

# 三阶微分方程的 Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin 谱元方法

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**摘要:** 针对建立在有限区间上的三阶微分方程, 提出 Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin 谱元方法. 通过构造满足试探函数空间和检验函数空间的基函数, 得到离散问题所对应的稀疏的线性系统, 并对其进行求解. 数值例子验证了方法的有效性和高精度.

**关键词:** 三阶微分方程; Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin 谱元法; 基函数; 线性系统; 数值实验

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作为数值求解偏微分方程的 3 大主要方法之一, 谱元方法由于具有高精度, 及对复杂区域的适应性的优点, 已经被广泛应用于分子动力学模拟、复杂流体计算、量子计算、电磁场计算和数值天气预报等领域<sup>[1-7]</sup>. 文献[8-9]分别研究了四阶微分方程的谱方法和谱元法. 文献[10]用 Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin 和 Chebyshev 配点法求解三阶微分方程, 由于配点法强烈依靠选取的配置点, 容易产生数值不稳定的现象. 文献[11]则利用对偶 Petrov-Galerkin 法求解三阶微分方程. 文献[12]使用 Petrov-Galerkin 方法对修正的 KdV 方程进行数值求解. 文献[13]用有限差分方法和 Chebyshev 方法求解带边值条件的 KdV 方程, 数值结果表明 Chebyshev 方法是比较有效的. 文献[14]研究了 KdV 方程的多区域 Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin 谱元方法, 其实质是带时间三阶方程的谱元法, 然而, 其数值结果用的都是两区域的计算, 并不是真正的谱元法计算, 也没有具体的计算过程. 本文研究三阶微分方程的 Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin 谱元法, 主要考虑方程的数值计算.

## 1 格式的建立

记  $\Lambda = (-1, 1)$ , 考虑如下的三阶微分方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha u - \beta u_x - \gamma u_{xx} + u_{xxx} &= f, & \alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \gamma > 0, \\ u(\pm 1) = u_x(1) &= 0, & x \in \Lambda. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

为了用 Legendre-Galerkin 谱元法对该问题进行数值逼近, 需要将区间  $\Lambda$  剖分成  $K$  ( $K \geq 2$ ) 个子区间, 即

$$\Lambda_k = (a_{k-1}, a_k), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K.$$

上式中:  $-1 = a_0 < a_1 < \dots < a_K = 1$ .

记  $h_k = a_k - a_{k-1}$ ,  $h = \max_{1 \leq k \leq K} h_k$ . 定义分片多项式空间为

$$P_{N,K}(\Lambda) := \{v; v|_{\Lambda_k} \in P_N(\Lambda_k), k = 1, 2, \dots, K\}.$$

上式中:  $P_N(\Lambda_k)$  表示在  $\Lambda_k$  上次数不超过  $N$  的全体多项式所组成的空间. 用  $\bar{N}$  表示离散参数  $(N, K)$ , 定义试探函数空间和检验函数空间为

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$$V_{\bar{N}} := \{v; v|_{\Lambda} \in P_{N,K}(\Lambda); v \in C^0(\Lambda), v(\pm 1) = \partial_x v(\pm 1) = 0\},$$

$$W_{\bar{N}} := \{v; v|_{\Lambda} \in P_{N+1,K}(\Lambda); v \in C^1(\Lambda), v(\pm 1) = \partial_x v(\pm 1) = 0\}.$$

为了方便表达,对任意的  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ , 定义  $L^p(\Lambda) = \{v; \|v\|_{L^p} < \infty\}$ , 其中

$$\|v\|_{L^p} = \begin{cases} (\int_{\Lambda} |v|^p dx)^{1/p}, & 1 \leq p < \infty, \\ \max_{x \in \Lambda} |v(x)|, & p = \infty. \end{cases}$$

其中:  $(\cdot, \cdot)$ ,  $\|\cdot\|$  和  $|\cdot|$  分别表示空间  $L^2(\Lambda)$  的内积、范数和半范,  $(u, v) = \int_{\Lambda} u(x)v(x)dx$ . 问题

(1) 的 Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin 谱元逼近形式为: 找  $u_{\bar{N}} \in V_{\bar{N}}$ , 使得

$$a(u_{\bar{N}}, v_{\bar{N}}) = (f, V_{\bar{N}}), \quad \forall v_{\bar{N}} \in W_{\bar{N}}. \quad (2)$$

