

四阶杆振动方程的含参数四层显式格式

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摘要 提出一类解四阶杆振动方程的含参数四层显式差分格式, 其局部截断误差阶为 $O(\tau + h^2)$. 而在特殊情况下, 它是一个单参数四层或三层显式差分格式, 其局部截断误差阶为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$. 同时, 讨论了它们的稳定性. 最后的数值例子, 表明这些格式是有效的.

关键词 四阶杆振动方程, 显式差分格式, 稳定性

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本文考虑长度为 L 、两端简支杆的自由振动问题

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + a^2 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0, \quad a \text{ 为常数}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq L, \quad t \geq 0, \quad (1)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq L, \quad (2)$$

$$u(x, t) = u(L, t) = u_{xx}(0, t) = u_{xx}(L, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0. \quad (3)$$

文 [1~3] 对问题 (1) ~ (3) 提出若干隐式差分格式. 每计算一时间层需解一个 5 对角线型代数方程组, 因而计算量较大. 而显式格式的稳定性条件较为苛刻. 为此, 本文提出一类解问题 (1) ~ (3) 的含双参数 α, β 的四层显式差分格式 (特殊情况下是三层格式), 其局部截断误差阶为 $O(\tau + h^2)$. 在特殊情况 $\beta = 1 - \alpha$ 下, 是一个单参数四层显式差分格式 (当 $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$ 时为三层显式格式), 其局部截断误差阶为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$. 讨论了它们的稳定性, 且最后的数值例子表明所建立的格式是有效的.

1 四层差分格式的构造

把求解区域用两族平行于坐标轴的直线组成的均匀网格剖分. 设 h 和 τ 分别表示空间方向和时间的步长, 网域由求解区域上的网格点集 (x_j, t_n) 所组成. 其中 $x_j = jh, h = \frac{L}{J}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, J, t_n = n\tau, J, n$ 为正整数.

对梁振动方程 (1), 其四层加权显式为

$$\frac{\alpha_3 u_j^{n+3} - \alpha_2 u_j^{n+2} - \alpha_1 u_j^{n+1} + \alpha_0 u_j^n}{\tau^2} + a^2 \frac{\beta_1 \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+1} + \beta_2 \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+2}}{h^4} = 0, \quad (4)$$

其中 $0 \leq \alpha_i \leq 1, (i = 0 \sim 3), 0 \leq \beta_i \leq 1, (i = 1, 2)$ 为待定参数. δ_x^4 是关于 x 四阶中心差分算子, 即

$$\delta_x^4 u_j^n = u_{j+2}^n - 4u_{j+1}^n + 6u_j^n - 4u_{j-1}^n + u_{j-2}^n.$$

值得注意的是, 当方程 (1) 的解充分光滑时有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \tau^3} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(-a^2 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \right) = -a^2 \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial \tau \partial x^4}, \\ \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial \tau^4} &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \left(-a^2 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \right) = -a^2 \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial \tau^2 \partial x^4} = a^4 \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial \tau^4 \partial x^8}. \end{aligned}$$

从而, 式 (4) 在点 $(x_j, t_{n+3/2})$ 处进行 Taylor 展开为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 + \alpha_0}{\tau^2} u + \frac{1}{2\tau} (3\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 - 3\alpha_0) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} + \\ & \frac{1}{8} (9\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 + 9\alpha_0) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} + \left[\frac{1}{48} (27\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 - 27\alpha_0) - \right. \\ & \quad \left. \frac{\beta_2 - \beta_1}{2} \tau \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \tau^3} + \left[\frac{1}{384} (81\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 + 81\alpha_0) - \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2} \tau^2 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial \tau^4} + (\beta_1 + \beta_2) a^2 \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial \tau \partial x^4} + \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{6} h^2 a^2 \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial \tau^2 \partial x^4} + \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{80} h^4 a^2 \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial \tau^4 \partial x^8} + \frac{\beta_2 - \beta_1}{12} \tau h^2 a^2 \frac{\partial^7 u}{\partial \tau^3 \partial x^6} + O(\tau^3 + \tau^2 h^2 + \tau h^4 + h^6) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

