

非线性分数阶常微分方程的 分段线性插值多项式方法*

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摘要: 通过分段线性插值多项式方法构造了一类含有 Hadamard 有限部分积分的非线性分数阶常微分方程的数值离散格式. 在时间方向上, 利用分段线性插值多项式方法对分数阶导数项进行近似, 并通过二阶向后差分格式来离散整数阶导数项. 经过详细的证明, 得到了收敛精度为 $O(\tau^{\min\{1+\alpha, 1+\beta\}})$ 的误差估计结果. 最后, 通过数值算例和理论结果的对比直观地说明了理论分析的正确性.

关键词: 分段线性插值多项式方法; Hadamard 有限部分积分; 非线性分数阶常微分方程; 误差估计
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A Piecewise Linear Interpolation Polynomial Method for Nonlinear Fractional Ordinary Differential Equations

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Abstract: A numerical scheme with the piecewise linear interpolation polynomial method was established to solve a class of nonlinear fractional ordinary differential equations including the Hadamard finite part integral. In the time direction, the fractional derivative was approximated with the piecewise linear interpolation polynomial method, and the integer order time derivative was discretized by means of the 2nd-order backward difference scheme. Through detailed proof, the error estimates with an accuracy of $O(\tau^{\min\{1+\alpha, 1+\beta\}})$ were obtained. The comparison between the numerical results and the theoretical solution shows the correctness of the theoretical analysis.

Key words: piecewise linear interpolation polynomial method; Hadamard finite part integral; nonlinear fractional ordinary differential equation; error estimate

引 言

分数阶导数问题在数学建模解决实际问题中扮演着重要的角色. 近些年来分数阶导数被广泛地应用于

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反常扩散^[1-3]、电缆方程^[4-5]、流体力学^[6-7]、地震分析^[8]、黏弹性问题^[9]、水波模型^[10-12]等领域.分数阶导数的出现和发展相比其他的数学方法有以下几点优势:首先,分数阶导数具有的全局相关性能够很好地刻画函数的发展过程,而整数阶导数有局部性这一缺陷,不能很好地体现函数发展的历史过程.其次,用整数阶求导模型得到的理论与数值结果近似度较差,而分数阶导数模型使用较少的几个参数就可获得很好的数值结果,克服了模型构建中的这一严重缺点.最后,在解决复杂物理问题时,与一般其他模型相比较,分数阶导数模型的求解过程更加简洁,物理意义也更加突出清晰.但是由于分数阶导数本身具有的相关与依赖特性,求解分数阶导数问题的精确解异常复杂,所以寻找其精确度较高的数值算法变得尤为重要.

目前,大量的文献对分数阶常微分方程进行了研究^[13-16].Diethelm^[14]通过用一阶复合正交公式逼近 Hadamard 有限部分积分^[17-20],引入了一种求解线性分数阶常微分方程的数值方法,并证明了数值方法的收敛阶为 $2 - \alpha$.文献^[16]对文献^[14]中的方程利用线性插值多项式方法进行数值求解,相比之下求解过程更加简单,并给出了误差估计的理论证明以及数值算例.

本文将研究如下带有 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数项的非线性常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du(t)}{dt} = -(\mathcal{A}_0^R D_t^{1-\alpha} + \mathcal{B}_0^R D_t^{1-\beta})u(t) + \lambda u(t) + f(u(t)) + g(t), & 0 < t \leq T, \\ u(0) = u_0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} 为正常数, $0 < \alpha, \beta < 1$, 系数 $\lambda < 0$.源项 $g(t)$ 和初始值 u_0 是已知的,非线性项 $f(u(t))$ 满足 Lipschitz 条件,即对于任意 $u_1(t)$ 和 $u_2(t)$, 有

$$|f(u_1) - f(u_2)| \leq C |u_1 - u_2|, \quad (2)$$

C 是正常数,在不同情况下取值不一定相同,但与所涉及的函数和参数无关.

本文将利用分段线性插值多项式方法离散方程(1)中的分数阶导数项,并证明在时间方向上可以得到 $O(\tau^{\min\{1+\alpha, 1+\beta\}})$ 阶误差估计,最后给出一些数值算例来验证理论分析的正确性和数值方法的有效性.

1 离散格式

Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶导数定义为

$${}_0^R D_t^{1-\gamma} z(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\gamma)} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t \frac{z(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{1-\gamma}} d\tau, \quad 0 < \gamma < 1. \quad (3)$$

当 $z \in C^2[0, T]$ 时, ${}_0^R D_t^{1-\gamma} z(t)$ 可以写成

$${}_0^R D_t^{1-\gamma} z(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\gamma-1)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\gamma-2} z(\tau) d\tau, \quad 0 < \gamma < 1. \quad (4)$$

为了得到方程的离散格式,把区间 $[0, T]$ 剖分为 $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_M = T$, 其中 M 是正整数, $\tau = T/M, t_j = j\tau, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1$.在时间 $t = t_{j+1}$ 处,方程(1)可以写为

$$u_i(t_{j+1}) = -(\mathcal{A}_0^R D_t^{1-\alpha} + \mathcal{B}_0^R D_t^{1-\beta})u(t_{j+1}) + \lambda u(t_{j+1}) + f(u(t_{j+1})) + g(t_{j+1}). \quad (5)$$

