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立方 Schrödinger 方程的半隐格式 BDF2-FEM 无条件最优误差估计*

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摘要: 研究了立方 Schrödinger 方程的二阶向后差分有限元方法(BDF2-FEM)的无条件最优误差估计。首先,将误差分为时间误差和空间误差两部分。通过引入时间离散方程,得到时间离散方程解的一致有界性,并给出时间误差估计。从而得到该方程在半隐格式下 BDF2-FEM 无条件最优误差估计。最后,用数值算例验证了理论分析。

关键词: 无条件收敛; 向后 Euler 法; Galerkin 有限元方法; Schrödinger 方程

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引言

非线性 Schrödinger 方程是一个经典偏微分方程,该方程是孤立子理论中最重要的可积模 型,广泛应用在物理中的许多领域,例如,非线性光学、等离子体物理学[12],Li 和 Sun(李步扬、 孙伟伟)在分析非线性抛物型方程半隐格式 Galerkin 有限元方法的最优误差估计[34]中提出了 一种新的分析误差的方法,通过引入一个时间离散方程,把非线性抛物型方程的误差分为时间 误差和空间误差两部分,通过分析该时间离散方程,得到了强范数下时间离散方程解的一致有 界性,进而得到了全离散有限元解的一致有界性,最后得出最优误差估计是无条件稳定的,最 近,该方法也被用于讨论非线性 Schrödinger 方程,由向后 Euler 方法(BDF)研究该方程,向后 Euler 法常用于分析常微分方程(ODEs)[5],该方法具有稳定、迭代简单的优点。向后 Euler 法目 前也用于解决偏微分方程(PDEs)[6]. Cai(蔡文涛)等将该误差分析技巧应用到非线性 Schrödinger 方程中,给出了在 L^2 范数下的半隐格式向后 Euler 有限元方法的无条件最优误差 估计[7] 和全显格式下的 BDF2-FEM 的无条件最优误差估计[8],并得到最优误差估计对时间步 长无强制条件,进一步说明了该最优误差估计是无条件收敛的,并将该分析方法推广到其他的 非线性抛物型方程,基于这种分析技巧并综合向后 Euler 法和 BDF2 两种离散格式,本文利用 半隐格式 BDF2-FEM 分析该方程的最优误差估计,通过引入一个时间离散方程,将误差分为 时间误差和空间误差两部分,得到强范数下时间离散方程解的一致有界性,进而得到全离散有 限元解的一致有界性,从而得到立方 Schrödinger 方程在 L^2 范数下的无条件最优误差估计,且

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在半隐格式下的 BDF2-Galerkin FEM^[9]最优误差估计对时间步长无强制条件。相比较以前的工作,该分析方法是无条件收敛的,对时间步长无约束条件,并降低了计算的复杂度。进一步地,该方法可以推广到其他的非线性抛物型方程。

1 预备知识

在这一节中,定义 Schrödinger 方程为

$$\begin{cases} iu_{t} + \Delta u + (-|u|^{2} + |u|^{4})u = g, & x \in \Omega, 0 < t \leq T, \\ u(x,0) = u_{0}(x), & x \in \Omega, \\ u = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中 u 是定义在 $\Omega \times [0,T]$ 上的复值函数 $\Omega \subset R^2$ 为有界域 ,边界为 $\partial \Omega$.假设 $f: \mathbf{R} \longmapsto \mathbf{R}$ 是属于 $C^2(\mathbf{R})$ 的已知函数 Ω ,为常函数 .

令 Γ_h 是一个三角正则剖分,该剖分将区域 Ω 剖分成三角形 T_j , $j=1,2,\cdots,M$ 的集合,且剖分尺度 $h=\max_j\{\operatorname{diam} T_j\}$ 。若 T_j 在边界上,则定义 \tilde{T}_j 为曲边部分;若 T_j 为内部单元,则 $\tilde{T}_j=T_j$ 。由上述定义,有限元空间为

$$V_h = \{v_h \in \mathbf{C}(\bar{\Omega}) \}; S_h = \{v_h \in \mathbf{C}(\bar{\Omega})\},$$

式中 $v_h \mid_{T_j}$ 是次数为r的多项式,在 $\partial \Omega \perp v_h = 0$; $v_h \mid_{\widetilde{T}_j}$ 是次数为r的多项式; $V_h \in H^1_0(\Omega)$ 的子空间且 $S_h \in H^1(\Omega)$ 的子空间.定义 $\varphi \coloneqq \{\varphi v : \varphi v = 0$ 在 $\partial \Omega \perp$; $\varphi v = v$ 在 $T_j \perp \forall v \in S_h \}$.令F:

 $\mathbf{C}(\bar{\Omega}) \longmapsto S_h$ 为 Lebesgue 算子且赋值 $\Pi_h = \varphi F$,则 $\Pi_h \neq \mathbf{C}(\bar{\Omega}) \longmapsto V_h$ 的插值算子.

设u,v是 $L^2(\Omega)$ 内的复值函数,定义 L^2 内积空间为

$$(u,v) = \int_{\Omega} u(\mathbf{x}) \ \overline{v(\mathbf{x})} d\mathbf{x},$$

其中 \bar{v} 是v的共轭函数。由文献[10-11]中的插值方法,得

定义 $R_h: H_0^1(\Omega) \longrightarrow V_h$ 的 Ritz 投影算子,则

$$(\nabla(v - R_h v), \nabla w) = 0, \qquad \forall v, w \in V_h. \tag{3}$$

由文献[12-13]所述的有限元方法,得

$$\|v - R_h v\|_{L^2} + h \| \nabla (v - R_h v) \|_{L^2} \le C h^{r+1} \|v\|_{H^{r+1}}, \qquad \forall v \in H^{r+1}(\Omega). \tag{4}$$

定义逆不等式为

$$||v||_{L^{\infty}} \le Ch^{-d/2} ||v||_{L^{2}}, \qquad d = 2, 3, v \in V_{h}.$$
 (5)

令 τ 大于 0 为时间步长, $t^n=n\tau$, $n=0,1,\cdots,N$ 是 [0,T] 上的一个正则剖分,这里 $t^N=T$,定义 $u^n=u(x,t_n)$ 。对于序列 $\{y^n\}_{n=0}^N$ 定义二阶向后差分形式为

$$D_{\tau}y^{n} = \frac{1}{\tau} \left(\frac{3}{2} y^{n} - 2y^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} y^{n-2} \right), \qquad n = 2, 3, \dots, N.$$
 (6)

由 BDF2-Galerkin FEM 求解 Schrödinger 方程(1)的数值解 $U_h^n \in V_h$, 得

$$i(D_{\tau}U_{h}^{n},v_{h}) - (\nabla U_{h}^{n},\nabla v_{h}) + (2(-|U_{h}^{n-1}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{n-1}|^{4})U_{h}^{n} - (-|U_{h}^{n-2}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{n-2}|^{4})U_{h}^{n},v_{h}) = (g^{n},v_{h}), \qquad n = 2,3,\cdots,N.$$

$$(7)$$

对 $\forall v_h \in V_h$,在初值条件下, $U_h^0 = \Pi_h u_0$ 且 U_h^1 满足

$$\mathrm{i} \bigg(\frac{U_h^1 \, - \, U_h^0}{\tau}, v_h \bigg) \, - \, \bigg(\nabla \frac{U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^0}{2}, \nabla v_h \bigg) \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \big(\, \big(\, - \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^2 \, + \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \, (\, (\, - \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^2 \, + \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \, (\, (\, - \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^2 \, + \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \, (\, (\, - \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^2 \, + \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \, (\, (\, - \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^2 \, + \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \, (\, (\, - \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^2 \, + \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \, (\, (\, - \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^2 \, + \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \, (\, (\, - \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \, ^2 \, | \,) \, U_h^1 \, + \, \frac{1}{2} \, (\, (\, - \, | \, \, U_h^{1 \, *} \, | \,) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U_h^1 \, | \, ^4 \, \big) \, U_h^1 \, + \, U$$

$$(-|U_h^0|^2 + |U_h^0|^4) U_h^1, v_h) = \left(\frac{g^1 + g^0}{2}, v_h\right), \qquad \forall v_h \in V_h,$$
 (8)

这里

$$i\left(\frac{U_{h}^{1^{*}} - U_{h}^{0}}{\tau}, v_{h}\right) - (\nabla U_{h}^{1^{*}}, \nabla v_{h}) + ((-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4}) U_{h}^{0}, v_{h}) = (g^{1}, v_{h}),$$

$$\forall v_{h} \in V_{h}. \tag{9}$$

$$\forall v_h \in V_h. \tag{9}$$

设 U^n 是上述时间半离散方程的解,则对于 $n=2,3,\cdots,N$,有

$$iD_{\tau}U^{n} + \Delta U^{n} + 2(-|U^{n-1}|^{2} + |U^{n-1}|^{4})U^{n} - (-|U^{n-2}|^{2} + |U^{n-2}|^{4})U^{n} = g^{n}.$$
(10)

