

奇异摄动半线性抛物方程的数值解法

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摘 要

本文我们讨论了一维和二维奇异摄动半线性抛物方程, 我们利用直线法和精确差分格式在非均匀网中得到了数值解, 而且还证明了关于 ε 的一阶一致收敛性。

关键词 一致收敛 抛物方程 非均匀网格

一、一维问题

1. 引言

本节我们要求解如下问题

$$\varepsilon^2 u_{xx} - u_t = f(x, t, u), \quad (x, t, u) \in (0, 1) \times (0, T) \times (-\infty, +\infty) \quad (1.1)$$

$$u(x, 0) = g(x), \quad u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

对此问题, 很多人广泛地研究过它的渐近展开, 但如何求出它的数值解却研究很少。这里我们将利用直线法和精确差分格式在特殊的非均匀网格上构造一个差分格式, 并证明关于 ε 有一阶一致收敛性。

设 f 充分光滑, $g(0) = g(1) = 0$, 且

$$f_u(x, t, u) \geq m > 0 \quad (1.3)$$

其中 m 是一个正常数, 则由Trenogin^[1], 问题(1.1)~(1.2)存在唯一的解。

2. 解的估计

定理1.1 对 $\varepsilon^2 u_{xx} - u_t = f(x, t, u)$, 若 $u \in C^2(\bar{D})$, 在 Γ 上 $u > 0$, 且 $L_1 u = \varepsilon^2 u_{xx} - f_u u - u_t \leq 0$, 则在 \bar{D} 上有 $u(x, t) \geq 0$, 其中 $\bar{D} = [0, 1] \times [0, T]$ 。

证明 若在某点 $u(x, t) < 0$, 则 u 必在一点 $(x_0, t_0) \in D$ 达到负的极小, 由假设就有 $L_1 u(x_0, t_0) > 0$, 由此定理得证。

定理1.2 对解 $u(x, t)$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} |u_{t,k}(x, t)| &\leq C \quad ((x, t) \in \bar{D}, k=0, 1, 2) \\ |u_{x,j}(x, t)| &\leq C \{1 + \varepsilon^{-j} \exp(-ax/\varepsilon) + \varepsilon^{-j} \exp(-a(1-x)/\varepsilon)\} \quad (j \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$

其中 C 为不依赖 ε 的正常数。

证明 对(1.1)利用中值定理有

$$Lu \equiv \varepsilon^2 u_{xx} - f_u u - u_t = f(x, t, 0) \quad (1.4)$$

令 $w_1(x, t) = C \mp u(x, t)$, 则 C 充分大就有 $Lw_1 \leq 0$, $w_1|_r \geq 0$, 由定理 1.1 则有 $|u(x, t)| \leq C$.

下面我们来估计 u_t . 对 (1.1) 关于 t 微分, 并令 $p = u_t$, 则有 $\varepsilon^2 p_{xx} - p_t - f_u p = f_t$, 利用定理 1.1 和 (1.3) 就得 $|u_t| \leq C$.

类似地有 $|u_{t^2}| \leq C$.

现在我们估计 u_{xx} . 由 (1.1) 知 u 满足线性方程.

$$\varepsilon^2 u_{xx} - f_u u = u_t + f(x, t, 0) \quad (1.5)$$

固定 t , 则 u_{xx} 直接由 Doolan^[3] (第 2 节, 引理 6.1).

