

# 带 Caputo 导数的变分数阶随机微分方程的 Euler-Maruyama 方法\*

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**摘要:** 该文构造了 Euler-Maruyama (EM) 方法求解一类带 Caputo 导数的变分数阶随机微分方程. 首先, 证明了该方程的适定性; 然后, 详细推导出对应的 EM 方法, 并对该方法进行了强收敛性的分析, 通过使用 EM 方法的连续形式证明了其强收敛阶为  $\beta - 0.5$ , 其中  $\beta$  是 Caputo 导数的阶数, 且满足  $0.5 < \beta < 1$ . 最后, 通过数值实验验证了理论分析结果的正确性.

**关键词:** 变分数阶随机微分方程; Caputo 导数; Euler-Maruyama 方法; 强收敛性

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## An Euler-Maruyama Method for Variable Fractional Stochastic Differential Equations With Caputo Derivatives

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**Abstract:** A Euler-Maruyama (EM) method was constructed to solve a class of variable fractional stochastic differential equations with Caputo derivatives. Firstly, the well-posedness of the equation was proved. Then, the corresponding EM method was derived in detail, and the strong convergence of the method was analyzed. By means of the continuous form of the EM method, its strong convergence order was proved to be  $\beta - 0.5$ , where  $\beta$  is the order of the Caputo derivative and  $0.5 < \beta < 1$ . Numerical experiments verify the correctness of the theoretical results.

**Key words:** variable fractional stochastic differential equation; Caputo derivative; Euler-Maruyama method; strong convergence

## 0 引 言

分数阶微积分理论是数学的一个重要分支, 是一门研究任意阶导数和积分的学科. 在初始阶段的发展过程中, 它被认为是一个抽象的数学概念<sup>[1]</sup>, 几乎没有任何应用的空间. 但是, 随着研究的深入, 现如今它被认为是科学界进行数学建模最重要的工具之一<sup>[2-5]</sup>. 科学工程的各种重要现象都可以用它来很好地描述, 包括

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部分推移物质输运扩散模型、地震动力学、黏弹性系统、生物物理系统、混沌和波传播等,并且已经较广泛地用于模拟控制理论研究、聚合物研究、信号和图像处理系统、计算机网络、数学生物学等领域<sup>[6-10]</sup>。

分数阶微积分理论应用的日渐增加推动了分数阶微分方程数值解法的发展和研究<sup>[11-13]</sup>,因为其中有不稳定性因素的存在,所以大多数分数阶随机微分方程的精确解很难求得,只能提供解的数值逼近,如文献[14]中,Jing等研究了一类由分数阶噪声驱动的分式阶随机偏微分方程的平均原理,发现在某种条件下,该分式阶随机偏微分方程的解可以由平均随机系统的解来近似表示;在文献[15]中,Guo等施加了一些新的平均条件来处理 Caputo 分式阶随机微分方程的平均原则,研究发现:Caputo 分式阶随机微分系统的解可以被相应的均值方程的解所逼近.由于 Euler-Maruyama (EM) 方法具有简单的代数结构、廉价的计算成本和在全局 Lipschitz 条件下可接受的收敛速度<sup>[16-17]</sup>,因此它一直吸引着大量学者的注意力,如在文献[18]中,钱思颖等用 EM 方法求解了一类带有弱奇性核的多项分式阶非线性随机微分方程。

变分式阶随机微分方程的研究是分式阶随机微分方程领域的新课题,因为它具有变化的阶数,可对黏弹性行为进行长时间的建模<sup>[19]</sup>.本文将采用并扩展文献[20]中的理论分析方法来研究以下带 Caputo 导数的变分式阶随机微分方程的适定性问题及其 EM 方法:

$$D_t^\beta u(t) = I_{0,t}^{\alpha(t)} u(t) + f(t, u(t)) + g(t, u(t)) (dW_t/dt), \quad (1)$$

其中,  $D_t^\beta u(t)$  为 Caputo 导数,  $I_{0,t}^{\alpha(t)} u(t)$  是  $\alpha(t)$  阶的 Riemann-Liouville 积分,  $W_t$  是一个在完备概率空间  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, F = \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \in [0, \infty)}, P)$  上的标准 Brown 运动,  $u(0) = \gamma$  为初值。

本文的第 1 节将介绍文中用到的基本定理、基本引理和相关假设;第 2 节将对该变分式阶随机微分方程进行转化并探索解的存在性、唯一性和连续依赖性;第 3 节将推导出该变分式阶随机微分方程的 EM 方法,并证明其强收敛性;第 4 节将进行数值实验来验证理论分析结果;第 5 节将给出本文的总结。

## 1 预备知识

令  $|\cdot|$  表示  $\mathbb{R}$  中的内积范数.对于两个实数  $a, b$ , 记  $a \vee b$  表示  $\max\{a, b\}$ 。

### 1.1 基本知识

**定义 1** 设  $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 则称

$$I_{0,t}^{\alpha(t)} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha(t))} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha(t)-1} f(s) ds$$

为  $\alpha(t)$  阶的分式阶 Riemann-Liouville 积分<sup>[21]</sup>, 其中  $\alpha(t) > 0$ ,  $\Gamma(\cdot)$  为 Gamma 函数。

**定义 2** 设函数  $f \in C[0, +\infty)$ ,  $0.5 < \beta < 1$ , 则称

$$D_t^\beta f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\beta)} \int_0^t \frac{f'(s)}{(t-s)^\beta} ds$$

