



復旦大學

FUDAN UNIVERSITY

从数据中学习

—— 微分方程数值解法的创新与工业应用

程晋, 复旦大学



MATLAB EXPO

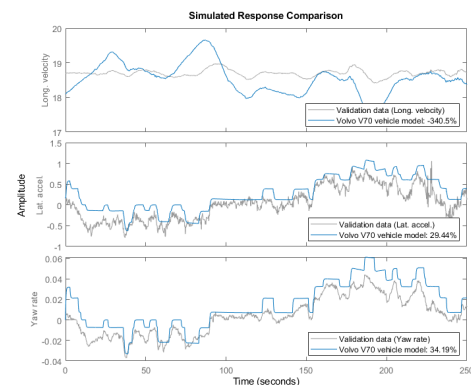
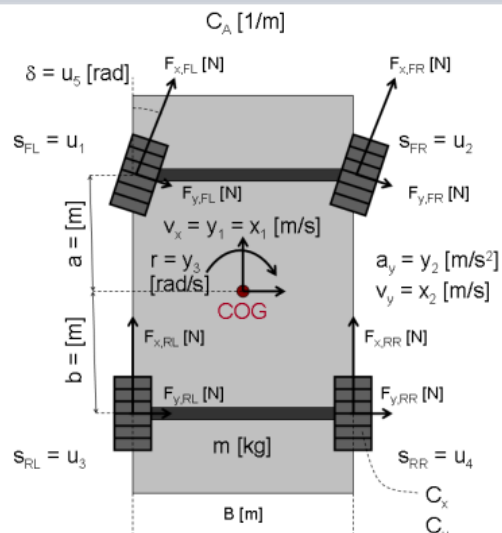
微分方程无处不在

常微分方程

- 例如：车辆动力学模型

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = F(t, u(t), x(t), p1, \dots, p6)$$

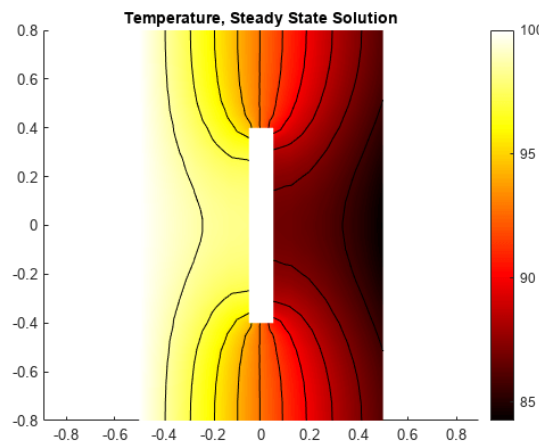
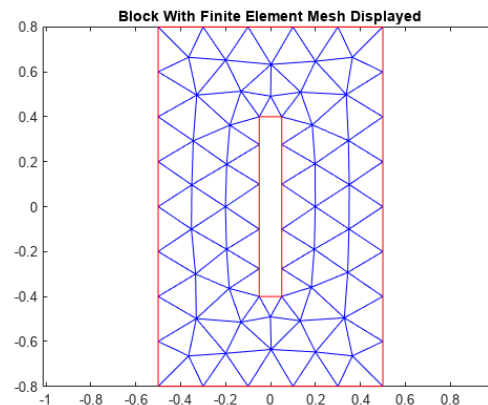
$$y(t) = H(t, u(t), x(t), p1, \dots, p6) + e(t)$$



拉普拉斯方程

- 例如：电势，传热

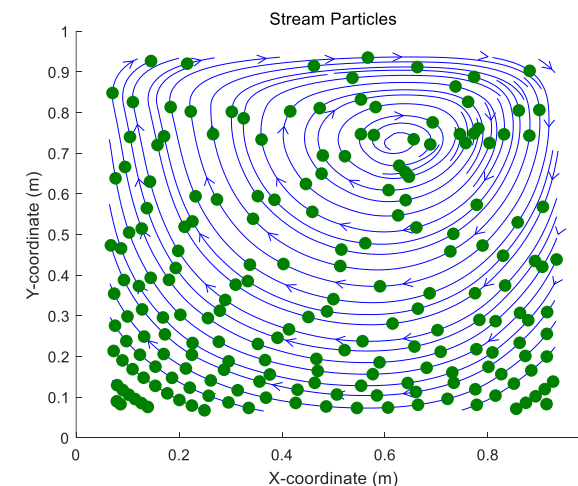
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$



柯西动量方程（守恒形式）

- 例如：流体CFD

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{u}) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} + \rho \mathbf{g}$$



微分方程的求解方法

问题示例：
单位圆 Ω 上的泊松方程：

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = 1, u \text{ in } \Omega \\ u = 0, u \text{ on } \delta\Omega \end{cases}$$

显式求解

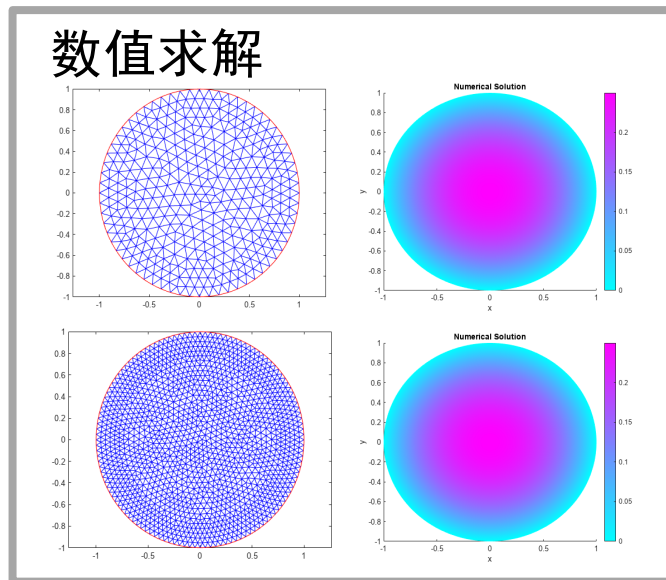
$$\text{解析解: } u(x, y) = \frac{1-x^2-y^2}{4}$$

(实际应用中的微分方程通常不具有显式解)

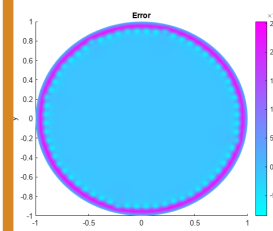
数值求解

- 有限元方法：全区域离散，计算量随网格加密急剧上升
- 有限差分方法：全区域离散，较难处理复杂求解区域
- 边界元方法：高频奇异积分计算、复杂边界条件及变系数方程的推广

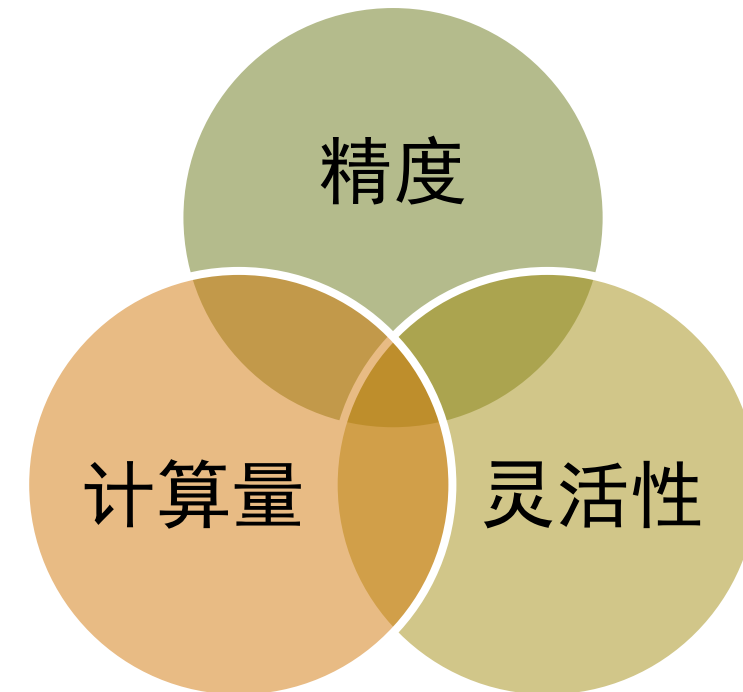
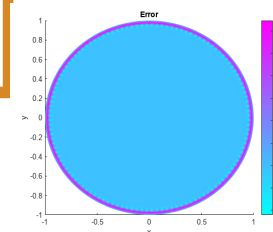
数值求解



error =



error =



求解微分方程的“遗忘性”

