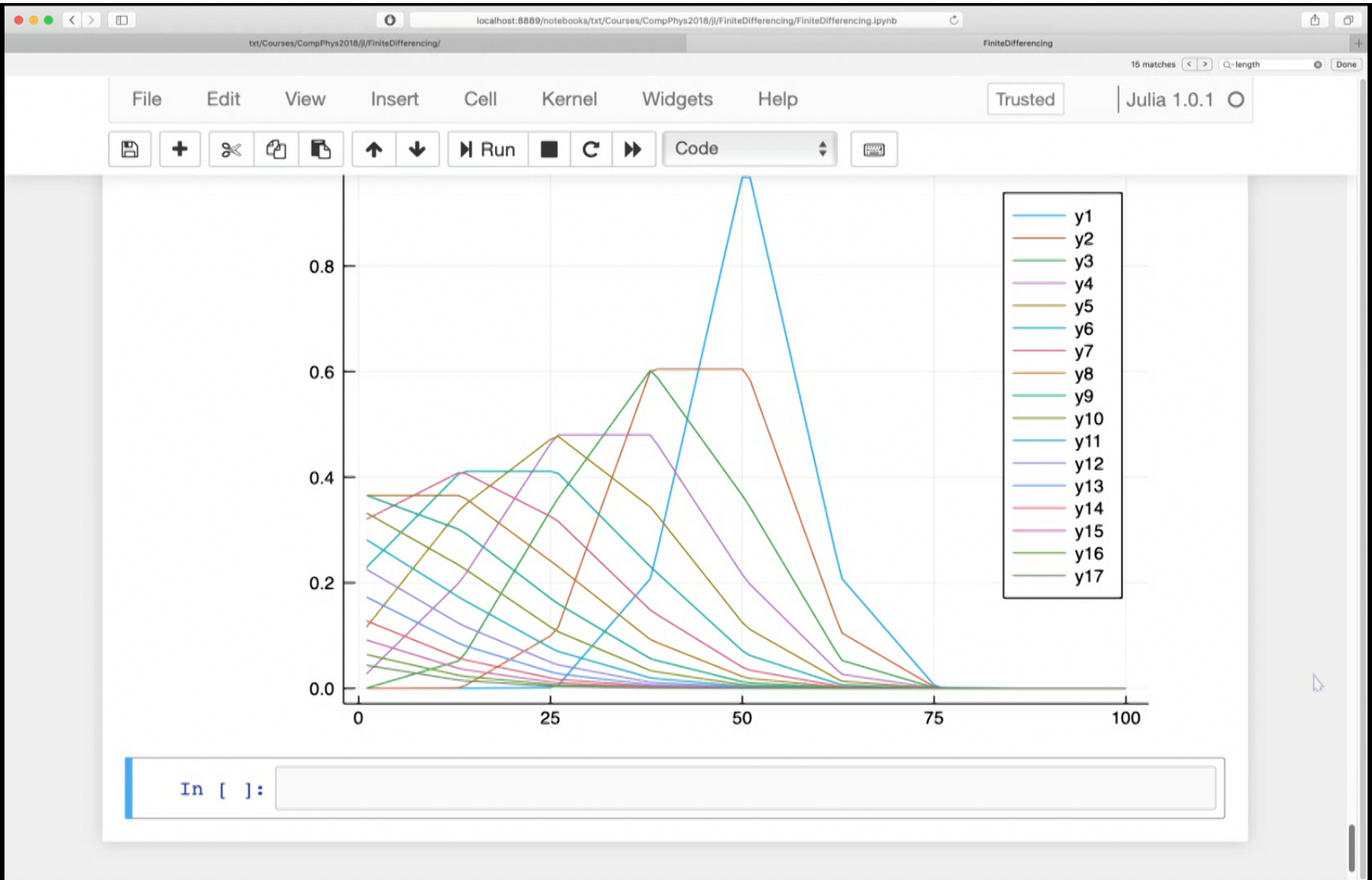
```
s = initialGaussian(nlines)
push!(sol.states, s)
for step in 1:nsteps
    s = euler(rhsAdvection, dt, s)
    push!(sol.states, s)
end
sol
```

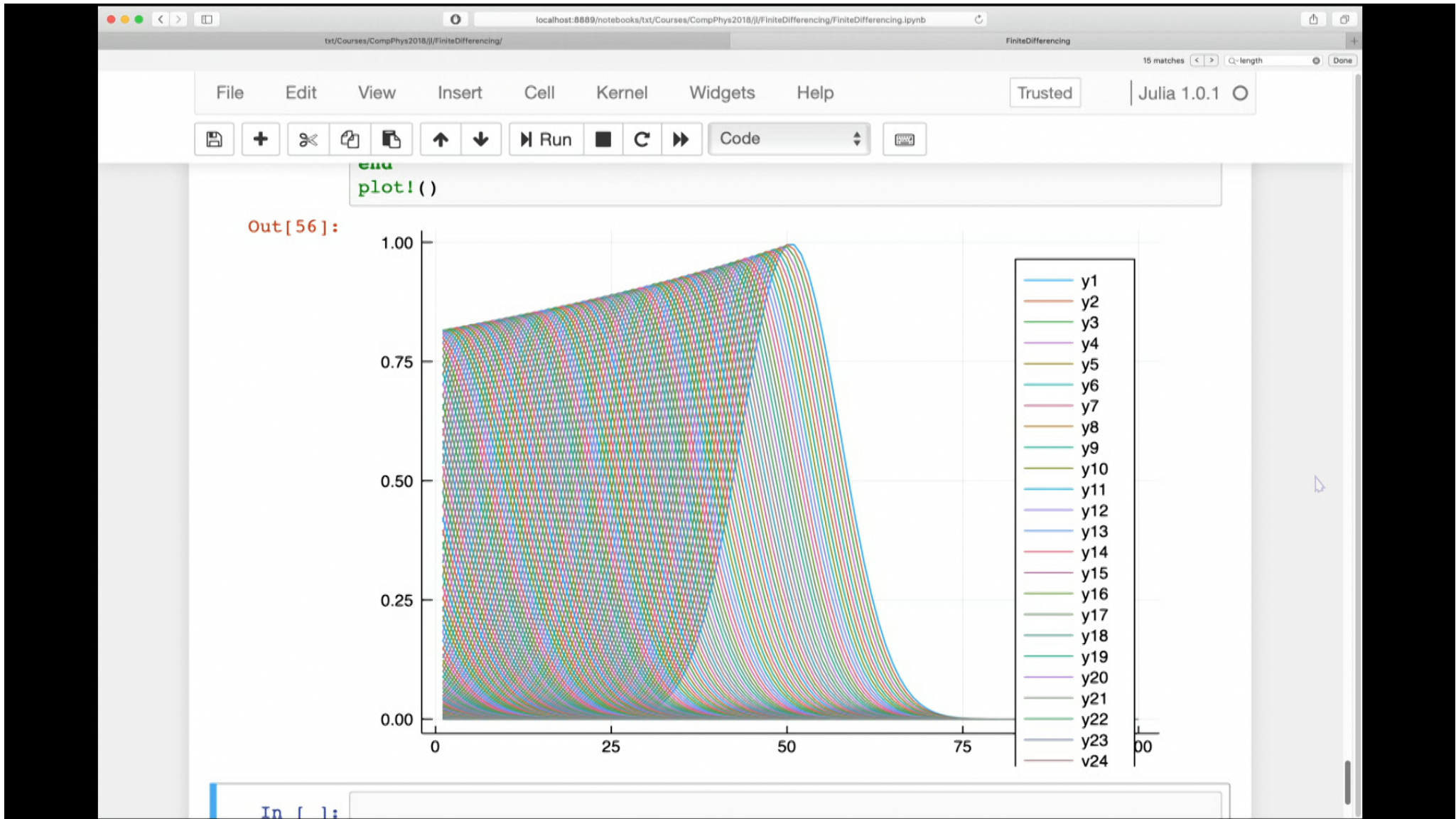
Out[43]: solveAdvection (generic function with 1 method)

