

色散方程的六点半显式差分格式

王 子 丁

(管理信息科学系)

摘要 本文构造色散方程 $u_t = au_{xxx}$ 的一类三层六点的差分格式. 其截断误差为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \tau^2/h^2)$. 格式是无条件稳定的, 且用的网格点数少, 精度高, 可以用显式进行计算. 文末用数值例子说明了格式对定解问题的应用.

关键词 色散方程, 截断误差, 无条件稳定, 半显式差分格式

0 引言

在数值计算中, 对于差分格式而言, 稳定性好的显式格式一般要比隐式格式经济得多. 对于色散方程 $u_t = au_{xxx}$ (a 为常数, 可正可负), 在文[2]中提出一类三层无条件稳定的半显式差分格式 A_4 , 其截断误差为 $O(\tau + h^2 + \tau^2/h^2)$, 本文是对格式 A_4 的推广, 提出一类三层的无条件稳定的半显式格式. 此格式只用到六个网格点, 其截断误差可达 $O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \tau^2/h^2)$. 它在计算的一层网格点仍不是牵涉到相邻的网格点, 而是牵涉到相隔一个节点的两个网格点, 但与 A_4^* (或 A_4^{\dagger}) 不同的是第 n 层只用到两个网格点. 在计算过程中, 采用半显式计算, 即先从左向右显式地计算偶数节点的网格函数值, 然后再显式地计算奇数节点的网格函数值, 从而格式是无条件稳定, 又大大减少工作量. 文末用数值例子说明了本格式对定解问题的应用.

为了分析差分格式的稳定性, 先介绍如下 Miller 准则^[1].

当 $|A| = |C|$ 时, 复系数二次方程

$$A\lambda^2 + B\lambda + C = 0, (A \neq 0)$$

具有模为 1 的不等复根, 其充要条件为, $\bar{A}B = \bar{B}C$, 且 $|B| < 2|A|$.

1 差分格式的构造

设 τ 为时间步长, h 为空间步长, 网域由求解区域的点集 (x_m, t_n) 构成 (m, n 为整数), 在节

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点 (x_m, t_n) 处用 u_m^n 表示微分方程的解,即 $u_m^n = u(x_m, t_n)$,用 v_m^n 表示差分方程的解.

将下列的数值微分公式

$$(u_t)_m^n = (1/2)[(u_t)_{m-1}^n + (u_t)_{m+1}^n] + o(h^2), \quad (1)$$

$$(u_x)_{m-1}^n = (1/2\tau)[u_{m-1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n-1}] + o(\tau^2), \quad (2)$$

$$(u_x)_{m+1}^n = (1/2\tau)[u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m+1}^{n-1}] + o(\tau^2), \quad (3)$$

$$(u_{xxx})_m^n = (1/2h^3)(u_{m+2}^n - 2u_{m+1}^n + 2u_{m-1}^n - u_{m-2}^n) + o(h^3), \quad (4)$$

$$(u)_{m+1}^n = (1/2)(u_{m+1}^{n+1} + u_{m+1}^{n-1}) + o(\tau^2), \quad (5)$$

$$(u)_{m-1}^n = (1/2)(u_{m-1}^{n+1} + u_{m-1}^{n-1}) + o(\tau^2), \quad (6)$$

代入方程

$$(u_t)_m^n = a(u_{xxx})_m^n$$

中,舍去余项 $0(\tau^2 + h^2 + \tau^2/h^3)$,便得到以下的差分格式

$$\begin{aligned} & (1/4\tau)(v_{m+1}^{n+1} - v_{m+1}^{n-1} + v_{m-1}^{n+1} - v_{m-1}^{n-1}) \\ & = (a/2h^3)[v_{m+2}^n - (v_{m+1}^{n+1} + v_{m-1}^{n-1}) + (v_{m+1}^{n+1} + v_{m-1}^{n-1}) - v_{m-2}^n], \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

令 $r = a\tau/h^3$,则得到本文的差分格式

$$\begin{aligned} & (1/2 + r)v_{m+1}^{n+1} + (1/2 - r)v_{m-1}^{n+1} \\ & = r(v_{m+2}^n - v_{m-2}^n) + (1/2 - r)v_{m+1}^{n-1} + (1/2 + r)v_{m-1}^{n-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

对于 $a > 0$,即 $r > 0$,我们采用从左往右显式地计算第 $(n+1)$ 层的公式

$$v_{m+1}^{n+1} = v_{m-1}^{n-1} + \left(\frac{1/2 - r}{1/2 + r}\right)v_{m+1}^{n-1} + \left(\frac{r}{1/2 + r}\right)(v_{m+2}^n - v_{m-2}^n) - \left(\frac{1/2 - r}{1/2 + r}\right)v_{m-1}^{n+1}, \quad (9)$$

