

Projet S8: Valeurs propres et vecteurs propres pour le problème de Poisson

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Problème de Poisson

Trouver $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ tel que

$$-\Delta u = f \text{ dans } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{\dim}, \quad (1)$$

$$u = g_D \text{ sur } \Gamma_D, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + a_R u = g_R \text{ sur } \Gamma_R, \quad (3)$$

où $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{\dim}$ avec $\partial\Omega = \Gamma_D \cup \Gamma_R$ et $\Gamma_D \cap \Gamma_R = \emptyset$.



Problème aux valeurs propres

Trouver $(\lambda, u) \in \mathbb{C} \times H^1(\Omega)$ tel que

$$-\Delta u = \lambda u \text{ dans } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{\dim}, \quad (4)$$

$$u = 0 \text{ sur } \Gamma_D, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + a_R u = 0 \text{ sur } \Gamma_R, \quad (6)$$

L'objectif de ce projet est de déterminer numériquement des valeurs propres et vecteurs propres de différents problèmes aux limites en dimension $dim = 1, 2, \dots$ pour différents types de conditions aux limites. Des exemples avec solutions analytiques seront proposés et permettront la validation des différents codes écrits. Une **méthode aux différences finies**, pour les problèmes 1D et 2D sur rectangle, sera implémentée. Pour des problèmes plus complexes, la **méthode des éléments finis** sera utilisée via des logiciels/outils fournis.

Les logiciels utilisés seront:

- Matlab et GNU Octave pour la partie *différences finies* et les représentations graphiques,
- GMSH pour la génération de maillages 2d (voir 3d),
- La toolbox Matlab/Octave $fc\text{-}vfem\mathbb{P}_1$ pour la partie *éléments finis*,

Exemple 1

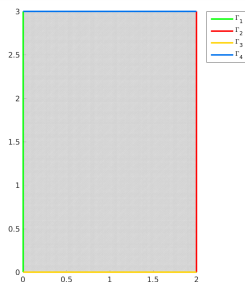


Problème aux valeurs propres

Trouver $(\lambda, u) \in \mathbb{C} \times H^1(\Omega)$ tel que

$$-\Delta u = \lambda u \quad \text{dans } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (7)$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{sur } \Gamma_D = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3 \cup \Gamma_4 \quad (8)$$

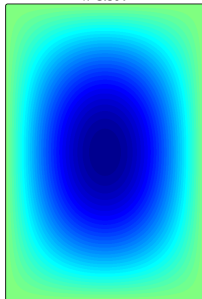
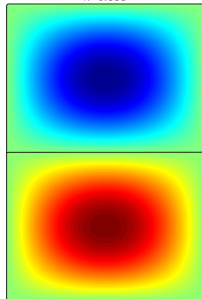
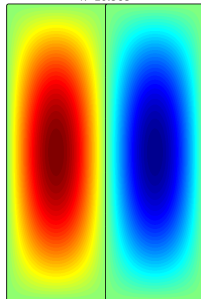
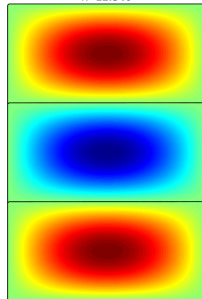
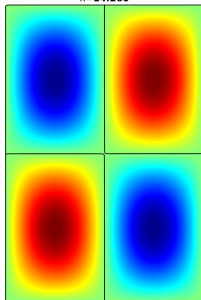
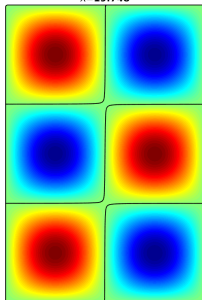
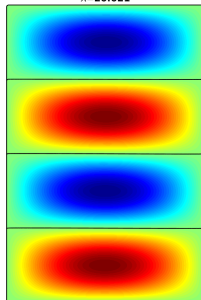
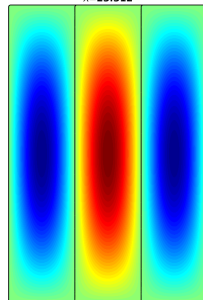


