

加热下分数阶广义二阶流体的 Rayleigh- Stokes 问题的一种有效数值方法

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摘要: 考虑加热下分数阶广义二阶流体的 Rayleigh- Stokes 问题(RSP- HGSGF), 提出了一种逼近有界区域内 RSP- HGSGF 的有效数值方法 并且讨论了所提出方法的稳定性和收敛性 最后, 利用数值例子体现数值方法的有效性

关键词: Rayleigh- Stokes 问题; 数值方法; 稳定性; 收敛性

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引 言

非 Newton 流体力学为广大工程师、物理学家和数学家带来了一项特殊的挑战 非 Newton 流体的运动不仅在理论上而且在很多工程应用上占有很重要的地位 近 20 年来, 非 Newton 流体在实际应用中的重要性引起了很多研究者的注意 非 Newton 流体尤其经常发生在聚合体流体的挤压, 位于电解液或极不稳定的润滑剂或人造和自然凝胶体以及胶状悬浮溶解液中的金属板的冷却^[1- 4]

在流动方向上压力梯度为零的情况下, 非 Newton 流体运动的主控微分方程由文献[4- 6]给出:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \nu \right) \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = \nu \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}, \quad x, t > 0, \quad (1)$$

其中 $u(x, t)$ 是速度, $\nu = \mu / \rho$ (μ 为粘性系数, 常数 ρ 为流体的密度) 是流体的动力学粘性, $\nu = \nu_1 / \sigma_1$ (σ_1 为法向应力模数)

Zierrep 和 Fetecau^[7] 讨论了几种初始或边值条件下 Maxwell 流体的 Rayleigh- Stokes 问题中的能量平衡 Fetecau 和 Zierrep^[5] 得到了 Stokes 问题和 Rayleigh- Stokes 问题在二阶流体背景下的精确解, 同时发现 Navier- Stokes 的解在一定情形下是它们解的极限情况

近年来分数阶微积分在描述粘弹性流体的本构关系中获得了极大的成功 粘弹性流体的分数阶模型的出发点通常是一个经典的微分方程, 然后用所谓的 Riemann- Liouville 分数阶微分算子代替整数阶的时间导数 在这种推广过程中人们定义了各种准确的非整数阶积分或导数

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Shen 等人^[8]得到了在边界内加热的平板上流动的广义二阶流体的 Rayleigh– Stokes 问题 他们还通过 Fourier 和正弦变换以及分数阶 Laplace 变换得到了速度和温度域上的准确解 Xue 和 Nie^[9]将 Rayleigh– Stokes 问题推广为多孔半空间上的加热下分数阶广义二阶流体的 Rayleigh– Stokes 问题

本文考虑具有源项的加热下分数阶广义二阶流体的 Rayleigh– Stokes 问题(RSP– HGSGF)^[8]:

$$\frac{\partial u(x, z, t)}{\partial t} = (\partial_x^2 + D_t^{1-\alpha}) u(x, z, t) + f(x, z, t), \quad (x, z) \in \Omega, 0 < t < T \quad (2)$$

在边值条件

$$u(x, z, t) = 0 \quad (x, z) \in \partial\Omega, \quad (x, z) \in \Omega \quad (3)$$

和初始条件

$$u(x, z, 0) = u_0(x, z), \quad (x, z) \in \Omega \quad (4)$$

下的隐式数值逼近格式(INAS),以及收敛精度和稳定性分析 其中 Δ 是 Laplace 算子, $\Omega = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq a_x, 0 \leq z \leq a_z\}$, $\partial\Omega$ 是区域 Ω 的边界, 常数 $v, \alpha > 0$, 记号 $D_t^{1-\alpha}$ ($0 < \alpha < 1$) 表示 $1-\alpha$ 阶 Riemann– Liouville 分数阶导数

$$D_t^{1-\alpha} u(x, z, t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{\partial u(x, z, \tau)}{\partial \tau} (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau,$$

