

双曲-抛物偏微分方程奇异摄动问题的差分解法*

沈锦仁

(南京大学, 1984年12月29日收到)

摘 要

本文对双曲-抛物偏微分方程奇异摄动问题构造了一个指数型拟合差分格式。我们不仅在方程中加了一个拟合因子, 而且在逼近第二个初始条件时也加了拟合因子。我们利用问题的渐近解证明了差分格式关于小参数的一致收敛性。

一、引 言

现考虑双曲型方程奇异摄动问题 A_ε :

$$L_\varepsilon u(x, t) \equiv \varepsilon u_{tt} + u_t - u_{xx} = f(x, t), \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 < t < T \quad (1.1)$$

$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, \quad 0 < t < T \quad (1.2)$$

$$u(x, 0) = s(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = w(x), \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (1.3)$$

其中函数 f, s, w 充分光滑且满足相容性条件:

$$s(0) = s(1) = w(0) = w(1) = s''(0) = s''(1) = f(0, t) = f(1, t) = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时问题 A_ε 退化为问题 A_0 :

$$L_0 U_0(x, t) \equiv U_{0t} - U_{0xx} = f(x, t), \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 < t < T \quad (1.5)$$

$$U_0(0, t) = U_0(1, t) = 0, \quad 0 < t < T \quad (1.6)$$

$$U_0(x, 0) = s(x), \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (1.7)$$

这是抛物型方程第一边值问题。(1.3)的第二个初始条件就失去了。根据渐近分析^{[1], [2]}在 $t=0$ 附近出现边界层现象。按照Lyusternik-Vishik方法, 我们对问题 A_ε 构造了余项为 $O(\varepsilon^2)$ 的渐近解。

对于奇异摄动问题 A. M. Il'in 曾指出, 如果用古典差分方法解这样的问题会产生非一致收敛或人为的振荡。他构造了一种特殊的差分格式, 并证明了它的关于 ε 的一致收敛性^[3]。按照 Il'in 的思想, 我们对问题 A_ε 构造了指数型的差分格式, 不仅在方程的最高阶差商项上加了拟合因子, 而且在逼近第二个初始条件时也加了一个拟合因子。我们证明了这个特殊的差分格式的一致收敛性。

* 苏煜城推荐。

二、连续问题的稳定不等式

考虑 Sturm-Liouville 问题:

$$y_n''(x) + \lambda_n y_n(x) = 0, \quad y_n(0) = y_n(1) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

其特征函数和特征值为

$$\{y_n(x) = \sqrt{2} \sin n\pi x\}, \quad \{\lambda_n = n^2 \pi^2\}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

设 $C^*[0, 1] = \{G(x) \mid G(x) \text{ 充分光滑且 } G(0) = G(1) = 0\}$.

引理 2.1 设 $G(x) \in C^*[0, 1]$. 那么

$$(i) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n^2 = \int_0^1 G^2(x) dx \quad (2.2)$$

$$(ii) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \pi^2 G_n^2 = \int_0^1 (G'(x))^2 dx \quad (2.3)$$

$$(iii) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 \pi^4 G_n^2 = \int_0^1 (G''(x))^2 dx \quad (2.4)$$

这里 G_n 表示第 n 个 Fourier 系数, 即

$$G(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n y_n(x), \quad G_n = \int_0^1 G(x) y_n(x) dx$$

引进范数 $\|G(x)\| = \left[\int_0^1 G^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

定理 2.1 设 $u(x, t)$ 是问题 A_ε 的解. 那么

$$\|u(x, t)\| \leq C \left(\int_0^t \|f(x, z)\| dz + \|s(x)\| + \varepsilon \|w(x)\| \right) \quad (2.5)$$

在这里及以后, 我们总是用 C 表示不依赖于 x, t, ε 和网络步长的常数.