为  $\beta$  阶的分式阶 Caputo 导数<sup>[22-24]</sup>。

### 1.2 假设条件

**假设 1**  $f(t, y)$  和  $g(t, y)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上满足 Lipschitz 连续, 存在  $L > 0$  对所有  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}, t \in [0, T]$  都有

$$|f(t, x) - f(t, y)| \vee |g(t, x) - g(t, y)| \leq L |x - y|.$$

**假设 2**  $f(t, y)$  和  $g(t, y)$  在  $[0, T]$  上满足 Lipschitz 连续, 存在  $L > 0$  使得对所有  $x \in \mathbb{R}, t, s \in [0, T]$  都有

$$|f(t, x) - f(s, x)| \vee |g(t, x) - g(s, x)| \leq L |t - s|.$$

**假设 3** (线性增长条件) 存在常数  $L > 0$  对所有的  $x \in \mathbb{R}, t \in [0, T]$ , 有

$$|f(t, x)| \vee |g(t, x)| \leq L(1 + |x|).$$

**假设 4**  $\alpha(t)$  在区间  $[0, T]$  上连续可微,  $0.5 < \beta < 1$ , 且存在  $0 < \alpha(t) < \alpha^* < \beta < 1$ , 对任意的  $0 \leq \alpha(t) \leq 1$ , 都有  $\alpha^* + \alpha(t) > 1$ 。

## 2 变分式阶随机微分方程解的适定性

### 2.1 方程的等价变形

对式(1)的两边同时作用 Riemann-Liouville 积分算子:

$$I_{0,t}^{\beta} [D_t^{\beta} u(t)] = I_{0,t}^{\beta} I_{0,t}^{\alpha(t)} u(t) + I_{0,t}^{\beta} f(t, u(t)) + I_{0,t}^{\beta} g(t, u(t)) \frac{dW_t}{dt},$$

可以得到

$$u(t) - u(0) = I_{0,t}^{\beta} I_{0,t}^{\alpha(t)} u(t) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(s)) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(s)) dW_s, \quad (2)$$

其中

$$I_{0,t}^{\beta} I_{0,t}^{\alpha(t)} u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\beta-1} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha(\tau))} \int_0^{\tau} \frac{u(s)}{(\tau-s)^{1-\alpha(\tau)}} ds d\tau.$$

变换上面累次积分的次序,可以得到

$$I_{0,t}^{\beta} I_{0,t}^{\alpha(t)} u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t u(s) \int_s^t \frac{(\tau-s)^{\alpha(\tau)-1} (t-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(\tau))} d\tau ds.$$

令

$$k(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_s^t \frac{(\tau-s)^{\alpha(\tau)-1} (t-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(\tau))} d\tau, \quad (3)$$

则式(2)可写成

$$u(t) = u(0) + \int_0^t k(t, s) u(s) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(s)) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(s)) dW_s. \quad (4)$$

## 2.2 解的适定性

本小节将采用文献[25]中的技巧来证明方程(1)的解的适定性,即解的存在性、唯一性和连续依赖性. 设  $G^2([0, T])$  为所有可测过程  $X$  的空间,其中  $X$  是  $F_T$  适应的,  $F_T = \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ , 且满足

$$\|X\|_{G^2} = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E[|X(t)|] < \infty.$$

显然,  $(G^2([0, T]), \|\cdot\|_{G^2})$  是一个 Banach 空间. 引入算子  $\mathcal{L}_\gamma$ , 即

$$\mathcal{L}_\gamma u(t) = \gamma + \int_0^t k(t, s) u(s) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(s)) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(s)) dW_s, \quad (5)$$

其中,等号右边的第一个积分本质上是一个双重积分.为了利用算子  $\mathcal{L}_\gamma$  来证明方程(1)的解的适定性,首先将验证算子  $\mathcal{L}_\gamma$  的合理性.

**引理 1** 对于算子  $\mathcal{L}_\gamma$ ,若  $f(\cdot, 0)$  是  $L^2$  可积的和  $g(\cdot, 0)$  是本性有界的.则当  $t \in [0, T]$  时,有下式成立:

$$E[|\mathcal{L}_\gamma u(t)|^2] < \infty,$$

即说明算子  $\mathcal{L}_\gamma$  定义合理.

**证明** 对式(5)两边的平方求期望,可得

$$E[|\mathcal{L}_\gamma u(t)|^2] \leq 4E[|\gamma|^2] + 4E\left[\left|\int_0^t k(t, s) u(s) ds\right|^2\right] + \frac{4}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(s)) ds\right|^2\right] + \frac{4}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(s)) dW_s\right|^2\right]. \quad (6)$$

首先对式(6)右侧第 2 项进行处理,先对  $k(t, s)$  进行放缩.显然,  $\Gamma(t)$  在  $(0, 1]$  上递减,所以  $\Gamma(\alpha(\tau)) > \Gamma(1) = 1$ , 则有

$$|k(t, s)| = \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_s^t \frac{(\tau-s)^{\alpha(\tau)-1} (t-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(\tau))} d\tau \right| =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_s^t \frac{(\tau-s)^{\alpha(\tau)+\alpha^*-1} (t-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(\tau))(\tau-s)^{\alpha^*}} d\tau \right| \leq \\ & \frac{T^{2\alpha^*-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} | (t-s)^{\beta-\alpha^*} B(1-\alpha^*, \beta) | \leq \\ & A(t-s)^{\beta-\alpha^*}, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中

$$A = \frac{B(1-\alpha^*, \beta)}{\Gamma(\beta)} \max\{1, T^{2\alpha^*-1}\}. \quad (8)$$

将式(7)代入式(6)右侧的第2项,并使用 Hölder 不等式<sup>[26]</sup>,则有

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[ \left| \int_0^t k(t,s) u(s) ds \right|^2 \right] & \leq A^2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{2\beta-2\alpha^*} ds \cdot E \left[ \int_0^t |u(s)|^2 ds \right] \leq \\ & \frac{A^2 t^{2\beta-2\alpha^*+2}}{2\beta-2\alpha^*+1} \sup_{t \in [0,T]} E[|u(t)|^2] \leq \frac{A^2 T^{2\beta-2\alpha^*+2}}{2\beta-2\alpha^*+1} |u|_{G^2}^2 < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