其中 $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 为 Gamma 函数

分数阶微分方程在很多领域中得到广泛应用,然而它们的解析解通常很难明确地表示出来,因此,众多研究者转而求助于数值方法 Liu 等人^[10–11]考虑了空间分数阶偏微分方程,将其转换成常微分方程系统,并且利用向后差分公式进行求解 Shen 等人^[12]提出一种显式差分逼近求解空间分数阶扩散方程,并给出了误差分析 Roop^[13]对 R^2 中有界区域的三角剖分采用分片连续多项式基函数进行了 Galerkin 逼近的计算研究 Chen 等人^[14]提出了一种 Fourier 方法求解描述次扩散的分数阶扩散方程以及 Galilei 不变量的分数阶对流– 扩散方程 Chen 等人^[15]和 Wu^[16]分别用两种不同的方法讨论了带有分数阶导数的广义二阶流体的 Stokes 第一问题,此类问题是 Shen 等人在文献[8]中所提出问题的极限形式 他们提出了隐式和显式逼近格式进行了数值求解,然后进行了稳定性、收敛性分析 本文的主要目的是利用一种有效的数值方法求解 Rayleigh– Stokes 问题(2)

本文章节安排如下:第2节提出一种有效的数值方法,在第3节和第4节中讨论方法的稳定性和收敛性 最后第5节中利用数值例子证实所提出方法以及理论分析

1 预备知识

这节中,引入一些后面用到的概念和数学记号,并且给出它们的一些性质

首先给出对时间分数阶积分的定义:

定义^[17] 设 $y(t) \in L^1(a, b)$, $\alpha > 0$ 积分

$$I_t^\alpha y(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^t \frac{y(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau, \quad t > a, \quad (5)$$

称为 α 阶的 Riemann– Liouville 分数阶积分

本文中取 $t \in [0, T]$, $0 < \alpha < 1$ 为了计算 $I_t^\alpha y(t)$, 我们通过在时间区域 $[0, T]$ 上布置网格来进行离散 为了方便,采用均匀网格,即取时间步长: $\Delta t = T/n$ 当涉及到网格点时,取 $t_k = k \Delta t, k = 0, 1, \dots, n$ 于是,对于 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

$${}_0I_t y(t_k) = \frac{1}{(\quad)} \int_0^{t_k} \frac{y(\tau)}{(t_k - \tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau = \frac{1}{(\quad)} \int_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{t_{k-1-j}}^{t_{k-j}} \frac{y(\tau)}{(t_k - \tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau \quad (6)$$

因此,

$$\left| {}_0I_t y(t_k) - \frac{1}{(\quad)} \int_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{t_{k-1-j}}^{t_{k-j}} \frac{y(t_{k-j})}{(t_k - \tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau \right| \leq \frac{1}{(\quad)} \int_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{t_{k-1-j}}^{t_{k-j}} \frac{|y(\tau) - y(t_{k-j})|}{(t_k - \tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau \leq Ck^{\alpha-1} \quad (7)$$

于是,有下面引理:

引理 1.1 设 $y(t) \in C^1[0, T]$, 则

$${}_0I_t y(t_k) = \frac{1}{(\alpha + 1)} \int_{j=0}^{k-1} b_j y(t_{k-j}) + R_k, \quad (8)$$

其中 $b_j = (j + 1) - j, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n \quad (9)$

以及 $|R_k| \leq C t_k$

引理 1.2 式(9)中系数 $b_k (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 满足下面性质:

() $b_0 = 1, b_0 > b_1 > \dots > b_k > \dots > b_n > 0;$

() 存在正常数 $C > 0$, 使得 $|b_k| \leq C, k = 1, 2, \dots$

证明 设 $\phi_1(x) = x$ 以及 $\phi_2(x) = (x + 1) - x$ 显然当 $x > 0$ 时, $\phi_1(x)$ 单调递增, $\phi_2(x)$ 单调递减 因此, () 成立