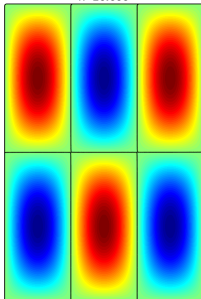
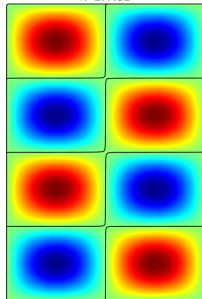
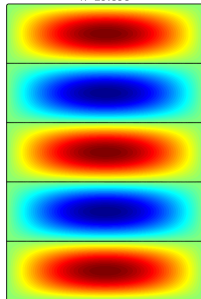
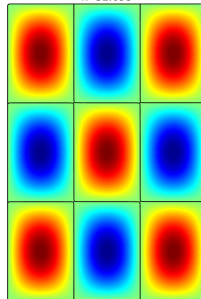
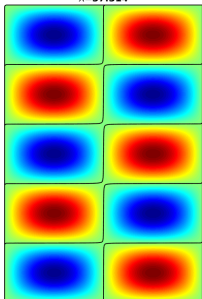
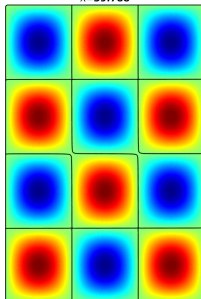
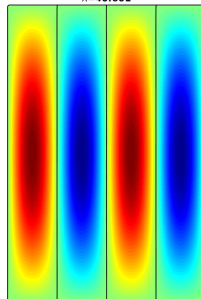
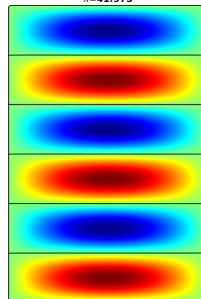
- Ω : rectangle $[0, 2] \times [0, 3]$

- $L = 2, H = 3,$
 $\forall (k, l) \in \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}^*.$

$$\lambda_{k,l} = \left(\frac{k\pi}{L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l\pi}{H}\right)^2$$

$$u_{k,l}(x, y) = \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{l\pi}{H}y\right).$$

$\lambda=3.564$  $\lambda=6.855$  $\lambda=10.968$  $\lambda=12.340$  $\lambda=14.260$  $\lambda=19.748$  $\lambda=20.021$  $\lambda=23.312$ 

$\lambda=26.606$  $\lambda=27.432$  $\lambda=29.898$  $\lambda=32.098$  $\lambda=37.314$  $\lambda=39.788$  $\lambda=40.601$  $\lambda=41.975$ 

