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# 梁振动方程的多辛 Preissman 格式

黄浪扬 郑小红

(华侨大学数学系, 福建 泉州 362021)

**摘要** 考虑梁振动方程的一个多辛形式, 并利用中点公式得到一个等价于多辛 Preissman 积分的新格式。用 Fourier 分析法, 证明该格式是无条件稳定的。最后给出数值例子。数值例子表明, 文中所给的格式是有效的, 且理论分析与实际计算相吻合。

**关键词** 梁振动方程, 多辛, 守恒律, 稳定性, 收敛性

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1984 年冯康先生提出计算 Hamilton 系统的辛算法<sup>[1~3]</sup>, 但它对偏微分方程进行辛离散时有局限性。为此, Bridges 和 Reich 提出基于守恒型偏微分方程多辛结构的多辛积分概念<sup>[4~5]</sup>。大量的偏微分方程, 如“good” Boussinesq 方程、Schrödinger 方程都可以写成如下形式的多辛 Hamilton 系统, 即

$$M\dot{z}_t + Kz_x = \nabla_S(z), \quad z \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad (x, t) \in \mathbf{R}^2. \quad (1)$$

在式(1)中,  $M, K \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$  ( $n \geq 3$ ) 是反对称矩阵,  $S: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^1$  是光滑函数, 称为 Hamilton 函数,  $\nabla S(z)$  则为函数  $S(z)$  的梯度。多辛 Hamilton 系统(1)具有下列 3 种守恒律。(I) 多辛守恒律, 即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\omega + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\kappa = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2}dz \wedge Mdz, \quad \kappa = \frac{1}{2}dz \wedge Kdz.$$

(II) 局部能量守恒律, 即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}E(x, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}F(x, t) = 0, \quad (3)$$

其中

$$E(x, t) = S(z) - \frac{1}{2}z^T K z_x, \\ F(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}z^T K z_t.$$

(III) 局部动量守恒律, 即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}I(x, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}G(x, t) = 0, \quad (4)$$

其中

$$I(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}z^T M z_x, \quad G(x, t) = S(z) - \frac{1}{2}z^T M z_t.$$

本文考虑梁振动方程的一个多辛形式, 并利用中点公式得到一个等价于多辛 Preissman 积分的新格式。用 Fourier 分析法证明了该格式是无条件稳定的, 最后给出了数值例子。数值例子表明本文所给的格式是有效的, 理论分析与实际计算也是相吻合的。

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作者简介 黄浪扬(1974-), 男, 讲师, 主要从事偏微分方程数值解法的研究。E-mail: hly6@163.com

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# 1 等截面梁横向自由振动方程的多辛形式

考虑等截面梁横向自由振动方程的周期初值问题, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + a^2 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0, \\ & u(x, 0) = f_1(x), \\ & u_t(x, 0) = f_2(x), \\ & u(x + 2\pi, t) = u(x, t). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

方程组(5)中  $a^2 = \frac{EI}{\rho A}$ ,  $\rho$  为单位面积梁的质量,  $A$  为梁横截面积,  $E$  为材料弹性模量,  $J$  为截面对中性轴的惯性矩,  $EJ$  为抗弯刚度, 均为常数.

引入正则动量  $u_t = v$ ,  $u_x = w$ ,  $w_x = p$ ,  $p_x = q$ , 可得到方程组(5)的多辛 Hamilton 方程组, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & -v_t - a^2 q_x = 0, \\ & u_t = v, \\ & a^2 p_x = a^2 q, \\ & -a^2 w_x = -a^2 p, \\ & a^2 u_x = a^2 w. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

令状态变量  $z = (u, v, w, p, q)^T$ , 于是 Hamilton 方程组(6)可以写成形式(1). 此时, 有

$$S = \frac{1}{2}(2a^2 wq + v^2 - a^2 p^2),$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a^2 & 0 & 0 \\ a^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

## 2 几个局部守恒律

直接验证可知方程组(6)满足上述几个守恒律, 其具体形式有 3 种. (I) 多辛守恒律, 即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(du \wedge dv) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(a^2 du \wedge dq - a^2 dw \wedge dp) = 0. \quad (7)$$

(II) 局部能量守恒律, 即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(v^2 + a^2 uq_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-a^2 uq_t + a^2 p_w v - a^2 pw_t + a^2 u_t q) = 0. \quad (8)$$

(III) 局部动量守恒律, 即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(-w_x + vu_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2a^2 wq - a^2 p^2 + a^2 uv_t) = 0. \quad (9)$$

## 3 整体守恒律

假设方程组(1)满足周期边界条件  $z(0, t) = z(2\pi, t)$ . 同时, 也满足整体能量和整体动量守恒律  $E(t_1) = E(t_2)$ ,  $I(t_1) = I(t_2)$ . 则其中

$$E(t) = \int_0^\pi E(x, t) dx, \quad I(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} I(x, t) dx,$$

分别为全局能量和全局动量.

