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非局部 Gray-Scott 模型的 二阶线性化差分格式



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摘要: 研究周期边界条件下的非局部 Gray-Scott 模型,提出一种高效数值格式。基于算子分裂思想将原问 题拆分为线性非局部子问题和非线性子问题。对于线性非局部子问题,结合复化梯形公式和 Crank-Nicolson 公式,建立时空二阶差分格式;对于非线性子问题,结合 Crank-Nicolson 公式及 Rubin-Graves 线性化技术,建 立线性求解格式。结果表明:非局部 Gray-Scott 模型的二阶线性化差分格式具有稳定性,收敛性及有效性。

关键词: 非局部 Gray-Scott 模型; 算子分裂; 稳定性; 有效性

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Second-Order Linearized Difference Scheme for **Nonlocal Gray-Scott Model**

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Abstract: An efficient numerical scheme is proposed by studying the nonlocal Gray-Scott model under periodic boundary conditions. Based on the idea of operator splitting, the original problem is divided into a linear nonlocal subproblem and a nonlinear subproblem. To linear nonlocal subproblem, a spatiotemporal second-order difference scheme is established by combining the complex trapezoidal formula and Crank Nicholson formula. To nonlinear subproblem, a linear solution format is established by combining Crank Nicholson formula and Rubin Graves linearization technique. The results show that the second-order linearized difference scheme of the nonlocal Gray-Scott model is stable, convergent and efficient.

Keywords: nonlocal Gray-Scott model; operator splitting; stability; effectiveness

Gray-Scott(GS)模型是反应-扩散系统的重要组成部分,反应-扩散系统在自然界和工业生产中广 泛存在,如化学反应的燃烧、生物体内的代谢过程、气体和液体中的化学反应等都属于反应扩散系统。 GS 模型是 Gray 和 Scott^[1]于 1984 年提出,用来描述反映器中浓度时空变化的耦合模型。由于该模型 可以描述斑点、条纹等有趣的时空结构,被广泛应用于化学[2-5]、生物[6-9]等领域。整数阶 GS 模型为

$$u_{t} = \mu_{u} \Delta u - uv^{2} + F(1 - u),$$

$$v_{t} = \mu_{v} \Delta v + uv^{2} - (F + \kappa) v_{o}$$
(1)

式(1)中:u,v 为浓度; $\mu_u > 0, \mu_v > 0$ 为扩散速率;F > 0 为进料速率; $\kappa > 0$ 为第 2 次反应的衰减速率。 然而,随着对含奇性问题的深入研究,人们发现非局部扩散系统比局部扩散系统可以更准确地描述

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生物演化状态。非局部算子避免对变量进行空间求导,降低了解的正则性要求,从而可以方便地用于模拟非连续的物理现象。

非局部 GS 模型为

$$u_{t} = -\mu_{u}L_{\delta}u - uv^{2} + F(1-u), \qquad (x,t) \in \Omega \times (0,T],$$

$$v_{t} = -\mu_{v}L_{\delta}v + uv^{2} - (F+\kappa)v, \qquad (x,t) \in \Omega \times (0,T],$$

$$(2)$$

初值条件和边界条件为

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x), \quad v(x,0) = v_0(x), \quad x \in \Omega$$

式(2)中: $\Omega = [-L, L]$ 为有界区域; L_δ 为非局部算子,定义 $^{[10]}$ 为 $L_\delta u(x) = \int_\Omega J_\delta(x-y)[u(x)-u(y)]\mathrm{d}y$, $\forall x \in \Omega$ 。其中卷积核 J_δ 满足:1) $J_\delta(x) \geqslant 0$, $\forall x \in \Omega$;2) $J_\delta(x-y) = J_\delta(y-x)$;3) J_δ 是以 Ω 为周期的周期函数。

由于 GS 模型为非线性耦合方程组,在数值求解和理论研究中存在一定困难,许多学者致力于这一方面的研究。Pearson^[11]对模型进行一系列数值模拟后,发现其非常数正解存在极其复杂的结构。McGough 等^[12]证实了以上结论,并且给出所有非负常数解的稳定性和相应的先验估计。Zhang 等^[13]利用向后差分法和时间上的线性外推法,建立 GS 模型的二阶格式,并对其进行理论分析和数值模拟。Peng 等^[14]对 GS 模型在有界域上的平衡点问题进行研究,得到了关于非常数正平衡点不存在性的若干结论。在扩散率 ε 的极限下,Chen 等^[15]利用混合渐近算法,对二维 GS 模型多点拟平衡模式的动态特性及稳定性机制进行了深入研究。Wang 等^[16]给出了空间延拓 GS 模型的噪声控制模式的时间演化。

然而,相比于经典 GS 模型,非局部 GS 模型的研究结果较少。已有的非局部 GS 模型的数值解研究主要是以分数阶拉普拉斯算子[17-19]为基础,因此,本文利用正定卷积算子对其进行研究。

