

Caputo 型分数阶微积分求解及其误差估计

李瑾

(河南财政税务高等专科学校 信息工程系, 河南 郑州 451464)

摘要: 研究 Caputo 型分数阶微分函数的正解情况,考察其正解的唯一性问题,进而研究其数值求解的误差估计,所得结果拓展了 Wyss 的研究成果.

关键词: 分数阶微积分; Caputo 型; Chebyshev 多项式; 误差估计; 唯一性

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分数阶微积分在一些混沌领域,如在遗传数理得到了较为广泛的应用^[1-3]. 然而,由于其应用上的非局部性,使得分数阶微积分数值计算较为复杂,进而导致发展较为缓慢^[4]. Diethelm^[5]根据前人的研究成果^[6-11],给出了几种较为常见的分数阶微积分的数值算法,并提出了分数阶微积分的 Gauss 求解原理及算法. 本文基于 Sugiura 等^[12]的分数阶微积分 Chebyshev 多项式数值算法模型,考察 Wyss 等^[13]设计的 Caputo 型分数阶微分函数的正解情况,进而研究其数值求解的误差估计.

1 分数阶积分及其拓展算法

Wyss 和 Chneider 建构了分数阶积分函数,令 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 为已知函数,所组成的偏微分方程为

$$u(x, t) = \varphi(x) + t\psi(x) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{a-1} \Delta u(x, s) ds, \quad a \geq 1. \quad (1)$$

$$U(\xi, t) = \Phi(\xi) + t\Psi(\xi) + \frac{(-\xi^2)}{\Gamma(a)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{a-1} U(\xi, s) ds. \quad (2)$$

为进一步研究高阶分数阶积分, Miyakoda 拓展了 Wyss 的研究成果,建构基于 Chebyshev 多项式逼近的高阶分数阶积分^[13]. 为此,令函数 $f(x)$ 分数阶积分为

$$J_{a,t}^a f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} \int_a^t (t-\tau)^{a-1} f(\tau) d\tau, \quad a > 0. \quad (3)$$

结合文献[3]的研究,对上述方程进行多项式逼近,可得到

$$f(t) \approx p_n(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k T_k(2t-1), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1. \quad (4)$$

式(4)中: $a_k = \frac{\delta_k}{n} \{f(t_0) + f(t_n) \cos(k\pi) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(t_i) \cos(\frac{ik\pi}{n})\}$, $\delta_k = 1, k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1; \delta_k = 0.5$.

令插值节点 $t_i = (1 + \cos(\frac{i\pi}{n}))/2$, 于是,可得到 Chebyshev 多项式为

$$T_0(x)=1, T_1(x)=x, T_{n+1}(x)=2xT_n(x)-T_{n-1}(x).$$

结合式(4),由方程(1)可得

$$J_{0,t}^af(t)\approx J_{0,t}^ap_n(t)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(a)}\int_0^t(t-\tau)^{a-1}p_n(\tau)d\tau. \tag{5}$$

为了进一步得出该多项式的算法,记 p_n 为式(4)的 n 次多项式,于是有

$$\int_x^t(p_n(t)-p_n(\tau))-(t-\tau)^{a-1}d\tau=(L_n(t)-L_n(x))(t-x)^a. \tag{6}$$

令 $L_n(x)=\sum_{i=1}^nA_i(t)\frac{(\tau-x)^i}{a+i}, L'_n(x)=\frac{b_0}{2}+\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}b_iT_i(2x-1), 0\leq t\leq 1$, 由式(6), 有

$$(2x-1)L'_n(x)=\frac{b_1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(b_{i+1}+b_{i-1})T_i(2x-1). \tag{7}$$

于是,可得到

$$L'_n(x)(t-x)=\frac{(2t-1)b_0-b_1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(2(2t-1)b_i-b_{i+1}-b_{i-1})T_i(2x-1), \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^na_i(T_i(2t-1)-T_i(2x-1))&=\frac{(2t-1)b_0-b_1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(2(2t-1)b_i- \\ &b_{i+1}-b_{i-1})T_i(2x-1)+a\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{b_{i-1}-b_{i+1}}{4i}(T_i(2t-1)-T_i(2x-1)). \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