接下来考虑在时间 $t = t_{j+1}$ 处如何近似式(4)中的 Hadamard 积分.通过变量替换,有

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\gamma-1)} \int_0^{t_{j+1}} (t_{j+1} - \tau)^{\gamma-2} z(\tau) d\tau = \frac{t_{j+1}^{\gamma-1}}{\Gamma(\gamma-1)} \int_0^1 w^{\gamma-2} z(t_{j+1} - t_{j+1}w) dw. \quad (6)$$

对每一个 j ,通过在平均节点 $0, 1/(j+1), 2/(j+1), \dots, (j+1)/(j+1)$ 处的分段线性插值多项式来近似.对某个光滑函数 $q(w)$, 有下面等式成立:

$$\int_0^1 w^{\gamma-2} q(w) dw = \int_0^1 w^{\gamma-2} q_1(w) dw + E_{j+1}(q), \quad (7)$$

其中 $q_1(w)$ 是函数 $q(w)$ 的分段线性插值多项式, $E_{j+1}(q)$ 是误差余项.

引理 1^[14] 对于 $0 < \gamma < 1, q \in C^2[0, T]$, 我们有

$$\int_0^1 w^{\gamma-2} q(w) dw = \sum_{k=0}^{j+1} \gamma_k q\left(\frac{k}{j+1}\right) + R^{j+1}(q), \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\gamma(1-\gamma)(j+1)^{\gamma-1}\gamma_k = \begin{cases} -1, & k=0, \\ 2k^\gamma - (k-1)^\gamma - (k+1)^\gamma, & k=1,2,\dots,j, \\ -\gamma k^{\gamma-1} - (k-1)^\gamma + k^\gamma, & k=j+1. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

由引理 1 和式(6)可知, 当 $z \in C^2[0, T]$ 时, Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数 ${}^R_0D_t^{1-\gamma}z(t)$ 在时间 $t=t_{j+1}$ 处有

$${}^R_0D_t^{1-\gamma}z(t_{j+1}) = \tau^{\gamma-1} \sum_{k=0}^{j+1} w_{\gamma,k} z(t_{j+1-k}) + R^{j+1}, \quad (10)$$

其中 $R^{j+1} = C\tau^{1+\gamma}(\max_{0 \leq s \leq T} |z''(s)| = O(\tau^{\gamma-1}))$ 是误差余项. 权重 $w_{\gamma,k} (k=0,1,2,\dots,j+1)$ 满足

$$\Gamma(1+\gamma)w_{\gamma,k} = \gamma(\gamma-1)(j+1)^{\gamma-1}\gamma_k. \quad (11)$$

根据式(10), 可以得到式(5)的精确解满足:

当 $j=0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{u(t_1) - u(t_0)}{\tau} + (\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1}w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1}w_{\beta,0})u(t_1) - \lambda u(t_1) = \\ & - (\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1}w_{\alpha,1} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1}w_{\beta,1})u(t_0) + f(u(t_0)) + g(t_1) + \bar{R}^1 + G_1; \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

当 $j \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3u(t_{j+1}) - 4u(t_j) + u(t_{j-1}))}{2\tau} + (\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1}w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1}w_{\beta,0})u(t_{j+1}) - \lambda u(t_{j+1}) = \\ & - \left(\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} w_{\alpha,k} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} w_{\beta,k} \right) u(t_{j+1-k}) + \\ & 2f(u(t_j)) - f(u(t_{j-1})) + g(t_{j+1}) + \bar{R}^{j+1} + G_{j+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\bar{R}^{j+1} = C\tau^{\min\{\alpha+1, \beta+1\}}, \quad (14)$$

$$G_{j+1} = G_{j+1}^1 + G_{j+1}^2 = \begin{cases} O(\tau), & j=0, \\ O(\tau^2), & j \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

$$G_{j+1}^1 = \begin{cases} f(u(t_1)) - f(u(t_0)) = O(\tau), & j=0, \\ f(u(t_{j+1})) - (2f(u(t_j)) - f(u(t_{j-1}))) = O(\tau^2), & j \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

$$G_{j+1}^2 = \begin{cases} u_t(t_1) - \frac{u(t_1) - u(t_0)}{\tau} = O(\tau), & j=0, \\ u_t(t_{j+1}) - \frac{3u(t_{j+1}) - 4u(t_j) + u(t_{j-1}))}{2\tau} = O(\tau^2), & j \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

令 $u_{j+1} \approx u(t_{j+1}) (j \geq 0)$ 表示 $u(t_{j+1})$ 的近似解. 我们定义如下的数值方法求解式(12)和(13), 其中 u_0 是已知函数.

当 $j=0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{u_1 - u_0}{\tau} + (\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1}w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1}w_{\beta,0})u_1 - \lambda u_1 = \\ & - (\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1}w_{\alpha,1} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1}w_{\beta,1})u_0 + f(u_0) + g_1; \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

当 $j \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3u_{j+1} - 4u_j + u_{j-1}}{2\tau} + (\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1}w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1}w_{\beta,0})u_{j+1} - \lambda u_{j+1} = \\ & - \left(\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} w_{\alpha,k} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} w_{\beta,k} \right) u_{j+1-k} + 2f(u_j) - f(u_{j-1}) + g_{j+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

2 误差估计

引理 2 当 $0 < \gamma < 1, z \in C^2[0, T]$ 时, 有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{cases} w_{\gamma,0} > 0, w_{\gamma,k} < 0, & k = 1, 2, \dots, j+1, \\ \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} |w_{\gamma,k}| < C, |w_{\gamma,0}| < C, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

其中 C 是正常数.