3. 差分格式

引理 1.1^[2] 若 $L_3 w \equiv \varepsilon^2 w''(t) - \beta w(t) = \psi(t, w)$, $\psi = f(t, w) - \beta w$, 常数 $\beta > 0$, 则在给定的网格 $\{t_i, i=0, 1, \dots, N, t_0=0, t_N=1\}$ 上, 它的解 $w(t)$ 满足积分恒等式

$$\begin{aligned} (Tw)_i &\equiv a_i w_{i-1} - \varepsilon_i w_i + a_{i+1} w_{i+1} \\ &= \left[\int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \varphi_{i-1}^I(s) \psi(s, w) ds + \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \varphi_i^I(s) \psi(s, w) ds \right] / \varepsilon^2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

其中 $w_i = w(t_i)$, $a_i = \gamma \operatorname{sh}^{-1}(\gamma \Delta t_{i-1})$, $\gamma = \beta^{1/2} / \varepsilon$, $i=1, 2, \dots, N-1$, 且

$w_0 = w_N = 0$, $\varepsilon_i = \gamma [\operatorname{cth}(\gamma \Delta t_{i-1}) + \operatorname{cth}(\gamma \Delta t_i)]$, $\Delta t_i = t_{i+1} - t_i$ 并且 $\varphi_i^I(t)$, $\varphi_i^I(t)$ 在 $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$ 上满足

$$\begin{aligned} L_3(\varphi_i^I) &= 0, \quad \varphi_i^I(t_i) = 1, \quad \varphi_i^I(t_{i+1}) = 0 \\ L_3(\varphi_i^I) &= 0, \quad \varphi_i^I(t_i) = 0, \quad \varphi_i^I(t_{i+1}) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

下面我们将要利用直线法对 (1.1)~(1.2) 构造差分格式. 在直线 $t = t_j$ 上, 由 (1.6) 得

$$\begin{aligned} (Tu)_{i,j} &\equiv a_i u(x_{i-1}, t_j) - \varepsilon_i u(x_i, t_j) + a_{i+1} u(x_{i+1}, t_j) \\ &= \left[\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \varphi_{i-1}^I(s) \psi_j(s) ds + \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \varphi_i^I(s) \psi_j(s) ds \right] / \varepsilon^2 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\psi_j(s) = \psi_j(s, u(s, t_j)) = f(s, t_j, u(s, t_j)) - \beta u(s, t_j) + u_t(s, t_j)$$

选取 $\psi_j(s) = \psi_j(x_i) + \int_{x_i}^s (\psi_j(\xi))_\xi d\xi$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &\beta [a_{i+1}(u(x_{i+1}, t_j) - u(x_i, t_j)) - a_i(u(x_i, t_j) - u(x_{i-1}, t_j))] / \Delta \varepsilon_i \\ &\quad - u_t(x_i, t_j) \\ &= f(x_i, t_j, u(x_i, t_j)) + \beta \left[\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \varphi_{i-1}^I(s) ds \left(\int_{x_i}^s (\psi_j(\xi))_\xi d\xi \right) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \varphi_i^I(s) \left(\int_{x_i}^s (\psi_j(\xi))_\xi d\xi \right) ds \right] / (\Delta \varepsilon_i \varepsilon^2) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\frac{\Delta \varepsilon_i}{\beta} = \left[\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \varphi_{i-1}^I(s) ds + \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \varphi_i^I(s) ds \right] / \varepsilon^2 = \frac{\varepsilon_i - a_i - a_{i+1}}{\beta}$$

因此我们得到下列差分格式

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\beta}{\Delta c_i} [a_{i+1}(u_{i+1,j} - u_{i,j}) - a_i(u_{i,j} - u_{i-1,j})] - \frac{u_{i,j} - u_{i,j-1}}{\Delta t_j} \\ & = f(x_i, t_j, u_{i,j}) \end{aligned} \tag{1.8}$$

4. 网格的选取及误差估计

令 $e_{i,j} = u(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}$, 由(1.7)减(1.8), 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\beta}{\Delta c_i} [a_{i+1}(e_{i+1,j} - e_{i,j}) - a_i(e_{i,j} - e_{i-1,j})] - (e_{i,j} - e_{i,j-1})/\Delta t_j \\ & = f_{u^0} e_{i,j} + u_t(x_i, t_j) - \frac{u(x_i, t_j) - u(x_i, t_{j-1})}{\Delta t_j} + \frac{\beta J_{i,j}}{\Delta c_i} \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} J_{i,j} = & \left[\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \varphi_{i-1}^1(s) \left(\int_{x_i}^s (\psi_j)_\xi d\xi \right) ds \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \varphi_i^1(s) \left(\int_{x_i}^s (\psi_j)_\xi d\xi \right) ds \right] / \varepsilon^2 \end{aligned}$$

