

对流方程的一类新的恒稳差分格式*

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摘要 对对流方程 $u_t = au_x$ 构造一族含双参数的三层差分格式, 当参数 $\alpha = 1/2, \beta = 0$ 时得到双层格式. 这些格式对任意非负参数均为绝对稳定的, 其局部截断误差为 $O(\Delta t^2 + \Delta x^4)$.

关键词 对流方程, 差分格式, 绝对稳定

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人们一直对对流方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 感兴趣, 已建立了各种各样的差分格式^[1~4]. 本文构造了一族三层(特殊情况下为两层)含双参数, 绝对稳定的新的隐式差分格式, 其局部截断误差为 $O(\Delta t^2 + \Delta x^4)$. 当参数 $\alpha = 1/2, \beta = 0$ 时得到一个两层恒稳的差分格式. 所有这些格式其系数矩阵是三对角线型的, 从而可用追赶法求解.

1 差分格式的构造

考虑对流方程的初值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 0 \quad (t > 0), \\ u(x, 0) &= \varphi(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

设问题(1)的解 $u(x, t)$ 充分光滑. 于是, 由方程(1)可得如下关系式

$$\frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial t^q \partial x^p} = a^q \frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial x^{p+q}} \quad (p, q = 0, 1, \dots), \quad (2)$$

又设时间步长为 Δt 、空间步长为 Δx . 网格区域由点集 $(x_m, t_n) (m = 0, \pm 1, \dots; n = 0, 1, \dots)$ 所组成, 其中 $x_m = m\Delta x, t_n = n\Delta t$, 再设 $r = \frac{a\Delta t}{\Delta x}$, 在网点 (x_m, t_n) 处的网格函数 $u(x_m, t_n)$ 记为 u_m^n . 对流方程(1)构造的三层双参数隐式差分格式(初值条件的离散化同文[1], 从略)为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6\Delta t} \left[\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) u_{m+1}^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_{m+1}^n + \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right) u_{m+1}^{n-1} \right] \\ & + \frac{4}{6\Delta t} \left[\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) u_m^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_m^n + \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right) u_m^{n-1} \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{6\Delta t} \left[\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) u_{m-1}^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_{m-1}^n + \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right) u_{m-1}^{n-1} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \beta\right)a \frac{u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n+1}}{2\Delta t} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta\right)a \frac{u_{m+1}^n - u_{m-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \beta\right)a \frac{u_{m+1}^{n-1} - u_{m-1}^{n-1}}{2\Delta x},
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

差分格式(3)的实参数偶为非负实数偶. 对参数偶 (α, β) 的不同选取, 便可得到不同的差分格式. 下面略举差分格式(3)的几个特例.

特例 1 当 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = 0$ 时为两层六点格式

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{6\Delta t}(u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m+1}^n) + \frac{4}{6\Delta t}(u_m^{n+1} - u_m^n) + \frac{1}{6\Delta t}(u_{m-1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^n) \\
&= \frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n+1}}{2\Delta x} + \frac{a}{2} \frac{u_{m+1}^n - u_{m-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix};
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

特例 2 当 $\alpha = 0, \beta = 0$ 时为三层八点格式

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{12\Delta t}(u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m+1}^{n-1}) + \frac{4}{12\Delta t}(u_m^{n+1} - u_m^{n-1}) + \frac{1}{12\Delta t}(u_{m-1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n-1}) \\
&= \frac{a}{4} \frac{u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n+1}}{2\Delta x} + \frac{a}{2} \frac{u_{m+1}^n - u_{m-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + \frac{a}{4} \frac{u_{m+1}^{n-1} - u_{m-1}^{n-1}}{2\Delta x} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix};
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

特例 3 当 $\alpha = 0, \beta = \frac{1}{4}$ 时为三层六点格式

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{12\Delta t}(u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m+1}^{n-1}) + \frac{4}{12\Delta t}(u_m^{n+1} - u_m^{n-1}) + \frac{1}{12\Delta t}(u_{m-1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n-1}) \\
&= \frac{a}{2} \frac{u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n+1}}{2\Delta x} + \frac{a}{2} \frac{u_{m+1}^{n-1} - u_{m-1}^{n-1}}{2\Delta x} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ & \cdot & \cdot \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix};
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

特例 4 当 $\alpha = 0, \beta = \frac{1}{4}$ 时为三层九点格式

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{12\Delta t}(3u_{m+1}^{n+1} - 4u_{m+1}^n + u_{m+1}^{n-1}) + \frac{4}{12\Delta t}(3u_m^{n+1} - 4u_m^n + u_m^{n-1}) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{12\Delta t}(3u_{m-1}^{n+1} - 4u_{m-1}^n + u_{m-1}^{n-1}) = a \frac{a}{4} \frac{u_{m+1}^{n+1} - u_{m-1}^{n+1}}{2\Delta x} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

2 差分格式的稳定性

为分析差分格式族(3)的稳定性, 先叙述如下 Miller 准则^[5].