对于 $a < 0$ 即 $r < 0$,我们采用从右往左显式地计算第 $(n+1)$ 层的公式

$$v_{m-1}^{n+1} = v_{m+1}^{n-1} + \left(\frac{1/2 + r}{1/2 - r}\right)v_{m-1}^{n-1} + \left(\frac{r}{1/2 - r}\right)(v_{m+2}^n - v_{m-2}^n) - \left(\frac{1/2 + r}{1/2 - r}\right)v_{m+1}^{n+1}, \quad (10)$$

2 截断误差

由式(2)、(3)得

$$\begin{aligned} & 1/2\tau(u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n-1} + u_{m-1}^{n+1} - u_{m+1}^{n-1}) \\ & = (u_x)_{m+1}^n + (u_x)_{m-1}^n + o(\tau^2) \\ & = 2(u_x)_m^n + h^2(u_{xx^2})_m^n + \frac{h^4}{12}(u_{xx^4})_m^n + \frac{h^6}{360}(u_{xx^6})_m^n + o(h^7) + o(\tau^2), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} (u_t)_m^n & = 1/4\tau(u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n-1} + u_{m-1}^{n+1} - u_{m+1}^{n-1}) \\ & \quad - \frac{h^2}{2}(u_{xx^2})_m^n - \frac{h^4}{24}(u_{xx^4})_m^n + o(\tau^2 + h^6). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

又由 Taylor 展式

$$\begin{aligned} u_{m\pm 2}^n & = u_m^n \pm 2h(u_x)_m^n + \frac{1}{2!}(2h)^2(u_{xx})_m^n \pm \frac{1}{3!}(2h)^3(u_{xx^3})_m^n \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{4!}(2h)^4(u_{xx^4})_m^n \pm \frac{1}{5!}(2h)^5(u_{xx^5})_m^n + \frac{1}{6!}(2h)^6(u_{xx^6})_m^n \pm \end{aligned}$$

$$\pm \frac{1}{7!}(2h)^7(u_x^7)_m^n + \frac{1}{8!}(2h)^8(u_x^8)_m^n + o(h^9),$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} u_{m+2}^n - u_{m-2}^n &= 2 \cdot 2h(u_x)_m^n + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}(2h)^3(u_x^3)_m^n + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{120}(2h)^5(u_x^5)_m^n \\ &\quad + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{7!}(2h)^7(u_x^7)_m^n + o(h^9), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} u_{m+1}^n - u_{m-1}^n &= 2 \cdot h(u_x)_m^n + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}h^3(u_x^3)_m^n \\ &\quad + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{120}h^5(u_x^5)_m^n + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{7!}h^7(u_x^7)_m^n + o(h^9), \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由式(12)、(13)得

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2h^3}[u_{m+2}^n - 2u_{m+1}^n + 2u_{m-1}^n - u_{m-2}^n] \\ &= (u_{xxx})_m^n + \frac{h^2}{4}(u_x^3)_m^n + \frac{1}{7!}(2^6 - 1)h^4(u_x^7)_m^n o(h^9), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} (u_{xxx})_m^n &= \frac{1}{2h^3}[u_{m+2}^n - 2u_{m+1}^n + 2u_{m-1}^n - u_{m-2}^n] - \frac{h^2}{4}(u_x^3)_m^n \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{7!}(2^6 - 1)h^4(u_x^7)_m^n + o(h^9), \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

将式(5)、(6)代入式(14)得

$$\begin{aligned} (u_{xxx})_m^n &= \frac{1}{2h^3}[u_{m+2}^n - ((u_{m+1}^{n+1} + u_{m+1}^{n-1})) + (u_{m-1}^{n+1} + u_{m-1}^{n-1}) - u_{m-2}^n] \\ &\quad - \frac{h^2}{4}(u_x^3)_m^n - \frac{2}{7!}(2^6 - 1)h^4(u_x^7)_m^n + o\left(\frac{\tau^2}{h^3} + h^6\right), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

把式(7)与式(10)、(14)比较得逼近色散方程 $(u_t)_m^n = a(u_{xxx})_m^n$ 的差分格式(7)(或(8))的截断误差为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \tau^2/h^3)$.

