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# 二维抛物型方程的高稳定性两层显式格式

单双荣

(华侨大学 数学科学学院, 福建 泉州 362021)

**摘要:** 利用加耗散项的方法,通过选取适当参数,构造二维抛物型方程的若干两层显式差分格式.其局部截断误差阶为  $O(\tau + h^2)$ ,而稳定性条件最好为  $r = \frac{\tau}{(\frac{\tau}{x})^2} = \frac{\tau}{(\frac{\tau}{y})^2} = \frac{1}{h^2} - 1$ ,优于(或不亚于)其他两层显格式,且这些格式都是简洁实用的两层显格式.数值试验表明,所做的稳定性分析是正确的.  
**关键词:** 二维抛物型方程; 两层显式差分格式; 耗散项; 稳定性; 收敛性  
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在扩散、对流、势传导等问题中,经常会遇到求解如下的二维抛物型方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, \quad 0 \leq x, y \leq l, t > 0, \quad (1)$$

的初边值问题或周期边值问题.一般情况下,显式格式特别是两层显式格式,由于计算简单、存储量省且可自开始启动而受到人们的青睐,其缺点是稳定性限制较强.因此,构造稳定性好的两层显式格式引起人们的关注.古典显式格式<sup>[1]</sup>精度不高,局部截断误差阶仅为  $O(\tau + h^2)$ ,且稳定性条件  $r = \frac{\tau}{(\frac{\tau}{x})^2} = \frac{\tau}{(\frac{\tau}{y})^2} = \frac{1}{h^2} - 1$ ,也较为苛刻.文[2-3]给出一类两层显格式,其稳定性条件分别为  $\tau \leq \frac{1}{2}$  及  $r \leq 1$ .本文利用加耗散项的方法,通过选取适当参数,构造了若干两层显式差分格式.

## 1 差分格式的构造

设  $\tau$  为时间  $t$  的步长,  $h_x, h_y$  分别为  $x, y$  方向的空间步长.为简便计,令  $h_x = h_y = \frac{L}{M} = h, M$  为等分数.  $u_{jk}^n$  为在节点  $(j h_x, k h_y, n \tau) = (j h, k h, n \tau)$  处的网格函数值,且简记  $u_{jk}^n = u^n$ .  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$  及  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$  分别表示  $x, y$  方向的二阶中心差分,即

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u^n &= \frac{1}{h^2} (u_{j+1,k}^n - 2u_{j,k}^n + u_{j-1,k}^n), \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} u^n &= \frac{1}{h^2} (u_{j,k+1}^n - 2u_{j,k}^n + u_{j,k-1}^n). \end{aligned}$$

又设  $\alpha > 0$  为待定实参数.

( ) 耗散项为  $h^2 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$ . 引入此耗散项后,式(1)化为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + h^2 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}. \quad (2)$$

对式(2),在时间方向用向前差商,在空间方向用中心差商加以离散化,得两层显式差分格式( ),即

$$\frac{u^{n+1} - u^n}{\tau} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) u^n + h^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} u^n. \quad (3)$$

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作者简介: 单双荣(1956-),男,副教授,主要从事计算数学的研究. E-mail: shansr@163.com.

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显见,其局部截断误差阶为  $O(\tau + h^2)$ . 根据 Fourier 方法,令  $u_{jk}^n = e^{i(j-1+k-2)\pi}$ ,  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , 将它代入格式 (3), 得传播因子  $\lambda = 1 - 4r(s_1^2 + s_2^2) + 16r^2 s_1^2 s_2^2$ , 其中,  $s_1 = \sin \frac{\tau}{2}$ ,  $s_2 = \sin \frac{\tau}{2}$ . 两层格式 ( ) 稳定的充要条件:  $|\lambda| \leq 1$ , 等价于双向不等式为

$$-1 \leq 1 - 4r(s_1^2 + s_2^2) + 16r^2 s_1^2 s_2^2 \leq 1. \quad (4)$$

式 (4) 的右端等价于证明

$$F_1(s_1^2, s_2^2, \tau) = s_1^2 + s_2^2 - 4r^2 s_1^2 s_2^2 \geq 0. \quad (5)$$

注意到  $0 \leq s_1^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\tau}{2} \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq s_2^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\tau}{2} \leq 1$ . 可得, 当  $\frac{\tau}{2} = 1$  时, 式 (5) 成立. 事实上, 有

$$F_1(s_1^2, s_2^2, \tau) = s_1^2 + s_2^2 - 2s_1^2 s_2^2 = s_1^2(1 - s_2^2) + s_2^2(1 - s_1^2) \geq 0.$$