证明 按相容性条件 (1.4) 我们对函数 u, s, w 和 f 进行 Fourier 展开并代入方程 (1.1) 和初始条件 (1.3), 于是我们得到了 $u(x, t)$ 的 Fourier 系数所满足的常微分方程初值问题:

$$\varepsilon u_n''(t) + u_n'(t) + n^2 \pi^2 u_n(t) = f_n(t) \quad (2.6)$$

$$u_n(0) = s_n, \quad u_n'(0) = w_n \quad (2.7)$$

设 η_{1n} 和 η_{2n} 是 (2.6) 的特征方程 $\varepsilon \eta^2 + \eta + n^2 \pi^2 = 0$ 的根.

$$\text{则 } \eta_{1n} = (-1 - \sqrt{1 - 4\varepsilon n^2 \pi^2}) / 2\varepsilon, \quad \eta_{2n} = (-1 + \sqrt{1 - 4\varepsilon n^2 \pi^2}) / 2\varepsilon \quad (2.8)$$

利用参数变异法我们可以得到下面的结果.

如果 $1 - 4\varepsilon n^2 \pi^2 \neq 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} u_n(t) = & \left\{ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^t [\exp(\eta_{2n}(t-z)) - \exp(\eta_{1n}(t-z))] f_n(z) dz \right. \\ & + [\eta_{2n} \exp(\eta_{2n}t) - \eta_{1n} \exp(\eta_{1n}t)] s_n \\ & \left. + [\exp(\eta_{2n}t) - \exp(\eta_{1n}t)] w_n \right\} / (\eta_{2n} - \eta_{1n}) \quad (2.9) \end{aligned}$$

如果 $1 - 4\epsilon n^2 \pi^2 = 0$, 即 $\eta_{1n} = \eta_{2n} = \eta_n = -1/2\epsilon$. 则

$$u_n(t) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_0^t \exp(\eta_n(t-z)) (t-z) f_n(z) dz + \left(1 + \frac{t}{2\epsilon}\right) \exp(\eta_n t) s_n + t \exp(\eta_n t) w_n \quad (2.10)$$

我们现在来考虑三种情况:

(1) $1 - 4\epsilon n^2 \pi^2 > 0$

因为 $\eta_{2n} - \eta_{1n} = \sqrt{1 - 4\epsilon n^2 \pi^2} / \epsilon < 1/\epsilon$, $-1/\epsilon < \eta_{1n} < -1/2\epsilon < \eta_{2n} < 0$ 容易得到

(a) 如果 $1/4 < 1 - 4\epsilon n^2 \pi^2 \leq 1$, 则

$$|u_n(t)| \leq C \left(\left| \int_0^t f_n(z) dz \right| + |s_n| + \epsilon |w_n| \right) \quad (2.11)$$

(b) 如果 $0 < 1 - 4\epsilon n^2 \pi^2 \leq 1/4$, 则 $\eta_{1n} < \eta_{2n} < (-1 + 1/2)/2\epsilon = -1/4\epsilon$, 利用中值定理可得

$$u_n(t) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_0^t \exp(\xi_1(t-z)) (t-z) f_n(z) dz + (\eta_{2n} t \exp(\xi_2 t) + \exp(\eta_{2n} t)) s_n + t \exp(\xi_2 t) w_n$$

其中 $\eta_{1n} < \xi_1$, $\xi_2 < \eta_{2n} < -1/4\epsilon$

因为 $\left(\int_0^t (t-z) \exp(\xi_1(t-z)) f_n(z) dz \right)^2$

$$\leq \left(\int_0^t (t-z)^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\epsilon}(t-z)\right) dz \right) \left(\int_0^t f_n^2(z) dz \right) = \frac{1}{16} \epsilon^3 \left(\int_0^t f_n^2(z) dz \right)$$

所以 $|u_n(t)| \leq C \left\{ \left(\int_0^t f_n^2(z) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + |s_n| + \epsilon |w_n| \right\} \quad (2.12)$

(2) $1 - 4\epsilon n^2 \pi^2 = 0$. 此时与情况(1)的(b)相类似.

(3) $1 - 4\epsilon n^2 \pi^2 < 0$.

