

小参数常微分方程守恒型差分格式的一致收敛性*

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摘 要

本文考虑自共轭常微分方程奇异摄动边值问题, 构造一族带拟合因子的差分格式, 给出差分格式解一致收敛于微分方程解的充分条件, 由此提出几个具体格式, 在条件较弱的情况下, 给出较高的一致收敛阶.

一、引 言

考虑自共轭常微分方程奇异摄动问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Lu(x) &\equiv -\varepsilon(p(x)u'(x))' + q(x)u(x) = f(x) \quad (x \in (0, 1)) \\ u(0) &= A, \quad u(1) = B \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

其中, $p(x)$, $q(x)$, $f(x)$ 是跟 ε 无关的光滑函数, $\varepsilon > 0$ 是小参数. $p(x)$ 和 $q(x)$ 满足

$$p(x) \geq \alpha > 0, \quad q(x) \geq \beta > 0 \quad (x \in [0, 1]) \quad (1.2)$$

Doolan, Miller, Schilder 在他们合著的专书^[1]中, 构造过一个差分格式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L^h u_j &\equiv -\varepsilon \sigma_i \delta(p(x_i) \delta u_i) + q(x_i) u_i = f(x_i) \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1) \\ u_0 &= A, \quad u_N = B \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

其中
$$\sigma_i(\rho) = \frac{\rho^2}{4} \frac{q(x_i)}{p(x_i)} \operatorname{sh}^{-2} \frac{\rho}{2} \frac{\sqrt{q(x_i)}}{\sqrt{p(x_i)}} \quad (\rho = \frac{h}{\varepsilon}) \quad (1.4)$$

在条件(1.2)及 $p'(x) \geq 0$ 的假设下, 证明(1.3), (1.4)的解一阶一致收敛于(1.1)的解. 此外, 他们又构造一个指数型拟合因子的守恒型差分格式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L^h u_i &\equiv -\varepsilon \delta(\sigma_i(\rho) p(x_i) \delta u_i) + \left\{ q\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}\right) + q\left(x_i - \frac{h}{2}\right) \right\} u_i / 2 = f(x_i) \\ &\quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.5)$$

$$u_0 = A, \quad u_N = B$$

其中
$$\sigma_i(\rho) = \frac{\rho^2}{4} \frac{q(x_i)}{p(x_i)} \operatorname{sh}^{-2} \frac{\rho}{2} \frac{\sqrt{q(x_i)}}{\sqrt{p(x_i)}} \quad \left(\rho = \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad (1.4)'$$

说可以通过对 $u(x_i) - u_i$ 的“古典估计”和“非古典估计”, 证明(1.3), (1.4)的解一阶一致

* 苏煜城推荐.

收敛于(1.1)的解(没有证明)。

本文在(1.2)的条件下,构造一族带拟合因子 σ_i 的守恒型差分格式,导出 σ_i 所要满足的充分条件,使得相应的差分格式一致收敛,从而给出几个指数型拟合因子的差分格式,其中包含了格式(1.3), (1.4)。证明此时差分格式解以 $O(h)$ 一致收敛于问题(1.1)的解,且在 $p(x)$ 和 $q(x)$ 满足一定条件时,以 $O(h^2)$ 一致收敛,改进了Doolan等人的结果。

二、微分方程(1.1)的解及其性质

引理 1 设 $v(x)$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的光滑函数,算子 L 由(1.1)和(1.2)所确定,则

(i) 若 $v(x)$ 满足 $v(0) \geq 0, v(1) \geq 0, Lv(x) \geq 0, x \in (0, 1)$, 有 $v(x) \geq 0, x \in [0, 1]$ 。

(ii) $|v(x)| \leq c\{|v(0)| + |v(1)| + \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |Lv(x)|\}$

定理 1 设 $u(x)$ 是(1.1)的解,则

$$u(x) = v_0 \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) + w_0 \left(\frac{1-x}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) + z(x) \quad (2.1)$$

其中 v_0, w_0 分别为, $x=0, x=1$ 两端的边界层函数,

$$v_0 \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) = p_1 \exp \left(-\frac{\sqrt{r(0)}x}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right)$$

$$w_0 \left(\frac{1-x}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) = q_1 \exp \left(-\frac{\sqrt{r(1)}(1-x)}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right)$$