边界条件为

$$\begin{cases}
U^{n}(\mathbf{x}) = 0, & \mathbf{x} \in \partial \Omega, \ n = 2, 3, \dots, N, \\
U^{0}(\mathbf{x}) = u_{0}(\mathbf{x}), & \mathbf{x} \in \partial \Omega;
\end{cases}$$
(11)

初值条件为

$$i \frac{U^{1} - U^{0}}{\tau} + \Delta \left(\frac{U^{1} + U^{0}}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(- ||U^{1}|^{*}|^{2} + ||U^{1}|^{*}|^{4} \right) U^{1} + \left(- ||U^{0}|^{2} + ||U^{0}|^{4} \right) U^{1} \right) = \frac{g^{1} + g^{0}}{2}.$$
(12)

对 $\forall x \in \Omega, U^{1*}$ 定义为

$$i \frac{U^{1*} - U^{0}}{\tau} + \Delta U^{1*} + (-|U^{0}|^{2} + |U^{0}|^{4}) U^{0} = g^{1}.$$
(13)

在任意形式 || • || 的定义下误差函数可分解为[14]

$$||U_{h}^{n} - u^{n}|| \le ||e^{n}|| + ||e_{h}^{n}|| + ||U^{n} - R_{h}U^{n}||,$$

这里

$$e^{n} = U^{n} - u^{n}, e_{h}^{n} = R_{h}U^{n} - U_{h}^{n}$$

引理 **1**(Gronwall 不等式^[15]) 令 τ , B, a_k , b_k , c_k 以及 γ_k ($k \ge 0$) 为非负数, 得

$$a_n + \tau \sum_{k=0}^n b_k \le \tau \sum_{k=0}^n \gamma_k a_k + \tau \sum_{k=0}^n c_k + B, \qquad n \ge 0.$$
 (14)

设 $\tau \gamma_k < 1$, 取 $Q_k = (1 - \tau \gamma_k)^{-1}$, 得

$$a_n + \tau \sum_{k=0}^n b_k \le \exp\left(\tau \sum_{k=0}^n \gamma_k \varrho_k\right) \left(\tau \sum_{k=0}^n c_k + B\right), \qquad n \ge 0.$$
 (15)

在证明讨程中会用到下面的公式[16]

引理 2 若 $\alpha(\phi) = \alpha_n \phi^n + \cdots + \alpha_0$ 和 $\beta(\phi) = \beta_n \phi^n + \cdots + \beta_0$ 是两个次数至多为 n 的多项 式且这两个多项式至少有一个次数为n,同时这两个多项式没有公约数。令 (\cdot,\cdot) 为内积,若

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{\alpha(\phi)}{\beta(\phi)} \ge 0, \quad |\phi| \ge 1,$$

则存在对称正定矩阵 $G = (g_{ii}) \in R^{n \times n}$ 和实数 $\delta_0, \dots, \delta_n$,使得对内积空间中 v^0, \dots, v^n ,有

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(\sum_{i=0}^{n} \alpha_{i} v^{i}, \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{i} v^{j}\right) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{n} g_{i,j}(v^{i}, v^{j}) - \sum_{i,j=0}^{n} g_{i,j}(v^{i-1}, v^{j-1}) + \left|\sum_{i=0}^{n} \delta_{i} v^{i}\right|. \tag{16}$$

引理3 当 $q \le 5$ 时, $\exists 0 \le \zeta_q < 1$, 使得n阶 BDF 方法形成的多项式

$$\alpha(\phi) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{j} \phi^{n-j} (\phi - 1)^{j}$$

满足

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{\alpha(\phi)}{\phi^{n} - \zeta_{n} \phi^{n-1}} \geqslant 0, \qquad |\phi| \geqslant 1, \tag{17}$$

这里 ζ_n 可能的最小值有:

$$\zeta_1 = \zeta_2 = 0$$
, $\zeta_3 = 0.083$ 6, $\zeta_4 = 0.287$ 8, $\zeta_5 = 0.816$ 0.

假设1 方程(1)的解存在且满足

$$\| u_0 \|_{H^{r+1}} + \| u \|_{L^{\infty}((0,T);H^{r+1})} + \| u_t \|_{L^2((0,T);H^{r+1})} +$$

$$\| u_u \|_{L^2((0,T);H^1)} + \| u_{ut} \|_{L^2((0,T);L^2)} \leq C.$$

$$(18)$$

定理 1 设方程(1)在边界条件(11)及初值条件(12)下有唯一解u,且满足假设 1.那么全离散方程(7)~(9)有唯一有限元解 U_h^n ,且存在 $\tau_0>0$ 和 $h_0>0$,使得当 $\tau \leq \tau_0$, $h \leq h_0$ 时,有

 $\|u^{n} - U_{h}^{n}\|_{L^{2}} \leq C(\tau^{2} + h^{r+1}), \tag{19}$

其中 $C \in \Omega$ 上与 τ 和 h 无关的正常数.

2 时间误差估计

在本节中,给出 e^n 的误差边界和 $\{U^n\}_{n=0}^N$ 在强范数下的一致有界性.设 u 是方程(1) 的解,则 $n \ge 2$ 时,有

$$iD_{\tau}u^{n} + \Delta u^{n} + 2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2} + |u^{n-1}|^{4})u^{n} - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2} + |u^{n-2}|^{4})u^{n} = iD_{\tau}u^{n} - iu_{t}^{n} + (2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2} + |u^{n-1}|^{4}) - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2} + |u^{n-2}|^{4}) - (-|u^{n}|^{2} + |u^{n}|^{4}))u^{n},$$

$$(20)$$

u¹ 满足

$$i\frac{u^{1}-u_{0}}{\tau} + \Delta u^{1} + (-|u^{0}|^{2} + |u^{0}|^{4})u^{0} =$$

$$i\frac{u^{1}-u_{0}}{\tau} - iu_{t}^{1} + (-|u^{0}|^{2} + |u^{0}|^{4})u^{0} - (-|u^{1}|^{2} + |u^{1}|^{4})u^{1}, \qquad (21)$$

$$i\frac{u^{1}-u_{0}}{\tau} + \Delta\frac{u^{1}+u_{0}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}((-|u^{1}|^{2} + |u^{1}|^{4})u^{1} + (-|u^{0}|^{2} + |u^{0}|^{4})u^{1}) =$$

$$i\left(\frac{u^{1}-u_{0}}{\tau} - u_{t}^{1/2}\right) + \Delta\left(\frac{u^{1}+u_{0}}{2} - u^{1/2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}((-|u^{1}|^{2} + |u^{1}|^{4})u^{1} + (-|u^{1}|^{4})u^{1} + (-|u^{1}|^{4$$

(22)

$$\begin{split} Q^{n} &= \mathrm{i} D_{\tau} u^{n} - \mathrm{i} u_{t}^{n} + 2 \left(- \mid u^{n-1} \mid^{2} + \mid u^{n-1} \mid^{4} \right) u^{n} - \\ & \left(- \mid u^{n-2} \mid^{2} + \mid u^{n-2} \mid^{4} \right) u^{n} - \left(- \mid u^{n} \mid^{2} + \mid u^{n} \mid^{4} \right) u^{n}, \qquad n \geqslant 2, \\ Q^{1*} &= \mathrm{i} \frac{u^{1} - u_{0}}{\tau} - \mathrm{i} u_{t}^{1} + \left(- \mid u^{0} \mid^{2} + \mid u^{0} \mid^{4} \right) u^{0} - \left(- \mid u^{1} \mid^{2} + \mid u^{1} \mid^{4} \right) u^{1}, \\ Q^{1} &= \mathrm{i} \left(\frac{u^{1} - u_{0}}{\tau} - u_{t}^{1/2} \right) + \Delta \left(\frac{u^{1} + u_{0}}{2} - u^{1/2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(- \mid u^{1} \mid^{2} + \mid u^{1} \mid^{4} \right) u^{1} + \left(- \mid u^{0} \mid^{2} + \mid u^{0} \mid^{4} \right) u^{1} \right) - \left(- \mid u^{1/2} \mid^{2} + \mid u^{1/2} \mid^{4} \right) u^{1/2}. \end{split}$$

 $(-|u^0|^2 + |u^0|^4)u^1) - (-|u^{1/2}|^2 + |u^{1/2}|^4)u^{1/2}$

由假设 1 和 Taylor 展开式有

$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{N} \tau \| Q^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2}\right)^{1/2} + \tau (\| Q^{1^{*}} \|_{L^{2}} + \| \nabla Q^{1^{*}} \|_{L^{2}}) \leq C\tau^{2}.$$
(23)

定理2 设方程(1)的唯一解u满足假设1,那么存在正常数 τ_0 ,使得当 $\tau < \tau_0$ 时,时间半

离散方程 $(10) \sim (13)$ 有唯一解 $U^n, n = 1, 2, \dots, N, 则$

$$\|e^n\|_{L^2} + \|\nabla e^n\|_{L^2} + \tau^{1/2} \|e^n\|_{H^2} \le C\tau^2,$$
 (24)

$$\max_{2 \leq n \leq N} \| D_{\tau} U^{n} \|_{H^{2}} + \max_{1 \leq n \leq N} \| U^{n} \|_{H^{2}} \leq C.$$
 (25)

证明 由方程(10)~(13)是线性椭圆方程知,它们的解 U^* 存在且唯一。在研究方程(24)、(25)之前,首先由数学归纳证明下面的初步误差估计,存在正常数 τ_0' ,当 $\tau < \tau_0'$ 时,

$$\max_{1 \le n \le N} \| U^n \|_{L^{\infty}} \le K, \tag{26}$$

这里 $K = \max_{0 \le n \le N} \| u^n \|_{L^{\infty}} + 1.$

由方程(13)和(21),得

$$i\frac{e^{1^*}}{\tau} + \Delta e^{1^*} = Q^{1^*},$$
 (27)

这里 $e^{1*} = u^1 - U^{1*}$.