对于(), 利用

$$\lim_n \frac{n^{-1}}{b_n} = \lim_n \frac{n^{-1}}{(1 + n^{-1}) - 1} = \frac{1}{\alpha},$$

则存在正常数 C_1 使得 $n^{-1}/b_n \leq C_1$, 即

$$n^{-1} \leq C_1 b_n \leq C_1 b_n n^{-1}$$

再由 $b_n = T/n$ 得到不等式()

对于 $k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$,

$${}_0I_t y(t_{k+1}) - {}_0I_t y(t_k) = \frac{1}{(\quad)} \left[\int_0^{t_{k+1}} \frac{y(\tau)}{(t_{k+1} - \tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau - \int_0^{t_k} \frac{y(\tau)}{(t_k - \tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau \right] = \frac{1}{(\quad)} \left[\int_0^{t_{k+1}} \frac{y(\tau)}{(t_{k+1} - \tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau + \int_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{t_j}^{t_{j+1}} \frac{y(\tau) - y(t_{j+1})}{(t_k - \tau)^{1-\alpha}} d\tau \right]$$

假设 $y(t) \in C^2[0, T]$ 当 $0 \leq t \leq t_{k+1}$ 时, $|y(\tau) - y(t_{j+1})| = |y'(\xi)(\tau - t_{j+1})| \leq C$, 其中

当 $t_j \leq \tau \leq t_{j+1}$ 时, 有

$$y(\tau) - y(t_{j+1}) = y(t_{j+2}) - y(t_{j+1}) + (y(\tau) - y(t_{j+1})) - (y(t_{j+1}) - y(t_{j+1})) = y(t_{j+2}) - y(t_{j+1}) + y'(\xi)(\tau - t_{j+1}), \quad (10)$$

其中 $\xi \in (t_j, t_{j+1})$ 和 $\xi \in (t_j, t_{j+1})$ 因此,

$$|y(\tau) - y(t_{j+1}) - [y(t_{j+2}) - y(t_{j+1})]| \leq C^2$$

由引理 1.2, 可以证明下面结果

引理 1.3 设 $y(t) \in C^2[0, T]$, 则

$${}_0I_t y(t_{k+1}) - {}_0I_t y(t_k) = \frac{1}{(\alpha + 1)} \left[y(t_{k+1}) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (b_{j+1} - b_j) y(t_{k-j}) \right] + R_k^{(2)}, \quad (11)$$

其中 $|R_k^{(2)}| \leq Cb_k^{-1}$

2 RSP–HGSGF 的一种隐式数值逼近格式

本节中,构造一种隐式数值逼近格式求解带有初边值条件(3)、(4)的 RSP–HGSGF(2)

令 $\Omega = [0, a_x] \times [0, a_z] \times [0, T]$, 定义函数空间

$$C(\Omega) = \left\{ u(x, z, t) \mid \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \in C^2(\Omega), \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial x^4 \partial t}, \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial z^4 \partial t} \in C(\Omega) \right\},$$

并且假设 RSP–HGSGF (2)~(4)的解 $u(x, z, t) \in C(\Omega)$

利用网格点和时间间隔

$$x_i = ih_x, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad h_x = a_x/m;$$

$$z_j = jh_z, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad h_z = a_z/n;$$

$$t_k = k\tau, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K, \quad \tau = T/K,$$

离散空间和时间变量,其中 h_x, h_z 和 τ 分别为空间和时间步长. 为了方便,引入记号

$$\Delta_x^2 u(x, z, t) = u(x + h_x, z, t) - 2u(x, z, t) + u(x - h_x, z, t),$$

$$\Delta_z^2 u(x, z, t) = u(x, z + h_z, t) - 2u(x, z, t) + u(x, z - h_z, t)$$

在式(2)两端从 t_k 到 t_{k+1} 进行积分,有

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) - u(x_i, z_j, t_k) &= \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \left(\Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t) + f(x_i, z_j, t) \right) dt + \\ &= \tau \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \left(\Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t) + f(x_i, z_j, t) \right) dt \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