然后对式(6)右侧的第3项进行处理.由于  $f(\cdot, 0)$  是  $L^2$  可积的,故有  $\int_0^\infty |f(s, 0)|^2 ds < \infty$ . 使用 Hölder 不等式和假设3(线性增长条件),可得

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[ \left| \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(s)) ds \right|^2 \right] & \leq \int_0^t (t-s)^{2\beta-2} ds \cdot E \left[ \int_0^t |f(s, u(s))|^2 ds \right] \leq \\ & \frac{2t^{2\beta-1}}{2\beta-1} E \left[ \int_0^t (|f(s, u(s)) - f(s, 0)|^2 + |f(s, 0)|^2) ds \right] \leq \\ & \frac{2L^2 T^{2\beta}}{2\beta-1} |u|_{G^2}^2 + \frac{2T^{2\beta-1}}{2\beta-1} \int_0^T |f(s, 0)|^2 ds < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

下面处理式(6)右侧的第4项.由于  $g(\cdot, 0)$  是本性有界的, 即有  $|g(\cdot, 0)|_\infty = \sup_{t \in [0, \infty)} |g(s, 0)| < \infty$ . 根据 Itô 等距定理<sup>[27]</sup>可得

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[ \left| \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(s)) dW_s \right|^2 \right] & \leq \int_0^t (t-s)^{2\beta-2} E[|g(s, u(s))|^2] ds \leq \\ & 2L^2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{2\beta-2} |u|_{G^2}^2 ds + 2 \int_0^t E[|g(s, 0)|^2] ds \leq \\ & \frac{2L^2 T^{2\beta-1}}{2\beta-1} |u|_{G^2}^2 + \frac{2T^{2\beta-1}}{2\beta-1} |g(\cdot, 0)|_\infty^2 < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

综上,对于式(6)有

$$E[|\mathcal{I}_\gamma u(t)|^2] < \infty.$$

从而引理1得证,即算子  $\mathcal{I}_\gamma$  的定义是合理的.下面证明解的适定性.为了证明解的存在唯一性,先在空间  $G^2([0, T])$  上定义范数  $|\cdot|_\lambda$ , 即对所有可测过程  $X$ ,

$$|X|_\lambda = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \sqrt{\frac{E[|X(t)|^2]}{E_{2\beta-1}(\lambda t^{2\beta-1})}},$$

其中  $E_{2\beta-1}(\cdot)$  是 Mittag-Leffler 函数<sup>[28]</sup>.显然,  $|\cdot|_{G^2}$  和  $|\cdot|_\lambda$  是等价的,故  $(G^2([0, T]), |\cdot|_\lambda)$  也是一个 Banach 空间.下面来证明算子  $\mathcal{I}_\gamma$  在范数  $|\cdot|_\lambda$  下是  $G^2([0, T])$  上的压缩映射<sup>[29]</sup>.

**定理1** 对任意  $T > 0$ , 当  $\lambda > \left( \frac{4L^2(T+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + 4T^{3-2\alpha^*} A^2 \right) \Gamma(2\beta-1)$  时, 有下式成立:

$$|\mathcal{I}_\lambda u - \mathcal{I}_\lambda \hat{u}|_\lambda \leq \theta |u - \hat{u}|, \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\theta = \sqrt{\left( \frac{4L^2(T+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + 4T^{3-2\alpha^*} A^2 \right) \frac{\Gamma(2\beta-1)}{\lambda}}. \quad (10)$$

**证明** 设  $u(t), \hat{u}(t)$  是空间  $G^2([0, T])$  中两个不同的函数, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
E[|\mathcal{I}_\lambda u(t) - \mathcal{I}_\lambda \hat{u}(t)|^2] &\leq 3E\left[\left|\int_0^t k(t,s)(u(s) - \hat{u}(s))ds\right|^2\right] + \\
&\frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)}E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1}(f(s,u(s)) - f(s,\hat{u}(s)))ds\right|^2\right] + \\
&\frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)}E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1}(g(s,u(s)) - g(s,\hat{u}(s)))dW_s\right|^2\right]. \tag{11}
\end{aligned}$$

根据 Hölder 不等式,可得式(11)右侧第 1 项:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)}E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1}(f(s,u(s)) - f(s,\hat{u}(s)))ds\right|^2\right] \leq \\
&3tA^2\int_0^t (t-s)^{2(\beta-\alpha^*)}E[|u(s) - \hat{u}(s)|^2]ds \leq \\
&3t^{3-2\alpha^*}A^2\int_0^t (t-s)^{2(\beta-1)}E[|u(s) - \hat{u}(s)|^2]ds.
\end{aligned}$$

根据 Hölder 不等式和假设 3(线性增长条件),可得式(11)右侧第 2 项:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)}E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1}(f(s,u(s)) - f(s,\hat{u}(s)))ds\right|^2\right] \leq \\
&\frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)}L^2t\int_0^t (t-s)^{2(\beta-1)}E[|u(s) - \hat{u}(s)|^2]ds.
\end{aligned}$$

根据 Itô 等距定理和假设 3(线性增长条件),可得式(11)右侧第 3 项:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)}E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1}(g(s,u(s)) - g(s,\hat{u}(s)))dW_s\right|^2\right] \leq \\
&\frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)}L^2\int_0^t (t-s)^{2(\beta-1)}E[|u(s) - \hat{u}(s)|^2]ds.
\end{aligned}$$

综上,式(11)可变为

$$E[|\mathcal{I}_\lambda u(t) - \mathcal{I}_\lambda \hat{u}(t)|^2] \leq \left(\frac{3L^2(t+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + 3t^{3-2\alpha^*}A^2\right)\int_0^t (t-s)^{2(\beta-1)}E[|u(s) - \hat{u}(s)|^2]ds.$$