**定理 1** 方程组(6)满足全局能量守恒律和全局动量守恒律.

**证明** 对式(8)在  $[0, 2\pi] \times [t_1, t_2]$  上积分并利用其周期性, 得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (v^2 + a^2 u q_x) dt dx + \int_0^{\pi} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-a^2 u q_t + a^2 p w - a^2 p w_t + a^2 u_t q) dx dt = \\ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \{ \int_0^{\pi} [v^2 + a^2 u q_x] dx \} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (-a^2 u q_t + a^2 p w - a^2 p w_t + a^2 u_t q) |_0^{\pi} dt = \\ E(t_2) - E(t_1) = 0,$$

则  $E(t_1) = E(t_2)$ . 也就是说, 方程组(6) 满足全局能量守恒. 类似地可证方程组(6) 满足全局动量守恒  $I(t_1) = I(t_2)$ .

#### 4 Preissman 多辛积分及其等价格式

$$\text{引入正则动量} \frac{u_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - u_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta t} = v_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}, \frac{u_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - u_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta x} = w_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}, \frac{w_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - w_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta x} = p_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}, \frac{p_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - p_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta x} = q_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2},$$

得到方程组(6) 的 Preissman 格式, 即

$$- \frac{v_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - v_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta t} - a^2 \frac{q_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - q_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta x} = 0, \quad (10a)$$

$$\frac{u_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - u_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta t} = v_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}, \quad (10b)$$

$$a^2 \frac{p_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - p_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta x} = a^2 q_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}, \quad (10c)$$

$$- a^2 \frac{w_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - w_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta x} = - a^2 p_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}, \quad (10d)$$

$$a^2 \frac{u_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - u_i^{j+1/2}}{\Delta x} = a^2 w_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}. \quad (10e)$$

实际中通常不需要知道中间变量的值. 所以, 下面我们就消去中间变量, 得到其等价格式. 在式(10a) 中令  $i = i-1$  并加上式(10a) 后除以 2, 得

$$- \frac{v_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - v_i^{j+1/2} + v_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} - v_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2}}{2 \Delta t} - a^2 \frac{q_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - q_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2}}{2 \Delta x} = 0. \quad (11)$$

式(11) 中令  $j = j-1$  并加上式(11) 后除以 2, 得

$$\frac{v_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - v_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} + v_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} - v_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2}}{2 \Delta t} - a^2 \frac{q_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - q_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} + q_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} - q_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2}}{2 \Delta x} = 0. \quad (12)$$

式(10b), 式(10c) 代入式(12), 得

$$- \frac{u_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - 2u_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} + u_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} + u_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2} - 2u_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} + u_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2}}{2 \Delta t^2} - \\ a^2 \frac{p_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - 2p_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} + p_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} + p_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2} - 2p_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} + p_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2}}{2 \Delta x^2} = 0. \quad (13)$$

式(13) 中令  $i = i-1$  并加上式(13) 后除以 2, 并把式(10d) 代入, 得

$$- \frac{u_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - 2u_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} + u_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} + 2u_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2} - 4u_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} + 2u_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2} + u_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} - 2u_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2} + u_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2}}{4 \Delta t^2} - \\ a^2 \frac{w_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - 3w_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} + 3w_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} - w_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2} + w_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} - 3w_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} + 3w_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} - w_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2}}{2 \Delta x^3} = 0. \quad (14)$$

式(14) 中令  $i = i-1$  并加上式(14) 后除以 2, 并把式(10e) 代入, 得

$$- \frac{\partial_t^2 u_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} + 3\partial_t^2 u_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} + 3\partial_t^2 u_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} + \partial_t^2 u_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2}}{8 \Delta t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial_x^4 u_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} + \partial_x^4 u_{i-1/2}^{j-1/2}}{2 \Delta x^4} = 0. \quad (15)$$

也即

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_{i+2}^j + 4\partial_t^2 u_{i+1}^j + 6\partial_x^2 u_i^j + 4\partial_x^2 u_{i-1}^j + \partial_x^2 u_{i-2}^j}{16\Delta t^2} + a^2 \frac{\partial_x^4 u_i^{j+1} + 2\partial_x^4 u_i^j + \partial_x^4 u_i^{j-1}}{4\Delta x^4} = 0. \quad (16)$$