设 $f(\lambda)$ 为复平面上的 n 次多项式, 即 $f(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda + \dots + a_n\lambda^n$ ($a_0 \cdot a_n \neq 0$), 如果定义多项式

$$f^*(\lambda) = \lambda^n f(1/\bar{\lambda}) = \bar{a}_n + \bar{a}_{n-1}\lambda + \dots + \bar{a}_1\lambda^{n-1} + \bar{a}_0\lambda^n$$

及降幂多项式

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = 1/\lambda[f^*(0)f(\lambda) - f(0)f^*(\lambda)],$$

其中 \bar{a}_j 为 $a_j(j=0,1,\dots,n)$ 的共轭复数. 因此, Miller 准则为多项式 $f(\lambda)$ 的所有根按模小于等于 1 的充要条件: (1) $|f^*(0)| > |f(0)|$, 且 $\hat{f}(\lambda) = 0$ 只有按模小于等于 1 的根; (2) $\hat{f} \equiv 0$ 且 $f'(\lambda) = 0$ 的所有根按模小于等于 1.

现用 Fourier^[4] 分析式(3)的稳定性, 令 $u_m^n = \lambda^n e^{im\theta}$ ($i^2 = -1, |\theta| < \pi$), 代入式(3)得

$$(\alpha + 1/2)F\lambda^2 - 2\alpha F\lambda + (\alpha - 1/2)F \\ = -i(1/4 + 1/2\alpha + \beta)G\lambda^2 - i(1/2 - 2\beta)G\lambda - i(1/4 - 1/2\alpha + \beta)G, \quad (8)$$

其中 $r = a\Delta t/\Delta x$.

$$F = e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} + 4 = 2 + 4\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \geq 2 > 0, \quad (9)$$

$$G = i3r(e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}) = -6r\sin\theta, \quad (10)$$

令

$$f(\lambda) = [(\alpha + 1/2)F + i(1/4 + 1/2\alpha + \beta)G]\lambda^2 - [2\alpha F - i(1/2 - 2\beta)G]\lambda \\ + [(\alpha - 1/2)F + i(1/4 - 1/2\alpha + \beta)G] = 0, \quad (11)$$

则

$$f(0) = (\alpha - 1/2)F + i(1/4 - 1/2\alpha + \beta)G \quad (12)$$

$$f^*(\lambda) = [(\alpha - 1/2)F - i(1/4 - 1/2\alpha + \beta)G]\lambda^2 - [2\alpha F + i(1/2 - 2\beta)G]\lambda \\ + [(\alpha + 1/2)F - i(1/4 + 1/2\alpha + \beta)G], \quad (13)$$

$$f^*(0) = (\alpha + 1/2)F - i(1/4 + 1/2\alpha + \beta)G. \quad (14)$$

由式(12)~(14), 得降幂多项式为

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{f^*(0)f(\lambda) - f(0)f^*(\lambda)}{\lambda} \\ = [2\alpha F^2 + \alpha(1/2 + 2\beta)G^2]\lambda - [2\alpha F^2 - \alpha(1/2 - 2\beta)G^2 - i2\alpha FG]. \quad (15)$$

下面分两种情况进行讨论.

(1) 当 $\alpha = 0$, $\hat{f}(\lambda) \equiv 0$, 此时

$$f(\lambda) = [1/2F + i(1/4 + \beta)G]\lambda^2 + i(1/2 - 2\beta)G\lambda + [-1/2F + i(1/4 + \beta)G],$$

$$f'(\lambda) = 2[1/2F + i(1/4 + \beta)G]\lambda + i(1/2 - 2\beta)G \stackrel{\diamond}{=} 0.$$

注意到式(9), (10), 当 $\beta \geq 0$ 时, $f'(\lambda)$ 的根模满足下列关系

$$|\lambda|^2 = \frac{[G^2(1/2 - 2\beta)^2]}{[F^2 + (1/2 + 2\beta)^2 G^2]} < 1,$$

故 $f'(\lambda)$ 的根模 $|\lambda| < 1$. 由 Miller 准则知, $f(\lambda)$ 的根模 $|\lambda| < 1$. 从而, 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, 对任意 $\beta \geq 0$, 差分格式(3)绝对稳定.