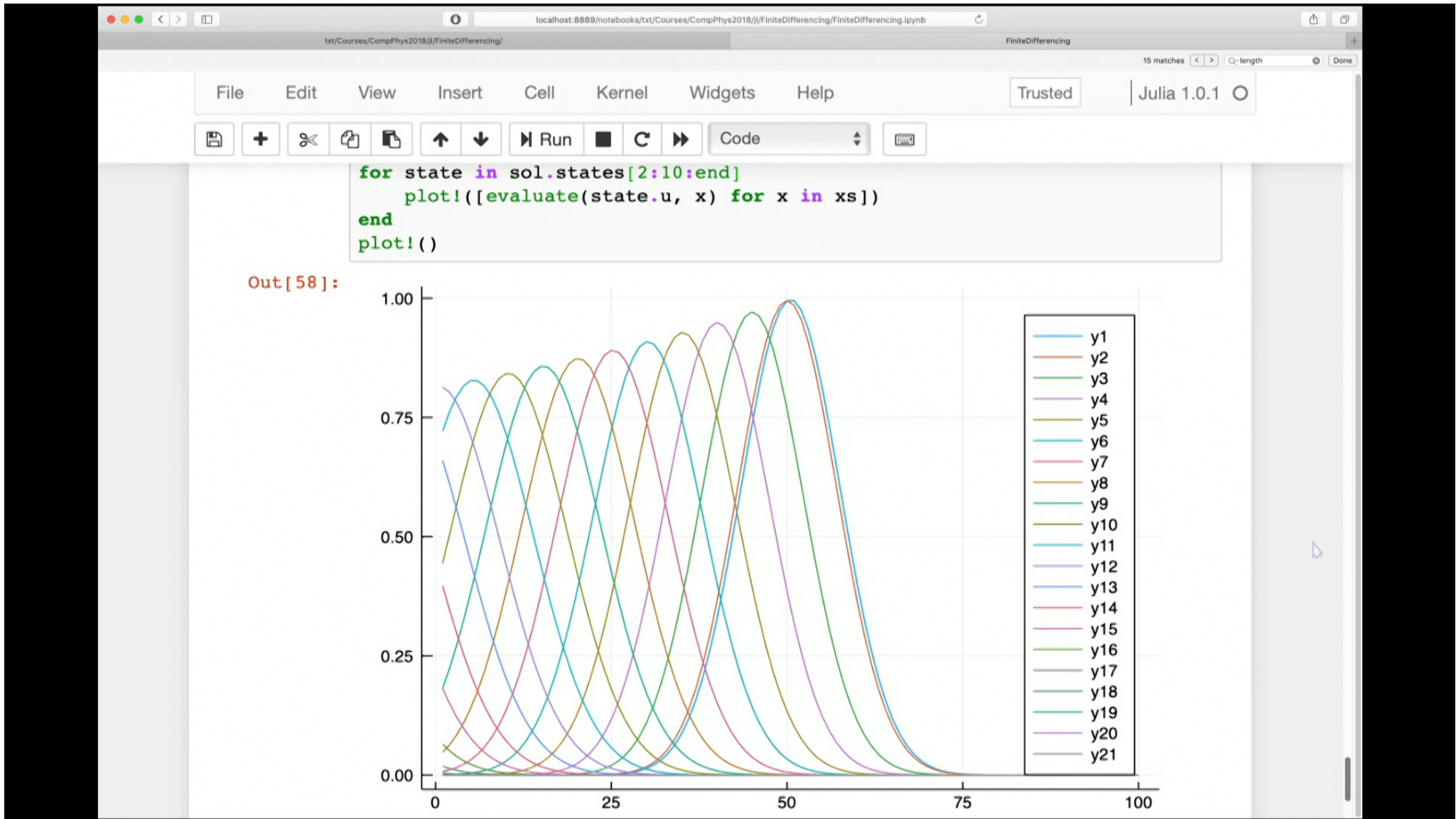
```
In [50]: sol = solveAdvection(1.0, 8, 0.5);
```

```
In [*]: plot([evaluate(sol.states[1].u, x) for x in xs])
         for state in sol.states[2:end]
             plot!([evaluate(state.u, x) for x in xs])
         end
         plot!()
```

```
In [ ]:
```







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```

push!(sol.states, s)
end
sol
end

```

Out[43]: solveAdvection (generic function with 1 method)

```

In [55]: sol1 = solveAdvection(1.0, 100, 0.5);
sol2 = solveAdvection(1.0, 100, 0.5);

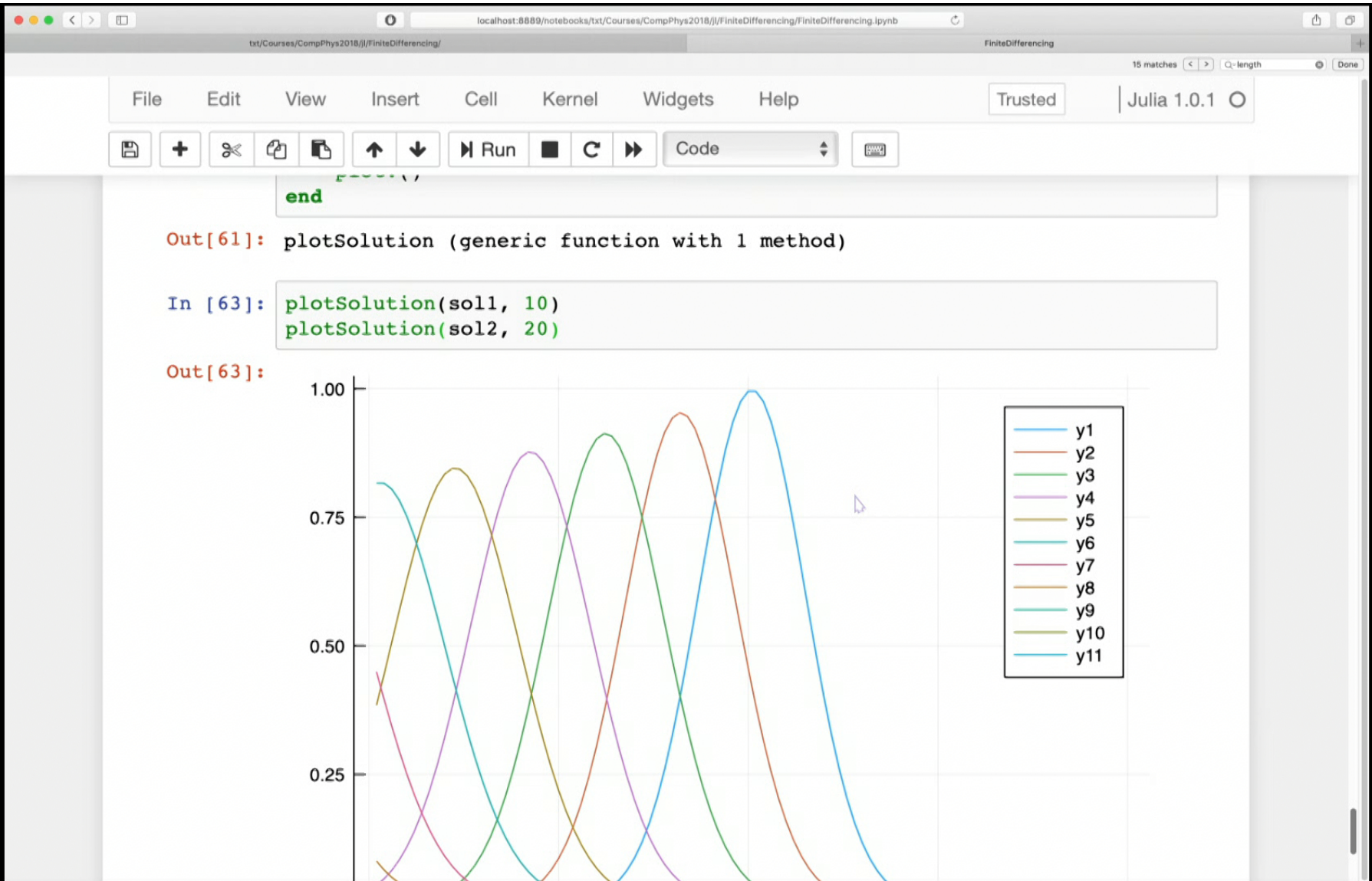
```

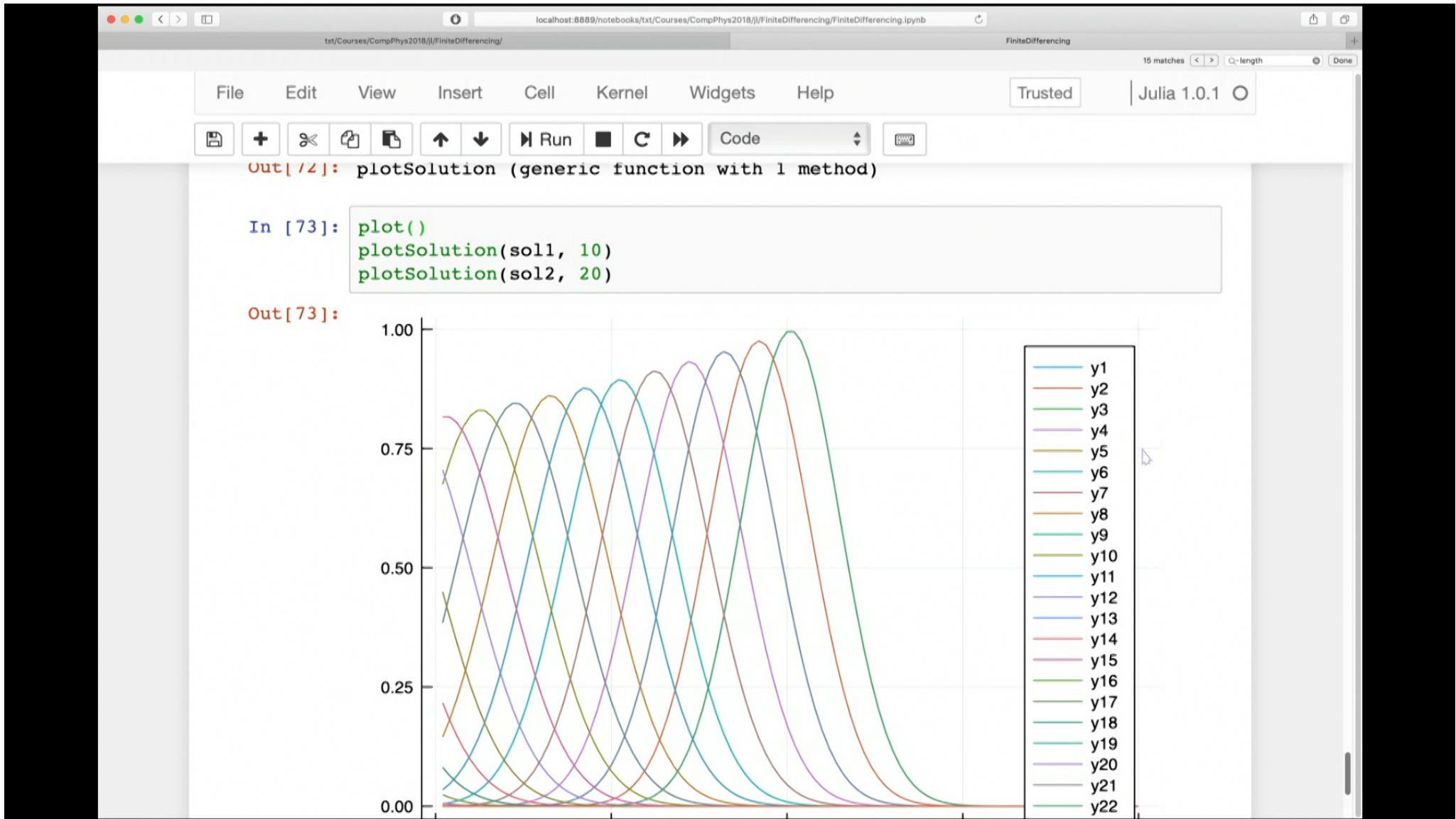
```