此格式是与 Preissman 格式等价的新格式(初始条件的离散化处理从略). 其中  $u_i^j \approx u(i\Delta x, j\Delta t)$ ,  $\Delta x$  和  $\Delta t$  分别是空间步长和时间步长, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t^2 u_i^j &= u_i^{j+1} - 2u_i^j + u_i^{j-1}, \quad \partial_x^4 u_i^j = u_{i+2}^j - 4u_{i+1}^j + 6u_i^j - 4u_{i-1}^j + u_{i-2}^j, \\ u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+1} &= \frac{1}{2}(u_i^{j+1} + u_{i+1}^{j+1}), \quad u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+1} + u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j), \quad u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i+1}^j + u_{i+1}^{j+1}), \end{aligned}$$

等等.

## 5 几个离散局部守恒律

格式(10)满足几个离散守恒律, 下述其具体形式.

### (I) 离散的多辛守恒律

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{du_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+1} \wedge dv_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+1} - du_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j \wedge dv_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j}{\Delta t} + \\ &a^2 \frac{(d u_{i+1}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \wedge d q_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - d u_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \wedge d q_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}}) - (d w_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \wedge d p_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - d w_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \wedge d p_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}})}{\Delta x} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

事实上, 方程组(6)可以写成

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -a^2 q_x = v_t, \\ p_x = q, \\ w_x = p, \\ u_x = w. \end{array} \right\} \quad (18)$$

对式(18)应用隐式中点公式, 得

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -a^2 Q_{\frac{1}{2}} = -a^2 q_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \partial_t V_{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ P_{\frac{1}{2}} = q_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2} Q_{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ W_{\frac{1}{2}} = w_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2} P_{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ U_{\frac{1}{2}} = u_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2} W_{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{array} \right\} \quad (19)$$

其中  $U_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \approx u(x_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2}, t)$ ,  $u_i \approx u(x_i, t)$ . 而  $u_{i+1}$ ,  $v_{i+1}$ ,  $p_{i+1}$ ,  $w_{i+1}$  则为

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -a^2 q_{i+1} = -a^2 q_i + \Delta x \partial_t V_{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ p_{i+1} = p_i + \Delta x Q_{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ w_{i+1} = w_i + \Delta x p_{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ u_{i+1} = u_i + \Delta x W_{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{array} \right\} \quad (20)$$

类似地, 在时间方向用同样的离散得到

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_{i, \frac{1}{2}} = v_{i, 0} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} a^2 \partial_x Q_{i, \frac{1}{2}}, \\ U_{i, \frac{1}{2}} = u_{i, 0} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} V_{i, \frac{1}{2}}, \end{array} \right\} \quad (21)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v_{i, 1} = v_{i, 0} - \Delta t a^2 \partial_x Q_{i, \frac{1}{2}}, \\ u_{i, 1} = u_{i, 0} + \Delta t V_{i, \frac{1}{2}}, \end{array} \right\} \quad (22)$$

其中  $U_{i, \frac{1}{2}} \approx u(i\Delta x, \frac{\Delta t}{2})$ ,  $u_{i, 1} \approx u(i\Delta x, \Delta t)$  等. 由式(21)和式(22), 得

$$\frac{du_{\frac{1}{2},1} \wedge dv_{\frac{1}{2},1} - du_{\frac{1}{2},0} \wedge dv_{\frac{1}{2},0}}{\Delta t} = -a^2 dU_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} \wedge \partial_x dQ_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (23)$$

由式(20), 式(21)得

$$-a^2 \frac{du_{1,\frac{1}{2}} \wedge dq_{1,\frac{1}{2}} - du_{0,\frac{1}{2}} \wedge dq_{0,\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x} = dU_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} \wedge \partial_t dV_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} - a^2 dW_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} \wedge dQ_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{dw_{1,\frac{1}{2}} \wedge dp_{1,\frac{1}{2}} - dw_{0,\frac{1}{2}} \wedge dp_{0,\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x} = dW_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} \wedge \partial_t dQ_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (25)$$

将式(23), 式(24)和式(25)这3式相加, 则得到格式(10)离散的多辛守恒律(17). 下列(II), (III)也类似可证.

