

瞬态 Navier-Stokes 方程的一种新的 全离散粘性稳定化方法*

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摘要: 基于压力投影和梯形外推公式, 对速度/压力空间采用等阶多项式逼近, 针对高 Reynolds 数下的瞬态 Navier-Stokes 方程提出了一种新的全离散粘性稳定化方法. 该方法不仅绕开了 $\inf\text{-sup}$ 条件的限制, 克服了高 Reynolds 数下对流占优造成的不稳定性, 而且在每一时间步上, 只需要进行线性计算, 从而减少了计算量. 给出了稳定性证明, 并得出了与粘性系数一致的误差估计. 理论和数值结果表明该方法具有二阶精度.

关键词: Reynolds 数; 压力投影; 梯形外推公式; 瞬态 Navier-Stokes 方程

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引 言

流体问题计算的关键点是时空离散格式的选择, 恰当的离散格式的数值计算结果应该准确高效. 离散格式的精度与其逼近程度和稳定性紧密相关. 特别地, 对于 Navier-Stokes 方程的有限元离散必须考虑高 Reynolds 数(小粘性系数)造成的对流占优问题和压力速度的匹配问题.

通常的混合有限元方法, 要求速度/压力的逼近空间必须满足 $\inf\text{-sup}$ 条件^[1-2]. 遗憾的是工程上计算方便的等阶插值有限元空间和低阶插值有限元空间却不满足 $\inf\text{-sup}$ 条件.

为了绕开 $\inf\text{-sup}$ 条件对等阶有限元的约束, 一种有效的途径是采用稳定化技巧. 通常的稳定化方法归纳起来, 可分为两类: 一类主要是基于残差动量方程发展起来的稳定化方法, 如最小二乘 Petrov-Galerkin 有限元方法^[3]、Douglas-Wang 方法^[4]. 另一类是基于非残差的压力投

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影方法. 与最小二乘残差稳定化方法相比, 压力投影方法的优点在于不需要计算二阶导数. 正因如此, 该类稳定化方法近年来颇受关注. Bochev, Li 以及 Dohman 等^[5-7] 分别对 Stokes 问题的低阶元和一般等阶元的压力投影给出了理论分析. 后来 He, Li 等^[8,9] 又把压力投影稳定化方法推广到了 Navier-Stokes 方程, 对最低等阶元的压力投影方法给出了详细的理论分析. 对于瞬态的 Navier-Stokes 方程, Li 等^[9] 虽然成功的绕开了 inf-sup 条件的限制, 但是当 Reynolds 数很大时, Navier-Stokes 方程的解仍然可能出现不稳定性. 而且 Li 等在文献[9]中, 只对瞬态的 Navier-Stokes 方程的最低等阶元进行了半离散分析.

众所周知, 当 Reynolds 数很大时, Navier-Stokes 方程呈现对流占优时, 有限元解会出现不稳定性. 为了克服对流占优造成的有限元解的不稳定性常用的方法有: 人工粘性(AV)法, 迎风有限元法, SUPG 方法. 其中 AV 方法具有很好的稳定性, 但误差的精度只能达到一阶 $O(h^m + h + \text{时间精度})$. 本文将提出一种改进了的粘性稳定化方法, 该方法具有更高阶的精度 $O(h^m + hk + \text{时间精度})$.

另一方面, 在瞬态 Navier-Stokes 方程的全离散的格式中, Heywood, Rannacher 的 Crank-Nicolson 格式^[10], Girault, Raviart 的 Crank-Nicolson 外推格式^[11] 以及 He 的 Crank-Nicolson 外推两有限元格式^[12] 能在时间上达到二阶精度. 但是, 文献[10-12]中的格式都是非线性的, 并且这些方法在很多情况下仍然失效. 这主要表现在用来计算速度和压力的非线性的格式在迭代求解时, 解仍然可能出现不收敛. 本文将给出一个在新的时间水平上是收敛的, 简单的, 能达到二阶精度的稳定化方法. 并且在每一时间步上, 该方法只需要进行线性计算.

本文基于压力投影和梯形外推公式, 对速度/压力空间采用等阶多项式逼近, 针对高 Reynolds 数下的瞬态 Navier-Stokes 方程提出了一种新的全离散粘性稳定化方法. 该方法不仅绕开了 inf-sup 条件的限制, 克服了高 Reynolds 数下对流占优造成的不稳定性, 而且在每一时间步上, 只需要进行线性计算, 从而减少了计算量. 给出了稳定性证明, 并得出了与粘性系数一致的误差估计. 误差结果表明, 该方法具有二阶精度.

1 预 备

假设 $\Omega \in R^2$, 是一个有界开集, 并且在边界 $\Gamma = \partial \Omega$ 上满足 Lipschitz 连续性. 本文考虑瞬态的 Navier-Stokes 方程, 其具体形式如下:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \lambda \Delta u + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla p = f, \operatorname{div} u = 0, & (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T], \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), u(x, t) |_{\Gamma} = 0, & x \in \Omega, t \in [0, T], \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

此处 $u = u(x, t) = (u_1(x, t), u_2(x, t))$ 表示速度, $p = p(x, t)$ 为压力, $f = f(x, t)$ 为体力, $\lambda > 0$ 为粘性系数, $T > 0$ 为最终时刻, $u_t = \partial u / \partial t$.

记

$$X = H_0^1(\Omega), M = L_0^2(\Omega), V = \{v \in X: \operatorname{div} v = 0\}, D(A) = (H^2(\Omega) \cap V).$$

问题(1)的等价变分格式为: 求 $(u, p) \in X \times M$, 满足关系

$$\begin{cases} (u, v) + B(u, p; v, q) + a_1(u; u, v) = (f, v), & \forall (v, q) \in X \times M, \\ u(0) = u_0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$B(\mathbf{u}, p; \mathbf{v}, q) = \lambda_0(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + b(\mathbf{u}, q) + b(\mathbf{v}, p),$$

$$\forall (\mathbf{u}, p), (\mathbf{v}, q) \in X \times M,$$

$$a_0(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = (\cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{u}, \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{v}), \quad \forall \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in X,$$

$$b(\mathbf{u}, q) = - (q, \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{u}), \quad \forall \mathbf{u} \in X, \quad \forall q \in M;$$

$$a_1(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{u} \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{u} \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}), \quad \forall \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in X.$$

引理 1^[2,9] 设 $\Omega \subset R^2$. 对 $\forall \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in X$,

$$a_1(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}) = - a_1(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}), \quad (3)$$

$$|a_1(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})| + |a_1(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u})| + |a_1(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v})| \leqslant$$

$$C(\Omega) \|\mathbf{u}\|_0^{1/2} \|\mathbf{u}\|_1^{1/2} (\|\mathbf{v}\|_1 \|\mathbf{w}\|_0^{1/2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_1^{1/2} +$$

$$\|\mathbf{v}\|_0^{1/2} \|\mathbf{v}\|_1^{1/2} \|\mathbf{w}\|_1).$$

(4)

如果 $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w} \in X, \mathbf{v} \in D(A)$, 则

$$|a_1(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})| + |a_1(\mathbf{v}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w})| + |a_1(\mathbf{w}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})| \leqslant$$

$$C(\Omega) \|\mathbf{u}\|_1 \|\mathbf{v}\|_2 \|\mathbf{w}\|_0. \quad (5)$$

如果 $\mathbf{v}, \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{v} \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, 则

$$|a_1(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})| \leqslant C(\Omega) (\|\mathbf{v}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} + \|\cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{v}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}) \|\mathbf{u}\|_0 \|\mathbf{w}\|_1, \quad (6)$$

$$|a_1(\mathbf{u}; \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})| \leqslant C(\Omega) (\|\mathbf{u}\|_1 \|\mathbf{v}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} + \|\mathbf{u}\|_0 \|\cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{v}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}) \|\mathbf{w}\|_0, \quad (7)$$

其中 $C(\Omega)$ 是一个与 Ω 有关的正常数.