- 已知解的信息极少被“用到” ...;
- 每次计算都是“重新”开始...;
- 每次计算的结果都会被“遗忘” ...;

先验知识的积累



“学习”机理

问：是否有能够利用解信息、不依赖于网格、具有“记忆性”的方法？

研究动机——设计问题

- 在设计问题或反问题计算中，往往需要改变边界条件，获得不同的解
- 如果能通过已知数据“学习”到解算子，就可以作用在不同边界条件直接获得解



“学习”的思想

线性代数方程组为例, 已知 A , 给定 b , 求得 x :

$$Ax = b$$

$$x = A^{-1}b$$

已知解数据 X , 及对应的 B , 学习 A^{-1} : $X = A^{-1}B$

求解问题示例

求解方程:

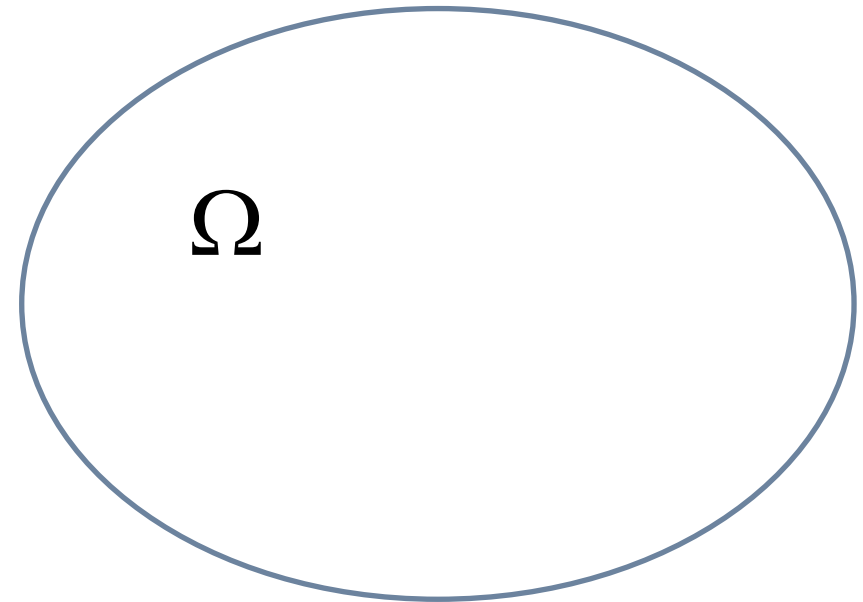
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta u &= 0, & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= f, & \text{on } \partial\Omega.\end{aligned}$$

其解可用积分算子表示为

$$u(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial G}{\partial n}(x, y) f(y) dy$$

其中 $G(x, y)$ 为带有边界条件的Green函数.

如何获得Green函数?



求解问题示例

- 途径一 由数值方法计算Green函数：精度、计算量局限
- 途径二 由数据获得Green函数

由边值和解数据，“学” Green函数

$$u(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial G}{\partial n}(x, y) f(y) dy$$

由边值和学得的Green函数，获得解

$$u(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial G}{\partial n}(x, y) f(y) dy$$

基本算法

- 对于 $\forall x \in \Omega$ ，设有训练集 $\{u_i(x)\}_{i=1}^M$ ，求解区域边界离散点为 $\{x_j\}_{j=1}^N$ ，则可形成如下方程：

$$(u_1(x), \dots, u_M(x)) = (A_1(x), \dots, A_N(x)) \begin{pmatrix} u_1(x_1) & \cdots & u_M(x_1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_1(x_N) & \cdots & u_M(x_N) \end{pmatrix}$$

训练函数在目标点的值

$$B_{1 \times M}$$

边界-目标点解的映射

$$A_{1 \times N}$$

训练函数在边界的值

$$V_{N \times M}$$

$$B_{1 \times M} = A_{1 \times N} V_{N \times M}$$

基本算法

- 第一步：获得“训练”数据矩阵

$$B_{1 \times M} = A_{1 \times N} V_{N \times M}$$

- 第二步：获得解算子 A

$$A = BV^\dagger$$


- 第三步：输入边界条件 f , 获得目标位置解:

$$u(x) = Af = BV^\dagger f$$

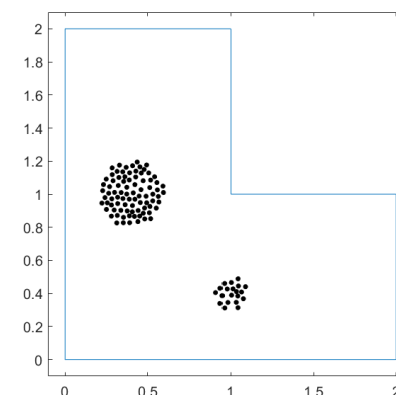
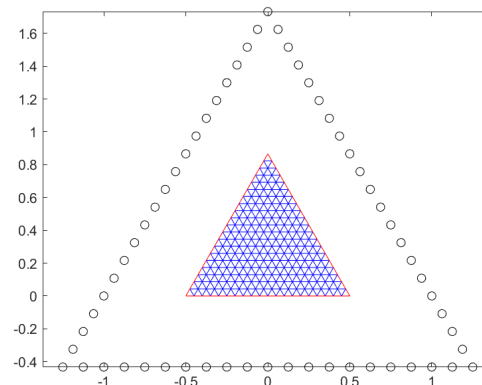
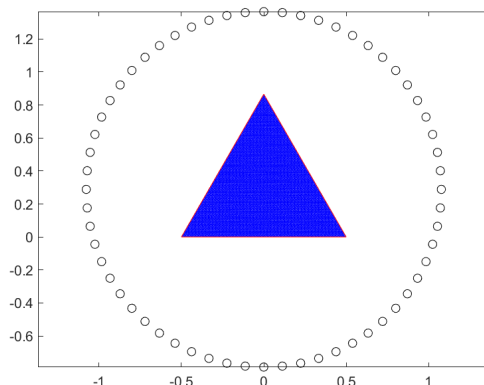
问题1:训练集—需要什么样的数据?

可能的数据

- 实际测量值
- 方程数值解
- 基本解

.....

