

# 奇异摄动问题的一类非完全指数拟合差分格式\*

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## 摘 要

本文分析奇异摄动问题  $\varepsilon u'' + a(x)u' - b(x)u = f(x)$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ ,  $u(0)$ ,  $u(1)$  给定,  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ ,  $a(x) > \alpha > 0$ ,  $b(x) \geq 0$  的一类非完全指数拟合差分格式一致收敛阶的充分条件, 由此构造出二阶一致收敛的非完全指数拟合差分格式, 最后给出数值结果。

## 一、引 言

在研究奇异摄动问题

$$\begin{cases} L_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon(x) \equiv \varepsilon u'' + a(x)u' - b(x)u = f(x), & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = \beta_0, & u(1) = \beta_1 \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中小参数  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ ,  $a(x) > \alpha > 0$ ,  $b(x) \geq 0$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$  的差分格式时, 人们有时借助于问题

$$\begin{cases} L_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon(x) \equiv \varepsilon u'' + a(x)u' = g(x), & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = \beta_0, & u(1) = \beta_1 \end{cases}$$

的指数拟合差分格式

$$\begin{cases} R^h u_j = Q^h g_j, & 1 \leq j \leq N-1 \\ u_0 = \beta_0, & u_N = \beta_1 \end{cases}$$

构造问题(1.1)相应的差分格式

$$\begin{cases} R^h u_j - Q^h (bu)_j = Q^h f_j, & 1 \leq j \leq N-1 \\ u_0 = \beta_0, & u_N = \beta_1 \end{cases}$$

我们称之为问题 (1.1) 的非完全指数拟合差分格式。近几年来, 人们对这种类型的高阶一致收敛差分格式进行了初步的研究。Lorenz<sup>[1]</sup> 设计出一种非完全指数拟合差分格式, 并对  $a(x)$  为非零常数的情形, 证明了格式的二阶一致收敛性, 但当  $a(x)$  为非常数时, 未能得到理想的结论。我们将对  $a(x)$  为非常数时给出更细致的估计。Doolan, Miller 和 Schilders<sup>[2]</sup> 曾

\* 林宗池推荐。

推测另一差分格式为二阶一致收敛，我们将给予否定。然而，本文的主要目的在于分析包括上述两个差分格式在内的一类非完全指数拟合差分格式一致收敛阶的充分条件，从而构造出二阶一致收敛的差分格式。

为方便起见，我们认为 $a(x)$ ,  $b(x)$ ,  $f(x)$ 为充分光滑函数。文章中凡与 $\varepsilon$ ,  $h$ ,  $x_j$ 无关的正常数，不加说明时，一律用 $C$ 表示。

## 二、极 值 原 理

考察差分格式

$$\begin{cases} L^h u_j \equiv R^h u_j - Q^h (bu)_j = Q^h f_j, & 1 \leq j \leq N-1 \\ u_0 = \beta_0, & u_N = \beta_1 \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} R^h v_j &\equiv \varepsilon h^{-2} (r_j^- v_{j-1} + r_j^0 v_j + r_j^+ v_{j+1}) \\ Q^h v_j &\equiv q_j^- v_{j-1} + q_j^0 v_j + q_j^+ v_{j+1} \\ r_j^- &= r_j^-(\rho_j^-), \quad r_j^+ = r_j^+(\rho_j^+), \quad r_j^0 = -r_j^- - r_j^+ \\ q_j^- &= q_j^-(\rho_j^-), \quad q_j^+ = q_j^+(\rho_j^+), \quad q_j^0 = q_j^-(\rho_j^-, \rho_j^+) \\ \rho_j^- &= h(\theta a_{j-1} + (1-\theta)a_j)/\varepsilon, \quad \rho_j^+ = h(\theta a_{j+1} + (1-\theta)a_j)/\varepsilon, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 1 \\ r^-(\rho) &= \frac{\rho \exp[-\rho]}{1 - \exp[-\rho]}, \quad r^-(0) = 1; \quad r^+(\rho) = \frac{\rho}{1 - \exp[-\rho]}, \quad r^+(0) = 1 \\ q^-(\rho), \quad q^+(\rho), \quad q^0(\rho_1, \rho_2) &\text{是与 } b(x) \text{ 无关的函数。} \end{aligned}$$