取方程(27)两端乘以 e^{1*} 并在 Ω 内作内积有

$$i \frac{\|e^{1^*}\|_{L^2}^2}{\tau} - \|\nabla e^{1^*}\|_{L^2}^2 = (Q^{1^*}, e^{1^*}).$$
 (28)

由方程(23)和(28)的虚部,得

$$\|e^{1^*}\|_{L^2} \le \tau \|Q^{1^*}\|_{L^2} \le C\tau^2.$$
 (29)

取方程(27)两端乘以 Δe^{1*} 并在 Ω 内作内积,有

$$-i \frac{\|\nabla e^{1^*}\|_{L^2}^2}{\tau} + \|\Delta e^{1^*}\|_{L^2}^2 = (Q^{1^*}, \Delta e^{1^*}).$$
 (30)

由上述表达式可得

$$\| \nabla e^{1^*} \|_{L^2}^2 \leq \tau \mid (Q^{1^*}, \Delta e^{1^*}) \mid \leq \frac{1}{2} \tau^2 \| \nabla Q^{1^*} \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla e^{1^*} \|_{L^2}^2$$
 (31)

以及

$$\|\Delta e^{1^*}\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \|(Q^{1^*}, \Delta e^{1^*})\| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|Q^{1^*}\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\Delta e^{1^*}\|_{L^2}^2.$$
(32)

由方程(23)和(29)、(31)、(32),得

$$\| \nabla e^{1^*} \|_{L^2} + \tau \| \Delta e^{1^*} \|_{L^2} \le C\tau^2.$$
 (33)

设 Ω 是光滑的,且由Dirichlet边界条件,得

$$\|e^{1^*}\|_{H^2} \le C \|\Delta e^{1^*}\|_{L^2} \le C\tau$$
 (34)

由假设1和式(34),得

$$\| U^{1^*} \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq \| u^1 \|_{L^{\infty}} + \| u^{1^*} - U^{1^*} \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq \| u^1 \|_{L^{\infty}} + C \| e^{1^*} \|_{H^2} \leq K, \quad (35)$$

$$\|U^{1^*}\|_{H^2} \leq \|u^1\|_{H^2} + \|e^{1^*}\|_{H^2} \leq C. \tag{36}$$

则存在一个正常数 τ_1 ,使得 $\tau \leq \tau_1$,方程(35)、(36)成立。

由方程(9)和(22)得到误差方程为

$$\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\tau} e^1 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta e^1 + \frac{1}{2} \Phi^1 = Q^1, \tag{37}$$

这里

$$\Phi^1 = (- \mid u^1 \mid^2 u^1 + \mid u^1 \mid^4 u^1) - (- \mid U^{1^*} \mid^2 U^1 + \mid U^{1^*} \mid^4 U^1) + 2(- \mid u_0 \mid^2 + \mid u_0 \mid^4) e^1.$$

取方程(37)两端乘以 e^1 做内积,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\tau} \| e^1 \|_{L^2}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla e^1 \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\Phi^1, e^1) = (Q^1, e^1).$$
 (38)

由方程(36)和假设1,得

$$\| \Phi^{1} \|_{L^{2}} \leq \| (-1 + 2\xi) (| u^{1} | + | U^{1^{*}} |) e^{1} u^{1} + (-| U^{1^{*}} |^{2} + | U^{1^{*}} |^{4}) e^{1} \|_{L^{2}} + \| 2 (-| u^{0} |^{2} + | u^{0} |^{4}) \|_{L^{2}} \leq C\tau^{2} + C \| e^{1} \|_{L^{2}},$$

$$(39)$$

式中 ξ 是由中值定理得到的中值,若在下文中出现中值一律省略下标,均用 ξ 表示。

取方程(38)的虚部,得

$$\|e^{1}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq C\tau \|\Phi^{1}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau \|Q^{1}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\tau \|e^{1}\|_{L^{2}}^{2}.$$

$$(40)$$

由方程(23)和(39),得

$$\parallel e^1 \parallel_{L^2} \leqslant C\tau^2. \tag{41}$$

在方程(37)两端乘以 Δe^1 ,得

$$-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\tau} \| \nabla e^1 \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \Delta e^1 \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\Phi^1, \Delta e^1) = (Q^1, \Delta e^1). \tag{42}$$

由方程(23)、(39)和(42)的实部和虚部,得

$$\| \nabla e^1 \|_{L^2} + \tau^{1/2} \| \Delta e^1 \|_{L^2} \le C\tau^2. \tag{43}$$

由上述表达式可得

$$\|U^1\|_{L^{\infty}} \leq \|u^1\|_{L^{\infty}} + \|u^1 - U^1\|_{L^{\infty}} \leq \|u^1\|_{L^{\infty}} + C\|e^1\|_{H^2} \leq K,$$

则存在一个正常数 τ_2 ,使得 $\tau \leq \tau_2$,上述结果成立。

因此, 当 n = 1 时, 方程(26) 成立. 假设 $n \le m - 1$ 对于方程(26) 成立, 现用数学归纳法证明 n = m 成立.

由方程(10)和(20)得到误差方程为

$$iD_{\tau}e^{n} + \Delta e^{n} + \Phi^{n} = Q^{n}, \tag{44}$$

这里

$$\Phi^{n} = 2\left[\left(- | u^{n-1} |^{2} + | u^{n-1} |^{4} \right) u^{n} - \left(\left(- | U^{n-1} |^{2} + | U^{n-1} |^{4} \right) U^{n} \right) \right] - \left[\left(- | u^{n-2} |^{2} + | u^{n-2} |^{4} \right) u^{n} - \left(- | U^{n-2} |^{2} + | U^{n-2} |^{4} \right) U^{n} \right].$$

$$(45)$$

由 Φ^n 的定义、假设 1 和数学归纳法,得

$$\| \Phi^{n} \|_{L^{2}} \leq 2 \| (-|u^{n-1}|^{2} + |u^{n-1}|^{4}) e^{n} + (-1 + 2\xi) (|u^{n-1}| + |U^{n-1}|) e^{n-1} U^{n} \|_{L^{2}} + \| (-|u^{n-2}|^{2} + |u^{n-2}|^{4}) e^{n} + (-1 + 2\xi) (|u^{n-2}| + |U^{n-2}|) e^{n-2} U^{n} \|_{L^{2}} \leq C \| e^{n} \|_{L^{2}} + C \| e^{n-1} \|_{L^{2}} + C \| e^{n-2} \|_{L^{2}}.$$

$$(46)$$

在方程(44)两端乘以 e^n ,并在 Ω 内做内积,得

$$(iD_{\tau} e^{n}, e^{n}) - \| \nabla e^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + (\Phi^{n}, e^{n}) = (Q^{n}, e^{n}).$$

$$(47)$$

根据引理 2,将 $D_{\tau}e^{n}$ 展开,则

$$\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\tau} \left(\frac{3}{2} e^{n} - 2e^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} e^{n-2}, e^{n} \right) = \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\tau} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j} (e^{n+i-2}, e^{n+j-2}) - \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j} (e^{n+i-3}, e^{n+j-3}) + \left| \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sigma_{i} e^{n-i} \right| \right). \tag{48}$$

由上述方程的虚部,得

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \left\| \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j}(e^{n+i-2}, e^{n+j-2}) - \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j}(e^{n+i-3}, e^{n+j-3}) \right\|_{L^{2}} \leq \left\| \operatorname{Im}(\Phi^{n}, e^{n}) \right\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \left\| \operatorname{Im}(Q^{n}, e^{n}) \right\|_{L^{2}}^{2}.$$
(49)

令

$$|A^1|_G^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 g_{i,j}(e^{i-1},e^{j-1}),$$

则

$$|A^n|_G^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 g_{i,j}(e^{n+i-2},e^{n+j-2}).$$

由方程(45)、(48)及 Young 不等式,得

$$||A^{n}||_{G}^{2} - ||A^{n-1}||_{G}^{2} \leq ||\operatorname{Im}(\Phi^{n}, e^{n})||_{L^{2}}^{2} + ||\operatorname{Im}(Q^{n}, e^{n})||_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq C\tau ||\Phi^{n}||_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau ||Q^{n}||_{L^{2}}^{2} + \tau ||e^{n}||_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq C\tau ||e^{n}||_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau^{4}.$$

$$(50)$$

对方程(49)从n=1到n=m求和,则

$$|A^{n}|_{G}^{2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{m} C\tau \|e^{n}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau^{4} + |A^{1}|_{G}^{2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{m} C\tau \|e^{n}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau^{4} + |e^{1}|_{L^{2}}^{2}.$$
 (51)