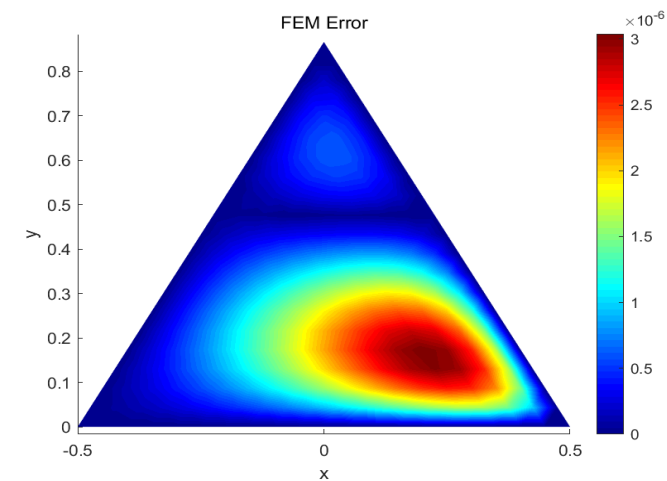
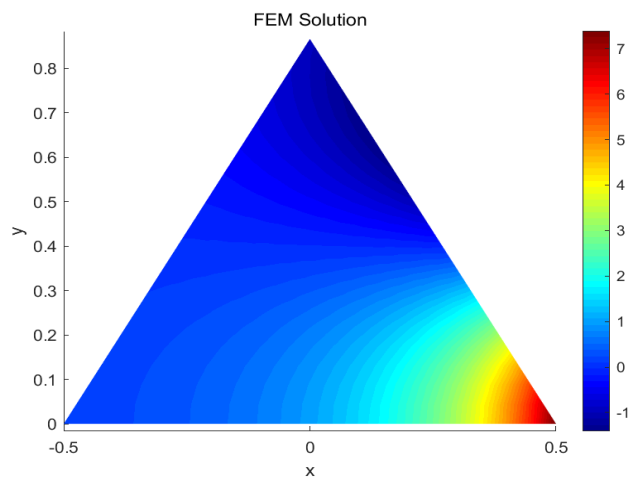
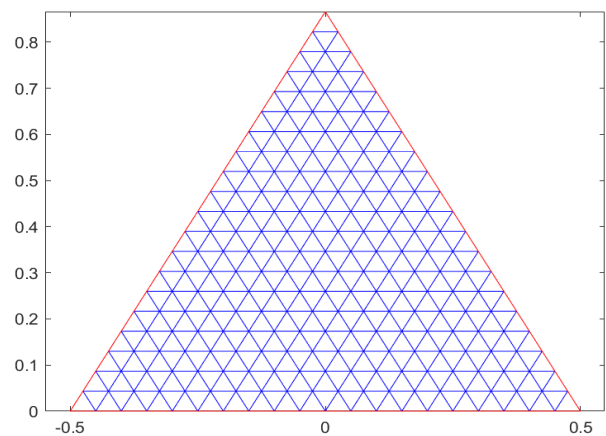
- 充分利用PDE的性质，可以有针对地获得充分、有效、可靠的数据



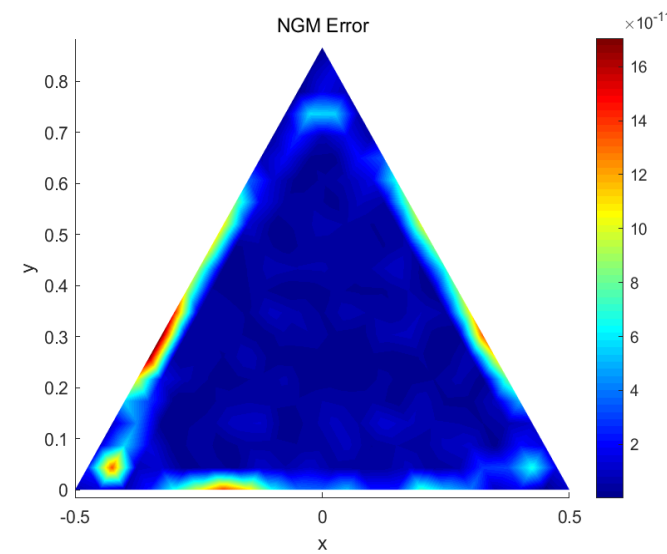
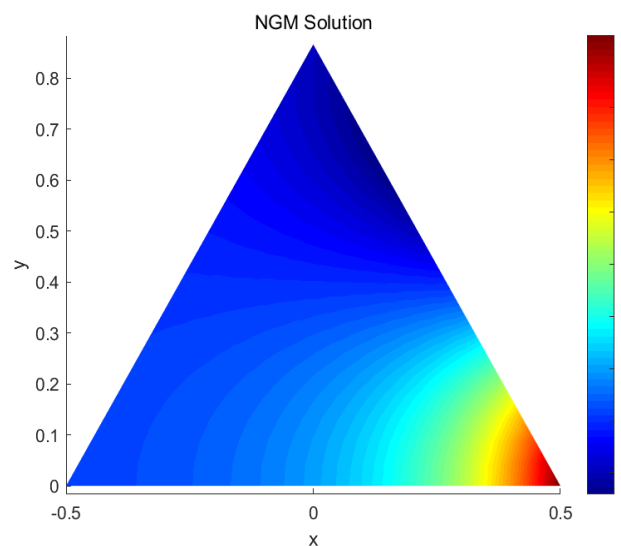
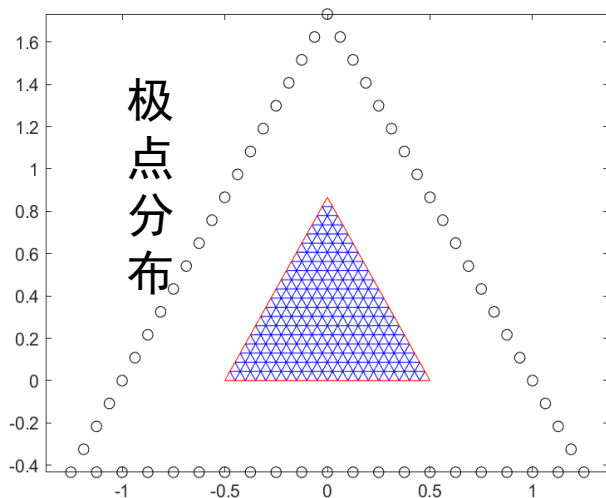
问题2: 算法可靠性/误差分析 ?

精确解: $u = e^{nx} \cos ny$

有限元



本方法



问题2: 算法可靠性/误差分析 ?

理论上: $\|b - a_* \cdot V\|_2 \leq C\delta$

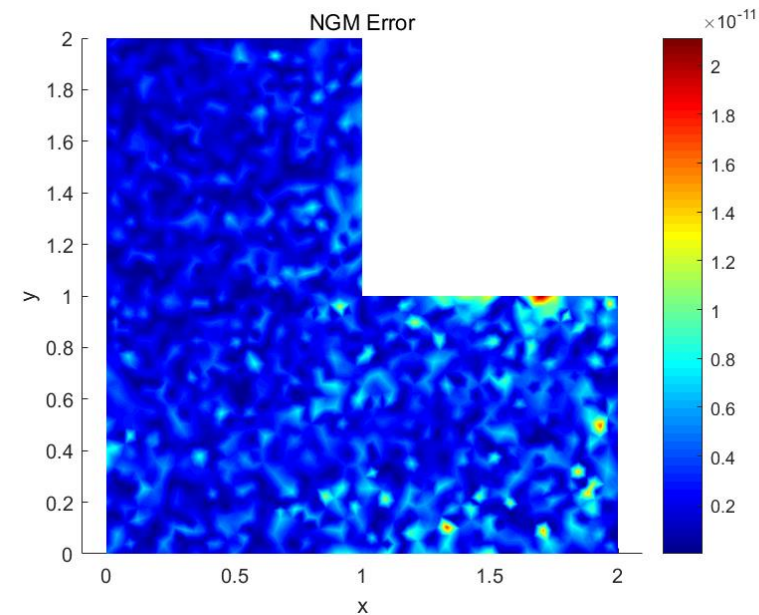
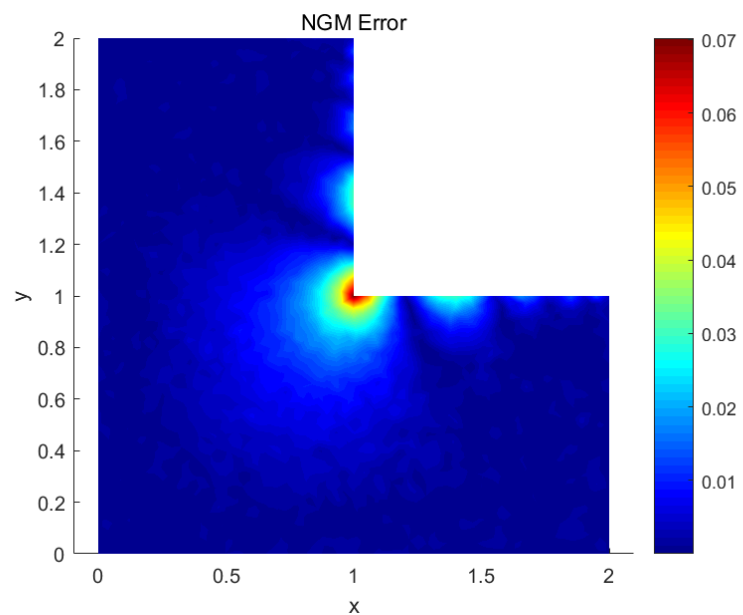
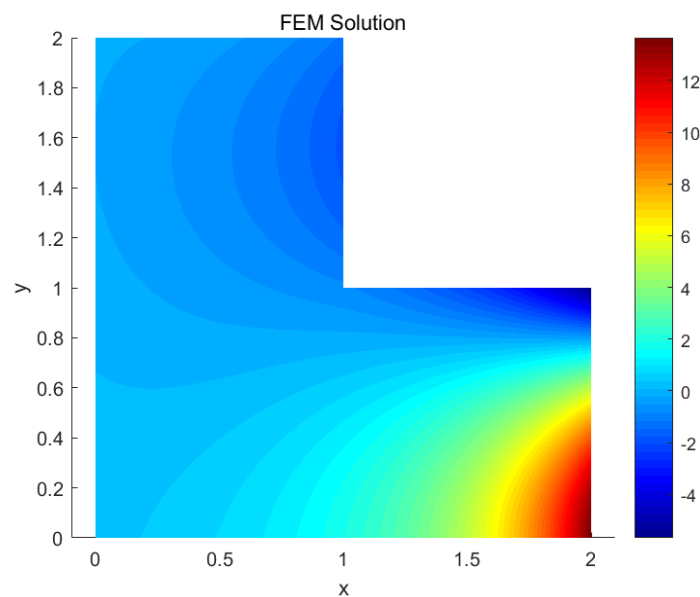
数值验证:

消除不规则点处的奇性

解分布 (奇性+光滑)

误差: 仅用极点: 10^{-2}

误差: 补充有限元数据: 10^{-11}



问题3：方法特点及优势？

- 可在线快速更新解算子 —— 提高可靠性
- 利用方程性质 —— 提高精度、控制误差
- 与网格无关 —— 提高计算效率

可在线快速更新解算子

加入新的训练数据 $u_{M+1}(x_i), i = 1, \dots, N$ 后,

N 为边界离散点数/维数

$$V_1 \cdot V_1^* = V \cdot V^* + \begin{bmatrix} u_{M+1}(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ u_{M+1}(x_N) \end{bmatrix} \cdot [u_{M+1}(x_1), \dots, u_{M+1}(x_N)]$$

$N^2/2$ 计算量

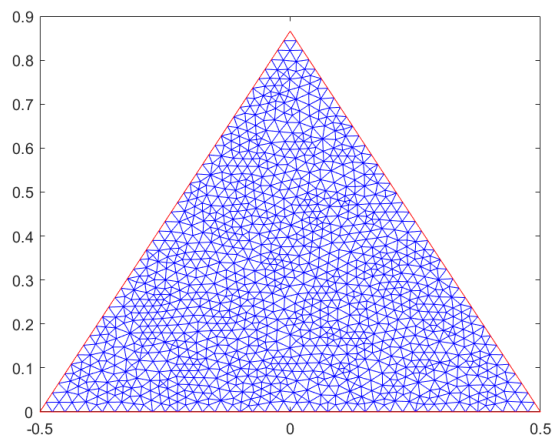
$N \times N$ 矩阵求逆

增加可靠性

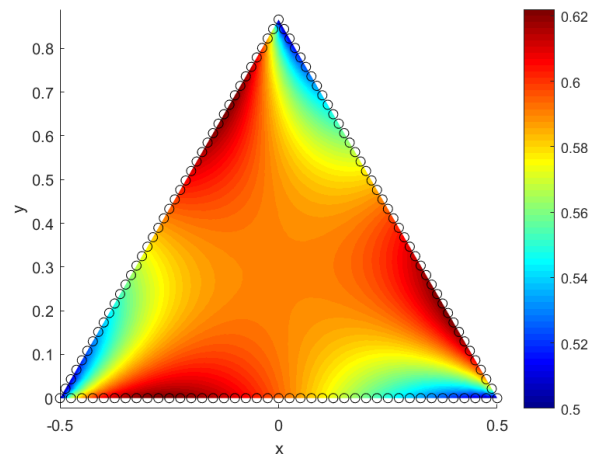
增加精度

获得解算子——计算规模小、可复用

有限元自由度：网格点



本方法自由度：边界点