1 数值格式

考虑在一维区域 $\Omega=[-L,L]$ 上的全离散格式。为了方便进行离散,引入时间步长 $\tau=T/M$ 和空间网格 $\Omega_h=\{x_i=-L+ih,0\leqslant i\leqslant N-1\}$ 。其中:空间剖分为 N,空间步长 h=2L/N。给定正整数 M,时间节点为 $t_m=m\tau$,m=0,1,…,M。在 Ω_h 上定义的所有周期网格函数由 M_h 表示,即 $M_h=\{U|U=\{u_i|0\leqslant i\leqslant N-1\}\}$ 。 u_i^m 和 $u(x_i,t_m)$ 分别代表数值解和精确解。

1.1 非局部算子的离散格式

对任意函数 u,给定非局部算子 L_e,定义为

$$L_{\delta}u = (J_{\delta} * 1)u - J_{\delta} * u_{\circ}$$

因此, $L_{\partial u}$ 在点 $(x_i,t_m)(0 \le i \le N,0 \le m \le M)$ 处可表示为

$$(L_{\delta}u)_{i}^{m} = (J_{\delta} * 1)_{i}u_{i}^{m} - (J_{\delta} * u)_{i}^{m}, \qquad (3)$$

式(3)中:
$$(J_{\delta}*1)_i = \int_{-1}^L J_{\delta}(x_i - y) dy$$
; $(J_{\delta}*u)_i = \int_{-1}^L J_{\delta}(x_i - y) u(y) dy$.

则 $J_{\delta} * u$ 结合复化梯形公式,可得 $(J_{\delta} * u)_i$ 的离散形式为

$$(J_{\delta} * u)_{i} = \int_{-L}^{L} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y) u(y) dy =$$

$$\int_{y_{0}}^{y_{1}} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y) u(y) dy + \int_{y_{1}}^{y_{2}} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y) u(y) dy + \dots + \int_{y_{N-1}}^{y_{N}} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y) u(y) dy =$$

$$\frac{h}{2} [J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{0}) u_{0} + J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{1}) u_{1}] + \frac{h}{2} [J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{1}) u_{1} + J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{2}) u_{2}] + \dots +$$

$$\frac{h}{2} [J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{N-1}) u_{N-1} + J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{N}) u_{N}] + O(h^{2}) =$$

$$\frac{h}{2} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{0}) u_{0} + h \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{j}) u_{j} + \frac{h}{2} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{N}) u_{N} + O(h^{2}) .$$

$$(4)$$

同理可得

$$(J_{\delta} * 1)_{i} u_{i}^{m} = \left[\frac{h}{2} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{0}) + h \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{j}) + \frac{h}{2} J_{\delta}(x_{i} - y_{N}) \right] u_{i}^{m} + O(h^{2})_{\circ}$$
 (5)

因此,结合式(4)和式(5),在周期边界条件下对任意的 N 阶列向量 $U=(u_0,u_1,\dots,u_{N-2},u_{N-1})^{\mathrm{T}}$,有 全离散形式如下

$$L_{\delta}^{h}U = -h \begin{bmatrix} *_{1} + \frac{1}{2}J_{\delta}(Nh) & J_{\delta}(h) & J_{\delta}(2h) & \cdots & J_{\delta}((N-1)h) \\ \frac{1}{2}J_{\delta}(Nh) + \frac{1}{2}J_{\delta}((N-1)h) & *_{2} & J_{\delta}(h) & \cdots & J_{\delta}((N-2)h) \\ \frac{1}{2}J_{\delta}(Nh) + \frac{1}{2}J_{\delta}((N-2)h) & J_{\delta}(h) & *_{3} & \cdots & J_{\delta}((N-3)h) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2}J_{\delta}((N-1)h) + \frac{1}{2}J_{\delta}(h) & J_{\delta}((N-2)h) & J_{\delta}((N-3)h) & \cdots & *_{N} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(u_{0}, u_{1}, \cdots, u_{N-2}, u_{N-1})^{T} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}_{\delta}$$

$$(u_0, u_1, \cdots, u_{N-2}, u_{N-1})^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}_{\circ}$$

$$(6)$$

式(6)中:*,值为所在行其余值和的相反数,如

$$*_1 = -(J_{\delta}(h) + J_{\delta}(2h) + \dots + J_{\delta}((N-1)h) + \frac{1}{2}J_{\delta}(Nh))_{\delta}$$

 $\mathbf{\dot{L}}$ 由文献[20]可知,非局部离散算子 $\mathbf{\dot{L}}$ 是半正定和自伴的。

1.2 算子分裂法求解非局部 GS 方程

算子分裂方法的思想是将一个较为复杂的问题分解为几个简单的子问题进行处理。采用二阶对称 的 Strang 分裂方法[21] 求解非局部 GS 模型。首先,将原始问题分解为线性非局部子问题

和非线性子问题

$$u_t = -uv^2 + F,$$

$$v_t = uv^2,$$
(8)

记 S_A 和 S_B 分别为上述线性非局部子问题和非线性子问题的解算子。

基于二阶 Strang 算子分裂方法,给定时间步长 τ,非局部 GS 模型可通过以下方式近似求解,即

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}(x,t+\tau) \approx S_{A}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right) S_{B}(\tau) S_{A}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right) \boldsymbol{\theta}(x,t) \,. \tag{9}$$