这里 $r(x) = q(x)/p(x)$, $|p_1| \leq c, |q_1| \leq c$, 而 $z(x)$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} |z^{(i)}(x)| \leq c \left\{ 1 + \varepsilon^{-\frac{i}{2} + \gamma} \left[\exp \left(-\frac{\sqrt{\sigma}x}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \exp \left(-\frac{\sqrt{\sigma}(1-x)}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right] \right\} \quad x \in [0, 1] \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

其中 $0 < \sigma < \min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} q(x)/p(x)$, 而 γ 由下式确定

$$\gamma = \begin{cases} 1 & (\text{当 } p'(0) = q'(0) = p'(1) = q'(1) = 0 \text{ 时}) \\ 1/2 & (\text{当上述条件不成立时}) \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

为方便起见, 下面我们称条件 $p'(0) = q'(0) = p'(1) = q'(1) = 0$ 为条件(I)。

这节的证明详见[2]。

三、差分格式一致收敛的充分条件

将区间 $[0, 1]$ 分成 N 等分, 步长 $h = 1/N$, 网格点 $x_i = ih (0 \leq i \leq N)$ 。对微分问题(1.1), 构造如下的守恒型差分格式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L^h h_i &\equiv -\varepsilon \delta (\sigma_i(\rho) p(x_i) \delta u_i) + \frac{1}{2} \left[q \left(x_i + \frac{h}{2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + q(x_i - h/2) \right] u_i = f(x_i) \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1) \\ u_0 &= A, \quad u_N = B, \quad \rho = h/\sqrt{\varepsilon} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

其中 $\sigma_i(\rho)$ 为待定的拟合因子, 本节我们将讨论 $\sigma_i(\rho)$ 要满足什么条件, 才使差分格式一致收敛?

引理 2 如果 (3.1) 中的 $\sigma_i(\rho) > 0$, 则对满足 $v_0 \geq 0$, $v_N \geq 0$, $L^h v_i \geq 0$ ($1 \leq i \leq N-1$) 的 v_i 有 $v_i \geq 0$ ($0 \leq i \leq N$).

证明 将 (3.1) 写成向量矩阵形式 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{f}$, 其中 \mathbf{A} 的非零元为

$$\begin{cases} a_{0,0} = a_{N,N} = -1 \\ a_{i,i} = -\varepsilon(\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} p_{i+\frac{1}{2}} + \sigma_{i-\frac{1}{2}} p_{i-\frac{1}{2}}) - (q_{i+\frac{1}{2}} + q_{i-\frac{1}{2}})/2 \\ a_{i,i+1} = \varepsilon \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} p_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \\ a_{i,i-1} = \varepsilon \sigma_{i-\frac{1}{2}} p_{i-\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

右端项为 $\mathbf{f} = \{-v_0, -L^h v_1, \dots, -L^h v_{N-1}, -v_N\}$, $\mathbf{v} = \{v_0, v_1, \dots, v_N\}^T$. 由假设知 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v} =$

$$\mathbf{f} \leq 0, a_{ij} \geq 0 \ (i \neq j), a_{ii} < 0, \sum_{j=0}^N a_{ij} = -\frac{1}{2}(q_{i+\frac{1}{2}} + q_{i-\frac{1}{2}}) < 0, \text{因而 } \mathbf{A} \text{ 是 } M \text{ 矩阵, 故 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} < 0,$$

从而 $\mathbf{v} \geq 0$, 证毕.

我们将 (3.1) 的解分解成

$$\mathbf{u}_i = v_i + w_i + z_i \quad (3.2)$$

定义截断误差为

$$\tau_i(\mathbf{u}) = L^h \mathbf{u}(x_i) - L^h u_i \quad (3.3)$$

则

$$\tau_i(\mathbf{u}) = \tau_i(v) + \tau_i(w) + \tau_i(z) \quad (3.4)$$

于是估计 $\tau_i(\mathbf{u})$ 就转化为分别估计 $\tau_i(v)$, $\tau_i(w)$ 和 $\tau_i(z)$.

我们从估计 $\tau_i(z)$ 入手.

