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Bernstein 算子矩阵法求高阶弱奇异 积分微分方程数值解

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摘要: 为了求高阶变系数且带有弱奇异积分核 Volterra-Fredholm 积分微分方程的数值解,提出了 Bernstein 算子矩阵法. 利用 Bernstein 多项式的定义及其性质给出任意阶弱奇异积分的近似求积公式,同时也给出 Bernstein 多项式的微分算子矩阵. 通过化简所求方程及离散化简后的方程,可将原问题转换为求代数方程组的解. 最后,通过收敛性分析说明该方法是收敛的,并用数值算例验证了方法的有效性.

关键词: 高阶变系数;弱奇异;积分微分方程;Bernstein 多项式;算子矩阵;数值解

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Bernstein 多项式在数学的各个领域有着重要的应用,这些多项式经常被用来求解积分方程、微分方程的数值解以及近似理论分析[1]. 近些年来,越来越多的积分、微分方程的数值解通过各种多项式的算子矩阵求得. 文献[2]利用 Bernstein 多项式的算子矩阵求解微分方程; Maleknejad 等[3]利用 Bernstein 多项式的算子矩阵求解非线性 Volterra- Fredholm-Hammerstein 积分方程. 积分微分方程数值解问题一直是研究的重要课题. 许多科学与工程领域的问题都可以转化为积分微分方程[4-5]. 其中, Volterra-Fredholm 积分微分方程是一类人们特别感兴趣的方程,已经给出了很多种数值算法. 文献[6]使用 Legendre 小波求解 Fredholm 积分方程; 文献[7]利用 Cattani's 方法求一类线性 Fredholm 积分微分方程; 文献[8]采用 Bernstein 算子矩阵法求解高阶线性 Volterra-Fredholm 积分微分方程组. 然而,对于高阶变系数并含任意阶弱奇异积分核的 Volterra-Fredholm 积分微分方程的数值解的研究较少. 本文通过 Bernstein 多项式及其算子矩阵对这类方程进行讨论,将求原方程的数值解问题转化为求解代数方程组,使得计算大大简化.

1 Bernstein 多项式及其性质

1.1 Bernstein 多项式[8]

结合 Bernstein 多项式及其算子矩阵,考虑如下形式积分微分方程,有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i(t) y^{(i)}(t) + \lambda_1 \int_0^t (t-s)^{-a} y(s) ds + \lambda_2 \int_0^1 K(t,s) y(s) ds = f(t),$$
 (1)

满足的初始条件为 $y^{(n-1)}(0) = y_{n-1}, y^{(n-2)}(0) = y_{n-2}, \dots, y(0) = y_0$. 式中: $K(t,s), f(t), a_i(t)$ 为已知的连续函数;y(t)为未知函数且 $y(t) \in L^2([0,1]); y^{(i)}(t)$ 为 y(t)的 i 阶导数; $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha$ 为常数,且 $0 < \alpha < 1$.

定义 1 n次 Bernstein 多项式定义为

$$B_{i,n}(x) = \binom{n}{i} x^{i} (1-x)^{n-i}.$$
 (2)

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由 $(1-x)^{n-i}$ 的二项式展开可得

$$\binom{n}{i} x^{i} (1-x)^{n-i} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-i} (-1)^{k} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n-i}{k} x^{i+k}.$$
 (3)

 $\diamondsuit \boldsymbol{\Phi}(x) = [B_{0,n}(x), B_{1,n}(x), \cdots, B_{n,n}(x)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \mathbf{M}$

$$\mathbf{D}(x) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{\Delta}_n(x). \tag{4}$$

式(4)中:
$$\mathbf{A}$$
=
$$\begin{bmatrix} (-1)^{\circ} \binom{n}{0} & (-1)^{1} \binom{n}{0} \binom{n-0}{1} & \cdots & (-1)^{n-0} \binom{n}{0} \binom{n-0}{n-0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & (-1)^{\circ} \binom{n}{i} & \cdots & (-1)^{n-i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n-i}{n-i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & (-1)^{\circ} \binom{n}{n} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{\Delta}_{n}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1, x, \cdots, x^{n} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}.$$

