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二维扩展 Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程 的线性化紧差分格式的最大模误差分析^①

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摘要: 利用降阶法给出二维扩展 Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程的三层线性化紧差分格式, 证明了解的存在唯一性及在 L_∞ 范数下时间方向二阶收敛、空间方向四阶收敛. 最后通过数值算例, 验证差分格式是有效的.

关 键 词: 二维扩展 Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程; 紧差分格式; 非线性问题; 线性化

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Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov(EFK) 方程应用广泛, 备受关注. 文献[1-7]对方程进行了理论研究. 文献[8-15]讨论 EFK 方程的数值算法, 但数值格式仅在空间、时间上二阶收敛. 文献[16]给出了 EFK 方程的一个三层线性化紧差分格式, 但是并未证明其解的存在唯一性及收敛性. 本文将利用带积分型余项的泰勒公式和降阶法给出 EFK 方程的线性化紧差分格式, 并利用数学归纳法和能量分析法证明差分格式解的唯一性及在最大模范数下的收敛性. 在建立差分格式的过程中, 用积分型余项表示截断误差, 使得截断误差的差商与其自身为同阶无穷小, 从而保证了收敛性的证明.

本文考虑如下二维扩展的 Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程的初边值问题:

$$u_t + \gamma \Delta^2 u - \Delta u + f(u) = 0, (x, y, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T] \tag{1}$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), (x, y) \in \Omega \tag{2}$$

$$u = u_{xx} = u_{yy} = 0 \quad (x, y, t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0, T] \tag{3}$$

其中: $\Omega = (0, 1] \times (0, 1]$, $\gamma > 0$, $T > 0$, $f(u) = u^3 - u$, Δ 为拉普拉斯算子.

1 差分格式的建立

取正整数 M, N , 记 $h = 1/M$, $\tau = T/N$, $x_i = ih$, $y_j = jh$, $0 \leq i, j \leq M$, $t_k = k\tau$, $0 \leq k \leq N$, $\Omega_h = \{(x_i, y_j) \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq M\}$, $\Omega_\tau = \{t_k \mid 0 \leq k \leq N\}$. 设 $U_h = \{u \mid u_{ij}^k, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 0 \leq k \leq N\}$ 是定义在 $\Omega_h \times \Omega_\tau$ 上的网格函数. 对任意的网格函数 $u \in U_h$, 引入如下记号:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{ij}^{k+1/2} &= (u_{ij}^{k+1} + u_{ij}^k)/2, \delta_t u_{ij}^{k+1/2} = (u_{ij}^{k+1} - u_{ij}^k)/\tau, \bar{u}_{ij}^k = (u_{ij}^{k+1} + u_{ij}^{k-1})/2 \\ \Delta_x u_{ij}^k &= (u_{ij}^{k+1} - u_{ij}^{k-1})/2\tau, \delta_x u_{i+1/2, j}^k = (u_{i+1, j}^k - u_{ij}^k)/h, \delta_y u_{i, j+1/2}^k = (u_{i, j+1}^k - u_{ij}^k)/h \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\delta_x^2 u_{ij}^k &= \begin{cases} (\delta_x u_{i+1/2, j}^k - \delta_x u_{i-1/2, j}^k)/h & 1 \leq i \leq M-1, 0 \leq j \leq M \\ u_{xx}(x_i, y_j, t_k) & i = 0, M, 0 \leq j \leq M \end{cases} \\ \delta_y^2 u_{ij}^k &= \begin{cases} (\delta_y u_{i, j+1/2}^k - \delta_y u_{i, j-1/2}^k)/h & 0 \leq i \leq M, 1 \leq j \leq M-1 \\ u_{yy}(x_i, y_j, t_k) & 0 \leq i \leq M, j = 0, M \end{cases} \\ (A_1 u)_{ij}^k &= \begin{cases} (u_{i+1, j}^k + 10u_{ij}^k + u_{i-1, j}^k)/12 & 1 \leq i \leq M-1, 0 \leq j \leq M \\ u_{ij}^k & i = 0, M, 0 \leq j \leq M \end{cases} \\ (A_2 u)_{ij}^k &= \begin{cases} (u_{i, j+1}^k + 10u_{ij}^k + u_{i, j-1}^k)/12 & 0 \leq i \leq M, 1 \leq j \leq M-1 \\ u_{ij}^k & 0 \leq i \leq M, j = 0, M \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

设 $\overset{\circ}{U}_h = \{u \mid u = \{u_{ij}, u_{0i} = 0, u_{Mj} = 0, u_{i0} = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M\}\}$ 是定义在 $\Omega_h \times \Omega_\tau$ 上的网格函数. 对于任意的 $u, v \in \overset{\circ}{U}_h$, 定义如下内积和范数:

$$\begin{aligned}(u, v) &= h^2 \sum_{i=0}^M \sum_{j=0}^M u_{ij} v_{ij}, \quad \|u\|^2 = (u, u), \quad \|\delta_x u\|^2 = h^2 \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^M (\delta_x u_{i+1/2, j})^2 \\ \|\delta_y u\|^2 &= h^2 \sum_{i=0}^M \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\delta_y u_{i, j+1/2})^2, \quad \|u\|_\infty = \max_{0 \leq i, j \leq M} |u_{ij}| \\ |u|_1 &= \sqrt{\|\delta_x u\|^2 + \|\delta_y u\|^2}, \quad |u|_2 = \sqrt{\|\delta_x^2 u + \delta_y^2 u\|^2}\end{aligned}$$

为了便于推导差分格式, 引入下面辅助引理.