利用带积分余项的 Taylor 展开式, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\beta}{\Delta c_i} [a_{i+1}(e_{i+1,j} - e_{i,j}) - a_i(e_{i,j} - e_{i-1,j})] - \frac{e_{i,j} - e_{i,j-1}}{\Delta t_j} - f_{u^0} e_{i,j} \\ & = \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (s - t_{j-1}) u_{tt}(x_i, s) ds / \Delta t_j + \frac{J_{i,j} \beta}{\Delta c_i} \end{aligned}$$

改写成向量方程

$$Ae_j + Be_{j-1} = J_j \tag{1.9}$$

其中 $A = (a_{i,j})$ 为三对角矩阵, 并且

$$\begin{aligned} a_{i, i-1} &= \frac{a_i \beta}{\Delta c_i}, \quad a_{i, i+1} = a_{i+1} \beta / \Delta c_i \\ a_{i, i} &= -(a_i + a_{i+1}) \beta / \Delta c_i - \frac{1}{\Delta t_j} - f_{u^0} \end{aligned}$$

$$B = \text{diag} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta t_j} \right), \quad J_j = (J_{1,j}, \dots, J_{N-1,j})^T$$

容易得到

引理1.2 设 A 为行对角占优矩阵,

$|a_{kk}| > \sum_{j \neq k} |a_{kj}|$, 若 $\alpha = \min_k (|a_{kk}| - \sum_{j \neq k} |a_{kj}|)$, 则

$$\|A^{-1}\|_\infty < 1/\alpha.$$

对(1.9), $\alpha = \min_i (f_{u^0} + \frac{1}{\Delta t_j})$ 则 $\|A^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 1/\alpha \leq \Delta t_j$,

因而

$$\begin{aligned} \|e_j\|_\infty & \leq \|A^{-1} B e_{j-1}\|_\infty + \|A^{-1} J_j\|_\infty \\ & \leq \|e_{j-1}\|_\infty + \Delta t_j \|J_j\|_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.10}$$

下面我们将要构造特殊的网格. 沿 t 方向选取均匀网格 Δt_j , 因(1.1)~(1.2)在 $x=0$, $x=1$ 存在抛物边界层, 宽度为 $O(h_s)$, $h_s = \varepsilon |\ln \varepsilon| / \alpha$, 故沿 x 方向选取非均匀网格:

$$x_i \in [0, h_\varepsilon]: x_i = -\varepsilon \ln[1 - (1 - \varepsilon)\delta i] / \alpha \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, N_0)$$

$$x_0 = 0, x_{N_0} = h_\varepsilon, \delta = 1/N_0 \quad (1.11)$$

$$x_i \in (h_\varepsilon, 1 - h_\varepsilon): \max_i (x_{i+1} - x_i) = h, \min_i (x_{i+1} - x_i) = h_0$$

$$h/h_0 \leq C, i = N_0 + 1, \dots, N_1, C = \text{const} > 0$$

$$x_i \in [1 - h_\varepsilon, 1]: x_i = 1 + \varepsilon \ln[1 - (1 - \varepsilon)\delta(N_2 - i)] / \alpha \quad (i = N_1 + 1, \dots, N_2)$$

$$x_{N_1+1} = 1 - h_\varepsilon, x_{N_2} = 1, N_2 = N_0 + N_1 + 1$$

下面我们估计 $\|J_i\|$. 首先由定理 1.2, 得

$$\left| \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (s - t_{j-1}) u_{it}(x_i, s) ds \right| / \Delta t_j \leq C \Delta t_j,$$