证明 在式(10)中,用类似文献[16]中的方法,令 $z(t) = 1$ 容易得到 $\tau^{\gamma-1} \sum_{k=0}^{j+1} w_{\gamma,k} = 0$, 也就是

$$w_{\gamma,0} + w_{\gamma,1} + w_{\gamma,2} + \dots + w_{\gamma,j+1} = 0, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1. \quad (21)$$

当 $k = 1, 2, \dots, j; j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, M-1$ 时,有

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(1+\gamma)w_{\gamma,k} &= \\ \gamma(\gamma-1)(j+1)^{\gamma-1}\gamma_k &= \\ -2k^\gamma + (k-1)^\gamma + (k+1)^\gamma &= \\ k^\gamma \left(-2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right)^\gamma + \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^\gamma \right) &= \\ k^\gamma \left[-2 + \left(1 - \gamma \frac{1}{k} + \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2!} \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right)^2 - \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)(\gamma-2)}{3!} \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right)^3 + \dots \right) + \right. \\ \left. \left(1 + \gamma \frac{1}{k} + \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2!} \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right)^2 + \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)(\gamma-2)}{3!} \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right)^3 + \dots \right) \right] &= \\ 2\gamma(\gamma-1)k^{1-\gamma} \left(\frac{1}{2k^2} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{(2-\gamma)(3-\gamma)\dots(2m-2-\gamma)(2m-1-\gamma)}{(2m)!} \frac{1}{k^{2m}} \right) &< 0. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

也就是说 $w_{\gamma,k} < 0$, 其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, j; j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, M-1$. 当 $k = j+1, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, M-1$ 时,有

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(1+\gamma)w_{\gamma,j+1} &= \\ -\gamma(j+1)^{\gamma-1} + j^\gamma - (j+1)^\gamma &= \\ (j+1)^\gamma \left[\gamma \frac{1}{j+1} - 1 + \left(1 + \gamma \left(-\frac{1}{j+1}\right) + \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2!} \left(-\frac{1}{j+1}\right)^2 + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)(\gamma-2)}{3!} \left(-\frac{1}{j+1}\right)^3 + \dots \right) \right] &= \\ \gamma(\gamma-1)(j+1)^\gamma \left(\frac{1}{2(j+1)^2} + \sum_{m=3}^{\infty} \frac{(2-\gamma)(3-\gamma)\dots(m-1-\gamma)}{m!} \frac{1}{(j+1)^m} \right) &< 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

即 $w_{\gamma,j+1} < 0$. 结合式(21)可以得到 $w_{\gamma,0} > 0$, 并且

$$\begin{aligned} |w_{\gamma,0}| &= \left| \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{\Gamma(1+\gamma)} (j+1)^{\gamma-1} \left(-\frac{1}{1-\gamma} (j+1)^{\gamma-1} \right) \right| = \\ \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\gamma)} \right| &< C. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

由式(21)~(24),易知 $|w_{\gamma,0}| = \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} |w_{\gamma,k}|$. 引理2得证.

定理1 假设 $u \in C^2[0, T]$, 则存在正常数 C , 有如下不等式成立:

$$|u(t_{j+1}) - u_{j+1}| \leq C\tau^{\min\{1+\alpha, 1+\beta\}}. \quad (25)$$

证明 令 $e_{j+1} = u(t_{j+1}) - u_{j+1}$, 由方程(1)的初值条件有 $e_0 = 0$, 式(13)减去式(19)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3e_{j+1} - 4e_j + e_{j-1}}{2\tau} + (\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1}w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1}w_{\beta,0})e_{j+1} - \lambda e_{j+1} &= \\ - \left(\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} w_{\alpha,k} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} w_{\beta,k} \right) e_{j+1-k} + 2f(u(t_j)) - 2f(u_j) - f(u(t_{j-1})) + \\ f(u_{j-1}) + \bar{R}^{j+1} + G_{j+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

上式两边同乘以 $2e_{j+1}$, 定义 $(x, y) = x \cdot y$, 得到

$$3\tau^{-1}(e_{j+1}, e_{j+1}) + 2(\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1}w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1}w_{\beta,0})(e_{j+1}, e_{j+1}) - 2\lambda(e_{j+1}, e_{j+1}) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - 2 \left(\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} w_{\alpha,k} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} w_{\beta,k} \right) (e_{j+1-k}, e_{j+1}) + 4\tau^{-1} (e_j, e_{j+1}) - \\
 & \tau^{-1} (e_{j-1}, e_{j+1}) + 2(2f(u(t_j)) - 2f(u_j) - f(u(t_{j-1})) + f(u_{j-1}), e_{j+1}) + \\
 & 2(\bar{R}^{j+1} + G_{j+1}, e_{j+1}). \tag{27}
 \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} > 0, w_{\alpha,0}, w_{\beta,0} < 0$, 系数 $\lambda < 0$, 所以

$$|e_{j+1}|_1^2 \leq 3\tau^{-1} (e_{j+1}, e_{j+1}) + 2(\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1} w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1} w_{\beta,0}) (e_{j+1}, e_{j+1}) - 2\lambda (e_{j+1}, e_{j+1}). \tag{28}$$