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_i(z) &= \varepsilon \delta((1-\sigma_i)p(x_i)\delta z(x_i)) + \varepsilon[(p(x_i)z'(x_i))' - \delta(p(x_i)\delta z(x_i))] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2}q\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}q\left(x_i - \frac{h}{2}\right) - q(x_i) \right] z(x_i) \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

通过 Taylor 展开, 我们得到

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[q\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}\right) + q\left(x_i - \frac{h}{2}\right) \right] - q(x_i) = \frac{h^2}{16} [q''(\eta_1) + q''(\eta_2)] \quad (3.6)$$

其中 $\eta_1 \in (x_i, x_i + h/2)$, $\eta_2 \in (x_i - h/2, x_i)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(p(x)\delta z(x)) &= \frac{1}{h} \left\{ p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \left[z'(x) + \frac{h}{2} z''(x) + \frac{h^2}{3!} z^{(3)}(\xi_1) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) \left[z'(x) - \frac{h}{2} z''(x) + \frac{h^2}{3!} z^{(3)}(\xi_2) \right] \right\} \\ &= \delta p(x) \cdot z'(x) + \frac{1}{2} \left[p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) + p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) \right] z''(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{h}{6} \left[p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) z^{(3)}(\xi_1) + p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) z^{(3)}(\xi_2) \right] \\ &= (p(x)z'(x))' + \frac{h^2}{48} p^{(3)}(\xi_2) z'(x) + \frac{h^2}{16} p''(\xi_4) z''(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{h}{6} \left[p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) z^{(3)}(\xi_1) + p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) z^{(3)}(\xi_2) \right] \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi_1 \in (x, x+h)$, $\xi_2 \in (x-h, x)$, $\xi_3, \xi_4 \in (x - \frac{h}{2}, x + \frac{h}{2})$. 因此我们得到

$$|\delta(p(x_i)\delta z(x_i) - (p(x_i)z'(x_i))'| \leq c[h^2(\max|z'| + \max|z''|) + h\max|z'''|] \tag{3.7a}$$

如果将它展开到 $z^{(4)}$ 项, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(p(x)\delta z(x)) &= \frac{1}{h} \left\{ p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \left[z'(x) + \frac{h}{2} z''(x) + \frac{h^2}{3!} z^{(3)}(x) + \frac{h^3}{4!} z^{(4)}(\xi_1) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) \left[z'(x) - \frac{h}{2} z''(x) + \frac{h^2}{3!} z^{(3)}(x) - \frac{h^3}{4!} z^{(4)}(\xi_2) \right] \right\} \\ &= \delta p(x) \cdot z'(x) + \frac{1}{2} \left[p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) + p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) \right] z''(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{h}{6} \left[p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) - p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) \right] z^{(3)}(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{h^2}{24} \left[p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) z^{(4)}(\xi_1) + p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) z^{(4)}(\xi_2) \right] \\ &= (p(x) \cdot z'(x))' + \frac{h^2}{48} p^{(3)}(\xi_2) z'(x) + \frac{h^2}{16} p''(\xi_1) z''(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{h^2}{6} p'(\xi_5) z^{(3)}(x) + \frac{h^2}{24} \left[p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) z^{(4)}(\xi_1) + p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) z^{(4)}(\xi_2) \right] \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi_1 \in (x, x+h)$, $\xi_2 \in (x-h, x)$, $\xi_3, \xi_4, \xi_5 \in (x-h/2, x+h/2)$.

所以 $|\delta(p(x_i)\delta z(x_i) - (p(x_i)z'(x_i))'| \leq ch^2 \sum_{j=1}^4 \max|z^{(j)}(x)| \tag{3.7b}$

当条件(1)满足时用(3.7b), 否则用(3.7a), 利用(2.2), 我们得到

$$|\delta(p(x_i)\delta z(x_i) - (p(x_i)z'(x_i))'| \leq c\epsilon^{-1}h^{2\nu} \tag{3.8}$$

利用恒等式

$$\delta(g(x)\delta K(x)) = g\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right)\delta^2 K(x) + \frac{K(x) - K(x-h)}{h^2} \int_{x-\frac{h}{2}}^{x+\frac{h}{2}} g'(t) dt$$

和

$$|\delta^2 z(x_i)| \leq h^{-1} \int_{x_i-h}^{x_i+h} |z''(s)| ds$$

以及(2.2), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} &|\delta((1-\sigma_i)p(x_i)\delta z(x_i))| \\ &\leq c \left| 1 - \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right| \left[h^{-1} \int_{x_i-h}^{x_i+h} |z''(s)| ds + c[|1-\sigma_i| + |\sigma_i'|] \max|z'| \right] \\ &\leq c \left| 1 - \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right| \begin{cases} 1 & \text{(当(I)成立)} \\ h^{-1} + c[|1-\sigma_i| + |\sigma_i'|] & \text{(当(I)不成立)} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