由式 (5) 可知下述情况. (I) 相容性条件为

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_3 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 + \alpha_0 = 0 \\ 3\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 - 3\alpha_0 = 0 \\ 9\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 + 9\alpha_0 = 8 \\ \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_3, \\ \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = 3(\alpha_0 - \alpha_3), \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 9(\alpha_0 + \alpha_3) - 8, \\ \beta_1 = 1 - \beta_2. \end{cases}$$

若令 $\alpha_0 = \alpha, \beta_2 = \beta$, 则得相容性条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_0 &= \alpha, \beta_2 = \beta, \beta_1 = 1 - \beta, \\ \alpha_1 &= 3\alpha - 1, \alpha_2 = 2 - 3\alpha, \alpha_3 = 1 - \alpha. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

此时, 差分格式 (4) 成为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(1 - \alpha) u_j^{n+3} + (3\alpha - 2) u_j^{n+2} + (1 - 3\alpha) u_j^{n+1} + \alpha u_j^n}{\tau^2} + \\ & a^2 \frac{(1 - \beta) \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+1} + \beta \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+2}}{h^4} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其局部截断误差为

$$R_j^{n+3/2} = (1 - (\alpha + \beta)) \tau \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \tau^3} + a^2 \frac{h^2}{6} \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial \tau^2 \partial x^4} + O(\tau^3 + \tau h^2 + h^4) = O(\tau + h^2). \quad (8)$$

() 局部截断误差阶为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$. 若式 (6) 加上条件

$$\frac{1}{48} (27\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 - 27\alpha_0) - \frac{\beta_2 - \beta_1}{2} = 0, \quad (9)$$

则局部截断误差阶可达 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$. 此时应有

$$\alpha + \beta = 1, \quad \beta = 1 - \alpha. \quad (10)$$

此时, 格式 (4) 变为

$$\frac{(1-\alpha)u_j^{n+3} + (3\alpha-2)u_j^{n+2} + (1-3\alpha)u_j^{n+1} + \alpha u_j^n}{\tau^2} + \frac{a^2 \alpha \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+1} + (1-\alpha) \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+2}}{h^4} = 0. \quad (11)$$

其局部截断误差为

$$R_j^{n+3/2} = -\frac{7}{24}\tau \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4} + a^2 \frac{h^2}{6} \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x^6} + O(\tau^3 + h^4 + \tau h^2) = O(\tau^3 + h^2). \quad (12)$$

在特殊情况下,若取 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$,则格式(11)成为

$$\frac{u_j^{n+3} - (u_j^{n+2} + u_j^{n+1}) + u_j^n}{2\tau^2} + a^2 \frac{\delta_x^4 (u_j^{n+1} + u_j^{n+2})}{2h^4} = 0. \quad (13)$$

2 稳定性分析

引理1^[1] 实系数二次方程 $\lambda^2 - b\lambda + c = 0$ 的根按模1的充要条件为 $|c| \leq 1$ 且 $|b| \leq 1+c$.

引理2^[6] 实系数三次多项式 $f(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + p\lambda^2 + q\lambda + R$, 作为 Von Neumann 多项式的充要条件: (1) $|q| \leq 3$; (2) $|p+R| \leq 1+q$ 且 $|qR-R^2| \leq 1$.

现用 Fourier 分析法, 研究差分格式(7)的稳定性. 首先有

$$e^{-ij\alpha} \delta_x^2 e^{ij\alpha} = -4s^2, \quad e^{-ij\alpha} \delta_x^4 e^{ij\alpha} = 16s^4, \quad |\alpha| < \pi$$

其中 $i = \sqrt{-1}$, $s = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$. 现分3种情况进行讨论.

(1) $\alpha = 0$ 时, 格式(7)为三层显格式

$$\frac{u_j^{n+3} - 2u_j^{n+2} + u_j^{n+1}}{\tau^2} + a^2 \frac{(1-\beta) \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+1} + \beta \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+2}}{h^4} = 0. \quad (14)$$

令 $\gamma = \tau/h^2$ 此时, 传播矩阵的特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 - (2 - 16\beta^2 s^4)\lambda + (1 + 16(1-\beta)\gamma^2 s^4) = 0.$$