3 稳定性分析

用变数分离法分析差分格式的稳定性. 对于格式(8), 令

$$v_m^n = \lambda^n e^{im\theta}, (|\theta| < \pi, i^2 = -1), \quad (16)$$

将式(15)代入式(8), 得到特征方程

$$\begin{aligned} &[(1/2 + r)e^{i\theta} + (1/2 - r)e^{-i\theta}]\lambda^2 \\ &= r(e^{i2\theta} - e^{-i2\theta})\lambda + [(1/2 - r)e^{i\theta} + (1/2 + r)e^{-i\theta}], \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

即

$$(\cos\theta + i2r\sin\theta)\lambda^2 - i2r\sin 2\theta\lambda - (\cos\theta - i2r\sin\theta) = 0, \quad (18)$$

此时

$$A = \cos\theta + i2r\sin\theta, \quad (19)$$

$$C = -(\cos\theta - i2r\sin\theta) = -\bar{A}, \quad (20)$$

$$B = -i2r\sin\theta, \quad (21)$$

显然 $|A| = |C|$, $|\bar{A}B - \bar{B}C| = |\bar{A}(B + \bar{B})| = 0$, 故由 Miller 准则, 知其格式稳定的充要条件为 $|B| < 2|A|$, 亦即

$$|r\sin 2\theta| < |\cos\theta + i2r\sin\theta|, \quad (22)$$

或

$$4r^2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta < \cos^2\theta + 4r^2\sin^2\theta, \text{ 即 } 4r^2\sin^2\theta(\cos^2\theta - 1) < \cos^2\theta,$$

即

$$-4r^2\sin^4\theta < \cos^2\theta. \quad (23)$$

显然, 式(22)对任意 r 均成立, 所以差分格式对常数 a 都稳定的.

4 界面层的计算

本格式可用于计算定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a > 0), & (24) \\ u(0, t) = c(t), u_x(0, t) = D(t), (t > 0), & (25) \\ u(1, t) = E(t), (t > 0), & (26) \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (27) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a < 0), & (28) \\ u(0, t) = c(t), (t > 0), & (29) \\ u(1, t) = E(t), u_x(1, t) = F(t), (t > 0), & (30) \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (31) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a < 0), & (28) \\ u(0, t) = c(t), (t > 0), & (29) \\ u(1, t) = E(t), u_x(1, t) = F(t), (t > 0), & (30) \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (31) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a < 0), & (28) \\ u(0, t) = c(t), (t > 0), & (29) \\ u(1, t) = E(t), u_x(1, t) = F(t), (t > 0), & (30) \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (31) \end{cases}$$

及

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a < 0), & (28) \\ u(0, t) = c(t), (t > 0), & (29) \\ u(1, t) = E(t), u_x(1, t) = F(t), (t > 0), & (30) \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (31) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a < 0), & (28) \\ u(0, t) = c(t), (t > 0), & (29) \\ u(1, t) = E(t), u_x(1, t) = F(t), (t > 0), & (30) \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (31) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a < 0), & (28) \\ u(0, t) = c(t), (t > 0), & (29) \\ u(1, t) = E(t), u_x(1, t) = F(t), (t > 0), & (30) \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (31) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a < 0), & (28) \\ u(0, t) = c(t), (t > 0), & (29) \\ u(1, t) = E(t), u_x(1, t) = F(t), (t > 0), & (30) \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (31) \end{cases}$$

这里常数 a 和函数 $C(t), D(t), E(t), F(t), \varphi(x)$ 为已知, 并假设式(24)(或式(28))在求解区域上的解是存在、唯一、充分光滑, 网格集 $(x_m, t_m) (m=0, 1, 2, \dots, M, n=0, 1, 2, \dots), x_m = mh, h = 1/M$.

由于本格式是三层的半显式格式, 所以在应用本格式之前, 除初始层网格函数 $v_m^0 = u(x_m, 0) = \varphi(x_m)$ 已知外, 还必须借助其它方法计算第一层网格函数值 v_m^1 . 选用下述方法计算 v_m^1 , 即假定, 当 $t=0$ (即 $n=0$) 时, 色散方程 $(u_t)_m^0 = a(u_{xxx})_m^0$ 的下列显式成立

$$\frac{1}{2\tau}(v_m^{n+1} - v_m^{n-1}) = \frac{a}{2h^3}(v_{m+2}^n - 2v_{m+1}^n + 2v_{m-1}^n - v_{m-2}^n), \quad (32)$$

不难验证, 其截断误差为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$, 稳定性条件为 $|r| < 0.3849^{[4]}$, 从式(32)可得到

$$v_m^{-1} = v_m^1 - r(v_{m+2}^0 - 2v_{m+1}^0 + 2v_{m-1}^0 - v_{m-2}^0), \quad (33)$$