根据方程(50)、(51),有

$$\|e^n\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \sum_{n=1}^m C\tau \|e^{n+i-2}\|_{L^2}^2 \leq |A^n|_G^2 \leq \sum_{n=1}^m C\tau \|e^n\|_{L^2}^2 + C\tau^4.$$
 (52)

由方程(47)~(51)和 Gronwall 不等式,得

$$\parallel e^n \parallel_{L^2} \leqslant C\tau^2. \tag{53}$$

则存在一个正常数 τ_3 , 使得 $\tau \leq \tau_3$, 方程(53)成立。

在方程(44)两边乘以 $D_{\tau}e^{n}$,并在 Ω 内做内积,得

$$i \| D_{\tau}e^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} - (\nabla e^{n}, D_{\tau}\nabla e^{n}) + (\Phi^{n}, D_{\tau}e^{n}) = (Q^{n}, D_{\tau}e^{n}).$$
(54)

由上述方程的实部和引理 2,得

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \left\| \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j} (\nabla e^{n+i-2}, \nabla e^{n+j-2}) - \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j} (\nabla e^{n+i-3}, \nabla e^{n+j-3}) + \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sigma_{i} \nabla e^{n-i} \right\|_{L^{2}} \leq \left\| \operatorname{Re}(\Phi^{n}, D_{\tau}e^{n}) + \operatorname{Re}(Q^{n}, D_{\tau}e^{n}) \right\|.$$
(55)

下面,给出 $|\operatorname{Re}(\boldsymbol{\Phi}^n,D_{\tau}e^n)|$ 1 和 $|\operatorname{Re}(Q^n,D_{\tau}e^n)|$ 1 的边界,对于方程(44) 乘以 $\boldsymbol{\Phi}^n$,在 $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ 内做内积,则

$$(iD_{\tau}e^{n}, \Phi^{n}) - (\nabla e^{n}, \nabla \Phi^{n}) + \|\Phi^{n}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} = (Q^{n}, \Phi^{n}).$$
(56)

根据上述方程,由方程(46)、(53)及 Young 不等式,得

$$\mid \, \operatorname{Re}(\, \varPhi^{\scriptscriptstyle n}\, , D_{\scriptscriptstyle \tau} e^{\scriptscriptstyle n}\,) \, \mid \, \leqslant \mid \, \operatorname{Im}(\, Q^{\scriptscriptstyle n}\, , \varPhi^{\scriptscriptstyle n}\,) \, \mid \, + \mid \, \operatorname{Im}(\, \nabla R^{\scriptscriptstyle n}\, , \nabla e^{\scriptscriptstyle n}\,) \, \mid \, \leqslant \,$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \parallel \nabla \varPhi^n \parallel_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \parallel \nabla e^n \parallel_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \parallel Q^n \parallel_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \parallel \varPhi^n \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leq$$

$$C(\| \nabla e^n \|_{L^2}^2 + \| \nabla e^{n-1} \|_{L^2}^2 + \| \nabla e^{n-2} \|_{L^2}^2) + \frac{1}{2} \| Q^n \|_{L^2}^2 + C\tau^4.$$
 (57)

同时,将方程(55)的右端写为

$$|\operatorname{Re}(Q^{n}, D_{\tau}e^{n})| = |\operatorname{Re}(iD_{\tau}u^{n} - iu_{t}^{n} + 2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n-1}|^{4}u^{n}) - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n-2}|^{4}u^{n}) - (-|u^{n}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n}|^{4}u^{n}), D_{\tau}e^{n})| \leq$$

$$| (D_{\tau}u^{n} - u_{t}^{n}, D_{\tau}e^{n}) | + | 2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n-1}|^{4}u^{n}) - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n-2}|^{4}u^{n}) - (-|u^{n}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n}|^{4}u^{n}), D_{\tau}e^{n}) |.$$
 (58)

对方程(44)两端乘以 $D_{\tau}u^{n} - u_{t}^{n}$, 在 Ω 内做内积, 得

$$(iD_{\tau}e^{n}, D_{\tau}u^{n} - u_{t}^{n}) - (\nabla e^{n}, \nabla (D_{\tau}u^{n} - u_{t}^{n})) + (\Phi^{n}, D_{\tau}u^{n} - u_{t}^{n}) = (Q^{n}, D_{\tau}u^{n} - u_{t}^{n}).$$
(59)

对上述方程,由方程(46)、(53)、Taylor 公式和 Young 不等式,得

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \mid (D_{\tau}e^{n}, D_{\tau}u^{n} - u_{t}^{n}) \mid \leq \\ \\ \frac{1}{2} \parallel \nabla e^{n} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \parallel \nabla (D_{\tau}u^{n} - u_{t}^{n}) \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \parallel \varPhi^{n} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \\ \\ \frac{1}{2} \parallel Q^{n} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \parallel (D_{\tau}u^{n} - u_{t}^{n}) \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \| \nabla e^n \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla (D_\tau u^n - u_t^n) \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| Q^n \|_{L^2}^2 + C\tau^4.$$
 (60)

对方程(44)两端乘以

$$2(-|u^{n-1}|^2 + |u^{n-1}|^4)u^n - (-|u^{n-2}|^2 + |u^{n-2}|^4)u^n - (-|u^n|^2 + |u^n|^4)u^n$$

在 Ω 内做内积,得

$$i(D_{\tau}e^{n}, 2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2} + |u^{n-1}|^{4})u^{n} - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2} + |u^{n-2}|^{4})u^{n} - (-|u^{n}|^{2} + |u^{n-1}|^{4})u^{n}) + (\Delta e^{n}, 2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2} + |u^{n-1}|^{4})u^{n} - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2} + |u^{n-2}|^{4})u^{n} - (-|u^{n}|^{2} + |u^{n}|^{4})u^{n}) + (\Phi^{n}, 2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2} + |u^{n-1}|^{4})u^{n} - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2} + |u^{n-2}|^{4})u^{n} - (-|u^{n}|^{2} + |u^{n}|^{4})u^{n}) = (Q^{n}, 2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2} + |u^{n-1}|^{4})u^{n} - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2} + |u^{n-2}|^{4})u^{n} - (-|u^{n}|^{2} + |u^{n}|^{4})u^{n}).$$

$$(61)$$

对上述方程,由方程(46)、(53)、假设1和Young不等式,得

$$| (D_{\tau}e^{n}, 2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n-1}|^{4}u^{n}) - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n-2}|^{4}u^{n}) - (-|u^{n}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n}|^{4}u^{n})) | \leq C | \nabla e^{n} | |_{L^{2}}^{2} + C | | 2(-|u^{n-1}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n-1}|^{4}u^{n}) - (-|u^{n-2}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n-2}|^{4}u^{n}) | | |_{H^{1}}^{2} + C | | -|u^{n}|^{2}u^{n} + |u^{n}|^{4}u^{n} | |_{H^{1}}^{2} + C | | \Phi^{n} | |_{L^{2}}^{2} + C | | Q^{n} | |_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq C | | \nabla e^{n} | |_{L^{2}}^{2} + C | | Q^{n} | |_{L^{2}}^{2} + C \tau^{4}.$$

$$(62)$$

由方程(23)、(54)~(62)及假设1,得

$$\left\| \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j} (\nabla e^{n+i-2}, \nabla e^{n+j-2}) - \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j} (\nabla e^{n+i-3}, \nabla e^{n+j-3}) \right\|_{L^{2}} \leq C\tau (\| \nabla e^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla e^{n-1} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla e^{n-2} \|_{L^{2}}^{2}) + C\tau \| Q^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau^{4}.$$

$$(63)$$

于是由方程(62)、(63)及引理 2,得

$$\parallel \nabla e^n \parallel \leq C\tau^2. \tag{64}$$

则存在一个正常数 τ_4 ,使得 $\tau \leq \tau_4$,方程(64)成立。

在方程(44)两端乘以 Δe^n ,并在 Ω 内做内积,得 $-3i\frac{\|\nabla e^n\|_{L^2}^2}{2\tau} + 2i\frac{(\nabla e^{n-1}, \nabla e^n)}{\tau} - i\frac{(\nabla e^{n-2}, \nabla e^n)}{2\tau} +$

$$\|\Delta e^n\|_{L^2}^2 + (\Phi^n, \Delta e^n) = (Q^n, \Delta e^n). \tag{65}$$

由上述不等式,得

$$\|\Delta e^{n}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} = \operatorname{Re}(Q^{n}, \Delta e^{n}) - \operatorname{Re}(\Phi^{n}, \Delta e^{n}) - \frac{2}{\tau} \operatorname{Im}(\nabla e^{n-1}, \nabla e^{n}) + \frac{1}{2\tau} \operatorname{Im}(\nabla e^{n-2}, \nabla e^{n}).$$
(66)