式(9)中: $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (u,v)^{\mathrm{T}}$ 。

1.2.1 非局部线性系统的数值逼近 S_A → S_A^{rh} 结合式(6)和 C-N 格式,可得线性子问题(7)的全离散 格式为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{u_{i}^{m+1}-u_{i}^{m}}{\tau} = -\mu_{u}L_{\delta}^{h}u_{i}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - Fu_{i}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \frac{v_{i}^{m+1}-v_{i}^{m}}{\tau} = -\mu_{v}L_{\delta}^{h}v_{i}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - (F+\kappa)v_{i}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}. \end{cases}$$

 $\diamondsuit L_{\delta}^{h}U^{m} = AU^{m}, L_{\delta}^{h}V^{m} = AV^{m}$ 。其中, U^{m} 与 V^{m} 分别定义为

$$\mathbf{U}^{m} = \{ u_{i}^{m} \mid 0 \leqslant i \leqslant N-1 \} \in M_{h},$$

$$\mathbf{V}^{m} = \{ v_{i}^{m} \mid 0 \leqslant i \leqslant N-1 \} \in M_{h},$$

因此,有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathbf{U}^{m+1} - \mathbf{U}^m}{\tau} = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_u (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{U}^{m+1} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{U}^m) - \frac{1}{2} F(\mathbf{U}^{m+1} + \mathbf{U}^m), \\ \frac{\mathbf{V}^{m+1} - \mathbf{V}^m}{\tau} = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_v (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}^{m+1} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}^m) - \frac{1}{2} (F + \kappa) (\mathbf{V}^{m+1} + \mathbf{V}^m). \end{cases}$$

通过分离变量法,可得(U^{m+1},V^{m+1})^T为

$$\mathbf{U}^{m+1} = \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{2}\mu_{u}\mathbf{A} + \frac{\tau}{2}F\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2}\mu_{u}\mathbf{A} - \frac{\tau}{2}F\mathbf{I}\right)\mathbf{U}^{m},$$

$$\mathbf{V}^{m+1} = \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{2}\mu_{v}\mathbf{A} + \frac{\tau}{2}(F + \kappa)\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2}\mu_{v}\mathbf{A} - \frac{\tau}{2}(F + \kappa)\mathbf{I}\right)\mathbf{V}^{m}.$$
(10)

引理 1 对于任意网格函数 $\psi = \{(u_i, v_i)^T | 0 \le i \le N-1\}, 有$

$$\parallel S_{\mathrm{A}}^{\mathfrak{r},h}oldsymbol{\psi}\parallel\leqslant\paralleloldsymbol{\psi}\parallel$$
 .

其中: $\| \boldsymbol{\psi} \|^2 = h^2 \sum_{0 \leqslant i \leqslant N-1} (u_i^2 + v_i^2)$ 。

证明:根据式(1)和注1可知, μ_u , μ_v ,F和 κ 均为正数, L^h_δ 为半正定算子,因此

$$\left\| \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{2} \mu_{u} \mathbf{A} + \frac{\tau}{2} F \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mu_{u} \mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} F \mathbf{I} \right) \right\|_{2} \leqslant 1,$$

且.

$$\left\| \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{2} \mu_{v} \mathbf{A} + \frac{\tau}{2} (F + \kappa) \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{2} \mu_{v} \mathbf{A} - \frac{\tau}{2} (F + \kappa) \mathbf{I} \right) \right\|_{2} \leq 1.$$

上式中: $\|\cdot\|_2$ 为谱范数。使用 Parseval 公式,可得 $\|U^{m+1}\| \leq \|U^m\|$, $\|V^{m+1}\| \leq \|V^m\|$,即证。 1.2.2 非线性系统的数值逼近 $S_B \rightarrow S_B^{r,h}$ 讨论非线性子问题式(8),针对第 1 个式子,基于 C-N 格式可建立表达式为

$$\frac{u_i^{m+1}-u_i^m}{\tau} = -\frac{(u_iv_i^2)^{m+1}+(u_iv_i^2)^m}{2}+F_{\circ}$$

采用 R-G 线性化[22]方法,定义

$$(uv^2)^{m+1} = u^{m+1}(v^m)^2 + 2u^m v^m v^{m+1} - 2u^m v^m v^m$$
.

同理,对式(8)的第2个公式也做如上处理,可得非线性子问题的全离散格式如下

$$\frac{u_{i}^{m+1} - u_{i}^{m}}{\tau} = -\frac{1}{2} (v_{i}^{m})^{2} u_{i}^{m+1} + \frac{1}{2} (v_{i}^{m})^{2} u_{i}^{m} - u_{i}^{m} v_{i}^{m} v_{i}^{m+1} + F,
\frac{v_{i}^{m+1} - v_{i}^{m}}{\tau} = -\frac{1}{2} (v_{i}^{m})^{2} u_{i}^{m} + \frac{1}{2} (v_{i}^{m})^{2} u_{i}^{m+1} + u_{i}^{m} v_{i}^{m} v_{i}^{m+1} .$$
(11)

