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分数阶 Cable 方程的有限点法分析^{*}

陈虹伶, 李小林

(重庆师范大学数学科学学院,重庆401331)

摘要: 通过采用中心差分格式离散 Riemann-Liouville 时间分数阶导数和用有限点法建立离散代数系统,提出了数 值求解分数阶 Cable 方程的无网格有限点法,详细推导了该方法的理论误差估计.数值算例证实了该方法的有效性和 收敛性,并验证了理论分析结果.

关 键 词: 分数阶 Cable 方程; 有限点法; 无网格法; 误差估计 **中图分类号:** 0241.82 **文献标志码:** A DOI: 10.21656/1000-0887.420183

Analysis of the Finite Point Method for Fractional Cable Equations

CHEN Hongling, LI Xiaolin

(School of Mathematical Sciences, Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing 401331, P.R.China)

Abstract: With the central difference scheme to discretize the Riemann-Liouville time fractional derivatives and by means of the finite point method to establish discrete algebraic equation systems, a meshless finite point method was proposed for the numerical analysis of the fractional Cable equation. The error estimation of the method was derived and discussed in detail. Numerical examples verify the efficiency and convergence of the method and confirm the theoretical results.

Key words: fractional Cable equation; finite point method; meshless method; error estimation

引 言

Cable 方程是神经元动力学模型中最基本的方程之一^[1],分数阶 Cable 方程从分数阶 Nernst-Planck 方程导出^[2],是经典 Cable 方程的推广,可用于模拟离子在棘状神经元树突中的异常电扩散过程.有限差分法^[1,3-5]、有限元法^[6]、谱方法^[7]、径向基函数法^[8]和无单元 Galerkin 法^[9]等数值技术已被广泛应用于求解分数阶 Cable 方程.

无网格法^[10-12] 在过去三十多年中得到了迅速发展,可有效克服有限差分法和有限元法等经典数值方法中 网格单元带来的困难,同时具有较高的计算精度.有限点法^[13-15] 是基于移动最小二乘近似构造数值解和配点 技术形成离散代数方程组的最流行和最简单的一种无网格方法,已成功求解了大量科学工程问题.目前,我们 还没有发现用无网格有限点法研究分数阶 Cable 方程的报道.

本文建立数值分析含有 Riemann-Liouville 时间分数阶导数的 Cable 方程的有限点法.首先,借鉴文献 [5]

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作者简介: 陈虹伶(1996—), 女, 硕士 (E-mail: 913626174@qq.com);

李小林(1983—), 男, 教授, 博士 (通讯作者. E-mail: lxlmath@163.com).

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用中心差分格式离散该方程中的时间导数;其次,用有限点法建立线性离散代数系统;然后,受文献 [16] 的启 发推导求解了分数阶 Cable 方程的有限点法的理论误差估计;最后,给出数值算例验证了该方法的有效性和理 论误差结果.

1 数值算法

考虑以下分数阶 Cable 方程的初边值问题^[9]:

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = \kappa_1 [_0 \mathbf{D}_t^{1-\alpha} \Delta u(x,t)] - \kappa_2 [_0 \mathbf{D}_t^{1-\beta} u(x,t)] + f(x,t), \qquad x \in (a,b), \ 0 < t \le T,$$

$$u(x,t) = \bar{u}(x,t), \qquad x = a,b, \ 0 < t \le T,$$

$$(1)$$

$$u(x,0) = \phi(x), \qquad x \in (a,b), \tag{3}$$

其中u(x,t)表示未知的细胞膜电位; f(x,t), $\bar{u}(x,t)$ 和 $\phi(x)$ 为已知函数; κ_1 和 κ_2 是正常数; $0 \le \alpha, \beta < 1$, $_0D_t^{1-\alpha}$ 和 $_0D_t^{1-\beta}$ 分别是 $1 - \alpha$ 和 $1 - \beta$ 阶的 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数, 其定义为

$${}_{0}\mathsf{D}_{t}^{1-\alpha}\Delta u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\int_{0}^{t}\frac{\Delta u(x,\eta)}{(t-\eta)^{1-\alpha}}\mathrm{d}\eta, \ {}_{0}\mathsf{D}_{t}^{1-\beta}u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\int_{0}^{t}\frac{u(x,\eta)}{(t-\eta)^{1-\beta}}\mathrm{d}\eta.$$

当 $\alpha = \beta$ 时, Cable 方程 (1) 退化成时间分数阶反应子扩散方程^[8]; 当 $\kappa_1 = 1$ 和 $\kappa_2 = 0$ 时, 方程 (1) 简化成分数阶 子扩散方程^[17].