由 Taylor 公式, 容易得到如下引理:

引理 2 令 $k = t_{i+1} - t_i, t_{i+1/2} = (t_{i+1} + t_i)/2$, 设 i 是一个正整数, 而 $\phi(\cdot, t)$ 是一个函数.

如果 $\phi_t \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$, 则存在一个数 $\theta_1 \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$\left\| \frac{\phi(\cdot, t_{i+1}) - \phi(\cdot, t_i)}{k} \right\|_0 \leqslant c \|\phi_t(\cdot, t_{i+\theta_1})\|_0.$$

如果 $\phi_{tt} \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$, 则存在 $\theta_2, \theta_3 \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$\left\| \frac{\phi(\cdot, t_{i+1}) + \phi(\cdot, t_i)}{2} - \phi(\cdot, t_{i+1/2}) \right\|_0 \leqslant ck^2 \|\phi_{tt}(\cdot, t_{i+\theta_2})\|_0,$$

$$\left\| \frac{3}{2}\phi(\cdot, t_{i+1}) - \frac{1}{2}\phi(\cdot, t_i) - \phi(\cdot, t_{i+3/2}) \right\|_0 \leqslant ck^2 \|\phi_{tt}(\cdot, t_{i+\theta_3})\|_0.$$

2 有限元格式的建立

$K^h = \{K\}$ 是 Ω 的一个正则剖分, K 是三角形或者凸四边形. 为了讨论的方便, 本文用 c 表示与 h, k, λ 无关的非负常数, 但是可能在不同的情况下表示不同的常数.

本文考虑的是不满足 inf-sup 条件的等阶有限元空间:

$$X^h = \left\{ \mathbf{v}^h \in C^0(\Omega) \cap X: v_i^h|_K \in R_m(K), i = 1, 2, \forall K \in K^h \right\},$$

$$M^h = \left\{ q^h \in C^0(\Omega) \cap M: q^h|_K \in R_m(K), \forall K \in K^h \right\},$$

其中, $R_m(K) = Q_m(K)$, 当 K 是四边形时; $R_m(K) = P_m(K)$, 当 K 是三角形时.

定义 1

$$\Phi^h = \left\{ q^h \in C^0(\Omega): q^h|_K \in R_{m-1}(K), \forall K \in K^h \right\},$$

其中 $m \geqslant 1$ 为整数. 当 $m = 1$ 时, $\Phi^h = \left\{ q^h \in L^2(\Omega): q^h|_K \in R_0(K), \forall K \in K^h \right\}.$

一方面, 为了克服 $\inf\text{-sup}$ 条件的限制, 我们引入稳定化项 $G(p, q)$. 令 $\Pi_{m-1}: L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow \Phi$ 是标准的 L^2 投影, 满足以下性质:

$$(\Pi_{m-1}p, q^h) = (p, q^h), \quad \forall p \in M, q^h \in \Phi, \tag{8}$$

$$\|p - \Pi_{m-1}p\|_0 \leq ch^i \|p\|_i, \quad \forall p \in H^i(\Omega) \cap M, i = 0, 1, \dots, m. \tag{9}$$

稳定化项 $G(p, q) = (p - \Pi_{m-1}p, q - \Pi_{m-1}q)$ 是定义在单元 K 上的对称半正定型.

另一方面, 当 Reynolds 数很大(粘性系数 λ 很小) 时, Navier-Stokes 方程呈现对流占优, 有限元解会出现不稳定性. 为了克服当粘性系数 λ 很小时, 有限元解出现的不稳定性, 本文将一个人工粘性参数 ζ 作为一个稳定化因子加到粘性系数上.

为了便于表述, 引入下面定义:

定义 2

$$B(\mathbf{u}, p; \mathbf{v}, q) = B(\mathbf{u}, p; \mathbf{v}, q) + \alpha\alpha_0(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), \quad \forall (\mathbf{u}, p), (\mathbf{v}, q) \in X \times M,$$

$$A(\mathbf{u}, p; \mathbf{v}, q) = B(\mathbf{u}, p; \mathbf{v}, q) - \frac{1}{2(\lambda + \alpha)}G(p, q), \quad \forall (\mathbf{u}, p), (\mathbf{v}, q) \in X \times M,$$

$$\|(\mathbf{u}, p)\|_{\lambda + \alpha}^2 = (\lambda + \alpha)\|\mathbf{u}\|_1^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda + \alpha}\|p\|_0^2 \quad \forall (\mathbf{u}, p) \in X \times M,$$

$$\|(\mathbf{u}^h, p^h)\|_{\lambda + \alpha, h}^2 = \|(\mathbf{u}^h, p^h)\|_{\lambda + \alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{2(\lambda + \alpha)}G(p^h, p^h), \quad \forall (\mathbf{u}^h, p^h), (\mathbf{v}^h, q^h) \in X^h \times M^h,$$

其中 $\alpha = \zeta h, \zeta = O(1) > 0$ 是人工粘性参数.

仿照 Burman^[13] 的方法, 容易得到下面定理:

定理 1 设 $X^h \times M^h$ 是一般等阶有限元空间. 则存在一个与 h, λ 无关的常数 β , 使得

$$|B(\mathbf{u}, p; \mathbf{v}, q)| \leq c \|(\mathbf{u}, p)\|_{\lambda + \alpha} \|(\mathbf{v}, q)\|_{\lambda + \alpha}, \quad \forall (\mathbf{u}, p), (\mathbf{v}, q) \in X \times M, \tag{10}$$

$$|A(\mathbf{u}, p; \mathbf{v}, q)| \leq c \|(\mathbf{u}, p)\|_{\lambda + \alpha} \|(\mathbf{v}, q)\|_{\lambda + \alpha}, \quad \forall (\mathbf{u}, p), (\mathbf{v}, q) \in X \times M, \tag{11}$$

$$\beta \|(\mathbf{u}^h, p^h)\|_{\lambda + \alpha, h} \leq \sup_{(\mathbf{v}^h, q^h) \in X^h \times M^h} \frac{A(\mathbf{u}^h, p^h; \mathbf{v}^h, q^h)}{\|(\mathbf{v}^h, q^h)\|_{\lambda + \alpha, h}}, \quad \forall (\mathbf{u}^h, p^h) \in X^h \times M^h. \tag{12}$$

利用以上记号, 将压力投影方法和粘性稳定化方法结合, 给出一个新的全离散粘性稳定化有限元方法:

求 $(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h, p_{n+1}^h) \in X^h \times M^h$, 对 $\forall (\mathbf{v}^h, q^h) \in X^h \times M^h$, 对所有 $n \geq 1$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h - \mathbf{u}_n^h}{k}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] + A \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_n^h}{2}, \frac{p_{n+1}^h + p_n^h}{2}; \mathbf{v}^h, q^h \right] + \\ & \alpha_1 \left[E[\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h]; \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_n^h}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] + \alpha\alpha_0 \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h - \mathbf{u}_n^h}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] = \\ & (\mathbf{f}(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h) + \alpha\alpha_0(\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{v}^h), \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

其中 $k > 0$ 和 $\zeta = O(1)$ 分别是一个给定的时间步长和一个给定的人工粘性参数, $(\mathbf{u}_n^h, p_n^h) \in X^h \times M^h$ 为已求解值, $t_j = jk, \mathbf{u}_j^h(\mathbf{x}) \simeq \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t_j), p_j^h(\mathbf{x}) \simeq p(\mathbf{x}, t_j), E[\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h] := 3\mathbf{u}_n^h/2 - \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h/2$ 是一个外推公式, $t_{n+1/2} := (t_n + t_{n+1})/2$.