(2) 当 $\alpha > 0$ 时, 由式(12)及式(14)可知

$$|f^*(0)|^2 = |(\alpha + 1/2)F - i(1/4 + 1/2\alpha + \beta)G|^2 \\ = (\alpha + 1/2)^2 F^2 + (1/4 + 1/2 + \beta)^2 G^2,$$

$$|f(0)|^2 = |(\alpha - 1/2)F + i(1/4 - 1/2 + \beta)G|^2 \\ = (\alpha - 1/2)^2 F^2 + (1/4 - 1/2\alpha + \beta)^2 G^2.$$

显然, 无论 β 为何值, 均有 $|f^*(0)| > |f(0)|$. 由式(15)可知, 当 $\beta \geq 0$ 时, $\hat{f}(\lambda) = 0$ 的根

$$|\lambda|^2 = |2\alpha F^2 - \alpha(1/2 - 2\beta)G^2 - i2\alpha FG/2\alpha F^2 + \alpha(1/2 + 2\beta)G^2|^2 \leq 1.$$

当 $\beta > 0$ 时, 上述不等式严格成立; 当 $\beta = 0$ 时, 上述不等式成为等式, 但此时 $f(\lambda)$ 只有单根 $|\lambda| = 1$. 由 Miller 准则可知, 当 $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$ 时, $f(\lambda)$ 的根模 $|\lambda| \leq 1$, 且 $|\lambda| = 1$ 时只有单根, 故差分格式(3)也稳定.

综上所述, 便得如下基本定理

定理 对任意非负参数 $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$, 关于对流方程初值问题(1), 差分格式(3)绝对稳定.

本定理的结论, 对于对流方程初边值问题也适用. 但边界条件应按文[1]给出的才正确, 即当 $\alpha < 0$ 时应给出左条件 $u(0, t) = f(x)$; 而当 $\alpha > 0$ 时仅应给出右边界条件 $u(l, t) = f(x)$.

3 截断误差的讨论

若记

$$D_i(\alpha, m) = [(\alpha + 1/2)u_m^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_m^n + (\alpha - 1/2)u_m^{n-1}]/\Delta x, \quad (16)$$

$$\delta_x(n) = x(u_{m+1}^n - u_{m-1}^n)/2\Delta. \quad (17)$$

设问题(1)的解 $u(x, t)$ 充分光滑, 则关系式(2)成立. 注意到网格比 $r = a\Delta t/\Delta x$, 于网格点 $(m\Delta x, n\Delta t)$ 处进行 Taylor 展开得

$$D_i(\alpha, m) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha\Delta t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 1/6\Delta t^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + O(\Delta t^3), \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_i(\alpha, m+1) + D_i(\alpha, m-1) &= 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \Delta x^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial x^2} + 2\alpha\Delta t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ &+ \alpha\Delta t \Delta x^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial x^2} + \frac{1}{12}\Delta x^4 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial x^3} + \frac{1}{3}\Delta t^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + O(\Delta t \Delta x^2 + \Delta x^6). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

所以, 差分格式(3)的左端的 Taylor 展开为

$$\begin{aligned} 1/6D_i(\alpha, m+1) + 4/6D_i(\alpha, m) + 1/6D_i(\alpha, m-1) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha\Delta t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{6} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial x^2} \\ &+ \alpha/6\Delta t \Delta x^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial x^2} + 1/6\Delta t^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + O(\Delta t^3 + \Delta t^2 \Delta x^2 + \Delta x^4). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

又

$$\delta_x(n) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{6} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\Delta x^4}{120} \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial x^5} + O(\Delta x^6), \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_x(n \pm 1) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \Delta t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial x} + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial x^2} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{6} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} \\ &\pm \frac{\Delta x^2 \Delta t}{6} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial x} + O(\Delta t^3 + \Delta x^2 \Delta t^2 + \Delta x^4), \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

所以差分格式(3)的右端的 Taylor 展开为

$$\begin{aligned} (1/4 + 1/2\alpha + \beta)a\delta_x(n+1) + (\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta)a\delta_x(n) + (1/4 - 1/2\alpha + \beta)a\delta_x(n-1) \\ = a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha\Delta t a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial x} + \frac{a}{6}\Delta x^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + \frac{a}{6}\Delta x^2 \Delta t a \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial x} \\ + \frac{1/2 + 4\beta}{2}\Delta t^2 a \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial x^2} + O(\Delta t^3 + \Delta x^2 \Delta t^2 + \Delta x^4). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