为了近似 $\partial u/\partial t$ 和 $_0D_t^{1-\alpha}\Delta u(x,t)$, 令 $t_k = k\tau$, $u^k(x) = u(x,k\tau)$, 其中 $\tau > 0$ 是时间步长, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, T/\tau$.显然, $u^0(x) = \phi(x)$ 是已知的.

引理 1^[5] 设
$$I_{0+}^{\gamma}y(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\gamma)} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{y(\eta)}{(t-\eta)^{1-\gamma}} d\eta$$
, 则当 $0 < \gamma < 1$ 和 $y(t) \in C^{2}[0,T]$ 时
 $I_{0+}^{\gamma}y(t_{k+1}) - I_{0+}^{\gamma}y(t_{k}) = \frac{\tau^{\gamma}}{\Gamma(1+\gamma)} \left[y(t_{k+1}) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \omega_{j}^{\gamma}y(t_{k-j}) \right] + R_{k,\gamma},$

其中 $\omega_j^{\gamma} = (j+2)^{\gamma} - 2(j+1)^{\gamma} + j^{\gamma}, |R_{k,\gamma}| < C\tau^{1+\gamma}, \Gamma(\cdot)$ 为 Gamma 函数.

由于₀D_t^{1-\alpha}\Delta u(x,t) =
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}I_{0+}^{\alpha}\Delta u(x,t)$$
, ₀D_t^{1-\beta}u(x,t) = $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}I_{0+}^{\beta}u(x,t)$, 所以应用中心差分格式,式(1)可写成
 $\frac{u^{k+1}-u^{k}}{\tau} = \frac{\kappa_{1}}{\tau}(I_{0+}^{\alpha}\Delta u^{k+1}-I_{0+}^{\alpha}\Delta u^{k}) - \frac{\kappa_{2}}{\tau}(I_{0+}^{\beta}u^{k+1}-I_{0+}^{\beta}u^{k}) + f^{k+0.5} + C\tau^{2}.$

应用引理1有

$$-\mu_1 \kappa_1 \Delta u^{k+1}(x) + (1+\mu_2 \kappa_2) u^{k+1}(x) = g^k(x) + R^k, \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, T/\tau,$$
(4)

这里 $|R^k| < C\tau^{1+\min\{\alpha,\beta\}}, \mu_1 = \tau^\alpha/\Gamma(1+\alpha), \mu_2 = \tau^\beta/\Gamma(1+\beta),$ 且

$$g^{k}(x) = u^{k}(x) + \mu_{1}\kappa_{1}\sum_{j=0}^{k-1}\omega_{j}^{\alpha}\Delta u^{k-j}(x) - \mu_{2}\kappa_{2}\sum_{j=0}^{k-1}\omega_{j}^{\beta}u^{k-j}(x) + \tau f^{k+0.5}(x).$$
(5)

为了计算式 (4)的近似解,设 $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^N$ 为[a,b]上的N个节点, $a = x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_N = b$,节点间距为 $h = \max_{1 \le i \le N} (x_{i+1} - x_i)$.由移动最小二乘近似^[18],有

$$u^{k}(x) \approx u_{h}^{k}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_{i}(x)u_{i}^{k}, \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, T/\tau,$$
(6)

其中 u_i^k 是u在点($x_i, k\tau$)的近似值; $\Phi_i(x)$ 是移动最小二乘近似构造的无网格形函数^[18],

$$\Phi_i(x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^r p_j(x) [\mathbf{A}^{-1}(x) \mathbf{B}(x)]_{rk}, & i = I_k \in \Lambda(x), \\ 0, & i \notin \Lambda(x), \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq i \leq N,$$