采用下面逼近:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \left(\Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t) + f(x_i, z_j, t) \right) dt = \\ &\left\{ \frac{1}{h_x^2} \Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + f(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + R_{11} \right\} \tau = \\ &\left\{ \frac{1}{h_x^2} \Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + f(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + R_{11} \right\} \tau = \\ &\left\{ \frac{1}{h_x^2} \Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + f(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + R_1 \right\} \tau, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} R_{11} &= \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \left(\Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t) - \Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + f(x_i, z_j, t) - f(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) \right) dt, \\ R_{12} &= \left[\Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_x^2} \Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + f(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) \right) \right] \tau \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta_x^2 u(x_i, z_j, t) + f(x_i, z_j, t) = \\ &\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + f(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + \right. \\ &\left. \left[\left(\frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial t} + \frac{\partial^3}{\partial z^2 \partial t} \right) u(x_i, z_j, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(x_i, z_j, t) \right] (t - t_{k+1}), \right. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中 $\tau \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} (t - t_{k+1}) dt = -\frac{\tau^2}{2}$

显然 $|R_{11}| \leq C\tau^2$ 以及 $|R_{12}| \leq C\tau(h_x^2 + h_z^2)$. 因此,有

$$|R_1| \leq C\tau(S + h_x^2 + h_z^2)$$

由以上结果以及引理 1.3, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) = & u(x_i, z_j, t_k) + \mathcal{M} \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] u(x_i, z_j, t_{k+1}) + \\
& \mathcal{F}(x_i, z_j, t_k) + r b_k \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] u(x_i, z_j, S) + \\
& r \underset{s=0}{\overset{k-1}{\mathcal{G}}} b_{k-s-1} \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 (u(x_i, z_j, t_{s+2}) - u(x_i, z_j, t_{s+1})) + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 (u(x_i, z_j, t_{s+2}) - u(x_i, z_j, t_{s+1})) \right] + R_{i,j}^{k+1},
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $r = (AS^B)/(\#(B+1))$, 以及

$$|R_{i,j}^{k+1}| \leq C(b_k S^B + S)(S + h_x^2 + h_z^2)\# \tag{14}$$

令 $R^k = (R_{1,1}^k, \dots, R_{1,n-1}^k, R_{2,1}^k, \dots, R_{2,n-1}^k, \dots, R_{m-1,1}^k, \dots, R_{m-1,n-1}^k)^T$ 通过引理 1.2 以及式(14), 可以得到下面引理:

引理 2.1 假设 $u(x, z, t) \in C^1(\Omega_T)$ 是方程(2)~(4)的解,

$$|R^k| \leq \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |R_{i,j}^k|^2},$$

则有

$$|R^k| \leq C b_k S^B (S + h_x^2 + h_z^2)\#$$

设 $u_{i,j}^k$ 是 $u(x_i, z_j, t_k)$ 的逼近解, $f_{i,j}^k = f(x_i, z_j, t_k)$, 引入下面记号:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_x^2 u_{i,j}^k &= u_{i+1,j}^k - 2u_{i,j}^k + u_{i-1,j}^k, \quad \mathcal{F}_x u_{i,j}^k = u_{i+1,j}^k - u_{i,j}^k, \\
D_z^2 u_{i,j}^k &= u_{i,j+1}^k - 2u_{i,j}^k + u_{i,j-1}^k, \quad \mathcal{F}_z u_{i,j}^k = u_{i,j+1}^k - u_{i,j}^k
\end{aligned}$$

可以得到下面隐式数值逼近格式 (NAS):

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{i,j}^{k+1} = & u_{i,j}^k + \mathcal{M} \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] u_{i,j}^{k+1} + \mathcal{F}_{i,j}^{k+1} + r b_k \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] u_{i,j}^k + \\
& r \underset{s=0}{\overset{k-1}{\mathcal{G}}} b_{k-s-1} \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 (u_{i,j}^{s+2} - u_{i,j}^{s+1}) + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 (u_{i,j}^{s+2} - u_{i,j}^{s+1}) \right], \tag{15}
\end{aligned}$$