根据文献[25]的引理 5,可得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{E[|\mathcal{I}_\lambda u(t) - \mathcal{I}_\lambda \hat{u}(t)|^2]}{E_{2\beta-1}(\lambda t^{2\beta-1})} \leq \\
&\left(\frac{3L^2(t+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + 3t^{3-2\alpha^*}A^2\right)\frac{\int_0^t (t-s)^{2(\beta-1)}E_{2\beta-1}(\lambda s^{2\beta-1})ds}{E_{2\beta-1}(\lambda t^{2\beta-1})} \leq \\
&\left(\frac{3L^2(T+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + 3T^{3-2\alpha^*}A^2\right)\frac{\Gamma(2\beta-1)}{\lambda}|u(s) - \hat{u}(s)|_\lambda^2,
\end{aligned}$$

$$| \mathcal{I}_\lambda u - \mathcal{I}_\lambda \hat{u} |_\lambda \leq \theta | u - \hat{u} |, \quad \theta = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3L^2(T+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + 3T^{3-2\alpha^*}A^2\right)\frac{\Gamma(2\beta-1)}{\lambda}} < 1.$$

从而,算子  $\mathcal{I}_\gamma$  在  $(G^2([0,T]), |\cdot|_\lambda)$  上是一个压缩映射,利用 Banach 空间的不动点定理,方程(1)存在唯一解.

下面证明方程(1)的解对初值的连续依赖性.

**定理 2** 对于  $T > 0$ , 设  $\gamma, \xi$  是方程(1)不同的初值,则有

$$\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \xi} \sup_{t \in [0,T]} E[|u(t,\gamma) - u(t,\xi)|^2] = 0.$$

**证明**

$$\begin{aligned}
u(t,\gamma) - u(t,\xi) &= \gamma - \xi + \int_0^t k(t,s)(u(s,\gamma) - u(s,\xi))ds + \\
&\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)}\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1}(f(s,u(s,\gamma)) - f(s,u(s,\xi)))ds +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} (g(s, u(s, \gamma)) - g(s, u(s, \xi))) dW_s.$$

通过 Hölder 不等式和 Itô 等距定理, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} E[|u(t, \gamma) - u(t, \xi)|^2] &\leq 4E[|\gamma - \xi|^2] + 4A^2 E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-\alpha^*} (u(s, \gamma) - u(s, \xi)) ds\right|^2\right] + \\ &\frac{4}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} (f(s, u(s, \gamma)) - f(s, u(s, \xi))) ds\right|^2\right] + \\ &\frac{4}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} E\left[\left|\int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} (g(s, u(s, \gamma)) - g(s, u(s, \xi))) dW_s\right|^2\right] \leq \\ &4E[|\gamma - \xi|^2] + 4\left(\frac{L^2(t+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + t^{3-2\alpha^*} A^2\right) \int_0^t (t-s)^{2(\beta-1)} E[|u(s, \gamma) - u(s, \xi)|^2] ds. \end{aligned}$$

根据  $|\cdot|_\lambda$  的定义以及  $E_{2\beta-1}(\lambda t^{2\beta-1}) \geq 1$  得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{E[|u(t, \gamma) - u(t, \xi)|^2]}{E_{2\beta-1}(\lambda t^{2\beta-1})} &\leq \\ &\frac{E[|\gamma - \xi|^2]}{E_{2\beta-1}(\lambda t^{2\beta-1})} + 4\left(\frac{L^2(t+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + t^{3-2\alpha^*} A^2\right) \frac{\int_0^t (t-s)^{2(\beta-1)} |u(\cdot, \gamma) - u(\cdot, \xi)|_\lambda^2 ds}{E_{2\beta-1}(\lambda t^{2\beta-1})}. \end{aligned}$$

由文献[25]中的引理5, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} |u(\cdot, \gamma) - u(\cdot, \xi)|_\lambda^2 &\leq \\ &4E[|\gamma - \xi|^2] + 4\left(\frac{L^2(T+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + T^{3-2\alpha^*} A^2\right) \Gamma(2\beta-1) \frac{|u(\cdot, \gamma) - u(\cdot, \xi)|_\lambda^2}{\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

从而, 根据  $\lambda$  的范围有

$$\left(1 - 4\left(\frac{L^2(T+1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + T^{3-2\alpha^*} A^2\right) \Gamma(2\beta-1) / \lambda\right) |u(\cdot, \gamma) - u(\cdot, \xi)|_\lambda^2 \leq 4E[|\gamma - \xi|^2].$$

因此

$$\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \xi} \sup_{t \in [0, T]} E[|u(t, \gamma) - u(t, \xi)|^2] = 0.$$

### 3 EM 方法及其强收敛性

#### 3.1 EM 方法的推导

在区间  $[0, T]$  上, 定义均匀网格的步长  $h = T/N$ , 在网格节点  $t_n = nh$  处对式(4)等号右侧的积分项进行离散.

先对式(4)右边第2项的积分采用左矩形法进行离散:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t_n} u(s) \int_s^{t_n} \frac{(\tau-s)^{\alpha(\tau)-1} (t_n-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(\tau))} d\tau ds &\approx \\ h \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} u_j \int_{t_j}^{t_n} \frac{(\tau-t_j)^{\alpha(\tau)-1} (t_n-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(\tau))} d\tau &\approx \\ h \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} u_j \sum_{i=j}^{n-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \frac{(\tau-t_j)^{\alpha(t_i)-1} (t_n-t_i)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(t_i))} d\tau &\approx \\ h \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} u_j \sum_{i=j}^{n-1} \frac{(t_n-t_i)^{\beta-1} [(t_{i+1}-t_j)^{\alpha(t_i)} - (t_i-t_j)^{\alpha(t_i)}]}{\Gamma(\alpha(t_i)+1)}. &\quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

接下来对第3项的积分项进行离散:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t_n} (t_n-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(s)) ds &\approx \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f(t_j, u(t_j)) \int_{t_j}^{t_{j+1}} (t_n-s)^{\beta-1} ds \approx \\ &\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} [(t_n-t_j)^\beta - (t_n-t_{j+1})^\beta] f(t_j, u(t_j)). \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