式 (4) 的左端不等式等价于证明

$$2r[(s_1^2 + s_2^2) - 4r^2 s_1^2 s_2^2] \leq 1. \quad (6)$$

为方便计, 记  $s_1^* = s_1^2$ ,  $s_2^* = s_2^2$ , 则  $0 \leq s_1^* \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq s_2^* \leq 1$ . 又记

$$F_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \tau) = F_2(s_1^2, s_2^2, \tau) = s_1^2 + s_2^2 - 4r^2 s_1^2 s_2^2 = s_1^* + s_2^* - 4r^2 s_1^* s_2^*.$$

于是, 不等式 (6) 化为  $2rF_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \tau) \leq 1$ . 从而, 稳定性条件  $|\lambda| \leq 1$  成立的一个最好的充分条件为

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq 2r \min_{\frac{\tau}{2} \leq 0} \max_{s_1^*, s_2^* \leq 1} F_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \tau) \leq 1. \quad (7)$$

由微分学知识可知, 连续函数在闭区域上的最大(小)值必在边界上或内部达到.  $F_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \tau)$  取得极值必要条件为  $\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial s_1^*} = 1 - 4r^2 s_2^* = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial s_2^*} = 1 - 4r^2 s_1^* = 0$ . 由此解得驻点为  $s_1^* = s_2^* = \frac{1}{4r^2}$ . 注意到  $0 \leq s_1^*$

$1$ ,  $0 \leq s_2^* \leq 1$ , 满足极值必要条件的  $\tau$  应满足  $0 \leq \frac{1}{4r^2} \leq 1$ , 即  $\frac{1}{4r^2} \leq 1$ . 又由于式 (7) 要求  $\frac{1}{2} \leq$ , 故此时仅需考虑  $\frac{1}{4r^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$  的情况.

在驻点处, 即当  $s_1^* = s_2^* = \frac{1}{4r^2}$  时,  $F_2(\frac{1}{4r^2}, \frac{1}{4r^2}, \tau) = \frac{2}{4r^2} - 4r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4r^2} = \frac{1}{4r^2}$ ,  $[\frac{1}{4r^2}, \frac{1}{2}]$  单调减. 因此, 在正方形区域  $\{0 \leq s_1^* \leq 1, 0 \leq s_2^* \leq 1\}$  内部,  $\frac{1}{2} = F_2(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = F_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \tau) = F_2(1, 1, \frac{1}{4r^2}) = 1$ , 且又在正方形域  $\{0 \leq s_1^* \leq 1, 0 \leq s_2^* \leq 1\}$  边界上有  $F_2(1, 0, \tau) = F_2(0, 1, \tau) = 1$ ,  $F_2(0, 0, \tau) = 0$ , 又  $F_2(1, 1, \tau) = 2 - 4r^2$ . 它当  $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$  单调减, 其最小值为  $F_2(1, 1, \frac{1}{2}) = 0$ . 所以, 在正方形域  $\{0 \leq s_1^* \leq 1, 0 \leq s_2^* \leq 1\}$  上有

$$\max_{0 \leq s_1^*, s_2^* \leq 1} F_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \tau) = \max(1, 2 - 4r^2) = \begin{cases} 2, & \tau \leq 0, \\ 3/2, & \tau = 1/8, \\ 1, & 1/4 \leq \tau \leq 1/2. \end{cases}$$

综上所述, 得  $\min_{\frac{1}{4r^2} \leq \frac{\tau}{2} \leq 0} \max_{s_1^*, s_2^* \leq 1} F_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \tau) = 1$ , 并由式 (7) 可得下述定理.