由上述方程的实部、Young 不等式及方程(23)、(46)、(53)、(64),得

$$\| \Delta e^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq \frac{C}{\tau} (\| \nabla e^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla e^{n-1} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla e^{n-2} \|_{L^{2}}^{2}) + C \| Q^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C \| \Phi^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq \frac{C}{\tau} \tau^{4} + \| \nabla e^{n-1} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla e^{n-2} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C \| Q^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq C \tau^{3},$$

$$(67)$$

干是

$$\|e^n\|_{H^2} \le C\tau^{3/2}$$
 (68)

根据上述误差估计和假设1,有

$$\| U^{n} \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq \| u^{n} \|_{L^{\infty}} + \| e^{n} \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq \| u^{n} \|_{L^{\infty}} + C \| e^{n} \|_{H^{2}} \leq K.$$
 (69)

则存在一个正常数 τ_5 , 使得 $\tau \leq \tau_5$, 上述结果成立。令 $\tau'_0 = \min\{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_5\}$. 由此完成了方程 (26) 的证明。

下面,证明方程(24)、(25).由于已完成了方程(26)的数学归纳,则当n=N时,方程(53)、(64)和(68)均可证,所以方程(24)成立.由假设1和方程(24)得

$$\max_{1 \le n \le N} \| U^n \|_{H^2} \le \max_{1 \le n \le N} \| e^n \|_{H^2} + \max_{1 \le n \le N} \| u^n \|_{H^2} \le C, \tag{70}$$

$$\max_{2\leqslant n\leqslant N}\parallel D_{\tau}U^{n}\parallel_{H^{2}}\leqslant \max_{2\leqslant n\leqslant N}\parallel D_{\tau}e^{n}\parallel_{H^{2}}+\max_{2\leqslant n\leqslant N}\parallel D_{\tau}u^{n}\parallel_{H^{2}}\leqslant C. \tag{71}$$

则存在一个正常数 τ_6 ,使得 $\tau \leq \tau_6$,方程(70)、(71) 成立。令 $\tau_0 = \min\{\tau_0', \tau_6\}$,由此完成了定理 2 的证明。

3 全离散有限元解

引理4 若时间离散方程(10)~(13)有唯一解,则

$$\parallel R_h U^n \parallel_{L^{\infty}} \leq M. \tag{72}$$

证明 由方程(2)、(4)、(5)以及(25),得

$$\parallel R_h U^n \parallel_{L^{\infty}} \leqslant \parallel R_h U^n - \Pi_h U^n \parallel_{L^{\infty}} + \parallel \Pi_h U^n \parallel_{L^{\infty}} \leqslant$$

$$Ch^{2-d/2} \parallel U^n \parallel_{H^2} + C \parallel U^n \parallel_{L^{\infty}} \leqslant M .$$

引理4的证明完成。

定理3 设方程(1)的唯一解u满足假设1,那么有限元方程(7)~(9)有唯一解 U_h^n ,n=1, 2,…,N,且存在 $\tau'>0$,h'>0,使得当 $\tau \leq \tau'$, $h \leq h'$ 有

$$\parallel e_h^n \parallel_{L^2} \leqslant Ch^2, \tag{73}$$

$$\parallel U_h^n \parallel_{L^{\infty}} \leq M + 1. \tag{74}$$

证明 首先证明方程(7)~(9)的解存在且唯一,若线性全离散方程(7)有唯一解 U^m ,当且仅当 U^n_h , $n=1,2,\cdots,m-1$,对应的齐次方程

$$\frac{1}{\tau} (\lambda_h, v_h) - (\nabla \lambda_h, \nabla v_h) + (2(-|U_h^{n-1}|^2 + |U_h^{n-1}|^4) \lambda_h - (-|U_h^{n-2}|^2 + |U_h^{n-2}|^4) \lambda_h, v_h) = 0, \qquad \lambda_h = U_h^n, \ n = 1, 2, \dots, m - 1$$
(75)

只有零解,则方程(7)的解存在且唯一。实际上,取上述方程 $v_h = \lambda_h$,得

$$\frac{\mathbf{i}}{\tau} \| \lambda_h \|_{L^2}^2 - \| \nabla \lambda_h \|_{L^2}^2 + (2(-\|U_h^{n-1}\|^2 + \|U_h^{n-1}\|^4) - (-\|U_h^{n-2}\|^2 + \|U_h^{n-2}\|^4)) \| \lambda_h \|_{L^2}^2 = 0.$$

显然,实部和虚部均为0,易得 $\lambda_h = 0$.因此齐次方程(75)只有零解。则对应的方程(7)的解存在且是唯一的。同理可得方程(8)和(9)的解存在且唯一。

下面应用数学归纳证明误差估计方程(74).由 $U_{h}^{0} = \Pi_{h}u_{0}$ 、方程(2)、(4)和假设 1.得到

$$\| u_0 - \Pi_h u_0 \|_{L^2} \le Ch^2 \| u_0 \|_{H^2} \le Ch^2. \tag{76}$$

由上述不等式,方程(72)以及假设1,得

$$\|e_{h}^{0}\|_{L^{2}} = \|R_{h}U^{0} - U_{h}^{0}\|_{L^{2}} = \|R_{h}U^{0} - u_{0} + u_{0} - \Pi_{h}u_{0}\|_{L^{2}} \le \|R_{h}U^{0} - u_{0}\|_{L^{2}} + \|u_{0} - \Pi_{h}u_{0}\|_{L^{2}} \le Ch^{2}\|u_{0}\|_{H^{2}} \le Ch^{2}.$$

$$(77)$$

由方程(5)、(72)和(77),得

$$\| U_h^0 \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq \| R_h U^0 \|_{L^{\infty}} + \| R_h U^0 - U_h^0 \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq$$

$$M + C h^{-d/2} \| e_h^0 \|_{L^2} \leq M + 1.$$

$$(78)$$

则存在一个正常数 h_1 , 使得 $h \leq h_1$, 方程(78)成立.

由方程(3)、(9)和(13)得

$$i\left(\frac{e_{h}^{1*}}{\tau}, v_{h}\right) - \left(\nabla e_{h}^{1*}, \nabla v_{h}\right) + \left(\left(-|u^{0}|^{2}u^{0} + |u^{0}|^{4}u^{0}\right) - \left(-|u_{h}^{0}|^{2}u_{h}^{0} + |u_{h}^{0}|^{4}u_{h}^{0}\right), v_{h}\right) =$$

$$-i\left(\frac{U^{1*} - R_{h}U^{1*}}{\tau}, v_{h}\right) + i\left(\frac{U^{0} - U_{h}^{0}}{\tau}, v_{h}\right),$$

$$(79)$$

这里

$$e_h^{1*} = R_h U^{1*} - U_h^{1*}$$

令上述方程
$$v = e_{b}^{1*}$$
,则

$$\frac{i}{\tau} \| e_{h}^{1*} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} - \| \nabla e_{h}^{1*} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + ((-|U^{0}|^{2}U^{0} + |U^{0}|^{4}U^{0}) - (-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2}U_{h}^{0} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4}U_{h}^{0}), e_{h}^{1*}) = -i\left(\frac{U^{1*} - R_{h}U^{1*}}{\tau}, e_{h}^{1*}\right) + i\left(\frac{U^{0} - U_{h}^{0}}{\tau}, e_{h}^{1*}\right).$$
(80)

由上述方程的虚部,得

$$\|e_{h}^{1^{*}}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq \tau \|\operatorname{Im}((-|U^{0}|^{2}U^{0} + |U^{0}|^{4}U^{0}) - (-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2}U_{h}^{0} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4}U_{h}^{0}), e_{h}^{1^{*}}) \| + \\ \|\operatorname{Re}(U^{1} - R_{h}U^{1}, e_{h}^{1^{*}}) \| + \|\operatorname{Re}(U^{0} - U_{h}^{0}, e_{h}^{1^{*}}) \| \leq \\ \tau \| (-1 + 2\xi)((|U^{0}|^{2} - |U_{h}^{0}|^{2})U^{0} + \\ (-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4})(U^{0} - R_{h}U^{0} + R_{h}U^{0} - U_{h}^{0}), e_{h}^{1^{*}}) \| + \\ \|(U^{1} - R_{h}U^{1}, e_{h}^{1^{*}}) \| + \|(U^{0} - U_{h}^{0}, e_{h}^{1^{*}}) \|.$$

$$(81)$$

令 $\alpha_1 = (-1 + 2\xi)((|U^0|^2 - |U_h^0|^2)U^0 + (-|U_h^0|^2 + |U_h^0|^4)(U^0 - R_hU^0 + R_hU^0 - U_h^0), e_h^{1*}),$ 由假设 1、Young 不等式、方程(4)、(35)、(36)、(77)和(78),得

$$\mid \alpha_{1} \mid \leq \mid ((-1 + 2\xi)(U^{0} - R_{h}U^{0})(\mid U^{0} \mid + \mid U_{h}^{0} \mid)U^{0}, e_{h}^{1^{*}}) \mid +$$

$$\mid ((-1 + 2\xi)(R_{h}U^{0} - U_{h}^{0})(\mid U^{0} \mid + \mid U_{h}^{0} \mid)U^{0}, e_{h}^{1^{*}}) \mid +$$

$$\mid ((-\mid U_{h}^{0}\mid^{2} + \mid U_{h}^{0}\mid^{4})(U^{1^{*}} - R_{h}U^{1^{*}}), e_{h}^{1^{*}}) \mid +$$