(II) 离散局部能量守恒律. 有

$$\frac{E_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+1} - E_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j}{\Delta t} + \frac{F_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - F_i^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x} = 0, \quad (26)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} E_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j &= (v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j)^2 + a^2 u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j \left( \frac{q_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - q_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x} \right), \\ F_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} &= -a^2 u_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{q_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - q_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} \right) + a^2 w_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{p_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - p_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} \right), \\ &- a^2 p_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{w_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - w_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} \right) + a^2 q_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} \right). \end{aligned}$$

(III) 离散的局部动量守恒律. 有

$$\frac{I_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+1} - I_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j}{\Delta t} + \frac{G_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - G_i^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x} = 0. \quad (27)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} I_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j &= -u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j \left( \frac{v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} \right) + v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^j \left( \frac{u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x} \right), \\ G_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} &= 2a^2 w_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} q_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - a^2 (p_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}})^2 + a^2 u_i^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} \right). \end{aligned}$$

## 6 稳定性分析

为了分析格式(16)的稳定性, 先叙述如下引理.

引理<sup>[6]</sup> 实系数二次方程  $x^2 - bx + c = 0$  的两个根, 按模小于或等于 1 的充要条件为  $|c| \leqslant 1$ ,  $|b| \leqslant 1 + |c|$ .

令  $u_i^j = \rho e^{k i \theta}$ ,  $r = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}$ , 其中  $k = \sqrt{-1}$ ,  $\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$ . 代入格式(16), 得到其特征方程为

$$\rho^2 - b\rho + 1 = 0, \quad (28)$$

其中

$$b = \frac{2(\cos\theta + 1)^2 - 8r^2 a^2 (\cos\theta - 1)^2}{(\cos\theta + 1)^2 + 4r^2 a^2 (\cos\theta - 1)^2}.$$

显然, 对任意  $r > 0$ ,  $|b| \leqslant 2$  恒成立. 故满足引理条件, 从而 Von Neumann 条件成立. 因此, 由文[7]有以下定理, 即

定理 2 梁自由振动周期初值问题(5)的 Preissman 格式(16), 至少在 Forsythe-Wasow 意义下无条件稳定.

不难验证格式(16)的相容性. 于是, 由 Lax 关于线性微分方程初值问题的稳定性与收敛性等价定理, 可得梁振动方程的格式(16)稳定且收敛.

## 7 数值例子

在梁振动方程周期初值问题(5)中取  $a^2 = 1$ ,  $f_1(x) = \sin x$ ,  $f_2(x) = 0$ , 其精确解为  $u(x, t) = \sin x \cos t$ . 取  $\Delta x = \frac{2\pi}{128}$ ,  $\Delta t = 0.005$ , 表 1, 2 列出  $t = 10, 20, 30$  时的结果. 其中  $u_j^n$  表示精确解,  $u(x_j, t_n)$  表示用格式(16)算得的数值解. 表 1 给出格式(16)的数值解, 表 2 列出格式(16)的数值计算误差. 结果表明, 本文所作的理论分析是正确的.

表 1 格式(16)的数值结果表

$t$	解 值	$x$			
		$1\pi/64$	$4\pi/64$	$7\pi/64$	$10\pi/64$
10	精确解	- 0.502 429 38	- 0.883 463 05	0.329 240 33	0.948 005 44
	数值解	- 0.502 795 97	- 0.884 107 67	0.329 480 56	0.948 697 15
20	精确解	0.467 939 39	0.822 816 47	- 0.306 639 16	- 0.882 928 25
	数值解	0.467 839 55	0.822 640 90	- 0.306 573 73	- 0.882 739 86
30	精确解	- 0.412 199 08	- 0.724 803 66	0.270 112 71	0.777 755 01
	数值解	- 0.410 866 57	- 0.722 460 61	0.269 239 30	0.775 240 79

表 2 数值计算误差表

$t$	$\  u_j^n - u(x_j, t_n) \ _\infty$		$\  u_j^n - u(x_j, t_n) \ _\infty / \  u(x_j, t_n) \ _\infty$
	10	20	30
10	$7.130 817 7 \times 10^{-4}$		$7.291 174 04 \times 10^{-4}$
20		$1.942 104 18 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.134 152 80 \times 10^{-4}$
30		$2.591 897 21 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.243 148 88 \times 10^{-3}$

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## Multi Symplectic Preissman Scheme for Solving Vibration Equation of Beams

Huang Langyang      Zheng Xiaohong

(Dept. of Math., Huaqiao Univ., 362021, Quanzhou, China)

**Abstract** For solving vibration equation of beams, a symplectic form is considered; and a new scheme equivalent to multi symplectic Preissman integrator is obtained by using midpoint formula; and the scheme is proved to be unconditionally stable by using the method of Fourier analysis. The scheme is effective and theoretical analysis coincides with actual calculation, as shown by numerical examples which are given finally.

**Keywords** vibration equation of beams, multi symplectic, law of conservation, stability, convergence