

DOI: 10.11830/ISSN.1000-5013.202009051



全直线上四阶方程的 Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱逼近

蔡耀雄, 庄清渠

(华侨大学 数学科学学院, 福建 泉州 362021)

摘要: 对全直线上的四阶方程提出 Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法进行求解. 通过构造恰当的基函数保证交面的连续性, 并用数值算例说明该方法的高精度. 通过与纯 Hermite 谱方法进行数值结果比较, 结果表明: 该方法具有有效性.

关键词: 四阶方程; 全直线; Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法; 数值结果

中图分类号: O 241.8 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1000-5013(2021)02-0275-06

Composite Laguerre-Laguerre Spectral Method for Fourth-Order Equation on Whole Line

CAI Yaoxiong, ZHUANG Qingqu

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

Abstract: A composite Laguerre-Laguerre spectral method is proposed to solve the fourth-order equation on the whole line. The continuity between the elemental-faces is imposed by constructing appropriate basis functions. Numerical examples show the high accuracy of the method. The numerical results are compared with pure Hermite spectral method, and which results show that the method is effective.

Keywords: fourth-order equation; whole line; composite Laguerre-Laguerre spectral method; numerical result

近三十年来,关于求解四阶微分方程的谱方法的研究有很大进展. Shen^[1]采用 Legendre-Galerkin 谱方法求解二阶和四阶微分方程;Kwan 等^[2]考虑可分离椭圆型问题的并行谱元计算;Shen 等^[3]采用 Legendre Petrov-Galerkin 逼近法数值求解四阶方程;文献[4-5]分别研究一维和二维四阶方程的谱元计算;庄清渠等^[6]研究四阶常微分方程的 Birkhoff 配点法;文献[7-8]分别研究两类四阶积分微分方程的谱逼近;Chen^[9]研究四阶 Cahn-Hilliard 方程的 Legendre-Galerkin 谱逼近. 上述文献研究的是有界区域上的四阶方程,对于无界区域上的四阶方程也有一些研究工作. 叶小华^[10]研究一维半直线区域四阶方程的 Legendre-Laguerre 复合谱方法;Zhuang 等^[11]研究一维半无界区域四阶方程的 Legendre-Laguerre 耦合谱元计算;李敏等^[12]研究半无界条状区域四阶方程的 Laguerre-Legendre 混合谱逼近;李珊等^[13]研究半直线区域上四阶椭圆型方程的有理 Legendre 函数全对角化谱方法;Yu 等^[14]研究全直线区域上的对角化 Legendre 有理谱方法. 本文用 Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法求解全直线上的四阶方程,并与一类 Hermite 谱方法进行对比,主要考虑方程的数值计算.

收稿日期: 2020-09-27

通信作者: 蔡耀雄(1979-),男,讲师,主要从事偏微分方程数值解的研究. E-mail:cai_yx@126.com.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(11501224, 11771083)

1 问题及复合逼近形式

记 $I:=(-\infty,\infty)$,考虑如下的四阶问题,即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_2 u - \lambda_1 u_{xx} + u_{xxxx} &= f, & x \in I, \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geqslant 0, \\ \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} u(x) &= \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} u_x(x) = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{1}$$

记 $V=\{v;v\in H^2(I),\lim_{|x|\rightarrow\infty}u(x)=\lim_{|x|\rightarrow\infty}u_x(x)=0\}$,则问题(1)的弱形式如下:找 $u\in V$,使得

$$d(u,v)=(f,v),\quad \forall v\in V, \tag{2}$$

式(2)中: $d(u,v):=\lambda_2(u,v)+\lambda_1(u_x,v_x)+(u_{xx},v_{xx}),\forall u,v\in V$.

对问题(2),用Laguerre-Laguerre复合谱方法进行求解.首先,将 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 剖分成 $I_1=(-\infty,0),I_2=(0,\infty)$ 两部分,然后在两个区间上分别采用Laguerre谱方法进行逼近.