设 $\eta_{1n} = \alpha - \beta_n i$, $\eta_{2n} = \alpha + \beta_n i$, 其中 $\alpha = -1/2\epsilon$, $\beta_n = \sqrt{4\epsilon n^2 \pi^2 - 1/2\epsilon}$. 将其代入(2.9), 可得

$$u_n(t) = \frac{1}{\beta_n} \left\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_0^t \exp(\alpha(t-z)) \sin \beta_n(t-z) f_n(z) dz + \exp(\alpha t) (\beta_n \cos \beta_n t - \alpha \sin \beta_n t) s_n + \exp(\alpha t) \sin \beta_n t w_n \right\}$$

因为 $|\sin \beta_n t| \leq \beta_n t$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{\epsilon \beta_n} \int_0^t \exp(\alpha(t-z)) \sin \beta_n(t-z) f_n(z) dz \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\int_0^t (t-z)^2 \exp(2\alpha(t-z)) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_0^t f_n^2(z) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \leq C \epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_0^t f_n^2(z) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \exp(\alpha t) \left(\cos \beta_n t - \alpha \frac{\sin \beta_n t}{\beta_n} \right) s_n \right|$$

$$\leq \left(\left| \exp\left(-\frac{t}{2\varepsilon}\right) \cos \beta_n t \right| + \left| \frac{t}{2\varepsilon} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{2\varepsilon}\right) \right| \cdot \left| \frac{\sin \beta_n t}{\beta_n t} \right| \right) |s_n| \leq C |s_n|$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta_n} |\exp(\alpha t) \sin \beta_n t w_n| = \left| \exp\left(-\frac{t}{2\varepsilon}\right) \cdot \frac{t}{2\varepsilon} \right| \left| \frac{\sin \beta_n t}{\beta_n t} \right| \cdot 2\varepsilon |w_n| \leq C\varepsilon |w_n|$$

从而我们有

$$|u_n(t)| \leq C \left\{ \left(\int_0^t f_n^2(z) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + |s_n| + \varepsilon |w_n| \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

在三种情况下不等式(2.13)都成立, 根据引理2.1(i), 本定理就得到证明.

三、摄动问题的解及其导数的估计

$$\text{定理3.1 } \|u_x\| \leq C, \|u_t\| \leq C\varepsilon^{-(n-1)}, m=0, \dots, 4, n=1, \dots, 4 \quad (3.1)$$

证明 从定理2.1中立即可得 $\|u(x, t)\| \leq C$.

从引理2.1(iii)和定理2.1, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_{xx}(x, t)\|^2 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 \pi^4 u_n^2(t) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 \pi^4 C^2 \left\{ \left(\int_0^t f_n^2(z) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + |s_n| + \varepsilon |w_n| \right\}^2 \\ &\leq 2C^2 \left\{ \int_0^t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 \pi^4 f_n^2(z) dz + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 \pi^4 s_n^2 + \varepsilon^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 \pi^4 w_n^2 \right\} \\ &= 2C^2 \left\{ \int_0^t \|f_{xx}(x, z)\|^2 dz + \|s''(x)\|^2 + \varepsilon^2 \|w''(x)\|^2 \right\} \leq C \end{aligned}$$

由方程(1.1), $u_{tt}(x, 0) = \{f(x, 0) - u_t(x, 0) + u_{xx}(x, 0)\} / \varepsilon$

$$= \{f(x, 0) - w(x) + s''(x)\} / \varepsilon = q(x) / \varepsilon$$

从(1.4)得 $q(0) = q(1) = 0$, 从而我们得到一个关于 $u_t(x, t)$ 的问题 A_{11} :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_t u_t &\equiv \varepsilon (u_t)_{tt} + (u_t)_t - (u_t)_{xx} = f_t(x, t) \\ u_t(0, t) &= u_t(1, t) = 0 \\ u_t(x, 0) &= w(x), (u_t)_t(x, 0) = q(x) / \varepsilon \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

利用定理2.1我们可以得到

$$\|u_t\| \leq C \left\{ \int_0^t \|f_z(x, z)\| dz + \|w(x)\| + \varepsilon \|q(x) / \varepsilon\| \right\} \leq C$$

反复运用 Sturm-Liouville 问题(2.1)和方程(1.1), 我们可以得到本定理的其它一些估计.

四、摄动问题的渐近解

我们利用 Lyusternik-Vishik 方法来构造摄动问题的渐近展开式.