式(2)中:  $a(u_{\bar{N}}, v_{\bar{N}}) = a(u_{\bar{N}}, v_{\bar{N}}) - \beta(\partial_x u_{\bar{N}}, v_{\bar{N}}) + \gamma(\partial_x u_{\bar{N}}, \partial_x v_{\bar{N}}) + (\partial_x u_{\bar{N}}, \partial_x^2 v_{\bar{N}})$ . 记

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{V}_N^k &:= \{v^k; v^k \in P_N(\Lambda), v^k(a_{k-1}) = v^k(a_k) = v_x^k(a_k) = 0\}, \\ \hat{W}_N^k &:= \{v^k; v^k \in P_{N+1}(\Lambda), v^k(a_{k-1}) = v^k(a_k) = v_x^k(a_{k-1}) = v_x^k(a_k) = 0\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

当  $j=0, 1, \dots, N-3; k=1, 2, \dots, K$ , 基函数定义为

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_j^k(x) &= \begin{cases} L_j(\hat{x}_k) - L_{j+2}(\hat{x}_k) + \frac{2j+3}{2j+5}(L_{j+3}(\hat{x}_k) - L_{j+1}(\hat{x}_k)), & x \in \Lambda_k, \\ 0, & \text{其他}; \end{cases} \\ \phi_j^k(x) &= \begin{cases} L_j(\hat{x}_k) - \frac{2(2j+5)}{2j+7}L_{j+2}(\hat{x}_k) + \frac{2j+3}{2j+7}L_{j+4}(\hat{x}_k), & x \in \Lambda_k, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

上式中:  $\hat{x}_k$  是区间  $\Lambda_k$  到参考区间  $\Lambda$  的坐标变换;  $\hat{x}_k \equiv \hat{x}_k(x) = \frac{2}{h_k}x - \frac{a_k + a_{k-1}}{h_k}, \forall x \in \Lambda_k$ .

可以验证  $\phi_j^k(x) \in \hat{V}_N^k, \phi_j^k(x) \in \hat{W}_N^k (j=0, 1, \dots, N-3; k=1, 2, \dots, K)$ , 且

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{V}_N^k &= \text{span}\{\phi_0^k, \phi_1^k, \dots, \phi_{N-3}^k\}, k=1, 2, \dots, K, \\ \hat{W}_N^k &= \text{span}\{\phi_0^k, \phi_1^k, \dots, \phi_{N-3}^k\}, k=1, 2, \dots, K. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{V}_{\bar{N}} &:= \{v; v^k \in \hat{V}_N^k, k=1, 2, \dots, K\}, \\ \hat{W}_{\bar{N}} &:= \{v; v^k \in \hat{W}_N^k, k=1, 2, \dots, K\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

构造节点  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{K-1}$  上的全局基函数  $\Phi_1^k, \Phi_2^k$  和  $\Psi_1^k, \Psi_2^k$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} V_N &= \hat{V}_N \cup \text{span}\{\Phi_1^k, \Phi_2^k, k=1, 2, \dots, K-1\}, \\ W_N &= \hat{W}_N \cup \text{span}\{\Psi_1^k, \Psi_2^k, k=1, 2, \dots, K-1\}. \end{aligned}$$

实际上,  $\Phi_1^k, \Phi_2^k$  和  $\Psi_1^k, \Psi_2^k, k=1, 2, \dots, K-1$  需满足如下条件, 即

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_1^k \in V_N, & \Phi_1^k(a_k) = 1, & (\Phi_1^k)'(a_k) = 0; \\ \Phi_2^k \in V_N, & \Phi_2^k(a_k) = 0, & (\Phi_2^k)'(a_k) = 1, & \Phi_2^k(\Lambda_{k+1}) \equiv 0; \\ \Psi_1^k \in W_N, & \Psi_1^k(a_k) = 1, & (\Psi_1^k)'(a_k) = 0; \\ \Psi_2^k \in W_N, & \Psi_2^k(a_k) = 0, & (\Psi_2^k)'(a_k) = 1. \end{cases}$$

