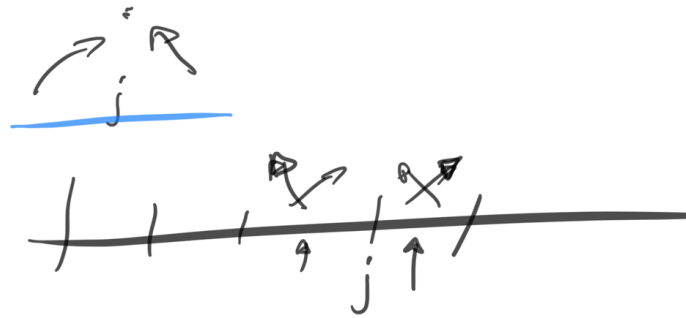


$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n - \frac{k}{h} \begin{cases} f_j^n - f_{j-1}^n & , \nu_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^n > 0 \\ f_{j+1}^n - f_j^n & , \nu_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^n < 0 \\ \text{either of above is } \nu_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^n > 0 \\ \text{and } \nu_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^n < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \nu_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^n < 0 \text{ and } \nu_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^n > 0 \end{cases}$$



Note: the nonlinearity causes us essential difficulty in computation for such explicit scheme.

Lax-Wendroff:

$$u_{tt} = -(f_x)_t = -(f_t)_x = -(f'(u)u_t)_x = (f'(u)f_x)_x$$

so Lax-Wendroff for $u_t + f_x = 0$ becomes

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n - \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{h} (f_{j+1}^n - f_{j-1}^n) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{h} \left[\nu_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^n (f_{j+1}^n - f_j^n) - \nu_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^n (f_j^n - f_{j-1}^n) \right]$$

which can be written as the 2 stage process

$$\underline{u_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} (u_{j+1}^n + u_j^n) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{h} (f_{j+1}^n - f_j^n)$$

'Predictor'

followed by

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n - \frac{k}{h} (f_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - f_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}})$$

which requires no explicit evaluation of ν, a