从而, 差分格式(3)的局部截断误差为式(20)减去式(23), 即为

$$, (1/6 - \frac{1/2 + 2\beta}{2}) \Delta t^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta t^3 + \Delta t^2 \Delta x + \Delta x^4). \tag{24}$$

可见,其局部截断误差为 $O(\Delta t^2 + \Delta x^4)$. 但由于网格比 $\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} > 0$ 为常数,故实质上局部截断误差为 $O(\Delta t^2 + \Delta x^2)$. 特别地,若取 $1/6 = 1/2 + 2\beta/2$ 则局部截断误差可达 $O(\Delta t^3 + \Delta x^4)$. 但此时 $\beta = -1/12$ 不满足稳定性条件,因此逼近阶不可能更高了.

4 数值例子

考虑对流方程初边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 0 \quad (0 < x < 12), \\ u(x, 0) &= x^3 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 12), \\ u(0, t) &= -t^3 \quad (t > 0), \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{25}$$

其精确解为

$$u(x, t) = (x - t)^3. \tag{26}$$

此时 $a = -1$, 取 $\Delta t = 0.4, \Delta x = 0.5, 0.25, 0.125$ (即 $|r| = \Delta t / \Delta x = 0.8, 1.6, 3.2$) 按格式(4), (5), (6) 计算得 $n = 1\ 000$ (即 $t = 400$) 并与精确解列表 1~3 比较 (表 1, 2 和 3 的单位分别为 $10, 10^7$ 和 10^7). 数值例子表明理论分析的正确性, 我们的格式是有效的.

(1) 由于本文所构造的格式为三层格式, 故除初始层网格函数值已知外, 还需先用其他方法计算第 1 层网格函数值. 这里为方便计, 按精确值进行第 1 层网格函数值的计算.

(2) 除左边界条件按已知条件处理外, 还必须小心处理右边的附加边界条件. 这里我们依照文[1]用逆风格式处理右边 ($x = 12$) 边界. 因篇幅关系, 从略.

表 1 $\Delta t = 0.4, \Delta x = 1/2, r = -0.8, n = 1\ 000$

x	精确解	格式(4)	格式(5)	格式(6)
0.0	0	0	0	0
2.0	-6.304 480	-6.304 480	-6.304 478	-6.304 479
4.0	-6.209 914	-6.209 414	-6.209 919	-6.209 914
6.0	-6.116 299	-6.116 299	-6.116 298	-6.116 299
8.0	-6.023 629	-6.023 630	-6.023 630	-6.023 629
10.0	-5.931 900	-5.931 900	-5.931 897	-5.931 900
12.0	-5.841 108	-5.841 108	-5.841 102	-5.841 107

表 2 $\Delta t = 0.4, \Delta x = 1/4, r = -1.6, n = 1\ 000$

x	精确解	格式(4)	格式(5)	格式(6)
0.0	0	0	0	0
2.0	-6.304 480	-6.304 479	-6.304 475	-6.304 479
4.0	-6.209 914	-6.209 914	-6.209 912	-6.209 914
6.0	-6.116 299	-6.116 299	-6.116 299	-6.116 299
8.0	-6.023 629	-6.023 630	-6.023 632	-6.023 629
10.0	-5.931 900	-5.931 900	-5.931 902	-5.931 900
12.0	-5.841 108	-5.841 107	-5.841 109	-5.841 107

表3 $\Delta t=0.4, \Delta x=1/8, r=-3.2, n=1000$

x	精确解	格式(4)	格式(5)	格式(6)
0.0	0	0	0	0
2.0	-6.304 480	-6.268 714	-6.304 464	-6.304 479
4.0	-6.209 914	-6.138 634	-6.209 917	-6.209 914
6.0	-6.116 299	-6.009 755	-6.116 292	-6.116 299
8.0	-6.023 629	-5.882 068	-6.023 635	-6.023 629
10.0	-5.931 900	-5.755 567	-5.931 899	-5.931 900
12.0	-5.841 108	-5.630 249	-5.841 105	-5.841 107

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A Class of New Steady Difference Schemes for Convective Equation

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Abstract A class of new three-layer difference schemes containing biparameters are constructed for convective equation $U_t = aU_x$. A double-layer scheme will be obtained in case $\alpha=1/2, \beta=0$. These schemes are all absolutely stable for arbitrarily nonnegative parameters, with local truncation error of $O(\Delta t^2 + \Delta x^4)$.

Keywords convective equation, difference scheme, absolutely stable