将上式代入式(27), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 |e_{j+1}|_1^2 & \leq - 2 \left(\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} |w_{\alpha,k}| + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} |w_{\beta,k}| \right) |e_{j+1-k}| |e_{j+1}| + \\
 & 4|e_j| |e_{j+1}| + |e_{j-1}| |e_{j+1}| + 2|\bar{R}^{j+1} + G_{j+1}| |e_{j+1}| + \\
 & 2|2f(u(t_j)) - 2f(u_j) - f(u(t_{j-1})) + f(u_{j-1})| |e_{j+1}|. \tag{29}
 \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $|e_{j+1}| \leq |e_{j+1}|_1$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 |e_{j+1}|_1 & \leq 2 \left(\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} |w_{\alpha,k}| + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} |w_{\beta,k}| \right) |e_{j+1-k}|_1 + 4\tau^{-1} |e_j|_1 + \tau^{-1} |e_{j-1}|_1 + \\
 & 2|2f(u(t_j)) - 2f(u_j) - f(u(t_{j-1})) + f(u_{j-1})| + \bar{R}^{j+1} + G_{j+1}. \tag{30}
 \end{aligned}$$

右端非线性项满足 Lipschitz 条件, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
 |2f(u(t_j)) - 2f(u_j) - f(u(t_{j-1})) + f(u_{j-1})| & \leq \\
 C(|u(t_j) - u_j| + |u(t_{j-1}) - u_{j-1}|) & = \\
 C(|e_j| + |e_{j-1}|). \tag{31}
 \end{aligned}$$

根据引理 2 和式(31), 式(30)可以写为

$$|e_{j+1}|_1 \leq C \left(\tau^{\min\{\alpha-1, \beta-1\}} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} |e_{j+1-k}|_1 + |e_j|_1 + |e_{j-1}|_1 \right) + \bar{R}^{j+1} + G_{j+1}. \tag{32}$$

式(12)减去式(18), 注意到 $e_0 = 0, f(u(t_0)) = f(u_0)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{e_1 - e_0}{\tau} + (\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1} w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1} w_{\beta,0}) e_1 - \lambda e_1 & = \\
 - (\mathcal{A}\tau^{\alpha-1} w_{\alpha,1} + \mathcal{B}\tau^{\beta-1} w_{\beta,1}) e_0 + f(u(t_0)) - f(u_0) + \bar{R}^1 + G_1 & = \\
 \bar{R}^1 + G_1. \tag{33}
 \end{aligned}$$

上式两边同乘以 τe_1 , 有

$$(e_1, e_1) + (\mathcal{A}\tau^\alpha w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^\beta w_{\beta,0}) (e_1, e_1) - \lambda \tau (e_1, e_1) = \tau (\bar{R}^1 + G_1, e_1). \tag{34}$$

类似式(28)可以得到方程左端满足不等式

$$|e_1|_1^2 \leq (e_1, e_1) + (\mathcal{A}\tau^\alpha w_{\alpha,0} + \mathcal{B}\tau^\beta w_{\beta,0}) (e_1, e_1) - \lambda \tau (e_1, e_1). \tag{35}$$

把式(35)代入式(34), 再根据 $|e_1| \leq |e_1|_1$, 有

$$|e_1|_1^2 \leq \tau (\bar{R}^1 + G_1, e_1) \leq \tau |\bar{R}^1 + G_1| |e_1| \leq \tau |\bar{R}^1 + G_1| |e_1|_1. \tag{36}$$

由式(14)和(15)可以得到

$$|e_1|_1 \leq \tau |\bar{R}^1 + G_1| = C\tau |\tau^{\min\{\alpha+1, \beta+1\}} + \tau| \leq C\tau^2. \tag{37}$$

通过迭代方法可以求得式(32)满足

$$\begin{aligned}
 |e_{j+1}|_1 & \leq C \left(\tau^{\min\{\alpha-1, \beta-1\}} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} |e_{j+1-k}|_1 + |e_j|_1 + |e_{j-1}|_1 \right) + \bar{R}^{j+1} + G_{j+1} \leq \\
 C \left(\tau^{\min\{\alpha-1, \beta-1\}} \sum_{k=1}^{j+1} |e_{j+1-k}|_1 + |e_j|_1 + |e_{j-1}|_1 + \tau^{\min\{\alpha+1, \beta+1\}} + \tau^2 \right) & \leq \\
 C\tau^{\min\{\alpha+1, \beta+1\}}. \tag{38}
 \end{aligned}$$

定理 1 得证.

3 数值算例

接下来将通过一些数值算例说明所研究的算法的正确性.

