

# 奇异摄动问题的一致收敛差分格式

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(南京大学, 1984年2月1日收到)

## 摘要

本文给出了奇异摄动问题的一族一致收敛的差分格式。

## 一、引言

考虑两点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} L_\varepsilon u \equiv -\varepsilon u''(x) + p(x)u'(x) = f(x) & (0 < x < 1) \\ u(0) = A, u(1) = B, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中  $0 < \alpha < p(x) < \beta$ ,  $\alpha, \beta$  为常数,  $\varepsilon > 0$  是小参数, 当  $\varepsilon = 0$  时方程(1.1)退化为

$$L_0 v \equiv p(x)v'(x) = f(x) \quad (1.2)$$

相应的定解条件为

$$v(0) = A$$

退化问题在  $x=1$  处失去一个边界条件, 因而(1.1)的解  $u$  在  $x=1$  处产生边界层。

在[1]中我们对一阶导数  $u'$  引进了新的差分逼近

$$u_{\bar{x}} = \frac{(1+\theta)(u_{i+1} - u_i) + (1-\theta)(u_i - u_{i-1})}{2h} \quad (1.3)$$

其中  $\theta$  是非零参数。

若参数  $\theta$  满足下列条件

$$\frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - \frac{2\varepsilon}{\alpha h} - 1 < \theta \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - 1 \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1) \quad (1.4)$$

则有一族一致收敛的差分格式:

$$L_h u_i \equiv -\varepsilon D_+ D_- u_i + p_i \frac{(1+\theta)}{2} D_+ u_i + p_i \frac{(1-\theta)}{2} D_- u_i = f_i \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1) \quad (1.5)$$

本文的目的是给出差分格式离散化误差的界, 当参数  $\theta$  满足条件

$$\frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - 1 \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1) \quad (1.6)$$

时误差的界对于一切  $\varepsilon > 0$  一致有效。

若  $\theta = -1$  则差分算子就是 [2] 中的  $L_h^1$ .

若  $\theta = \frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right)$  则差分算子就是 [2] 中的  $L_h^2$ .

## 二、几个引理

考虑下列问题

$$\begin{cases} Lu = g(x, \varepsilon) \\ u(0) = A, \quad u(1) = B \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $g$  满足

$$|g^{(i)}(x, \varepsilon)| \leq k\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i-1} \exp[-\alpha \varepsilon^{-1}(1-x)]\} \quad (2.2)$$

如果对于一切  $0 \leq i \leq j$ , (2.2) 式均成立, 则称  $g$  为  $(k, j)$  类函数.

**引理 1** 若  $g$  是  $(k, j)$  类函数, 则 (2.1) 的解  $u$  满足

$$|u^{(i)}(x)| \leq c\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i} \exp[-\alpha \varepsilon^{-1}(1-x)]\} \quad (0 \leq i \leq j+1) \quad (2.3)$$

其中  $c > 0$  是与  $\varepsilon$  无关的常数.

**证** 见 [2].

**引理 2** 若  $u$  满足 (1.1), 则

$$u(x) = r \exp[-p(1)\varepsilon^{-1}(1-x)] + z(x) \quad (2.4)$$

其中  $|r| \leq c_1$ , 且

$$|z^{(i)}(x)| \leq c_2\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i+1} \exp[-\alpha \varepsilon^{-1}(1-x)]\} \quad (2.5)$$

$c_1 > 0$ ,  $c_2 > 0$  是与  $\varepsilon$  无关的常数.

**证** 见 [2].

**引理 3** 若非零参数  $\theta$  满足下列条件

$$\theta \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - 1 \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1) \quad (2.6)$$

则系数矩阵是一个不可约的  $M$  矩阵, 且有正的逆.

**证** 见 [1].

如果  $\theta$  满足条件 (2.6), 不难验证

**引理 4** 若  $u_0 \leq v_0$ ,  $u_N \leq v_N$ ,  $L_h u_i \leq L_h v_i$ ,  $(1 \leq i \leq N-1)$

则  $u_i \leq v_i \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1)$

**引理 5** 若  $z_i = (1+x_i) \quad (0 \leq i \leq N)$

则  $L_h z_i \geq \alpha$

**证** 见 [1].

**引理 6** 存在一个仅依赖于  $p(x)$  的常数  $M > 0$  使得

$$|R_i| \leq M \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \{\varepsilon |u^{(3)}(s)| + |u^{(2)}(s)|\} ds \quad (2.7)$$

其中  $R_i = L_h u(x_i) - Lu(x_i)$ ,  $M$  是不依赖于  $\varepsilon$  的常数.