式中 $p(x) = [p_1(x), p_2(x), \dots, p_r(x)]^T$ 是基函数向量, $\Lambda(x) = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_{\tau(x)}\}$ 是影响域覆盖点x的节点序号的集合, $\tau(x)$ 是集合 $\Lambda(x)$ 中元素的个数,

(9)

$$A(x) = \sum_{i \in \Lambda(x)} w_i(x) p(x_i) p^{\mathrm{T}}(x_i),$$

$$B(x) = [w_{I_1}(x) p(x_{I_1}), w_{I_2}(x) p(x_{I_2}), \cdots, w_{I_{\tau(x)}}(x) p(x_{I_{\tau(x)}})]$$

其中 $w_i(x)$ 是权函数.本文在数值计算时选取的基函数为 $p(x) = [1, x, x^2, x^3]^T$.

将式(6)代入式(4),并在节点x2,x3,…,xN-1处进行配置,

$$(1+\mu_{2}\kappa_{2})\sum_{i=1}^{N}\Phi_{i}(x_{m})u_{i}^{k+1}-\mu_{1}\kappa_{1}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\Delta\Phi_{i}(x_{m})u_{i}^{k+1}=g^{k}(x_{m}), \qquad m=2,3,\cdots,N-1.$$
(7)

类似地,在节点x1和xN处配置式(2)中的边界条件可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_i(x_m) u_i^{k+1} = \bar{u}^{k+1}(x_m), \qquad m = 1, N.$$
(8)

最终,由式(7)和(8), Cable问题(1)~(3)的有限点法离散代数系统为

$$k^{+1} = \boldsymbol{b}^k, \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, T/\tau,$$

其中 $U_{h}^{k+1} = (u_{1}^{k+1}, u_{2}^{k+1}, \cdots, u_{N}^{k+1})^{\mathrm{T}}$,矩阵 **K**和向量 b^{k} 的元素如下:

$$K_{im} = \begin{cases} (1+\mu_2\kappa_2)\Phi_i(x_m) - \mu_1\kappa_1\Delta\Phi_i(x_m), & m = 2, 3, \cdots, N-1, \\ \Phi_i(x_m), & m = 1, N, \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, N,$$
(10)

$$b_m^k = \begin{cases} g^k(x_m), & m = 2, 3, \cdots, N-1, \\ \bar{u}^{k+1}(x_m), & m = 1, N. \end{cases}$$
(11)

2 误差分析

 KU_{k}^{k}

定理 1 如果
$$u^{k+1} \in H^{n+1}(\Omega)$$
是 Cable 问题 (1)~(3) 的解析解,则
$$\|U^{k+1} - U_h^{k+1}\|_2 / \|U^{k+1}\|_2 \leq C_1 \tau^{1+\min\{\alpha,\beta\}} + C_2 h^{\min\{n,s\}+1},$$
(12)

其中 $U^{k+1} = (u^{k+1}(x_1), u^{k+1}(x_2), \dots, u^{k+1}(x_N))^T, U_h^{k+1}$ 是由式 (9) 获得的有限点法近似解, s是移动最小二乘近似中基 函数的最大次数, $C_1 \cap C_2$ 是独立于 $\tau \cap h$ 的常数.

证明 设vk+1满足

$$-\mu_1 \kappa_1 \Delta v^{k+1}(x) + (1 + \mu_2 \kappa_2) v^{k+1}(x) = g^k(x), \tag{13}$$

则由文献 [9] 可得 $\|u^{k+1} - v^{k+1}\|_{L^2([a,b])} \leq \bar{C}\tau^{1+\min\{\alpha,\beta\}}$,所以

 $\|\boldsymbol{U}^{k+1} - \boldsymbol{V}^{k+1}\|_2 / \|\boldsymbol{U}^{k+1}\|_2 \leqslant \tilde{C} \|\boldsymbol{u}^{k+1} - \boldsymbol{v}^{k+1}\|_{L^2([a,b])} / \|\boldsymbol{u}^{k+1}\|_{L^2([a,b])} \leqslant C\tau^{1+\min\{\alpha,\beta\}},\tag{14}$