例 1 考虑如下的非线性分数阶常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du(t)}{dt} = -({}_0^R D_t^{1-\alpha} + {}_0^R D_t^{1-\beta})u(t) - u(t) + f(u(t)) + g(t), & 0 < t \leq 1, \\ u(0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

令精确解 $u(t) = t^2$, 非线性项 $f(u(t)) = u^3 - u$, 代入方程(39)可以求出源项

$$g(t) = 2t + 2t^2 - t^6 + \frac{2t^{1+\alpha}}{\Gamma(2+\alpha)} + \frac{2t^{1+\beta}}{\Gamma(2+\beta)}.$$

表 1 α, β 取不同值时的误差估计(例 1)

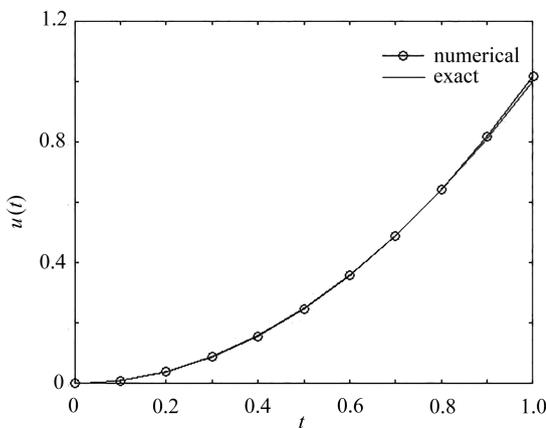
Table 1 Error estimates with different α, β values(example 1)

| norm | α | β | $\tau_1 = \frac{1}{20}$ | $\tau_2 = \frac{1}{40}$ | $\tau_3 = \frac{1}{80}$ | $\tau_4 = \frac{1}{160}$ |
|------------|----------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| L^∞ | 0.9 | 0.9 | 5.549 0E-3 | 1.569 8E-3 | 4.195 7E-4 | 1.088 2E-4 |
| | 0.8 | 0.99 | 5.572 5E-3 | 1.580 3E-3 | 4.238 2E-4 | 1.104 1E-4 |
| | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.798 8E-3 | 2.150 0E-3 | 6.676 4E-4 | 2.084 7E-4 |
| | 0.2 | 0.8 | 9.918 2E-3 | 3.764 0E-3 | 1.461 3E-3 | 5.854 9E-4 |
| | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.999 8E-2 | 9.082 8E-3 | 4.150 0E-3 | 1.909 9E-3 |

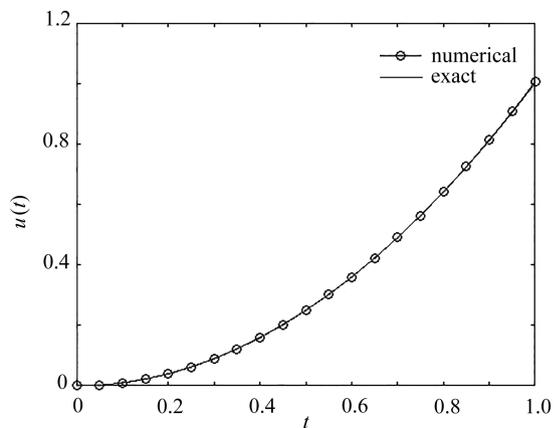
表 2 α, β 取不同值时的收敛阶(例 1)

Table 2 Convergence orders with different α, β values(example 1)

| norm | α | β | rate $\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2}$ | rate $\frac{\tau_2}{\tau_3}$ | rate $\frac{\tau_3}{\tau_4}$ |
|------------|----------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| L^∞ | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.821 7 | 1.903 6 | 1.947 0 |
| | 0.8 | 0.99 | 1.818 2 | 1.898 6 | 1.940 6 |
| | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.661 0 | 1.687 2 | 1.679 2 |
| | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.397 8 | 1.365 1 | 1.319 5 |
| | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.138 6 | 1.130 0 | 1.119 6 |



(a) $\tau = 1/10$



(b) $\tau = 1/20$

图 1 当 $\alpha = \beta = 0.9$ 时的精确解和数值解(例 1)

Fig. 1 The exact solution and numerical solution with $\alpha = \beta = 0.9, \tau = 1/10$ and $1/20$ (example 1)

在表 1、2 中我们选取时间步长分别为 $\tau = 1/20, 1/40, 1/80, 1/160$, 得到了在不同 α, β 下的误差和收敛结果. 当 $\alpha = \beta = 0.9$ 时, 通过观察表中数据可以看到收敛阶为 1.9, 与理论结果一致; 当 $\alpha = 0.8, \beta = 0.99$ 时, 可以观察到收敛阶与定理 1 中的结果 1.8 相同; 当 $\alpha = \beta = 0.5$ 时, 可以看到收敛阶为 1.6, 高于理论分析的结

果 1.5; 当 $\alpha = 0.2, \beta = 0.8$ 时,可以得到收敛阶约为 1.3,高于定理 1 的结果 1.2; 当 $\alpha = \beta = 0.1$ 时,可以看到收敛阶为 1.1,与定理 1 中的结果保持一致。