下面对第 4 项的积分项进行离散:

$$\int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(s)) dW_s \approx \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (t_n - t_j)^{\beta-1} \int_{t_j}^{t_{j+1}} g(s, u(s)) dW_s \approx \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (t_n - t_j)^{\beta-1} g(t_j, u(t_j)) \Delta W_j, \quad (14)$$

其中  $\Delta W_j = W_{t_{j+1}} - W_{t_j} \sim N(0, h)$ . 将式(12)–(14)代入式(4), 则当  $1 \leq n \leq N$  时, 有如下 EM 方法:

$$v_n = \gamma + h \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} v_j \sum_{i=j}^{n-1} b_{i,j}^{(n)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta+1)} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} [(t_n - t_j)^\beta - (t_n - t_{j+1})^\beta] f(t_j, v_j) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (t_n - t_j)^{\beta-1} g(t_j, v_j) \Delta W_j, \quad (15)$$

其中,  $v_n$  是  $u(t_n)$  的数值解,  $b_{i,j}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \frac{(t_n - t_i)^{\beta-1} [(t_{i+1} - t_j)^{\alpha(t_i)} - (t_i - t_j)^{\alpha(t_i)}]}{\Gamma(\alpha(t_i) + 1)}$ .

### 3.2 EM 方法解的有界性

**定理 3** 对于  $1 \leq n \leq N$ , EM 方法的解  $v_n$  满足如下估计:

$$E[v_n^2] \leq M_1, \quad (16)$$

其中

$$M_1 = A_1 [1 + E_{\beta-\alpha^*+1}(A_2 \Gamma(\beta - \alpha^* + 1))], \\ A_1 = 4E[\gamma^2] + 8L^2 \left( \frac{T}{N} \right)^{2\beta-1} \left( \frac{T}{N\Gamma^2(\beta+1)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \right), \\ A_2 = \frac{4MAT^{2\beta-\alpha^*+1}}{\Gamma(\beta)N^{1+\beta+\alpha^*}} + \frac{8LT^{2\beta-1}}{N^{3\beta-\alpha^*-1}} \left( \frac{T}{N} + 1 \right).$$

**证明**

$$E[v_n^2] \leq 4E[\gamma^2] + 4h^2 E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} B_{n,j} v_j \right)^2 \right] + \frac{4}{\Gamma^2(\beta+1)} E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} [(t_n - t_j)^\beta - (t_n - t_{j+1})^\beta] f(t_j, v_j) \right)^2 \right] + \frac{4}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (t_n - t_j)^{\beta-1} g(t_j, v_j) \Delta W_j \right)^2 \right], \quad (17)$$

其中  $B_{n,j} = \sum_{i=j}^{n-1} b_{i,j}^{(n)}$ .

使用 Cauchy 不等式和假设 3(线性增长条件)处理式(17)右边的第 3 项, 可以得到

$$E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} [(t_n - t_j)^\beta - (t_n - t_{j+1})^\beta] f(t_j, v_j) \right)^2 \right] = h^{2\beta} E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f(t_j, v_j) \right)^2 \right] \leq 2L^2 h^{2\beta} + 2L^2 h^{2\beta} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} E[v_j^2]. \quad (18)$$

下面处理式(17)右边的第 4 项, 根据  $\Delta W_j$  的独立性和假设 3(线性增长条件)可得

$$E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (t_n - t_j)^{\beta-1} g(t_j, v_j) \Delta W_j \right)^2 \right] \leq h^{2\beta-2} E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} g(t_j, v_j) \Delta W_j \right)^2 \right] \leq h^{2\beta-2} h \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} E[g(t_j, v_j)^2] \leq 2L^2 h^{2\beta-1} + 2L^2 h^{2\beta-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} E[v_j^2]. \quad (19)$$

最后, 使用微分中值定理计算式(17)右边第 2 项的估计值, 可以得到

$$B_{n,j} = \sum_{i=j}^{n-1} b_{i,j}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \sum_{i=j}^{n-1} \frac{(t_n - t_j)^{\beta-1} [(t_{i+1} - t_j)^{\alpha(t_i)} - (t_i - t_j)^{\alpha(t_i)}]}{\Gamma(\alpha(t_i) + 1)} \leq \frac{h^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \sum_{i=j}^{n-1} \frac{(t_{i+1} - t_j)^{\alpha(t_i)} - (t_i - t_j)^{\alpha(t_i)}}{\Gamma(\alpha(t_i) + 1)} \leq$$

$$\frac{Ah^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)}(t_n - t_j)^{\beta-\alpha^*} = \frac{Ah^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)}(n-j)^{\beta-\alpha^*} \left(\frac{T}{N}\right)^{\beta-\alpha^*}.$$

再根据式(7)与式(12)可以推出

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} B_{n,j} \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^{t_n} \frac{(t-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(s))} \int_0^s (s-y)^{\alpha(s)-1} dy ds \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^{t_n} \frac{s^{\alpha(s)}}{\Gamma(\alpha(s)+1)} ds \leq M,$$

其中  $M = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \max \left\{ T, \frac{T^{1+\alpha^*}}{1+\alpha^*} \right\}$ . 故可得化简后的第2项:

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[ \left( \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} B_{n,j} v_j \right)^2 \right] &\leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |B_{n,j}| E[v_j^2] \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |B_{n,j}| \leq \\ &\frac{T^{\beta-\alpha^*} MAh^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta) N^{\beta-\alpha^*}} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} E[v_j^2] (n-j)^{\beta-\alpha^*} \leq \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} T^{2\beta-\alpha^*-1} MAN^{1-\alpha^*-\beta} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{E[v_j^2]}{(n-j)^{\alpha^*-\beta}}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将化简后的式(18)–(20)代入式(17), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} E[v_n^2] &\leq 4E[\gamma^2] + \frac{4h^2}{\Gamma(\beta)} T^{2\beta-\alpha^*-1} MAN^{1-\alpha^*-\beta} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{E[v_j^2]}{(n-j)^{\alpha^*-\beta}} + \\ &\frac{8}{\Gamma^2(\beta+1)} L^2 h^{2\beta} + 8L^2 h^{2\beta-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} E[v_j^2] + \frac{8}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} L^2 h^{2\beta-1} + 8L^2 h^{2\beta-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} E[v_j^2] \leq \\ &A_1 + A_2 \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{E[v_j^2]}{(n-j)^{\alpha^*-\beta}}, \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $A_1, A_2$  的值见式(16). 根据 Gronwall 不等式<sup>[30]</sup>, 定理3 得证.