(86)

$$| ((-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4})e_{h}^{0}, e_{h}^{1*}) | \leq$$

$$2 ||e_{h}^{1*}||_{L^{2}}^{2} + C ||e_{h}^{0}||_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} || (-1 + 2\xi) (U^{0} - R_{h}U^{0}) (|U^{0}| + |U_{h}^{0}|) U^{0} ||_{L^{2}}^{2} +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} || (-1 + 2\xi) (R_{h}U^{0} - U_{h}^{0}) (|U^{0}| + |U_{h}^{0}|) U^{0} ||_{L^{2}}^{2} +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} || (-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4}) (U^{0} - R_{h}U^{0}) ||_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq$$

$$(2 + C) ||e_{h}^{1*}||_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{4}.$$

$$(82)$$

由假设1、方程(4)、(36)、(78)、(81)和(82).得

$$\|e_h^{1*}\|_{L^2}^2 \le (2+C) \|e_h^{1*}\|_{L^2}^2 \tau + \frac{1}{3} \|e_h^{1*}\|_{L^2}^2 + Ch^4.$$
 (83)

则存在一个正常数 h_2 , 使得 $h \leq h_2$, 方程(83)成立。

$$\|e_h^{1^*}\|_{L^2} \leqslant Ch^2.$$
 (84)

由方程(5)、(72)和上述不等式,得

$$\parallel U_{h}^{1^{*}} \parallel_{L^{\infty}} \leq \parallel R_{h}U^{1^{*}} \parallel_{L^{\infty}} + \parallel R_{h}U^{1^{*}} - U_{h}^{1^{*}} \parallel_{L^{\infty}} \leq M + Ch^{-d/2} \parallel e_{h}^{1^{*}} \parallel_{L^{2}} \leq M + 1.$$

则存在一个正常数 h_3 , 使得 $h \leq h_3$, 上述结果成立。

由方程(3)、(8)和(12),得

$$\frac{i}{\tau} (e_h^1 - e_h^0, v_h) - \frac{1}{2} (\nabla (e_h^1 + e_h^0), \nabla v_h) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} ((-|U^{1^*}|^2 U^1 + |U^{1^*}|^4 U^1) - (-|U_h^{1^*}|^2 U_h^1 + |U_h^{1^*}|^4 U_h^1), v_h) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} ((-|U^0|^2 U^1 + |U^0|^4 U^1) - (-|U_h^0|^2 U_h^1 + |U_h^0|^4 U_h^1), v_h) =$$

$$-\frac{i}{\tau} ((U^1 - U^0) - R_h (U^1 - U^0), v_h). \tag{85}$$

令上述方程 $v_h = e_h^1 + e_h^0$, 得

$$\begin{split} \parallel e_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 - \parallel e_h^0 \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(-1 + 2\xi \right) \left(U^{1^*} - R_h U_h^{1^*} \right) \left(\mid U^{1^*} \mid + \mid U_h^{1^*} \mid \right) U^1, e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(-1 + 2\xi \right) e_h^{1^*} \left(\mid U^{1^*} \mid + \mid U_h^{1^*} \mid \right) U^1, e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(-\mid U_h^{1^*} \mid^2 + \mid U_h^{1^*} \mid^4 \right) \left(\mid U^1 \mid^2 - \mid U_h^1 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(-\mid U_h^{1^*} \mid^2 + \mid U_h^{1^*} \mid^4 \right) e_h^1, e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(-1 + 2\xi \right) \left(U^0 - R_h U_h^0 \right) \left(\mid U^0 \mid + \mid U_h^0 \mid \right) U^1, e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(-1 + 2\xi \right) e_h^1 \left(\mid U^0 \mid + \mid U_h^0 \mid \right) U^1, e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(-\mid U_h^0 \mid^2 + \mid U_h^0 \mid^4 \right) \left(U^1 - R_h U^1 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(-\mid U_h^0 \mid^2 + \mid U_h^0 \mid^4 \right) e_h^1, e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right) - R_h \left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right) - R_h \left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right) - R_h \left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^0 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(\left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & C\tau \mid \left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & U^1 - U^0 \mid \left(U^1 - U^0 \right), e_h^1 + e_h^1 \right) \mid + \\ & U$$

由方程(25)、(35)、(36)、(77)和(86)得

$$\| e_{h}^{1} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq \| e_{h}^{0} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{4} \| U^{1} \|_{H^{2}}^{2} + C\tau (\| e_{h}^{0} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| e_{h}^{1} \|_{L^{2}}^{2}) + \| e_{h}^{1*} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \| e_{h}^{1} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{4} \| (U^{0} + U^{1}) \|_{H^{2}}^{2} \leq$$

$$C\tau \parallel e_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \parallel e_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + Ch^4, \tag{87}$$

因此

$$\parallel e_h^1 \parallel_{L^2} \leqslant Ch^2. \tag{88}$$

由方程(5)、(72)和上述不等式,得

$$\| U_h^1 \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq \| R_h U^1 \|_{L^{\infty}} + \| R_h U^1 - U_h^1 \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq$$

$$M + Ch^{-d/2} \| e_h^1 \|_{L^2} \leq M + 1.$$
(89)

则存在一个正常数 h_4 , 使得 $h \leq h_4$, 方程(89) 成立。

因此, 当 n = 1 时方程(74) 成立。假设 $n \le m - 1$ 对于方程(74) 成立, 现在证明 n = m 成立。由方程(3)、(7) 和(10) 得

$$i(D_{\tau}e_{h}^{n},v_{h}) - (\nabla e_{h}^{n},\nabla v_{h}) + (2((-|U^{n-1}|^{2} + |U^{n-1}|^{4})U^{n} - (-|U_{h}^{n-1}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{n-1}|^{4})U_{h}^{n}) - (-|U^{n-2}|^{2} + |U^{n-2}|^{4})U^{n} + (-|U_{h}^{n-2}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{n-2}|^{4})U_{h}^{n},v_{h}) = -i(D_{\tau}(U^{n} - R_{h}U^{n}),v_{h}).$$

$$(90)$$

令 $v_h = e_h^n$, 代入上述方程得

$$\frac{i}{\tau} \left(\frac{3}{2} e_{h}^{n} - 2e_{h}^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} e_{h}^{n-2}, e_{h}^{n} \right) - \| \nabla e_{h}^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \left(2\left(\left(- | U^{n-1} |^{2} + | U^{n-1} |^{4} \right) U^{n} - \left(- | U_{h}^{n-1} |^{2} + | U_{h}^{n-1} |^{4} \right) U_{h}^{n} \right) - \left(- | U^{n-2} |^{2} + | U^{n-2} |^{4} \right) U^{n} + \left(- | U_{h}^{n-2} |^{2} + | U_{h}^{n-2} |^{4} \right) U_{h}^{n}, e_{h}^{n} \right) = -i \left(D_{\tau} \left(U^{n} - R_{h} U^{n} \right), e_{h}^{n} \right) . \tag{91}$$

取上述方程的虚部及引理 2,得

$$\left\| \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j}(e_{h}^{n+i-2}, e_{h}^{n+j-2}) - \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j}(e_{h}^{n+i-3}, e_{h}^{n+j-3}) \right\|_{L^{2}} \leq \tau \left\| \left(2\left(\left(- | U^{n-1} |^{2} + | U^{n-1} |^{4} \right) U^{n} - \left(- | U_{h}^{n-1} |^{2} + | U_{h}^{n-1} |^{4} \right) U_{h}^{n} \right) - \left(- | U^{n-2} |^{2} + | U^{n-2} |^{4} \right) U^{n} + \left(- | U_{h}^{n-2} |^{2} + | U_{h}^{n-2} |^{4} \right) U_{h}^{n}, e_{h}^{n} \right\| + \tau \left\| \left(D_{\tau} \left(U^{n} - R_{h} U^{n} \right), e_{h}^{n} \right) \right\|.$$

$$(92)$$

今

$$S_{2} = (2((-|U^{n-1}|^{2} + |U^{n-1}|^{4})U^{n} - (-|U_{h}^{n-1}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{n-1}|^{4})U_{h}^{n}) - (-|U^{n-2}|^{2} + |U^{n-2}|^{4})U^{n} + (-|U_{h}^{n-2}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{n-2}|^{4})U_{h}^{n}, e_{h}^{n}).$$

$$(93)$$

由假设 1、Young 不等式、方程(4)、(24)、(25)以及数学归纳法,得

$$| S_{2} | \leq | 2((-1 + 2\xi)(U^{n-1} - R_{h}U^{n-1} + R_{h}U^{n-1} - U_{h}^{n-1}) \times (| U^{n-1} | + | U_{h}^{n-1} |) U^{n}, e_{h}^{n}) | + | (2(-| U_{h}^{n-1} |^{2} + | U_{h}^{n-1} |^{4})(U^{n} - R_{h}U^{n} + R_{h}U^{n} - U_{h}^{n}), e_{h}^{n}) | + | ((-1 + 2\xi)(U^{n-2} - R_{h}U^{n-2} + R_{h}U^{n-2} - U_{h}^{n-2})(| U^{n-2} | + | U_{h}^{n-2} |) U^{n}, e_{h}^{n}) | + | ((-| U_{h}^{n-2} |^{2} + | U_{h}^{n-2} |^{4})(U^{n} - R_{h}U^{n} + R_{h}U^{n} - U_{h}^{n}), e_{h}^{n}) | \leq | Ch^{4} + C(|| e_{h}^{n} ||_{L^{2}} + || e_{h}^{n-1} ||_{L^{2}} + || e_{h}^{n-2} ||_{L^{2}}) .$$
 (94)