**定理 1** 当  $\frac{1}{4r^2} \leq \frac{\tau}{2} \leq 1$  时, 两层显格式 ( ) 稳定性条件最好,  $r \leq \frac{1}{2}$ .

( ) 耗散项为  $h^2(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4})$ . 加入此耗散项后, 式 (1) 化为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + h^2(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}). \quad (8)$$

离散化后得到两层显式差分格式 ( ), 即

$$\frac{u^{n+1} - u^n}{\tau} = \frac{1}{h^2}(\frac{\tau}{x} + \frac{\tau}{y}) u^n + h^2 \frac{\frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{y}}{h^4} u^n. \quad (9)$$

其局部截断误差阶也是  $O(\tau + h^2)$ ,  $\lambda = 1 - 4r(s_1^2 + s_2^2) + 16r^2(s_1^4 + s_2^4)$ , 稳定性条件  $|\lambda| \leq 1$  等价于

$$-1 \leq 1 - 4r(s_1^2 + s_2^2) + 16r^2(s_1^4 + s_2^4) \leq 1. \quad (10)$$

式(10)的右端不等式等价于证明

$$G_1(s_1^2, s_2^2, \gamma) = (s_1^2 + s_2^2) - 4(s_1^4 + s_2^4) \geq 0,$$

且当  $\frac{1}{4}$  时成立. 此时, 有

$$G_1(s_1^2, s_2^2, \gamma) = (s_1^2 + s_2^2) - (s_1^4 + s_2^4) = s_1^2(1 - s_1^2) + s_2^2(1 - s_2^2) \geq 0,$$

而式(10)的左端不等式可化为

$$2r[s_1^2 + s_2^2 - 4(s_1^4 + s_2^4)] \geq 1. \quad (11)$$

若记

$$G_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \gamma) = s_1^{*2} + s_2^{*2} - 4(s_1^{*4} + s_2^{*4}) = s_1^2 + s_2^2 - 4(s_1^4 + s_2^4),$$

则式(11)化为  $2rG_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \gamma) \geq 1$ . 从而使稳定性条件  $|\lambda| \leq 1$  成立的最好的充分条件是

$$\frac{1}{4}, \quad 2r \min_{\substack{\frac{1}{4} \leq \gamma \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq s_1^*, s_2^* \leq 1}} \max_{\substack{\frac{1}{4} \leq \gamma \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq s_1^*, s_2^* \leq 1}} G_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \gamma) \geq 1. \quad (12)$$

下面求  $\max_{\substack{0 \leq s_1^*, s_2^* \leq 1}} G_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \gamma)$ . 有

$$\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial s_1^*} = 1 - 8s_1^{*3} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial s_2^*} = 1 - 8s_2^{*3} = 0,$$

由此解得驻点为  $s_1^* = s_2^* = \frac{1}{8}$ . 注意到  $0 \leq s_1^* \leq 1, 0 \leq s_2^* \leq 1$ , 于是  $0 \leq \frac{1}{8} \leq 1$ , 即  $\frac{1}{8}$ . 又由充分条件

$\frac{1}{4}$ , 故只要讨论  $\frac{1}{8} \leq \frac{1}{4}$  的情形. 在驻点处, 即当  $s_1^* = s_2^* = \frac{1}{8}$  时, 有

$$G_2\left(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \gamma\right) = \frac{1}{4} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8^4} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8},$$

而当  $\gamma \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$  时, 单调减. 因此, 在正方形区域  $(0 \leq s_1^* \leq 1, 0 \leq s_2^* \leq 1)$  内部有,  $\frac{1}{2} = G_2\left(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$

$G_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \gamma) = G_2\left(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}\right) = 1$ . 又在正方形域  $(0 \leq s_1^* \leq 1, 0 \leq s_2^* \leq 1)$  边界上有

$$G_2(0, 0, \gamma) = 0,$$

$$G_2(1, 0, \gamma) = G_2(0, 1, \gamma) = 1 - 4\gamma = \begin{cases} 1/2, & \gamma = 1/8, \\ 1/4, & \gamma = 3/16, \\ 0, & \gamma = 1/4, \end{cases}$$

$$G_2(1, 1, \gamma) = 2 - 8\gamma = \begin{cases} 1, & \gamma = 1/8, \\ 1/2, & \gamma = 3/16, \\ 0, & \gamma = 1/4, \end{cases}$$

且  $G_2(0, 1, \gamma) = G_2(1, 0, \gamma) = 1 - 4\gamma$  及  $G_2(1, 1, \gamma) = 2 - 8\gamma$  均在  $(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$  内单调减, 其最小值为 0. 所以, 在正方形域  $(0 \leq s_1^* \leq 1, 0 \leq s_2^* \leq 1)$  上有

$$\max_{\substack{0 \leq s_1^*, s_2^* \leq 1}} G_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \gamma) = \max\left\{\frac{1}{8}, 1 - 4\gamma, 2 - 8\gamma\right\} = \begin{cases} 1, & \gamma = 1/8, \\ 2/3, & \gamma = 3/16, \\ 1/2, & \gamma = 1/4. \end{cases}$$

综上所述, 得  $\min_{\frac{1}{4}} \max_{\substack{0 \leq s_1^*, s_2^* \leq 1}} G_2(s_1^*, s_2^*, \gamma) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 它当  $\gamma = \frac{1}{4}$  时达到. 于是, 由式(12)可得定理.