第一迭代过程:

设 $U(x, t) = U_0 + \varepsilon U_1$, 代入问题(1.1)得

$$(U_{0t} - U_{0xx}) + \varepsilon (U_{1t} - U_{1xx} + U_{0tt}) + \varepsilon^2 U_{1tt} = f(x, t) \quad (4.1)$$

第二迭代过程:

设 $\tau = t/\varepsilon$, 那么相应于(1.1)的第二次分解的齐次方程为

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} V_{\tau\tau} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} V_{\tau} - V_{xx} = 0 \tag{4.2}$$

设 $V = \varepsilon V_0 + \varepsilon^2 V_1$. 代入(4.2)式中, 得到

$$(V_{0\tau\tau} + V_{0\tau}) + \varepsilon(V_{1\tau\tau} + V_{1\tau} - V_{0xx}) - \varepsilon^2 V_{1xx} = 0 \tag{4.3}$$

我们利用双重迭代过程:

① 在(4.1)中 ε^0 的项为

$$U_{0t} - U_{0xx} = f(x, t); \quad U_0(0, t) = U_0(1, t) = 0, \quad U_0(x, 0) = s(x) \tag{4.4}$$

从中可以解出 $U_0(x, t)$.

② 在(4.3)中 ε^0 的项为

$$V_{0\tau\tau} + V_{0\tau} = 0; \quad \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} V_0(x, \tau) = 0, \quad V_{0\tau}|_{\tau=0} = w(x) - U_{0t}|_{t=0} \tag{4.5}$$

从中可解得 $V_0(x, t) = g_0(x) \exp(-\tau)$, 其中 $g_0(x) = U_{0t}(x, 0) - w(x)$.

③ 在(4.1)中的 ε^1 的项为

$$\begin{cases} U_{1t} - U_{1xx} = -U_{0tt} \\ U_1(0, t) = U_1(1, t) = 0, \quad U_1(x, 0) = -g_0(x) = w(x) - U_{0t}(x, 0) \end{cases} \tag{4.6}$$

从中可以解出 $U_1(x, t)$.

④ 在(4.3)中 ε^1 的项为

$$\begin{cases} V_{1\tau\tau} + V_{1\tau} = V_{0xx} = g_0''(x) \exp(-\tau) \\ \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} V_1(x, \tau) = 0, \quad V_{1\tau}|_{\tau=0} = -U_{1t}|_{t=0} \end{cases} \tag{4.7}$$

从中解得 $V_1(x, t) = g_1(x) \exp(-\tau) - g_0''(x) \tau \exp(-\tau)$

其中 $g_1(x) = U_{1t}(x, 0) - g_0''(x)$

定理4.1 设 $\bar{u}(x, t) = U_0 + \varepsilon U_1 + \varepsilon V_0 + \varepsilon^2 V_1$. 则有

$$\|u(x, t) - \bar{u}(x, t)\| = O(\varepsilon^2) \tag{4.8}$$

证明 利用(4.1)~(4.7), 我们有

$$L_\varepsilon(u - \bar{u}) = -\varepsilon^2 U_{1tt} + \varepsilon^2 \left[g_1(x) \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right) - g_0''(x) \frac{t}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] = O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$$(u - \bar{u})|_{x=0} = (u - \bar{u})|_{x=1} = 0$$

$$(u - \bar{u})|_{t=0} = -\varepsilon^2 g_1(x) = O(\varepsilon^2), \quad \text{且 } g_1(0) = g_1(1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (u - \bar{u})|_{t=0} = 0$$

对 $(u - \bar{u})$ 利用定理2.1, 即可以得到本定理.

五、差分格式和离散稳定不等式

现建立网络 $\{(x_i, t_j) | x_i = ih, t_j = jk; \quad Mk = T, Nh = 1, i = 0, \dots, N, j = 0, \dots, M\}$, 并构造差分格式如下;

$$L^{(h, k)} u_{i,j} \equiv \varepsilon \sigma_1 \Delta_{t\bar{t}} u_{i,j} + \Delta_{\bar{t}} u_{i,j} - \Delta_{x\bar{x}} E_i u_{i,j} = f(x_i, t_j), \tag{5.1}$$

$$i = 1, \dots, N-1, \quad j = 1, \dots, M-1$$

$$u_{0,j} = u_{N,j} = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, M-1 \tag{5.2}$$

$$u_{i,0} = s(x_i) \quad i = 1, \dots, N-1 \tag{5.3}$$

$$\Delta_i u_{i,0} = U_{0i}(x_i, 0) - \sigma_2(U_{0i}(x_i, 0) - w(x_i)), \quad i=1, \dots, N-1 \quad (5.4)$$