当 $n = 0$ 时, 设 u_0^h 是 $u_0(x)$ 在空间 X^h 的一个投影(见定义 4), 求 $(u_1^h, p_1^h) \in X^h \times M^h$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{u_1^h - u_0^h}{k}, v^h \right) + A \left(\frac{u_1^h + u_0^h}{2}, \frac{p_1^h + p_0^h}{2}; v^h, q^h \right) + \\ & a_1 \left(\frac{u_1^h + u_0^h}{2}; \frac{u_1^h + u_0^h}{2}, v^h \right) + \alpha a_0 \left(\frac{u_1^h - u_0^h}{2}, v^h \right) = \\ & (f(t_{1/2}), v^h) + \alpha a_0(u_0^h, v^h). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

在后面的内容中, 我们将证实格式(13)、(14)是稳定的, 并且误差精度能达到 $O(k^2 + hk + h^m)$.

记 1 当 $n = 0$ 时, 若令 $u_{-1}^h = 0$, 则一个线性的计算格式为: 求 $(u_1^h, p_1^h) \in X^h \times M^h$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{u_1^h - u_0^h}{k}, v^h \right) + A \left(\frac{u_1^h + u_0^h}{2}, \frac{p_1^h + p_0^h}{2}; v^h, q^h \right) + \\ & a_1 \left(E[u_0^h, u_{-1}^h]; \frac{u_1^h + u_0^h}{2}, v^h \right) + \alpha a_0 \left(\frac{u_1^h - u_0^h}{2}, v^h \right) = \\ & (f(t_{1/2}), v^h) + \alpha a_0(u_0^h, v^h). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

在下一节中, 将会阐述该线性格式不会降低速度的误差精度.

3 稳定性和收敛性分析

假设有限元空间 $X^h \times M^h$ 满足下面的逼近性质:

(A1) 对 $\forall (v, q) \in (X \cap H^{m+1}, M \cap H^m)$, 存在 $I^h v \in X^h$ 和 $\rho^h q \in M^h$ 满足

$$\|v - I^h v\|_s \leq ch^{m+1-s} \|v\|_{m+1}, \quad s = 0, 1, \dots, m+1, \quad (16)$$

$$\|q - \rho^h q\|_s \leq ch^{m-s} \|q\|_m, \quad s = 0, 1, \dots, m, \quad (17)$$

其中 $\rho^h: M \rightarrow M^h$ 是 L^2 投影, 满足 $(p - \rho^h p, q^h) = 0, \forall p \in M, q^h \in M^h$. 进一步假设逆不等式成立:

$$\|v^h\|_1 \leq ch^{-1} \|v^h\|_0, \quad \forall v^h \in X^h. \quad (18)$$

为了给出误差估计, 我们定义投影算子 (R^h, Q^h) :

定义 3 令投影算子 $(R^h, Q^h): X \times M \rightarrow X^h \times M^h$ 满足如下关系:

$$\begin{aligned} A(R^h(v, q), Q^h(v, q); v^h, q^h) &= B(v, q; v^h, q^h), \\ \forall (v, q) \in X \times M, (v^h, q^h) \in X^h \times M^h. \end{aligned}$$

引理 3 在定理 1 和(A1)的假设下, 投影算子 (R^h, Q^h) 满足如下性质:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|(v - R^h(v, q), q - Q^h(v, q))\|_{\lambda+\alpha} \leq \\ & ch^m \left[\sqrt{\lambda+\alpha} \|v\|_{m+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda+\alpha}} \|q\|_m \right], \\ & \|v - R^h(v, q)\|_0 + h \|(v - R^h(v, q), q - Q^h(v, q))\|_{\lambda+\alpha} \leq \\ & ch^{m+1} \left[\sqrt{\lambda+\alpha} \|v\|_{m+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda+\alpha}} \|q\|_m \right]. \end{aligned}$$

证明 该引理的详细证明可参考文献[9]的方法得到.

因为 $u_0 \in X \cap H^{m+1}$, 我们可以定义 $p_0 \in M \cap H^{m+1/2}$, 即

定义 4 $(u_0^h, p_0^h) := (R^h(u_0, p_0), Q^h(u_0, p_0))$.

引理 4(投影算子 (R^h, Q^h) 的稳定性) 设 $(u, p), (R^h(u, p), Q^h(u, p))$ 满足定义 3, 则

存在一个与 h, k, λ 无关的常数 $c > 0$, 使得

$$\|(R^h(\mathbf{u}, p), Q^h(\mathbf{u}, p))\|_{\lambda+\alpha, h} \leq c \|\mathbf{u}, p\|_{\lambda+\alpha}. \quad (19)$$

证明 由定义 3 和定理 1, 易知引理 4 成立.

定理 2 设 $f \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}^{-1}(\Omega))$, 格式(13)、(14)(或格式(13)、(15)) 是稳定的. 即对 $\forall h, k > 0, n \geq 0$, 满足

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h\|_1^2 + (\lambda + \alpha) k \sum_{i=0}^n \left\| \frac{\mathbf{u}_{i+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_i^h}{2} \right\|_1^2 + \\ & 2k \sum_{i=0}^n \left\| (I - \Gamma_{n-1}) \frac{p_{i+1}^h + p_i^h}{2} \right\|_0^2 \leq \\ & c \left(1 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \right) \|(\mathbf{u}_0, p_0)\|_{\lambda+\alpha} + \frac{2k}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=0}^n \|f(t_{i+1/2})\|_{-1}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

证明 在格式(14)(或格式(15))中令

$$\mathbf{v}^h = \frac{\mathbf{u}_1^h + \mathbf{u}_0^h}{2} \in \mathbf{X}^h, \quad q^h = -\frac{p_1^h + p_0^h}{2} \in M^h,$$

用 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式和 Young 不等式, 然后在所得不等式两边同时再乘以 $2k$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}_1^h\|_0^2 + k(\lambda + \alpha) \left\| \frac{\mathbf{u}_1^h + \mathbf{u}_0^h}{2} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{k}{\lambda + \alpha} \left\| (I - \Gamma_{n-1}) \frac{p_1^h + p_0^h}{2} \right\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\mathbf{u}_1^h\|_1^2 \leq \\ & \|\mathbf{u}_0^h\|_0^2 + \left(\frac{\alpha k}{2} + \frac{2\alpha^2 k}{\lambda + \alpha} \right) \|\mathbf{u}_0^h\|_1^2 + \frac{2k}{\lambda + \alpha} \|f(t_{1/2})\|_{-1}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

在格式(13)中, 令

$$\mathbf{v}^h = \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_n^h}{2} \in \mathbf{X}^h, \quad q^h = -\frac{p_{n+1}^h + p_n^h}{2} \in M^h.$$