把(3.6), (3.8), (3.9)代入(3.5)得到

$$\left| \tau_i(z) \right| \leq \begin{cases} c\epsilon |1 - \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}| + c\epsilon |1 - \sigma_i| + c\epsilon |\sigma_i'| + ch^2 + ch^2 & \text{(当(I)成立)} \\ c\epsilon h^{-1} |1 - \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}| + c\epsilon |1 - \sigma_i| + c\epsilon |\sigma_i'| + ch + ch^2 & \text{(当(I)不成立)} \end{cases} \tag{3.10}$$

由此得到

定理 2 如果(3.1)中的 σ_i 满足

$$\varepsilon|1-\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}| \leq ch^2, \quad \varepsilon|1-\sigma_i| \leq ch^2, \quad \varepsilon|\sigma_i'| \leq ch^{2\nu} \quad (3.11)$$

则 $|\tau_i(z)| \leq ch^{2\nu}$

定理 3 如果(3.1)中的 σ_i 满足

$$\left| r(0) - 4 \frac{\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}(\rho)}{\rho^2} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} \right| \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \leq ch^{2\nu} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\varepsilon|\sigma'(\theta x_i)| \left| \frac{1 - \exp[\frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{h}]}{h} \right| \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \leq ch^{2\nu} \quad (0 < \theta < 1) \quad (3.13)$$

则 $|\tau_i(v)| \leq ch^{2\nu}$

证明
$$\begin{aligned} \tau_i(v) = & -\varepsilon \delta \left(\sigma_i p(x_i) \delta v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right) + \varepsilon \left(p(x_i) v_0' \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right)' \\ & + \frac{h^2}{16} [q''(\eta_1) + q''(\eta_2)] v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

由于

$$\left(p(x_i) v_0' \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right)' = \left[p(x_i) r(0) \varepsilon^{-1} - p'(x_i) \sqrt{r(0)} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \quad (3.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \left(\sigma_i p(x_i) \delta v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right) &= \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \delta \left(p(x_i) \delta v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right) + p_{i-\frac{1}{2}} \delta \sigma_i \delta v_0 \left(\frac{x_i - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \\ &= \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} h^{-2} \left\{ 4p(x_i) \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} + h p'(x_i) \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{r(0)}\rho \right\} v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) + \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \bar{r} \\ &\quad + p_{i-\frac{1}{2}} \sigma'(\theta x_i) \frac{1 - \exp[\frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{h}]}{h} v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

其中

$$\bar{r} = \frac{h^2}{8} p''(x_i) D_+ D_- v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) + \frac{h^2}{48} \left[p^{(3)}(\xi_1) D_+ v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) + p^{(3)}(\xi_2) D_- v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right] \quad (3.17)$$

$\xi_1 \in (x_i, x_i + h/2)$, $\xi_2 \in (x_i - h/2, x_i)$, $0 < \theta < 1$. 经过整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_i(v_0) = & p(x_i) \left\{ r(0) - 4\rho^{-2} \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} \right\} v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \\ & + p'(x_i) \sqrt{\varepsilon} \left\{ -\sqrt{r(0)} + \frac{\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho} \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{r(0)}\rho \right\} v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) - \bar{r} \varepsilon \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \\ & - \varepsilon p_{i-\frac{1}{2}} \sigma'(\theta x_i) \frac{1 - \exp[\frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{h}]}{h} v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) + \frac{h^2}{16} [q''(\eta_1) + q''(\eta_2)] v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

把(3.18)写成 $\tau_i(v_0) = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5$, 其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_1 &= p(x_i) \left[r(0) - 4\rho^{-2} \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} \right] v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \\ F_2 &= -p'(x_i) \sqrt{\varepsilon} \left[\sqrt{r(0)} - \frac{\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho} \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{r(0)}\rho \right] v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \\ F_3 &= -\bar{r} \varepsilon \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 &= -\varepsilon p(x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}) \sigma'(\theta x_i) \frac{1 - \exp\left[\frac{\sqrt{r(0)\rho}}{h}\right]}{h} v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \\
 F_5 &= \frac{h^2}{16} [q''(\eta_1) + q''(\eta_2)] v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