通过分离变量方法,将模型进一步化简为

$$\begin{cases} \left(1 + \frac{(v_i^m)^2}{2}\tau\right)u_i^{m+1} + \tau u_i^m v_i^m v_i^{m+1} = u_i^m + \frac{u_i^m (v_i^m)^2}{2}\tau + F_{\tau}, \\ \left(-\frac{(v_i^m)^2}{2}\tau\right)u_i^{m+1} + (1 - \tau u_i^m v_i^m)v_i^{m+1} = v_i^m - \frac{u_i^m (v_i^m)^2}{2}\tau. \end{cases}$$

可得矩阵形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 + \frac{(v_i^m)^2}{2}\tau & \tau u_i^m v_i^m \\
-\frac{(v_i^m)^2}{2}\tau & 1 - \tau u_i^m v_i^m
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
u_i^{m+1} \\
v_i^{m+1}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 + \frac{(v_i^m)^2}{2}\tau & 0 \\
0 & 1 - \frac{u_i^m v_i^m}{2}\tau
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
u_i^m \\
v_i^m
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} F\tau \\
0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(12)

采用"冻结系数"方法 $[^{23}]$ 研究格式(11)的稳定性,冻结 $(v^m)^2$ 和 u^mv^m 两项,并将其定义为常数,即

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 :&= \max_{0 \leqslant m \leqslant M0 \leqslant i \leqslant N-1} \left\{ \left(\left. v_i^m \right)^2 \right. \right\}, \\ \theta_2 :&= \max_{0 \leqslant m \leqslant M0 \leqslant i \leqslant N-1} \left\{ \left. u_i^m \right. , v_i^m \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

那么,式(12)可以表示为

$$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{K}_{i}^{m+1} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}_{i}^{m} + \mathbf{R}_{\circ} \tag{13}$$

式(13)中:

$$\mathbf{K}_{i}^{m} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{i}^{m} \\ v_{i}^{m} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1} & \tau\theta_{2} \\ -\frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1} & 1 - \tau\theta_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} F\tau \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

当 $1-\tau\theta_2+\frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1\neq 0$ 时,矩阵 P 可逆,则

$$\boldsymbol{P}^{-1}\boldsymbol{Q} = \frac{1}{1 - \tau\theta_2 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1 - \tau\theta_2 - \frac{\tau^2}{2}\theta_1\theta_2 & -\tau\theta_2\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_2\right) \\ \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1\left(1 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1\right) & 1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_2 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1 - \frac{\tau^2}{4}\theta_1\theta_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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$$\begin{cases} g_{11} = 1 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1 - \tau\theta_2 - \frac{\tau^2}{2}\theta_1\theta_2, & g_{12} = -\tau\theta_2\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_2\right), \\ g_{21} = \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1\left(1 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1\right), & g_{22} = 1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_2 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_1 - \frac{\tau^2}{4}\theta_1\theta_2, \end{cases}$$

可得

$$(\boldsymbol{P}^{-1}\boldsymbol{Q})^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{P}^{-1}\boldsymbol{Q}) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \tau\theta_{2} + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} g_{11}^{2} + g_{21}^{2} & g_{11}g_{12} + g_{21}g_{22} \\ g_{11}g_{12} + g_{21}g_{22} & g_{12}^{2} + g_{22}^{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

假设

$$\tau \leqslant \frac{1}{|\theta_1 - 2\theta_2|},\tag{14}$$

则存在常数 C_1 ,使得

$$\frac{g_{11}^{2} + g_{21}^{2} + |g_{11}g_{12} + g_{21}g_{22}|}{\left(1 - \tau\theta_{2} + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)^{2}} \leqslant \frac{g_{11}^{2} + g_{21}^{2} + |g_{11}g_{12}| + |g_{21}g_{22}|}{\left(1 - \tau\theta_{2} + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)^{2}} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{\tau^{2}}{2}\theta_{1}\theta_{2}}{1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)}\right)^{2} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 + \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)^{2}}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)^{2}} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2}\theta_{1}\right)}{\left(1 + \tau\left(\frac{\theta_{1}}{2} - \theta_{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{\tau^{2}}{4} \frac{\theta_{1}^{2}\left$$

和

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mid g_{11} g_{12} + g_{21} g_{22} \mid + g_{12}^2 + g_{22}^2}{\left(1 - \tau \theta_2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \theta_1\right)^2} \leqslant \frac{\mid g_{11} g_{12} \mid + \mid g_{21} g_{22} \mid + g_{12}^2 + g_{22}^2}{\left(1 - \tau \theta_2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \theta_1\right)^2} = \\ \tau \left| \frac{\theta_2 \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2} \theta_2\right)}{1 + \tau \left(\frac{\theta_1}{2} - \theta_2\right)} \right| \cdot \left| 1 - \frac{\frac{\tau}{2} \theta_1 \theta_2}{1 + \tau \left(\frac{\theta_1}{2} - \theta_2\right)} \right| + \\ \frac{\tau}{2} \left| \frac{\theta_1 \left(1 + \frac{\tau}{2} \theta_1\right)}{1 + \tau \left(\frac{\theta_1}{2} - \theta_2\right)} \right| \cdot \left| 1 + \frac{\frac{\tau}{2} \theta_2 \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2} \theta_1\right)}{1 + \tau \left(\frac{\theta_1}{2} - \theta_2\right)} \right| + \\ \tau^2 \left| \frac{\theta_2^2 \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2} \theta_2\right)^2}{\left(1 + \tau \left(\frac{\theta_1}{2} - \theta_2\right)\right)^2} + \left[1 + \frac{\frac{\tau}{2} \theta_2 \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{2} \theta_1\right)}{1 + \tau \left(\frac{\theta_1}{2} - \theta_2\right)} \right|^2 \leqslant 1 + C_1 \tau. \end{split}$$