**证** 见 [1].

**引理 7** 若非零参数  $\theta$  满足下列条件

$$\theta \geq \frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1) \quad (2.8)$$

则存在一个与  $\varepsilon, h$  无关的常数  $M > 0$  使得

$$L_h S^{-(N-i)} \geq \frac{M}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} S^{-(N-i)} \quad (2.9)$$

其中  $S = \exp\left(\frac{ah}{\varepsilon}\right)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } L_h S^i &= -\varepsilon D_+ D_- S^i + p_i D_0 S^i + \frac{p_i}{2} \theta (D_+ - D_-) S^i \\ &= -\varepsilon h^{-2} S^{i-1} (S-1)^2 + \frac{p_i}{2h} S^{i-1} (S^2-1) + \frac{p_i}{2h} \theta S^{i-1} (S-1)^2 \\ &= \frac{p_i}{2h} S^{i-1} (S-1)^2 \left\{ \theta + \frac{S+1}{S-1} - \frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} \right\} \\ &\geq \frac{p_i}{2h} S^{i-1} (S-1)^2 \left\{ \frac{S+1}{S-1} - \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{p_i}{2h} S^{i-1} (S-1)^2 \left\{ \frac{\exp\left(\frac{ah}{\varepsilon}\right) + 1}{\exp\left(\frac{ah}{\varepsilon}\right) - 1} - \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{p_i}{2h} S^{i-1} (S-1)^2 \left\{ \frac{\exp\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right)}{\exp\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right)} - \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{p_i}{2h} S^{i-1} (S-1)^2 \left\{ \frac{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) - \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right)} \right\} \\ &= \frac{p_i}{2h} S^{i-1} (S-1)^2 \frac{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{(p_i - a)h}{2\varepsilon}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

若  $h \leq \varepsilon$ , 因为  $0 \leq x \leq c$  时  $c_1 x \leq \operatorname{sh} x \leq c_2 x$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{(p_i - a)h}{2\varepsilon}\right) &\geq c_1 \frac{(p_i - a)h}{2\varepsilon} \\ \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right) &\leq c_2 \left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) \left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \geq c \frac{\varepsilon}{h} \\ \frac{(S-1)^2}{S} &= (S^{1/2} - S^{-1/2})^2 = 4 \operatorname{sh}^2\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) \geq c \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore L_h S^i \geq M \frac{S^i}{\varepsilon}$$

若  $h \geq \varepsilon$ , 因为  $c \leq x < \infty$  时

$$c_1 \exp(x) \leq \operatorname{sh} x \leq c_2 \exp(x)$$

故有

$$\frac{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{(p_i - a)h}{2\varepsilon}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right)} \geq \frac{c_1 \exp\left(\frac{(p_i - a)h}{2\varepsilon}\right)}{c_2^2 \exp\left(\frac{(a + p_i)h}{2\varepsilon}\right)} \geq c \exp\left(-\frac{ah}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

因为在这种情形下存在常数  $c > 0$  使得  $S - 1 \geq cS$

$$\therefore L_h S^i \geq \frac{p_i}{ah} S^{i-1} (S - 1)^2 \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{(p_i - a)h}{2\varepsilon}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right) \cdot \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right)} \geq \frac{M}{h} S^i$$

所以对一切  $\varepsilon > 0$ : 我们有

$$L_h S^{-(N-i)} \geq \frac{M}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} S^{-(N-i)}$$

### 引理8

$$|v(x_i) - v^+| \leq \frac{Mh^2}{(h + \varepsilon)} \quad (\text{其中 } M > 0 \text{ 与 } \varepsilon \text{ 无关}) \quad (2.10)$$

**证明** 因为  $v(x) = \exp[-p(1)\varepsilon^{-1}(1-x)]$

则我们有

$$Lv(x) = -\varepsilon^{-1} p(1) [p(1) - p(x)] v(x)$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} L_h v(x_i) &= -\varepsilon D_+ D_- v(x_i) + p(x_i) D_0 v(x_i) + \frac{p_i \theta h}{2} D_+ D_- v(x_i) \\ &= -\varepsilon h^{-2} v(x_i) \left\{ \exp\left(\frac{p(1)h}{\varepsilon}\right) - 2 + \exp\left(-\frac{p(1)h}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{p_i}{2h} v(x_i) \left\{ \exp\left(\frac{p(1)h}{\varepsilon}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{p(1)h}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{p_i \theta}{2h} v(x_i) \left\{ \exp\left(\frac{p(1)h}{\varepsilon}\right) - 2 + \exp\left(-\frac{p(1)h}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{2p_i}{h} v(x_i) \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p(1)h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \left\{ \left(\frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - \theta\right) \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p(1)h}{2\varepsilon}\right) - \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{p(1)h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} Lv(x_i) - L_h v(x_i) &= \frac{2p_i}{h} v(x_i) \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p(1)h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \left\{ \left(\frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - \theta\right) \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{p(1)h}{2\varepsilon}\right) - \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{p(1)h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \\ &\quad - \varepsilon^{-1} p(1) [p(1) - p(x_i)] v(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - \theta \leq \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right)$$