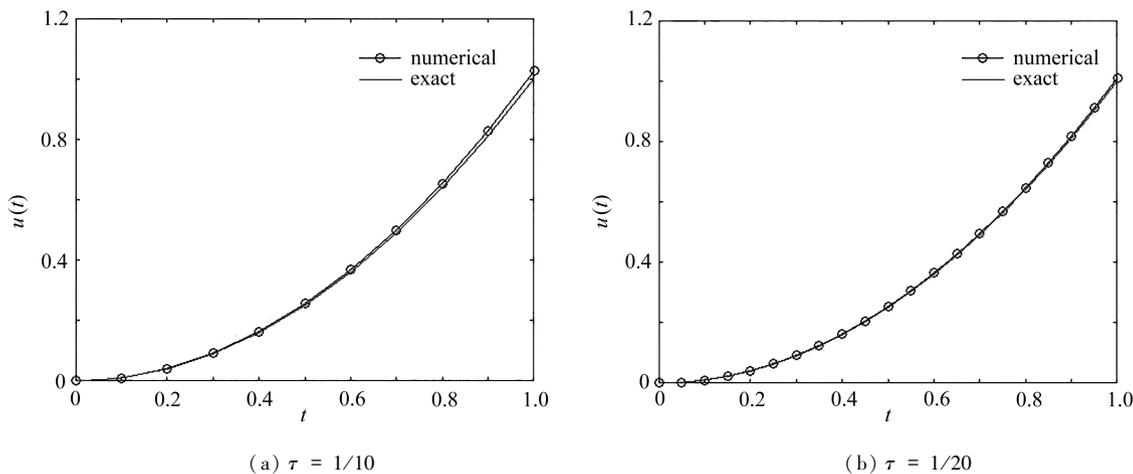


图 2 当 $\alpha = 0.2, \beta = 0.8$ 时的精确解和数值解(例 1)

Fig. 2 The exact solution and numerical solution with $\alpha = 0.2, \beta = 0.8$ (example 1)

为了更好地观察数值近似结果,在图 1、2 中给出了 $\tau = 1/10, 1/20, \alpha, \beta$ 取不同值时精确解和数值解的对比,很容易看出在剖分区间 τ 比较小的情况下,本文的数值方法对于精确解有着很好的近似效果。

例 2 在式(39)中取 $u(t) = t(1 - t^{1.5}), f(u(t)) = u^2$, 代入方程可得源项

$$g(t) = 1 + t - 2.5t^{1.5} - t^{2.5} - (t - t^{2.5})^2 + \frac{t^\alpha}{\Gamma(1 + \alpha)} - \frac{\Gamma(3.5)t^{1.5+\alpha}}{\Gamma(2.5 + \alpha)} + \frac{t^\beta}{\Gamma(1 + \beta)} - \frac{\Gamma(3.5)t^{1.5+\beta}}{\Gamma(2.5 + \beta)} \cdot$$

表 3 α, β 取不同值时的误差估计(例 2)

Table 3 Error estimates with different α, β values(example 2)

| norm | α | β | $\tau_1 = \frac{1}{20}$ | $\tau_2 = \frac{1}{40}$ | $\tau_3 = \frac{1}{80}$ | $\tau_4 = \frac{1}{160}$ |
|------------|----------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| L^∞ | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.461 4E-3 | 3.788 3E-4 | 9.764 6E-5 | 2.510 6E-5 |
| | 0.8 | 0.99 | 1.531 2E-3 | 4.025 4E-4 | 1.054 7E-4 | 2.768 1E-5 |
| | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.798 8E-3 | 2.150 0E-3 | 6.676 4E-4 | 2.084 7E-4 |
| | 0.2 | 0.8 | 9.098 8E-3 | 3.837 3E-3 | 1.640 9E-3 | 7.067 5E-4 |
| | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.344 6E-2 | 1.091 4E-2 | 5.082 4E-3 | 2.368 3E-3 |

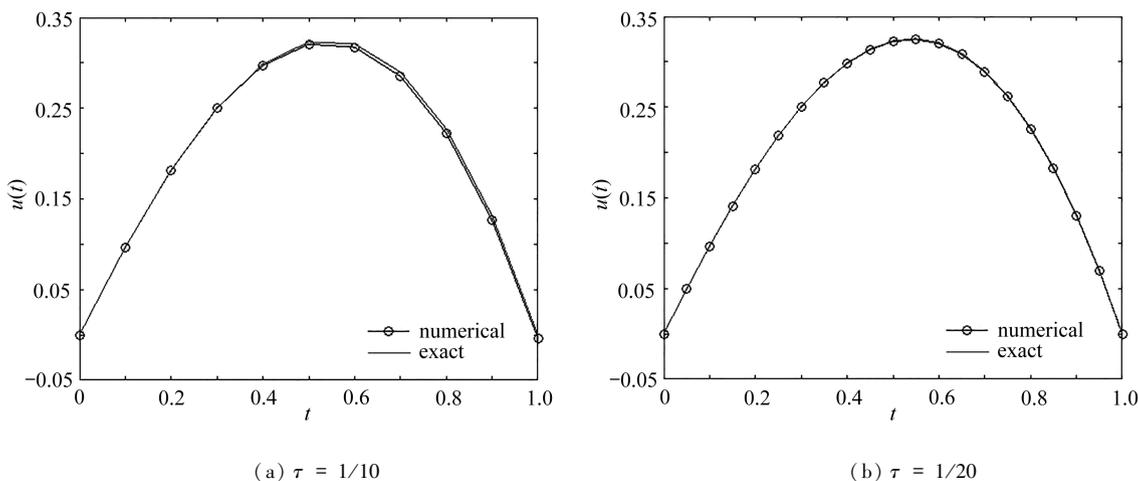


图 3 当 $\alpha = \beta = 0.9$ 时的精确解和数值解(例 2)