In [59]: plot([evaluate(sol.states[1].u, x) for x in xs])
for state in sol.states[10:10:end]
    plot!([evaluate(state.u, x) for x in xs])
end
plot!()

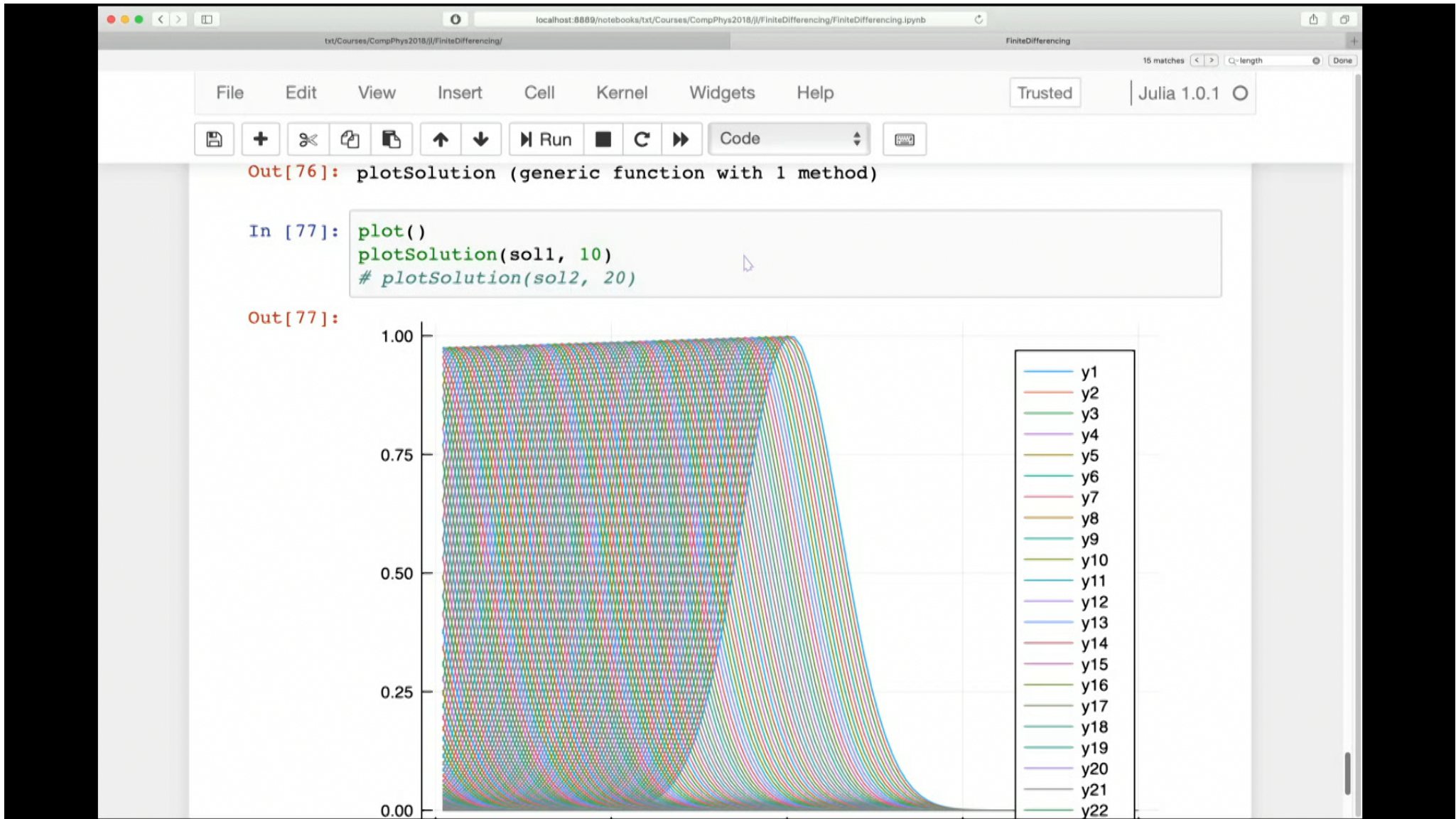
```

Out[59]:









```
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15 matches | Q-length | Done
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[Icons] Run [Buttons] Code

In [6]: # A piecewise linear continuous function mapping a type T to a type U
struct PLCFun{T,U}
    # Domain: [0; 1]
    points::Vector{U}
end

In [35]: # Functions can be scaled and added
# function Base.length(f::PLCFun{T, U})::Int where {T, U}
#     length(f.points)
# end
function Base. *(a::U, f::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T, U}
    PLCFun{T, U}(a .* f.points)
end
function Base. +(f::PLCFun{T, U}, g::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T,
    @assert length(f.points) == length(g.points)
    PLCFun{T, U}(f.points .+ g.points)
end

In [8]: # Calculate the x coordinates of the endpoints of the lines
function xcoord(::Type{T}, nlines::Int, i::Int)::T where {T}
    @assert 1 <= i <= nlines + 1
    dx = 1 / nlines
    x = (i-1) * dx
    x
end
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window with the following content:

```
In [8]: # Calculate the x coordinates of the endpoints of the lines
function xcoord(::Type{T}, nlines::Int, i::Int)::T where {T}
    @assert 1 <= i <= nlines + 1
    dx = 1 / nlines
    x = (i-1) * dx
    x
end
```

Out[8]: xcoord (generic function with 1 method)

```
In [9]: # The inverse of "xcoord": Determine the line segment on which a particula.
function lineidx(f::PLCFun{T, U}, x::T)::Int where {T, U}
    @assert 0 <= x <= 1
    nlines = length(f.points) - 1
    dx = 1 / nlines
    i = floor(Int, x / dx) + 1
    i = max(1, i)
    i = min(nlines, i)
    i
end
```

Out[9]: lineidx (generic function with 1 method)

```
In [10]: # Convert a general Julia function into a PLCFun. We need to specify the t
# as well as the number of line segments to use.
```

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end

Out[12]: evaluate (generic function with 1 method)