由方程(9)中 $T_i(2x-1)(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 的系数,可以得到

$$4a_i=(1-\frac{a}{i})b_{i+1}-2(2t-1)b_i+(1+\frac{a}{i})b_{i-1}, \quad i=1,2,\cdots,n, \quad b_{n+1}=b_n=0. \tag{10}$$

所以,分数阶积分(1)的数值算法为

$$J_{0,t}^af(t)\approx\frac{t^a}{\Gamma(a)}\{\frac{1}{a}(\frac{a_0}{2}+\sum_{k=1}^na_kT_k(2t-1))-\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{b_{k-1}-b_{k+1}}{4k}(T_k(2t-1)-T_k(-1))\}. \tag{11}$$

式(11)中: $\alpha>a, t\in[0,1], a_k, b_k$ 由方程(4)及方程(10)给出.

2 Caputo 型分数阶微分的数值算法

首先,给出 Caputo 型分数阶导数的定义. 令函数 $f(t)$ 的 Caputo 型分数阶导数为

$${}_cD_{a,t}^af(t)\approx\frac{1}{\Gamma(m-a)}\int_a^t(t-\tau)^{m-a-1}f^m(\tau)d\tau, \quad t>a, \quad m-1<a<m\in\mathbf{Z}^+. \tag{12}$$

式(12)中: $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 是 Gamma 函数. 接下来,对该导数进行 Chebyshev 多项处理,可得

$${}_cD_{0,t}^af(t)\approx{}_cD_{0,t}^ap_n(t)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(2-a)}\int_0^t(t-\tau)^{1-a}p_n^{(2)}(\tau)d\tau, \quad 1<a<2. \tag{13}$$

令 $p_n^{(2)}$ 为上式的 $n-2$ 次多项式,则存有 L_{n-2} 多项式满足

$${}_cD_{0,t}^af(t)\approx{}_cD_{0,t}^ap_n(t)=\frac{t^{2-a}}{\Gamma(2-a)}\cdot(\frac{p_n^{(2)}(t)}{2-a}-L_{n-2}(t)+L_{n-2}(0)). \tag{14}$$

假设, $L'_{n-2}(x)=b_0/2+\sum_{i=1}^{n-3}b_iT_i(2x-1), 0\leq x\leq 1$, 在 $[x,t]$ 区间内,对上式积分,得到

$$L_{n-2}(t)-L_{n-2}(x)=\sum_{i=1}^{n-2}\frac{b_{i-1}-b_{i+1}}{4i}\cdot(T_i(2t-1)-T_i(2x-1)), \tag{15}$$

进而得到

$$\begin{aligned} L'_{n-2}(x)(t-x)&=-L'_{n-2}(x)\frac{(2t-1)-(2x-1)}{2}= \\ &\frac{(2t-1)b_0-b_1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\sum_{i=1}^{n-3}(2(2t-1)b_i-b_{i+1}-b_{i-1})T_i(2x-1), \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

再令 $p'_n(x)=\frac{c_0}{2}+\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}c_kT_k(2x-1), p''_n(x)=\frac{c_0}{2}+\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}c_kT_k(2x-1), p''_n(x)=\frac{d_0}{2}+\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}d_kT_k(2x-1).$

根据文献[3]的研究, a_k, c_k, d_k 满足

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_k &= c_{k+1} + 4ka_k, & k &= n, n-1, \cdots, 1, & c_{n+1} &= c_n = 0, \\ d_{k-1} &= d_{k+1} + 4kc_k, & k &= n-1, n-2, \cdots, 1, & d_n &= d_{n-1} = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{17}$$

为了进一步明确 b_i , 将方程(16)~(18)整合, 可得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} d_k (T_k(2t-1) - T_k(2x-1)) &= \frac{(2t-1)b_0 - b_1}{4} + \\ &\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n-3} (2(2t-1)b_i - b_{i+1} - b_{i-1}) T_i(2x-1) + \\ &(2-a) \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} \frac{b_{k-1} - b_{k+1}}{4k} (T_K(2t-1) - T_K(2x-1)). \end{aligned}$$

可以发现

$$4d_k = -2(2t-1)d_k + (1 - \frac{2-a}{k})b_{k+1} + (1 + \frac{2-a}{k})b_{k-1}. \tag{18}$$

式(18)中: $k=1, 2, \cdots, n-2; b_{n-1}=b_{n-2}=0$. 于是, 可得到 Caputo 型的分数阶导数的数值算法为

$$\begin{aligned} {}^cD_{0,t}^a f(t) &\approx \frac{t^{2-a}}{\Gamma(2-a)} \left\{ \frac{1}{2-a} \left(\frac{d_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} d_k T_k(2t-1) \right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} \frac{b_{k-1} - b_{k+1}}{4k} \cdot (T_k(2t-1) - T_k(-1)) \right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

式(19)中: $a \in (1, 2), t \in [0, 1]$, 而 d_k, b_k 分别由方程(17), (18) 确定.