1.2 函数的近似

若 $f(x) \in L^2([0,1])$,则 f(x)可以利用 Bernstein 多项式基展开为

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_i B_{i,n}(x) = \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(x). \tag{5}$$

其中: $\mathbf{c} = [c_0, c_1, \cdots, c_n]^T$. 令

$$\mathbf{Q} = \int_{0}^{1} \mathbf{\Phi}(x) \mathbf{\Phi}^{\mathrm{T}}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x, \tag{6}$$

则由式(4)可得

$$Q = \int_{0}^{1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(x) \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{n}(x)) (\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{n}(x))^{T} dx =$$

$$\boldsymbol{A} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{n}(x) \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{n}^{T}(x) dx \right] \boldsymbol{A}^{T} = \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{A}^{T},$$
(7)

式(7)中:H 为 Hilbert 矩阵,有

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n+2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n+1} & \frac{1}{n+2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2n+1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

2 任意阶弱奇异积分的近似求积公式

设 $y(s) \in L^2([0,1])$,考虑如下弱奇异积分

$$I(t) = \int_0^t \frac{y(s)}{(t-s)^\alpha} \mathrm{d}s, \qquad 0 \leqslant t \leqslant 1, \quad 0 < \alpha < 1, \tag{8}$$

$$f(s) \cong \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_i B_{i,n}(s) = \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(x) = \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}} A \boldsymbol{\Lambda}_n(s),$$
 (9)

则有

$$I(t) = \int_0^t \frac{y(s)}{(t-s)^a} ds \cong \int_0^t \frac{\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{\Phi}(s)}{(t-s)^a} ds =$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{\Lambda}_n(s)}{(t-s)^a} ds = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{A} \int_0^t \frac{\mathbf{\Lambda}_n(s)}{(t-s)^a} ds. \tag{10}$$

由于 $\Delta_n(s) = [1, s, \dots, s^n]^T$,故要计算式(10),只需计算

$$I_m(t) = \int_0^t \frac{s^m}{(t-s)^a} \mathrm{d}s,\tag{11}$$

通过计算容易得到

$$I_{m}(t) = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{s^{m}}{(t-s)^{a}} ds = -\frac{(t-s)^{1-a}}{1-\alpha} \cdot s^{m} \Big|_{0}^{t} + \frac{m}{1-\alpha} \int_{0}^{t} (t-s)^{1-a} \cdot s^{m-1} ds =$$

$$\frac{m}{1-\alpha} \int_{0}^{t} (t-s) \cdot \frac{s^{m-1}}{(t-s)^{a}} ds =$$

$$\frac{m}{1-\alpha} \int_{0}^{t} t \cdot \frac{s^{m-1}}{(t-s)^{a}} ds - \frac{m}{1-\alpha} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{s^{m}}{(t-s)^{a}} ds =$$

$$\frac{m}{1-\alpha} t \cdot I_{m-1}(t) - \frac{m}{1-\alpha} I_{m}(t). \tag{12}$$

所以有

$$I_{m}(t) = \frac{mt}{1 - \alpha + m} I_{m-1}, \tag{13}$$

进而有

$$I_m(t) = \frac{m! t^m}{(1 - \alpha + m)(1 - \alpha + m - 1)\cdots(1 - \alpha + 1)} I_0(t).$$
(14)

式(14)中:

$$I_0(t) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{(t-s)^a} ds = \frac{t^{1-a}}{1-a}.$$

将其代入式(14)可得

$$I_{m}(t) = \frac{m! t^{m+1-\alpha}}{(m+1-\alpha)(m-\alpha)(m-\alpha-1)\cdots(2-\alpha)(1-\alpha)}.$$
 (15)

结合式(10),(11),(15),可得

$$I(t) = t^{1-\alpha} \mathbf{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{\Delta}_{n}(t). \tag{16}$$

式(16)中:

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/(1-\alpha) & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1!/(2-\alpha)(1-\alpha) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2!/(3-\alpha)(2-\alpha)(1-\alpha) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{n!/(n+1-\alpha) \times (n-\alpha)}{(n-\alpha)\cdots(1-\alpha)} \end{bmatrix}.$$

式(16)即为弱奇异积分的近似求积公式.