结合上述不等式,有

$$\| \boldsymbol{P}^{-1} \boldsymbol{Q} \|_{2}^{2} \leqslant \| (\boldsymbol{P}^{-1} \boldsymbol{Q})^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{P}^{-1} \boldsymbol{Q}) \|_{\infty} \leqslant 1 + C_{1} \tau_{\circ}$$

$$(15)$$

式(15)中: $\|P\|_{\infty}$ 是 P 的 ∞ -范数。

结合式(13)和式(15),有引理 2。

引理 2 在式(14)条件下,对于任意网格函数 $\psi = \{(u_i, v_i)^T \mid 0 \le i \le N-1\}$,有

$$\|S_{R}^{\tau,h} \boldsymbol{\psi}\| \leq \sqrt{1+C_{1}\tau} \|\boldsymbol{\psi}\|_{2}$$

因此,对于问题(2),结合式(9)~(11),可得二阶算子分裂格式为

$$\mathbf{U}^{*} = \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{4}\mu_{u}\mathbf{A} + \frac{\tau}{4}F\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{4}\mu_{u}\mathbf{A} - \frac{\tau}{4}F\mathbf{I}\right)\mathbf{U}^{m},$$

$$\mathbf{V}^{*} = \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{4}\mu_{v}\mathbf{A} + \frac{\tau}{4}(F + \kappa)\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{4}\mu_{v}\mathbf{A} - \frac{\tau}{4}(F + \kappa)\mathbf{I}\right)\mathbf{V}^{m},$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{U}^{**} - \mathbf{U}^{*}}{\tau} = -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{V}^{*})^{2}\mathbf{U}^{**} + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{V}^{*})^{2}\mathbf{U}^{*} - \mathbf{U}^{*}\mathbf{V}^{*}\mathbf{V}^{**} + \mathbf{F}^{*},$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{V}^{**} - \mathbf{V}^{*}}{\tau} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{V}^{*})^{2}\mathbf{U}^{**} - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{V}^{*})^{2}\mathbf{U}^{*} + \mathbf{U}^{*}\mathbf{V}^{*}\mathbf{V}^{**},$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{m+1} = \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{4}\mu_{u}\mathbf{A} + \frac{\tau}{4}F\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{4}\mu_{u}\mathbf{A} - \frac{\tau}{4}F\mathbf{I}\right)\mathbf{U}^{**},$$

$$\mathbf{V}^{m+1} = \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\tau}{4}\mu_{v}\mathbf{A} + \frac{\tau}{4}(F + \kappa)\mathbf{I}\right)^{-1}\left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\tau}{4}\mu_{v}\mathbf{A} - \frac{\tau}{4}(F + \kappa)\mathbf{I}\right)\mathbf{V}^{**} \circ$$

式(16)中: $F^* = F(1, \dots, 1)^{\mathsf{T}}, (U^*, V^*)$ 和(U^{**}, V^{**})是中间变量。

根据式(9),算法(16)还可以表示为 $\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m+1} = S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} S_{B}^{\tau,h} S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m}$ 。其中: $\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} = (\boldsymbol{U}^{m}, \boldsymbol{V}^{m})^{T}$ 为时间 t_{m} 的数值解, $S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h}$ 和 $S_{B}^{\tau,h}$ 分别为节 1. 2. 1 和节 1. 2. 2 给出的 S_{A} 和 S_{B} 的数值近似。

注 2 在条件(14)下,很容易验证矩阵 \mathbf{P} 的行列式满足 $|\mathbf{P}| = 1 - \tau \theta_2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \theta_1 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$,因此, \mathbf{P} 为可逆矩阵。

2 稳定性和收敛性理论分析

定义映射 $I^h: L^2_{per}(\Omega) \rightarrow M_h$,其中, $L^2_{per}(\Omega) = \{u \mid u \in L^2(\Omega), u \in \Omega \mid \exists \mu \in L^2(\Omega)\}$

2.1 稳定性分析

定理1 在条件(14)下,关于问题(2)的二阶算子分裂格式(16)是稳定的,有

$$\parallel \boldsymbol{\phi}^{m+1} \parallel \leqslant e^{\frac{C_1 T}{2}} \parallel \boldsymbol{\phi}^0 \parallel . \tag{17}$$