由方程(4)、引理 2、Young 不等式及 Gronwall 不等式,得

$$\parallel e_h^n \parallel_{L^2} \leqslant Ch^2. \tag{95}$$

由方程(5)、(72)和上述不等式,得

 $\| U_h^n \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq \| R_h U^n \|_{L^{\infty}} + \| R_h U^n - U_h^n \|_{L^{\infty}} \leq M + Ch^{-d/2} \| e_h^n \|_{L^2} \leq M + 1.$

则存在一个正常数 h_5 ,使得 $h \leq h_5$,上式成立。令 $h' = \min\{h_1, \cdots, h_5\}$ 。由此完成了方程(74)的

证明.

下面证明方程(73),由于方程(74)用数学归纳法可证,当 n=N 时方程(95)也成立,由此证明完成。

注 1 上述误差估计在 L^2 范数下是最优的,由于在定理 3 中 L^2 误差估计与 τ 无关,因此可由逆不等式得到 H^1 的误差估计:

$$\parallel \nabla e_h^n \parallel_{L^2} \leqslant Ch^{-1} \parallel e_h^n \parallel_{L^2} \leqslant Ch$$
.

由假设 1、定理 2、定理 3 和方程(4),可得到 r = 1 时 L^2 和 H^1 范数下的最优误差估计。

推论 1 设方程(1)的唯一解 u 满足假设 1,那么有限元方程(7)~(9)有唯一解 U_h^n , n=1, 2,…,N,且存在 $\tau^n > 0$, $h^n > 0$,使得当 $\tau \leq \tau^n$, $h \leq h^n$ 有

$$||u^{n} - U_{h}^{n}||_{L^{2}} \le C(\tau^{2} + h^{2}),$$

 $||u^{n} - U_{h}^{n}||_{H^{1}} \le C(\tau^{2} + h).$

下面证明定理 1.设 $\sigma_h^n = R_h u^n - U_h^n$, 且由方程(2)、(4)和假设 1,得

$$\|\sigma_h^0\| \le \|R_h u_0 - u_0 + u_0 - \Pi_h u_0\|_{L^2} \le Ch^{r+1}.$$
 (96)

由方程(3)、(9)和(21),得

$$i\left(\frac{\sigma_{h}^{1*} - \sigma_{h}^{0}}{\tau}, v_{h}\right) - (\nabla \sigma_{h}^{1*}, \nabla v_{h}) + \left((-|u_{0}|^{2} + |u_{0}|^{4})u^{0} - (-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4})U_{h}^{0}, v_{h}) = \left(Q^{1*}, v_{h}\right) - i\left(\frac{u^{1} - u_{0} - R_{h}(u^{1} - u_{0})}{\tau}, v_{h}\right),$$

$$(97)$$

这里

$$\sigma_h^{1*} = R_h u^1 - U_h^{1*}$$
.

对上述方程,令 $v_h = \sigma_h^{1*}$,为证明过程简洁,取 $E^1 = \sigma_h^{1*}$, $E^0 = \sigma_h^0$,由引理2得到

$$\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\tau} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j}(E^{i}, E^{j}) - \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} g_{i,j}(E^{i-1}, E^{j-1}) + \left| \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sigma_{i} E^{n-i} \right| \right) = \mathrm{i} \left(\frac{\sigma_{h}^{1*} - \sigma_{h}^{0}}{\tau}, v_{h} \right). \tag{98}$$

令

$$|B^1|_G^2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 g_{i,j}(E^i, E^j),$$

则

$$|B^0|_G^2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 g_{i,j}(E^{i-1}, E^{j-1})$$
.

由方程(96)、(97)和 Young 不等式,得

$$\|E^{1}\|_{L^{2}} \leq \|B^{1}\|_{L^{2}} \leq$$

$$\|E^{0}\|_{L^{2}} + C\tau | (((-|u_{0}|^{2} + |u_{0}|^{4}) - (-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4}))u_{0}, E^{1})| +$$

$$C\tau | ((-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4})(u_{0} - R_{h}u_{0}), E^{1})| +$$

$$C\tau | ((-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4})E^{0}, E^{1})| +$$

$$C\tau | (Q^{1*}, E^{1})| + C\tau | \left(\frac{u^{1} - u_{0} - R_{h}(u^{1} - u_{0})}{\tau}, E^{1}\right)|.$$

$$(99)$$

根据 Young 不等式、假设 2、方程(4)、(74)和(95),得

$$\parallel E^1 \parallel_{L^2} \leqslant Ch^{2(r+1)} + \tau \mid ((-1 + 2\xi)(u_0 - R_h u_0)(\mid u_0 \mid + \mid U_h^0 \mid) u_0, E^1) \mid + \tau \mid ((-1 + 2\xi)(R_h u_0 - U_h^0)(\mid u_0 \mid + \mid U_h^0 \mid) u_0, E^1) \mid + Ch^{2(r+1)} + Ch^{2(r+1)} \mid + Ch^{2(r+1)}$$

代

$$\frac{1}{2} \| E^1 \|_{L^2} + C\tau^2 \| Q^{1*} \|_{L^2} + Ch^{2(r+1)} \| u^1 - u_0 \|_{H^{r+1}}. \tag{100}$$

于是由方程(99)、(100),得

$$\|\sigma_h^{1^*}\|_{L^2} \le C(\tau^2 + h^{r+1}).$$
 (101)

由方程(3)、(12)和(22),得

令上述方程 $v_h = \sigma_h^1 + \sigma_h^0$, 由其虚部.得

$$\| \sigma_{h}^{1} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq \| \sigma_{h}^{0} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau | (((-|u^{1}|^{2} + |u^{1}|^{4}) - (-|U_{h}^{1*}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{1*}|^{4}))u^{1}, \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | ((-|U_{h}^{1*}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{1*}|^{4})(u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | ((-|U_{h}^{1*}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{1*}|^{4})\sigma_{h}^{1}, \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (((-|u^{0}|^{2} + |u^{0}|^{4}) - (-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4}))u^{1}, \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | ((-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4})(u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | ((-|U_{h}^{0}|^{2} + |U_{h}^{0}|^{4})\sigma_{h}^{1}, \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1} - (u^{0} - R_{h}u_{0}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1} - (u^{0} - R_{h}u_{0}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1} - (u^{1} - R_{h}u_{0}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1} - (u^{1} - R_{h}u_{0}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1} - (u^{1} - R_{h}u_{0}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1} - (u^{1} - R_{h}u_{0}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1} - (u^{1} - R_{h}u_{0}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1} - (u^{1} - R_{h}u_{0}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

$$C\tau | (u^{1} - R_{h}u^{1} - (u^{1} - R_{h}u_{0}), \sigma_{h}^{1} + \sigma_{h}^{0}) | +$$

根据 Young 不等式、假设 1、方程(4)、(96)和(101),得

 $C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + Ch^{2(r+1)} + C\tau^4$.

$$\begin{split} I_{1} & \leqslant Ch^{2(r+1)} \,, \\ I_{2} & \leqslant C\tau \mid ((-1+2\xi)(u^{1}-R_{h}u^{1})(\mid u^{1}\mid +\mid U_{h}^{1^{*}}\mid)u^{1}, \sigma_{h}^{1}+\sigma_{h}^{0})\mid + \\ & C\tau \mid ((-1+2\xi)\sigma_{h}^{1^{*}}(\mid u^{1}\mid +\mid U_{h}^{1^{*}}\mid)u^{1}, \sigma_{h}^{1}+\sigma_{h}^{0})\mid \leqslant \\ & C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{1}\parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{0}\parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{1^{*}}\parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{2(r+1)} \leqslant \\ & C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{1}\parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{2(r+1)} + C\tau^{4} \,, \\ & I_{3} \leqslant Ch^{2(r+1)} + C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{1}\parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{0}\parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{1}\parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} \leqslant \end{split}$$

(106)

$$\begin{split} I_4 &\leqslant Ch^{2(r+1)} + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^0 \parallel_{L^2} + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + Ch^{2(r+1)} + C\tau^4, \\ I_5 &\leqslant C\tau + \left((-1 + 2\xi) \left(u^0 - R_h u^0 \right) \left(1 u^0 + H \right) \left(U_h^1 \right) \right) u^1, \sigma_h^1 + \sigma_h^0 \right) \mid \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ I_6 &\leqslant C\tau + \left((-1 + 2\xi) \sigma_h^0 \left(1 u^0 + H \right) U_h^0 + \right) u^1, \sigma_h^1 + \sigma_h^0 \right) \mid \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ I_7 &\leqslant C\tau + \left((-1 U_h^0 1^2 + H U_h^0 + ^4) \left(u^1 - R_h u^1 \right) u^1, \sigma_h^1 + \sigma_h^0 \right) \mid \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ I_8 &\leqslant C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ I_9 &\leqslant C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ I_9 &\leqslant C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leqslant \\ C\tau \parallel \sigma_h^1 \parallel_{L^2}^2 + C(\tau^2 + h^{r+1}). \end{cases} \tag{103} \\ \text{h}\vec{\mathcal{P}}(3), (12) \, \vec{\mathcal{H}}(22), \ (3), (12) \, \vec{\mathcal{H}}(22), \ (4)$$

 $C\tau \mid (D_{\tau}(u^n - R_h u^n), \sigma_h^n) \mid + C\tau \mid (Q^n, v_h) \mid := \sum_{i=1}^{n} J_i$.