又因为

$$\left| \int_{x_{j-1}}^{x_i} \varphi_{i-1}^1(s) \left(\int_x^s (\psi_j)_\xi d\xi \right) ds \right| / \varepsilon^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{x_{j-1}}^x \varphi_{i-1}^1(s) \int_s^x |f_\xi + f_u u_\xi - \beta u_\xi + u_{i\xi}(\xi, t_j)| d\xi ds$$

利用(1.1)及定理 1.2, 则

$$E \equiv \int_s^{x_i} |f_\xi + f_u u_\xi - \beta u_\xi + u_{i\xi}(\xi, t_j)| d\xi$$

$$\leq C \int_s^x \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \exp(-\alpha x / \varepsilon) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \exp(-\alpha(1-x) / \varepsilon) \right\} dx$$

若 $x \in [0, h_\varepsilon]$, 则 $\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha(1-x)}{\varepsilon}\right) \leq C$, 因而 $E \leq C\delta$,

若 $x \in (h_\varepsilon, 1 - h_\varepsilon)$, 同样地 $E \leq Ch$,

若 $x \in [1 - h_\varepsilon, 1]$, 类似地 $E \leq C\delta$, 因而

$$\left| \int_{x_{j-1}}^{x_i} \varphi_{i-1}^1(s) \left(\int_x^s (\psi_j)_\xi d\xi \right) ds \right| / \varepsilon^2$$

$$\leq C \frac{\delta + h}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{x_{j-1}}^{x_i} \varphi_{i-1}^1(s) ds$$

类似可得

$$\left| \int_{x_i}^{x_{j+1}} \varphi_i^1(s) \left(\int_{x_i}^s (\psi_j)_\xi d\xi \right) ds \right| / \varepsilon^2$$

$$\leq C \frac{(\delta + h)}{\varepsilon^2} \int_x^{x_{j+1}} \varphi_i^1(s) ds$$

因此 $\|J_j\|_\infty \leq C(\delta + h) + C\Delta t_j$.

由(1.10)及 $\|e_0\|_\infty = 0$, 则

$$\|e_j\|_\infty \leq \|e_{j-1}\|_\infty + C\Delta t_j(\delta + h + \Delta t_j) \leq C \left(\Delta t_j + \frac{1}{N^2} \right)$$

因此我们有

定理 1.3 设(1.1)~(1.2)的解 u 充分光滑, u_{ij} 为(1.8)的解, 构造如(1.11)的网格,

则有

$$|u(x_i, t_j) - u_{ij}| \leq C(\Delta t_j + 1/N^2)$$

二、二维问题

1. 引言

现在我们讨论二维抛物问题

$$\varepsilon^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) - u_t = f(x, y, t, u) \quad ((x, y, t) \in D) \quad (2.1)$$

$$u|_s = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

其中 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, T]$, 边界 $s = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 s_i$,

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= \{y=0, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq t \leq T\}, s_2 = \{x=0, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq t \leq T\}, \\ s_3 &= \{y=1, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq t \leq T\}, s_4 = \{x=1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq t \leq T\}, \\ s_5 &= \{t=0, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}, \text{ 并设 } f \text{ 充分光滑, 且} \\ f_u(x, y, t, u) &\geq m > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

因此存在唯一解。

2. 解的估计

类似第一节, 易得证

定理2.1 对 $Lu \equiv \varepsilon^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) - f_u u - u_t = f(x, y, t, 0)$, 若 $u \in C^2(\bar{D})$, 在 D 上 $Lu \leq 0$, 在 s 上 $u \geq 0$, 则在 \bar{D} 上成立 $u(x, y, t) \geq 0$.

引理2.1 $|u(x, y, t)| \leq C \quad ((x, y, t) \in \bar{D})$

引理2.2 $|u_k(x, y, t)| \leq C \quad ((x, y, t) \in \bar{D}, k=1, 2)$.