### 3.3 EM 方法的连续形式

为了分析 EM 方法的强收敛性, 我们定义一个在时间  $[0, T]$  上连续的随机过程  $v(t)$ . 令步长公式  $\hat{s} = \hat{s}(s)$  在每个小区间  $s \in [t_n, t_{n+1})$  上满足  $\hat{s} = t_n$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= \gamma + \int_0^t k(t, s) v(\hat{s}) ds + \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(\hat{s})) ds + \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(\hat{s})) dW_s. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

**引理2** 设  $\{v_n\}$  是 EM 方法的解,  $v$  是式(21)定义的时间连续随机过程. 那么, 当  $0 \leq n \leq N$  时, 有  $v(t_n) = v_n$ .

**证明** 显然,  $v(0) = \gamma = v_0$ . 假设当  $0 \leq m \leq n-1 \leq N-1$  时,  $v(t_m) = v_m$ . 则

$$\begin{aligned} v(t_n) &= \gamma + \int_0^{t_n} k(t_n, s) v(\hat{s}) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(\hat{s})) ds + \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(\hat{s})) dW_s = \\ &\gamma + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \int_{t_m}^{t_{m+1}} k(t_n, s) v(\hat{s}) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \int_{t_m}^{t_{m+1}} (t_n - s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(\hat{s})) ds + \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \int_{t_m}^{t_{m+1}} (t_n, s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(\hat{s})) dW_s = \\ &\gamma + h \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} B_{n,m} v_m + \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} [(t_n - t_m)^\beta - (t_n - t_{m+1})^\beta] f(t_m, v_m) + \end{aligned}$$



$$\sum_{m=0}^{n-1} (t_n - t_m)^{\beta-1} g(t_m, v_m) \Delta W_m = v_n.$$

通过数学归纳法, 引理 2 得证.

### 3.4 连续形式的收敛性

**引理 3** 当  $0 \leq n \leq N-1$  时, 对任意  $t \in [t_n, t_{n+1})$ , 式(21)中定义的随机过程  $v$  都有以下性质:

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N-1} E[(v(t) - v(t_n))^2] \leq M_2 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)} + M_3 h^{\beta+1} + M_4 h^{2\beta-1},$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} M_2 = 6M_1 A^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{(\beta - \alpha^* + 1)^2}\right), & M_3 = \frac{12T^\beta L^2(1 + M_1)}{\Gamma(\beta + 1)\Gamma(\beta)}, \\ M_4 = \frac{6L^2(1 + M_1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \left(\frac{1}{2\beta - 1} + C + CT\right). \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

**证明**

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{0 \leq n \leq N-1} E[(v(t) - v(t_n))^2] \leq \\ & 3E \left[ \left( \int_0^t k(t, s) v(\hat{s}) ds - \int_0^{t_n} k(t_n, s) v(\hat{s}) ds \right)^2 \right] + \\ & \frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} E \left[ \left( \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, v(\hat{s})) ds - \int_0^{t_n} (t_n-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, v(\hat{s})) ds \right)^2 \right] + \\ & \frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} E \left[ \left( \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} g(s, v(\hat{s})) dW_s - \int_0^{t_n} (t_n-s)^{\beta-1} g(s, v(\hat{s})) dW_s \right)^2 \right] \leq \\ & 6E \left[ \left( \int_0^{t_n} (k(t, s) - k(t_n, s)) v(\hat{s}) ds \right)^2 \right] + 6E \left[ \left( \int_{t_n}^t k(t, s) v(\hat{s}) ds \right)^2 \right] + \\ & \frac{6}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \left( \int_0^{t_n} [(t-s)^{\beta-1} - (t_n-s)^{\beta-1}]^2 ds \int_0^{t_n} f^2(s, v(\hat{s})) ds + \right. \\ & \left. (t-t_n)^\beta E \int_{t_n}^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f^2(s, v(\hat{s})) ds \right) + \\ & \frac{6}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \left( \int_0^{t_n} [(t-s)^{\beta-1} - (t_n-s)^{\beta-1}]^2 E |g(s, v(\hat{s}))|^2 ds + \right. \\ & \left. \int_{t_n}^t (t-s)^{2\beta-2} E |g(s, v(\hat{s}))|^2 ds \right). \end{aligned}$$

通过 Hölder 不等式对第 2 项进行放缩:

$$\begin{aligned} 6E \left[ \left( \int_{t_n}^t k(t, s) v(\hat{s}) ds \right)^2 \right] & \leq 6 \int_{t_n}^t |k(t, s)| E[v(\hat{s})]^2 ds \int_{t_n}^t |k(t, s)| ds \leq \\ & 6M_1 \left( \int_{t_n}^t |k(t, s)| ds \right)^2 \leq \frac{6A^2 M_1 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)}}{(\beta - \alpha^* + 1)^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

基于文献[18]中引理 2 的估计式, 即有

$$\int_0^{t_n} [(t-s)^{\beta-1} - (t_n-s)^{\beta-1}]^2 ds \leq Ch^{2\beta-1}, \quad (24)$$