记 $u^{I_1}:=u|_{I_1},u^{I_2}:=u|_{I_2},\mathcal{N}=(N_1,N_2)$,令 $P_N(\Omega)$ 为 Ω 上次数不超过 N 的全体多项式组成的空间,并记

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{P}_{N_1}(I_1) &:= \text{span}\{\hat{L}_m(-x); m=0,1,\cdots,N_1\}, \\ \hat{P}_{N_2}(I_2) &:= \text{span}\{\hat{L}_m(x); m=0,1,\cdots,N_2\}. \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\hat{L}_m(x)=L_m(x)\text{e}^{-\frac{x}{2}}$,而 $L_m(x)$ 为 m 阶Laguerre多项式.记

$$P_{\mathcal{N}}=\{v;v^{I_1}\in\hat{P}_{N_1}(I_1),v^{I_2}\in\hat{P}_{N_2}(I_2)\}, \tag{3}$$

$$S_{\mathcal{N}}=P_{\mathcal{N}}\cap H^2(I),\quad V_{\mathcal{N}}=P_{\mathcal{N}}\cap H_0^2(I). \tag{4}$$

则问题(1)的Laguerre-Laguerre复合逼近形式如下:找 $u_{\mathcal{N}}\in V_{\mathcal{N}}$,使得

$$d(u_{\mathcal{N}},v_{\mathcal{N}})=(f,v_{\mathcal{N}}),\quad \forall v_{\mathcal{N}}\in V_{\mathcal{N}}. \tag{5}$$

2 计算实施

Laguerre 多项式 L_m 的基本性质^[15]如下,即

$$L_m(0)=1,\quad L'_m(0)=-m,\quad L_m(x)=\partial_x L_m(x)-\partial_x L_{m+1}(x). \tag{6}$$

Laguerre 函数 $\{\hat{L}_m(x)\}$ 满足如下的正交性,即

$$\int_0^\infty \hat{L}_m(x)\hat{L}_n(x)\text{d}x=\delta_{nm}. \tag{7}$$

令

$$\phi_k^{I_1}(x)=\hat{L}_k(-x)-2\hat{L}_{k+1}(-x)+\hat{L}_{k+2}(-x),\quad k=0,1,\cdots,N_1-2, \tag{8}$$

$$\phi_k^{I_2}(x)=\hat{L}_k(x)-2\hat{L}_{k+1}(x)+\hat{L}_{k+2}(x),\quad k=0,1,\cdots,N_2-2. \tag{9}$$

若记 $\mathring{V}_{N_1}^{I_1}:=\{u^{I_1};u^{I_1}\in\hat{P}_{N_1}(I_1),u^{I_1}(0)=u_x^{I_1}(0)=0\},\mathring{V}_{N_2}^{I_2}:=\{u^{I_2};u^{I_2}\in\hat{P}_{N_2}(I_2),u^{I_2}(0)=u_x^{I_2}(0)=0\}$,则由式(6),(7),容易验证 $\mathring{V}_{N_1}^{I_1}=\text{span}\{\phi_0^{I_1},\phi_1^{I_1},\cdots,\phi_{N_1-2}^{I_1}\},\mathring{V}_{N_2}^{I_2}=\text{span}\{\phi_0^{I_2},\phi_1^{I_2},\cdots,\phi_{N_2-2}^{I_2}\}$.

记 $\mathring{V}_{\mathcal{N}}=\{u;u^{I_1}\in\mathring{V}_{N_1}^{I_1},u^{I_2}\in\mathring{V}_{N_2}^{I_2}\}$,令

$$\varphi_1(x)=\begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}\hat{L}_0(-x)-\frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_1(-x), & x\in I_1, \\ \frac{3}{2}\hat{L}_0(x)-\frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_1(x), & x\in I_2. \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

$$\varphi_2(x)=\begin{cases} -\hat{L}_0(-x)+\hat{L}_1(-x), & x\in I_1, \\ \hat{L}_0(x)-\hat{L}_1(x), & x\in I_2, \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

容易验证 $\varphi_1\in V_{\mathcal{N}},\varphi_1(0)=1,\varphi_1'(0)=0,\varphi_2\in V_{\mathcal{N}},\varphi_2(0)=0,\varphi_2'(0)=1,V_{\mathcal{N}}=\mathring{V}_{\mathcal{N}}\cup\text{span}\{\varphi_1,\varphi_2\}$.