由(3.12)直接得到

$$|F_1| \leq ch^{2\nu}$$

由于^[1]

$$|z \coth z - 1| \leq cz^k \quad (1 \leq k \leq 2, z > 0) \tag{3.20}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sqrt{\varepsilon} \left| \sqrt{r(0)} - \frac{\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho} \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{r(0)\rho} \right| \left| v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \right| \\
 &= \sqrt{\varepsilon} \left| \sqrt{r(0)} - \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 4\rho^{-2} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)\rho}}{2} \cdot \frac{\rho}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\sqrt{r(0)\rho}}{2} \right| \left| v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \right| \\
 &\leq \sqrt{\varepsilon} \left| r(0) - \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 4\rho^{-2} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)\rho}}{2} \right| \frac{\rho}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\sqrt{r(0)\rho}}{2} \left| v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \right| \\
 &\quad + \sqrt{\varepsilon} \sqrt{r(0)} \left| 1 - \frac{\rho}{2} \sqrt{r(0)} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\sqrt{r(0)\rho}}{2} \right| \left| v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \right| \\
 &\leq c\sqrt{\varepsilon} h^{2\nu} (1 + \rho^k) + c\sqrt{\varepsilon} \rho^k \left| v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \right|
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.21}$$

当 $\nu=1/2$ 时上式中的 k 取1得

$$|F_2| \leq c\sqrt{\varepsilon} h(1 + h/\sqrt{\varepsilon}) + c\sqrt{\varepsilon} h/\sqrt{\varepsilon} \leq ch$$

当 $\nu=1$ 时, 由于 $p'(0)=0$, 所以 $p''(x_i) = x_i p''(\xi_i)$, $\xi_i \in (0, x_i)$, 把(3.21)中右端第1项 k 取1, 第2项 k 取2得

$$\begin{aligned}
 |F_2| &\leq c x_i \left[\sqrt{\varepsilon} h^2 \left(1 + \frac{h}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) + \sqrt{\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{r(0)x_i}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \right] \\
 &\leq ch^2 + ch^2 \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{r(0)x_i}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \leq ch^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.22}$$

由(3.17)知

$$\begin{aligned}
 |F_3| &\leq c\varepsilon \left| 4\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)\rho}}{2} + h\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{r(0)\rho} \right| \left| v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \right| \\
 &\leq c\varepsilon \left\{ \rho^2 \left| 4\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \rho^{-2} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)\rho}}{2} - r(0) \right| + r(0) \rho^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + h\rho \left| \frac{\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho} \operatorname{sh} \sqrt{r(0)\rho} - \sqrt{r(0)} \right| + h\rho \sqrt{r(0)} \right\} \left| v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \right| \\
 &\leq c\varepsilon \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} \cdot h^{2\nu} + c\varepsilon \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} + ch^2 \sqrt{\varepsilon} \left[h^{2\nu} (1 + \rho^k) + \rho^k \left| v_0\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right) \right| \right] + ch^2 \sqrt{\varepsilon} \leq ch^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.23}$$

再由条件(3.13)

$$|F_4| \leq ch^{2\nu} \tag{3.24}$$

又 $|F_5| \leq ch^2$ (3.25)

于是就得到了

$$|\tau_i(v)| \leq ch^{2\nu} \tag{3.26}$$

完全类似地可以证明

定理 4 如果(3.1)中的 σ_i 满足

$$\left| r(1) - 4 \frac{\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}(\rho)}{\rho^2} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(1)\rho}}{2} \right| \left| w_0 \left(\frac{1-x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \leq ch^{2\nu} \quad (3.27)$$

$$\varepsilon \left| \sigma'(\theta' x_i) \right| \left| \frac{1 - \exp[-\sqrt{r(1)\rho}]}{h} \right| \left| w_0 \left(\frac{1-x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \leq ch^{2\nu} \quad (0 < \theta' < 1) \quad (3.28)$$

则 $|\tau_i(w)| \leq ch^{2\nu}$.

根据引理 2 及定理 2~4, 我们得到

定理 5 如果(3.1)中的 $\sigma_i > 0$ 且满足(3.11), (3.12), (3.13), (3.27), (3.28), 则

$$|u(x_i) - u_i| \leq ch^{2\nu}$$

其中 $u(x_i)$ 和 u_i 分别为(1.1)和(3.1)的解, 而 ν 由(2.3)式确定.