然后对其使用 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式和 Young 不等式, 并在所得到的不等式两边同乘以 $2k$, 再从 1 到 n 相加, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h\|_0^2 + (\lambda + \alpha) k \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \frac{\mathbf{u}_{i+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_i^h}{2} \right\|_1^2 + \\ & \frac{k}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| (I - \Gamma_{n-1}) \frac{p_{i+1}^h + p_i^h}{2} \right\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h\|_1^2 \leq \\ & \|\mathbf{u}_1^h\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\mathbf{u}_1^h\|_1^2 + \frac{2k}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \|f(t_{i+1/2})\|_{-1}^2 + k \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2\alpha^2}{\lambda + \alpha} \|\mathbf{u}_i^h\|_1^2. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

将(21)式代入(22)式. 因为 $\alpha = \zeta h$, 由逆不等式(18), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h\|_1^2 + (\lambda + \alpha) k \sum_{i=0}^n \left\| \frac{\mathbf{u}_{i+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_i^h}{2} \right\|_1^2 + \\ & \frac{k}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=0}^n \left\| (I - \Gamma_{n-1}) \frac{p_{i+1}^h + p_i^h}{2} \right\|_0^2 \leq \\ & \|\mathbf{u}_0^h\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\mathbf{u}_0^h\|_1^2 + \frac{2k}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=0}^n \|f(t_{i+1/2})\|_{-1}^2 + \\ & k \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{2\zeta^2}{\lambda + \alpha} (\|\mathbf{u}_i^h\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\mathbf{u}_i^h\|_1^2). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

最后, 由 Gronwall 不等式、定义 4 和引理 4, 即可得到(20)式. 证毕.

定理 3 (速度的收敛性) 设有限元空间 $\mathbf{X}^h \times M^h$ 满足假设(A1),

$$\mathbf{u} \in L^\infty(0, T; \mathbf{H}^{m+1}(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(0, T; L^\infty(\Omega)) \cap C^0(0, T; \mathbf{H}^1(\Omega)),$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \mathbf{u} \in L^\infty(0, T; L^\infty(\Omega)), \mathbf{u}_t \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}^{m+1}(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega)), \\ & \cdot \mathbf{u}_t \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}^1(\Omega)), \mathbf{u}_{tt} \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)), \\ & p_u \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)), \mathbf{f} \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}^{-1}(\Omega)), \end{aligned}$$

并且 $(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h, p_{n+1}^h)$ 是方程(13)、(14) (或者方程(13)、(15)) 的解. 则存在一个与 h, k, λ 无关的常数 $c = c(\Omega, \mathbf{u}, p, T, \mathbf{f}) > 0$, 对 $\forall n \in 0, 1, \dots, N-1$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \| \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h \|_0 + \frac{\sqrt{\alpha k}}{2} \| \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h \|_1 + \\ & \left[(\lambda + \alpha) k \sum_{i=0}^n \left\| \frac{(\mathbf{u}(t_{i+1}) - \mathbf{u}_{i+1}^h) + (\mathbf{u}(t_i) - \mathbf{u}_i^h)}{2} \right\|^2 \right]^{1/2} + \\ & \left[\frac{k}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=0}^n \left\| (I - \Pi_{m-1}) \frac{(p(t_{i+1}) - p_{i+1}^h) + (p(t_i) - p_i^h)}{2} \right\|^2 \right]^{1/2} \leq \\ & \frac{c}{\sqrt{\lambda + \alpha}} (h^m + \zeta h k + k^2). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

证明 在(1)式中, 取 $t = t_{n+1/2}$, $\mathbf{u} \in X, p \in M$,

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h) + (\lambda + \alpha) a_0(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h) + b(\mathbf{v}^h, p(t_{n+1/2})) + \\ & b(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), q^h) + a_1(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}); \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h) = \\ & (\mathbf{f}(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h) + \alpha a_0(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h), \quad \forall \mathbf{v}^h \in X^h, q^h \in M^h. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

从(13)式中减去(25)式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}) - \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h - \mathbf{u}_n^h}{k}, \mathbf{v}^h \right) + (\lambda + \alpha) a_0 \left(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}) - \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_n^h}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right) + \\ & b \left(\mathbf{v}^h, p(t_{n+1/2}) - \frac{p_{n+1}^h + p_n^h}{2} \right) + b \left(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}) - \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_n^h}{2}, q^h \right) + \\ & \frac{1}{2(\lambda + \alpha)} G \left(\frac{p_{n+1}^h + p_n^h}{2}, q^h \right) + a_1(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}); \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h) - \\ & a_1 \left(E[\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h]; \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_n^h}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right) = \alpha a_0 \left(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}) + \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h - 3\mathbf{u}_n^h}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{e}_n := \mathbf{u}(t_n) - \mathbf{u}_n^h = (\mathbf{u}(t_n) - R^h(\mathbf{u}_n, p_n)) + \\ \quad (R^h(\mathbf{u}_n, p_n) - \mathbf{u}_n^h) =: \eta_n + \phi_n^h, \\ \sigma_n := p(t_n) - p_n^h = (p(t_n) - Q^h(\mathbf{u}_n, p_n)) + \\ \quad (Q^h(\mathbf{u}_n, p_n) - p_n^h) =: \zeta_n + \tau_n^h. \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

对 $\xi = \mathbf{e}, \eta, \phi^h, \sigma, \zeta, \tau^h$ 定义 $\xi_{n+1/2} = (\xi_{n+1} + \xi_n)/2$. 由于 $b(\mathbf{u}, q) = 0, \forall \mathbf{u} \in X, q \in M$, 所以从(26)式中加上并减去

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{k}, \mathbf{v}^h \right) + (\lambda + \alpha) a_0 \left(\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right) + \\ & b \left(\mathbf{v}^h, \frac{p(t_{n+1}) + p(t_n)}{2} \right) + b \left(\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, q^h \right) + \\ & a_1 \left(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}) + E[\mathbf{u}(t_n), \mathbf{u}(t_{n-1})] + E[\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h]; \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right) + \\ & \alpha a_0 \left(\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - 3\mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{e_{n+1} - e_n}{k}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] + (\lambda + \alpha) a_0(e_{n+1/2}, \mathbf{v}^h) + b(\mathbf{v}^h, \sigma_{n+1/2}) + b(e_{n+1/2}, q^h) + \\ & \frac{1}{2(\lambda + \alpha)} G \left[\frac{p_{n+1} + p_n}{2}, q^h \right] + \alpha a_0 \left[\frac{e_{n+1} - 3e_n}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] = \\ & - a_1(E[\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h]; e_{n+1/2}, \mathbf{v}^h) - \\ & a_1 \left[E[e_n, e_{n-1}]; \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] + T_n(\mathbf{u}, p, \mathbf{v}^h), \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} T_n(\mathbf{u}, p, \mathbf{v}^h) = & \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{k} - \mathbf{u}_t(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h \right] + \\ & (\lambda + \alpha) a_0 \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2} - \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h \right] + \\ & b \left[\mathbf{v}^h, \frac{p(t_{n+1}) + p(t_n)}{2} - p(t_{n+1/2}) \right] + \\ & \alpha a_0 \left[\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}) + \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - 3\mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] + \\ & a_1 \left[\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}); \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2} - \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h \right] + \\ & a_1 \left[E[\mathbf{u}(t_n), \mathbf{u}(t_{n-1})] - \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}); \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right]. \end{aligned}$$