由引理1, 其根模1的充要条件为 $|c| = |1 + 16(1-\beta)\gamma^2 s^4| \leq 1$, $|b| = |2 - 16\beta^2 s^4| \leq 1 + c = 2 + 16(1-\beta)\gamma^2 s^4$. 上式当 $\beta = 1$ 且 $\gamma = \frac{1}{2\beta-1}$ 时成立. 由于 γ 随 β 的增加而减少, 故当 $\beta = 1$

时, γ 有最大值 $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$. 由稳定性理论知^[6], 当 $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 1$ 时, 格式(14)即为三层显格式

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - 2u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}}{\tau^2} + a^2 \frac{\delta_x^4 u_j^n}{h^4} = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * \end{pmatrix}. \quad (15)$$

其局部截断误差阶为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$, 稳定性条件为 $\gamma \leq \frac{1}{2}$. 格式(15)也就是 Collatz 格式^[7].

(2) $\alpha = \pi$ 时, 格式(7)为三层隐格式

$$\frac{u_j^{n+2} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_j^n}{\tau^2} + a^2 \frac{(1-\beta) \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+1} + \beta \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+2}}{h^4} = 0. \quad (16)$$

它的传播矩阵的特征方程为

$$(1 + 16\beta^2 s^4)\lambda^2 - (2 - 16(1-\beta)\gamma^2 s^4)\lambda + 1 = 0.$$

由引理1知, 其根模1的充要条件为

$$\begin{cases} |c| = \left| \frac{1}{1 + 16\beta^2 s^4} \right| < 1, \\ |b| = \left| \frac{2 - 16(1 - \beta)\gamma^2 s^4}{1 + 16\beta^2 s^4} \right| < 1 + c = \frac{2 + 16\beta^2 s^4}{1 + 16\beta^2 s^4}. \end{cases}$$

上式当 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $0 < \beta < \frac{1}{2}$ 且 $\gamma = \frac{1}{2 - 2\beta}$ 时成立. 因此, 格式(16) 的稳定性条件为 $\gamma =$

$$\begin{cases} < \left(\beta - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \frac{1}{2 - 1 - 2\beta} \left(0 < \beta < \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{cases}. \text{特别地, } \beta = 0, \text{ 它也退化为显格式(15). 当 } \beta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 及 } \beta = 1 \text{ 时, 它分}$$

别成为如下的三层隐格式

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - 2u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}}{\tau^2} + a^2 \frac{\delta_x^4 u_j^n + \delta_x^4 u_j^{n+1}}{2} = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ & & * & & \\ * & & & & \end{pmatrix}. \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - 2u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}}{\tau^2} + a^2 \frac{\delta_x^4 u_j^{n+1}}{h^4} = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ & * & & & \\ * & & & & \\ & * & & & \end{pmatrix}. \quad (18)$$

它们的局部截断误差阶都是 $O(\tau + h^2)$, 且都是无条件稳定的.

(3) $0 < \alpha < 1$, 且 $\beta = 1 - \alpha$ (即格式(11)). 令 $\bar{u}_j^{n+3} = u_j^{n+3}$, $\bar{v}_j^{n+3} = u_j^{n+2}$, $\bar{w}_j^{n+3} = u_j^{n+1}$, 可将四层格式(11) 写成等价的两层格式. 再用 Fourier 方法, 可得增长矩阵为

$$G(\Delta t, j) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{A} & -\frac{C}{A} & -\frac{D}{A} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (19)$$

其特征方程为

$$A\lambda^3 + B\lambda^2 + C\lambda + D = 0. \quad (20)$$

因设 $0 < \alpha < 1$, 故式(20) 可改写为

$$\lambda^3 + \frac{B}{A}\lambda^2 + \frac{C}{A}\lambda + \frac{D}{A} = 0.$$

对照引理 2, 对于差分格式(11), 特征方程(20) 中的系数为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p &= \frac{B}{A} = \frac{3\alpha - 2 + 16(1 - \alpha)\gamma^2 s^4}{1 - \alpha}, \\ q &= \frac{C}{A} = \frac{1 - 3\alpha + 16\alpha\gamma^2 s^4}{1 - \alpha}, \\ R &= \frac{D}{A} = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