引理2.3 $|u_x(x, y, t)|_s \leq C/\varepsilon, |u_y(x, y, t)|_s \leq C/\varepsilon$.

证明 利用 Oleinik^[4] (引理1.5.1), 对 $P_0 = (x_0, 0) \in s_1, 0 < x_0 < 1$, 令

$$q(\rho) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon & (\text{若 } 0 \leq \rho \leq \delta) \\ \varepsilon [1 - (\rho^2 - \delta^2)^3] / 27\delta^6 & (\text{若 } \delta \leq \rho \leq 2\delta) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\rho^2 = (x - x_0)^2$, δ 为充分小的常数. 现在区域 $Q_\delta(P_0) = \{0 < \rho < 2\delta, 0 < y < q(\rho)\}$ 上考虑 $w = c_0(e^{-\xi} - 1)$, 其中 $\xi = c_1(y + \varepsilon - q)/\varepsilon$, 则

$$L_2(w) \geq c_0 e^{-\xi} [c_1^2 + c_1^2 q^2 + c_1 \varepsilon q_{xx} - m] + c_0 m$$

由 $q(\rho)$ 的定义, 我们有

$$|q_x| \leq C\varepsilon, |q_{xx}| \leq C\varepsilon$$

选取 c_1, c_0 充分大, 使得 $|L_2 u| - L_2 w \leq 0$, 注意到在 $Q_\delta(P_0)$ 的边界上有 $w \pm u \leq 0$, 则得

$$|u| + w \leq 0, \text{ 在 } Q_\delta(P_0) \text{ 上}$$

但 $y=0, 0 < \rho < \delta$ 时, $u=0, w=0$, 则 $(\pm u + w)_y \leq 0$, 因而

$$|u_y| \leq -w_y \leq C/\varepsilon, \text{ 在 } s_1 \text{ 上}$$

类似地可得

$$|u_y|_{s_3} \leq C/\varepsilon, |u_x|_{s_2} \leq C/\varepsilon, |u_x|_{s_4} \leq C/\varepsilon$$

从而引理得证。

定理2.2 对于(2.1)~(2.2)的解 u , 成立

$$|u_{x^k}| \leq C \left[1 + \varepsilon^{-k} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha x}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon^{-k} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha(1-x)}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] \quad (k=1, 2, 3)$$

$$|u_{xy^k}| \leq C \left[1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha x}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha(1-x)}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] / \varepsilon^k \quad (k=1, 2)$$

$$|u_{xt}| \leq C \left[1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha x}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha(1-x)}{\varepsilon}\right) \right]$$

对 y 有类似的结果.

证明 对(2.1)关于 x 微分, 并令 $p = u_x$, 则

$$\varepsilon^2(p_{xx} + p_{yy}) - f_u p - p_t = f_x$$

令 $\Pi_1(x) = C \left[1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha x}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha(1-x)}{\varepsilon}\right) \right]$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} L_2 \Pi_1(x) \pm L_2 p \\ \leq [2\alpha^2 - m] \Pi_1(x) - 2\alpha^2 C + \max_{\bar{D}} |f_x| \end{aligned}$$

选取 $\alpha^2 \leq m/2$, $C \geq \max_{\bar{D}} |f_x| / 2\alpha^2$, 则 $L_2 \Pi_1(x) \pm L_2 p \leq 0$, 利用引理 2.3, 对 C 充分大,

$\Pi_1(x)|_{s_2, s_4} \geq |p|_{s_2, s_4}$, 由 $p|_{s_1, s_3, s_5} = 0$ 及定理 2.1, 有

$$|u_x| \leq \Pi_1(x) \leq C \left[1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha x}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha(1-x)}{\varepsilon}\right) \right]$$