In [13]: `# Calculate the derivative of a PLCFun, using a right-biased derivative`  
`function derivRight(f::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T, U}`  
 `nlines = length(f.points) - 1`  
 `dx = 1 / nlines`  
 `ys = [(f.points[i+1] - f.points[i]) / dx for i in 1:nlines];`  
 `(f.points[end] - f.points[end-1]) / dx]`  
 `PLCFun{T, U}(ys)`  
`end`

Out[13]: derivRight (generic function with 1 method)

In [ ]: `function refine(f::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T, U}`  
 `nlines = length(f.points) - 1`  
 `dx = 1 / nlines`  
 `ys = [xcoord(T, 2*nlines, i) for i in 1:2*nlines+1]`  
`end`

### Example use of PLCFun

In [14]: `fsinpi = samplePLC(Float64, Float64, 4, sinpi)`

Out[14]: `PLCFun{Float64, Float64}([0.0, 0.707107, 1.0, 0.707107, 0.0])`

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end

Out[12]: evaluate (generic function with 1 method)

In [13]: `# Calculate the derivative of a PLCFun, using a right-biased derivative  
function derivRight(f::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T, U}  
 nlines = length(f.points) - 1  
 dx = 1 / nlines  
 ys = [(f.points[i+1] - f.points[i]) / dx for i in 1:nlines];  
 (f.points[end] - f.points[end-1]) / dx  
 PLCFun{T, U}(ys)  
end`

Out[13]: derivRight (generic function with 1 method)

In [ ]: `function refine(f::PLCFun{T, U})::PLCFun{T, U} where {T, U}  
 nlines = length(f.points) - 1  
 dx = 1 / nlines  
 ys = [evaluate(f, xcoord(T, 2*nlines, i)) for i in 1:2*nlines+1]  
end`

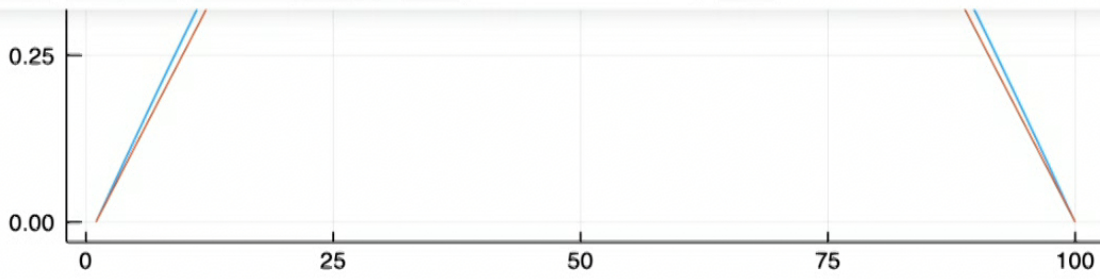
### Example use of PLCFun

In [14]: `fsinpi = samplePLC(Float64, Float64, 4, sinpi)`

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Run Code



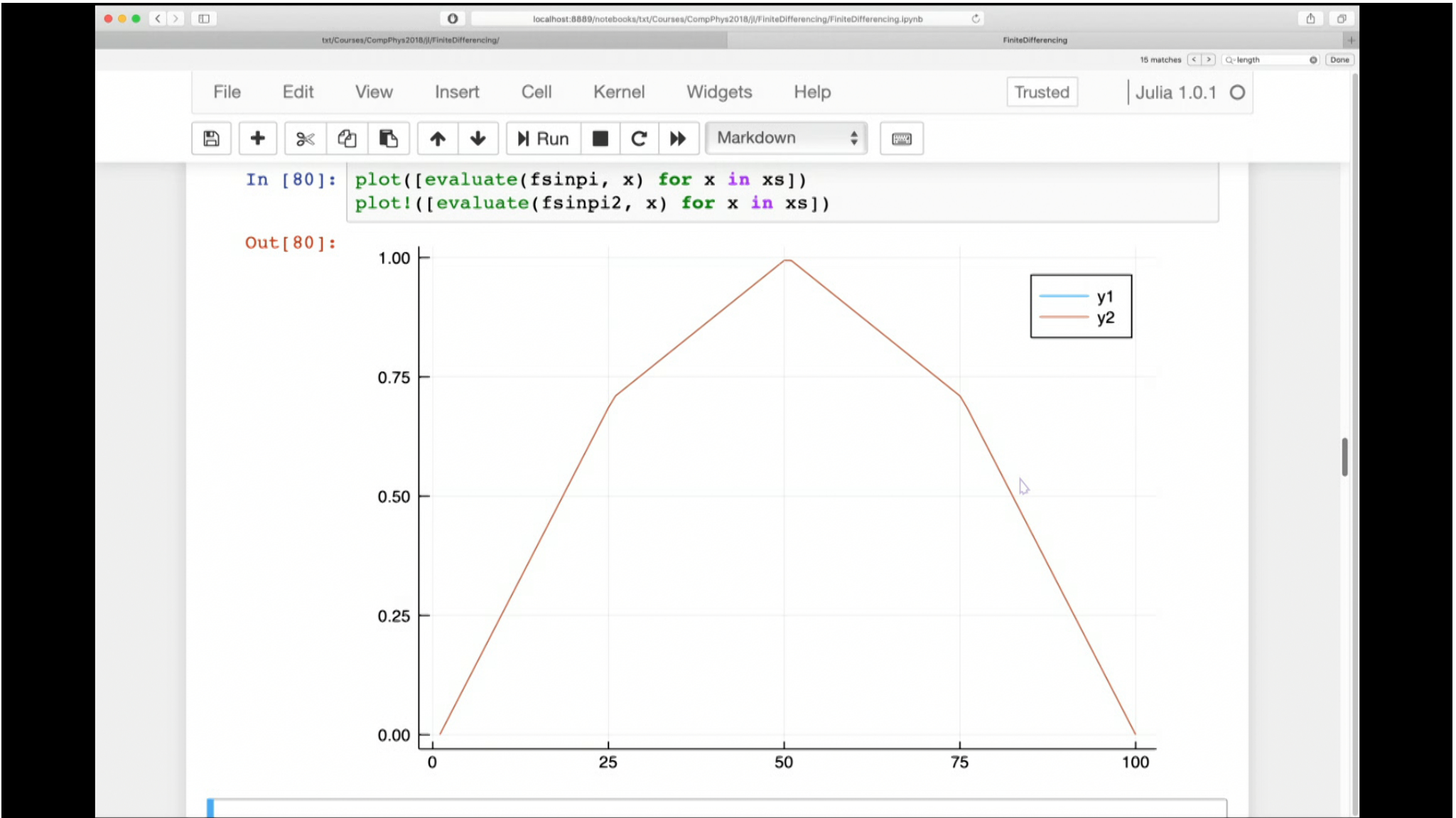
```
In [79]: fsinpi2 = refine(fsinpi)
```