在下面的论述中，为不引起混淆，我们略去 $r_j^-$ ,  $r_j^+$ 等的下标 $j$ 。

我们知道<sup>(3)</sup>函数 $r^-(\rho)$ ,  $r^+(\rho) \in C^\infty(R')$ 有如下性质

$$i) \quad r^-(\rho) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho + \frac{1}{12} \rho^2 + O(\rho^4), \quad r^+(\rho) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho + \frac{1}{12} \rho^2 + O(\rho^4) \quad (2.2)$$

ii) 当 $\rho \geq P$ 时 ( $P > 0$ 为常数)

$$\begin{aligned} |D^i r^-(\rho)| &\leq C \rho \exp[-\rho] \leq C \exp[-\rho/2], \quad i=0, 1, 2 \\ |r^+(\rho)| &\leq C \rho, \quad |D_\rho r^+(\rho)| \leq C \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

在下面的讨论中，我们假定

$$\left. \begin{aligned} i) \quad & q^- \geq 0, \quad q^+ \geq 0, \quad C \geq q^0 \geq C_1 \geq q^- + q^+ \\ ii) \quad & \varepsilon h^{-2} r^- - b_{j-1} q^- > 0, \quad \varepsilon h^{-2} r^+ - b_{j+1} q^+ > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

**极值原理** 若  $\{v_j\}$  为网格函数，满足  $L^h v_j \geq 0, 1 \leq j \leq N-1, v_0 \leq 0, v_N \leq 0$  则  $v_j \leq 0, 0 \leq j \leq N$ 。

**证明** 因为

$$L^h v_j \equiv (\varepsilon h^{-2} r^- - b_{j-1} q^-) v_{j-1} + (\varepsilon h^{-2} r^0 - b_j q^0) v_j + (\varepsilon h^{-2} r^+ - b_{j+1} q^+) v_{j+1}$$

而

$$b(x) \geq 0, \quad q^-, q^+, q^0 \geq 0, \quad r^0 = -r^- - r^+$$

故

$$-(\varepsilon h^{-2} r^0 - b_j q^0) \geq (\varepsilon h^{-2} r^- - b_{j-1} q^-) + (\varepsilon h^{-2} r^+ - b_{j+1} q^+)$$

又

$$\varepsilon h^{-2} r^- - b_{j-1} q^- > 0, \quad \varepsilon h^{-2} r^+ - b_{j+1} q^+ > 0$$

这表明 $-L^h$ 所对应的系数矩阵为 $M$ 阵<sup>(4)</sup>故极值原理成立。

由极值原理立即可以得到

**比较定理** 设  $\{v_j\}$ ,  $\{V_j\}$  均为网格函数, 且  $|L^h v_j| \leq L^h V_j$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq N-1$ ,  $|v_0| \leq -V_0$ ,  $|v_N| \leq -V_N$ , 则  $|v_j| \leq -V_j$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq N$ .

下面我们引入两个比较函数

**引理 2.1** 网格函数  $\varphi_j = -2 - x_j$ , 对  $h \leq C_1$  ( $C_1$  为与  $\varepsilon$  无关的正常数), 满足

$$L^h \varphi_j \geq C, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

**证明** 显然

$$L^h \varphi_j = R^h \varphi_j - Q^h (b\varphi)_j \geq R^h \varphi_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

由 (2.3)

$$r^-(\rho^-) = r^-(\rho) + O(h^2/\varepsilon), \quad r^+(\rho^+) = r^+(\rho) + O(h^2/\varepsilon)$$

故  $R^h \varphi_j = \varepsilon h^{-1} [-r^-(\rho^-) + r^+(\rho^+)] = a_j + O(h)$

从而, 当  $h$  适当小时 (如  $h \leq C_1$  时)

$$L^h \varphi_j \geq \alpha > 0, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

证毕

注意到  $L^h \psi_j \geq R^h \psi_j$ , 类似 [3] 引理 5.4 的证明, 可以得到

**引理 2.2** 网格函数  $\psi_j = -\exp[-\beta x_j/\varepsilon]$ , 对  $h \leq C_1$ ,  $0 < \beta < C_2$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为与  $\varepsilon$  无关的常数), 满足

$$L^h \psi_j \geq C \max(h, \varepsilon)^{-1} \exp[-\beta x_j/\varepsilon], \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

### 三、一致收敛阶的充分条件

问题 (1.1) 的解  $u_\varepsilon(x)$  有渐近分解式<sup>[3]</sup>

$$u_\varepsilon(x) = \delta v_\varepsilon(x) + Z_\varepsilon(x) \tag{3.1}$$

$$u_\varepsilon(x) = A_\varepsilon(x) + C_0 G_\varepsilon(x) + \varepsilon R_\varepsilon(x) \tag{3.2}$$