其中,  $C$  为一非负常数. 然后, 结合假设 3 (线性增长条件) 对第 3 项进行放缩:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{6}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \left( \int_0^{t_n} [(t-s)^{\beta-1} - (t_n-s)^{\beta-1}]^2 ds \int_0^{t_n} f^2(s, v(\hat{s})) ds + \right. \\ & \left. (t-t_n)^\beta E \int_{t_n}^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f^2(s, v(\hat{s})) ds \right) \leq \\ & \frac{6Ch^{2\beta-1}L^2}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \int_0^{t_n} (1 + E[v_n^2]) ds + \frac{6T^\beta hL^2}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \int_{t_n}^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} (1 + E[v_n^2]) ds \leq \\ & \left( \frac{6Ch^{2\beta-1}L^2T}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} + \frac{6T^\beta L^2 h^{\beta+1}}{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(\beta)} \right) (1 + M_1). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

根据假设3(线性增长条件)以及式(24)对第4项进行放缩:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{6}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \left( \int_0^{t_n} [(t-s)^{\beta-1} - (t_n-s)^{\beta-1}]^2 E |g(s, v(\hat{s}))|^2 ds + \int_{t_n}^t (t-s)^{2\beta-2} E |g(s, v(\hat{s}))|^2 ds \right) \leq \\ & \frac{6L^2}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \left( \int_0^{t_n} [(t-s)^{\beta-1} - (t_n-s)^{\beta-1}]^2 (1 + E[v_n^2]) ds + \int_{t_n}^t (t-s)^{2\beta-2} (1 + E[v_n^2]) ds \right) \leq \\ & \frac{6L^2 h^{2\beta-1}}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \left( \frac{1}{2\beta-1} + C \right) (1 + M_1). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

最后,根据式(3)对第1项进行放缩:

$$\begin{aligned} & 6E \left[ \left( \int_0^{t_n} (k(t, s) - k(t_n, s)) v(\hat{s}) ds \right)^2 \right] \leq \\ & 6 \int_{t_n}^t |k(t, s) - k(t_n, s)| E[v(\hat{s})]^2 ds \int_{t_n}^t |k(t, s) - k(t_n, s)| ds \leq \\ & 6M_1 \left( \int_0^{t_n} \left| \int_{t_n}^t \frac{(\tau-s)^{\alpha(\tau)-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha(\tau))} d\tau \right| ds \right)^2 \leq \\ & 6M_1 A^2 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

将式(23)、(25)–(27)代入式(21),可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{0 \leq n \leq N-1} E[(v(t) - v(t_n))^2] \leq \\ & 6M_1 A^2 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)} + \frac{6A^2 M_1 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)}}{(\beta-\alpha^*+1)^2} + \frac{12T^\beta L^2 h^{\beta+1}}{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(\beta)} (1 + M_1) + \\ & \frac{6L^2(1 + M_1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \left( \frac{1}{2\beta-1} + C + CT \right) h^{2\beta-1} = \\ & M_2 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)} + M_3 h^{\beta+1} + M_4 h^{2\beta-1}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $M_2, M_3$  和  $M_4$  的值见式(22),故引理3得证.

### 3.5 强收敛性误差估计

**定理4** 设  $u$  是式(4)的解,  $v$  是EM方法连续形式即式(21)的解,记

$$\begin{aligned} M_5 &= A_3 E_{2\beta-1} A_4 \Gamma(2\beta-1) T^{2\beta-1} M_2, \quad M_6 = A_3 E_{2\beta-1} A_4 \Gamma(2\beta-1) T^{2\beta-1} M_3, \\ M_7 &= A_3 E_{2\beta-1} A_4 \Gamma(2\beta-1) T^{2\beta-1} M_4, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$A_3 = \frac{6L^2 T^{2\beta-1}}{(2\beta-1)\Gamma^2(\beta)} (T+1) + \frac{6A^2 T^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)}}{(\beta-\alpha^*+1)^2}, \quad A_4 = \frac{6L^2}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \left( \frac{T}{2\beta-1} + 1 \right) + \frac{6A^2 T^{4-2\alpha^*}}{\beta-\alpha^*+1}. \quad (28)$$

则有

$$\max_{t \in [0, T]} E[|u(t) - v(t)|^2] \leq M_5 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)} + M_6 h^{\beta+1} + M_7 h^{2\beta-1}, \quad (29)$$

同时,关于EM方法的强收敛性误差估计也成立,即

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N} E[|u(t_n) - v_n|^2] \leq M_5 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)} + M_6 h^{\beta+1} + M_7 h^{2\beta-1}. \quad (30)$$

**证明** 对任意  $t \in [0, T]$ , 设  $t \in [t_n, t_{n+1})$ ,  $0 \leq n \leq N-1$ . 根据式(4)与式(21)可得

$$\begin{aligned} E[|u(t) - v(t)|^2] & \leq 3E \left[ \left( \int_0^t k(t, s) (u(s) - v(\hat{s})) ds \right)^2 \right] + \\ & \frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} E \left[ \left( \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(s)) - f(s, v(\hat{s})) ds \right)^2 \right] + \\ & \frac{3}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} E \left[ \left( \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} g(s, u(s)) - g(s, v(\hat{s})) dW_s \right)^2 \right] = \sum_{i=1}^3 H_i. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

结合引理3的证明过程中对各项的放缩结果,对上式右侧三项进行处理,可得

$$H_1 \leq \frac{6A^2 T^{\beta-\alpha^*+2}}{\beta-\alpha^*+1} \int_0^t \frac{E[|u(s) - v(s)|^2]}{(t-s)^{\alpha^*-\beta}} ds +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{6A^2 T^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)}}{(\beta-\alpha^*+1)^2} (M_2 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)} + M_3 h^{\beta+1} + M_4 h^{2\beta-1}), \\
 H_2 \leq & \frac{6T^{2\beta-1} L^2}{(2\beta-1)\Gamma^2(\beta)} \int_0^t E[|u(s)-v(s)|^2] ds + \\
 & \frac{6T^{2\beta} L^2}{(2\beta-1)\Gamma^2(\beta)} (M_2 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)} + M_3 h^{\beta+1} + M_4 h^{2\beta-1}), \\
 H_3 \leq & \frac{6L^2}{\Gamma^2(\beta)} \int_0^t \frac{E[|u(s)-v(s)|^2]}{(t-s)^{2-2\beta}} ds + \frac{6T^{2\beta-1} L^2}{(2\beta-1)\Gamma^2(\beta)} (M_2 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)} + M_3 h^{\beta+1} + M_4 h^{2\beta-1}).
 \end{aligned}$$