通过验证可知函数

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1^k(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}L_0(\hat{x}_k) + \frac{1}{2}L_1(\hat{x}_k) - \frac{1}{6}L_2(\hat{x}_k), & x \in \Lambda_k, \\ \frac{1}{3}L_0(\hat{x}_{k+1}) - \frac{1}{2}L_1(\hat{x}_{k+1}) + \frac{1}{6}L_3(\hat{x}_{k+1}), & x \in \Lambda_{k+1}, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases} \\ \Phi_2^k(x) &= \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{3}L_2(\hat{x}_k) - \frac{1}{3}L_0(\hat{x}_k))\frac{h_k}{2}, & x \in \Lambda_k, \\ 0, & x \in \Lambda_{k+1}, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi_1^k(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}L_0(\hat{x}_k) + \frac{3}{5}L_1(\hat{x}_k) - \frac{1}{10}L_3(\hat{x}_k), & x \in \Lambda_k, \\ \frac{1}{2}L_0(\hat{x}_{k+1}) - \frac{3}{5}L_1(\hat{x}_{k+1}) + \frac{1}{10}L_3(\hat{x}_{k+1}), & x \in \Lambda_{k+1}, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$
$$\Psi_2^k(x) = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{6}(L_2(\hat{x}_k) - L_0(\hat{x}_k)) + \frac{1}{10}(L_3(\hat{x}_k) - L_1(\hat{x}_k))) \frac{h_k}{2}, & x \in \Lambda_k, \\ (\frac{1}{6}(L_0(\hat{x}_{k+1}) - L_2(\hat{x}_{k+1})) + \frac{1}{10}(L_3(\hat{x}_{k+1}) - L_1(\hat{x}_{k+1}))) \frac{h_{k+1}}{2}, & x \in \Lambda_{k+1}, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

满足所要求的条件,其中: $k=1,2,\cdots,K-1$ .

最后,将文献[9]用于求解四阶方程的 Legendre 谱元逼近法的计算思想推广到式(2)的计算中,详细计算过程有以下 4 个步骤.

1) 构造  $\hat{W}_N$  关于双线性形式  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  的正交补. 令  $\Phi_1^k, \Phi_2^k \in \hat{v}_N$  是问题  $a(\hat{\Phi}_j^k, \hat{v}_N) = -a(\hat{\Phi}_j^k, \hat{v}_N), \quad \forall \hat{v}_N \in \hat{W}_N, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, K-1; \quad j = 1, 2$  (6) 的解,  $\theta_k = \hat{\Phi}_1^k + \Phi_1^k, \eta_k = \hat{\Phi}_2^k + \Phi_2^k, \hat{W}_N^\perp = \text{span}\{\theta_k, \eta_k, k=1, 2, \cdots, K-1\}$ , 则  $\hat{W}_N$  和  $\hat{W}_N^\perp$  在  $a(\cdot, \cdot)$  意义下是正交的, 即  $a(v_N, w_N) = 0, \forall v_N \in \hat{W}_N^\perp, \forall w_N \in \hat{W}_N$ .

2) 求解各子区间内部节点上的子问题, 找  $\hat{u}_N \in \hat{V}_N$ , 使得  $a(\hat{u}_N, \hat{v}_N) = (f, \hat{v}_N), \quad \forall \hat{v}_N \in \hat{W}_N.$  (7)

3) 求解单元交界节点处的子问题, 即求  $(\bar{u}_i, \tilde{u}_i) (i=1, 2, \cdots, K-1)$ , 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{K-1} a(\theta_i, \Psi_j^k) \bar{u}_i + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} a(\eta_i, \Psi_j^k) \tilde{u}_i = (f, \Psi_j^k) - a(\hat{u}_N, \Psi_j^k), \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, K-1; \quad j = 1, 2. \quad (8)$$

4) 由式(7), (8)可得 
$$a(\hat{u}_N + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \bar{u}_i \theta_i + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \tilde{u}_i \eta_i, v_N) = (f, v_N), \quad \forall v_N \in W_N. \quad (9)$$
 因此,  $u_N = \hat{u}_N + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \bar{u}_i \theta_i + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \tilde{u}_i \eta_i$  就是方程(2)的解.