在(29)式中令 $\mathbf{v}^h = \phi_{n+1/2}^h, q^h = -\tau_{n+1/2}^h$. 由定义3和(27)式、Cauchy-Schwartz不等式和Young不等式, 易得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\|\phi_{n+1}^h\|_0^2 - \|\phi_n^h\|_0^2}{2k} + (\lambda + \alpha) \|\phi_{n+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2(\lambda + \alpha)} \|(I - \Gamma_{n-1})\tau_{n+1/2}^h\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha}{4} (\|\phi_{n+1}^h\|_1^2 - \|\phi_n^h\|_1^2) \leq \\ & I_1 + I_2 + |T_n(\mathbf{u}, p, \phi_{n+1/2}^h)|, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 = & \left| - \left[\frac{\eta_{n+1} - \eta_n}{k}, \phi_{n+1/2}^h \right] - \frac{\alpha k}{2} a_0 \left[\frac{\eta_{n+1} - \eta_n}{k}, \phi_{n+1/2}^h \right] + \alpha a_0(e_n, \phi_{n+1/2}^h) \right|, \\ I_2 = & |a_1(E[\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h]; e_{n+1/2}, \phi_{n+1/2}^h)| + \\ & \left| a_1 \left[E[e_n, e_{n-1}]; \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \phi_{n+1/2}^h \right] \right|. \end{aligned}$$

对 I_1 用 Young 不等式, 易得

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 \leq & 3\epsilon(\lambda + \alpha) \|\phi_{n+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \\ & \frac{c}{\lambda + \alpha} \left[\left\| \frac{\eta_{n+1} - \eta_n}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \alpha^2 k^2 \left\| \frac{\eta_{n+1} - \eta_n}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \alpha^2 \|\eta_n\|_1^2 + \alpha^2 \|\phi_n^h\|_1^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

既然 $a_1(\cdot; \phi_{n+1/2}^h, \phi_{n+1/2}^h) = 0$, 由三角不等式、引理1、Young不等式、 \mathbf{u} 的正则性和(18)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 \leq & 5\epsilon(\lambda + \alpha) \|\phi_{n+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \frac{c}{\lambda + \alpha} \|\eta_{n+1/2}\|_1^2 [1 + \|\eta_n\|_1^2 + \\ & \|\eta_{n-1}\|_1^2 + h^{-1}(\|\phi_n^h\|_0^2 + \|\phi_{n-1}^h\|_0^2)] + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{c}{\lambda_+ \alpha} (\|\eta_n\|_1^2 + \|\eta_{n-1}\|_1^2 + \|\phi_n^h\|_0^2 + \|\phi_{n-1}^h\|_0^2). \quad (32)$$

现在考虑 $|T_n(\mathbf{u}, p, \phi_{n+1/2}^h)|$. 其中线性项的估计由 Young 不等式和引理 2, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left(\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{k} - \mathbf{u}_t(t_{n+1/2}), \phi_{n+1/2}^h \right) \right| \leq \\ & \quad \epsilon (\lambda_+ \alpha) \|\phi_{n+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \frac{ck^4}{\lambda_+ \alpha} \|\mathbf{u}_{tt}(t_{n+\theta_1})\|_0^2, \\ & (\lambda_+ \alpha) \left| a_0 \left(\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2} - \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), \phi_{n+1/2}^h \right) \right| \leq \\ & \quad \epsilon (\lambda_+ \alpha) \|\phi_{n+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + c(\lambda_+ \alpha) k^4 \|\mathbf{u}_{tt}(t_{n+\theta_2})\|_1^2, \\ & \alpha \left| a_0 \left(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}) + \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - 3\mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \phi_{n+1/2}^h \right) \right| \leq \\ & \quad \epsilon (\lambda_+ \alpha) \|\phi_{n+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \frac{c\alpha^2 k^2}{\lambda_+ \alpha} \|\mathbf{u}_t(t_{n+\theta_3})\|_1^2, \\ & \left| b \left(\phi_{n+1/2}^h, \frac{p(t_{n+1}) + p(t_n)}{2} - p(t_{n+1/2}) \right) \right| \leq \\ & \quad \epsilon (\lambda_+ \alpha) \|\phi_{n+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \frac{ck^4}{\lambda_+ \alpha} \|p_{tt}(t_{n+\theta_4})\|_0^2, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_4 \in (0, 1)$.

对于 $|T_n(\mathbf{u}, p, \phi_{n+1/2}^h)|$ 中的非线性项, 用引理 1、引理 2、Young 不等式以及 \mathbf{u} 的正则性假设, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| a_1 \left[\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}); \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2} - \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}), \phi_{n+1/2}^h \right] + \right. \\ & \quad \left. a_1 \left[\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{u}(t_n), \mathbf{u}(t_{n-1})] - \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1/2}); \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \phi_{n+1/2}^h \right] \right| \leq \\ & \quad \epsilon (\lambda_+ \alpha) \|\phi_{n+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \frac{ck^4}{\lambda_+ \alpha} (\|\mathbf{u}_{tt}(t_{n+\theta_5})\|_1^2 + \|\mathbf{u}_{tt}(t_{n-1+\theta_6})\|_1^2), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\theta_5, \theta_6 \in (0, 1)$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} |T_n(\mathbf{u}, p, \phi_{n+1/2}^h)| & \leq 5\epsilon (\lambda_+ \alpha) \|\phi_{n+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \\ & \quad \frac{ck^4}{\lambda_+ \alpha} [\|\mathbf{u}_{tt}(t_{n+\theta_1})\|_0^2 + (\lambda_+ \alpha)^2 \|\mathbf{u}_{tt}(t_{n+\theta_2})\|_1^2 + \|p_{tt}(t_{n+\theta_4})\|_0^2 + \\ & \quad \|\mathbf{u}_{tt}(t_{n+\theta_5})\|_1^2 + \|\mathbf{u}_{tt}(t_{n-1+\theta_6})\|_1^2] + \frac{c\alpha^2 k^2}{\lambda_+ \alpha} \|\mathbf{u}_t(t_{n+\theta_3})\|_1^2. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

将(31)~(33)式带入(30)式. 取 $\epsilon = 1/26$, 从 1 到 n 相加, 并乘以 $2k$, 再由 \mathbf{u} 和 p 的正则性假设, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\phi_{n+1}^h\|_0^2 + (\lambda_+ \alpha) k \sum_{i=1}^n \|\phi_{i+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\phi_{n+1}^h\|_1^2 + \\ & \quad \frac{k}{\lambda_+ \alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \|(I - \Gamma_{h-1}) \tau_{i+1/2}^h\|_0^2 \leq \\ & \quad \|\phi_1^h\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\phi_1^h\|_1^2 + \frac{c}{\lambda_+ \alpha} [h^{2m} + \alpha^2 k^2 + k^4] + \\ & \quad \frac{c(1+h^{2m-1})}{\lambda_+ \alpha} k \sum_{i=1}^n \|\phi_i^h\|_0^2 + \frac{c\alpha^2}{\lambda_+ \alpha} k \sum_{i=1}^n \|\phi_i^h\|_1^2. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

为了估计 $\|\phi_1^h\|_0^2 + (\alpha k/2) \|\phi_1^h\|_1^2$, 从(14)式中减去(25)式, 并令 $n = 0$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\frac{\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_0}{k}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] + (\lambda + \alpha) a_0(\mathbf{e}_{1/2}, \mathbf{v}^h) + b(\mathbf{v}^h, \sigma_{1/2}) + b(\mathbf{e}_{1/2}, q^h) + \\
& \frac{1}{2(\lambda + \alpha)} G \left[\frac{p_1^h + p_0^h}{2}, q^h \right] + \alpha a_0 \left[\frac{\mathbf{e}_1 - 3\mathbf{e}_0}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] = \\
& \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_1) - \mathbf{u}(t_0)}{k} - \mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h \right] + (\lambda + \alpha) a_0 \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_1) + \mathbf{u}(t_0)}{2} - \mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h \right] + \\
& b \left[\mathbf{v}^h, \frac{p(t_1) + p(t_0)}{2} - p(t_{1/2}) \right] + \alpha a_0 \left[\mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}) + \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_1) - 3\mathbf{u}(t_0)}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right] - \\
& a_1(\mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}); \mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}), \mathbf{v}^h) + a_1 \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}_1^h + \mathbf{u}_0^h}{2}; \frac{\mathbf{u}_1^h + \mathbf{u}_0^h}{2}, \mathbf{v}^h \right]. \quad (35)
\end{aligned}$$

容易看出(35)式与(29)式中只有非线性项不同,于是我们在此只给出非线性项的估计.