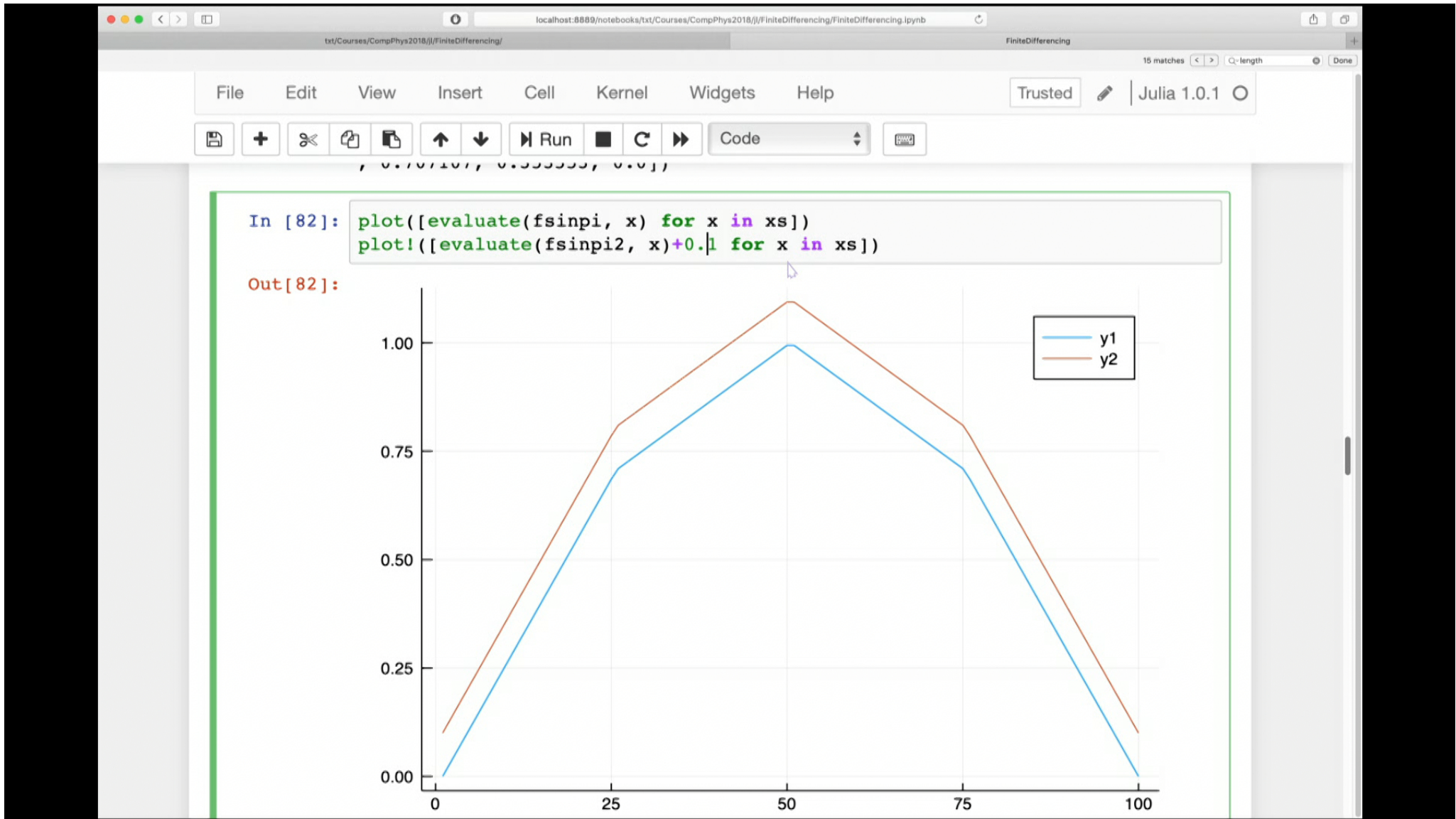
```
Out[79]: PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.0, 0.353553, 0.707107, 0.853553, 1.0, 0.853553, 0.707107, 0.353553, 0.0])
```

```
In [ ]: plot([evaluate(fsinpi, x) for x in xs])
plot!([evaluate(fsinpi2, x) for x in xs])
```

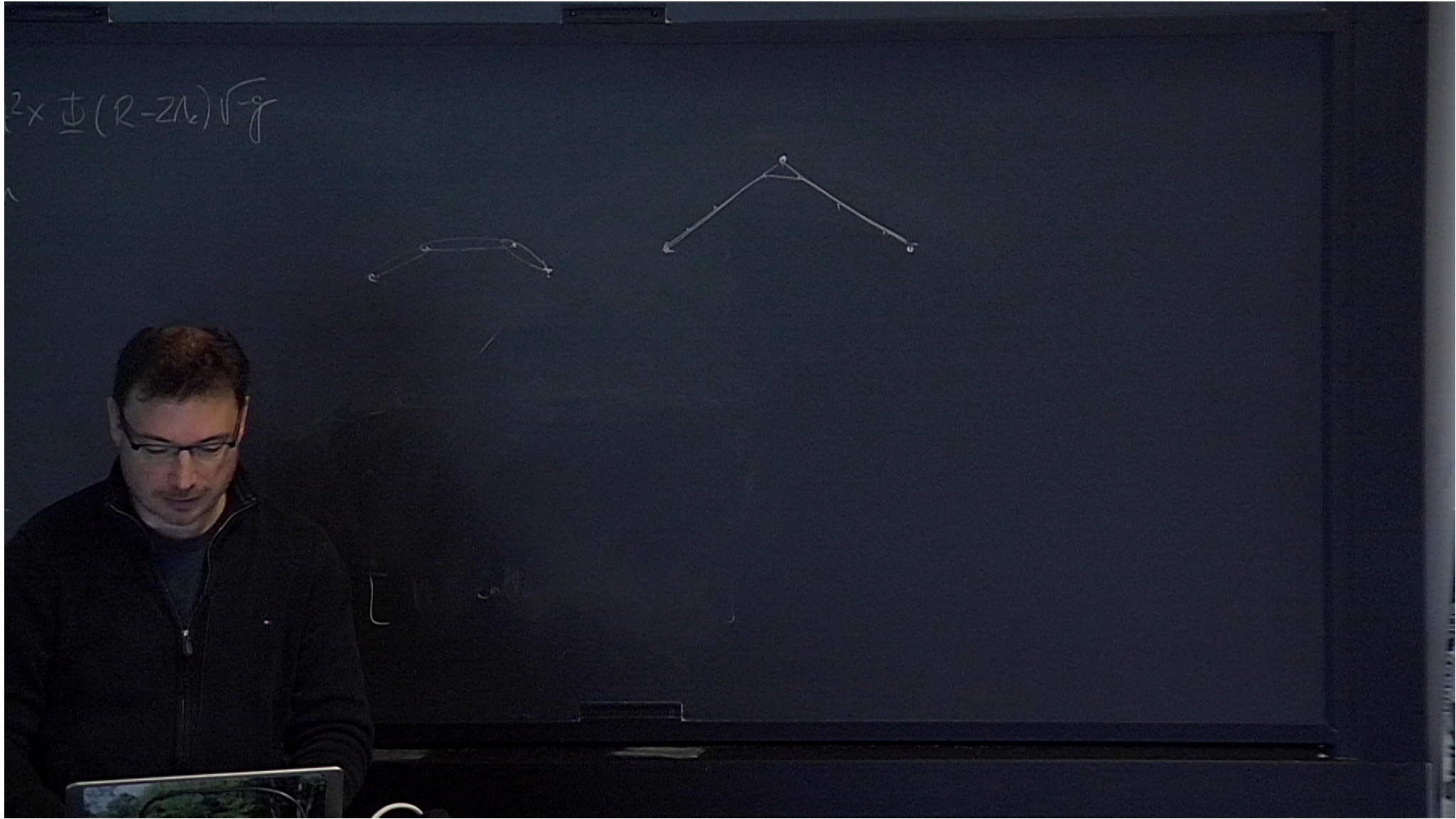
## Advection Equation

```
In [17]: # The state vector describing how we evolve the advection equation in time
struct AdvectionState{T}
    time::T
    u::PLCFun{T, T}
end
```





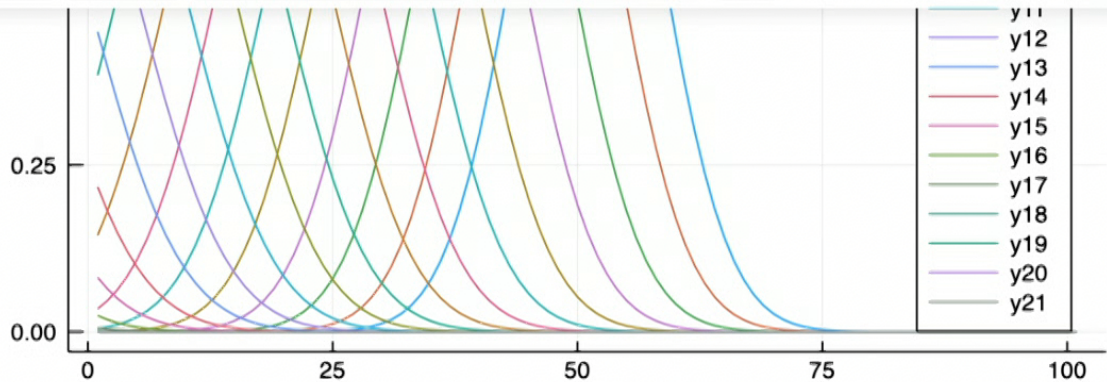




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Run Code



### Discretization Error, Convergence

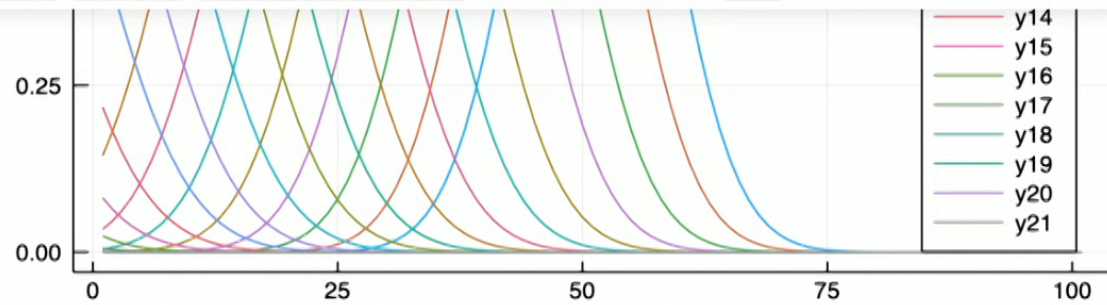
```
In [92]: sol1 = solveAdvection(1.0, 100, 0.5);  
sol2 = solveAdvection(1.0, 200, 0.5);
```

```
In [ ]:
```

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Code



## Discretization Error, Convergence

```
In [92]: sol1 = solveAdvection(1.0, 100, 0.5);  
sol2 = solveAdvection(1.0, 200, 0.5);
```

```
In [95]: sol1 + (-1.0) * sol2
```

MethodError: no method matching  $*(::\text{Float64}, ::\text{Solution}\{\text{Float64}\})$   
Closest candidates are:

- $*(::\text{Any}, ::\text{Any}, !\text{Matched}::\text{Any}, !\text{Matched}::\text{Any}...)$  at operators.jl:502
- $*(::\text{Float64}, !\text{Matched}::\text{Float64})$  at float.jl:399
- $*(::\text{AbstractFloat}, !\text{Matched}::\text{Bool})$  at bool.jl:120
- ...