其中 $V^{k+1} = (v^{k+1}(x_1), v^{k+1}(x_2), \cdots, v^{k+1}(x_N))^{\mathsf{T}}.$

设 ℜ_m是 节 点 x_m处 半 径 为 h_m的 影 响 域, ℜ_m ⊂ Ω_m = {x : |x - x_m| < h_m + max_{1≤i≤N} h_i}是 一个圆形区域且满足 Ω_m∩([a,b])关 于 ℜ_m是 星 形 的 (star-shaped)^[19], v_e^{k+1}属 于 空 间 ^[10]V_e^{k+1} = {v_e^{k+1} ∈ H^{s+1}([a,b]), v^{k+1}(x) = $\sum_{i=1}^{N} Φ_i(x)v_e^{k+1}(x_i)$ }, Q^sv_e^{k+1}是v_e^{k+1}在ℜ_m上的s + 1次平均 Taylor 多项式^[19], 则余项ℜ^sv_e^{k+1} = v_e^{k+1} - Q^sv_e^{k+1}满足 ||ℜ^sv_e^{k+1}||_{L²([a,b])} ≤ Ch^{s+1}||v_e^{k+1}||_{H^{s+1}([a,b])}, ||ℜ^sv_e^{k+1}||_{L[∞]([a,b])} ≤ Ch^{s+1/2}||v_e^{k+1}||_{H^{s+1}([a,b])}. (15) 令V_e^{k+1} = (v_e^{k+1}(x₁), v_e^{k+1}(x₂), ..., v_e^{k+1}(x_N))^T, 则由式 (15) 得到

$$\|\mathfrak{R}^{s} V_{e}^{k+1}\|_{2} / \|U^{k+1}\|_{2} \leq \tilde{C} \|\mathfrak{R}^{s} v_{e}^{k+1}\|_{L^{2}([a,b])} / \|u^{k+1}\|_{L^{2}([a,b])} \leq Ch^{s+1}.$$
(16)

因为 $Q^{s}v_{e}^{k+1}$ 是s次多项式,所以由移动最小二乘近似的重构性质^[18]可得 $v^{k+1}(x) = \sum_{l=1}^{N} \Phi_{l}(x)v_{e}^{k+1}(x_{l}) = Q^{s}v_{e}^{k+1}(x) + \sum_{l=1}^{N} \Phi_{l}(x)\Re^{s}v_{e}^{k+1}(x_{l}),$ 从而

$$v_e^{k+1}(x) = Q^s v_e^{k+1}(x) + \Re^s v_e^{k+1}(x) = v^{k+1}(x) + \Re^s v_e^{k+1}(x) - \sum_{l=1}^N \Phi_l(x) \Re^s v_e^{k+1}(x_l).$$
(17)

由文献 [18] 有 $\sum_{i \in \Lambda_m} \| \varPhi_i \|_{L^2(\mathfrak{K}_m \cap [a,b])} \leq Ch^{1/2}$,其中 $\Lambda_m = \{l : \operatorname{dist}(x_l, \mathfrak{K}_m) < h_l\}$,利用式 (15) 和 (17) 可得

 $\|v^{k+1} - v^{k+1}_e\|_{L^2([a,b])} \leq Ch^{s+1} \|v^{k+1}_e\|_{H^{s+1}([a,b])}, \, \text{Km}$

$$\|\boldsymbol{V}^{k+1} - \boldsymbol{V}_{e}^{k+1}\|_{2} / \|\boldsymbol{U}^{k+1}\|_{2} \leq \tilde{C} \|\boldsymbol{v}^{k+1} - \boldsymbol{v}_{e}^{k+1}\|_{L^{2}([a,b])} / \|\boldsymbol{u}^{k+1}\|_{L^{2}([a,b])} \leq Ch^{s+1}.$$
(18)