引理 1^[17] 记 $\alpha(s) = (1-s)^3[5-3(1-s)^2]$, 如果 $g(x) \in C^6[x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}]$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}& [g''(x_{i+1}) + 10g''(x_i) + g''(x_{i-1})]/12 - [g(x_{i+1}) - 2g(x_i) + g(x_{i-1})]/h^2 = \\ & (h^4/360) \int_0^1 [g^{(6)}(x_i + sh) + g^{(6)}(x_i - sh)] \alpha(s) ds = \\ & (h^4/240) g^{(6)}(x_i + \theta_i h), \quad \theta_i \in (-1, 1)\end{aligned}$$

下面利用降阶法, 推导差分格式. 令 $v = u - \gamma \Delta u$, 则问题(1)–(3)等价于下面问题:

$$u_t + f(u) = \Delta v, \quad (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T] \quad (4)$$

$$v = u - \gamma \Delta u, \quad (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T] \quad (5)$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \Omega \quad (6)$$

$$u = u_{xx} = u_{yy} = 0, \quad v = 0, \quad (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0, T] \quad (7)$$

在 $\Omega_h \times \Omega_\tau$ 上定义如下网格函数: $U_{ij}^k = u(x_i, y_j, t_k)$, $0 \leq i, j \leq M$, $0 \leq k \leq N$.

在 $(x_i, y_j, t_{1/2})$ 处分别考虑方程(4)和(5), 并应用带积分型余项的泰勒展式和引理 1, 可得

$$A_1 A_2 \delta_t U_{ij}^{1/2} + A_1 A_2 f(U_{ij}^{1/2}) = (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) V_{ij}^{1/2} + p_{ij}^0, \quad 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (8)$$

$$A_1 A_2 V_{ij}^{1/2} = A_1 A_2 U_{ij}^{1/2} - \gamma (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) U_{ij}^{1/2} + q_{ij}^0, \quad 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (9)$$

其中

$$U_{ij}^{1/2} = u(x_i, y_j, 0) + (\tau/2)u_t(x_i, y_j, 0) + (\tau^2/4)u_{tt}(x_i, y_j, \xi), \quad \xi \in (0, \tau),$$

$$u_t(x_i, y_j, 0) = \Delta u_0(x_i, y_j) - \gamma \Delta^2 u_0(x_i, y_j) - f(u_0(x_i, y_j))$$

且存在不依赖于 h, τ 的正常数 c_1 , 使得

$$|p_{ij}^0| \leq c_1(h^4 + \tau^2), \quad |q_{ij}^0| \leq c_1(h^4 + \tau^2), \quad 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (10)$$

在 (x_i, y_j, t_k) 处分别考虑方程(4)和(5), 应用带积分型余项的泰勒展式和引理 1, 可得

$$A_1 A_2 \Delta_t U_{ij}^k + A_1 A_2 f(U_{ij}^k) = (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) V_{ij}^k + p_{ij}^k, \quad 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N-1 \quad (11)$$

$$A_1 A_2 V_{ij}^k = A_1 A_2 U_{ij}^k - \gamma (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) U_{ij}^k + q_{ij}^k, \quad 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N-1 \quad (12)$$

其中 p_{ij}^k, q_{ij}^k 为截断误差, 且存在不依赖于 h, τ 的正常数 c_2 , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} |p_{ij}^k| &\leq c_2(h^4 + \tau^2), |q_{ij}^k| \leq c_2(h^4 + \tau^2), |\Delta_i q_{ij}^k| \leq c_2(h^4 + \tau^2), \\ 0 &\leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N-1 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

根据式(6),(7)可得

$$U_{ij}^0 = u_0(x_i, y_j), 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (14)$$

$$U_{0j}^k = 0, U_{Mj}^k = 0, U_{iM}^k = 0, U_{i0}^k = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N \quad (15)$$

$$V_{0j}^k = 0, V_{Mj}^k = 0, V_{iM}^k = 0, V_{i0}^k = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N \quad (16)$$