其中

$$\Delta_{i\bar{t}} u_{i,j} = (u_{i,j+1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j-1})/k^2$$

$$\Delta_{x\bar{x}} u_{i,j} = (u_{i+1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j})/h^2$$

$$\Delta_i u_{i,j} = (u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j-1})/2k$$

$$\Delta_i u_{i,j} = (u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j})/k, \quad E_i u_{i,j} = (u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1})/2$$

σ_1, σ_2 是指数型拟合因子: $\sigma_1 = (\rho/2) \operatorname{cth}(\rho/2)$, $\sigma_2 = [1 - \exp(-\rho)]/\rho$, $\rho = k/\varepsilon$, $U_0(x, t)$ 是退化问题(4.1)的解.

引进离散范数 $\|u_{i,j}\|_h = \left(h \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} u_{i,j}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 显然有 $C_1 \|\cdot\| \leq \|\cdot\|_h \leq C_2 \|\cdot\|$, C_1, C_2 与 ε, h, k, u 都无关.

定理 5.1 设 $u_{i,j}$ 是问题(5.1)~(5.4)的解, 则有

$$\|u_{i,j}\|_h \leq C \left\{ k \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} \|L^{h,k} u_{i,m}\|_h + (\varepsilon + k) \|\Delta_i u_{i,0}\|_h + \|u_{i,0}\|_h \right\} \quad (5.5)$$

证明 利用齐次边界条件(5.2), 我们可设

$$u_{i,j} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}} \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} v_{l,j} \sin \frac{li\pi}{N} \quad (5.6)$$

显然有
$$v_{l,j} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} u_{i,j} \sin \frac{li\pi}{N} \quad (5.7)$$

$$\|u_{i,j}\|_h^2 = \|v_{l,j}\|_h^2 \quad (5.8)$$

将(5.6)代入(5.1), 我们得到三点差分格式

$$\alpha_l v_{l,j+1} + \beta_l v_{l,j} + \gamma_l v_{l,j-1} = k L_l^h v_{l,j} \quad (5.9)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{其中 } \alpha_l &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{\rho}{2} + 1 + \frac{4k}{h^2} \sin^2 \frac{l\pi}{2N} \right), \quad \beta_l = -\operatorname{cth} \frac{\rho}{2} \\ \gamma_l &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{\rho}{2} - 1 + \frac{4k}{h^2} \sin^2 \frac{l\pi}{2N} \right), \quad L_l^h v_{l,j} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} L_l^h v_{i,j} \sin \frac{li\pi}{N} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.10)$$

设 $\lambda_{l_1}, \lambda_{l_2}$ 是特征方程 $\alpha_l \lambda^2 + \beta_l \lambda + \gamma_l = 0$ 的两个根.

(1) 如果 $\beta_l^2 - 4\alpha_l \gamma_l = 0$, 即 $\lambda_{l_1} = \lambda_{l_2} = \lambda_l$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} v_{l,j} &= \frac{1}{\alpha_l} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} (j-m) \lambda_l^{j-m-1} k L_l^h v_{l,m} + \alpha_l j k \lambda_l^{j-1} \Delta_l v_{l,0} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \alpha_l \lambda_l^{j-1} [j(1-\lambda_l) + \lambda_l] v_{l,0} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

(2) 若 $\beta_l^2 - 4\alpha_l \gamma_l \neq 0$, 即 $\lambda_{l_1} \neq \lambda_{l_2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} v_{l,j} &= \frac{1}{\alpha_l (\lambda_{l_1} - \lambda_{l_2})} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} (\lambda_{l_1}^{j-m} - \lambda_{l_2}^{j-m}) k L_l^h v_{l,m} + \alpha_l k (\lambda_{l_1}^j - \lambda_{l_2}^j) \Delta_l v_{l,0} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \alpha_l [\lambda_{l_1}^j (1-\lambda_{l_2}) - \lambda_{l_2}^j (1-\lambda_{l_1})] v_{l,0} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (5.12)$$