令 $\mathbf{v}^h = \phi_{1/2}^h$ 在(35)式的非线性项中加上并减去

$$a_1 \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}_1^h + \mathbf{u}_0^h}{2} - \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_1) + \mathbf{u}(t_0)}{2} + \mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}); \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_1) + \mathbf{u}(t_0)}{2}, \phi_{1/2}^h \right],$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& a_1(\mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}); \mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}), \phi_{1/2}^h) - a_1 \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}_1^h + \mathbf{u}_0^h}{2}; \frac{\mathbf{u}_1^h + \mathbf{u}_0^h}{2}, \phi_{1/2}^h \right] = \\
& a_1 \left[\mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}); \mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}) - \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_1) + \mathbf{u}(t_0)}{2}, \phi_{1/2}^h \right] + \\
& a_1 \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}_1^h + \mathbf{u}_0^h}{2}; \mathbf{e}_{1/2}, \phi_{1/2}^h \right] + a_1 \left[\mathbf{e}_{1/2}; \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_1) + \mathbf{u}(t_0)}{2}, \phi_{1/2}^h \right] - \\
& a_1 \left[\frac{\mathbf{u}(t_1) + \mathbf{u}(t_0)}{2} - \mathbf{u}(t_{1/2}); \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_1) + \mathbf{u}(t_0)}{2}, \phi_{1/2}^h \right]. \quad (36)
\end{aligned}$$

既然 $a_1(\cdot; \phi_{1/2}^h, \phi_{1/2}^h) = 0$, 那么由三角不等式、引理 1、Young 不等式和 \mathbf{u} 的正则性,可分别得到(36)式中 4 项的估计. 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\phi_1^h\|_0^2 + (\lambda + \alpha) k \|\phi_{1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\phi_1^h\|_1^2 + \frac{k}{\lambda + \alpha} \|(I - \Pi_{m-1}) \mathcal{T}_{1/2}^h\|_0^2 \leq \\
& \frac{c}{\lambda + \alpha} [h^{2m} + \alpha^2 k^2 + k^4] + \frac{ck(1 + h^{4m})}{\lambda + \alpha} \|\phi_1^h\|_0^2. \quad (37)
\end{aligned}$$

将(37)式带入(34)式. 既然 $\alpha = \zeta h$, 所以根据逆不等式(18)和 Gronwall 不等式,可得存在一个与 h, k, λ 无关的常数 $c = c(\Omega, \mathbf{u}, p, T, f) > 0$, 使得对 $\forall n \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\phi_{n+1}^h\|_0^2 + (\lambda + \alpha) k \sum_{i=0}^n \|\phi_{i+1/2}^h\|_1^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \|\phi_{n+1}^h\|_1^2 + \\
& \frac{k}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=0}^n \|(I - \Pi_{m-1}) \mathcal{T}_{i+1/2}^h\|_0^2 \leq \frac{c}{\lambda + \alpha} (h^{2m} + \zeta^2 h^2 k^2 + k^4). \quad (38)
\end{aligned}$$

考虑格式(15)时,类似地可得(38)式. 最后由三角不等式完成该定理的证明. 证毕.

4 压力的误差分析

为了证明压力的稳定性和收敛性,我们首先求 $\|(\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_n^h)/k\|_0$.

定理 4 设有限元空间 $X^h \times M^h$ 满足假设(A1), $(\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h, p_{n+1}^h)$ 是方程(13)、(14)的解,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{f} \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}^{-1}(\Omega)), \quad \therefore \mathbf{u}_{tt} \in L^2(0, T; L^\infty(\Omega)), \\
& \Delta \mathbf{u}_{tt} \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)), \quad \mathbf{u}_{tt} \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega)), \\
& \mathbf{u}_{ttt} \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega)),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore p_u \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)), \quad p_{uu} \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega)),$$

以及 $h^{2m} \leq ck$. 则存在一个与 h, k, λ 无关的常数 $c = c(\Omega, \mathbf{u}, p, T, \mathbf{f}, \zeta) > 0$, 使得, 对 $\forall n \in 0, 1, \dots, N-1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \frac{\mathbf{e}_{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_n}{k} \right\|_0^2 + \frac{(\lambda + \alpha)k}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| \frac{\mathbf{e}_{i+1} - \mathbf{e}_{i-1}}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \left\| \frac{\mathbf{e}_{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_n}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \\ & \frac{k}{4(\lambda + \alpha)} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\| (I - \Pi_{m-1}) \frac{\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_{i-1}}{k} \right\|_0^2 \leq \\ & \frac{c}{(\lambda + \alpha)^3} (h^{2m} + \zeta^2 h^2 k^2 + k^4). \end{aligned}$$

证明 将(29)式与其前一时间水平对应方程相减, 并令

$$\mathbf{v}^h = \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k}, \quad q^h = -\frac{\tau_{n+1}^h - \tau_{n-1}^h}{k},$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_n^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 - \left\| \frac{\phi_n^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 + \frac{(\lambda + \alpha)k}{2} \left\| \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \left(\left\| \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_n^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 - \right. \\ & \left. \left\| \frac{\phi_n^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 \right) + \frac{k}{4(\lambda + \alpha)} \left\| (I - \Pi_{m-1}) \frac{\tau_{n+1}^h - \tau_{n-1}^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 = \\ & I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + T \left(\mathbf{u}, p, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \left| - \left\langle \frac{\tau_{n+1} - 2\tau_n + \tau_{n-1}}{k}, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right\rangle - \frac{\alpha k}{2} \alpha_0 \left\langle \frac{\tau_{n+1} - 2\tau_{n-1} + \tau_n}{k}, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right\rangle + \alpha \alpha_0 \left\langle \mathbf{e}_n - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right\rangle \right|, \\ I_4 &= \left| - a_1 \left[\text{E}[\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h]; \mathbf{e}_{n+1/2}, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right] + a_1 \left[\text{E}[\mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-2}^h]; \mathbf{e}_{n-1/2}, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right] \right|, \\ I_5 &= \left| - a_1 \left[\text{E}[\mathbf{e}_n, \mathbf{e}_{n-1}]; \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{2}, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right] + a_1 \left[\text{E}[\mathbf{e}_{n-1}, \mathbf{e}_{n-2}]; \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_n) + \mathbf{u}(t_{n-1})}{2}, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right] \right|, \\ T \left(\mathbf{u}, p, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right) &= T_n \left(\mathbf{u}, p, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right) - T_{n-1} \left(\mathbf{u}, p, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right). \end{aligned}$$