Stacktrace:

```
[1] top-level scope at In[95]:1
```

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Run Code

### Discretization Error, Convergence

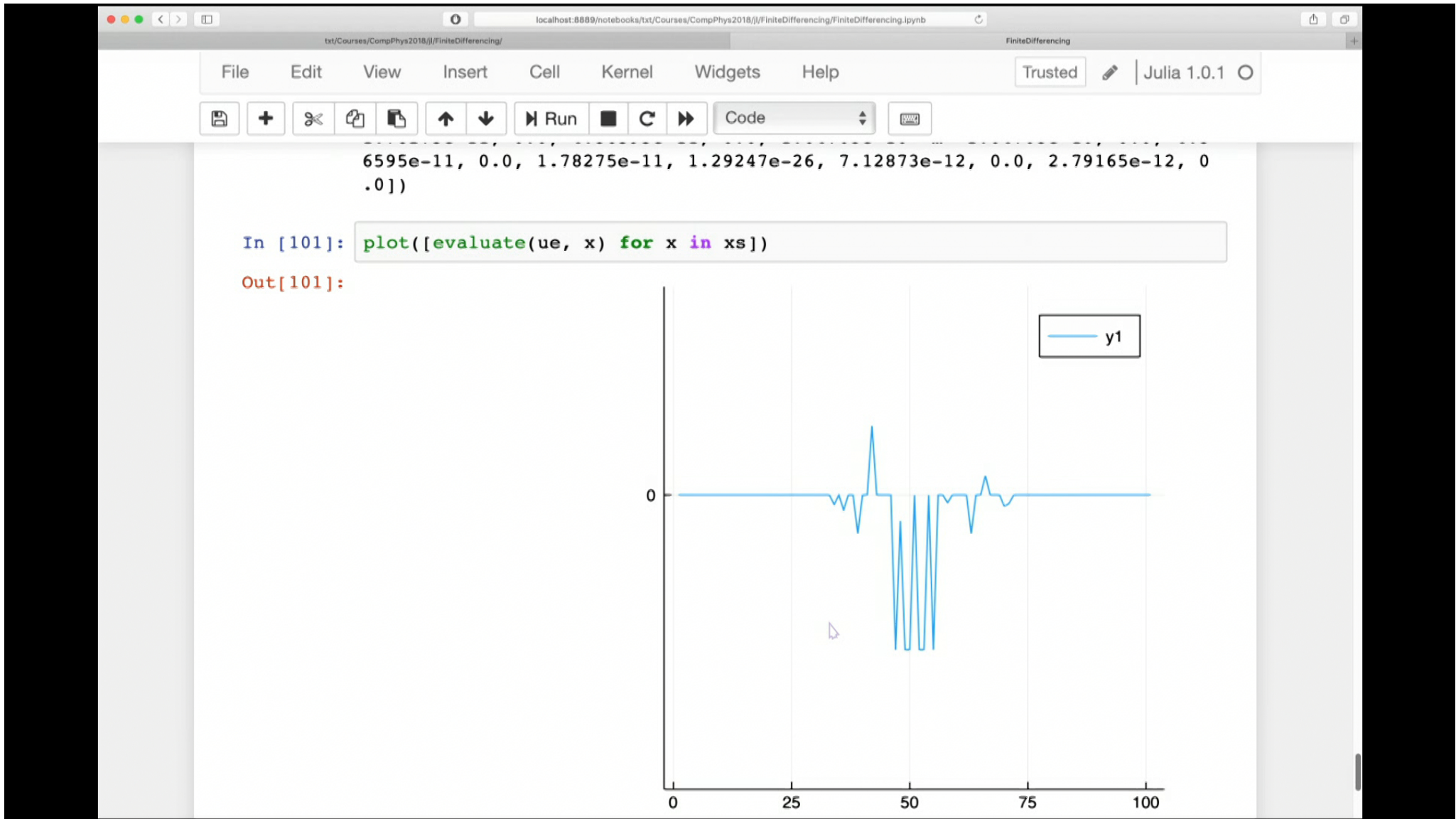
```
In [92]: sol1 = solveAdvection(1.0, 100, 0.5);
sol2 = solveAdvection(1.0, 200, 0.5);
```

```
In [98]: refine(sol1.states[1]) + (-1.0) * sol2.states[1]
```

MethodError: no method matching refine(::AdvectionState{Float64})  
Closest candidates are:  
refine(!Matched::PLCFun{T,U}) where {T, U} at In[78]:2

Stacktrace:  
[1] top-level scope at In[98]:1

In [ ]:



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0 25 50 75 100

## Discretization Error, Convergence

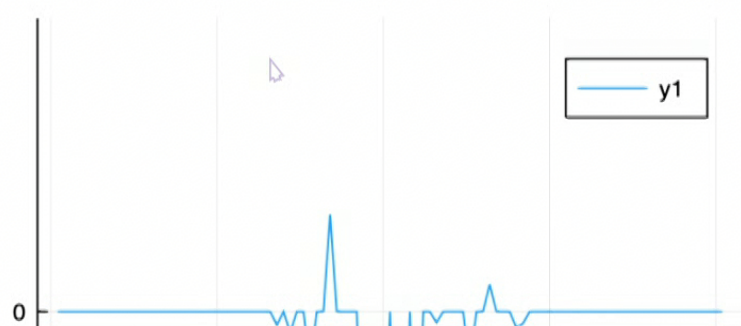
```
In [92]: sol1 = solveAdvection(1.0, 100, 0.5);
sol2 = solveAdvection(1.0, 200, 0.5);
```

```
In [100]: ue = refine(sol1.states[1].u) + (-1.0) * sol2.states[1].u
```

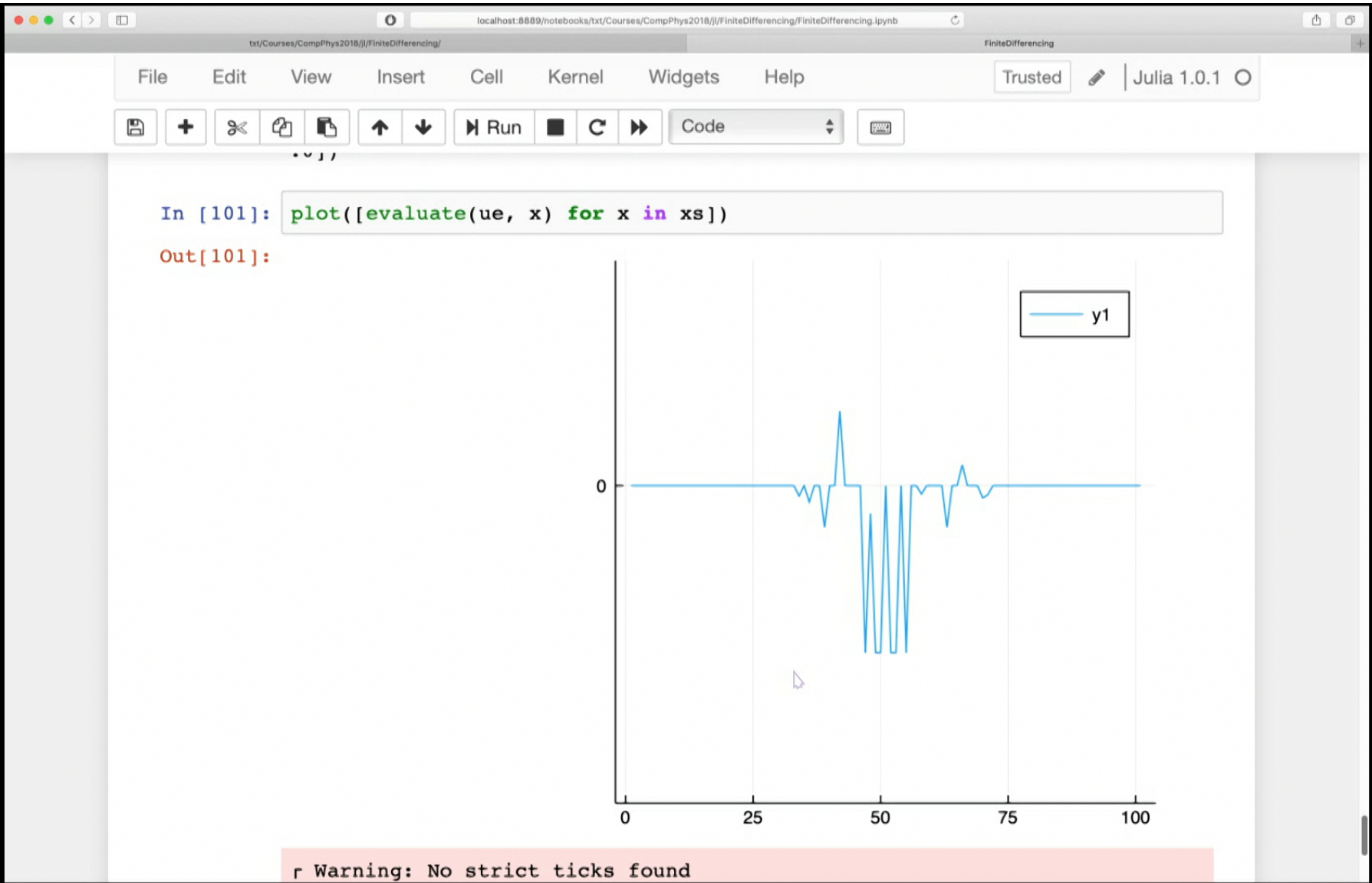
```
Out[100]: PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([0.0, 2.79165e-12, 0.0, 7.12873e-12, 1.29247e-26,
1.78275e-11, 0.0, 4.36595e-11, 0.0, 1.04703e-10 ... 1.04703e-10, 0.0, 4.3
6595e-11, 0.0, 1.78275e-11, 1.29247e-26, 7.12873e-12, 0.0, 2.79165e-12, 0
.0])
```