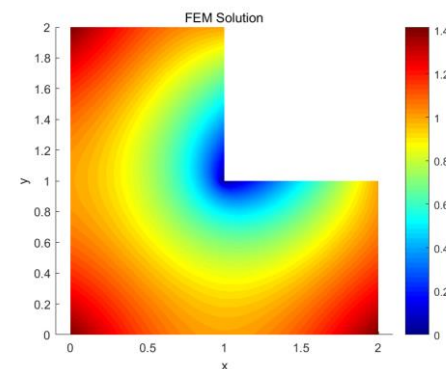


计算量验证

二维示例	矩阵规模	耗时
有限元	1246	0.174869
本方法（152组数据）	120	0.007473

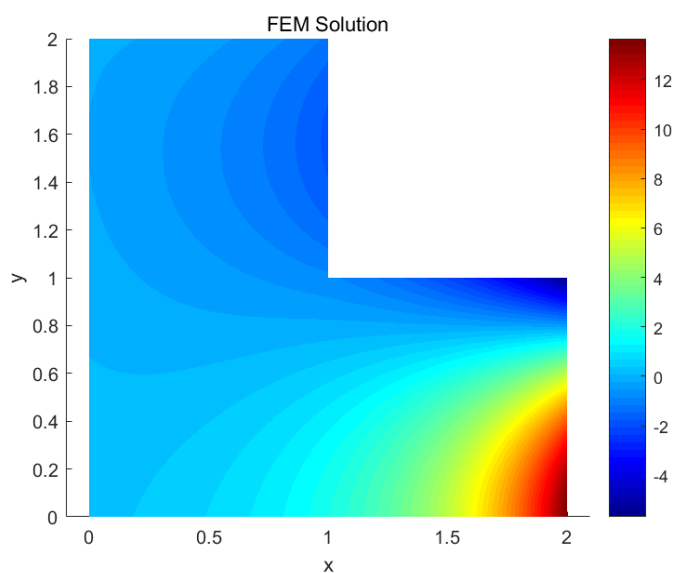
利用方程性质提升求解精度

解数据更新后（提升可靠性与精度）：

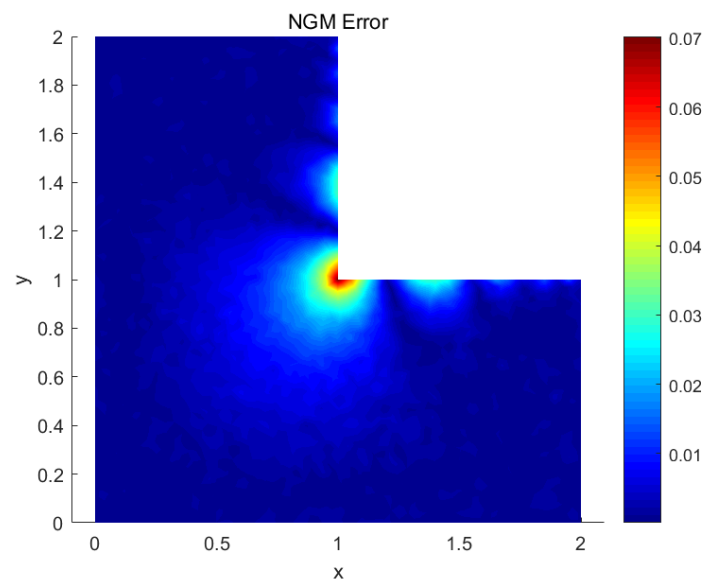


补充数据：包含
奇性的其它解

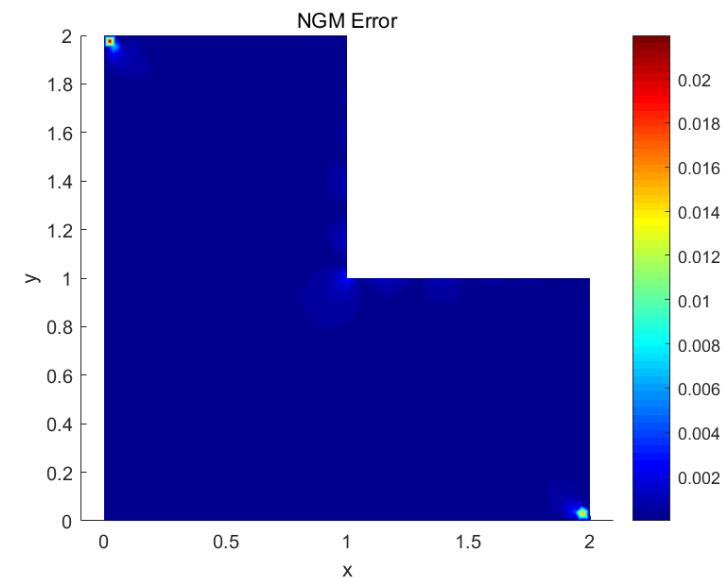
解分布



误差：仅用部分解数据

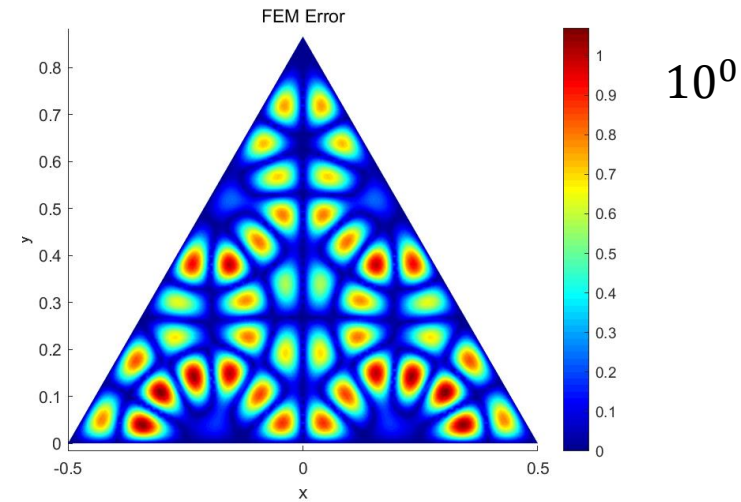
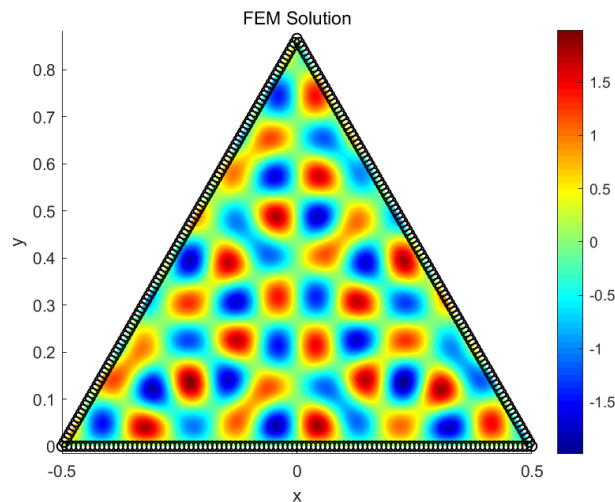
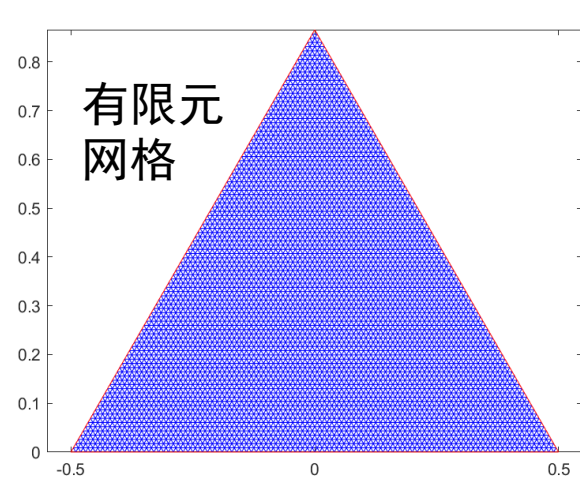


误差：补充数值解数据



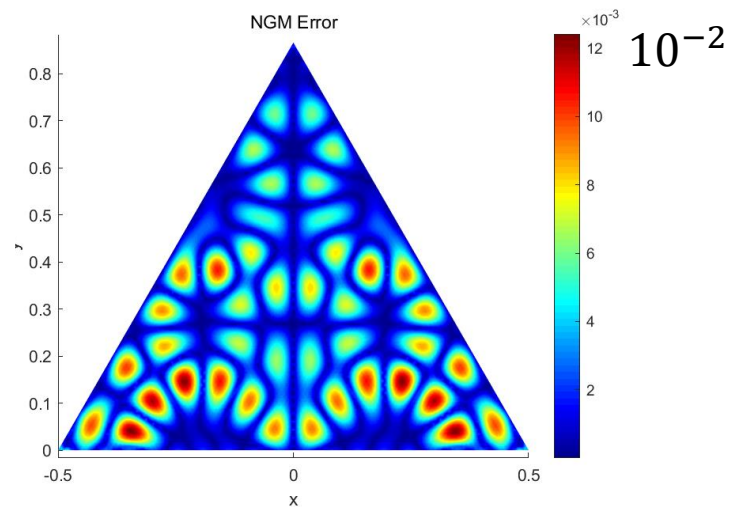
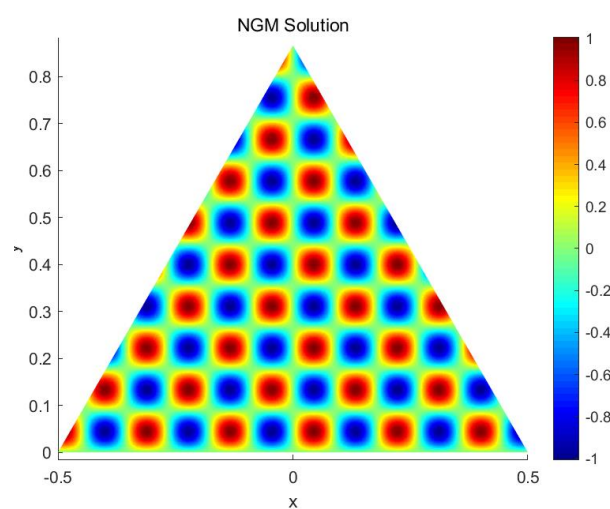
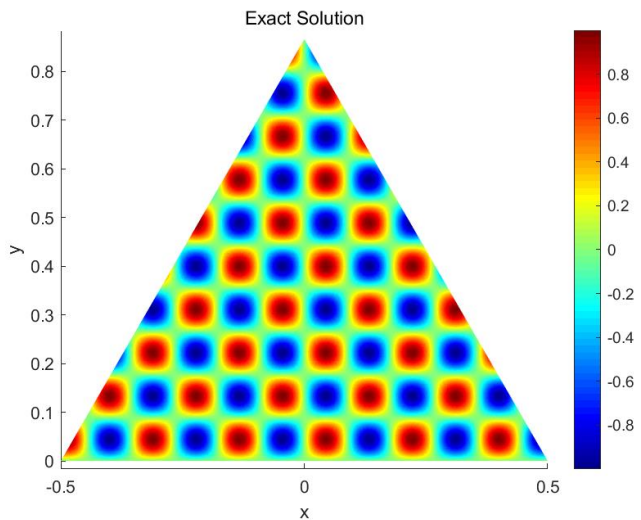
捕捉到边界奇性！