对 I_3 , 根据 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式和 Young 不等式、引理 3 和 \mathbf{u} 的正则性, 然后从 2 到 n 相加, 可得

$$\sum_{i=2}^n I_3 \leq 3\epsilon(\lambda + \alpha)k \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_{i+1}^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{ch^{2m+2}}{\lambda + \alpha} + \frac{c\alpha^2 k}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_i^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1^2. \quad (40)$$

在 I_4 中加上并减去 $a_1(\text{E}[\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h]; \mathbf{e}_{n-1/2}, (\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h)/k)$. 利用三角不等式、引理 1、Young 不等式、 \mathbf{u} 的正则性、定理 3、(38) 式, 以及假设 $h^{2m} \leq ck$, 并从 2 到 n 求和, 可得

$$\sum_{i=2}^n I_4 \leq 8\epsilon(\lambda + \alpha)k \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_{i+1}^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{c(h^{2m} + \alpha^2 k^2 + k^4)}{(\lambda + \alpha)^3} +$$

$$\left(\frac{ch^{2m}k}{\lambda + \alpha} + \frac{ck}{(\lambda + \alpha)^3} \right) \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_i^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_0^2. \quad (41)$$

在 I_5 中加上并减去 $a_1(E[e_n, e_{n-1}]; (\mathbf{u}(t_n) + \mathbf{u}(t_{n-1}))/2, (\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h)/k)$. 根据三角不等式、引理 1、 \mathbf{u} 的正则性、引理 2 和 (38) 式, 并从 2 到 n 求和, 可得

$$\sum_{i=2}^n J_5 \leq 6\epsilon(\lambda + \alpha)k \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_{i+1}^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{c(h^{2m} + \alpha^2 k^2 + k^4)}{(\lambda + \alpha)^2} + \frac{ck}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_i^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_0^2. \quad (42)$$

同理, 根据三角不等式、引理 1、引理 2 和 \mathbf{u} 的正则性, 并且从 2 到 n 相加, 可得

$$\sum_{i=2}^n \left| T \left(\mathbf{u}, p, \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_{n-1}^h}{k} \right) \right| \leq 8\epsilon(\lambda + \alpha)k \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_{i+1}^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{c}{\lambda + \alpha}(k^4 + \alpha^2 k^2). \quad (43)$$

取 $\epsilon = 1/90$, 结合 (39) ~ (43) 式, 易得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_n^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 + \frac{(\lambda + \alpha)k}{4} \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_{i+1}^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \left\| \frac{\phi_{n+1}^h - \phi_n^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \\ & \frac{k}{4(\lambda + \alpha)} \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| (I - \Gamma_{m-1}) \frac{\tau_{i+1}^h - \tau_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 \leq \\ & \left\| \frac{\phi_2^h - \phi_1^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \left\| \frac{\phi_2^h - \phi_1^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{c(h^{2m} + k^4 + \alpha^2 k^2)}{(\lambda + \alpha)^3} + \\ & \frac{c\alpha^2 k}{\lambda + \alpha} \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_i^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{ck}{(\lambda + \alpha)^3} \sum_{i=2}^n \left\| \frac{\phi_i^h - \phi_{i-1}^h}{k} \right\|_0^2. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

为了考虑 $\|(\phi_2^h - \phi_1^h)/k\|_0^2 + (\alpha k/2) \|(\phi_2^h - \phi_1^h)/k\|_1^2$, 在 (29) 式中取 $n = 1$, 并从 (29) 式中减去 (35) 式, 再令 $\mathbf{v}^h = (\phi_2^h - \phi_0^h)/k$, $q^h = -(\tau_2^h - \tau_0^h)/k$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \frac{\phi_2^h - \phi_1^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 + \frac{(\lambda + \alpha)k}{2} \left\| \frac{\phi_2^h - \phi_0^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \\ & \frac{\alpha k}{2} \left\| \frac{\phi_2^h - \phi_1^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{k}{4(\lambda + \alpha)} \left\| (I - \Gamma_{m-1}) \frac{\tau_2^h - \tau_0^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 \leq \\ & \left\| \frac{\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \left\| \frac{\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{c(h^{2m} + \alpha^2 k^2 + k^4)}{\lambda + \alpha} + \\ & \frac{c\alpha^2 k}{\lambda + \alpha} \left\| \frac{\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{ck}{(\lambda + \alpha)^3} \left\| \frac{\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h}{k} \right\|_0^2. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

现在考虑 $\|(\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h)/k\|_0^2 + (\alpha k/2) \|(\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h)/k\|_1^2$. 在 (35) 式中, 令 $\mathbf{v}^h = (\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h)/k$, $q^h = -(\tau_1^h - \tau_0^h)/k$, 并由 (27) 式、Green 公式、定义 3、引理 2、Young 不等式以及 \mathbf{u} 和 p 的正则性, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \frac{\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 + \frac{(\lambda + \alpha)k}{2} \left\| \frac{\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \frac{\alpha k}{2} \left\| \frac{\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h}{k} \right\|_1^2 + \\ & \frac{k}{2(\lambda + \alpha)} \left\| (I - \Gamma_{m-1}) \frac{\tau_1^h - \tau_0^h}{k} \right\|_0^2 \leq \\ & c(h^{2m} + \alpha^2 k^2 + k^4) + \frac{c(1 + h^{2m})k}{\lambda + \alpha} \left\| \frac{\phi_1^h - \phi_0^h}{k} \right\|_0^2. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

结合不等式 (44) ~ (46). 最后, 由三角不等式和 Gronwall 不等式可得定理 4 的结论. 证

毕.

定理 5 设 (\mathbf{u}_n^h, p_n^h) 是方程(13)、(14) 的解, 定理 4 的条件成立, $f \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}^{-1}(\Omega))$, 则存在一个与 h, k, λ 无关的常数 $c = c(\Omega, \mathbf{u}, p, T, f, \zeta, \beta) > 0$, 使得对 $\forall n \geq 1$,

$$\left[k \sum_{i=0}^n \left\| \frac{p_{i+1}^h + p_i^h}{2} \right\|_0^2 \right]^{1/2} \leq c \quad (47)$$

以及

$$\left[k \sum_{i=0}^n \| p(t_{i+1/2}) - p_{i+1/2}^h \|_0^2 \right]^{1/2} \leq \frac{c}{(\lambda + \alpha)^{3/2}} (h^m + \zeta hk + k^2). \quad (48)$$

证明 应用 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式、引理 4、定义 3、定理 1 容易得到(47) 式.