在式(8)–(16)中略去小量项,并用近似值 u_{ij}^k, v_{ij}^k 代替精确值 U_{ij}^k, V_{ij}^k , 得到如下差分格式:

$$A_1 A_2 \delta_t u_{ij}^{1/2} + A_1 A_2 f(\hat{u}_{ij}) = (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) v_{ij}^{1/2}, 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (17)$$

$$A_1 A_2 v_{ij}^{1/2} = A_1 A_2 u_{ij}^{1/2} - \gamma(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) u_{ij}^{1/2}, 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (18)$$

$$A_1 A_2 \Delta_t u_{ij}^k + A_1 A_2 f(u_{ij}^k) = (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) v_{ij}^k, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N-1 \quad (19)$$

$$A_1 A_2 v_{ij}^k = A_1 A_2 u_{ij}^k - \gamma(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) u_{ij}^k, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N-1 \quad (20)$$

$$u_{ij}^0 = u_0(x_i, y_j), 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (21)$$

$$u_{0j}^k = 0, u_{Mj}^k = 0, u_{iM}^k = 0, u_{i0}^k = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N \quad (22)$$

$$v_{0j}^k = 0, v_{Mj}^k = 0, v_{iM}^k = 0, v_{i0}^k = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N \quad (23)$$

其中 $\hat{u}_{ij} = u(x_i, y_j, 0) + (\tau/2)u_t(x_i, y_j, 0)$.

将(18)式代入(17)式,将(20)式代入(19)式,可得到与(17)–(23)式等价的差分格式:

$$\begin{aligned} (A_1 A_2)^2 \delta_t u_{ij}^{1/2} + (A_1 A_2)^2 f(\hat{u}_{ij}) &= (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2)(A_1 A_2 u_{ij}^{1/2} - \gamma(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) u_{ij}^{1/2}), \\ 0 &\leq i, j \leq M \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A_1 A_2)^2 \Delta_t u_{ij}^k + (A_1 A_2)^2 f(u_{ij}^k) &= (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2)(A_1 A_2 u_{ij}^k - \gamma(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) u_{ij}^k), \\ 0 &\leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N-1 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$u_{ij}^0 = u_0(x_i, y_j), 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (26)$$

$$u_{0j}^k = 0, u_{Mj}^k = 0, u_{iM}^k = 0, u_{i0}^k = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N \quad (27)$$

2 差分格式的理论分析

本节我们将证明差分格式的唯一可解性和收敛性. 为方便起见, 引入几个辅助引理.

引理 2^[18] 对于任意的 $u, v \in \overset{\circ}{U}_h$, 有

$$(\delta_x^2 u, v) = (u, \delta_x^2 v), (\delta_y^2 u, v) = (u, \delta_y^2 v)$$

$$(A_1 u, v) = (u, A_1 v), (A_2 u, v) = (u, A_2 v), (4/9) \|u\| \leq \|A_1 A_2 u\| \leq \|u\|$$

引理 3^[19] 对于任意的网格函数 $v \in \overset{\circ}{U}_h$, 有 $|v|_2 \leq (3/2) \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2)v\|$.

引理 4^[20] 对于任意的网格函数 $v \in U_h$, 存在正常数 k_1 , 使得

$$\|v\|_\infty \leq k_1 \|v\|^{1/2} (|v|_2 + \|v\|)^{1/2}$$

定理 1 差分格式(24)–(27)有唯一的解.

证 记 $u^k = \{u_{ij}^k \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq M\}$. 由(26),(27)式, u^0 已知. 由(24),(26),(27)式可得关于 u^1 的线性方程组. 要证它是唯一可解的, 只需证其对应的齐次方程组

$$\begin{cases} (1/\tau)(A_1 A_2)^2 u_{ij}^1 = (1/2)(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2)(A_1 A_2 u_{ij}^1 - \gamma(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) u_{ij}^1), 0 \leq i, j \leq M \\ u_{0j}^1 = 0, u_{Mj}^1 = 0, u_{iM}^1 = 0, u_{i0}^1 = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M \end{cases}$$

仅有零解.

用 u^1 与上面方程组的第一个方程作内积,

$$(1/\tau)((A_1 A_2)^2 u^1, u^1) = (1/2)((A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) A_1 A_2 u^1, u^1) - (\gamma/2)((A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2)^2 u^1, u^1)$$

由引理 2 可得

$$(1/\tau) \|A_1 A_2 u^1\|^2 + (\gamma/2) \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) u^1\|_2^2 + (1/3)(\|A_2 \delta_x u^1\|^2 + \|A_1 \delta_y u^1\|^2) \leq 0$$

从而有 $\|u^1\|^2 = 0$, 故 $u_{ij}^1 = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M$, 即 $k = 1$ 时, 差分格式是唯一可解的.