Fig. 3 The exact solution and numerical solution with $\alpha = \beta = 0.9$ (example 2)

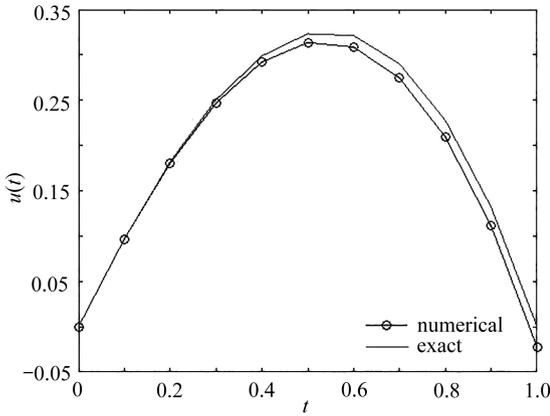
表 3、4 给出了 α, β 取不同值时的误差和收敛阶,从表中的数据容易看出 L^∞ 范数下的时间收敛阶接近

于 $\min\{\alpha + 1, \beta + 1\}$, 这与定理 1 的结果相吻合, 从而证明了数值算法的有效性. 图 3、4 给出了在不同时间剖分下的数值解和精确解, 可以看到随着 τ 的加密数值解对于精确解有着很好的逼近.

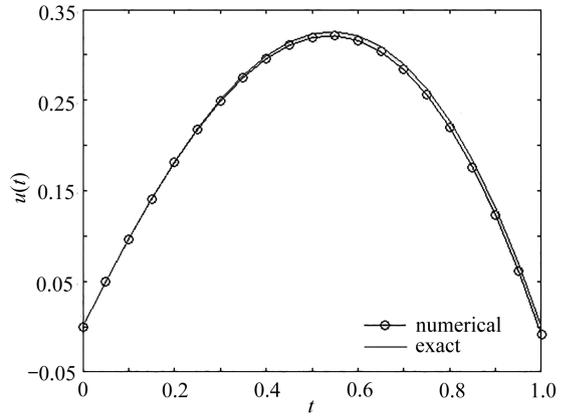
表 4 α, β 取不同值时的收敛阶(例 2)

Table 4 Convergence orders with different α, β values(example 2)

| norm | α | β | rate $\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2}$ | rate $\frac{\tau_2}{\tau_3}$ | rate $\frac{\tau_3}{\tau_4}$ |
|------------|----------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| L^∞ | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.947 7 | 1.955 9 | 1.959 5 |
| | 0.8 | 0.99 | 1.927 5 | 1.932 3 | 1.929 9 |
| | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.539 1 | 1.516 1 | 1.505 8 |
| | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.245 6 | 1.225 6 | 1.215 2 |
| | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.103 2 | 1.102 6 | 1.101 7 |



(a) $\tau = 1/10$



(b) $\tau = 1/20$

图 4 当 $\alpha = 0.2, \beta = 0.8$ 时的精确解和数值解(例 2)

Fig. 4 The exact solution and numerical solution with $\alpha = 0.2, \beta = 0.8$ (example 2)

表 5 α, β 取不同值时的误差估计(例 3)

Table 5 Error estimates with different α, β values(example 3)

| norm | α | β | $\tau_1 = \frac{1}{20}$ | $\tau_2 = \frac{1}{40}$ | $\tau_3 = \frac{1}{80}$ | $\tau_4 = \frac{1}{160}$ |
|------------|----------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| L^∞ | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.193 6E-3 | 5.791 0E-4 | 1.507 1E-4 | 3.883 6E-5 |
| | 0.8 | 0.99 | 2.257 6E-3 | 6.022 4E-4 | 1.587 2E-4 | 4.152 7E-5 |
| | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.100 1E-3 | 1.342 7E-3 | 4.454 2E-4 | 1.496 8E-4 |
| | 0.2 | 0.8 | 7.015 6E-3 | 2.799 4E-3 | 1.151 8E-3 | 4.839 1E-4 |
| | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.331 3E-2 | 5.941 8E-3 | 2.712 8E-3 | 1.252 3E-3 |

表 6 α, β 取不同值时的收敛阶(例 3)

Table 6 Convergence orders with different α, β values(example 3)

| norm | α | β | rate $\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2}$ | rate $\frac{\tau_2}{\tau_3}$ | rate $\frac{\tau_3}{\tau_4}$ |
|------------|----------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| L^∞ | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.921 4 | 1.942 0 | 1.956 3 |
| | 0.8 | 0.99 | 1.906 4 | 1.923 9 | 1.934 4 |
| | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.610 5 | 1.591 9 | 1.573 3 |
| | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.325 4 | 1.281 2 | 1.251 1 |
| | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.163 9 | 1.131 1 | 1.115 2 |

例 3 再来考虑精确解 $u(t) = t^3 \ln(t)$ 的情形, 令 $f(u(t)) = u^2$, 代入方程(39)可得

$$g(t) = (3t^2 + t^3) \ln(t) + t^2 + \frac{6t^{2+\alpha}}{\Gamma(3 + \alpha)} (\ln(t) + \psi(4) - \psi(3 + \alpha)) +$$

$$\frac{6t^{2+\beta}}{\Gamma(3+\beta)}(\ln(t) + \psi(4) - \psi(3+\beta)) + t^6[\ln(t)]^2.$$

对于任意 $x > 0$, 有 $\psi(x) = \Gamma'(x)/\Gamma(x)$. 通过表 5、6 可以看到本文的数值算法有着很好的计算性能. 图 5、6 则直观地给出了不同时间剖分下数值解对于精确解的模拟效果.