Bernstein 多项式的微分算子矩阵^[8] 3

设 $\mathbf{\Phi}'(x) = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{\Phi}(x)$,其中 \mathbf{F} 是 $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ 阶矩阵,称为 Bernstein 多项式微分算子矩阵.由式 (4)可知

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}'(x) = \boldsymbol{A}[0,1,2x,\cdots,nx^{n-1}]^{\mathrm{T}}, \qquad (17)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}'(x) = AV\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_n^*, \tag{18}$$

式(18)中:

$$oldsymbol{V} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \ 1 & 0 & & 0 \ 0 & 2 & & 0 \ dots & & dots \ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}, \qquad oldsymbol{\Delta}_n^* = [1, x, x^2, \cdots, x^{n-1}]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

因为 $x^k = \mathbf{A}_{[k+1]}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(x)$,其中 $\mathbf{A}_{[k+1]}^{-1}$ 表示 \mathbf{A}^{-1} 的第 k+1 行, $k=0,1,\dots,n$. 所以有

$$\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{n}^{*} = \boldsymbol{B}^{*} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(x), \tag{19}$$

式(19)中: $\mathbf{B}^* = [\mathbf{A}_{[1]}^{-1}, \mathbf{A}_{[2]}^{-1}, \cdots, \mathbf{A}_{[n]}^{-1}]^{\mathrm{T}}$,进而有

$$\mathbf{\Phi}'(x) = \mathbf{AVB}\mathbf{\Phi}(x). \tag{20}$$

(26)

此时,可以得到 Bernstein 多项式微分算子矩阵为

$$F = AVB^*. (21)$$

如果 $y(x) \cong \mathbf{c}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{\Phi}(x)$,则对于 $i \ge 2$,有

$$y^{(i)}(x) \cong \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(i)}(x) = \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{F}^{i} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(x). \tag{22}$$

Bernstein 算子矩阵法求解高阶积分微分方程

考虑如下高阶变系数且带有弱奇异积分核的 Volterra-Fredholm 积分微分方程:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i(t) y^{(i)}(x) + \lambda_1 \int_0^t (t-s)^{-a} y(s) ds + \lambda_2 \int_0^1 K(t,s) y(s) ds = f(t),$$
 (23)

由式(6)可令

$$y(t) \cong c^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(t) = c^{\mathsf{T}} A \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{n}(t), \qquad (24)$$

由根据式(22),有

$$y^{(i)}(t) \cong \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(i)}(t) = \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{F}^{i}\boldsymbol{\Phi}(t) = \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{F}^{i}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_{n}(t), \qquad (25)$$

同样利用 Bernstein 多项式基展开 K(t,s)得

由于 K(t,s)为已知函数,故离散式(26),可求出矩阵 K. 利用式(5),可得

$$\int_{0}^{1} K(t,s) y(s) ds \cong \int_{0}^{1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T}(t) K \boldsymbol{\Phi}(s) \cdot \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{T}(s) c ds =$$

 $K(t,s) \simeq \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \boldsymbol{K} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(s)$

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{K} \int_{0}^{1} \boldsymbol{\Phi}(s) \cdot \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\mathrm{T}}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{K}\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{c}, \qquad (27)$$

将式(4)代入式(27),可得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} K(t,s) y(s) ds \cong \mathbf{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{K}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{\Delta}_{n}(t).$$
 (28)

此时,将式(25),(16),(28)代入式(23),可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i(t) \mathbf{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{F}^i \mathbf{A} \mathbf{\Delta}_n(t) + \lambda_1 t^{1-a} \mathbf{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{\Delta}_n(t) + \lambda_2 \mathbf{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{K}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{\Delta}_n(t) = f(t).$$
 (29)

以等距步长离散式(29),可得

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i(t_j) \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{F}^i \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_n(t_j) + \lambda_1 t_j^{1-\alpha} \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{D} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_n(t_j) + \lambda_2 \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{K}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_n(t_j) = f(t_j). \tag{30}$$

显然,当 $j=0,1,\dots,n$ 时,式(30)可转化为线性代数方程组.