假设第 $k-1$ 层、第 k 层的解是唯一确定的. 由(25)和(27)式可得关于 u^{k+1} 的线性方程组. 要证其唯一可解性, 只需证其对应的齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} (1/\tau)(A_1 A_2)^2 u_{ij}^{k+1} = (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2)(A_1 A_2 u_{ij}^{k+1} - \gamma(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) u_{ij}^{k+1}), 0 \leq i, j \leq M \\ u_{0j}^{k+1} = 0, u_{Mj}^{k+1} = 0, u_{i0}^{k+1} = 0, u_{iM}^{k+1} = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M \end{cases}$$

仅有零解. 易得 $u_{ij}^{k+1} = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M$, 即 u^{k+1} 是唯一可解的. 由数学归纳法知差分格式是唯一可解的.

下面, 对差分格式(17)–(23)进行收敛性分析, 证明数值解在最大模范数下收敛于问题(1)–(3)的精确解.

定理 2 记 $e_{ij}^k = U_{ij}^k - u_{ij}^k, g_{ij}^k = V_{ij}^k - v_{ij}^k, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 0 \leq k \leq N$. 假设问题(1)–(3)的解 $u(x, y, t) \in C^{(6, 6, 3)}(\Omega \times [0, T])$, 则差分格式(17)–(23)的解按无穷范数收敛于问题(1)–(3)的解, 收敛阶为 $O(h^4 + \tau^2)$, 即: 存在不依赖于 h, τ 的正常数 c , 使得

$$\|e^k\|_\infty \leq c(h^4 + \tau^2), 0 \leq k \leq N \quad (*)$$

证 用(8)–(9)式、(11)–(12)式、(14)–(16)式分别减去(17)–(23)式, 得如下误差方程:

$$A_1 A_2 \delta_t e_{ij}^{1/2} = (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) g_{ij}^{1/2} + p_{ij}^0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (28)$$

$$A_1 A_2 g_{ij}^{1/2} = A_1 A_2 e_{ij}^{1/2} - \gamma(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e_{ij}^{1/2} + q_{ij}^0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 A_2 \Delta_t e_{ij}^k + A_1 A_2 (f(U_{ij}^k) - f(u_{ij}^k)) &= (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) g_{ij}^k + p_{ij}^k, \\ 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N-1 \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$A_1 A_2 g_{ij}^k = A_1 A_2 \bar{e}_{ij}^k - \gamma(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \bar{e}_{ij}^k + q_{ij}^k, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N-1 \quad (31)$$

$$e_{ij}^0 = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M \quad (32)$$

$$e_{0j}^k = 0, e_{Mj}^k = 0, e_{i0}^k = 0, e_{iM}^k = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N \quad (33)$$

$$g_{0j}^k = 0, g_{Mj}^k = 0, g_{i0}^k = 0, g_{iM}^k = 0, 0 \leq i, j \leq M, 1 \leq k \leq N \quad (34)$$

下面用数学归纳法证明定理结论(*)式成立.

I) 当 $k = 0$ 时, $\|e^0\|_\infty = 0$, 定理结论显然成立.

下面证 $k = 1$ 时, $\|e^1\|_\infty \leq c(h^4 + \tau^2)$.

1) 先估计 $\|A_1 A_2 e^1\|^2$.

用 $A_1 A_2 e^{1/2}$ 与(28)式作内积, $(1/\gamma) A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}$ 与(29)式作内积, 得

$$(A_1 A_2 \delta_t e^{1/2}, A_1 A_2 e^{1/2}) = ((A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) g^{1/2}, A_1 A_2 e^{1/2}) + (p^0, A_1 A_2 e^{1/2}) \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1/\gamma)(A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}, A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}) &= (1/\gamma)(A_1 A_2 e^{1/2}, A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}) - \\ &((A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{1/2}, A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}) + (1/\gamma)(q^0, A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}) \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

将(35)式与(36)式相加, 应用引理 2 及柯西施瓦兹不等式, 注意到(33)式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} (1/2\tau)(\|A_1 A_2 e^1\|^2 - \|A_1 A_2 e^0\|^2) &+ (1/\gamma) \|A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}\|^2 = \\ (1/2)(p^0, A_1 A_2 e^1) &+ (1/2\gamma)(A_1 A_2 e^1, A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}) + (1/\gamma)(q^0, A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}) \leq \\ (1/2) \|p^0\| \cdot \|A_1 A_2 e^1\| &+ (1/2\gamma) \|A_1 A_2 e^1\| \cdot \|A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}\| + (1/\gamma) \|q^0\| \cdot \|A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}\| \leq \\ (1/2) \|p^0\|^2 &+ (1/8) \|A_1 A_2 e^1\|^2 + (1/\gamma)((1/8) \|A_1 A_2 e^1\|^2 + (1/2) \|A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}\|^2) + \\ (1/2\gamma)(\|q^0\|^2 &+ \|A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}\|^2) \end{aligned}$$

从而可得

$$(1/2\tau) \| A_1 A_2 e^1 \|^2 \leq (1/8)(1 + (1/\gamma)) \| A_1 A_2 e^1 \|^2 + (1/2) \| p^0 \|^2 + (1/2\gamma) \| q^0 \|^2$$

当 $\tau \leq 2\gamma/(\gamma+1)$ 时, 由上式可得

$$\| A_1 A_2 e^1 \|^2 \leq 2\tau \| p^0 \|^2 + (2\tau/\gamma) \| q^0 \|^2 \leq 2T(1 + (1/\gamma))c_1^2(h^4 + \tau^2)^2 \quad (37)$$

2) 下面估计 $\| e^1 \|_2$.