有效解决高波数问题



真实解 $k=50$

本方法: 64组基本解数据



不依赖内部网格分辨率，提高计算效率

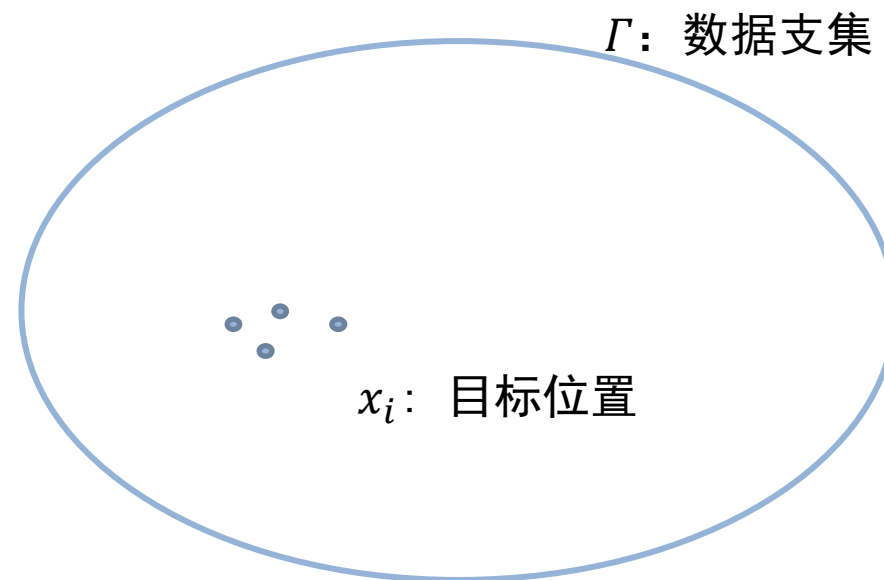
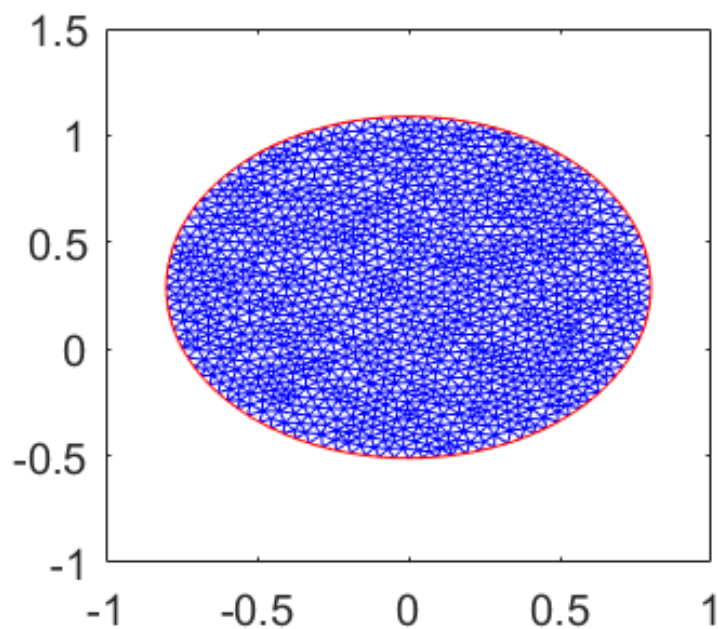
边界-目标点
解的映射

$$\left(A_1(x), \dots, A_N(x) \right)$$

FEM: 精度与网格分辨率有关,
继而影响计算量

NGM:

- 精度与内部网格无关
- 计算量依赖目标位置数目，可并行！



不依赖内部网格分辨率，实现高精度计算

$$f = 2000\text{Hz}$$

有限元方法

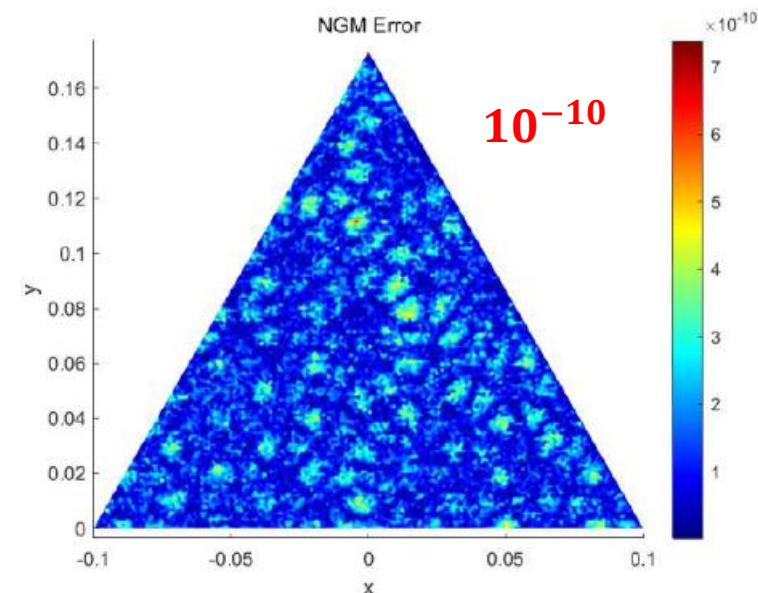
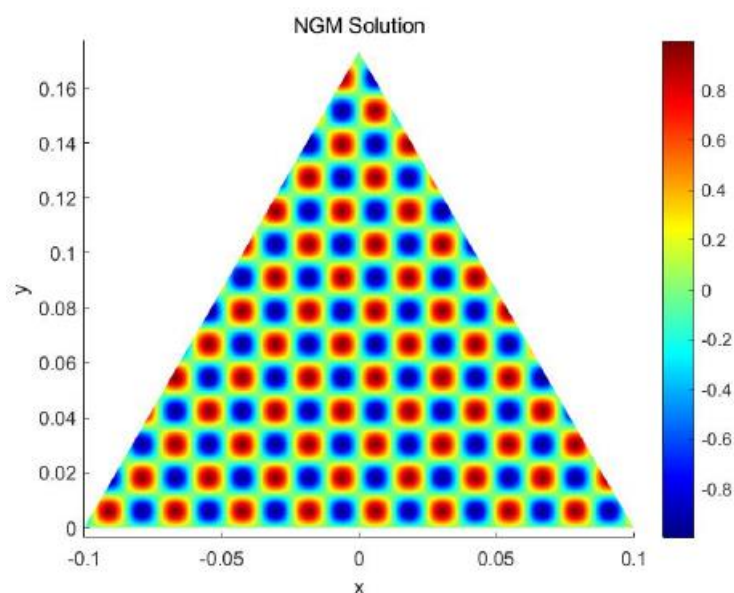
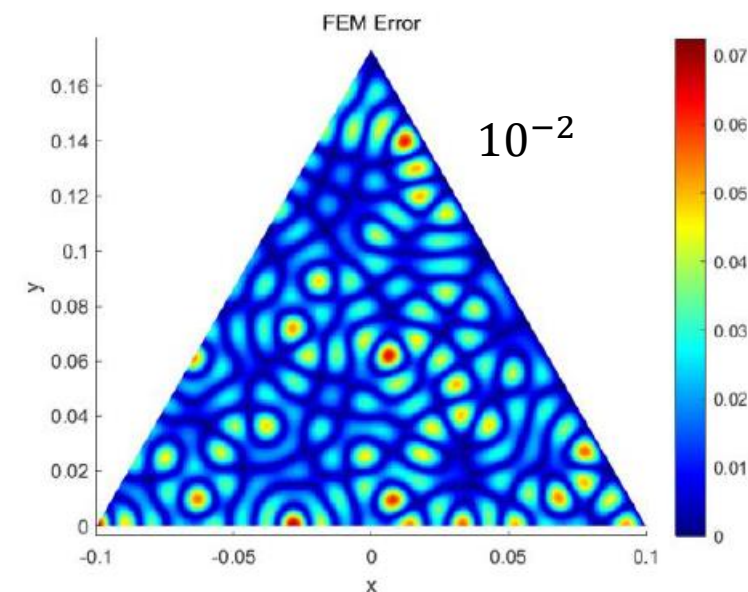
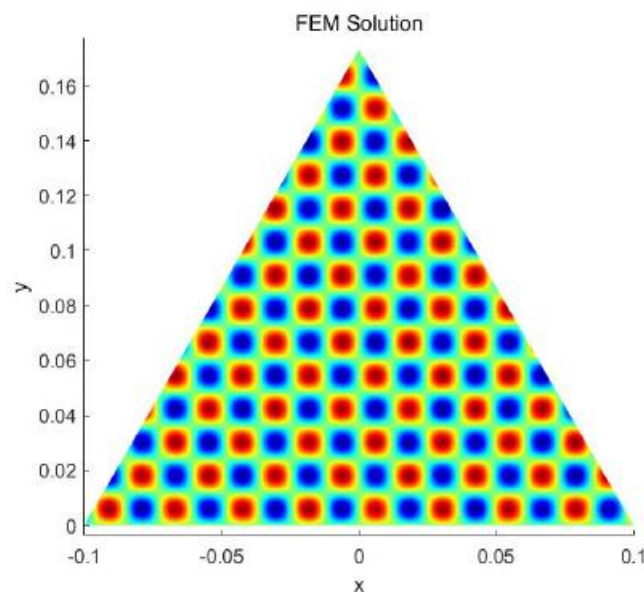
$$h_{max} = 0.0025$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi * freq}{c}$$

