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对流方程一族新的三层双参数高精度格式

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摘要 对流方程 $u_t = au_x$ (其中 a 为常数), 构造一族新的含双参数高精度的三层差分格式. 当参数 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = 0$ 时, 得到一个双层格式. 这些格式对任意选取的非负参数都是绝对稳定的, 其局部截断误差阶为 $O((\Delta t)^2 + (\Delta t)^2(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^6)$. 数值试验表明, 所建立的差分格式是有效的, 理论分析是正确的.

关键词 对流方程, 高精度, 绝对稳定, 差分格式

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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3层(特殊情况下为两层)含双参数、绝对稳定的新的高精度隐式差分格式, 其局部截断误差阶达 $O((\Delta t)^2 + (\Delta t)^2(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^6)$. 对任意选取的非负参数 $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$, 都是绝对稳定的. 当参数 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = 0$ 时, 得到一个两层恒稳的差分格式. 数值试验表明, 本文所建立的差分格式是有效的, 理论分析与数值试验相吻合.

1 差分格式的构造

考虑对流方程的周期初值问题

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

设问题(1)的解 $u(x, t)$ 充分光滑使得如下关系式成立, 即

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

又设时间步长为 Δt , 空间步长为 Δx . 网格区域由点集 $(x_j, t_n) (j = 0, 1, \dots, J; n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 所组成, 其中 $x_j = j\Delta x, t_n = n\Delta t, \Delta x = L/J, L$ 为周期. 再设 $r = a\Delta t/\Delta x$, 在网点 (x_j, t_n) 处的网格函

数 $u(x_j, t^n)$ 记为 u_j^n . 对对流方程(1) 构造出如下的三层双参数隐式差分格式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{180\Delta t}[(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})u_{j+2}^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_{j+2}^n + (\alpha - \frac{1}{2})u_{j+2}^{n-1}] + \\
 & \frac{17}{90\Delta t}[(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_{j+1}^n + (\alpha - \frac{1}{2})u_{j+1}^{n-1}] + \\
 & \frac{19}{30\Delta t}[(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})u_j^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_j^n + (\alpha - \frac{1}{2})u_j^{n-1}] + \\
 & \frac{17}{90\Delta t}[(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})u_{j-1}^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_{j-1}^n + (\alpha - \frac{1}{2})u_{j-1}^{n-1}] - \\
 & \frac{1}{180\Delta t}[(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})u_{j-2}^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_{j-2}^n + (\alpha - \frac{1}{2})u_{j-2}^{n-1}] = \\
 & a\{(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \beta)\frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{2\Delta x} + (\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta)\frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + \\
 & (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \beta)\frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1} - u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{2\Delta x}\}. \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

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. 特别地, 当 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = 0$ 时成为两层十点隐格式

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -8(u_{j+2}^{n+1} + u_{j-2}^{n+1}) + 272(u_{j+1}^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}) + \\
 & 912u_j^{n+1} - 360r(u_{j+1}^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1}) = \\
 & -8(u_{j+2}^n + u_{j-2}^n) + 272(u_{j+1}^n + u_{j-1}^n) + 912u_j^n + 360r(u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n). \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

又如可取 $\alpha = 0, \beta = 0$; $\alpha = 0, \beta = \frac{1}{4}$ 及 $\alpha = 1, \beta = \frac{1}{4}$ 等等. 因篇幅关系, 恕不一一列出.

2 截断误差的讨论

对流方程(1) 的差分格式(3) 的截断误差阶可达 $O((\Delta t)^2 + (\Delta t)^2(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^6)$, 下面给以证明. 记

$$D_t(\alpha, j) = \frac{1}{\Delta t}\{(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})u_j^{n+1} - 2\alpha u_j^n + (\alpha - \frac{1}{2})u_j^{n-1}\} \quad (5)$$

及

$$\Delta_x(n) = a \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x}. \quad (6)$$

于网格点 $(j\Delta x, n\Delta t)$ 处, 进行 Taylor 展开并利用式(2), 可得

$$D_t(\alpha, j) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \alpha\Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{6}(\Delta t)^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3} + O((\Delta t)^3) \quad (7)$$

及

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta_x(n) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{6}(\Delta x)^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{120}(\Delta x)^4 \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial x^5} + \\
 & \frac{1}{5040}(\Delta x)^6 \frac{\partial^7 u}{\partial x^7} + O((\Delta x)^8). \quad (8)
 \end{aligned}$$