类似于文献[11,16]求解高阶方程的过程,Laguerre-Laguerre 复合逼近问题(5)所对应的线性系统可通过如下 3 个步骤进行求解.

1) 构造 $\mathring{V}_{\mathcal{N}}$ 关于双线性形式 $d(\cdot,\cdot)$ 的正交补. 设 $\mathring{\varphi}_1,\mathring{\varphi}_2\in\mathring{V}_{\mathcal{N}}$ 是如下问题的解,即

$$d(\dot{\varphi}_i, \dot{v}_{\mathcal{N}}) = -d(\varphi_i, \dot{v}_{\mathcal{N}}), \quad \forall \dot{v}_{\mathcal{N}} \in \dot{V}_{\mathcal{N}}, \quad i=1,2. \quad (12)$$

令 $\Theta_i = \dot{\varphi}_i + \varphi_i, i=1,2$, 并且记 $V_{\mathcal{N}}^H := \text{span}\{\Theta_1, \Theta_2\}$, 因此, $\dot{V}_{\mathcal{N}}$ 与 $V_{\mathcal{N}}^H$ 在 $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ 意义下是正交的.

2) 求解. 寻找 $\dot{u}_{\mathcal{N}} \in \dot{V}_{\mathcal{N}}$, 使得

$$d(\dot{u}_{\mathcal{N}}, \dot{v}_{\mathcal{N}}) = (f, \dot{v}_{\mathcal{N}}), \quad \forall \dot{v}_{\mathcal{N}} \in \dot{V}_{\mathcal{N}}. \quad (13)$$

求解区域交面处的函数值及导数值 $u_{\mathcal{N}}(0), u'_{\mathcal{N}}(0)$,

$$d(\Theta_1, \Theta_i)u_{\mathcal{N}}(0) + d(\Theta_2, \Theta_i)u'_{\mathcal{N}}(0) = (f, \Theta_i), \quad i=1,2. \quad (14)$$

3) 结合. 由式(13), (14)可知, 对任意的 $v_{\mathcal{N}} \in V_{\mathcal{N}}$, 有

$$d(\dot{u}_{\mathcal{N}} + u_{\mathcal{N}}(0)\Theta_1 + u'_{\mathcal{N}}(0)\Theta_2, v_{\mathcal{N}}) = (f, v_{\mathcal{N}}). \quad (15)$$

因此, 问题(5)的解为

$$u_{\mathcal{N}} = \dot{u}_{\mathcal{N}} + u_{\mathcal{N}}(0)\Theta_1 + u'_{\mathcal{N}}(0)\Theta_2. \quad (16)$$

问题(5)分解成了两个相对独立的子问题, 子问题(12)和(13)分别由九对角问题和五对角问题组成, 因而容易进行求解.

在子区间 I_2 上, 记 $a_{k,j} = ((\phi_j^{I_2})'', (\phi_k^{I_2})'')$, $\mathbf{A} = (a_{k,j})_{k,j=0,1,\dots,N_2-2}$, $b_{k,j} = ((\phi_j^{I_2})', (\phi_k^{I_2})')$, $\mathbf{B} = (b_{k,j})_{k,j=0,1,\dots,N_2-2}$, $c_{k,j} = (\phi_j^{I_2}, \phi_k^{I_2})$, $\mathbf{C} = (c_{k,j})_{k,j=0,1,\dots,N_2-2}$, $f_k^2 = (f^{I_2}, \phi_k^{I_2})$, $\mathbf{F}^2 = (f_0^2, f_1^2, \dots, f_{N_2-2}^2)^T$, $u^{I_2} = \sum_{k=0}^{N_2-2} u_k^2 \phi_k^{I_2}$, $\mathbf{U}^2 = (u_0^2, u_1^2, \dots, u_{N_2-2}^2)^T$, 则问题(13)在 I_2 上简化成

$$(\lambda_2 \mathbf{C} + \lambda_1 \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A})\mathbf{U}^2 = \mathbf{F}^2. \quad (17)$$