证明:由引理1和引理2,有

$$\parallel \boldsymbol{\phi}^{m+1} \parallel \ = \parallel S_{\text{A}}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} S_{\text{B}}^{\tau,h} S_{\text{A}}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} \boldsymbol{\phi}^{m} \parallel \ \leqslant \ \parallel S_{\text{B}}^{\tau,h} S_{\text{A}}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} \boldsymbol{\phi}^{m} \parallel \ \leqslant \sqrt{1 + C_{1}\tau} \parallel S_{\text{A}}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} \boldsymbol{\phi}^{m} \parallel \ \leqslant \sqrt{1 + C_{1}\tau} \parallel \boldsymbol{\phi}^{m} \parallel \ \leqslant e^{\frac{C_{1}T}{2}} \parallel \boldsymbol{\phi}^{0} \parallel_{o}$$

定理证毕。

2.2 收敛性分析

假设非局部 GS 模型(2)在周期边界条件下的解 u(x,t)和 v(x,t)满足正则性假设

$$u(x,t) \in H^{3}(0,T;H_{per}^{s}(\Omega)), \quad v(x,t) \in H^{3}(0,T;H_{per}^{s}(\Omega)), \quad s>1,$$
 (18)

为了证明收敛性,需要引理3。

引理 3 对于任意函数 $u,v \in H^3(0,T;H^2_{per}(\Omega))$,有 $\|I^hS_A(\tau)\boldsymbol{\theta}-S_A^{\tau,h}I^h\boldsymbol{\theta}\| \leqslant C_2\tau(\tau^2+h^2)$ 。 其中: $\boldsymbol{\theta}=(u,v)^T,C_2$ 是与 τ 和 h 无关的正常数。

证明:由于式(10)是基于时间上的二阶 C-N 格式和空间上的二阶梯形公式得到的,因此,可得引理 3 的结论。

引理 4 对于任意函数 $u,v \in H^3(0,T;L^2(\Omega))$,有

$$||I^h S_B(\tau) \boldsymbol{\theta} - S_B^{\tau,h} I^h \boldsymbol{\theta}|| \leq C_3 \tau^3$$

其中:C₃ 是与 τ 和 h 无关的正常数。

证明:由于式(11)是基于时间上的二阶 C-N 格式与二阶 R-G 线性化得到的,因此可得引理 4。 定义 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(x,t) = (\hat{\boldsymbol{u}}(x,t),\hat{\boldsymbol{v}}(x,t))^{\mathrm{T}}$ 为方案(9)的精确解。因此,可以得到收敛性结论如下。

定理 2 设 $u^m = (u(t_m), v(t_m))^T$ 和 $\Phi^m = (U^m, V^m)^T$ 分别是问题(2)和算法(16)在 t_m 处的解。在式(14)与式(18)给出的正则性条件下,有

$$\| \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m+1} - I^h \boldsymbol{u}^{m+1} \| \leqslant C(\tau^2 + h^2)$$
.

证明:对于 $m \ge 0$,有

$$\| \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m+1} - I^{h} \boldsymbol{u}^{m+1} \| \leq \| \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m+1} - I^{h} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m+1} \| + \| I^{h} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m+1} - I^{h} \boldsymbol{u}^{m+1} \| .$$
(19)

由文献[10],可得

$$\parallel I^{h}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m+1} - I^{h}\boldsymbol{u}^{m+1} \parallel \leqslant C_{4}\tau^{2} \, , \tag{20}$$

式(20)中: $C_4 > 0$ 为常数。

根据引理1和引理3,式(19)右边的第1项满足

$$\|\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m+1} - I^{h}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m+1}\| = \|S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h}S_{B}^{\tau,h}S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - I^{h}S_{A}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right)S_{B}(\tau)S_{A}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right)\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m}\| \leqslant$$

$$\|S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h}S_{B}^{\tau,h}S_{A}^{\tau,h}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h}I^{h}S_{B}(\tau)S_{A}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right)\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m}\| +$$

$$\|S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h}I^{h}S_{B}(\tau)S_{A}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right)\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} - I^{h}S_{A}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right)S_{B}(\tau)S_{A}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right)\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m}\| \leqslant$$

$$\|S_{B}^{\tau,h}S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - I^{h}S_{B}(\tau)S_{A}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right)\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m}\| + C_{2}\tau(\tau^{2} + h^{2}).$$

$$(21)$$

根据引理2和引理4,可得

$$\| S_{\mathrm{B}}^{\tau,h} S_{\mathrm{A}}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - I^{h} S_{\mathrm{B}}(\tau) S_{\mathrm{A}} \left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} \| \leqslant \| S_{\mathrm{B}}^{\tau,h} S_{\mathrm{A}}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - S_{\mathrm{B}}^{\tau,h} I^{h} S_{\mathrm{A}} \left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} \| + \| S_{\mathrm{B}}^{\tau,h} I^{h} S_{\mathrm{A}} \left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} - I^{h} S_{\mathrm{B}}(\tau) S_{\mathrm{A}} \left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} \| \leqslant \sqrt{1 + C_{1}\tau} \| S_{\mathrm{A}}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - I^{h} S_{\mathrm{A}} \left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} \| + C_{3}\tau^{3} .$$
 (22)