从上述计算流程可知问题(2)被分解成一些规模较小的子问题, 即两套子区间问题(6), (7)以及 Schur 补问题(8). 式(6), (7)可以分成  $2(K-1)$  (相对于  $K$ ) 个完全独立的子问题进行求解, 因此可以大大提高计算效率. 将  $\hat{u}_N(x)|_{\Lambda_k}$  展开为  $\hat{u}_N(x)|_{\Lambda_k} = \sum_{j=0}^{N-3} \hat{u}_j^k \varphi_j^k(x)$ , 同时令  $\hat{v}_N(x) = \varphi_j^k(x)$ , 则式(7)所对应的线性系统可表达为

$$(\alpha A^k - \beta B^k + \gamma C^k + D^k)U^k = F^k, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, K.$$

上式中:  $U^k = (\hat{u}_0^k, \hat{u}_1^k, \cdots, \hat{u}_{N-3}^k)^T; F^k = (f_0^k, f_1^k, \cdots, f_{N-3}^k)^T; f_j^k = (f, \varphi_j^k)_{\Lambda_k}, j = 1, 2, \cdots, N-3; A^k = (A_{i,j}^k)_{0 \leq i,j \leq N-3}, A_{i,j}^k = (\varphi_j^k, \phi_i^k)_{\Lambda_k}; B^k = (B_{i,j}^k)_{0 \leq i,j \leq N-3}, B_{i,j}^k = ((\varphi_j^k)', \phi_i^k)_{\Lambda_k}; C^k = (C_{i,j}^k)_{0 \leq i,j \leq N-3}, C_{i,j}^k = ((\varphi_j^k)', (\phi_i^k)')_{\Lambda_k}; D^k = (D_{i,j}^k)_{0 \leq i,j \leq N-3}, D_{i,j}^k = ((\varphi_j^k)', (\phi_i^k)'')_{\Lambda_k}.$

式(6)所对应的线性系统也可类似表达.

**定理 1** 各子区间  $\Lambda_k$  上的 Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin 逼近问题: 找  $\hat{u}_N^k \in \hat{V}_N^k$ , 使得 
$$\alpha(u_N^k, v_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} - \beta(\partial_x u_N^k, v_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} + \gamma(\partial_x u_N^k, \partial_x v_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} + (\partial_x u_N^k, \partial_x^2 v_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} = (f, v_N^k)_{\Lambda_k}, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, K. \quad (10)$$

具有唯一解, 而且解满足

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha \| (x - a_{k-1})^{1/2} u_N^k \|_{\Lambda_k}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \beta \| u_N^k \|_{\Lambda_k}^2 + \gamma \| (x - a_{k-1})^{1/2} \partial_x u_N^k \|_{\Lambda_k}^2 + \frac{3}{2} \| u_N^k \|_{\Lambda_k}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha} \| (x - a_{k-1})^{1/2} f^k \|_{\Lambda_k}^2.$$

证明 对任意给定的  $\hat{u}_N^k \in \hat{V}_N^k$ , 有  $(x - a_{k-1}) u_N^k \in \hat{W}_N^k$ . 通过式(10)中选取的  $v_N^k = (x - a_{k-1}) u_N^k$  可得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (\partial_x u_N^k, \partial_x^2((x-a_{k-1})u_N^k))_{\Lambda_k} &= (\partial_x u_N^k, (x-a_{k-1})\partial_x^2 u_N^k + 2\partial_x u_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} = \\ &(\partial_x u_N^k, (x-a_{k-1})\partial_x^2 u_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} + 2 \|u_N^k\|_{1,\Lambda_k}^2 = \frac{3}{2} \|u_N^k\|_{1,\Lambda_k}^2, \\ \gamma(\partial_x u_N^k, \partial_x u_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} + \gamma(\partial_x u_N^k, u_N^k + (x-a_{k-1})\partial_x u_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} &= \gamma(\partial_x u_N^k, u_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} = \\ \gamma(\partial_x u_N^k, (x-a_{k-1})\partial_x u_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} &= \gamma \|(x-a_{k-1})^{1/2} \partial_x u_N^k\|_{\Lambda_k}^2, \\ -\beta(\partial_x u_N^k, v_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} &= \beta(u_N^k, \partial_x(x-a_{k-1})u_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} = \frac{1}{2}\beta \|u_N^k\|_{\Lambda_k}^2, \\ \alpha(u_N^k, v_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} &= \alpha(u_N^k, (x-a_{k-1})u_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} = \alpha \|(x-a_{k-1})^{1/2} u_N^k\|_{\Lambda_k}^2. \end{aligned} \right.$$

由三角不等式,可得

$$(f^k, (x-a_{k-1})u_N^k)_{\Lambda_k} \leq \frac{\alpha}{2} \|(x-a_{k-1})^{1/2} u_N^k\|_{\Lambda_k}^2 + \frac{1}{2\alpha} \|(x-a_{k-1})^{1/2} f^k\|_{\Lambda_k}^2,$$

利用 Lax-Milgram 引理,可知结论成立.