下面估计 u_{x^2} . 首先对 $k=2$, 令 $u_x|_{s_5} = \varphi$, 我们光滑地延拓 $\varphi = \varepsilon\varphi$ 到 D 上, 并设 $\tilde{p} = \varepsilon(u_x - \varphi)$, 则得

$$L_2(\tilde{p}) = \varepsilon f_x + f_u \tilde{p} - \varepsilon^2 \Delta \tilde{p} + \tilde{p}_t, \quad \tilde{p}|_{s_5} = 0$$

由引理 2.3 知 $|\tilde{p}| \leq C$ 在 \bar{D} 上成立. 重复引理 2.3 的证明, 易得

$$|\tilde{p}_x|_{s_5} \leq C/\varepsilon, \quad |\tilde{p}_y|_{s_5} \leq C/\varepsilon$$

对(2.1)关于 x 微分两次, 并记 $p = u_{xx}$, 则

$$\varepsilon^2(p_{xx} + p_{yy}) - f_u p - p_t = f_{x^2} + 2f_{xu} u_x + f_{x^2}(u_x)^2$$

考虑辅助函数 $\Pi_2(x) = C \left[1 + \varepsilon^{-2} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha x}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon^{-2} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha(1-x)}{\varepsilon}\right) \right]$, 则适当选取 C 和

α 就有

$$|u_{x^2}| \leq C \left[1 + \varepsilon^{-2} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha(1-x)}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon^{-2} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha x}{\varepsilon}\right) \right]$$

对其它估计, 可类似得证.

3. 差分格式

下面我们用直线法对(2.1)~(2.2)构造差分格式. 固定 $t = t_k$, 在直线 $y = y_j, j = 1, \dots, N^{(2)} - 1$, 由(1.6)得

$$\begin{aligned} (T^{(1)}u)_{ij}^k &\equiv a_i^{(1)} u_{i-1, j}^k - c_i^{(1)} u_{i, j}^k + a_{i+1}^{(1)} u_{i+1, j}^k \\ &= \left[\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \varphi_i^{1, (1)}(s) \psi_{j, k}^{(1)}(s) ds + \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \varphi_i^{1, (1)}(s) \psi_{j, k}^{(1)}(s) ds \right] / \varepsilon^2, \\ &\quad (i=1, \dots, N^{(1)} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{0, j}^k = u_{N^{(1)}, j}^k = 0 \quad (k=1, \dots, M-1),$$

其中 $\psi_{j,k}^{(1)}(s) = f(s, y_j, t_k, u(s, y_j, t_k)) - \beta^{(1)}u(s, y_j, t_k) - \varepsilon^2 u_{yy}(s, y_j, t_k) + u_t(s, y_j, t_k)$

这里 $\beta^{(1)}$ 是一个正常数, $u_{i,j}^k = u(x_i, y_j, t_k)$.

在直线 $x = x_i$ 上, $i = 1, \dots, N^{(1)} - 1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} (T^{(2)}u)_{i,j}^k &\equiv a_{j-1}^{(2)}u_{i,j-1}^k - \sigma_j^{(2)}u_{i,j}^k + a_{j+1}^{(2)}u_{i,j+1}^k \\ &= \left[\int_{y_{j-1}}^{y_j} \varphi_{j-1}^{(2)}(s)\psi_{i,k}^{(2)}(s)ds + \int_{y_j}^{y_{j+1}} \varphi_j^{(2)}(s)\psi_{i,k}^{(2)}(s)ds \right] / \varepsilon^2, \\ &\quad (j=1, \dots, N^{(2)}-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{i,0}^k = u_{i,N^{(1)}}^k = 0 \quad (k=1, \dots, M-1),$$

其中 $\psi_{i,k}^{(2)}(s) = f(x_i, s, t_k, u(x_i, s, t_k)) - \beta^{(2)}u(x_i, s, t_k) - \varepsilon^2 u_{xx}(x_i, s, t_k) + u_t(x_i, s, t_k)$

这里 $\beta^{(2)}$ 为一正常数.