由 Laguerre 函数的正交性可得

$$a_{k,j} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{16}, & j=k+2, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & j=k+1, \\ \frac{3}{8}, & j=k, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & j=k-1, \\ \frac{1}{16}, & j=k-2, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad b_{k,j} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4}, & j=k+2, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & j=k, \\ -\frac{1}{4}, & j=k-2, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad c_{k,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & j=k+2, \\ -4, & j=k+1, \\ 6, & j=k, \\ -4, & j=k-1, \\ 1, & j=k-2, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

由此可知, 矩阵都是对称的, 且最多是五对角阵, 因而式(17)可以有效地求解. 子问题(13)在 I_1 上的代数方程组与其在 I_2 上的代数方程组类似.

子问题(12)对应的代数方程组的系数矩阵与子问题(13)相同. 子问题(12)对应的代数方程组的右端项可通过对 $\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x)$ 进行求导, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'_1(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_0(-x) - \frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_1(-x), & x \in I_1, \\ -\frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_0(x) + \frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_1(x), & x \in I_2. \end{cases} \\ \varphi''_1(x) &= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{8}\hat{L}_0(-x) - \frac{1}{8}\hat{L}_1(-x), & x \in I_1, \\ -\frac{1}{8}\hat{L}_0(x) - \frac{1}{8}\hat{L}_1(x), & x \in I_2. \end{cases} \\ \varphi'_2(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_0(-x) + \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_1(-x), & x \in I_1, \\ \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_0(x) + \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_1(x), & x \in I_2. \end{cases} \\ \varphi''_2(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}\hat{L}_0(-x) + \frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_1(-x), & x \in I_1, \\ -\frac{3}{4}\hat{L}_0(x) - \frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_1(x), & x \in I_2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{cases} (\phi_k^{I_1})'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_k(-x) + \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_{k+2}(-x), & k=0,1,2,\cdots,N_1-2, \\ (\phi_k^{I_1})''(x) = \frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_k(-x) + \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_{k+1}(-x) + \frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_{k+2}(-x), & k=0,1,2,\cdots,N_1-2. \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} (\phi_k^{I_2})'(x) = \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_k(x) - \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_{k+2}(x), & k=0,1,2,\cdots,N_2-2, \\ (\phi_k^{I_2})''(x) = \frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_k(x) + \frac{1}{2}\hat{L}_{k+1}(x) + \frac{1}{4}\hat{L}_{k+2}(x), & k=0,1,2,\cdots,N_2-2. \end{cases}$$

从而在区间 I_1 上,有

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_1^{I_1}, \phi_0^{I_1}) = \frac{5}{2}, \\ (\varphi_1^{I_1}, \phi_1^{I_1}) = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ (\varphi_1^{I_1}, \phi_k^{I_1}) = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} ((\varphi_1^{I_1})', (\phi_0^{I_1})') = -\frac{1}{8}, \\ ((\varphi_1^{I_1})', (\phi_1^{I_1})') = \frac{1}{8}, \\ ((\varphi_1^{I_1})', (\phi_k^{I_1})') = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} ((\varphi_1^{I_1})'', (\phi_0^{I_1})'') = -\frac{3}{32}, \\ ((\varphi_1^{I_1})'', (\phi_1^{I_1})'') = -\frac{1}{32}, \\ ((\varphi_1^{I_1})'', (\phi_k^{I_1})'') = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