设 $\tilde{n} = \min\{n, s\}, Q^{\tilde{n}}v^{k+1} \oplus Q^{\tilde{n}}u_h^{k+1}$ 分 别 是 v^{k+1} 和 u_h^{k+1} 的 $\tilde{n} + 1$ 次 平 均 Taylor 多 项 式, 余 项 为 $\Re^{\tilde{n}}v^{k+1} = v^{k+1} - Q^{\tilde{n}}v^{k+1} = u_h^{k+1} - Q^{\tilde{n}}u_h^{k+1}$,则类似式 (16) 可证

$$\|\mathfrak{R}^{\tilde{n}}V^{k+1}\|_{2}/\|U^{k+1}\|_{2} \leqslant Ch^{\tilde{n}+1}, \|\mathfrak{R}^{\tilde{n}}U_{h}^{k+1}\|_{2}/\|U^{k+1}\|_{2} \leqslant Ch^{\tilde{n}+1},$$
(19)

并且由式 (17) 可以得出

$$v_e^{k+1}(x_m) = Q^{\tilde{n}} v^{k+1}(x_m) + \Re^{\tilde{n}} v^{k+1}(x_m) + \Re^s v_e^{k+1}(x_m) - \sum_{l=1}^N \Phi_l(x_m) \Re^s v_e^{k+1}(x_l).$$
(20)

根据移动最小二乘近似的重构性质[18]和式(13),我们得到

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[(1+\mu_{2}\kappa_{2})\Phi_{i}(x_{m}) - \mu_{1}\kappa_{1}\Delta\Phi_{i}(x_{m}) \right] Q^{\tilde{n}}v^{k+1}(x_{i}) = (1+\mu_{2}\kappa_{2})Q^{\tilde{n}}v^{k+1}(x_{m}) - \mu_{1}\kappa_{1}Q^{\tilde{n}}\Delta v^{k+1}(x_{m}) = Q^{\tilde{n}}g^{k}(x_{m}) = g^{\tilde{n}}g^{k}(x_{m}) - \Re^{\tilde{n}}g^{k}(x_{m}).$$

所以在式 (7) 的左侧用ve^{k+1}代替u^{k+1}并使用式 (20), 可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[(1 + \mu_2 \kappa_2) \Phi_i(x_m) - \mu_1 \kappa_1 \Delta \Phi_i(x_m) \right] v_e^{k+1}(x_i) = g^k(x_m) - \Re^{\tilde{n}} g^k(x_m) + r^k(x_m), \qquad m = 2, 3, \cdots, N-1,$$
(21)

其中

$$r^{k}(x_{m}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[(1 + \mu_{2}\kappa_{2}) \Phi_{i}(x_{m}) - \mu_{1}\kappa_{1}\Delta\Phi_{i}(x_{m}) \right] \left[\Re^{\tilde{n}} v^{k+1}(x_{i}) + \Re^{s} v_{e}^{k+1}(x_{i}) - \sum_{l=1}^{N} \Phi_{l}(x_{l}) \Re^{s} v_{e}^{k+1}(x_{l}) \right].$$
(22)

根据式(8),我们得到

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_i(x_m) Q^{\tilde{n}} v^{k+1}(x_i) = Q^{\tilde{n}} v^{k+1}(x_m) = Q^{\tilde{n}} \bar{u}^{k+1}(x_m) = \bar{u}^{k+1}(x_m) - \Re^{\tilde{n}} \bar{u}^{k+1}(x_m), \qquad m = 1, N.$$
(23)

将式 (20) 代入式 (23) 中,有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_i(x_m) v_e^{k+1}(x_i) = \bar{u}^{k+1}(x_m) - \Re^{\tilde{n}} \bar{u}^{k+1}(x_m) + r^k(x_m), \qquad m = 1, N,$$
(24)

其中

$$r^{k}(x_{m}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_{i}(x_{m}) \left[\Re^{\tilde{n}} v^{k+1}(x_{i}) + \Re^{s} v_{e}^{k+1}(x_{i}) - \sum_{l=1}^{N} \Phi_{l}(x_{i}) \Re^{s} v_{e}^{k+1}(x_{l}) \right], \qquad m = 1, N.$$
(25)