进一步进行 Taylor 展开并利用式(2) 及式(7), (8), 且设格式(3) 的截断误差为 Q , 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q = & \left(\frac{1}{5\,040} - \frac{1}{2\,160} \right) (\Delta x)^6 \frac{\partial^7 u}{\partial \alpha^6} + \left[\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2\beta \right) \right] (\Delta t)^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \alpha^3} + \\
 & \left(\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{36} \right) (\Delta t)^2 (\Delta x)^2 \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial \alpha^3 \partial x^2} = - \left(\frac{1}{12} + \beta \right) (\Delta t)^2 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \alpha^3} + \\
 & \frac{1}{18} (\Delta x)^2 (\Delta x)^2 \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial \alpha^3 \partial x^2} = - \frac{1}{3\,780} (\Delta x)^6 \frac{\partial^7 u}{\partial \alpha^6}.
 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

所以, 格式(3)的截断误差阶为 $O((\Delta t)^2 + (\Delta t)^2 (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^6)$. 特别当 $\beta = -\frac{1}{12}$ 时, 截断误差阶可达 $O((\Delta t)^3 + (\Delta t)^2 (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^6)$, 但不满足稳定条件, 故截误差阶仅为 $O((\Delta t)^2 + (\Delta t)^2 \cdot (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^6)$, 不可能更高了.

3 差分格式稳定性

为分析差分格式(3)的稳定性, 先叙述如下的 Miller 准则^[6].

考虑复系数二次方程

$$A\lambda^2 + B\lambda + C = 0, \quad A \neq 0 \quad (10)$$

的根 λ_1, λ_2 的模大小. 设 $\lambda_1 = \rho e^{i\varphi}, \lambda_2 = d e^{i\varphi}$, 且 $\rho \neq d$, 则有如下 Miller 准则.

(1) 若 $|A| > |C|$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho = 1 & \Leftrightarrow |\overline{A}B - \overline{B}C| = |A|^2 - |C|^2, \\
 \rho < 1 & \Leftrightarrow |\overline{A}B - \overline{B}C| < |A|^2 - |C|^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 若 $|A| = |C|$, 则

$$\rho = d = 1, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \Leftrightarrow \overline{A}B = \overline{B}C \text{ 且 } |B| < 2|A|.$$

现用 Fourier 方法^[6]研究差分格式族(3)的稳定性. 令 $w_j^n = \lambda^n e^{ij\theta}$ ($|\theta| < \pi$) 代入格式(3), 得其传播矩阵的特征方程为形如式(10)的复系数二次方程, 其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) F + i \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha + \beta \right) G, \\
 B &= - \left[2\alpha F - i \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta \right) G \right], \\
 C &= \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right) F + i \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha + \beta \right) G.
 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

式(11)中

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= - \frac{1}{180} \cdot 2\cos\theta + \frac{17}{90} \cdot 2\cos\theta + \frac{19}{30} = \\
 &1 + \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{90} - \frac{34}{90} (1 - \cos\theta) = \\
 &1 - \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{4}{45} \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2} \\
 &1 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{45} = \frac{11}{45} > 0,
 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$G = r \sin\theta. \quad (13)$$

以下分两种情况进行讨论.

(A) 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, 对任意 $\beta \neq 0$, 有

$$A = \frac{1}{2}F + i\left(\frac{1}{4} + \beta\right)G,$$

$$B = i\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta\right)G,$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{2}F + i\left(\frac{1}{4} + \beta\right)G.$$

因此可见, $|A| = |C|$, 且

$$\overline{A}B = \left[\frac{1}{2}F - i\left(\frac{1}{4} + \beta\right)G\right]\left[i\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta\right)G\right] = \overline{B}C,$$

又

$$|B| = \left|\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta\right)G\right| < 2|A| =$$

$$\left|F + i\left(\frac{1}{2} + 2\beta\right)G\right| = [F^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2\beta\right)^2 G^2]^{1/2}.$$

故由 Miller 准则知, 当 $\alpha = 0, \beta \neq 0$ 时, 特征方程(10)的两根按模小于等于 1, 且无模为 1 的重根.

