## FINAL TEST AER 1316H - FUNDAMENTALS OF CFD 120 minutes

1. A time-marching method is *L*-stable if it is A-stable and  $\lim_{|\lambda h|\to\infty} \sigma(\lambda h) = 0$ . Which of the following methods is L-stable: implicit Euler, trapezoidal, second-order backwards, leapfrog, Gazdag? (5 marks)

2. Apply Fourier stability analysis to the full discretization of the diffusion equation obtained from the combination of second-order centered differencing in space

$$(\delta_{xx}u)_j = \frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2}$$

and the second-order Adams-Bashforth method. Assume that the critical case occurs when  $\kappa \Delta x = \pi$ , and show that the von Neumann number,  $\nu h/(\Delta x^2)$ , cannot exceed 1/4 for stability. (15 marks)

3. Write the semi-discrete form of the diffusion equation with periodic boundary conditions obtained from second-order centered differencing in space. Find the  $\lambda$ -eigenvalues of the semi-discrete operator matrix. Using the  $\lambda - \sigma$  relation for the second-order Adams-Bashforth method given on page 122 of the text, evaluate  $\sigma$  for m = M/2 and a von Neumann number of 1/4. Which value of  $\sigma$  corresponds to the principal root? (20 marks)

4. Find the  $\lambda - \sigma$  relation for the two-step linear multi-step method obtained from Eq. 6.59 with  $\theta = 1/3$ ,  $\xi = -1/6$ ,  $\phi = 0$ . Find the  $\sigma$ -roots for  $\lambda h = 0$ . What order is this method? Is it explicit or implicit? (20 marks)

5. (a) Using a Taylor table, Derive a finite-difference approximation to a first derivative in the form

$$a(\delta_x u)_{j-1} + (\delta_x u)_j = \frac{1}{\Delta x} (bu_{j-1} + cu_j + du_{j+1}) .$$

(b) Find the leading error term. Is the leading error term dissipative or dispersive? Why? (20 marks)

6. Using Appendix B.2, find the eigenvalues of  $H^{-1}A$  for the SOR method with A = B(4:1,-2,1) and  $\omega = \omega_{\text{opt}}$ . (You do not have to find  $H^{-1}$ . Recall that the eigenvalues of  $H^{-1}A$  satisfy  $A\vec{x}_m = \lambda_m H\vec{x}_m$ .) Find the numerical values, not just the expressions. Then find the corresponding  $|\sigma_m|$  values. (20 marks)