$freq$ 为频率, c 为声速, 取
340m/s

本方法

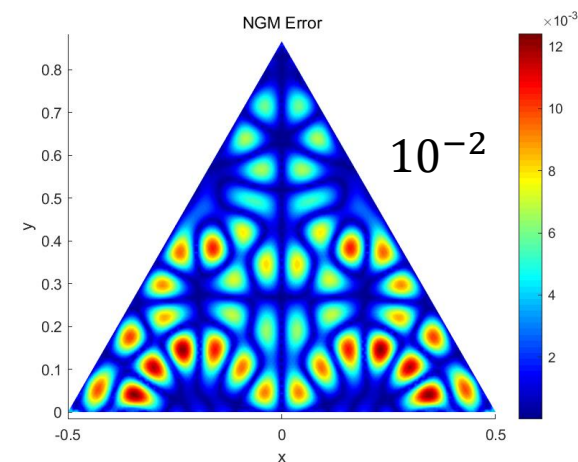
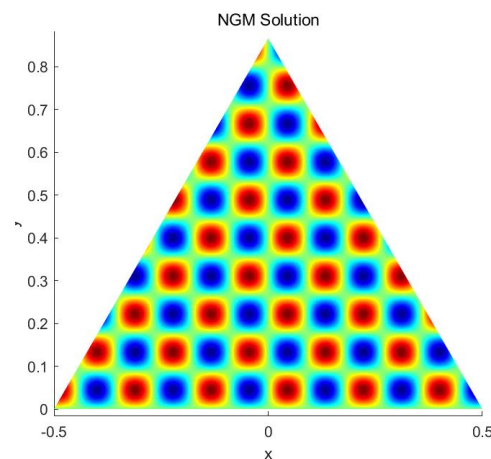
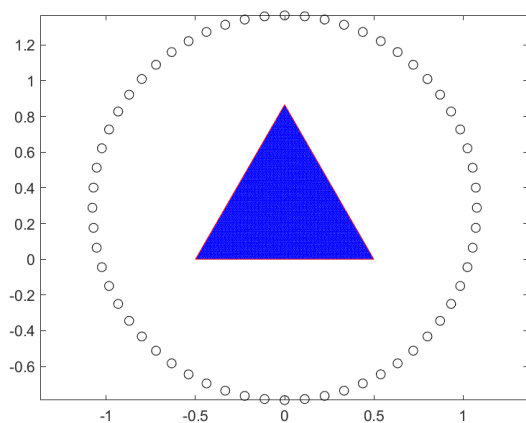
数据解180个



部署场景: 声场计算及设计

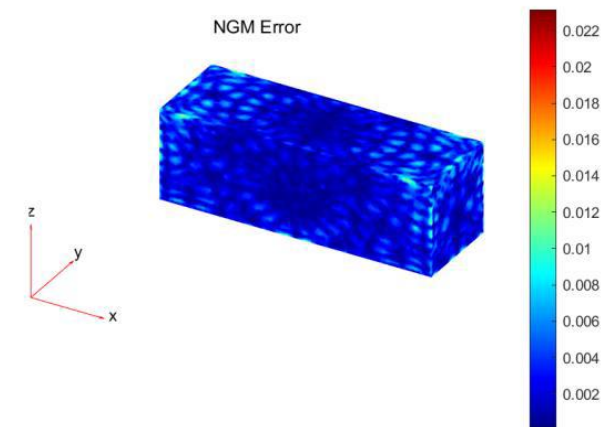
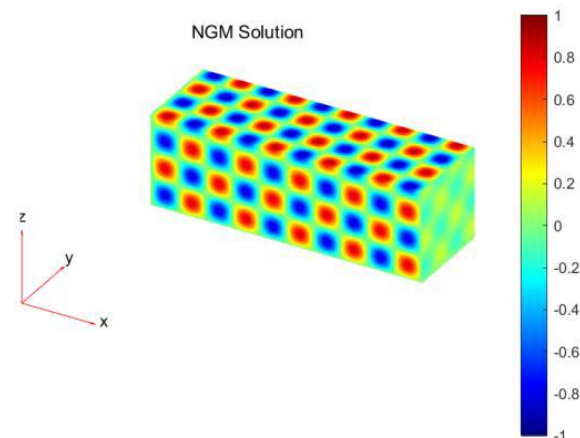
基本声场计算

- 高精度
- 计算效率



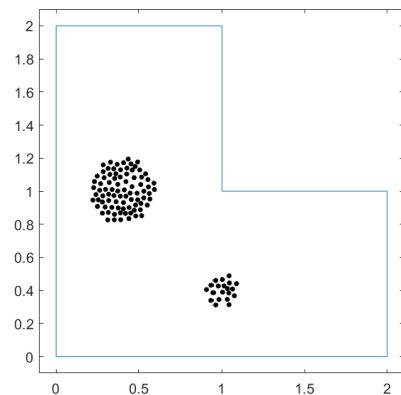
声学设计

- 学得解算子矩阵后，改变边界条件（更新设计），可以直接获得更新的解
- 加入新训练数据后可在线更新求解算子
- 目标区域为局部时计算量显著降低



应用与推广

问题设计:



设计

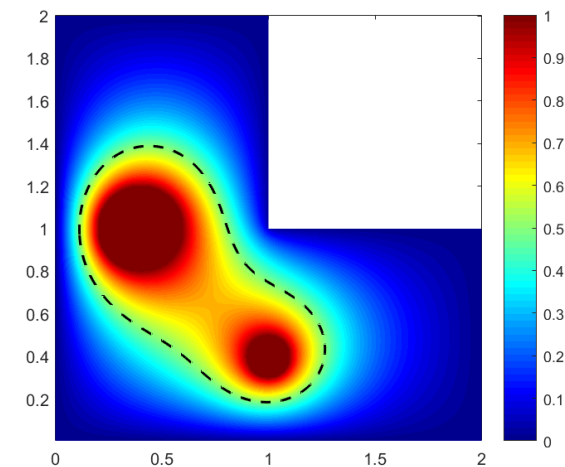
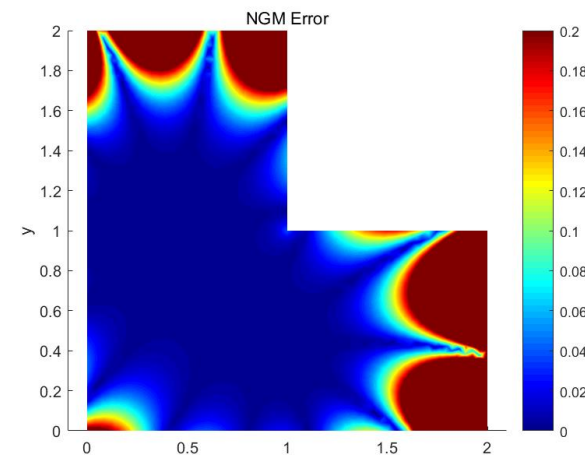


局部测量

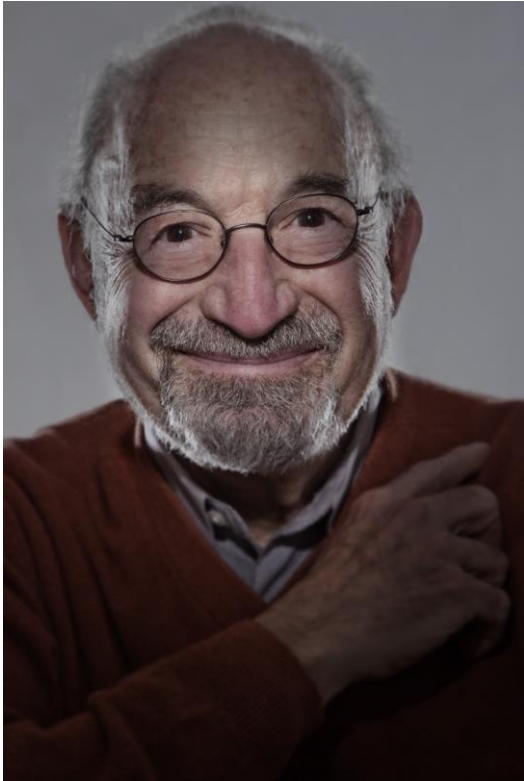


局部重构

可信区域



总结



"The essence of mathematics is not to make simple things complicated, but to make complicated things simple."

——Stan P. Gudder

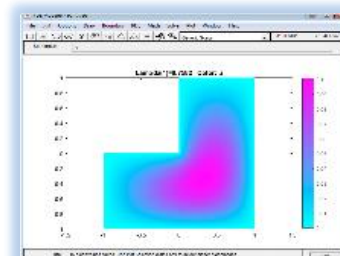
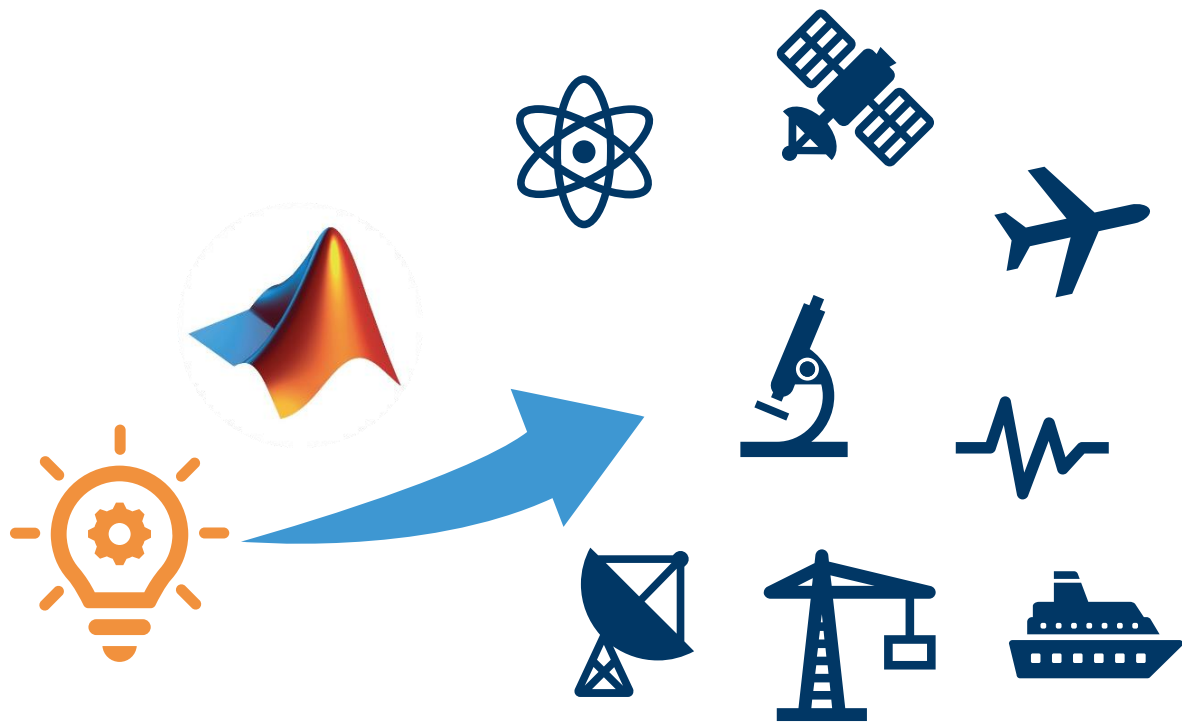
总结



- Meshless方法，计算精度只依赖训练函数、边界离散，与求解区域内部离散无关，因而当只关注局部区域的解时，计算量将很小。
- 所用“极点”，“加强边”对应的训练函数为精确调和函数，实际运用中可以用实际测量值或数值解等各类训练数据。
- 对于第二类边界条件、混合边界条件等，方法同样适用。
- 与有限元相比，可以发挥计算精度和效率优势，与传统边界积分方程方法相比，可以更好地发挥“数据”的优势。

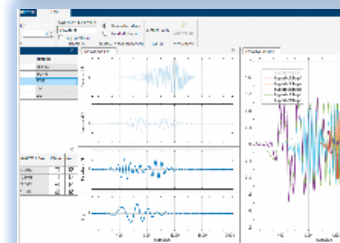
“没有MATLAB这将是一条很长的路”

- 高性能的科学计算能力
- 丰富的应用工具箱及内置函数
- 强大的数据可视化功能



PDE Modeler

The PDE Modeler app provides an interactive interface for solving 2-D geometry problems. Using the app, you can create complex geometries



Signal Multiresolution Analyzer

The Signal Multiresolution Analyzer app is an interactive tool for visualizing multilevel wavelet- and data adaptive-based

Equations

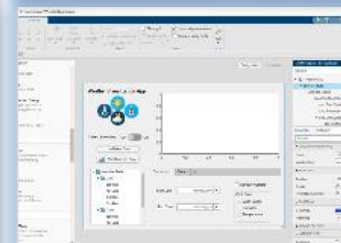
Equally

Solver-based

- Start with a solver
- Represents inputs as matrix
- Allows specialized solution

Optimize

The Optimize task lets you choose between two ways to interactively optimize problems or to solve nonlinear systems of equations:



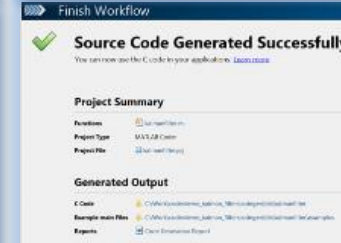
App Designer

App Designer is an interactive development environment for designing an app layout and programming its behavior.



Curve Fitter

The Curve Fitter app provides a flexible interface where you can interactively fit curves and surfaces to data and view plots.



MATLAB Coder

The MATLAB Coder app generates C or C++ code from MATLAB code. You can generate:

MATLAB EXPO

Thank you



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