再次使用引理1和引理3,可得

$$\| S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - I^{h} S_{A} \left(\frac{\tau}{2} \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} \| \leqslant \| S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} I^{h} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} \| + \| S_{A}^{\frac{\tau}{2},h} I^{h} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} - I^{h} S_{A} \left(\frac{\tau}{2} \right) \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} \| \leqslant$$

$$\| \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - I^{h} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} \| + C_{2} \tau (\tau^{2} + h^{2})_{\circ}$$

$$(23)$$

结合式(21)~(23),可得

$$\| \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m+1} - I^{h} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m+1} \| \leq \sqrt{1 + C_{1} \tau} \| \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m} - I^{h} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m} \| + (\sqrt{1 + C_{1} \tau} + 1) C_{2} \tau (\tau^{2} + h^{2}) + C_{3} \tau^{3}.$$
 (24)

又 $\| \boldsymbol{\phi}^{\circ} - I^{h} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{\circ} \| = 0$,因此,通过 Gronwall 不等式,可得

$$\| \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m+1} - I^h \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{m+1} \| \leqslant C(\tau^2 + h^2)_{\circ}$$
(25)

合并式(19),(20),(25),有

$$\| \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{m+1} - I^h \boldsymbol{u}^{m+1} \| \leqslant C(\tau^2 + h^2)$$

即证。

3 数值实验

通过数值实验,证明该方法的准确性和数值效果,考虑 $\Omega=[-1,1]$,高斯核 $J_{\delta}(x)$ 形式为

$$J_{\delta}(x) = \frac{4}{\pi^{1/2} \delta^3} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{\delta^2}}, \quad \delta > 0.$$

3.1 收敛性测试

为了检验所构造的数值格式(16)的准确性,选择初始条件

$$\begin{cases} u_0(x) = 2\cos(4\pi x), \\ v_0(x) = 0.1\cos(2.5\pi x). \end{cases}$$

考虑 $x \in [-1,1]$, $\mu_u = 0.1$, $\mu_v = 0.1$, F = 1 和 $\kappa = 1$ 的情况, 分别计算数值解 u_i^M 的最大误差 E_{∞} 和 L_2 误差 E_2 , 定义为

$$U-E_{\infty}(h,\tau) = \begin{cases} \max_{0 \leqslant i \leqslant N-1} \left| u_i^M(\tau,h) - u_i^{2M}\left(\frac{\tau}{2},h\right) \right|, & h 足够小, \\ \max_{0 \leqslant i \leqslant N-1} \left| u_i^M(\tau,h) - u_{2i}^M\left(\tau,\frac{h}{2}\right) \right|, & \tau 足够小, \end{cases}$$

和

$$U-E_{2}(h,\tau) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (u_{i}^{M}(\tau,h) - u_{i}^{2M}(\frac{\tau}{2},h))^{2}}, & h 足够小, \\ \sqrt{h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (u_{i}^{M}M(\tau,h) - u_{2i}^{M}(\tau,\frac{h}{2}))^{2}}, & \tau 足够小, \end{cases}$$

其中: $\{u_i^M(\tau,h)|0 \le i \le N-1\}$ 表示 u(x,T)在时间步长 $\tau = T/M$ 和空间步长 h = 2/N 时的近似解。类似地,可以定义 $V-E_\infty(h,\tau)$ 和 $V-E_2(h,\tau)$ 。

考察空间收敛阶,固定时间剖分 $M=3\ 000$, T=1, δ 分别取 $0.5\ nll 1.0$, 计算结果, 如表 1, $2\ mll 5$ 所示。表 1, $2\ mll 1$, $2\ mll 2$, $2\ mll 3$, $2\ mll 4$, $2\ mll$

表 1 空间收敛阶($T=1, M=3000, \delta=0.5$)

Tab. 1 Spatial convergence order (T=1, M=3 000, $\delta=0.5$)

N	U - E_{∞}	Rate	U-E 2	Rate	V - E $_{\infty}$	Rate	V - E_2	Rate
10	3.5459×10^{-3}	_	2.7675×10^{-3}	_	3.3420×10^{-4}	_	$1.828\ 3\times10^{-4}$	_
20	8.982 6×10^{-4}	1.980 9	5.121 1×10^{-4}	2.434 1	7.376 3×10^{-5}	2.179 7	$4.159~0\times10^{-5}$	2.136 2
40	2.1619×10^{-4}	2.054 8	1.1985×10^{-4}	2.095 2	1.8194×10^{-5}	2.019 4	1.0276×10^{-5}	2.017 0
80	$5.451\ 1\times10^{-5}$	1.987 7	$2.949.0 \times 10^{-5}$	2.023 0	4.5336×10^{-6}	2.004 7	$2.561 \ 3 \times 10^{-6}$	2.004 3

表 2 空间收敛阶($T=1, M=3000, \delta=1.0$)

Tab. 2 Spatial convergence order (T=1, M=3~000, $\delta=1.0$)