注意到 $\psi_{j,k}^{(1)}(s) = \psi_{j,k}^{(1)}(x_i) + \int_{x_i}^s (\psi_{j,k}^{(1)})_\xi d\xi$, 及 $\psi_{i,k}^{(2)}(s) = \psi_{i,k}^{(2)}(y_j) + \int_{y_j}^s (\psi_{i,k}^{(2)})_\tau d\tau$, 则得

$$T_h^{(1)}u = f(x, y, t, u) - \varepsilon^2 u_{yy} + u_t + J^{(1)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(1)}) \tag{2.4}$$

$$T_h^{(2)}u = f(x, y, t, u) - \varepsilon^2 u_{xx} + u_t + J^{(2)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(2)})$$

这里算子 $T_h^{(1)}$ 和 $T_h^{(2)}$ 与(1.6)一样, 而且

$$\begin{aligned} J^{(1)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(1)}) &= \frac{\beta^{(1)}}{\varepsilon^2 \Delta G_i^{(1)}} \left[\int_{x_{-1}}^{x_i} \psi_{i-1}^{(1)}(s) \left(\int_x^s (\psi_{j,k}^{(1)})_\xi d\xi \right) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \psi_i^{(1)}(s) \left(\int_x^s (\psi_{j,k}^{(1)})_\xi d\xi \right) ds \right] \\ J^{(2)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(2)}) &= \frac{\beta^{(2)}}{\varepsilon^2 \Delta G_j^{(2)}} \left[\int_{y_{j-1}}^{y_j} \psi_{j-1}^{(2)}(s) \left(\int_{y_j}^s (\psi_{i,k}^{(2)})_\tau d\tau \right) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{y_j}^{y_{j+1}} \psi_j^{(2)}(s) \left(\int_{y_j}^s (\psi_{i,k}^{(2)})_\tau d\tau \right) ds \right] \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\varepsilon^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) - u_t = f(x, y, t, u)$, 则有

$$T_h^{(1)}u + T_h^{(2)}u = f(x, y, t, u) + u_t + J^{(1)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(1)}) + J^{(2)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(2)}) \tag{2.5}$$

因此我们对(2.1)~(2.2)得到如下差分格式:

$$\begin{aligned} &\beta^{(1)} [a_{i+1}^{(1)}(u_{i+1,j}^k - u_{i,j}^k) - a_i^{(1)}(u_{i,j}^k - u_{i-1,j}^k)] / \Delta G_i^{(1)} \\ &\quad + \beta^{(2)} [a_{j+1}^{(2)}(u_{i,j+1}^k - u_{i,j}^k) - a_j^{(2)}(u_{i,j}^k - u_{i,j-1}^k)] / \Delta G_j^{(2)} \\ &\quad - (u_{i,j}^k - u_{i,j}^{k-1}) / \Delta t_k = f(x_i, y_j, t_k, u_{i,j}^k) \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

$$u_{0,j}^k = u_{N^{(1)},j}^k = u_{i,0}^k = u_{i,N^{(2)}}^k = 0 \quad (k=1, \dots, M-1),$$

$$u_{i,j}^0 = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, N^{(1)}-1, j=1, \dots, N^{(2)}-1)$$

4. 网格的选取及误差估计

因为问题(2.1)~(2.2)在 $s_i, i=1, 2, 3, 4$ 有抛物边界层, 宽度为 $O(h_\epsilon)$, 故在 x 及 y 方向如(1.11)构造特殊网格, t 方向均匀网格. 记 $e_{i,j}^k = u(x_i, y_j, t_k) - u_{i,j}^k$, 由(2.5)减去(2.6), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & T_h^{(1)} e_{i,j}^k + T_h^{(2)} e_{i,j}^k - (e_{i,j}^k - e_{i,j}^{k-1}) / \Delta t_k - f u^0 e_{i,j}^k \\ &= \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} (s - t_{k-1}) u_{tt}(x_i, y_j, s) ds / \Delta t_k + J^{(1)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(1)}) \\ & \quad + J^{(2)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(2)}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