用 $A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2}$ 与 (28) 式作内积, $(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \delta_i e^{1/2}$ 与 (29) 式作内积, 得

$$(A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2}, A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2}) = ((A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) g^{1/2}, A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2}) + (p^0, A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2}) \quad (38)$$

$$(A_1 A_2 g^{1/2}, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \delta_i e^{1/2}) = (A_1 A_2 e^{1/2}, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \delta_i e^{1/2}) - \gamma((A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{1/2}, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \delta_i e^{1/2}) + (q^0, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \delta_i e^{1/2}) \quad (39)$$

将 (38) 式与 (39) 式相加, 应用引理 2 及柯西施瓦兹不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \| A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2} \|^2 + (\gamma/2\tau) (\| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^1 \|^2 - \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^0 \|^2) = \\ & (p^0, A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2}) + (A_1 A_2 e^{1/2}, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \delta_i e^{1/2}) + (q^0, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \delta_i e^{1/2}) \leq \\ & \| p^0 \| \cdot \| A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2} \| + \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{1/2} \| \cdot \| A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2} \| + \\ & (1/\tau) \| q^0 \| \cdot \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^1 \| \leq \\ & (1/2) \| p^0 \|^2 + (1/2) \| A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2} \|^2 + (1/2) \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{1/2} \|^2 + (1/2) \| A_1 A_2 \delta_i e^{1/2} \|^2 + \\ & (1/\gamma\tau) \| q^0 \|^2 + (\gamma/4\tau) \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^1 \|^2 \end{aligned}$$

从而, 可得

$$(\gamma/4\tau) \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^1 \|^2 \leq (1/2) \| p^0 \|^2 + (1/8) \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^1 \|^2 + (1/\gamma\tau) \| q^0 \|^2$$

当 $\tau \leq \gamma$ 时, 由上式可得

$$\| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^1 \|^2 \leq (2\tau/\gamma) \| p^0 \|^2 + (4/\gamma^2) \| q^0 \|^2 \leq (2/\gamma)(T + 2/\gamma)c_1^2(h^4 + \tau^2)^2 \quad (40)$$

根据引理 2、引理 3 和引理 4, 由 (37) 式和 (40) 式, 可得

$$\| e^1 \|_\infty \leq c_3(h^4 + \tau^2)$$

其中 c_3 仅依赖于 c_1, T, γ , 即 $k=1$ 时, 定理结论成立.

II) 假设当 $k=0, 1, \dots, m$ 时 ($0 \leq m \leq N-1$), $(*)$ 式均成立. 下证 $k=m+1$ 时, 结论成立.

当 $\tau^2 + h^4 \leq 1/c$, 有 $\| e^k \|_\infty \leq c(h^4 + \tau^2) \leq 1, 1 \leq k \leq m$.

设 $|u(x, t)| \leq M_1$, 可得 $\| u^k \|_\infty = \| U^k - (U^k - u^k) \|_\infty \leq \| U^k \|_\infty + \| e^k \|_\infty \leq M_1 + 1$.

设 $|f| \leq M_2$, 应用微分中值定理, 可得

$$|f(U_{ij}^k) - f(u_{ij}^k)| \leq M_2 |e_{ij}^k|, 1 \leq i, j \leq M-1, 1 \leq k \leq m$$

$$|A_1 A_2 (f(U_{ij}^k) - f(u_{ij}^k))| \leq M_2 A_1 A_2 |e_{ij}^k|, 1 \leq i, j \leq M-1, 1 \leq k \leq m$$

$$\| A_1 A_2 (f(U^k) - f(u^k)) \| \leq M_2 \| e^k \| \leq (9M_2/4) \| A_1 A_2 e^k \|, 1 \leq k \leq m$$

1) 用 $A_1 A_2 e^{\bar{k}}$ 与 (30) 式作内积, $(1/\gamma) A_1 A_2 g^k$ 与 (31) 式作内积, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & (A_1 A_2 \Delta_i e^k, A_1 A_2 e^{\bar{k}}) + (A_1 A_2 (f(U^k) - f(u^k)), A_1 A_2 e^{\bar{k}}) = \\ & ((A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) g^k, A_1 A_2 e^{\bar{k}}) + (p^k, A_1 A_2 e^{\bar{k}}) \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1/\gamma)(A_1 A_2 g^k, A_1 A_2 g^k) = \\ & (1/\gamma)(A_1 A_2 e^{\bar{k}}, A_1 A_2 g^k) - ((A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{\bar{k}}, A_1 A_2 g^k) + (1/\gamma)(q^k, A_1 A_2 g^k) \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