其中

$$G_\varepsilon(x) = B(x)E_\varepsilon(x), \quad R_\varepsilon(x) = \delta v_\varepsilon(x) + Z_\varepsilon(x)$$

$$|C_0|, |\delta| \leq C, \quad |A_\varepsilon^{(i)}(x)| \leq C, \quad i \geq 0$$

$$B(x) = \frac{1}{a(x)} \exp\left[-\int_0^x \frac{b(s)}{a(s)} ds\right]$$

$$E_\varepsilon(x) = \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^x a(s) ds\right], \quad v_\varepsilon(x) = \exp[-a(0)h/\varepsilon]$$

$$|Z_\varepsilon^{(i)}(x)| \leq C\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i+1} \exp[-\alpha x_j/\varepsilon]\}, \quad i \geq 0$$

为建立格式 (2.1) 一致收敛阶的充分条件, 我们先估计该格式的截断误差

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_j(u) &= L^h u(x_j) - L^h u_j = R^h u(x_j) - Q^h [b(x_j)u(x_j)] - Q^h [Lu(x_j)] \\ &= R^h u(x_j) - Q^h [\varepsilon u''(x_j) - a_j u'(x_j)] = \sum_{i=0}^n T^i u^{(i)}(x_j) + R_n^*(u) \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

其中

$$T^0 = \varepsilon h^{-2}(r^- + r^0 + r^+)$$

$$T^1 = \varepsilon h^{-1}(-r^- + r^+) - (a_{j-1}q^- + a_j q^0 + a_{j+1}q^+)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon(r^- + r^+) - \varepsilon(q^- + q^c + q^+) - h(-a_{j-1}q^- + a_{j+1}q^+) \\
 T^i &= \frac{1}{i!} \varepsilon h^{i-2}((-1)^i r^- + r^+) - \frac{1}{(i-2)!} \varepsilon h^{i-2}((-1)^{i-2} q^- + q^+) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{(i-1)!} h^{i-1}((-1)^{i-1} a_{j-1} q^- + a_{j+1} q^+), \quad i \geq 3 \\
 R_n^*(u) &= \varepsilon h^{-2} r^- R_n(x_j, x_{j-1}, u) + \varepsilon h^{-2} r^+ R_n(x_j, x_{j+1}, u) \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon q^- R_{n-2}(x_j, x_{j-1}, u'') - \varepsilon q^+ R_{n-2}(x_j, x_{j+1}, u'') \\
 &\quad - a_{j-1} q^- R_{n-1}(x_j, x_{j-1}, u') - a_{j+1} q^+ R_{n-1}(x_j, x_{j+1}, u') \\
 R_n(a, b, g) &= g(b) - \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i!} (b-a)^i g^{(i)}(a) \\
 &= \frac{(b-a)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} g^{(n+1)}(\xi) \quad \xi \text{ 介于 } a, b \text{ 之间} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^b (b-s)^n g^{(n+1)}(s) ds
 \end{aligned}$$

我们假定

$$|q^-(\rho)| + |q^c(\rho_1, \rho_2)| + |q^+(\rho)| \leq C \tag{3.4}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 |D_\rho q^-(\rho)| + |D_\rho q^+(\rho)| &\leq \begin{cases} C, & 0 < \rho \leq P \\ C\rho^{-2}, & \rho \geq P \end{cases} \\
 \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_1} q^c(\rho_1, \rho_2) \right| &\leq \begin{cases} C, & 0 < \rho_1 \leq P \\ C\rho_1^{-2}, & \rho_1 \geq P \end{cases} \\
 \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_2} q^c(\rho_1, \rho_2) \right| &\leq \begin{cases} C, & 0 < \rho_2 \leq P \\ C\rho_2^{-2}, & \rho_2 \geq P \end{cases}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{3.5}$$

不难证得:

引理3.1 截断误差表达式(3.1)中的  $T^i (i=0, 1, 2, 3)$  满足

$$\begin{aligned}
 T^0 &\equiv 0 \\
 T^1 &= a_j(1 - q^- - q^c - q^+) + ha_j[\theta(D_\rho r^-(\rho) + D_\rho r^+(\rho)) - (q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho))] + O(h^2) \\
 T^2 &= \varepsilon \left[ \frac{1}{2} (r^+(\rho) + r^-(\rho)) - (q^-(\rho) + q^c(\rho, \rho) + q^+(\rho)) - \rho(q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho)) \right] + O(h^2) \\
 T^3 &= -\varepsilon h(g^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho)) + O(h^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\rho = ha(x_j)/\varepsilon$ .