因为 $\alpha_i > 1$, $\beta_i < -1$, $\gamma_i > 0$, $0 < \gamma_i/\alpha_i < 1$, $|\beta_i| < \alpha_i + \gamma_i$, 所以 $0 < \lambda_{i1} < 1$, $0 < \lambda_{i2} < 1$. 类似于定理2.1的证明, 我们可以分四种情况对(5.11)和(5.12)进行估计:

① $\Delta = \beta_i^2 - 4\alpha_i\gamma_i \geq \frac{1}{4}$, ② $0 < \Delta < \frac{1}{4}$, ③ $\Delta = 0$, ④ $\Delta < 0$. 在这四种情况下, 我们

都可以得到

$$|v_{i,j}| \leq C \left\{ k \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} |L^{\dagger} v_{i,m}| + (k+\varepsilon) |\Delta_i v_{i,0}| + |v_{i,0}| \right\} \quad (5.13)$$

利用(5.9)就可以获得本定理.

六、一致性估计

引理6.1 (i) $|\sigma_1 - 1| \leq C\rho$ (6.1)

(ii) $|\sigma_1 - 1| \leq C\rho^2$ (6.2)

(iii) $|\sigma_2 - 1| \leq \rho/2$ (6.3)

其中 σ_1, σ_2 是拟合因子(看(5.1), (5.4)), $\rho = k/\varepsilon$.

定理6.1 $\|u(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}\|_h = O\left(\frac{k^2}{\varepsilon^2} + k + h^2\right)$ (6.4)

证明 设 $R_{i,j} = u(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}$. 用定理3.1, 引理6.1和带积分余项的 Taylor 展式, 我们有

$$\|L^{(h,k)} R_{i,j}\|_h = O(\|L^{(h,k)} R_{i,j}\|) = O\left(\frac{k^2}{\varepsilon^2} + k + h^2\right)$$

$$R_{i,0} = R_{0,j} = R_{N,j} = 0, \quad \|\Delta_i R_{i,0}\|_h = O(\|\Delta_i R_{i,j}\|) = O\left(\frac{k}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

利用定理5.1, 得到

$$\|R_{i,j}\|_h \leq C \left\{ k \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} \left(\frac{k^2}{\varepsilon^2} + k + h^2\right) + (k+\varepsilon) \frac{k}{\varepsilon} \right\} = O\left(\frac{k^2}{\varepsilon^2} + k + h^2\right)$$

定理6.2 $\|\bar{u}(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}\|_h = O(\varepsilon^2 + k + h^2)$ (6.5)

证明 设 $r_{i,j} = \bar{u}(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}$, 则

$$L^{(h,k)} r_{i,j} = L^{(h,k)} \bar{u}(x_i, t_j) - f(x_i, t_j) = \sum_{n=1}^6 F_n$$

其中:

$$F_1 = \Delta_i U_0 - \Delta_{x\bar{x}} E_i U_0 - f = O(h^2 + k^2)$$

$$F_2 = \varepsilon(\sigma_1 \Delta_{i\bar{t}} U_0 + \Delta_i U_1 - \Delta_{x\bar{x}} E_i U_1) = O(\varepsilon h^2 + \varepsilon k^2 + k)$$

$$F_3 = \varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \Delta_{i\bar{t}} U_1 = O(\varepsilon^2 + k^2)$$

$$F_4 = (\varepsilon g_0 + \varepsilon^2 g_1) (\varepsilon \sigma_1 \Delta_{i\bar{t}} + \Delta_i) \exp(-t_j/\varepsilon) = 0$$

$$F_5 = -\varepsilon^2 g_0' (\varepsilon \sigma_1 \Delta_{i\bar{t}} + \Delta_i) \left(\frac{t_j}{\varepsilon} \exp(-t_j/\varepsilon)\right)$$

$$-\varepsilon^2 \Delta_{x\bar{x}} E_i [g_0(x_i) \exp(-t_j/\varepsilon)] = O(\varepsilon k^2 + \varepsilon h^2)$$

$$F_0 = -\varepsilon^2 \Delta_{x\bar{x}} E_t \left[g_0(x_i) - \frac{t_j}{\varepsilon} \exp(-t_j/\varepsilon) + g_1 \exp(-t_j/\varepsilon) \right] = O(\varepsilon^2)$$