将 (41) 式和 (42) 式相加, 应用引理 2, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & (1/4\tau)(\| A_1 A_2 e^{k+1} \|^2 - \| A_1 A_2 e^{k-1} \|^2) + (1/\gamma) \| A_1 A_2 g^k \|^2 = \\ & - (A_1 A_2 (f(U^k) - f(u^k)), A_1 A_2 e^{\bar{k}}) + (p^k, A_1 A_2 e^{\bar{k}}) + \\ & (1/\gamma)(A_1 A_2 e^{\bar{k}}, A_1 A_2 g^k) + (1/\gamma)(q^k, A_1 A_2 g^k) \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

在 (43) 式中将 k 改写成 l , 并对 l 从 1 到 k 层求和, 应用引理 2 及柯西施瓦兹不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1/4\tau)(\|A_1A_2e^{k+1}\|^2 + \|A_1A_2e^k\|^2 - \|A_1A_2e^1\|^2 - \|A_1A_2e^0\|^2) + (1/\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1A_2g^l\|^2 = \\
& - \sum_{l=1}^k (A_1A_2(f(U^l) - f(u^l)), A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}) + \sum_{l=1}^k (p^l, A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}) + (1/\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k (A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}, A_1A_2g^l) + \\
& (1/\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k (q^l, A_1A_2g^l) \leq \\
& \sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1A_2(f(U^l) - f(u^l))\| \cdot \|A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}\| + \sum_{l=1}^k \|p^l\| \cdot \|A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}\| + \\
& (1/\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}\| \cdot \|A_1A_2g^l\| + (1/\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k \|q^l\| \cdot \|A_1A_2g^l\| \leq \\
& (1/2)\sum_{l=1}^k (81M_2^2/16 \|A_1A_2e^l\|^2 + \|A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}\|) + (1/2)\sum_{l=1}^k (\|p^l\|^2 + \|A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}\|^2) + \\
& (1/2\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k (\|A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}\|^2 + \|A_1A_2g^l\|^2) + (1/2\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k (\|q^l\|^2 + \|A_1A_2g^l\|^2)
\end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1/4\tau)(\|A_1A_2e^{k+1}\|^2 + \|A_1A_2e^k\|^2 - \|A_1A_2e^1\|^2) \leq \\
& (81M_2^2/32)\sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1A_2e^l\|^2 + (1 + (1/2\gamma))\sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1A_2e^{\bar{l}}\|^2 + (1/2)\sum_{l=1}^k \|p^l\|^2 + (1/2\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k \|q^l\|^2 \leq \\
& [81M_2^2/32 + 1 + (1/2\gamma)]\sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1A_2e^l\|^2 + (1/2)[1 + (1/2\gamma)](\|A_1A_2e^{k+1}\|^2 + \|A_1A_2e^k\|^2) + \\
& (1/2)\sum_{l=1}^k \|p^l\|^2 + (1/2\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k \|q^l\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

当 $\tau \leq \gamma/(4\gamma + 2)$ 时, 由(13) 和(37) 式 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|A_1A_2e^{k+1}\|^2 + \|A_1A_2e^k\|^2 \leq \\
& 2\|A_1A_2e^1\|^2 + [81M_2^2/32 + 1 + (1/2\gamma)]8\tau\sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1A_2e^l\|^2 + 4\tau\sum_{l=1}^k \|p^l\|^2 + (4\tau/\gamma)\sum_{l=1}^k \|q^l\|^2 \leq \\
& [81M_2^2/32 + 1 + (1/2\gamma)]8\tau\sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1A_2e^l\|^2 + c_4(h^4 + \tau^2)^2
\end{aligned} \tag{44}$$

其中 c_4 仅依赖于 c_1, c_2, γ, T .

2) 用 $A_1A_2\Delta_t e^k$ 与(30) 式作内积, $(A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)\Delta_t e^k$ 与(31) 式作内积, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& (A_1A_2\Delta_t e^k, A_1A_2\Delta_t e^k) + (A_1A_2(f(U^k) - f(u^k)), A_1A_2\Delta_t e^k) = \\
& ((A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)g^k, A_1A_2\Delta_t e^k) + (p^k, A_1A_2\Delta_t e^k)
\end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (A_1A_2g^k, (A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)\Delta_t e^k) = \\
& (A_1A_2e^{\bar{k}}, (A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)\Delta_t e^k) - \gamma((A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)e^{\bar{k}}, (A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)\Delta_t e^k) + \\
& (q^k, (A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)\Delta_t e^k)
\end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