5 收敛性分析

引理 $\mathbf{1}^{[9]}$ 设 $y_m^{(i)}(t) = \mathbf{c}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{F}^i \mathbf{\Phi}(t)$ 为 $y^{(i)}(t)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 的近似解,则对于任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在正整数 N_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 使得当 $m > N_i$ 时,对 $\forall t \in [0, 1]$,有 $\parallel y_m^{(i)}(t) - y^{(i)}(t) \parallel < \varepsilon$. 其中: $\mathbf{c} = [c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n]^{\mathrm{T}}$; $\mathbf{\Phi}(x) = [B_{0,m}(x), B_{1,m}(x), \dots, B_{m,m}(x)]^{\mathrm{T}}$

引理 $2^{[9]}$ 设 $y_m(t) = c^{\mathsf{T}} \Phi(t)$ 为 y(t) 的近似解,则对于任意 $\epsilon > 0$,存在正整数 N_{n+1} ,使得当 $m > N_{n+1}$ 时,对 $\forall t \in [0,1]$ 有 $\| y_m(t) - y(t) \| < \epsilon$. 其中: $c = [c_0, c_1, \dots, c_m]^{\mathsf{T}}$; $\Phi(x) = [B_{0,m}(x), B_{1,m}(x), \dots, B_{m,m}(x)]^{\mathsf{T}}$. 令

$$f_m(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i(t) y_m^{(i)}(t) + \lambda_1 \int_0^t (t-s)^{-a} y_m(s) ds + \lambda_2 \int_0^1 K(t,s) y_m(s) ds,$$

则有如下定理

定理 1 若 $y_m^{(i)}(t)$, $y_m(t)$ 的定义同上,对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在正整数 N, 使得当 m > N 时, 有 $\| f_m(t) - f(t) \| < \varepsilon$.

证明 由于 $a_i(t)$, $i=0,1,2,\cdots,n$ 为[0,1]上的连续函数, 故存在正整数 M_i , $i=0,1,2,\cdots,n$, 使得 $\forall t \in [0,1]$, $f \parallel a_i(t) \parallel \leq M_i$.

同时,存在正整数 M_{n+1} ,使得 $\forall (t,s) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$,有 $\parallel K(t,s) \parallel \leq M_{n+1}$. 取 $M = \max\{M_0, M_1, \dots, M_{n+1}\}$ 由引理 1,2 可知

$$\| f_{m}(t) - f(t) \| = \| \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i}(t) [y_{m}^{(i)}(t) - y^{(i)}(t)] + \lambda_{1} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{y_{m}(s) - y(s)}{(t - s)^{\alpha}} ds +$$

$$\lambda_{2} \int_{0}^{1} K(t, s) [y_{m}(s) - y(s)] ds \| \leq \| \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i}(t) [y_{m}^{(i)}(t) - y^{(i)}(t)] \| +$$

$$\| \lambda_{1} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{y_{m}(s) - y(s)}{(t - s)^{\alpha}} ds \| + \| \lambda_{2} \int_{0}^{1} K(t, s) [y_{m}(s) - y(s)] ds \| \leq$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \| a_{i}(t) \| \cdot \| y_{m}^{(i)}(t) - y^{(i)}(t) \| + \lambda_{1} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\| y_{m}(s) - y(s) \|}{(t - s)^{\alpha}} ds +$$

$$\lambda_{2} \int_{0}^{1} \| K(t, s) \| \| y_{m}(s) - y(s) \| ds \leq nM\varepsilon + \frac{\lambda_{1}}{1 - \alpha}\varepsilon + \lambda_{2}M\varepsilon =$$

$$(nM + \frac{\lambda_{1}}{1 - \alpha} + \lambda_{2}M)\varepsilon.$$

因此,取 $N = \max\{M, N_1, N_2, \dots, N_{n+1}\}$.