以及

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_2^{I_1}, \phi_0^{I_1}) = -3, \\ (\varphi_2^{I_1}, \phi_1^{I_1}) = 1, \\ (\varphi_2^{I_1}, \phi_k^{I_1}) = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} ((\varphi_2^{I_1})', (\phi_0^{I_1})') = -\frac{1}{4}, \\ ((\varphi_2^{I_1})', (\phi_1^{I_1})') = -\frac{1}{4}, \\ ((\varphi_2^{I_1})', (\phi_k^{I_1})') = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} ((\varphi_2^{I_1})'', (\phi_0^{I_1})'') = \frac{5}{16}, \\ ((\varphi_2^{I_1})'', (\phi_1^{I_1})'') = \frac{1}{16}, \\ ((\varphi_2^{I_1})'', (\phi_k^{I_1})'') = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

而在区间 I_2 上,有

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_1^{I_2}, \phi_0^{I_2}) = \frac{5}{2}, \\ (\varphi_1^{I_2}, \phi_1^{I_2}) = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ (\varphi_1^{I_2}, \phi_k^{I_2}) = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} ((\varphi_1^{I_2})', (\phi_0^{I_2})') = -\frac{1}{8}, \\ ((\varphi_1^{I_2})', (\phi_1^{I_2})') = \frac{1}{8}, \\ ((\varphi_1^{I_2})', (\phi_k^{I_2})') = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} ((\varphi_1^{I_2})'', (\phi_0^{I_2})'') = -\frac{3}{32}, \\ ((\varphi_1^{I_2})'', (\phi_1^{I_2})'') = -\frac{1}{32}, \\ ((\varphi_1^{I_2})'', (\phi_k^{I_2})'') = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

以及

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_2^{I_2}, \phi_0^{I_2}) = 3, \\ (\varphi_2^{I_2}, \phi_1^{I_2}) = -1, \\ (\varphi_2^{I_2}, \phi_k^{I_2}) = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} ((\varphi_2^{I_2})', (\phi_0^{I_2})') = \frac{1}{4}, \\ ((\varphi_2^{I_2})', (\phi_1^{I_2})') = \frac{1}{4}, \\ ((\varphi_2^{I_2})', (\phi_k^{I_2})') = 0, & k \geq 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} ((\varphi_2^{I_2})'', (\phi_0^{I_2})'') = -\frac{5}{16}, \\ ((\varphi_2^{I_2})'', (\phi_1^{I_2})'') = -\frac{1}{16}, \\ ((\varphi_2^{I_2})'', (\phi_k^{I_2})'') = 0, & k \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

因此,可得子问题(12)对应代数方程组的右端项.

对于子问题(14),由于

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_1^{I_1}, \phi_1^{I_1}) = \frac{5}{2}, & ((\varphi_1^{I_1})', (\phi_1^{I_1})') = \frac{1}{8}, & ((\varphi_1^{I_1})'', (\phi_1^{I_1})'') = \frac{1}{32}, \\ (\varphi_1^{I_2}, \phi_1^{I_2}) = \frac{5}{2}, & ((\varphi_1^{I_2})', (\phi_1^{I_2})') = \frac{1}{8}, & ((\varphi_1^{I_2})'', (\phi_1^{I_2})'') = \frac{1}{32}, \\ (\varphi_1^{I_1}, \phi_2^{I_1}) = -2, & ((\varphi_1^{I_1})', (\phi_2^{I_1})') = 0, & ((\varphi_1^{I_1})'', (\phi_2^{I_1})'') = -\frac{1}{8}, \\ (\varphi_1^{I_2}, \phi_2^{I_2}) = 2, & ((\varphi_1^{I_2})', (\phi_2^{I_2})') = 0, & ((\varphi_1^{I_2})'', (\phi_2^{I_2})'') = \frac{1}{8}, \\ (\varphi_2^{I_1}, \phi_2^{I_1}) = 2, & ((\varphi_2^{I_1})', (\phi_2^{I_1})') = \frac{1}{2}, & ((\varphi_2^{I_1})'', (\phi_2^{I_1})'') = \frac{5}{8}, \\ (\varphi_2^{I_2}, \phi_2^{I_2}) = 2, & ((\varphi_2^{I_2})', (\phi_2^{I_2})') = \frac{1}{2}, & ((\varphi_2^{I_2})'', (\phi_2^{I_2})'') = \frac{5}{8}. \end{cases}$$

易得 $d(\varphi_j, \varphi_i)$, 进而可得 $d(\Theta_j, \Theta_i) = d(\hat{\varphi}_j, \varphi_i) + d(\varphi_j, \varphi_i)$ 及子问题(14)对应的系数矩阵.