3 Caputo 型分数阶微分方程解的唯一性问题

上面给出了 Caputo 型分数阶微分 ${}^cD_{0,t}^a f(t)$ 的定义, 并给出了其数值算法. 接下来, 利用混合单调算子不动点定理, 考察 Caputo 型分数阶微分方程解的唯一性问题.

当 $t \in (0, +\infty), (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 时, $f(x)$ 的 a 阶 ($a \in \mathbf{R}^+$) 分数阶积分为

$$D_{0,t}^{-a} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{a-1} f(\tau) d\tau.$$

所以, 其 Caputo 型分数阶导数则为

$${}^cD_{0+}^a f(t) = D_{0,t}^{-(n-a)} \frac{df^n(t)}{dt^n} \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-a)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{n-a-1} f^n(\tau) d\tau.$$

假设 $G(t, s) > 0 (t, s \in (0, 1))$ 为 Green 函数, 于是, 在 $g \in [0, 1], 2 \leq a \leq 3$, Caputo 型分数阶导数微分方程为

$${}^cD_0^a u(t) + g(t) = 0, \quad u(0) = u'(1) = u''(0) = 0, \quad 0 < t < 1, \tag{20}$$

存在唯一解 $u(t) = \int_0^t G(t, s) g(s) ds, t \in [0, 1]$, 有

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{(a-1)t(1-s)^{a-2} - (t-s)^{a-1}}{\Gamma(a)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{t(1-s)^{a-2}}{\Gamma(a-1)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

上式中: $G(t, s)$ 满足 $\frac{a-1}{\Gamma(a)}(1-s)^{a-2}st \leq G(t, s) \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(a-1)}(1-s)^{a-2}t, \forall t, s \in (0, 1)$. 此时的积分空间 C 为 Banach 空间, 即 $\forall x, y \in C[0, 1], x \leq y \Leftrightarrow \forall t \in [0, 1], x(t) \leq y(t)$ 集合空间成立.

设 $P = \{x \in C[0, 1] | x(t) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1]\}$, 所以 P 为 Banach 空间 C 的正规锥, 于是提出如下假设.

假设 1 $f(t, u, v) : [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续, 且 $f(t, 0, 1) \neq 0$.

假设 2 当 $t \in [0, 1], v \in [0, \infty)$ 时, 在 $u \in [0, +\infty)$ 区间, $f(t, u, v)$ 单调递增; 当 $t \in [0, 1], u \in [0, +\infty)$ 时, 在 $v \in [0, +\infty)$ 区间, $f(t, u, v)$ 单调递减; $\forall \gamma \in (0, 1)$, 存在 $\varphi(\gamma) \in (\gamma, 1)$, 使 $f(t, \gamma u, \gamma^{-1}v) \geq \varphi(\gamma)f(t, u, v), \forall u, v \in [0, \infty)$. 于是, 提出以下 3 点结论.

1) 存在 $r \in (0, 1)$ 及 $u_0, v_0 \in P_w$, 使不等式 $rv_0 \leq u_0 < v_0$ 成立, 并满足

$$u_0(t) \leq \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,u_0(s),v_0(s))ds, \quad v_0(t) \geq \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,v_0(s),u_0(s))ds.$$

上式中: $w(t)=t, t \in [0, 1]$.

2) 在 $P=\{x \in C[0, 1] \mid f(x) \geq 0, x \in [0, 1]\}$, Caputo 分数阶微分方程具有唯一解 u^* .

3) $\forall x_0, y_0 \in P$, 构造迭代序列

$$x_n(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,x_{n-1}(s),y_{n-1}(s))ds, \quad y_n(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,y_{n-1}(s),x_{n-1}(s)).$$

上式中: $n=1, 2, \cdots$.

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $x_n(t) \rightarrow u^*(t), y_n(t) \rightarrow u^*(t)$ 成立.