2 数值实验

下面给出一个数值例子说明 Legendre-Petrov-Gelarkin 谱元逼近形式(2)的精度及有效性, 在问题(1)中,取  $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=1$ .

例 1 考虑问题(1)在区间 $(-1,1)$ 上,有如下形式的解析解,即

$$U(x) = (x-1)\sin^2(\pi x),$$

其中:右端项为  $f(x)=(x-2)\sin^2(\pi x)-[\pi(x+1)+4\pi^2(x-1)]\sin(2\pi x)-2\pi^2(x-4)\cos(2\pi x)$ .

在半 log 尺度下,当  $h=1/2$  时,  $L^2$ -误差及  $H^1$ -误差随  $N$  的变化情况,如图 1(a)所示. 从图 1(a)可知:随着  $N$  的增大,误差( $\epsilon$ )随  $N$  呈指数衰减. 说明对于光滑解,数值解具有所谓的谱收敛. 在 log-log 尺度下,当  $N=10$  时,  $L^2$ -误差及  $H^1$ -误差随  $h$  的变化情况,如图 1(b)所示. 从图 1(b)可知:误差关于  $h$  呈代数衰减.

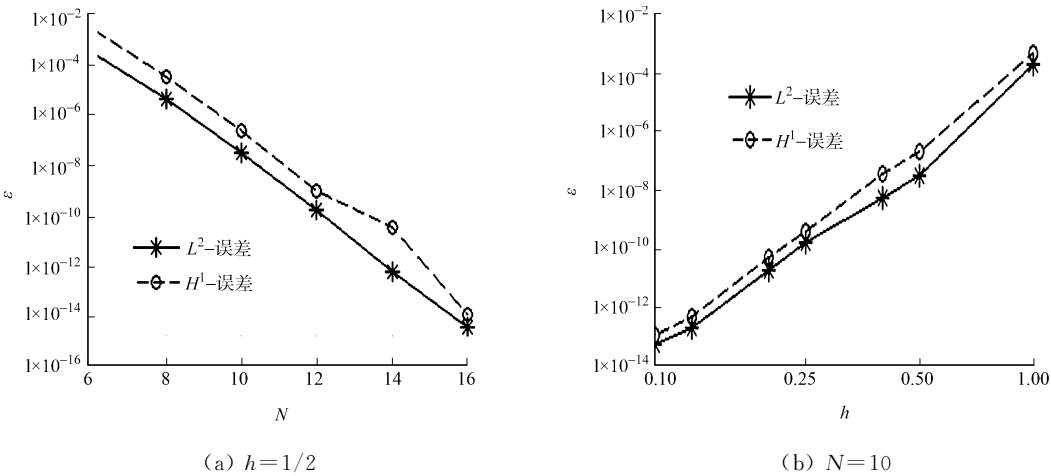


图 1 误差的变化  
Fig. 1 Change of the error

3 结束语

用 Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin 谱元法求解三阶微分方程,将计算区间剖分成一系列的小区间,相应地将问题转化成一系列的子问题. 构造恰当的试探函数和检验函数,并对得到稀疏的线性系统再进行求解. 数值结果表明:方法是高精度的,将其应用于求解具有高频振荡解的问题也是可行的.

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Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin Spectral Element Method for  
Third-Order Differential Equations

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**Abstract:** Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin spectral-element method (SEM) is proposed to solve the third-order equations on bounded domain. By constructing appropriate basis functions for the trial and test spaces, the coefficient matrix of the corresponding linear system is sparse, and the solution can be effectively solved. Numerical experiments are given to confirm the effectiveness and high-accuracy of the method.

**Keywords:** third-order differential equation; Legendre-Petrov-Galerkin spectral-element method; basis function; linear system; numerical experiments

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