式 (21) 和 (24) 可组装为如下矩阵形式:

$$\boldsymbol{K}\boldsymbol{V}_{e}^{k+1} = \boldsymbol{b}^{k} - \mathfrak{R}^{\tilde{n}}\boldsymbol{b}^{k} + \boldsymbol{r}^{k}, \tag{26}$$

其中K和 b^k 分别由式 (10) 和 (11) 给出, $r^k = (r^k(x_1), r^k(x_2), \cdots, r^k(x_N))^T$.从式 (22) 和 (25) 我们有 $r^k = K(\mathfrak{R}^{\tilde{n}}V^{k+1} + \mathfrak{R}^s V_e^{k+1} - \mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{R}^s V_e^{k+1})$,其中 $\boldsymbol{\Phi} = (\boldsymbol{\Phi}_i(x_j))_{i,j=1}^N$.此外,求解式 (9) 会获得 $U_h^{k+1} = K^{-1}b^k$.从式 (26) 中减去式 (9) 得到 $K(V_e^{k+1} - U_h^{k+1}) = r^k - \mathfrak{R}^{\tilde{n}}b^k$,所以

$$\boldsymbol{V}_{e}^{k+1} - \boldsymbol{U}_{h}^{k+1} = \boldsymbol{K}^{-1} \boldsymbol{r}^{k} - \mathfrak{R}^{\tilde{n}} \boldsymbol{K}^{-1} \boldsymbol{b}^{k} = \mathfrak{R}^{\tilde{n}} \boldsymbol{V}^{k+1} + \mathfrak{R}^{s} \boldsymbol{V}_{e}^{k+1} - \boldsymbol{\Phi} \mathfrak{R}^{s} \boldsymbol{V}_{e}^{k+1} - \mathfrak{R}^{\tilde{n}} \boldsymbol{U}_{h}^{k+1}.$$
(27)

然后,使用式(16)和(19)得到

$$\|\boldsymbol{V}_{e}^{k+1} - \boldsymbol{U}_{h}^{k+1}\|_{2} \leq \|\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{R}}^{\tilde{n}}\boldsymbol{V}^{k+1}\|_{2} + \|\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{R}}^{s}\boldsymbol{V}_{e}^{k+1}\|_{2} + C\|\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{R}}^{s}\boldsymbol{V}_{e}^{k+1}\|_{2} + \|\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{R}}^{\tilde{n}}\boldsymbol{U}_{h}^{k+1}\|_{2} \leq Ch^{\min\{n,s\}+1}\|\boldsymbol{U}^{k+1}\|_{2}.$$
(28)

最后,使用 $\|U^{k+1} - U_h^{k+1}\|_2 \leq \|U^{k+1} - V^{k+1}\|_2 + \|V^{k+1} - V_e^{k+1}\|_2 + \|V_e^{k+1} - U_h^{k+1}\|_2$ 和式 (14)、(18)及(28)得出式(12).

3 数值算例

考虑以下分数阶 Cable 方程:

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = {}_{0}\mathsf{D}_{t}^{1-\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{\pi^{8}} \frac{\partial^{2} u(x,t)}{\partial x^{2}} \right] - {}_{0}\mathsf{D}_{t}^{1-\beta} \left[\frac{\beta^{2}}{4} u(x,t) \right] + f(x,t), \qquad 0 < x < 1, \ 0 < t \le T,$$
(29)

边界条件为

$$u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0, \qquad 0 \le t \le T,$$
(30)

初始条件为

$$u(r, 0) = 0$$
 $0 \le r \le 1$

其中 $f(x,t) = 2tx^2(1-x)^2 \left[x^2(1-x)^2 \left(1 + \frac{\beta^2 t^\beta}{4\Gamma(2+\beta)} \right) - \frac{4t^{\alpha}}{\pi^8 \Gamma(2+\alpha)} \left(14x^2 - 14x + 3 \right) \right]$, 该问题的解析解是 $u(x,t) = t^2 x^4(1-x)^4$.