将(45) 式和(46) 式相加, 由引理 2, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|A_1A_2\Delta_t e^k\|^2 + (\gamma/4\tau)(\|(A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)e^{k+1}\|^2 - \|(A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)e^{k-1}\|^2) = \\
& - (A_1A_2(f(U^k) - f(u^k)), A_1A_2\Delta_t e^k) + (A_1A_2e^{\bar{k}}, (A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)\Delta_t e^k) + \\
& (q^k, (A_2\delta_x^2 + A_1\delta_y^2)\Delta_t e^k) + (p^k, A_1A_2\Delta_t e^k)
\end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

在(47) 式中将 k 改写成 l , 并对 l 从 1 到 k 求和, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l\|^2 + (\gamma/4\tau) (\| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{k+1} \|^2 + \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^k \|^2 - \\
& \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^1 \|^2 - \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^0 \|^2) = \\
& - \sum_{l=1}^k (A_1 A_2 (f(U^l) - f(u^l)), A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l) + \sum_{l=1}^k (A_1 A_2 e^l, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \Delta_l e^l) + \\
& \sum_{l=1}^k (q^l, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \Delta_l e^l) + \sum_{l=1}^k (p^l, A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l)
\end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

下面估计(48)式右端的每一项

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \sum_{l=1}^k (A_1 A_2 (f(U^l) - f(u^l)), A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l) \leq \sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1 A_2 (f(U^l) - f(u^l))\| \cdot \|A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l\| \leq \\
& \sum_{l=1}^k [(243M_2^2/64) \|A_1 A_2 e^l\|^2 + (1/3) \|A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l\|^2] \\
& \sum_{l=1}^k (A_1 A_2 e^l, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \Delta_l e^l) = \sum_{l=1}^k ((A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l, A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l) \leq \\
& \sum_{l=1}^k [(3/4) \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l\|^2 + (1/3) \|A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l\|^2]
\end{aligned}$$

由文献[18]中的引理 4.2, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{l=1}^k (q^l, (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) \Delta_l e^l) \leq (\gamma/8\tau) (\|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{k+1}\|^2 + \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^k\|^2) + \\
& (1/2) \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l\|^2 + (1/2\tau\gamma) (\|q^k\|^2 + \|q^{k-1}\|^2) + \|q^2\| \cdot \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l\| + \\
& (1/2) \sum_{l=2}^{k-1} \|\Delta_l q^l\|^2 \\
& \sum_{l=1}^k (p^l, A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l) \leq \sum_{l=1}^k [(3/4) \|p^l\|^2 + (1/3) \|A_1 A_2 \Delta_l e^l\|^2]
\end{aligned}$$

将上面估计式代入(48)式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\gamma/8\tau) (\|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{k+1}\|^2 + \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^k\|^2) - (\gamma/4\tau) \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l\|^2 \leq \\
& \sum_{l=1}^k (243M_2^2/64) \|A_1 A_2 e^l\|^2 + (5/4) \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l\|^2 + (3/4) \sum_{l=1}^k \|p^l\|^2 + \\
& (3/8) \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{k+1}\|^2 + (1/2\tau\gamma) (\|q^k\|^2 + \|q^{k-1}\|^2) + \|q^2\| \cdot \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l\| + \\
& (1/2) \sum_{l=2}^{k-1} \|\Delta_l q^l\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

当 $\tau \leq \gamma/6$ 时, 由上式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{k+1}\|^2 + \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^k\|^2 \leq \\
& 4 \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^1\|^2 + (243M_2^2\tau/4\gamma) \sum_{l=1}^k \|A_1 A_2 e^l\|^2 + (14\tau/\gamma) \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l\|^2 + \\
& (12\tau/\gamma) \sum_{l=1}^k \|p^l\|^2 + (8/\gamma^2) (\|q^k\|^2 + \|q^{k-1}\|^2) + (16\tau/\gamma) \|q^2\| \cdot \|(A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l\| + \\
& (8\tau/\gamma) \sum_{l=2}^{k-1} \|\Delta_l q^l\|^2
\end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

由(44)式, 可得

$$\|A_1 A_2 e^k\|^2 + \|A_1 A_2 e^{k-1}\|^2 \leq [(81M_2^2/32) + 1 + (1/2\gamma)] 8\tau \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \|A_1 A_2 e^l\|^2 + c_4 (h^4 + \tau^2)^2 \quad (50)$$

将(50) 式代入(49) 式, 注意到(13), (40) 式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{k+1} \|^2 + \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^k \|^2 \leq \\ & (243/4\gamma) M_2^2 \tau \{1 + [(81M_2^2/32) + 1 + (1/2\gamma)] 8\tau\} \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \|A_1 A_2 e^l\|^2 + \\ & (14\tau/\gamma) \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^l \|^2 + c_5 (\tau^2 + h^4)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

其中 c_5 仅依赖于 c_1, c_2, γ, T .