则引理 2 条件(1) 即为

$$q = \frac{1 - 3\alpha + 16\alpha\gamma^2 s^4}{1 - \alpha} < 3. \quad (22)$$

由此导出, 当

$$y = \frac{1}{2 - 2\alpha} \quad (23)$$

时, 式(22)成立. 而引理 2 条件(2)即为

$$|p + R| = \left| \frac{4\alpha - 2 + 16(1 - \alpha)y^2 s^4}{1 - \alpha} \right| \quad 1 + q = \frac{2 - 4\alpha + 16\alpha y^2 s^4}{1 - \alpha}, \quad (24)$$

或 $4\alpha - 2 - 16\alpha y^2 s^4 - 4\alpha - 2 + 16(1 - \alpha)y^2 s^4 - 2 - 4\alpha + 16\alpha y^2 s^4$. 上式左端自然成立, 而右端即为 $16(1 - 2\alpha)y^2 s^4 - 4(1 - 2\alpha)$. 它当

$$0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{且} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \quad (25)$$

时成立. 综合式(23), (25), 得格式(11)的稳定性条件为

$$y = Y(\alpha) \triangleq \min \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2 - 2\alpha} \right]_{0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}} = Y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (26)$$

于是, 我们得到当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 格式(11) (即为四层显格式(13)) 的稳定性最好, 其稳定性条件为 $y = \frac{1}{2}$. 此时格式的局部截断误差阶为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$.

进一步讨论可知, 当 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 而 $\beta = 1 - \alpha$ 时, 格式(7) 的稳定性条件并未能改善, 且较麻烦, 为节省篇幅起见, 这里就省略了.

3 数值试验

考虑如下两端简支梁自由振动问题:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\pi^2} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad t \geq 0, \quad (27)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x, \quad u_x(x, 0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad (28)$$

$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = u_{xx}(0, t) = u_{xx}(1, t). \quad (29)$$

它们的精确解为

$$u(x, t) = \sin \pi x \cdot \cos \pi t. \quad (30)$$

取 $h = \frac{1}{10}$, $r = \alpha \tau / h^2 = \frac{100}{\pi} \tau = \frac{1}{2}, 1$, 即 $\tau = \frac{Y\pi}{100} = \pi / 200, \pi / 100$. 按显格式(13), (15) (即 Collatz 格式) 及隐格式(17), (18) 进行计算到 $t = 2.10490$, 并与精确解计算结果列表比较(表 1). 数值结果表明, 本文所得差分格式是有效的.

表 1 $h = 0.05$ 和 $\tau = \frac{r\pi}{400}$ 计算到 $t = 2.10490$ 的数值结果比较

r	x	精确解(30)	显格式(13)	显格式(15) (Collatz 格式)	隐格式(17)	隐格式(18)
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.1	0.292 75	0.294 06	0.294 25	0.309 01	0.290 66
	0.2	0.556 84	0.559 34	0.559 70	0.587 78	0.552 87
	0.3	0.766 42	0.769 87	0.770 36	0.809 00	0.760 95
	0.4	0.900 98	0.905 04	0.905 61	0.951 04	0.894 55
	0.5	0.947 35	0.951 61	0.952 21	0.999 98	0.940 59

续表

r	x	精确解(30)	显格式(13)	显格式(15) (Collatz 格式)	隐格式(17)	隐格式(18)
1	0.1	0.293 13			0.309 00	0.287 65
	0.2	0.557 57	上	上	0.587 75	0.547 15
	0.3	0.767 43			0.808 97	0.753 09
	0.4	0.902 17	溢	溢	0.951 00	0.885 31
	0.5	0.948 60			0.999 94	0.930 87

注 初边值条件(28),(29),离散化处理为 $w^0 = \sin \pi x_j, w^1 = u^0_j, u^0 = u^1 = 0, u^{n-1} = -u^n$ 及 $u^{n+1} = -u^{n-1}$. 对于四层格式, 为方便计, w^2 按精确值进行计算.

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Four-Level Explicit Difference Schemes Containing Parameters
for Solving Equation of Four Order Rod Vibration

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Abstract For solving equation of four-order rod vibration, the author advances a class of four-level explicit difference schemes containing parameters, of which the order of local truncation error is $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$. Under special condition, it is a four-level or three-level explicit difference scheme containing single parameter, of which the order of local truncation error is $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$. The stability of them is discussed simultaneously. numerical examples indicate that these difference schemes are effective.

Keywords equation of four-order rod vibration, explicit difference scheme, stability