故有, $L^{(h,k)} r_{i,j} = O(\varepsilon^2 + k + h^2)$ (6.6)

而 $r_{i,0} = \varepsilon^2 g_1(x_i) = O(\varepsilon^2)$, $\Delta_t r_{i,0} = \sum_{n=1}^5 Q_n$ (6.7)

其中

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \Delta_t U_0(x_i, 0) - U_{0t}(x_i, 0) = O(k) \\ Q_2 &= \varepsilon \Delta_t U_1(x_i, 0) = O(\varepsilon) \\ Q_3 &= -\varepsilon g_0(1 - \exp(-\rho))/k + \sigma_2(U_{0t}(x_i, 0) - w(x_i)) = 0 \\ Q_4 &= -\varepsilon g_1(1 - \exp(-\rho))/k = O(k + \varepsilon) \\ Q_5 &= -\varepsilon g_0'' \exp(-\rho) = O(\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

故有 $\Delta_t r_{i,0} = O(\varepsilon + k)$ (6.8)

由(6.6)~(6.8), 运用定理5.1, 得到

$$\|r_{i,j}\|_h \leq C \left\{ k \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} (\varepsilon^2 + k + h^2) + (\varepsilon + k)(\varepsilon + k) + \varepsilon^2 \right\} = O(\varepsilon^2 + k + h^2)$$

定理6.3 $\|u(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}\|_h = O(k + h^2)$ (6.9)

证明 如果 $\varepsilon^2 \geq k$, 用定理6.1, 得

$$\|u(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}\|_h = O\left(\frac{k}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot k + k + h^2\right) = O(k + h^2)$$

如果 $\varepsilon^2 \leq k$, 用定理4.1和6.2, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \|u(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}\|_h &\leq \|u(x_i, t_j) - \bar{u}(x_i, t_j)\|_h + \|\bar{u}(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}\|_h \\ &\leq C_2 \|u(x_i, t_j) - \bar{u}(x_i, t_j)\| + \|\bar{u}(x_i, t_j) - u_{i,j}\|_h = O(\varepsilon^2) + O(\varepsilon^2 + k + h^2) = O(k + h^2) \end{aligned}$$

本文结果可推广到方程

$$\varepsilon \alpha(t) u_{tt} + \beta(t) u_t - a(x) u_{xx} = f(x, t) \quad (6.10)$$

其中 $\alpha(t), \beta(t), a(x) \geq a_0 > 0$

这篇文章是在我的老师苏煜城和吴启光指导下完成的, 在此表示衷心感谢。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Вишик М. И. и Л. А. Люстерник, Регулярное вырождение и пограничный слой для линейных дифференциальных уравнений с малым параметром, *УМН*, 12, 5 (77) (1957), 3—122.
- [2] 苏煜城, 《奇异摄动问题中的边界层校正法》, 科技出版社, 上海 (1983).
- [3] Ильин А. М., Разностная схема для дифференциального уравнения с малым параметром при старшей производной, *Матем. Заметки*, 6, 2 (1969), 237—248.
- [4] Зламал М. (M. Zlamâl), О смешанной задаче для одного гиперболического уравнения с малым параметром, *Чехосл. Мат. Ж.*, 9 (84) (1959), 218—242.
- [5] Doolan, E. P., J. J. H. Miller and W. H. A. Schilders, *Uniform Numerical Methods for Problems with Initial and Boundary Layers*, Boole Press, Dublin (1980).
- [6] 苏煜城、吴启光, 《微偏分方程数值解法》, 南京大学数学系计算数学专业编, 科学出版社 (1979).

A Difference Method for Singular Perturbation Problem of Hyperbolic-Parabolic Partial Differential Equation

Sheng Jin-reng

(Nanjing University, Nanjing)

Abstract

In this paper we constructed an exponentially fitted difference scheme for singular perturbation problem of hyperbolic-parabolic partial differential equation. We not only take a fitting factor in the equation, but also put one in the approximation of second initial condition. By means of the asymptotic solution of singular perturbation problem we proved the uniform convergence of this scheme with respect to the small parameter.