Exemple 2, conditions mixtes



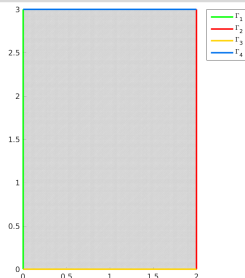
Problème aux valeurs propres

Trouver $(\lambda, u) \in \mathbb{C} \times H^1(\Omega)$ tel que

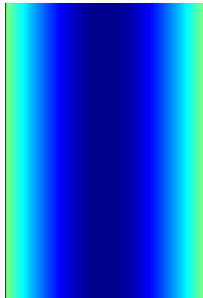
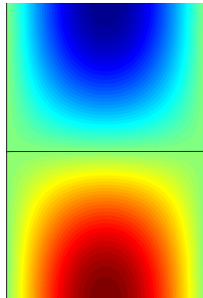
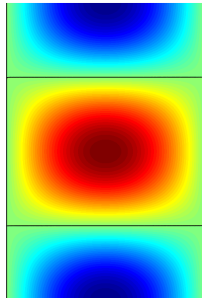
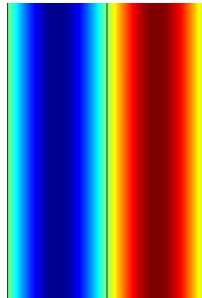
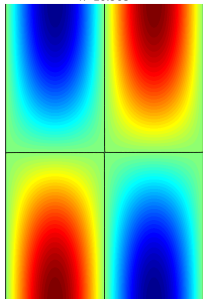
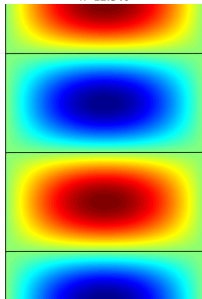
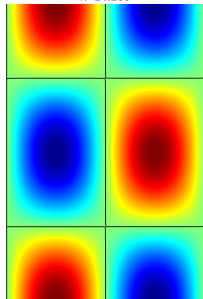
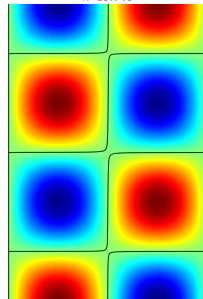
$$-\Delta u = \lambda u \quad \text{dans } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (9)$$

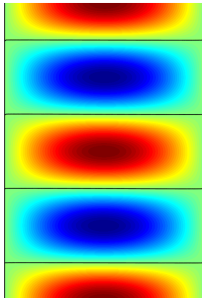
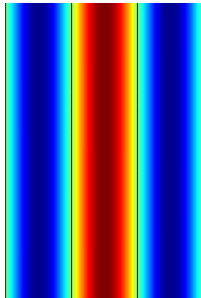
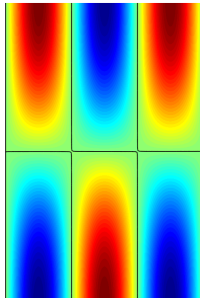
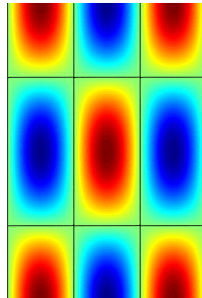
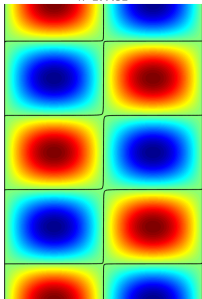
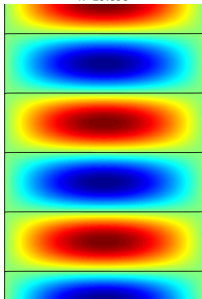
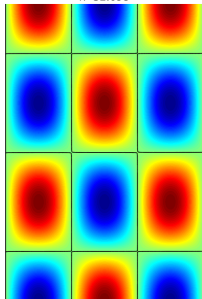
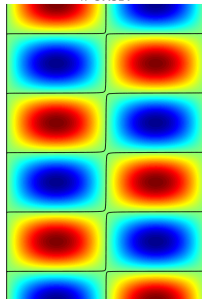
$$u = 0 \quad \text{sur } \Gamma_D = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0 \quad \text{sur } \Gamma_3 \cup \Gamma_4 \quad (11)$$



- Ω : rectangle $[0, 2] \times [0, 3]$

$\lambda=2.467$  $\lambda=3.564$  $\lambda=6.855$  $\lambda=9.871$  $\lambda=10.968$  $\lambda=12.340$  $\lambda=14.260$  $\lambda=19.748$ 

$\lambda=20.021$  $\lambda=22.214$  $\lambda=23.312$  $\lambda=26.606$  $\lambda=27.432$  $\lambda=29.898$  $\lambda=32.098$  $\lambda=37.314$ 

Exemple 3, conditions mixtes



Problème aux valeurs propres

Trouver $(\lambda, u) \in \mathbb{C} \times H^1(\Omega)$ tel que

$$-\Delta u = \lambda u \quad \text{dans } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (12)$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{sur } \Gamma_D = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3 \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0 \quad \text{sur } \Gamma_{10} \quad (14)$$