上式改写为

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{i,j}^{k+1} = & u_{i,j}^k + \mathcal{M} \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] u_{i,j}^{k+1} + \mathcal{F}_{i,j}^{k+1} + r \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] u_{i,j}^{k+1} + \\
& r \underset{s=0}{\overset{k-1}{\mathcal{G}}} (b_{s+1} - b_s) \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] u_{i,j}^{k-s}, \tag{16}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1; j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1; k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K-1$ 边界和初始条件为

$$\begin{cases} u_{i,j}^k = \gamma(x_i, z_j, t_k), & (x_i, z_j) \in \Omega; 0 \leq i \leq m; 0 \leq j \leq n; 1 \leq k \leq K, \\ u_{i,j}^0 = X(ih_x, jh_z), & i = 0, 1, \dots, m; j = 0, 1, \dots, n \end{cases} \tag{17}$$

改写方程(16)、(17)为如下矩阵形式:

$$\begin{cases} Au^1 = u^0 + \mathcal{F}^1 + r_x w_x^1 + r_z w_z^1, \\ Au^{k+1} = u^k + \mathcal{F}^{k+1} + r_x w_x^{k+1} + r_z w_z^{k+1} + g^{k+1}, & k > 0, \\ u^0 = u^0, \end{cases} \tag{18}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
u^k &= [u_{1,1}^k, u_{1,2}^k, \dots, u_{1,n-1}^k, u_{2,1}^k, u_{2,2}^k, \dots, u_{2,n-1}^k, \dots, u_{m-1,1}^k, u_{m-1,2}^k, \dots, u_{m-1,n-1}^k]^T, \\
u_x^k &= [u_{0,1}^k, u_{0,2}^k, \dots, u_{0,n-1}^k, 0, 0, \dots, 0, \dots, u_{m,1}^k, u_{m,2}^k, \dots, u_{m,n-1}^k]^T, \\
u_z^k &= [u_{1,0}^k, 0, \dots, u_{1,n}^k, u_{2,0}^k, 0, \dots, u_{2,n}^k, \dots, u_{m-1,0}^k, 0, \dots, u_{m-1,n}^k]^T,
\end{aligned}$$

$$= [X_{1,1}, X_{1,2}, \dots, X_{1,n-1}, X_{2,1}, X_{2,2}, \dots, X_{2,n-1}, \dots, X_{m-1,1}, X_{m-1,2}, \dots, X_{m-1,n-1}]^T$$

以及

$$g^{k+1} = r \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} \left(\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right) u^{k-s}, \quad X_{i,j} = X(ih_x, jh_z), \quad r_x = \frac{r + MS}{h_x^2}, \quad r_z = \frac{r + MS}{h_z^2}$$

f^k 的定义形式与 u^k 相同

式(18)中矩阵 A 为块三对角矩阵# 其中主对角块是三对角矩阵, 可以表示为如下形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2(r_x + r_z) & -r_z & & 0 & 0 \\ -r_z & 1 + 2(r_x + r_z) & & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -r_z & & 0 & 0 \\ s & s & s & s & s \\ 0 & 0 & & 1 + 2(r_x + r_z) & -r_z \\ 0 & 0 & & -r_z & 1 + 2(r_x + r_z) \end{bmatrix} \# \quad (19)$$

下三角块和上三角块分别为 $-r_x E$ 和 $-r_z E$, 其中 E 表示单位矩阵#

可以看出, 矩阵 A 是对角线元素为正、非对角线元素为非正的严格对角占优的对称阵# 于是可以得到下面定理:

定理 2.1 离散矩阵 A 是可逆的, 方程(16) 与(17) 有唯一解#

3 INAS 的稳定性

对于 $v = (v_{1,1}, v_{1,2}, \dots, v_{1,n-1}, v_{2,1}, v_{2,2}, \dots, v_{2,n-1}, \dots, v_{m-1,1}, v_{m-1,2}, \dots, v_{m-1,n-1})^T$, $w = (w_{1,1}, w_{1,2}, \dots, w_{1,n-1}, w_{2,1}, w_{2,2}, \dots, w_{2,n-1}, \dots, w_{m-1,1}, w_{m-1,2}, \dots, w_{m-1,n-1})^T$, 定义内积 $(v, w) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} v_{i,j} w_{i,j} h_x h_z$ 以及范数 $\|v\|_2 = \sqrt{(v, v)}$

假设 $u_{i,j}^k (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n; k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K)$ 是方程(16) 和(17) 的逼近解# 则误差 $E_{i,j}^k = u_{i,j}^k - \hat{u}_{i,j}^k$ 满足

$$E_{i,j}^{k+1} = E_{i,j}^k + MS \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] E_{i,j}^{k+1} + r \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] E_{i,j}^{k+1} + r \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_{s+1} - b_s) \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] E_{i,j}^{k-s}, \quad (20)$$

$$E_{0,j}^k = E_{n,j}^k = E_{i,0}^k = E_{i,n}^k = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, m; j = 0, 1, \dots, n; k = 1, 2, \dots, K \quad (21)$$

令 $E^k = (E_{1,1}^k, E_{1,2}^k, \dots, E_{1,n-1}^k, E_{2,1}^k, E_{2,2}^k, \dots, E_{2,n-1}^k, \dots, E_{m-1,1}^k, E_{m-1,2}^k, \dots, E_{m-1,n-1}^k)^T$ # 引入记号

$$r_{1x} = \frac{MS}{h_x^2}, \quad r_{1z} = \frac{MS}{h_z^2}, \quad r_{2x} = \frac{r}{h_x^2} = \frac{AS^B}{\#(B+1)h_x^2}, \quad r_{2z} = \frac{r}{h_z^2} = \frac{AS^B}{\#(B+1)h_z^2}$$

式(20) 两端分别乘以 $E_{i,j}^{k+1} h_x h_z$, 然后分别对 i 从 1 到 $m-1$, 对 j 从 1 到 $n-1$ 进行累加, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & + E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{\#} (E^{k+1}, E^k) + r_{1x} (D_x^2 E^{k+1}, E^{k+1}) + r_{1z} (D_z^2 E^{k+1}, E^{k+1}) + \\ & r_{2x} (D_x^2 E^{k+1}, E^{k+1}) + r_{2z} (D_z^2 E^{k+1}, E^{k+1}) + \\ & r_{2x} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_{s+1} - b_s) (D_x^2 E^{k-s}, E^{k+1}) + r_{2z} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_{s+1} - b_s) (D_z^2 E^{k-s}, E^{k+1}), \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} = (E^{k+1}, E^k) - r_{1x} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_x E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) - \\
 & r_{1z} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_z E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) - r_{2x} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z + \right. \\
 & \left. + \mathbb{S}_x E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) - r_{2z} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_z E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\
 & r_{2x} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_{s+1} - b_s) \left(- \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^{k-s}|^2 h_x h_z - (\mathbb{S}_x E^{k-s}, \mathbb{S}_x E^{k+1}) \right) + \\
 & r_{2z} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_{s+1} - b_s) \left(- \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^{k-s}|^2 h_x h_z - (\mathbb{S}_z E^{k-s}, \mathbb{S}_z E^{k+1}) \right) [\\
 & \frac{1}{2} (E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} + E^k + \frac{2}{2}) - r_{1x} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_x E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) - \\
 & r_{1z} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_z E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) - \\
 & r_{2x} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_x E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) - \\
 & r_{2z} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_z E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\
 & \frac{r_{2x}}{2} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_s - b_{s+1}) \left[\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^{k-s}|^2 h_x h_z + |E_{1,j}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z \right) + \\
 & \left. + \mathbb{S}_x E^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} + \mathbb{S}_x E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right] + \\
 & \frac{r_{2z}}{2} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_s - b_{s+1}) \left[\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^{k-s}|^2 h_x h_z + |E_{i,1}^{k+1}|^2 h_x h_z \right) + \\
 & \left. + \mathbb{S}_z E^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} + \mathbb{S}_z E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right] \#
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_s - b_{s+1}) = 1 - b_k$ 以及 $b_k > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} + r_{2x} \prod_{s=0}^k b_s \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^{k+1-s}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_x E^{k+1-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\
 & r_{2z} \prod_{s=0}^k b_s \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^{k+1-s}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_z E^{k+1-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) [\\
 & + E^k + \frac{2}{2} + r_{2x} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} b_s \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^{k-s}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_x E^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\
 & r_{2z} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} b_s \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^{k-s}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_z E^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) \# \tag{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