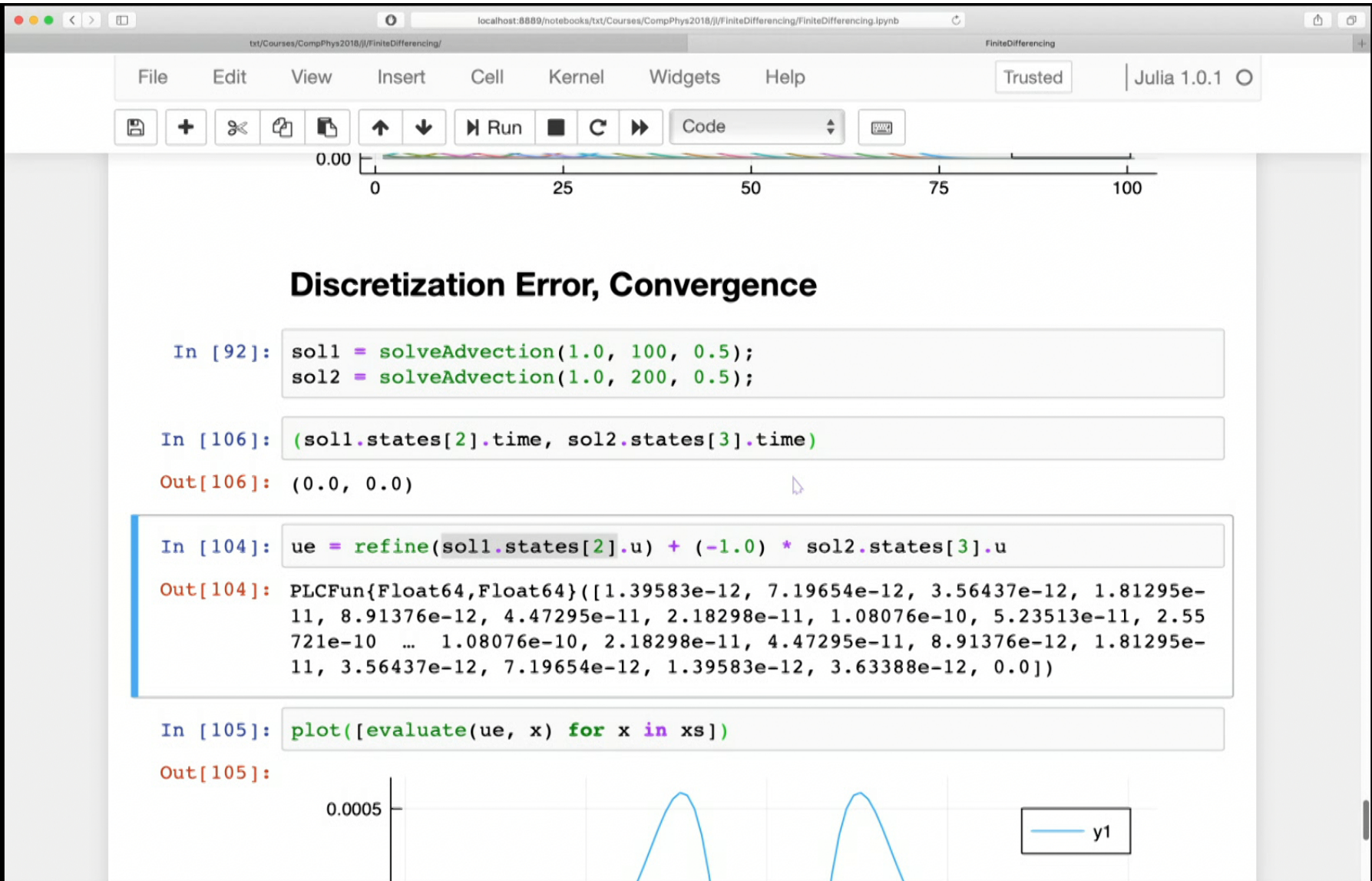
```
In [101]: plot([evaluate(ue, x) for x in xs])
```

```
Out[101]:
```



The plot displays a function y1 on a coordinate system. The x-axis is labeled 'x' and the y-axis is labeled 'y1'. The function is zero for most of the range, but features a prominent, sharp peak in the middle. There are also smaller oscillations or ripples on either side of the main peak. A legend in the top right corner identifies the blue line as 'y1'.







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Code

### Time evolution

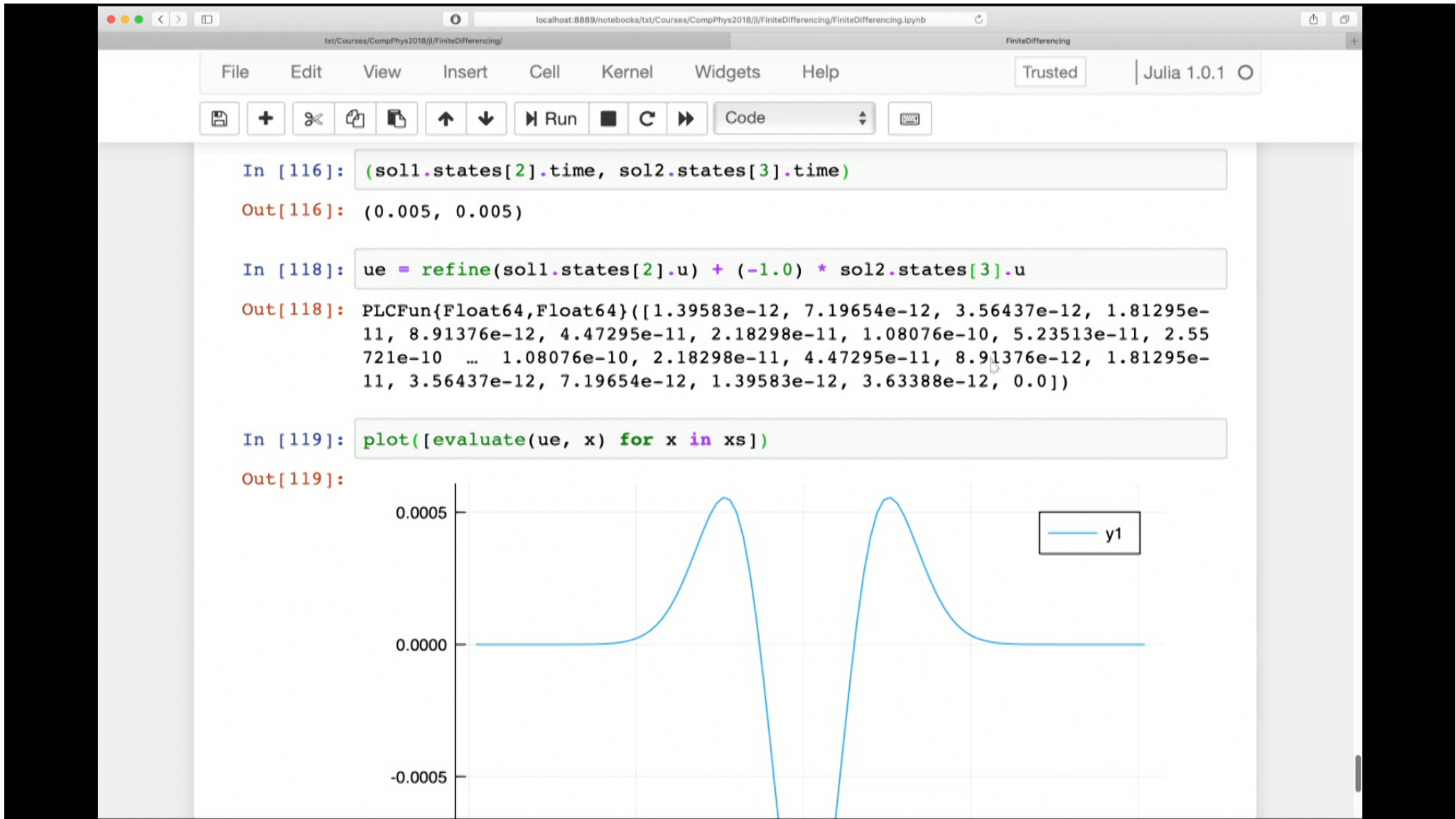
```
In [107]: function euler(rhs::Function, dt::T,
                        s0::AdvectionState{T})::AdvectionState{T} where {T}
    r0 = rhs(s0)
    s1 = s0 + dt * r0
    AdvectionState{T}(s0.time + dt, s1.u)
end
```