图 1 给出了时间步长τ = 1/20和节点间距h = 1/20时,有限点法的数值解和误差.数据显示绝对误差小于 3×10⁻⁴,说明解析解和数值解吻合得非常好,从而证明本文方法具有较高的计算精度.



图 1 算例在 $\alpha = 0.2, \beta = 0.8, T = 5, h = 1/20$ 和 $\tau = 1/20$ 时的数值解和误差: (a) 数值解; (b) 误差 Fig. 1 Numerical solution results and errors gained with $\alpha = 0.2, \beta = 0.8, T = 5, h = 1/20$ and $\tau = 1/20$: (a) numerical solution results; (b) errors

图 2 给出了h = 0.01时,相对误差 $||U - U_h||_2 / ||U||_2 \pi L^{\infty}$ 误差与时间步长 τ 之间的关系,图 3 给出了当 $\tau = 0.000$ 1时,误差与节点间距h之间的关系.可以看出,误差随着 τ 和h的减小而减小,且数值解大约以 $\tau^{1+\min\{\alpha,\beta\}} \pi h^2$ 的速度收敛于解析解,这与理论结果一致.



图 2 当 h=0.01, T=1 时误差与时间步长τ的关系: (a) 相对误差; (b) L[∞]误差

Fig. 2 The relationship between relative errors and L^{∞} errors obtained for h=0.01 and T=1 with respect to time-step size τ : (a) relative errors; (b) L^{∞} errors

以上讨论的是 $\alpha \neq \beta$ 的情况,接下来讨论 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma^{[8]}$ 的情况.图 4 给出了 $\tau = 1/20 \pi h = 1/20 \pi$,有限点法的数值解和误差.图 5(a)给出了h = 0.01, T = 1时,误差与 τ 之间的关系,图 5(b)给出了当 $\tau = 0.000$ 1时,误差与h之间的关系.从图中可以看出有限点法获得了很好的数值结果.

表1比较了有限点法和径向基函数法^[8]在h = 0.1, $\gamma = 0.25$ 和 $\gamma = 0.3$ 时的 L^{∞} 误差, 我们发现有限点法具有更高的计算精度, 明显优于径向基函数法.







图 4 算例在 $\gamma = 0.4$, T = 5, h = 1/20时的数值解和误差; (a) 数值解; (b) 误差 Fig. 4 Numerical solution results and errors gained with $\gamma = 0.4$, T = 5, h = 1/20 and $\tau = 1/20$: (a) numerical solution results; (b) errors



图 5 误差与时间步长 τ和节点间距h的关系: (a) 时间步长 τ; (b) 节点间距h

Fig. 5 The relationship between the errors and time-step size τ as well as nodal spacing h: (a) for time-step size τ ; (b) for nodal spacing h

表 1 有限点法和径向基函数法在h = 0.1, T = 1时的 L^{∞} 误差

Table 1 The L^{∞} -errors of the finite point method and the radial basis function method gained with h = 0.1, T = 1

τ	$\gamma = 0.25$		$\gamma = 0.3$	
	the finite point method	the radial basis function method ^[8]	the finite point method	the radial basis function method ^[8]
1/10	1.670 9E-5	4.515 2E-4	2.256 6E-5	3.831 0E-4
1/20	1.110 9E-5	2.542 5E-4	1.409 1E-5	1.926 8E-4
1/40	7.983 2E-6	1.557 3E-4	9.429 7E-6	9.759 9E-4
1/80	6.275 8E-6	1.065 3E-4	6.903 4E-6	5.011 6E-5

4 结 论

针对分数阶 Cable 方程,本文用中心差分格式离散时间导数,用有限点法进行空间离散,推导了详细的数 值计算公式,详细分析了该方法的误差估计.理论误差分析表明,数值解的误差与时间步长τ和节点间距h成正 比,并且时间和空间收敛率分别约为τ^{1+min[α,β]}和h².数值算例证实了求解分数阶 Cable 方程的有限点法的有效 性和收敛性,并验证了理论分析结果.

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