将式(33)代入式(9)(当 $a > 0$ 时)得

$$\begin{aligned} v_{m+1}^1 &= v_{m-1}^1 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + r\right)v_{m-3}^0 - (1+r)v_{m-2}^0 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - r\right)v_{m-1}^0 + 2rv_m^0 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + r\right)v_{m+1}^0 + \end{aligned}$$

$$+ (1-r)v_{m+2}^0 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-r\right)v_{m+3}^0, \quad (34)$$

若将式(33)代入式(10),(当 $a < 0$ 时)得

$$\begin{aligned} v_{m-1}^1 &= v_{m+1}^1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-r\right)v_{m-3}^0 + (1+r)v_{m-2}^0 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-r\right)v_{m-1}^0 - 2rv_m^0 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}+r\right)v_{m+1}^0 \\ &\quad - (1-r)v_{m+2}^0 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-r\right)v_{m+3}^0, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

对于边界 $m = -1, 0, 1$ 和 $m = M-1, M, M+1$ 的函数值 v_{-1}^n, v_0^n, v_1^n 和 $v_{M-1}^n, v_M^n, v_{M+1}^n$, 可由式(25)、(26)、(29)、(30)计算如下

$$v_{-1}^n = v_0^n - h(v_x)_0^n = c(t_n) - hD(t_n), \quad (36)$$

$$v_0^n = c(t_n), \quad (37)$$

$$v_1^n = v_0^n + h(v_x)_0^n = c(t_n) + hD(t_n), \quad (38)$$

$$v_{M-1}^n = v_M^n - h(v_x)_M^n = E(t_n) - hF(t_n), \quad (39)$$

$$v_M^n = E(t_n), \quad (40)$$

$$v_{M+1}^n = v_M^n + h(v_x)_M^n = E(t_n) + hF(t_n). \quad (41)$$

由于本格式的形象图为 $\cdot \text{---} \dot{\text{---}} \text{---} \cdot \text{---} \dot{\text{---}} \text{---} \cdot$, 当 $(n-1)$ 层及第 n 层的网格函数值及第 $(n+1)$ 层的边界值已被计算时, 采用本格式计算公式(9)(或(10))可先从左往右(或从右往左)显式地计算第 $(n+1)$ 层上偶数节点的网格函数值, 然后再显式地计算第 $(n+1)$ 层上的奇数节点上的函数值.

4 数值例子

考虑定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a > 0), & (42) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(0, t) = \sin at, u_x(0, t) = -\cos at, (t > 0), & (43) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(1, t) = \sin(at - 1), (t > 0), & (44) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(0, x) = -\sin x, (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (45) \end{cases}$$

及

$$\begin{cases} u_t = au_{xxx}, (0 < x < 1, t > 0, a < 0), & (46) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(0, t) = \sin at, (t > 0), & (47) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(1, t) = \sin(at - 1), u_x(1, t) = -\cos(at - 1), (t > 0), & (48) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x, 0) = -\sin x, (0 \leq x \leq 1, t > 0), & (49) \end{cases}$$

它们的准确解都为

$$u(x, t) = \sin(at - x). \quad (50)$$

定义误差 $E_m^n = u_m^n - v_m^n$, 其中 $u_m^n = u(x_m, t_n)$ 是由式(50)算出准确解, 而 v_m^n 是由本格式算出的差分解, 记 $x_m = mh (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 100)$, 下面是误差 E_m^n 的部分数值表.

表1 当 $a=\pm 1, h=0.01, r=0.0005$ 时的 E_2 值

m	n				
	0	10	30	90	200
10	0	$1.32E-5$	$3.58E-5$	$1.78E-5$	$3.76E-5$
28	0	$9.43E-6$	$5.61E-5$	$3.79E-5$	$7.43E-5$
55	0	$1.42E-5$	$8.96E-5$	$3.09E-5$	$1.26E-5$
75	0	$2.75E-5$	$6.37E-5$	$4.72E-5$	$5.97E-5$
90	0	$8.36E-5$	$2.39E-5$	$9.36E-5$	$8.74E-5$

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Semi-Explicit Difference Schemes of Six Point Unconditionally Stable Relating to Dispersive Equation

Wang Ziding

(department of Management Information Science)

Abstract With relation to dispersive equation $u_t = au_{xxx}$, one kind of three layer and six point difference schemes are constructed, with truncation error of $O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \tau^2/h^3)$. The scheme is unconditionally stable and high precise. With very few mesh points, it can be computed explicitly. The applications of the scheme to the boundary value problem of dispersive equation are exemplified numerically.

Key words dispersive equation, truncation error, unconditionally stable semi-explicit difference scheme