四、指数型拟合因子

根据上节的讨论, 本节我们将给出两类具体的拟合因子, 它满足上节的充分条件(3.11)~(3.13), (3.27), (3.28), 因而这些差分格式的解一致收敛于微分问题的解.

I、变数拟合因子

首先考虑

$$\sigma_i(\rho) = \frac{r(x_i)\rho^2}{4} \operatorname{sh}^{-2} \frac{\sqrt{r(x_i)\rho}}{2} \quad (4.1)$$

[1]曾提到这种拟合因子, 在条件(1.2)及 $p'(x) \geq 0$ 的假设下, 叙述而没有证明, 含(4.1)拟合因子的差分格式(3.1)的解一阶一致收敛于(1.1)的解, 现在我们去掉 $p'(x) \geq 0$ 的条件, 来验证(4.1)满足定理 2~4 的条件(3.11)~(3.13), (3.27), (3.28).

由

$$|1 - z^2 \operatorname{sh}^{-2} z| \leq cz^2 \quad (z > 0) \quad (4.2)$$

立即得出(4.1)满足(3.11)的 $\varepsilon |1 - \sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}| \leq ch^2$, $\varepsilon |1 - \sigma_i| \leq ch^2$. 又设

$$s(x) = \frac{r(x)\rho^2}{4} \operatorname{sh}^{-2} \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \quad (4.3)$$

则 $s(x_i) = \sigma_i(\rho)$, 直接计算得

$$s'(x) = \frac{r'(x)}{r(x)} s(x) \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \right] \quad (4.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} s''(x) = s(x) & \left\{ \left(\frac{r'(x)}{r(x)} \right)^2 \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \right]^2 \right. \\ & - \left(\frac{r'(x)}{r(x)} \right)^2 \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r'(x)}{r(x)} \right)^2 [s(x) \\ & \left. - \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \right] + \frac{r''(x)}{r(x)} \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\sqrt{r(x)\rho}}{2} \right] \right\} \quad (4.5) \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$|s'(x)| \leq c\rho^k s(x) \quad (1 \leq k \leq 2) \quad (4.6)$$

$$|s''(x)| \leq c\rho^2 s(x) \quad (4.7)$$

又

$$0 < s(x) \leq 1$$

故

$$\varepsilon|\sigma_i| \leq c\varepsilon\rho^2\sigma_i(\rho) \leq ch^2$$

即(4.1)满足(3.11).

利用(4.6), (4.7), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| r(0) - 4 \frac{\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}(\rho)}{\rho^2} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} \right| \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| = \frac{4}{\rho^2} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} \rho \left| s(0) - s \left(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right| \\ & \cdot \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| = \frac{r(0)}{s(0)} \left| s'(\xi) \right|_{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \quad (\xi \in (0, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})) \\ & \leq ch \frac{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \frac{s(\xi)}{s(0)} \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \leq ch \end{aligned}$$

当条件(1)满足时, $r'(0)=0$, 从而 $s'(0)=0$, 此时

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| r(0) - 4 \frac{\sigma_{i+\frac{1}{2}}(\rho)}{\rho^2} \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} \right| \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{r(0)}{s(0)} \left| s''(\eta) \right| \frac{1}{2} x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \quad (\eta \in (0, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}})) \\ & \leq ch^2 \frac{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^2}{\varepsilon} \frac{s(\eta)}{s(0)} \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \leq ch^2 \end{aligned}$$

则(4.1)满足(3.12). 现检验(4.1)满足(3.13), 由(4.4)有

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \left| \sigma'(\theta x_i) \right| \left| \frac{1 - \exp[\sqrt{r(0)}\rho]}{h} \right| \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \\ & \leq c\varepsilon\rho^h \exp[\sqrt{r(0)}\rho/2] \left| \operatorname{sh} \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} \right| \left| \frac{2}{h} \right| \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \\ & \leq \begin{cases} c\varepsilon \frac{h}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \frac{h}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \frac{2}{h} \exp[-\sqrt{r(0)}(x_i-h/2)/\sqrt{\varepsilon}] \leq ch & (\text{当 } \rho \leq 1, k \text{ 取 } 1) \\ c\varepsilon \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} \exp[\sqrt{r(0)}\rho/2] \cdot \exp[\sqrt{r(0)}\rho/2] \frac{2}{h} \\ \quad \cdot \exp[-\sqrt{r(0)}x_i/\sqrt{\varepsilon}] \leq ch & (\text{当 } \rho > 1, k \text{ 取 } 2) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