**定理 2** 当  $\gamma = \frac{1}{4}$  时, 两层显格式 ( ) 稳定性条件最好,  $r \leq 1$ .

( ) 耗散项为  $h^2\left(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}\right)$ . 加入此耗散项后, 式(1)化为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + h^2\left(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}\right). \quad (13)$$

离散化后得到两层显式差分格式 ( ), 有

$$\frac{u^{n+1} - u^n}{h^2} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) u^n + h^2 \frac{\frac{4}{x} + 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{4}{y}}{h^4} u^n. \quad (14)$$

其局部截断误差阶是  $O(h^2)$ , 传播因子  $\rho = 1 - 4r(s_1^2 + s_2^2) + 16r(s_1^4 + 2s_1^2 s_2^2 + s_2^4)$ , 稳定性条件  $|\rho| \leq 1$  等价于

$$-1 \leq 1 - 4r[(s_1^2 + s_2^2) - 4(s_1^2 + s_2^2)^2] \leq 1. \quad (15)$$

式(15)的右端不等式等价于证明

$$H_1(s_1^2, s_2^2, r) = (s_1^2 + s_2^2) - 4(s_1^2 + s_2^2)^2 \geq 0,$$

它当  $\frac{1}{8}$  时成立. 此时, 有

$$H_1(s_1^2, s_2^2, r) = (s_1^2 + s_2^2) \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2}(s_1^2 + s_2^2) \right] \geq 0.$$

式(15)的左端不等式可化为

$$2r[s_1^2 + s_2^2 - 4(s_1^2 + s_2^2)^2] \leq 1. \quad (16)$$

若记  $x = s_1^2 + s_2^2$ , 则  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ . 又记

$$H_2(x, r) = x - 4x^2 = s_1^2 + s_2^2 - 4(s_1^2 + s_2^2)^2, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2,$$

则式(16)化为  $2xH_2(x, r) \leq 1$ , 从而使稳定性条件  $|\rho| \leq 1$  成立的一个最好的充分条件为

$$\frac{1}{8}, \quad 2r \min_{\frac{1}{8}} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 2} H_2(x, r) \leq 1. \quad (17)$$

下面求  $\max_{0 \leq x \leq 2} H_2(x, r)$ . 令  $\frac{dH_2(x, r)}{dx} = 1 - 8x = 0$  得  $0 \leq x = \frac{1}{8} \leq 2$ , 故  $\frac{1}{16}$ . 结合式(17), 只要考虑

$\frac{1}{16}$  和  $\frac{1}{8}$  的情形. 在驻点处, 即当  $x = \frac{1}{8}$  时, 有

$$H_2\left(\frac{1}{8}, r\right) = \frac{1}{8} - 4\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16},$$

它在  $\left[\frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{8}\right]$  上单调减. 因此, 在  $0 \leq x \leq 2$  内部有,  $\frac{1}{2} = H_2\left(\frac{1}{8}, r\right) = H_2(x, r) = H_2\left(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}\right) = 1$ . 再考

虑在边界  $x=0$  及  $x=2$  处,  $H_2(x, r)$  的值. 此时  $H_2(0, r) = 0$ ,  $H_2(2, r) = 2 - 16$ , 在  $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{8}\right]$  内单调

减, 且其最小值为  $H_2\left(2, \frac{1}{8}\right) = 0$ . 又  $H_2(2, r) = \begin{cases} 1, & r = 1/16, \\ 2/3, & r = 1/12, \\ 0, & r = 1/8. \end{cases}$  因此, 在闭区间  $[0, 2]$  上, 有

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq 2} H_2(x, r) = \max\left\{\frac{1}{16}, 2 - 16r\right\} = \begin{cases} 1, & r = 1/16, \\ 3/4, & r = 1/12, \\ 1/2, & r = 1/8. \end{cases}$$

综上所述, 使得  $\min_{\frac{1}{8}} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 2} H_2(x, r) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 再由式(17)得如下定理.