对 $s \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$, 由定理2.2, $\left| \int_x^s (\psi_{j,k}^{(1)})_\xi d\xi \right| \leq C/N^{(1)}$ 对 $s \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$ 有同样结果. 因而

$$|J^{(1)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(1)})| \leq C/N^{(1)}$$

类似地, $|J^{(2)}(x, y, t, \psi^{(2)})| \leq C/N^{(2)}$. 将(2.7)写成向量式

$$A e_j^k + D_1 e_{j-1}^k + D_2 e_{j+1}^k = \Delta + D_3 e_j^{k-1}$$

其中 $\|A\|_\infty \leq C(\Delta t_k + 1/N^{(1)} + 1/N^{(2)})$, $A = (a_{ij})$ 是三对角阵, 且

$$\begin{aligned} a_{i, i-1} &= a^{(1)} \beta^{(1)} / \Delta \epsilon_i^{(1)}, \quad a_{i, i+1} = a_{i+1}^{(1)} \beta^{(1)} / \Delta \epsilon_i^{(1)} \\ a_{ii} &= -[(a_{i+1}^{(1)} + a_i^{(1)}) \beta^{(1)} / \Delta \epsilon_i^{(1)} + (a_{j+1}^{(2)} + a_j^{(2)}) \beta^{(2)} / \Delta \epsilon_j^{(2)} + 1 / \Delta t_k + f u^0] \\ D_1 &= \text{diag}(a_j^{(2)} \beta^{(2)} / \Delta \epsilon_j^{(2)}), \quad D_2 = \text{diag}(a_{j+1}^{(2)} \beta^{(2)} / \Delta \epsilon_j^{(2)}), \end{aligned}$$

$$D_3 = \text{diag} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \Delta t_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_j^k = (e_{1,j}^k, \dots, e_{N^{(1)}-1,j}^k)$$

再将最后的方程改写为

$$B e^k = \Delta + \text{diag}(D_3) e^{k-1}$$

其中 $e^k = (e_1^k, \dots, e_{N^{(2)}-1}^k)$, 块三对角阵 $B = (b_{ij})$, 且

$$b_{ii} = A, \quad b_{i, i+1} = D_2, \quad b_{i+1, i} = D_1$$

因为 $|b_{ii}| - \sum_{k \neq i} |b_{ik}| = 1 / \Delta t_k + f u^0 > 0$, 因此 B 为行对角占优.

利用(2.8)及引理1.2, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^k\|_\infty &\leq \|B^{-1}\|_\infty (\|A\|_\infty + \|\text{diag}(D_3)\|_\infty) \|e^{k-1}\|_\infty \\ &\leq C \Delta t_k (1/N^{(1)} + 1/N^{(2)} + \Delta t_k) + \|e^{k-1}\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

由 $\|e^0\|_\infty = 0$, 就有

$$\|e^k\|_\infty \leq C(1/N^{(1)} + 1/N^{(2)} + \Delta t_k)$$

因此就有

定理2.3 设(2.1)~(2.2)的解 u 充分光滑, $u_{i,j}^k$ 为(2.6)的数值解, 构造如(1.11)的网格, 则成立

$$|u(x_i, y_j, t_k) - u_{ij}^k| \leq C(1/N^{(1)} + 1/N^{(2)} + \Delta t_k)$$

注记 容易将以上结果推广到一般问题, 例如 $\varepsilon^2 u_{xx} + a(x, t)u_x - b(x, t)u_t = f(x, t, u)$.

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Numerical Solutions for Singularly Perturbed Semi-linear Parabolic Equation

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Abstract

In this paper, we discuss singularly perturbed semi-linear parabolic equations for one dimension and two dimension, we find numerical solutions by using both line-method and the exact difference scheme on a special non-uniform discretization mesh. The uniform convergence in ε of the first order accuracy is obtained.

Key words uniform convergence, parabolic equations, non-uniform mesh