故式(31)可整理为

$$E[|u(t)-v(t)|^2] \leq A_3 (M_2 h^{2(\beta-\alpha^*+1)} + M_3 h^{\beta+1} + M_4 h^{2\beta-1}) + A_4 \int_0^t \frac{E[|u(s)-v(s)|^2]}{(t-s)^{2-2\beta}} ds,$$

其中  $A_3$  和  $A_4$  的值见式(28).根据广义的 Gronwall 不等式,定理 4 中的式(29)得证.若令式(29)中的  $t=t_n$ , 根据引理 2 的结论,则可知式(30)成立.

注 1 根据定理 4 中的式(30),由于  $(\beta+1)/2 > \beta - 0.5; \beta - \alpha^* + 1 > \beta - 0.5$ , 所以 EM 方法(15)的强收敛阶是  $\beta - 0.5$ .

### 4 数值算例

在本节中,我们将引入数值算例来验证 EM 方法(15)的强收敛阶.首先,给出误差的计算方法:

$$e_h = \max_{0 \leq n \leq N} \left[ \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M |u(t_n, \omega_j) - v_n(\omega_j)|^2 \right]^{1/2},$$

其中  $u(t_n, \omega_j)$  是方程(1)的第  $j$  条样本轨道在  $t_n$  处的真实解,  $v_n(\omega_j)$  是对应的 EM 方法(15)得出的数值解,收敛阶由  $\kappa = \log_2(e_h/e_{h/2})$  计算获得.在具体数值实验中,设时间区间  $[0, T] = [0, 1]$ , 轨道总数  $M = 1\,000$ , 以网格数  $N = 512$  时的数值解近似表示精确解,规定变分数阶  $\alpha(t) = \alpha_1 t + \alpha_2$ .

例 1 我们考虑令方程(1)中  $f(t, u) = g(t, u) = \cos(u)$ , 初值  $\gamma = 0.1$ .首先令 Caputo 分数阶导数的阶  $\beta = 0.9$ , 此时的计算误差和收敛阶见表 1.

表 1  $\beta = 0.9$  时, EM 方法的误差与收敛阶

Table 1 Errors and convergence orders of the EM method for  $\beta = 0.9$

$h$	$\alpha_1 = 0.2, \alpha_2 = 0.6$		$\alpha_1 = 0.6, \alpha_2 = 0.2$	
	error $e_h$	convergence order $n_{co}$	error $e_h$	convergence order $n_{co}$
1/32	0.180 197	-	0.180 329	-
1/64	0.135 958	0.406	0.135 998	0.407
1/128	0.101 704	0.419	0.101 716	0.419
1/256	0.076 984	0.402	0.076 986	0.402

从表 1 可以看出,随着步长  $h$  的减小,其数值解的误差也在不断减小,且其 EM 方法的收敛阶接近于  $\beta - 0.5 = 0.4$ , 这与定理 4 的结论相符.

然后,令 Caputo 分数阶导数的阶  $\beta = 0.8$ , 计算误差和收敛阶见表 2.

表 2  $\beta = 0.8$  时, EM 方法的误差与收敛阶

Table 2 Errors and convergence orders of the EM method for  $\beta = 0.8$

$h$	$\alpha_1 = 0.2, \alpha_2 = 0.5$		$\alpha_1 = 0.5, \alpha_2 = 0.2$	
	error $e_h$	convergence order $n_{co}$	error $e_h$	convergence order $n_{co}$
1/32	0.251 476	-	0.251 654	-
1/64	0.202 993	0.310	0.203 053	0.310
1/128	0.162 630	0.320	0.162 650	0.320
1/256	0.131 342	0.308	0.131 333	0.309

根据表 2 可以看出,随着步长  $h$  的减小,其数值解的误差也在逐渐减小,且其 EM 方法的收敛阶接近于  $\beta - 0.5 = 0.3$ , 与定理 4 的结论相符,说明了定理 4 结论的正确性.

最后,令 Caputo 分数阶导数的阶  $\beta = 0.7$ , 计算误差和收敛阶见表 3.

表 3  $\beta = 0.7$  时, EM 方法的误差与收敛阶

Table 3 Errors and convergence orders of the EM method for  $\beta = 0.7$

$h$	$\alpha_1 = 0.1, \alpha_2 = 0.5$		$\alpha_1 = 0.5, \alpha_2 = 0.1$	
	error $e_h$	convergence order $n_{co}$	error $e_h$	convergence order $n_{co}$
1/32	0.343 325	-	0.343 776	-
1/64	0.296 312	0.212	0.296 487	0.214
1/128	0.254 176	0.221	0.254 244	0.222
1/256	0.218 904	0.216	0.223 625	0.185

由表 3 可以看出, EM 方法的收敛阶接近于  $\beta - 0.5 = 0.2$ , 再次验证了定理 4 结论的正确性.

## 5 总 结

本文首先讨论了变分数阶随机微分方程解的适定性, 并构造了其 EM 方法, 然后证明了 EM 方法的强收敛性, 并得到其收敛阶为  $\beta - 0.5$ . 最后通过 3 组数值实验验证了该 EM 方法计算的有效性, 并验证了其理论分析结果的正确性. 值得一提的是, 本文给出的 EM 方法及理论分析框架可以拓展到向量值的变分数阶随机微分方程.

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