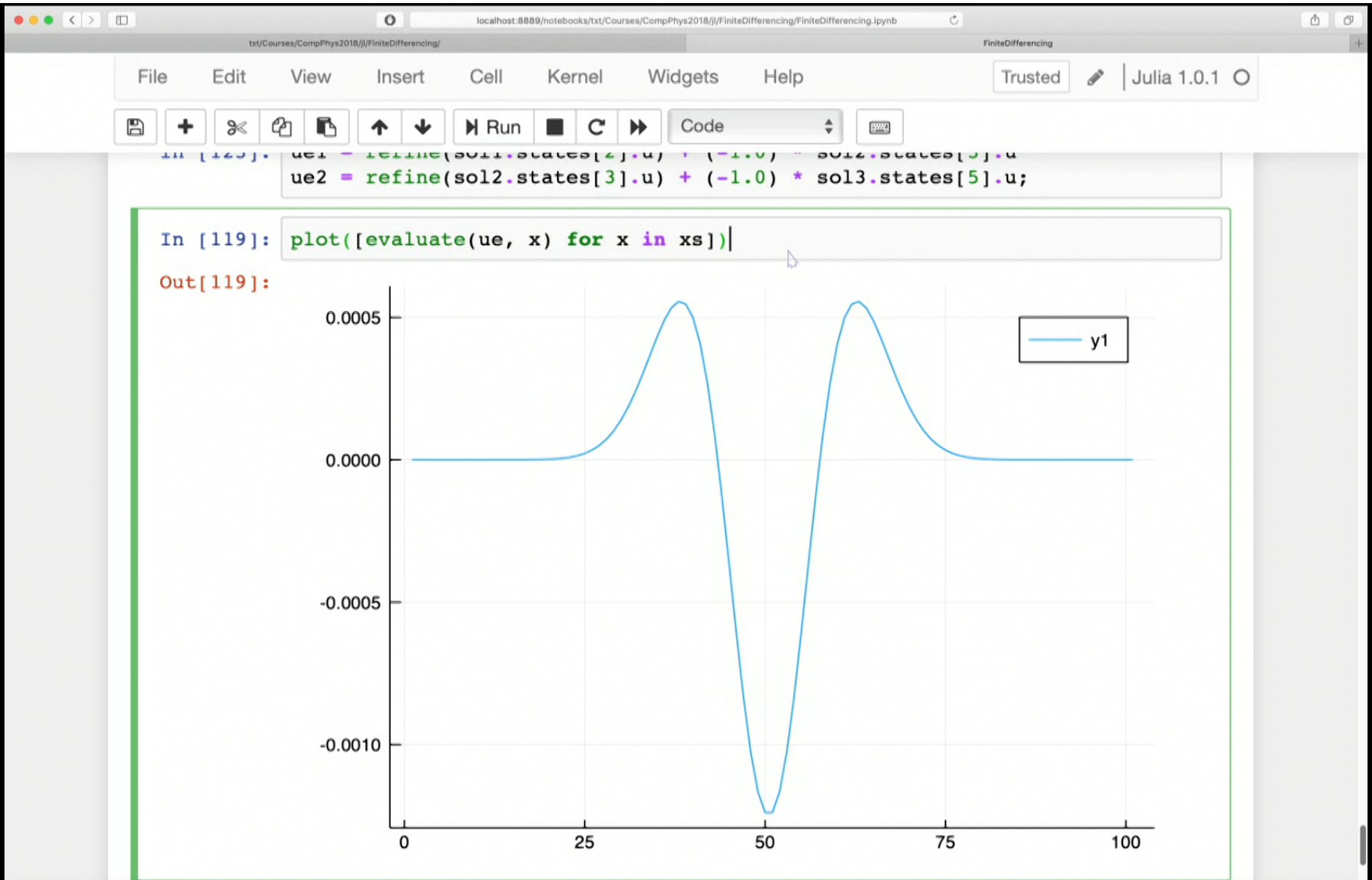
```
Out[107]: euler (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
In [39]: s1 = euler(rhsAdvection, 0.1, s0)
```

```
Out[39]: AdvectionState{Float64}(0.0, PLCFun{Float64,Float64}([6.24922e-7, 0.00154
452, 0.168075, 0.841922, 0.367689, 0.0434666, 0.000386716, 1.56241e-7, 1.
38879e-11]))
```

```
In [41]: plot([evaluate(s0.u, x) for x in xs])
plot!([evaluate(s1.u, x) for x in xs])
```





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Run Code

```
In [17]: # The state vector describing how we evolve the advection equation in time
struct AdvectionState{T}
    time::T
    u::PLCFun{T, T}
end
```

```
In [37]: # State vectors can be scaled and added
function Base.*(a::T, s::AdvectionState{T})::AdvectionState{T} where {T}
    AdvectionState{T}(s.time, a * s.u)
end
function Base.+(s1::AdvectionState{T},
                s2::AdvectionState{T})::AdvectionState{T} where {T}
    @assert abs(s1.time - s2.time) <= 100*eps(T)
    AdvectionState{T}(s1.time, s1.u + s2.u)
end
```

```
In [18]: # A Gaussian, centred at x=1/2, with a width of 1/10
function gaussian(x::T)::T where {T}
    exp(- ((x - 0.5) * 10)^2)
end
```

Out[18]: gaussian (generic function with 1 method)

```
In [19]: # Define initial conditions: A Gaussian at t=0
function initialGaussian(nlines::Int)::AdvectionState{Float64}
    t = 0
```

$$\ddot{u} = u''$$

$$f := u'$$

$$g := \dot{u}$$

$$\dot{u} = g$$

$$\dot{f} = g'$$

$$\dot{g} = f'$$



$$\ddot{u} = u''$$

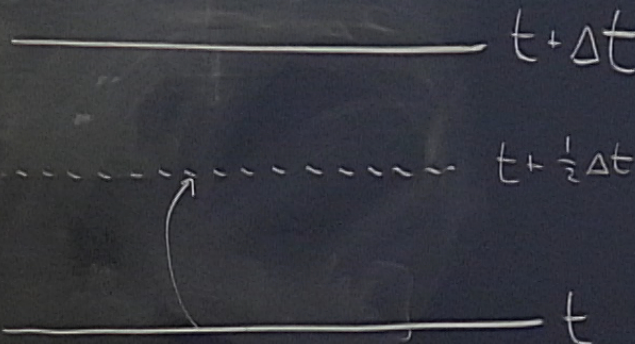
$$f := u'$$

$$g := \dot{u}$$

$$\dot{u} = g$$

$$\dot{f} = g'$$

$$\dot{g} = f'$$

RK2:   $t + \Delta t$

The diagram shows three horizontal lines representing time steps. The bottom line is solid and labeled  $t$ . The middle line is dashed and labeled  $t + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t$ . The top line is solid and labeled  $t + \Delta t$ . An arrow points from the  $t$  line to the  $t + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t$  line.

$t + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t$

$t$