4 误差分析

根据文献[15]的研究, 令积分空间为 $C_r: z = \frac{w+w^{-1}+2}{4}, w = r \exp(i\theta), 1 < r < \infty, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, 假设 $f(x)$ 解析于 C_r , 且 $x \in [0, 1]$, 则有

$$E_n(t) = f(t) - p_n(t) = \frac{T_{n+1}(2t-1) - T_{n-1}(2t-1)}{2\pi i} \times \int_{C_r} \frac{f(z)dz}{(z-t)(T_{n+1}(2t-1) - T_{n-1}(2t-1))}. \tag{21}$$

由于前述的 Chebyshev 多项式 $p_n(x)$ 具有解的有界性和一致性, 所以有

$$|J_{0,t}^a f(t) - J_{0,t}^a p_n(t)| \leq \frac{2M_n}{\Gamma(a+1)},$$
$$M_n = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot \int_{C_r} \frac{f(z)dz}{(z-t)(T_{n+1}(2t-1) - T_{n-1}(2t-1))} \right\}, \quad a > 0.$$

于是, 在积分空间 C_r 上, Chebyshev 多项式分数阶积分 $f(x)$ 的数值算法具有误差估计为

$$|J_{0,t}^a f(t) - J_{0,t}^a p_n(t)| \leq \frac{2M_r}{\Gamma(a+1)(r-1)^2(r^n - r^{-n})} = o(r^{-n}). \tag{22}$$

式(22)中: $M = \max_{z \in C_r} |f(z)|, r > 1$. 因为 $z = (w + w^{-1} + 2)/4$ 及 $T_n(x) = ((x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n)/2$, 于是有

$$|J_{0,t}^a f(t) - J_{0,t}^a p_n(t)| \leq \frac{2M_n}{\Gamma(a+1)} \frac{2}{\Gamma(a+1)} \times$$
$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-t)} \cdot \frac{2}{(w^n - w^{-n})(w - w^{-1})} \cdot \frac{1 - w^{-2}}{4} dw \right| \right\} \leq$$
$$\frac{2}{\Gamma(a+1)} \times \frac{1}{4\pi} \times \int_{|w|=r} \frac{4rM}{(r-1)^2} \times \frac{1}{(r^n - r^{-n})^2} dw =$$
$$\frac{4rM}{\Gamma(a+1)(r-1)^2(r^n - r^{-n})} = o(t^{-n}).$$

所以, 在积分空间 C_r 上, Chebyshev 多项式分数阶积分 $f(x)$ 的数值算法具有的误差估计满足

$$A_{n+1}(t) = T_{n+1}(2t-1) - T_{n-1}(2t-1), \quad B_n(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot \int_{C_r} \frac{f(z)dz}{(z-t)A_{n+1}(z)}.$$

于是, $E_n(t) = f(t) - p_n(t) = A_{n+1}(t)B_n(t)$, 又由于 Chebyshev 多项式 $f(x)$ 的一致有界性, 所以有

$$|cJ_{0,t}^a f(t) - cD_{0,t}^a p_n(t)| \leq \frac{2M_r}{\Gamma(a+1)(r-1)^2(r^n - r^{-n})} = o(r^{-n}) \leq$$
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(3-a)}(8n^2M_{0,n} + 16n(M_{0,n} + M_{1,n}) + 2(8M_{0,n} + M_{2,n})).$$

上式中: $M_{0,n} = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |B_n(t)|; M_{1,n} = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |B'_n(t)|; M_{2,n} = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |B''_n(t)|; 1 < a < 2$.

注 上述结论中 o 的含义为 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, Chebyshev 多项式 $f(x)$ 数值算法误差的收敛速率.

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Algorithm and Error Estimate on the Fractional Differential Equation With Caputo Derivative

LI Jin

(Department of Information Technology, Henan Finance and Taxation College, Zhengzhou 451464, China)

Abstract: The development speed of the reactional differential equation is slow due to the application nonlocality and the calculative complexity. In this paper, we will discuss the positive solution to the fractional differential equation with Caputo derivative based on the current research. Then we also study the uniqueness of the solution and discern the deviation comparing with numerical solution. The paper expands Wyss' research and conclusion.

Keywords: fractional differential equation; Caputo derivative; Chebyshev polynomial; error estimate; uniqueness

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