3 数值算例

算例 1 在问题(1)中,固定 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=1$,取精确解为

$$u(x)=\sin(x)e^{-\alpha x^2}.$$

首先,考察收敛性,取 $N_1=N_2=N$. 在半 log 尺度下,最大误差(ϵ_{\max})随 \sqrt{N} 的变化情况,如图 1 所示. 由图 1 可知:误差呈 $e^{-c\sqrt{N}}$ 指数收敛.

其次,当 $\sigma=0.01$ 和 $\sigma=0.02$ 时,分别利用 Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法及 Hermite 谱方法进行计算,得到的最大误差,如表 1 所示. 由表 1 可知:当 σ 比较小时,用 Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法进行逼近的误差比用 Hermite 谱方法进行逼近的误差要小得多. 因此,Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法逼近更具优越性.

表 1 两种方法在 $u(x)=\sin(x)e^{-\alpha x^2}$ 时的最大误差

Tab. 1 Maximum errors by two ways for $u(x)=\sin(x)e^{-\alpha x^2}$

(N_1,N_2)	ϵ_{\max} (Laguerre-Laguerre)		N	ϵ_{\max} (Hermite)	
	$\sigma=0.01$	$\sigma=0.02$		$\sigma=0.01$	$\sigma=0.02$
(32,32)	0.002 0	$6.154\ 7\times 10^{-4}$	64	0.261 0	0.075 5
(64,64)	$1.840\ 0\times 10^{-6}$	$5.216\ 8\times 10^{-7}$	128	0.005 3	$5.169\ 4\times 10^{-4}$
(128,128)	$1.592\ 1\times 10^{-12}$	$1.005\ 8\times 10^{-12}$	256	0.002 3	$1.753\ 3\times 10^{-5}$
(140,140)	$1.316\ 9\times 10^{-13}$	$3.375\ 1\times 10^{-14}$	512	$1.339\ 9\times 10^{-5}$	$6.434\ 9\times 10^{-10}$

算例 2 在问题(1)中,取精确解 $u(x)=\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^h}$. 当 $h=1,h=2$ 时,分别利用 Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法及 Hermite 谱方法进行计算,得到最大的误差,如表 2 所示. 由表 2 可知:当 h 比较小时,用 Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法进行逼近的误差比用 Hermite 谱方法进行逼近的误差要小得多. 因此,Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法比 Hermite 谱方法更具优越性.

表 2 两种方法在 $u(x)=\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^h}$ 时的最大误差

Tab. 2 Maximum errors by two ways for $u(x)=\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^h}$

(N_1,N_2)	ϵ_{\max} (Laguerre-Laguerre)		N	ϵ_{\max} (Hermite)	
	$h=1$	$h=2$		$h=1$	$h=2$
(32,32)	0.005 1	0.008 4	64	0.005 9	0.001 1
(64,64)	$3.902\ 7\times 10^{-5}$	$1.363\ 8\times 10^{-4}$	128	0.003 2	$4.881\ 0\times 10^{-6}$
(128,128)	$4.038\ 2\times 10^{-7}$	$3.517\ 7\times 10^{-6}$	256	0.001 7	$3.307\ 8\times 10^{-6}$
(256,256)	$1.640\ 2\times 10^{-9}$	$6.965\ 1\times 10^{-9}$	512	$8.630\ 5\times 10^{-4}$	$8.584\ 0\times 10^{-7}$

4 结束语

将全直线区域剖分为两部分,进而构造了求解全直线上四阶方程的 Laguerre-Laguerre 复合谱方法. 数值结果表明,复合方法具有谱收敛性. 同时,通过与纯 Hermite 谱方法的比较可以看出,复合谱方法对求解具有衰减缓慢解析解的问题具有优越性.