引理3.2 若  $\{A_j\}$  为

$$\begin{cases} L^h A_j = Q^h(LA(x_j)), & 1 \leq j \leq N-1 \\ A_0 = A(0), \quad A_N = A(1) \end{cases}$$

的解, 则

$$|\tau_j(A)| \leq C(|T^1| + |T^2| + h), \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

或

$$|\tau_j(A)| \leq C(|T^1| + |T^2| + |T^3| + h^2), \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

类似[3]引理4.2, 对(3.3)分别取  $n=2$  和  $n=3$  不难证得该引理的结论.

引理3.3 若  $\{Z_j\}$  为

$$\begin{cases} L^h Z_j = Q^h(LZ(x_j)), & 1 \leq j \leq N-1 \\ Z_0 = Z(0), Z_N = Z(1) \end{cases}$$

的解, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau_j(Z)| &\leq C(|T^1| + |T^2| + h)\{1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp[-ax_j/\varepsilon]\}, & 1 \leq j \leq N-1, h \leq \varepsilon \\ |\tau_j(Z)| &\leq C(|T^1| + |T^2| + |T^3| + h^2)\{1 + \varepsilon^{-2} \exp[-ax_j/\varepsilon]\}, & 1 \leq j \leq N-1, h \leq \varepsilon \\ |\tau_j(Z)| &\leq C(|T^1| + |T^2| + h^2)\{1 + \varepsilon h^{-1} \exp[-ax_j/\varepsilon]\}, & 1 \leq j \leq N-1, h \geq \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

证明 因为

$$|Z^{(i)}(x_j)| \leq C\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i+1} \exp[-ax_j/\varepsilon]\}, \quad i \geq 0$$

类似[3]引理4.3, 由截断误差表达式(3.3)及(2.2), (3.4)便得该引理的结论.

引理3.4 若 $\{v_j\}$ 为

$$\begin{cases} L^h v_j = Q^h(Lv(x_j)), & 1 \leq j \leq N-1 \\ v_0 = v(0), v_N = v(1) \end{cases}$$

的解, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau_j(v)| &\leq C\varepsilon h^{-1} \exp[-ax_{j-1}/\varepsilon], & 1 \leq j \leq N-1, h \geq \varepsilon \\ \tau_j(v) &= \delta(x_j)[1 - q^-(\rho) - q^0(\rho, \rho) - q^+(\rho)]v(x_j) \\ &\quad - [\delta(x_j)a(0)\varepsilon^{-1}h + h\delta'(x_j)](q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho))v(x_j) + M, & 1 \leq j \leq N-1, h \leq \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\delta(x_j) = (a(0) - a(x_j))a(0)\varepsilon^{-1}$ ,  $|M| \leq C\varepsilon^{-2}h^2 \exp[-ax_j/\varepsilon]$

证明 因为

$$\tau_j(v) = R^h v(x_j) - Q^h[\varepsilon v''(x_j) - a(x_j)v'(x_j)] = R^h v(x_j) - Q^h(\delta(x_j)v(x_j))$$

记  $\tau^r = R^h v(x_j)$ ,  $\tau^q = Q^h(\delta_j v(x_j))$

则  $\tau^r = \varepsilon h^{-2}\{r^-[ \exp[a(0)h/\varepsilon] - 1] + r^+[ \exp[-a(0)h/\varepsilon] - 1]\}v(x_j)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^q &= q^-\delta_{j-1}v(x_{j-1}) + q^0\delta_j v(x_j) + q^+\delta_{j+1}v(x_{j+1}) \\ &= [q^-\delta_{j-1}\exp[a(0)h/\varepsilon] + q^0\delta_j + q^+\delta_{j+1}\exp[-a(0)h/\varepsilon]]v(x_j) \end{aligned}$$

显然  $|\delta(x_j)| \leq C\varepsilon^{-1}x_j$ ,  $|\delta'(x_j)| \leq C\varepsilon^{-1}$

$$|\delta(x_j)v(x_j)| \leq C\exp[-ax_j/\varepsilon], \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

当 $h \geq \varepsilon$ 时

$$\tau^r = \varepsilon h^{-2}r^+(\rho^+)[\exp[a(0)h/\varepsilon] - 1] \left[ \frac{r^-(\rho^-)}{r^+(\rho^+)} - \exp[-a(0)h/\varepsilon] \right] v(x_j)$$

可证

$$|\tau^r| \leq C\varepsilon h^{-1} \exp[-ax_j/\varepsilon], \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