当条件(1)成立时, $r'(0)=0, r(\theta x_i)=\theta x_i r''(\theta_1 \cdot x_i) (0 < \theta_1 < 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \left| \sigma'(\theta x_i) \right| \left| \frac{1 - \exp[\sqrt{r(0)}\rho]}{h} \right| \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \\ & \leq c\varepsilon \left| \frac{r'(\theta x_i)}{r(\theta x_i)} \right| \left| \sigma(\theta x_i) \right| \left| 1 - \frac{\sqrt{r(\theta x_i)}\rho}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\sqrt{r(\theta x_i)}\rho}{2} \right| \\ & \quad \cdot \exp[\sqrt{r(0)}\rho/2] \left| \operatorname{sh} \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} \right| \left| \frac{2}{h} \right| \left| v_0 \left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right| \\ & \leq \begin{cases} ch^2 \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \exp[-\sqrt{r(0)}x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}/\sqrt{\varepsilon}] \leq ch^2 & (\text{当 } \rho \leq 1) \\ c\varepsilon x_i \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} \exp[\sqrt{r(0)}\rho/2] \frac{2}{h} \exp[\sqrt{r(0)}\rho/2] \cdot \exp[-\sqrt{r(0)}x_i/\sqrt{\varepsilon}] \\ \quad \leq c\sqrt{\varepsilon} h \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \exp[-\sqrt{r(0)}x_{i-1}/\sqrt{\varepsilon}] \leq ch^2 & (\text{当 } \rho > 1) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

用同样的方法可以验证(4.1)的 σ_i 满足(3.27), (3.28)。因此有

定理 6 设 u_i 为差分格式(3.1)具拟合因子(4.1)的解, $u(x_i)$ 为(1.1)的解, 则

$$|u(x_i) - u_i| \leq ch^{2\nu} \quad (0 \leq i \leq N) \quad (4.8)$$

ν 由(2.3)式确定。

I、常数拟合因子

首先考虑 $r(0) = r(1)$ 的情况, 此时定义 σ_i 为

$$\sigma_i(\rho) \equiv \sigma(\rho) = \frac{r(0)\rho^2}{4} \operatorname{sh}^{-2} \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} \quad (4.9)$$

显然, 此时 σ_i 满足(3.11)~(3.13), (3.27), (3.28)。

其次, 如果 $r(0) \neq r(1)$, 用一个分段常数拟合:

$$\sigma_i(\rho) = \begin{cases} \frac{r(0)\rho^2}{4} \operatorname{sh}^{-2} \frac{\sqrt{r(0)}\rho}{2} & (1 \leq i \leq N_1) \\ \frac{r(1)\rho^2}{4} \operatorname{sh}^{-2} \frac{\sqrt{r(1)}\rho}{2} & (N_1 < i \leq N-1) \end{cases} \quad (4.10)$$

这里 $x_{N_1} = d_0 \in (0, 1)$ 为任一固定点, (4.10)满足(3.11), (3.13)是显然的。现验证它满足(3.12)。

当 $1 \leq i \leq N_1$ 时, (3.12)自然成立。

当 $N_1 < i \leq N-1$ 时, 即 $x_i \in [d_0, 1]$ 时, 类似于变数拟合因子的情况, 可以证明它满足(3.12)。同理可验证它也满足(3.27), (3.28)。因此, 我们有

定理 7 设 u_i 为差分格式(3.1)具拟合因子(4.9)或(4.10)的解, $u(x_i)$ 为(1.1)的解, 则

$$|u(x_i) - u_i| \leq ch^{2\nu} \quad (0 \leq i \leq N) \quad (4.11)$$

其中 ν 由(2.3)式确定。

这个问题的数值例子可参阅[1]。

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Uniform Convergence for the Difference Scheme in the Conservation Form of Ordinary Differential Equation with a Small Parameter

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Abstract

In this paper, we consider a singular perturbation boundary problem for a self-adjoint ordinary differential equation. We construct a class of difference schemes with fitted factors, and give the sufficient conditions under which the solution of difference scheme converges uniformly to the solution of differential equation. From this we propose several specific schemes under weaker conditions, and give much higher order of uniform convergence.