我们有

$$|Lv(x_i) - L_h v(x_i)| \leq |A|$$

其中

$$A = \frac{2p_i}{h} v(x_i) \frac{F_1 \cdot F_2}{F_3} - e^{-1} p(1) [p(1) - p(x_i)] v(x_i)$$

利用

$$\operatorname{sh}x = x + \tau, \quad |\tau| \leq 2|x^3| \exp(|x|)/(1+x^2)$$

则有

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{2} p(1) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} + \tau_1, \quad |\tau_1| \leq \frac{ch^3}{\varepsilon(h^2 + \varepsilon^2)} \exp\left(\frac{p(1)h}{2\varepsilon}\right)$$

$$F_2 = \frac{h}{2\varepsilon} (p(1) - p(x_i)) + \tau_2$$

利用不等式

$$|p(1) - p(x)| \leq c(1-x)$$

则有

$$|\tau_2| \leq \frac{ch^3(1-x_i)}{\varepsilon(h^2 + \varepsilon^2)} \exp\left(c(1-x_i) \frac{h}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{2} p_i \frac{h}{\varepsilon} + \tau_3, \quad |\tau_3| \leq \frac{ch^3}{\varepsilon(h^2 + \varepsilon^2)} \exp\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right)$$

利用不等式

$$\operatorname{sh}x \geq cx(1+x)^{-1} \exp(x) \quad (x > 0)$$

则我们有

$$h^{-1} F_3^{-1} \leq ch^{-2} (e+h) \exp\left(-\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right)$$

由[2]不难验证

$$|v(x_i) - v_i^h| \leq \frac{Mh^2}{(h+\varepsilon)}$$

### 三、误差估计

**定理** 若参数 $\theta$ 满足下列条件

$$\frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{p_i h}{2\varepsilon}\right) \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{p_i h} - 1 \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1) \quad (3.1)$$

则存在一个与 $h, \varepsilon$ 无关的常数 $M > 0$ 使得  $|u(x_i) - u_i^h| \leq Mh$  (3.2)

**证明** 由引理2, 我们利用分解

$$u(x) = r v(x) + z(x)$$

令

$$r = L_h(z(x_i) - z_i^h) = L_h z(x_i) - L z(x_i)$$

利用引理6得到

$$|\tau| \leq M \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \{\varepsilon |z^{(3)}(t)| + |z^{(2)}(t)|\} dt \leq M \left\{ h + \varepsilon^{-1} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \exp[-\alpha \varepsilon^{-1}(1-t)] dt \right\} \\ \leq Mh + M \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \right) \exp[-\alpha \varepsilon^{-1}(1-x_i)] = Mh + M \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \right) S^{-(N-i)}$$

利用引理5,7和引理4我们有

$$|\tau| \leq Mh L_h (1+x_i) + M \max(h, \varepsilon) \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \right) L_h S^{-(N-i)} \\ |z(x_i) - z_i^*| \leq Mh + M \max(h, \varepsilon) \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \right) S^{-(N-i)} \leq Mh + M \max(h, \varepsilon) \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \right) S^{-(N-(N-1))} \\ = Mh + M \max(h, \varepsilon) \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \right) \exp \left( -\frac{\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \right) \leq Mh + M \max(h, \varepsilon) \left( 1 - \exp \left( -\frac{2\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right)$$

若  $h \leq \varepsilon$ , 利用不等式

$$1 - \exp(-t) \leq ct \quad (t > 0)$$

我们有

$$|z(x_i) - z_i^*| \leq Mh + M\varepsilon \cdot c \frac{2\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \leq Mh$$

若  $h \geq \varepsilon$ , 则

$$|z(x_i) - z_i^*| \leq Mh + Mh \left( 1 - \exp \left( -\frac{2\alpha h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right) \leq Mh$$

利用引理8我们有

$$|u(x_i) - u_i^*| \leq Mh$$

### 参 考 文 献

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## Uniformly Convergent Difference Schemes for Singular Perturbation Problem

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### Abstract

In this paper, a class of uniformly convergence difference schemes for singular perturbation problem are given.