又  $|q^+\delta(x_{j+1})v(x_{j+1})| \leq C\varepsilon h^{-1} \exp[-ax_{j+1}/\varepsilon]$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq N-1$

$$|q^0\delta(x_j)v(x_j)| \leq C\varepsilon h^{-1} \exp[-ax_j/\varepsilon], \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

$$|q^-\delta(x_{j-1})v(x_{j-1})| \leq C\varepsilon h^{-1} \exp[-ax_{j-1}/\varepsilon], \quad 2 \leq j \leq N-1$$

$$|q_1^-\delta(0)v(0)| = 0$$

故  $|\tau^q| \leq C\varepsilon h^{-1} \exp[-ax_{j-1}/\varepsilon]$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq N-1$

从而

$$|\tau_j(v)| \leq C\varepsilon h^{-1} \exp[-ax_{j-1}/\varepsilon], \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

当 $h \leq \varepsilon$ 时, 由

$$\rho^+ = \rho + \theta h \rho' + O(h^3/\varepsilon), \quad \rho^- = \rho - \theta h \rho' + O(h^3/\varepsilon)$$

$$r^-(\rho^-) = r^-(\rho) + \frac{1}{2} \theta h \rho' + O(h^3/\varepsilon^2), \quad r^+(\rho^+) = r^+(\rho) + \frac{1}{2} \theta h \rho' + O(h^3/\varepsilon^2)$$

得  $\tau^r = \varepsilon h^{-2} \{ r^-(\rho) [\exp[a(0)h/\varepsilon] - 1] + r^+(\rho) [\exp[-a(0)h/\varepsilon] - 1] \} v(x_j) + M$   
 由(2.2)

$$\tau^r = \varepsilon h^{-2} (\rho(0)^2 - \rho \cdot \rho(0)) v(x_j) + M = \delta(x_j) v(x_j) + M$$

又由(3.4)、(3.5)

$$q^-(\rho^-) = q^-(\rho) + O(h^2/\varepsilon), \quad q^+(\rho^+) = q^+(\rho) + O(h^2/\varepsilon)$$

$$q^c(\rho^-, \rho^+) = q^c(\rho, \rho) + O(h^2/\varepsilon)$$

故  $\tau^q = \delta(x_j) [q^-(\rho) \exp[a(0)h/\varepsilon] + q^c(\rho, \rho) + q^+(\rho) \exp[-a(0)h/\varepsilon]]$   
 $+ h \delta'(x_j) [q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho)] v(x_j) + M$   
 $= \delta(x_j) [q^-(\rho) + q^c(\rho, \rho) + q^+(\rho)] v(x_j)$   
 $+ [\delta(x_j) a(0) h \varepsilon^{-1} + h \delta'(x_j)] (q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho)) v(x_j) + M$

从而

$$\tau_j(v) = \delta(x_j) [1 - q^-(\rho) - q^c(\rho, \rho) - q^+(\rho)] v(x_j)$$

$$- [\delta(x_j) a(0) h \varepsilon^{-1} + h \delta'(x_j)] (q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho)) v(x_j) + M$$

证毕

引理3.5 若  $\{G_j\}$  为

$$\begin{cases} L^h G_j = Q^h(LG(x_j)), & 1 \leq j \leq N-1 \\ G_0 = G(0), \quad G_N = G(1) \end{cases}$$

的解, 则当  $\theta = 1/2$  时, 对于  $1 \leq j \leq N-1$ ,

$$\tau_j(G) = b_j w_j \exp[-\rho] [1 - q^-(\rho) \exp[\rho] - q^c(\rho, \rho)$$

$$- q^+(\rho) \exp[-\rho]] E(x_{j-1}) + M, \quad \text{当 } h \geq \varepsilon \text{ 时}$$

$$\tau_j(G) = (b_j w_j + \varepsilon w_j^0) [1 - q^-(\rho) \exp[\rho] - q^c(\rho, \rho)$$

$$- q^+(\rho) \exp[-\rho]] E(x_j) + M, \quad \text{当 } h \leq \varepsilon \text{ 时}$$

其中  $|M| \leq Ch^2 \frac{1}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp[-\alpha x_{j-1}/\varepsilon], \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$

证明  $\tau_j(G) = \tau^r - \tau_1^! - \tau_2^!$

其中

$$\tau^r = R^h G(x_j), \quad \tau_1^! = Q^h(b(x_j)G(x_j)), \quad \tau_2^! = Q^h(LG(x_j)), \quad LG(x) = \varepsilon w^0 E(x)$$

当  $h \geq \varepsilon$  时, 显然

$$|\tau_1^!| \leq C \varepsilon \exp[-\alpha x_{j-1}/\varepsilon], \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