记

$$E^k = \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{k+1} \|^2 + \| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^k \|^2 + \| A_1 A_2 e^{k+1} \|^2 + \| A_1 A_2 e^k \|^2$$

将(44) 式与(51) 式相加, 可得

$$E^k \leq c_6 \tau \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} E^l + c_7 (h^4 + \tau^2)^2, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

其中: c_6 仅依赖于 M_2, T, γ, c_7 仅依赖于 c_1, c_2, γ, T .

由离散的 Grownwall 不等式, 可得

$$E^m \leq c_7 e^{c_6 T} (h^4 + \tau^2)^2$$

从而可得

$$\| (A_2 \delta_x^2 + A_1 \delta_y^2) e^{m+1} \|^2 + \| A_1 A_2 e^{m+1} \|^2 \leq c_7 e^{c_6 T} (h^4 + \tau^2)^2$$

由引理 2 和引理 3 可得

$$(4/9) \| e^{m+1} \|_2^2 + (16/81) \| e^{m+1} \|^2 \leq c_7 e^{c_6 T} (h^4 + \tau^2)^2$$

故由引理 4 可得

$$\| e^{m+1} \|_\infty \leq c (h^4 + \tau^2)$$

其中 c 仅依赖于 c_1, c_2, γ, T, M_2 .

由数学归纳法, 对于 $0 \leq k \leq N$, $\| e^k \|_\infty \leq c (h^4 + \tau^2)$ 成立.

注 差分格式的理论分析不依赖于时间与空间的步长比, 即空间和时间步长的取值没有相互的依赖性, 只要空间和时间步长 h, τ 适当小, 差分格式的解都依无穷范数收敛于问题的精确解.

3 数值算例

由于问题(1)–(3) 精确解无法求出, 在验证差分格式时, 用粗网格与细网格相应点处差的绝对值作为该点处的误差. 下面采用两种方式验证差分格式的有效性.

1) 在问题(1)–(3) 中取初值 $u_0(x, y) = \sin(2\pi x) \sin(2\pi y)$, 参数 $\gamma = 0.1$. 对于步长 (h, h, τ) , 定义差分格式的解 $u_{ij}^k(h, h, \tau)$.

记误差 $er(h, \tau) = \max_{0 \leq i, j \leq M} |u_{ij}^N(h, h, \tau) - u_{2i, 2j}^{4N}(h/2, h/2, \tau/4)|$. 数值计算结果如表 1 所示.

表 1 当 $T=0.1$ 时, (24)–(27) 式的数值结果

τ	h	$er(h, \tau)$	$er(h, \tau)/(h^4 + \tau^2)$
0.1/25	1/5	$2.352e^{-3}$	$3.726e^2$
0.1/100	1/10	$6.571e^{-4}$	$1.041e^2$
0.1/400	1/20	$2.945e^{-4}$	$4.666e^1$
0.1/1600	1/40	*	*

从表 1 可以看出, 随着时间步长和空间步长的减小, $er(h, \tau)$ 和 $er(h, \tau)/(h^4 + \tau^2)$ 都是单调递减的,

即能够找到一个正常数 C , 使得 $er(h, \tau) \leq C(h^4 + \tau^2)$, 表明数值解的误差精度达到了 $O(h^4 + \tau^2)$.

2) 在问题(1) – (3) 中取初值 $u_0(x, y) = [10x^4(1 - x)^4(x - 0.5)][10y^4(1 - y)^4(y - 0.5)]$, 时间 $T = 0.1$, 参数 $\gamma = 0.1$. 记阶数 $order = \log_2(er(h, \tau)/er(h/2, \tau/4))$. 取最佳步长比 $\tau = h^2$, 计算差分格式(24) – (27). 具体数值结果见表 2.

表 2 差分格式 (24) – (27) 式的最大模误差和收敛阶

τ	h	$er(h, \tau)$	$order$
1/100	1/10	$1.303e^{-5}$	4.051 4
1/400	1/20	$7.858e^{-7}$	3.885 5
1/1600	1/40	$5.317e^{-8}$	*
1/6400	1/80	*	*

从表 2 可以看出, 差分格式在空间方向上四阶收敛, 时间方向上二阶收敛.

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On Maximum Norm Error Analysis of a Linearized Compact Difference Scheme for the 2D Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov Equation

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Abstract: This article is related to the maximum norm error analysis of a three level linearized compact difference scheme for the 2D extended Fisher-Kolmogorov equation. The unique solvability and unconditional convergence of the difference solution are proved. The convergence order is $O(h^4 + \tau^2)$ in the maximum norm. Numerical examples are given to demonstrate the theoretical results.

Key words: 2D extend Fisher-Kolmogorov equation; compact difference scheme; nonlinear problem; linearization

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