在(29) 式中, 依次用(27) 式、定义 3、定理 1、引理 2、 \mathbf{u} 的正则性以及恒等关系

$$\frac{3}{2} \mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_n^h = \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h + \mathbf{u}_n^h}{2} + k \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n+1}^h - \mathbf{u}_n^h}{k},$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \beta & \left\| \left(\frac{\mathbf{e}_{n+1} + \mathbf{e}_n}{2}, \frac{\sigma_{n+1} + \sigma_n}{2} \right) \right\|_{\lambda, \alpha, h} \leq \\ & \sup_{(\mathbf{v}^h, q^h) \in X^h \times M^h} \left[\left\{ 1 - ((\mathbf{e}_{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_n)/k, \mathbf{v}^h) - \alpha a_0((\mathbf{e}_{n+1} - 3\mathbf{e}_n)/2, \mathbf{v}^h) - \right. \right. \\ & a_1(E[\mathbf{u}_n^h, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h]; \mathbf{e}_{n+1/2}, \mathbf{v}^h) - a_1(E[\mathbf{e}_n, \mathbf{e}_{n-1}]); \\ & \left. \left. (\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}(t_n))/2, \mathbf{v}^h) + T(\mathbf{u}, p, \mathbf{v}^h) \right\} / \left\{ \|(\mathbf{v}^h, q^h)\|_{\lambda, \alpha h} \right\} \right] \leq \\ & \frac{c}{\sqrt{\lambda + \alpha}} \left[\left\| \frac{\mathbf{e}_{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_n}{k} \right\|_1 + \alpha \left\| \frac{\mathbf{e}_{n+1} - 3\mathbf{e}_n}{2} \right\|_1 + \left\| \frac{\mathbf{u}_n^h + \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h}{2} \right\|_1 + \right. \\ & \left. k \left\| \frac{\mathbf{u}_n^h - \mathbf{u}_{n-1}^h}{k} \right\|_1 \right] \| \mathbf{e}_{n+1/2} \|_1 + \| \mathbf{e}_{n-1/2} \|_1 + \\ & k \left\| \frac{\mathbf{e}_n - \mathbf{e}_{n-1}}{k} \right\|_1 + k^2 + \alpha k + (\lambda + \alpha)^2 k^2 \Big]. \quad (49) \end{aligned}$$

当 $n = 0$ 时, 考虑(14) 式, 用定理 1 和(37) 式, 易得

$$\left[\beta k \| p(t_{1/2}) - p_{1/2}^h \|_0^2 \right]^{1/2} \leq \frac{c}{(\lambda + \alpha)^{3/2}} (h^m + \zeta hk + k^2). \quad (50)$$

将不等式(49) 从 1 到 n 相加, 并乘以 k , 再与(50) 式相加, 最后由定理 4 的结论即得(48) 式.

证毕.

注记 2 假设 \mathbf{u}_n^h, p_n^h 是方程(13)、(15) 的解, 用类似于定理 4、5 的方法, 可得

$$\left[k \sum_{i=0}^n \| p(t_{i+1/2}) - p_{i+1/2}^h \|_0^2 \right]^{1/2} \leq \frac{c}{(\lambda + \alpha)^{3/2}} (h^m + \zeta hk + k^{3/2}),$$

其中 $c = c(\Omega, \mathbf{u}, p, T, f, \zeta, \beta) > 0$, 与 h, k 和 λ 无关.

5 算 例

假设原 Navier-Stokes 方程的精确解为

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) = (u_1(\mathbf{x}, t), u_2(\mathbf{x}, t)),$$

$$p(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\frac{1}{4}(\cos(2\pi x) + \cos(2\pi y)) \exp(-4\lambda\pi^2 t),$$

$$u_1(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\cos(\pi x) \sin(\pi y) \exp(-2\lambda\pi^2 t),$$

$$u_2(\mathbf{x}, t) = \sin(\pi x) \cos(\pi y) \exp(-2\lambda t^2).$$

将区域 Ω 沿 x, y 方向做均匀三角剖分, 对空间 u/p 采用 P_1 - P_1 多项式逼近, 计算结果如表 1 到表 6.

表 1 $\lambda = 10^{-5}, \alpha = 8, T = 1/5$

h	k	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; L^2(\Omega))}$	收敛阶	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; H^1(\Omega))}$	收敛阶
1/4	1/10	0.036 034	—	0.044 566 6	—
1/8	1/20	0.013 840 9	1.61	0.020 912 4	1.45
1/16	1/40	0.006 793 69	1.43	0.011 037 4	1.38
1/32	1/80	0.003 626 36	1.37	0.006 967 63	1.26

表 2 $\lambda = 10^{-6}, \alpha = 8, T = 1/5$

h	k	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; L^2(\Omega))}$	收敛阶	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; H^1(\Omega))}$	收敛阶
1/4	1/10	0.036 034	—	0.044 566 6	—
1/8	1/20	0.013 840 9	1.61	0.020 912 5	1.45
1/16	1/40	0.006 793 69	1.43	0.011 037 5	1.38
1/32	1/80	0.003 626 38	1.37	0.006 967 79	1.26

表 3 $\lambda = 10^{-5}, \alpha = 8, T = 1/100$

h	k	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; L^2(\Omega))}$	收敛阶	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; H^1(\Omega))}$	收敛阶
1/4	1/200	0.001 152 42	—	0.001 480 16	—
1/8	1/500	0.000 222 917	2.27	0.000 478 188	1.76
1/16	1/1 000	5.213 33E-005	2.07	0.000 184 902	1.61
1/32	1/2 000	1.575 39E-005	1.82	8.530 02E-005	1.47

表 4 $\lambda = 10^{-6}, \alpha = 8, T = 1/100$

h	k	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; L^2(\Omega))}$	收敛阶	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; H^1(\Omega))}$	收敛阶
1/4	1/200	0.001 152 42	—	0.001 480 17	—
1/8	1/500	0.000 222 917	2.27	0.000 478 189	1.76
1/16	1/1 000	5.213 33E-005	2.07	0.000 184 903	1.61
1/32	1/2 000	1.575 46E-005	1.82	8.530 35E-005	1.47

表 5 $\lambda = 1, \alpha = 0, T = 1/100$

h	k	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; L^2(\Omega))}$	收敛阶	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T; H^1(\Omega))}$	收敛阶
1/4	1/200	0.001 481 33	—	0.002 331 42	—
1/8	1/500	0.000 343 151	2.08	0.000 989 778	1.53
1/16	1/1 000	0.000 121 459	1.68	0.000 673 748	1.21
1/32	1/2 000	4.958 82E-005	1.57	0.000 470 907	1.20

表 6 $\lambda = 10^{-6}, k = 1/1 000, h = 1/16, T = 1/100$

α	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(0,T;L^2(\Omega))}$	$\ u - u^h\ _{L^2(\Omega_T;H^1(\Omega))}$
1/2	0.000 261 634	0.001 525 2
1	0.000 130 425	0.000 658 179
2	7.608 6E-005	0.000 316 425
4	5.734 8E-005	0.000 208 199
6	5.353 23E-005	0.000 190 061
8	5.213 33E-005	0.000 184 903
10	5.143 71E-005	0.000 182 959

通过数值结果表 1 到表 6, 可以看出本文给出的新的全离散粘性稳定化方法是稳定的和收敛的, 并且与粘性系数是一致的.

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A New Full Discrete Stabilized Viscosity Method for the Transient Navier-Stokes Equations

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Abstract: A new full discrete stabilized viscosity method for the transient Navier-Stokes equations with the high Reynolds number (small viscosity coefficient) was proposed based on pressure projection and extrapolated trapezoidal rule. The transient Navier-Stokes equations are fully discretized by continuous equal-order finite elements in space and reduced Crank-Nicolson scheme in time. The new stabilized method is stable and has a number of attractive properties. Firstly, the system is stable for the equal-order combination of discrete continuous velocity and pressure spaces because of adding a pressure projection term. Secondly, the artificial viscosity parameter was added to the viscosity coefficient as a stability factor, so the system is antidiffusion. Finally, the method requires only the solution of one linear system per time step. Stability and convergence of the method was proved. The error estimation results show that the method has second order accuracy, and the constant in the estimation is independent of the viscosity coefficient. The numerical results were given, which demonstrate the advantage of the method presented.

Key words: Reynolds number; pressure projection; extrapolated trapezoidal rule; the transient Navier-Stokes equations