为估计  $\tau^r, \tau_2^!$ , 引入函数

$$S(k, m) = \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{x_k}^{x_m} a(s) ds \right]$$

$$\tau^r = \varepsilon h^{-2} \{ r^- w_{j-1} - (r^- + r^+) w_j S(j-1, j) + r^+ w_{j+1} S(j-1, j+1) \} E(x_{j-1})$$

$$= \varepsilon h^{-2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} h \rho' w_j [D_\rho r^-(\rho) - D_\rho r^+(\rho) \exp[-2\rho]] - h w_j^0 [r^-(\rho) - r^+(\rho) \exp[-2\rho]] \right.$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} h \rho' w_j \exp[-\rho] [D_\rho r^-(\rho) - D_\rho r^+(\rho)] - \frac{1}{2} h \rho' w_j \exp[-\rho] [r^-(\rho)$$

$$+ r^+(\rho)] \left. \right\} E(x_{j-1}) + M$$

因为  $w_j^0 = -\left(\frac{a_j^+}{a_j} + \frac{b_j}{a_j}\right) w_j$

所以

$$\tau^r = \varepsilon h^{-2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} h \rho' \rho^{-1} w_j p(\rho) + \frac{h b_j}{a_j} w_j (r^-(\rho) - r^+(\rho) \exp[-2\rho]) \right] E(x_{j-1}) + M$$

其中  $p(\rho) \equiv 0, r^-(\rho) - r^+(\rho) \exp[-2\rho] = \rho \exp[-\rho]$

故  $\tau^r = b_j w_j \exp[-\rho] E(x_{j-1}) + M, 1 \leq j \leq N-1$

又  $\tau_1^q = \{b_{j-1} q^- w_{j-1} + b_j q^c w_j S(j-1, j) + b_{j+1} q^+ w_{j+1} S(j-1, j+1)\} E(x_{j-1})$   
 $= b_j w_j \exp[-\rho] [q^-(\rho) \exp[\rho] + q^c(\rho, \rho) + q^+(\rho) \exp[-\rho]] E(x_{j-1}) + M$

于是

$$\tau_j(G) = b_j w_j \exp[-\rho] [1 - q^-(\rho) \exp[\rho] - q^c(\rho, \rho) - q^+(\rho) \exp[-\rho]] E(x_{j-1}) + M$$

当  $h \leq \varepsilon$  时, 可以证明

$$\tau^r = (b_j w_j + \varepsilon w_j^*) E(x_j) + M$$

$$\tau_1^q = b_j w_j [q^-(\rho) \exp[\rho] + q^c(\rho, \rho) + q^+(\rho) \exp[-\rho]] E(x_j) + M$$

$$\tau_j^q = \varepsilon w_j^* [q^-(\rho) \exp[\rho] + q^c(\rho, \rho) + q^+(\rho) \exp[-\rho]] E(x_j) + M$$

故

$$\tau_j(G) = (b_j w_j + \varepsilon w_j^*) [1 - q^-(\rho) \exp[\rho] - q^c(\rho, \rho) - q^+(\rho) \exp[-\rho]] E(x_j) + M \quad \text{证毕}$$

**定理3.6** 差分格式(2.1)为一阶一致收敛格式的充分条件为

i)  $q^- \geq 0, q^+ \geq 0, q^- + q^+ \leq C_1 \leq q^c \leq C$

$$\varepsilon h^{-2} r^- - b_{j-1} q^- > 0, \varepsilon h^{-2} r^+ - b_{j+1} q^+ > 0$$

ii)  $|D_\rho q^-(\rho)| + |D_\rho q^+(\rho)| \leq \begin{cases} C, & 0 < \rho \leq P \\ C\rho^{-2}, & \rho \geq P \end{cases}$

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_1} q^c(\rho_1, \rho_2) \right| \leq \begin{cases} C, & 0 < \rho_1 \leq P \\ C\rho_1^{-2}, & \rho_1 \geq P \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_2} q^c(\rho_1, \rho_2) \right| \leq \begin{cases} C, & 0 < \rho_2 \leq P \\ C\rho_2^{-2}, & \rho_2 \geq P \end{cases}$$

iii)  $q^-(\rho) + q^c(\rho, \rho) + q^+(\rho) = 1 + h\Delta(\rho)$

其中  $|\Delta(\rho)| \leq C$

**证明** 由解的渐近分解式(3.1), 引理3.1, 3.3及3.4

$$|\tau_j(u)| \leq Ch \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp[-\alpha x_{j-1}/\varepsilon] \right\}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

再由引理2.1, 2.2及比较定理

$$|u(x_j) - u_j| \leq Ch(\varphi_j + \exp[\beta h/\varepsilon] \psi_j) \leq Ch \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