令

由假设 1、方程(4)和(74),得

$$\begin{split} J_{1} &\leqslant C\tau \mid \left(\left(-1 + 2\xi \right) \left(u^{n-1} - R_{h}u^{n-1} \right) \left(\mid u^{n-1} \mid + \mid U_{h}^{n-1} \mid \right) u^{n}, \sigma_{h}^{n} \right) \mid + \\ &C\tau \mid \left(\left(-1 + 2\xi \right) \sigma_{h}^{n-1} \left(\mid u^{n-1} \mid + \mid U_{h}^{n-1} \mid \right) u^{n}, \sigma_{h}^{n} \right) \mid \leqslant \\ &C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n-1} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ J_{2} &\leqslant C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n-1} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ J_{3} &\leqslant C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n-1} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ J_{4} &\leqslant C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n-1} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ J_{5} &\leqslant C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n-1} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ J_{6} &\leqslant C\tau \mid \left(\left(-1 + 2\xi \right) \left(u^{n-2} - R_{h}u^{n-2} \right) \left(\mid u^{n-2} \mid + \mid U_{h}^{n-2} \mid \right) U_{h}^{n}, \sigma_{h}^{n} \right) \mid + \\ &C\tau \mid \left(\left(-1 + 2\xi \right) \sigma_{h}^{n-2} \left(\mid u^{n-2} \mid + \mid U_{h}^{n-2} \mid \right) U_{h}^{n}, \sigma_{h}^{n} \right) \mid \leqslant \\ &C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n-2} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ J_{7} &\leqslant C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + Ch^{2(r+1)}, \\ J_{8} &\leqslant C\tau \parallel \sigma_{h}^{n} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \left\| Q^{n} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} . \end{split}$$

对方程(106)从n=1到n=m求和,得

$$| \Theta^{n} |_{G}^{2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{m} C\tau \| \sigma_{h}^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau^{4} + Ch^{2(r+1)} + | \Theta^{1} |_{G}^{2} \leq$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{N} C\tau \| \sigma_{h}^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau^{4} + Ch^{2(r+1)} + | \sigma_{h}^{1} |_{L^{2}}^{2}.$$

$$(107)$$

由方程(103)、(107)和 $\|\sigma_h^n\|_{L^2}^2$ 的正则性,得

$$\| \sigma_{h}^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq \sum_{n=2}^{N} C\tau \| \sigma_{h}^{n+i-2} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq | \Theta^{n} |_{G}^{2} \leq \sum_{n=2}^{N} C\tau \| \sigma_{h}^{n} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C\tau^{4} + Ch^{2(r+1)}.$$

$$(108)$$

由方程(105)~(108)和 Gronwall 不等式,得

$$\|\sigma_h^n\|_{L^2} \le C(\tau^2 + h^{r+1}).$$
 (109)

则存在一个正常数 h_6 , 使得 $h \leq h_6$, 方程(109)成立.

令
$$h_0 = \min\{h', h_6\}$$
, 由此,根据方程(4)和(109),完成了定理 1 的证明。

数值算例 4

考虑下面的 Schrödinger 方程:

考虑下面的 Schrödinger 方程:
$$\begin{cases} iu_{t} + \Delta u + |u|^{2}u = g, & x \in \Omega, 0 < t \leq T, \\ u(x,0) = u_{0}(x), & x \in \Omega, \\ u = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$
(110)

这里 $\Omega = \{(x,y): (x-0.5)^2 + (y-0.5)^2 < 0.5^2\}$ 。由下面的精确解 u 定义右端项 g 和初值 条件:

$$u = 5e^{it}(3 + 2t^2)x(2 - x)y(5 - y).$$

在计算过程中,分别用二阶向后差分的线性有限元方法和二次有限元方法求解方程(110), 为确定 L^2 范数的最优收敛速度,线性有限元选用 $\tau = O(h)$,二次有限元选用 $\tau^2 = O(h^3)$.取 T= 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 在表 1 和 2 中给出数值结果,由表 1 和 2 可以看出,在 L^2 范数下线性有限元误

差估计与 h^2 成正例,且二次有限元的误差估计与 h^3 成正例。因此,数值结果与理论分析一致。

表 1 L^2 范数线性有限元误差估计

Table 1 L - end estimates of the linear FEW	Table 1 L	² - error	estimates	of the	linear	FEM
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h —	$\parallel u(\cdot,t_n) - U_h^n \parallel_{L^2}$				
	T = 0.5	T = 1	T = 1.5	T = 2	
1/16	1.124 5E-2	2.961 7E-2	5.442 3E-2	1.557 3E-1	
1/32	2.389 0E-3	7.195 8E-3	1.331 6E-2	3.806 8E-2	
1/64	5.524 9E-4	1.650 1E-3	3.301 2E-3	9.242 7E-3	
1/128	1.368 5E-4	3.894 1E-4	7.965 8E-4	2.289 6E-3	
1/256	3.337 8E-5	9.691 7E-5	1.943 8E-4	5.664 3E-4	
order α	2.10	2.06	2.03	2.03	

表 2 L^2 范数二次有限元误差估计

Table 2 L^2 - error estimates of the quadratic FEM

h ·	$\parallel u(\cdot,t_n^{}) - U_h^n \parallel_{L^2}$				
	T = 0.5	T = 1	T = 1.5	T = 2	
1/16	2.361 9E-4	6.162 7E-4	1.486 2E-3	3.635 2E-3	
1/32	2.216 4E-5	6.292 8E-5	1.549 9E-4	3.857 5E-4	
1/64	2.519 7E-6	6.251 7E-6	1.731 8E-5	4.397 9E-5	
1/128	2.664 7E-7	7.086 1E-7	1.842 1E-6	4.775 5E-6	
1/256	2.893 3E-8	7.712 4E-8	1.985 7E-7	5.205 1E-7	
order α	3.25	3.24	3.22	3.19	

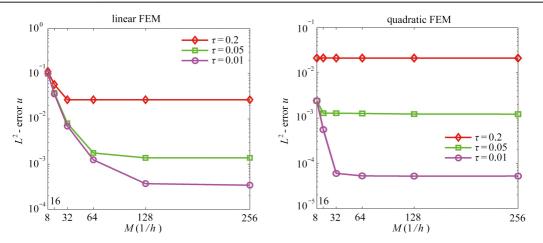


图 1 线性和二次有限元方法的 L^2 误差估计

Fig. 1 L^2 - norm errors of the linear and quadratic FEMs

为进一步说明无条件稳定,在 T=1 时,研究二阶向后差分线性有限元估计和二次有限元估计与时间步长 $\tau=0.2,0.05,0.01$,网格尺度 1/h=8,16,32,128,256 的关系.从图 1 可以看出,对固定时间步长 τ , 当网格尺度逐步加细时,在 L^2 范数下线性有限元和二次有限元误差估计基本趋向于常数.因此,方程(110)的 BDF2-FEM 算法的稳定性对时间步长无强制条件.

5 结 论

本文由 BDF2-FEM 方法得到了立方 Schrödinger 方程在 L^2 范数下的无条件最优误差估计。

通过将该方程的误差分为时间误差和空间误差两部分,给出了强范数下时间离散方程解的一致有界性。进一步地,得到了全离散有限元解的一致有界性,并得到了最优误差估计对时间步长无强制条件。另外,该方法还可以分析其他的非线性抛物型方程。

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Unconditionally Optimal Error Estimates of the Semi-Implicit BDF2-FEM for Cubic Schrödinger Equations

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Abstract: The optimal error estimates of the semi-implicit BDF2-FEM were studied for cubic Schrödinger equations. First, an error estimate was divided into 2 parts; the temporal-discretization and the spatial-discretization. Through introduction of a temporal-discretization equation, the uniform boundedness of the solution and the temporal error estimate were obtained. The unconditionally optimal error estimates of the 2nd-order backward difference (BDF2-FEM) semi-implicit scheme for cubic Schrödinger equations were given. Finally, numerical examples verify the theoretical analysis.

Key words: unconditional convergence; backward Euler method; Galerkin finite element method; Schrödinger equation

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