# Project 1

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https://github.uio.no/FYS3150-G2-2023/Project-1

#### PROBLEM 1

$$u(x) = \int \int \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} dx^2$$

$$= \int \int -100e^{-10x} dx^2$$

$$= \int \frac{-100e^{-10x}}{-10} + c_1 dx$$

$$= \int 10e^{-10x} + c_1 dx$$

$$= \frac{10e^{-10x}}{-10} + c_1 x + c_2$$

$$= -e^{-10x} + c_1 x + c_2$$

Using the boundary conditions, we can find  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  as shown below:

$$u(0) = 0$$

$$-e^{-10.0} + c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2 = 0$$

$$-1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$c_2 = 1$$

$$u(1) = 0$$

$$-e^{-10 \cdot 1} + c_1 \cdot 1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$-e^{-10} + c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$c_1 = e^{-10} - c_2$$

$$c_1 = e^{-10} - 1$$

Using the values that we found for  $c_1$  and  $c_2$ , we get

$$u(x) = -e^{-10x} + (e^{-10} - 1)x + 1$$
$$= 1 - (1 - e^{-10}) - e^{-10x}$$

### PROBLEM 2

## PROBLEM 3

To derive the discretized version of the Poisson equation, we first need the taylor expansion for u(x) around x + h and x - h.

$$u(x+h) = u(x) + u'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}u''(x)h^2 + \frac{1}{6}u'''(x)h^3 + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

$$u(x-h) = u(x) - u'(x)h + \frac{1}{2}u''(x)h^2 - \frac{1}{6}u'''(x)h^3 + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

If we add the equations above, we get this new equation:

$$u(x+h) + u(x-h) = 2u(x) + u''(x)h^{2} + \mathcal{O}(h^{4})$$

$$u(x+h) - 2u(x) + u(x-h) + \mathcal{O}(h^{4}) = u''(x)h^{2}$$

$$u''(x) = \frac{u(x+h) - 2u(x) + u(x-h)}{h^{2}} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$

$$u''_{i}(x) = \frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_{i} + u_{i-1}}{h^{2}} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$

We can then replace  $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$  with the RHS (right-hand side) of the equation:

$$-\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} = 100e^{-10x}$$
$$\frac{-u_{i+1} + 2u_i - u_{i-1}}{h^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^2) = 100e^{-10x}$$

And lastly, we leave out  $\mathcal{O}(h^2)$  and change  $u_i$  to  $v_i$  to differentiate between the exact solution and the approximate solution:

$$\frac{-u_{i+1} + 2u_i - u_{i-1}}{h^2} = 100e^{-10x}$$

## PROBLEM 4

#### PROBLEM 5

**a**)

b)

PROBLEM 6

**a**)

b)

PROBLEM 7

PROBLEM 8

PROBLEM 9

PROBLEM 10