证毕

类似可证

**定理3.7** 当  $\theta = 1/2$  时, 差分格式(2.1)为二阶一致收敛格式的充分条件为:

i)  $q^- \geq 0, q^+ \geq 0, q^- + q^+ \leq C_1 \leq q^c \leq C$

$$\varepsilon h^{-2} r^- - b_{j-1} q^- > 0, \varepsilon h^{-2} r^+ - b_{j+1} q^+ > 0$$

ii)  $|D_\rho q^-(\rho)| + |D_\rho q^+(\rho)| \leq \begin{cases} C, & 0 < \rho \leq P \\ C\rho^{-2}, & \rho \geq P \end{cases}$

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_1} q^c(\rho_1, \rho_2) \right| \leq \begin{cases} C, & 0 < \rho_1 \leq P \\ C\rho_1^{-2}, & \rho_1 \geq P \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_2} q^c(\rho_1, \rho_2) \right| \leq \begin{cases} C, & 0 < \rho_2 \leq P \\ C\rho_2^{-2}, & \rho_2 \geq P \end{cases}$$

$$\text{iii) } q^-(\rho) + q^0(\rho, \rho) + q^+(\rho) = 1 + h\Delta_1(\rho)$$

$$\text{iv) } |q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho)| \leq C\rho$$

$$\text{v) } a_j(1 - q^- - q^0 - q^+) + h a'_j \left[ \frac{1}{2} (D_\rho r^-(\rho) + D_\rho r^+(\rho)) - (q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho)) \right] = O(h^2)$$

$$\text{vi) } \varepsilon \left[ \frac{1}{2} (r^+(\rho) + r^-(\rho)) - 1 - \rho(q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho)) \right] = O(h^2)$$

$$\text{vii) } q^-(\rho) \exp[\rho] + q^0(\rho, \rho) + q^+(\rho) \exp[-\rho] = 1 + h\Delta_2(\rho)$$

$$\text{其中 } |\Delta_i(\rho)| \leq Ch \frac{1}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \quad (i=1, 2)$$

#### 四、格式举例

(一) Il'in格式:  $\theta=0$ ,  $q^-=0$ ,  $q^0=1$ ,  $q^+=0$

显然该格式满足定理3.6的条件。众所周知, 此格式为一阶一致收敛格式。

(二) Lorenz格式:  $\theta=1/2$

$$q^- = \left( \frac{\rho^-}{2} \coth \frac{\rho^-}{2} - 1 \right) r^-(\rho^-) / (\rho^-)^2, \quad q^0 = 1 - q^- - q^+,$$

$$q^+ = \left( \frac{\rho^+}{2} \coth \frac{\rho^+}{2} - 1 \right) r^+(\rho^+) / (\rho^+)^2$$

可以验证此格式满足定理3.7的条件i)~iv), 及vi)、vii)。

当 $a'(x) \equiv 0$ 时, 条件v)亦满足, 故为二阶一致收敛格式。

当 $a'(x) \neq 0$ 时, 为一阶一致收敛格式。由于

$$\begin{aligned} & a_j(1 - q^- - q^0 - q^+) + h a'_j \left[ \frac{1}{2} (D_\rho r^+(\rho) + D_\rho r^-(\rho)) - (q^+(\rho) - q^-(\rho)) \right] \\ & = h \rho^{-1} a'_j \left( 1 - \frac{(\rho/2)^2}{\text{sh}^2(\rho/2)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

所以, 此格式实际上有误差估计

$$|u(x_j) - u_j| \leq C(\varepsilon + h^2), \quad h \geq \varepsilon \text{ 时}$$

$$|u(x_j) - u_j| \leq Ch^2/\varepsilon, \quad h \leq \varepsilon \text{ 时}$$

(三) D.M.S.格式:  $\theta=1/2$

$$q^- = (1 - r^-(\rho^-)) / 2\rho^-, \quad q^0 = q^- + q^+, \quad q^+ = (r^+(\rho^+) - 1) / 2\rho^+$$

可以验证此格式满足定理3.7的条件ii)~vi)。

当 $b(x) \equiv 0$ 时, 条件i), vii)亦满足, 此时为二阶一致收敛格式。

当 $b(x) \neq 0$ 时, Doolan等人曾推测, 此时亦为二阶一致收敛格式。实际上

$$b_j[1 - q^-(\rho) \exp[\rho] - q^0(\rho, \rho) - q^+(\rho) \exp[-\rho]] = b_j \exp[-\rho] \left( 1 - \frac{\text{sh}\rho}{\rho} \right)$$

故

$$\tau_j(u) = b_j w_j \exp[-\rho] \left( 1 - \frac{\text{sh}\rho}{\rho} \right) + M$$