当 m>N 时,由 ε 的任意性可知 $||f_m(t)-f(t)||<$ ε,定理证毕.定理 1 说明了所提方法是收敛的.

6 数值算例

考虑 Volterra-Fredholm 积分微分方程

$$\sum_{i=0}^{4} t^{i} y^{(i)}(t) + \int_{0}^{t} (t-s)^{-1/2} y(s) ds + \int_{0}^{1} (t+s) y(s) ds = f(t).$$
 (31)

式(31)中: $f(t) = 65t^4 + 32t^3 + \frac{7}{10}t + \frac{17}{30} + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}t^{9/2}\Gamma(5)}{\Gamma(11/2)} + \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}t^{7/2}\Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(9/2)}$,其精确解为 $y(t) = t^4 + 2t^3$. 取 n 分

别为n=4, n=5, n=6,用 MATLAB 软件计算数值解与精确解的绝对误差,如表 1 所示.

表 1 数值解与精确解的绝对误差

. 1 Absolute error of numerical solution and exact solution

t	n=4	n=5	n=6
0	1.110 2×10^{-15}	$1.054\ 7\times10^{-15}$	7. $105 \ 4 \times 10^{-15}$
0.1	2.9447×10^{-16}	$2.723~0\times10^{-15}$	$4.994 \ 3 \times 10^{-15}$
0.2	$9.089 9 \times 10^{-16}$	9.853 2×10^{-15}	2.1129×10^{-15}
0.3	9.367 5×10^{-16}	$3.393\ 1\times10^{-15}$	1.651 4×15^{-15}
0.4	$4.996~0\times10^{-16}$	$8.215 6 \times 10^{-15}$	$5.467.8 \times 10^{-15}$
0.5	2.2204×10^{-15}	1.165 7×10^{-14}	8.548 7×10^{-15}
0.6	1.110 2×10^{-15}	$1.232\ 3\times10^{-14}$	1.0436×10^{-14}
0.7	$1.776 \ 3 \times 10^{-15}$	9.103 8×10^{-15}	1.143 5×10^{-14}
0.8	2.4425×10^{-15}	1.3323×10^{-15}	$1.221\ 2\times10^{-14}$
0.9	2.2204×10^{-15}	1.154 6×10^{-14}	1.5099×10^{-14}

计算结果表明,结合 Bernstein 多项式的算子矩阵,上述方法可以对含高阶变系数且带有弱奇异积分核 Volterra-Fredholm 积分微分方程进行数值求解,验证了该方法的有效性和可行性.同时通过表 1,可以看到所提方法具有高精度,且使用较强.

7 结论

利用 Bernstein 多项式并结合算子矩阵的思想,对变系数做了有效的离散.将变系数且带有弱奇异积分核 Volterra-Fredholm 积分微分方程转化为熟悉的线性代数方程,从而更容易计算机求解.通过收敛性分析,理论上说明了所提方法是收敛的.数值算例进一步表明,该方法所得数值解精度高,且计算量小,是一种有效的算法.

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Bernstein Operational Matrix Method for Solving the Numerical Solution of High Order Integro-Differential Equation with Weakly Singular

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Abstract: In order to obtain the numerical solution for high order variable coefficients Volterra- Fredholm integro-differential equation with weakly singular kernels, we present a Bernstein operational matrix method in this paper. A approximate formula which solves solution for any arbitrary order weakly singular integral is given by using the definition of Bernstein polynomial and some properties, and a operational matrix of derivative of Bernstein polynomial is also obtained. By translating the original problem through simplifying and descreting the equation, the problem can be transferred into a system of algebraic equations. Convergence analysis shows that the method is convergent. The numerical example shows that the method is effective.

Keywords: high order variable coefficients; weakly singular; integro-differential equation; Bernstein polynomial; operational matrix; numerical solution

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