参考文献:

[1] SHEN Jie. Efficient spectral-Galerkin method I . Direct solvers of second and fourth-order equations using Legendre polynomials[J]. SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing,1994,15(6):1489-1505. DOI:10.1137/0915089.

[2] KWAN Y Y,SHEN Jie. An efficient direct parallel spectral-element solver for separable elliptic problems[J]. Journal of Computational Physics,2007,225(2):1721-1735. DOI:10.1016/j.jcp.2007.02.013.

[3] SHEN Tingting,XING Kangzheng,MA Heping. A Legendre Petrov-Galerkin method for fourth-order differential e-

- quations[J]. Computers & Mathematics with Applications, 2011, 61(1): 8-16. DOI: 10. 1016/j. camwa. 2010. 10. 025.
- [4] ZHUANG Qingqu. A Legendre spectral-element method for the one-dimensional fourth-order equations[J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 2011, 218(7): 3587-3595. DOI: 10. 1016/j. amc. 2011. 08. 107.
- [5] ZHUANG Qingqu, CHEN Lizhen. Legendre-Galerkin spectral-element method for the biharmonic equations and its applications[J]. Computers & Mathematics with Applications, 2017, 74(12): 2958-2968. DOI: 10. 1016/j. camwa. 2017. 07. 039.
- [6] 庄清渠, 王金平. 四阶常微分方程的 Birkhoff 配点法[J]. 华侨大学学报(自然科学版), 2018, 39(2): 306-311. DOI: 10. 11830/ISSN. 1000-5013. 201707005.
- [7] 任全伟, 庄清渠. 一类四阶微积分方程的 Legendre-Galerkin 谱逼近[J]. 计算数学, 2013, 35(2): 125-136. DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 0254-7791. 2013. 02. 002.
- [8] ZHUANG Qingqu, REN Quanwei. Numerical approximation of a nonlocal fourth-order integro-differential equation by spectral method[J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 2014, 232: 775-783. DOI: 10. 1016/j. amc. 2014. 01. 157.
- [9] CHEN Lizhen. Direct solver for the Cahn-Hilliard equation by Legendre-Galerkin spectral method[J]. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, 2019, 358: 34-45. DOI: 10. 1016/j. cam. 2019. 03. 008.
- [10] 叶小华. 四阶方程的 Legendre-Laguerre 复合谱方法[J]. 吉林师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2009, 30(2): 122-128. DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 1674-3873. 2009. 02. 042.
- [11] ZHUANG Qingqu, XU Chuanju. Legendre-Laguerre coupled spectral element methods for second- and fourth-order equations on the half line[J]. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, 2010, 235(3): 615-630. DOI: 10. 1016/j. cam. 2010. 06. 013.
- [12] 李敏, 庄清渠. 半无界条状区域四阶方程的 Laguerre-Legendre 混合谱逼近[J]. 华侨大学学报(自然科学版), 2013, 34(4): 471-476. DOI: 10. 11830/ISSN. 1000-5013. 2013. 04. 0471.
- [13] 李珊, 栗巧玲. 四阶方程的有理 Legendre 函数全对角化谱方法[J]. 上海理工大学学报, 2019, 41(5): 422-428. DOI: 10. 13255/j. cnki. jusst. 2019. 05. 003.
- [14] YU Xuhong, ZHAO Yunge, WANG Zhongqing. A Diagonalized Legendre rational spectral method for problems on the whole line[J]. Journal of Mathematical Study, 2018, 51(2): 196-213. DOI: 10. 4208/jms. v51n2. 18. 05.
- [15] SHEN Jie, TANG Tao, WANG Lilian. Spectral methods: Algorithms, analysis and applications[M]. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 2011.
- [16] 王金平, 庄清渠. 五阶常微分方程的 Petrov-Galerkin 谱元法[J]. 华侨大学学报(自然科学版), 2017, 38(3): 435-440. DOI: 10. 11830/ISSN. 1000-5013. 201703027.

(责任编辑: 陈志贤 英文审校: 黄心中)