其中  $|M| \leq Ch^2 \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp[-ax_{j-1}/\varepsilon] \right\}$

即  $\varepsilon h^{-2} [r^-(\rho^-)(u(x_{j-1}) - u_{j-1}) - (r^-(\rho^-) + r^+(\rho^+))(u(x_j) - u_j) + r^+(\rho^+)(u(x_{j+1}) - u_{j+1})]$   
 $= b_j w_j \exp[-\rho] \left( 1 - \frac{\text{sh}\rho}{\rho} \right) + M \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$

若格式为二阶一致收敛格式，令  $h = \varepsilon, h \rightarrow 0$ ，则上式左边的极限为零，而右边非零。矛盾。

(四) 二阶一致收敛格式： $\theta = 1/2$

$$q^- = \left( \frac{\rho^-}{2} \coth \frac{\rho^-}{2} - 1 \right) r^-(\rho^-) / (\rho^-)^2, \quad q^e = 1 - q^- - q^+ + \varepsilon \frac{a'_j}{a_j^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{(\rho/2)^2}{\text{sh}^2(\rho/2)} \right],$$

$$q^+ = \left( \frac{\rho^+}{2} \coth \frac{\rho^+}{2} - 1 \right) r^+(\rho^+) / (\rho^+)^2$$

可以验证，此格式满足定理3.7的条件，故为二阶一致收敛格式。

### 五、数值实验

本节我们给出本文讨论的各格式的若干数值结果。在下面各表中，

$$E_\infty^{(i)} = \max_{(\varepsilon)} \max_{0 \leq j \leq N} |u(x_j) - u_j^{(i)}|$$

其中  $u(x_j)$  为问题(1.1)的精确解， $u_j^{(i)}$  ( $i=1, 2, 3, 4$ ) 分别为本文构造的二阶格式(四) Lorenz格式, D.M.S.格式和Il'in格式的数值解。我们取  $h=1/16, 1/32, 1/64$  分别对  $\varepsilon = h^0, h^{0.5}, h^1, h^{1.5}, h^2$  进行计算。

例1  $a(x) = 8 - \exp[x], b(x) = \exp[x]$   
 $f(x) = -4(x^2 + 4x + 3)\exp[x] + 64(x+1) + 8\varepsilon$   
 $\beta_0 = 5, \beta_1 = \exp[-(9-\varepsilon)/\varepsilon] + 16$

	$E_\infty^{(1)}$	$E_\infty^{(2)}$	$E_\infty^{(3)}$	$E_\infty^{(4)}$
$h=1/16$	$1.74E-03$	$2.72E-02$	$1.93E-03$	$2.06E-01$
$h=1/32$	$4.47E-04$	$1.41E-02$	$5.30E-04$	$1.07E-01$
$h=1/64$	$1.35E-04$	$7.20E-03$	$1.30E-04$	$5.49E-02$

例2  $a(x) = 5 - 2x - \sin x, b(x) = 2 + \cos x$   
 $f(x) = -(2x-1)\cos x - 2\sin x - 8x + 12$   
 $\beta_0 = 1, \beta_1 = 2\exp[-(3+\cos(1))/\varepsilon] + 1$

	$E_\infty^{(1)}$	$E_\infty^{(2)}$	$E_\infty^{(3)}$	$E_\infty^{(4)}$
$h=1/16$	$1.24E-04$	$1.15E-02$	$7.34E-03$	$2.91E-03$
$h=1/32$	$3.14E-05$	$5.84E-03$	$3.58E-03$	$1.04E-03$
$h=1/64$	$8.10E-06$	$2.94E-03$	$1.77E-03$	$3.33E-04$

数值计算结果表明，各格式的收敛速度与理论分析基本相符，本文构造的二阶非完全指数拟合差分格式(四)的数值结果尤其令人满意。

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## A Class of Incompletely Exponentially Fitted Difference Schemes for a Singular Perturbation Problem

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### Abstract

Some sufficient conditions are considered, under which the solutions of a class of incompletely exponentially fitted difference schemes converge uniformly in  $\epsilon$ , with orders one and two, to the solution of the singular perturbation problem:  $\epsilon u'' + a(x)u' - b(x)u = f(x)$ , for  $0 < x < 1$ ,  $u(0)$ ,  $u(1)$  given,  $\epsilon \in (0, 1]$ ,  $a(x) > \alpha > 0$ ,  $b(x) \geq 0$ . From these conditions, an incompletely exponentially fitted second-order scheme is derived. Finally, the results of some numerical experiments are given.