N	U - E_{∞}	Rate	U - E_2	Rate	V - E_{∞}	Rate	V - E_2	Rate
10	1.0958×10^{-3}	_	6.145 1×10^{-4}	_	5.9717×10^{-5}	_	4.8046×10^{-5}	_
20	2.1854×10^{-4}	2.326 0	$1.164 \ 3 \times 10^{-4}$	2.399 9	$1.387~8 \times 10^{-5}$	2.105 3	1.2207×10^{-5}	1.976 7
40	5.5905×10^{-5}	1.966 8	$2.750\ 2\times10^{-5}$	2.081 9	3.4518×10^{-6}	2.007 4	3.0256×10^{-6}	2.012 4
80	1.3835×10^{-5}	2.014 7	6.782 6×10^{-6}	2.019 6	8.609 0×10^{-7}	2.003 4	7.546 8×10^{-7}	2.003 3

考虑时间收敛阶,固定空间剖分 $N=1\ 000$, T=1, δ 分别取 0.5 和 1.0, 计算结果, 如表 3,4 所示。由表 3,4 可知:随着时间剖分次数的增加, U 和 V 的最大误差和 L_2 误差逐渐减小, 时间接近二阶精度,与理论分析一致。

表 3 时间收敛阶($T=1, N=1\ 000, \delta=0.5$)

Tab. 3 Temporal convergence order (T=1, N=1 000, $\delta=0.5$)

M	U - E_{∞}	Rate	U - E_2	Rate	V - E_{∞}	Rate	V - E_2	Rate
10	6.425 7×10^{-4}	_	5.1076×10^{-4}	_	$2.211\ 1\times10^{-5}$	_	1.9907×10^{-5}	_
20	1.6056×10^{-4}	2.000 7	$1.276 \ 3 \times 10^{-4}$	2.000 6	5.5332×10^{-6}	1.998 6	4.9748×10^{-6}	2.000 6
40	4.0134×10^{-5}	2.000 2	3.1905×10^{-5}	2.000 2	1.3837×10^{-6}	1.999 6	1.2436×10^{-6}	2.000 1
80	$1.003 3 \times 10^{-5}$	2.000 1	7.976 1×10^{-6}	2.000 0	$3.459 \ 3 \times 10^{-7}$	2.000 0	3.108 9×10^{-7}	2.000 0

表 4 时间收敛阶($T=1, N=1\ 000, \delta=1.0$)

Tab. 4 Temporal convergence order (T=1, N=1 000, $\delta=1.0$)

\overline{M}	U - E_{∞}	Rate	U - E_2	Rate	V - E_{∞}	Rate	V - E_2	Rate
10	4.272 9×10^{-4}	_	3.8362×10^{-4}	_	2.2634×10^{-5}	_	1.8566×10^{-5}	_
20	1.0679×10^{-4}	2.000 4	9.589 2×10^{-5}	2.000 2	5.6578×10^{-6}	2.000 2	4.6382×10^{-6}	2.0010
40	2.6696×10^{-5}	2.000 1	2.3972×10^{-5}	2.000 0	1.4144×10^{-6}	2.000 1	1.1594×10^{-6}	2.000 3
80	6.673 9×10^{-6}	2.000 0	5.9930×10^{-6}	2.000 0	$3.536~0\times10^{-7}$	2.000 0	2.8983×10^{-7}	2.000 1

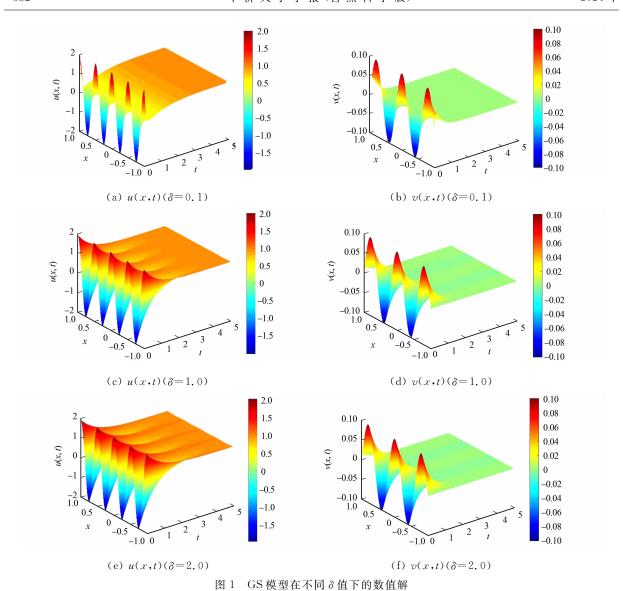
3.2 数值模拟

考察非局部算子对 GS 模型动力学的影响,选择初始条件为

$$\begin{cases} u_0(x) = 2\cos(4\pi x), \\ v_0(x) = 0.1\cos(2.5\pi x). \end{cases}$$

考虑 $x \in [-1,1]$, $\mu_u = 0.1$, $\mu_v = 0.1$, F = 1, $\kappa = 1$, N = 100, T = 5, M = 3000 时, 不同 δ 对数值解的影响, 如图 1 所示。

由图 1 可知:GS 模型的动力学行为与 δ 大小有关,随着 δ 的增大,U 和 V 达到稳态所需时间越长。



Numerical solutions with different δ for Gray-Scott model

4 结束语

提出求解非局部 Gray-Scott 模型快速有效的算子分裂方法,并对其进行严格的理论分析,得到时 空均具有二阶精度的数值方法。数值结果表明,该方法具有良好的稳定性和有效性。

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