**定理 3** 当  $r = \frac{1}{8}$  时, 两层显格式( ) 稳定性条件最好,  $r \leq 1$ .

当  $r = \frac{1}{12}$  时, 如果取  $r = \frac{1}{6}$ , 满足稳定性条件且局部截断误差阶可达  $O(h^2 + h^4)$ . 因为  $u_t = u_{xx} + u_{yy}$ ,

所以  $u_{tt} = (u_{xx} + u_{yy})_t = u_{xxt} + u_{yyt}$ , 而且有  $u_{xxt} = u_{xxxx} + u_{xxyy}$ ,  $u_{yyt} = u_{xxyy} + u_{yyyy}$ ,  $u_m^{n+1} - u_m^n = (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + \frac{2}{2}$

$u_{tt} = (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + \frac{2}{2}(u_{xxxx} + 2u_{xxyy} + u_{yyyy})$ . 用此式与式(14)相减可得  $(\frac{2}{2} - h^2)(u_{xxxx} + 2u_{xxyy} + u_{yyyy})$ .

若取  $r = \frac{1}{12}$ ,  $r = \frac{1}{6}$ , 则  $\frac{2}{2} - h^2 = 0$ , 局部截断误差阶可达  $O(h^2 + h^4)$ .

最后必须指出, 根据 Lax 稳定性与收敛性等价定理. 由于本文所构造的格式都是相容的, 因此, 满足稳定性条件时也是收敛的.

2 数值试验

考虑二维抛物型方程周期边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, & -\infty < x, y < +\infty, & t > 0, \\ u(x+2, y+2, t) &= u(x, y, t), \\ u(x, y, 0) &= \sin(x+y), \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{18}$$

其精确解为  $u(x, y, t) = e^{-2t} \sin(x+y)$ . 取  $h = \Delta x = \Delta y = 2/100 = 1/50$ , 按显式格式( )~( ) 计算到  $n = 1\,000$ , 其计算结果如表 1 所示. 数值结果表明, 理论分析是正确的.

表 1 格式( )~( )数值计算结果比较

Tab. 1 Comparison for the numerical results of scheme ( ) ~ ( )

解法	( , r)	(x, y)			
		(0.2 , 0.7 )	(0.4 , 0.4 )	(0.6 , 0.5 )	(0.8 , 0.6 )
精确解 格式( )解	$(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$	$1.254\,475 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.170\,597 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.361\,868 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.361\,868 \times 10^{-7}$
		$1.165\,785 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.087\,837 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.265\,585 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.265\,585 \times 10^{-7}$
精确解 格式( )解	$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	$1.254\,475 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.170\,597 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.361\,868 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.361\,868 \times 10^{-7}$
		$1.203\,194 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.122\,746 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.306\,197 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.306\,197 \times 10^{-7}$
精确解 格式( )解	$(\frac{1}{4}, 1)$	$1.739\,236 \times 10^{-14}$	$1.622\,946 \times 10^{-14}$	$1.888\,128 \times 10^{-14}$	$1.888\,128 \times 10^{-14}$
		$1.239\,213 \times 10^{-14}$	$1.159\,433 \times 10^{-14}$	$1.345\,478 \times 10^{-14}$	$1.348\,527 \times 10^{-14}$
精确解 格式( )解	$(\frac{1}{8}, 1)$	$4.683\,074 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.369\,952 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.083\,982 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.083\,982 \times 10^{-3}$
		$4.683\,086 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.369\,962 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.083\,994 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.083\,994 \times 10^{-3}$

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Two-Level Explicit Difference Schemes with Higher  
Stability Properties for Solving the Equation of  
Two-Dimensional Parabolic Type

SHAN Shuang-rong

(School of Mathematics Sciences, Huaqiao University, Quanzhou 362021, China)

**Abstract:** By introducing dissipative term into conventional explicit schemes and choosing apropos parameter, several two-level explicit difference schemes are established for solving the equation of two-dimensional parabolic type. The order of the local discretization is  $O(\Delta x + h^2)$  and best stability condition is  $r = \frac{\tau}{(\Delta x)^2} = \frac{\tau}{(\Delta y)^2} = \frac{1}{h^2} - 1$ , which is better than (or equal to) the order by other two level explicit schemes. The schemes are also simple and practical explicit two-level difference schemes. The stability analysis made by the author is clearly stabled by numerical example.

**Keywords:** equation of two-dimensional parabolic type; two-level explicit difference scheme; dissipative term; stability; convergence

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