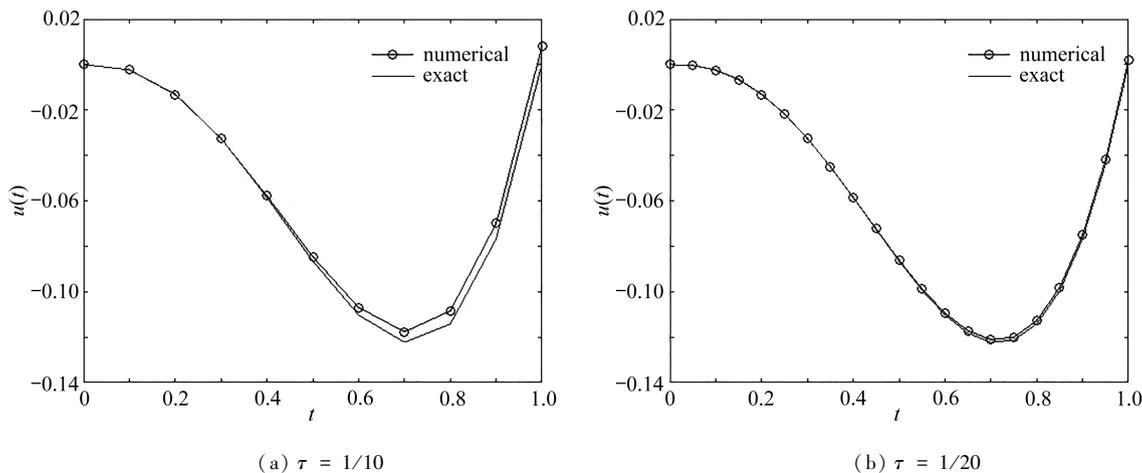


图 5 当 $\alpha = \beta = 0.9$ 时的精确解和数值解(例 3)

Fig. 5 The exact solution and numerical solution with $\alpha = \beta = 0.9$ (example 3)

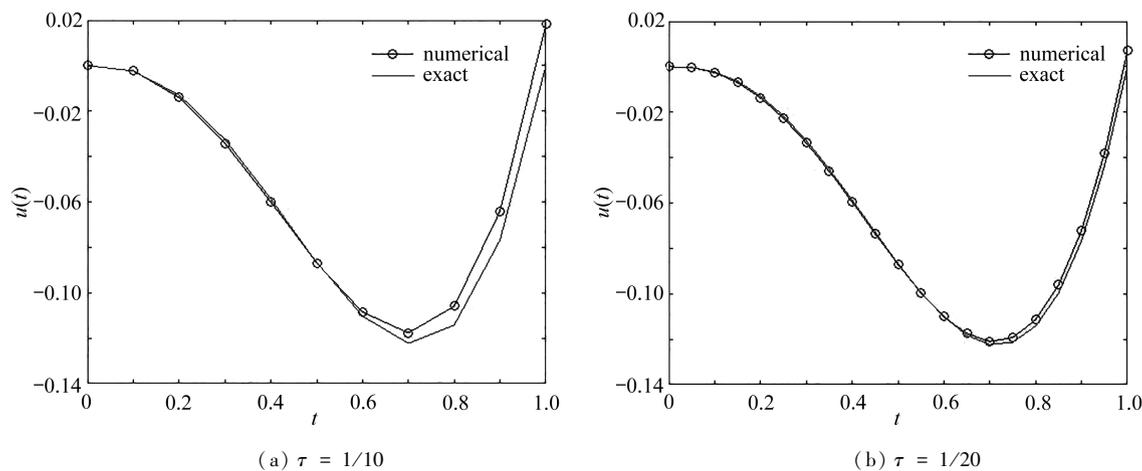


图 6 当 $\alpha = 0.2, \beta = 0.8$ 时的精确解和数值解(例 3)

Fig. 6 The exact solution and numerical solution with $\alpha = 0.2, \beta = 0.8$ (example 3)

4 结论和展望

本文利用分段线性插值多项式方法构造了非线性分数阶常微分方程的数值计算格式, 时间整数阶导数项和时间分数阶导数项分别采用了二阶向后差分格式和分段线性插值多项式方法进行离散. 目前, 还没有发现使用该理论方法来研究带有 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数项的非线性分数阶常微分方程. 经过理论推导得到了时间误差估计结果. 最后通过数值算例直观地说明了理论分析的正确性. 后续研究中, 我们将考虑使用二次插值多项式方法求解非线性时间分数阶问题以获得更高阶的误差估计.

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