(B) 当 $\alpha \neq 0$ 时, 显见当 $\alpha > 0, \beta \neq 0$ 时, 有 $|A| > |C|$, 且

$$|\overline{A}B - \overline{B}C| = \alpha \left| -2F^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta\right)G^2 + i2FG \right|^2 =$$

$$\alpha \{ 4F^4 - 4\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta\right)F^2G^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta\right)^2 G^4 + 4F^2G^2 \}^{1/2} =$$

$$\alpha \{ 4F^4 + 4\left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta\right)F^2G^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\beta\right)^2 G^4 \}^{1/2} <$$

$$|A|^2 - |C|^2 = \alpha \{ 2F^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2\beta\right)G^2 \}.$$

故由 Miller 准则可知, 当 $\alpha > 0, \beta \neq 0$ 时, 特征方程(10)的两根按模小于 1.

综上所述, 由差分格式稳定性理论可得如下基本定理.

定理 逼近于对流方程周期问题(1)的差分格式(3), 对任意选取的非负参数 $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0$ 均绝对稳定. 特别地, 格式(4)绝对稳定.

4 数值例子

解对流方程周期初值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad a \text{ 为常数}, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= \sin x, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}, \\ u(x, t) &= u(x + 2\pi, t), \quad x \in \mathbf{R}, \quad t > 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

其精确解为

$$u(x, t) = \sin(at + x), \quad (15)$$

利用格式(4)进行求解. 取 $\Delta x = \frac{2\pi}{64} = \frac{\pi}{32}$, $\Delta t = \frac{r}{a} \Delta x$, $a = \pm 1$, $|r| = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, 1$ 进行计算到 $n =$

500. 列出格式(4)数值解与精确解比较表,如表1所示. 数值结果表明,本文格式解与精确解有较好的吻合,理论分析与实际计算是一致的.

表1 不同 x 值的数值结果比较表

a	$ r $	解 法	$\frac{5\pi}{32}$	$\frac{17\pi}{32}$	$\frac{29\pi}{32}$	$\frac{41\pi}{32}$	$\frac{53\pi}{32}$
- 1	$\frac{1}{4}$	精确解	0. 707 107	0. 923 880	0. 000 000	- 0. 923 880	- 0. 707 107
		格式(4)	0. 707 542	0. 923 644	- 0. 000 616	- 0. 924 115	- 0. 706 671
	$\frac{1}{2}$	精确解	0. 881 921	0. 773 010	- 0. 290 285	- 0. 995 185	- 0. 471 397
		格式(4)	0. 884 233	0. 769 876	- 0. 294 996	- 0. 995 656	- 0. 467 046
	1	精确解	0. 995 185	0. 290 285	- 0. 773 010	- 0. 881 921	0. 098 017
		格式(4)	0. 990 556	0. 252 395	- 0. 797 381	- 0. 862 684	0. 137 111
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	精确解	0. 195 090	0. 980 785	0. 555 570	- 0. 555 570	- 0. 980 785
		格式(4)	0. 194 486	0. 980 665	0. 556 082	- . 555 058	- 0. 980 905
	$\frac{1}{2}$	精确解	- 0. 098 017	0. 881 921	0. 773 010	- 0. 290 285	- 0. 995 185
		格式(4)	- 0. 102 919	0. 879 588	0. 776 126	- 0. 285 567	- 0. 994 690
	1	精确解	- 0. 634 393	0. 471 397	0. 995 185	0. 290 285	- 0. 773 010
		格式(4)	- 0. 664 327	0. 436 320	0. 998 271	0. 327 724	- 0. 747 442

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A New Family of Three-Layer and Bi-Parametric Difference
Schemes with High Accuracy for Solving Convection Equation

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Abstract For solving convection equation $u_t= au_x$, where a is a constant, a new family of three-layer and bi-parametric difference schemes with high accuracy are constructed; and a double-layer scheme will be obtained in case $\alpha= \frac{1}{2}$ and $\beta= 0$. All these schemes are absolutely stable for non-negative param eters chosen arbitrarily with the local truncation error of $O((\Delta t)^2+ (\Delta t)^2(\Delta x)^2+ (\Delta x)^6)$. As indicated by numerical experimentation, the difference schemes so established are effective and the theoretical analysis of them is correct.

Keywords convection equation, high accuracy, absolutely stable, difference scheme