定义能量范数

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + E^k + \frac{2}{E} = + E^k + \frac{2}{2} + r_{2x} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} b_s \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^{k-s}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_x E^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\
 & r_{2z} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} b_s \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^{k-s}|^2 h_x h_z + \mathbb{S}_z E^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right), \tag{23}
 \end{aligned}$$

得到 $+ E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} [+ E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{E} [+ E^k + \frac{2}{E} [, [+ E^1 + \frac{2}{E} \#$

由于 $E_{i,j}^1 = E_{i,j}^0 + r_{1x} D_x^2 E_{i,j}^1 + r_{1z} D_z^2 E_{i,j}^1 + r_{2x} D_x^2 E_{i,j}^1 + r_{2z} D_z^2 E_{i,j}^1$,

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 + \frac{2}{2} = & (E^1, E^0) + (r_{1x} + r_{2x})(D_x^2 E^1, E^1) + (r_{1z} + r_{2z})(D_z^2 E^1, E^1) [\\
 & \frac{1}{2} (+ E^1 + \frac{2}{2} + E^0 + \frac{2}{2}) - (r_{1x} + r_{2x}) \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^1|^2 h_x h_z + \mathcal{S}_x E^1 + \frac{2}{2} \right) - \\
 & (r_{1z} + r_{2z}) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^1|^2 h_x h_z + \mathcal{S}_z E^1 + \frac{2}{2} \right) \#
 \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 + E^1 + \frac{2}{2} = & + E^1 + \frac{2}{2} + r_{2x} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} |E_{1,j}^1|^2 h_x h_z + \mathcal{S}_x E^1 + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\
 & r_{2z} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} |E_{i,1}^1|^2 h_x h_z + \mathcal{S}_z E^1 + \frac{2}{2} \right) [+ E^0 + \frac{2}{2},
 \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

因此 $+ E^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} [+ E^0 + \frac{2}{2} \#$

于是, 可得下面稳定性定理#

定理 3.1 隐式数值逼近格式(16)是无条件稳定的#

4 INAS 的收敛性

假设 $u(x, z, t)$ 是 RSP-HGSGF (2) ~ (4) 的解, 以及 $u(x, z, t) I^{-5} (+) \#$ 设 $u(x_i, z_j, t_k) (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n; k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K)$ 是方程(2) ~ (4) 在网格点 (x_i, z_j, t_k) 的逼近解#

定义 $y_{i,j}^k = u(x_i, z_j, t_k) - u_{i,j}^k$ 以及 $Y^k = (y_{1,1}^k, y_{1,2}^k, \dots, y_{1,n-1}^k, y_{2,1}^k, y_{2,2}^k, \dots, y_{2,n-1}^k, \dots, y_{m-1,1}^k, y_{m-1,2}^k, \dots, y_{m-1,n-1}^k)^T \#$ 令 $u_{i,j}^k = u(x_i, z_j, t_k) - y_{i,j}^k$, 代入式(16), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{i,j}^{k+1} = & y_{i,j}^k + \mathcal{M} \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] y_{i,j}^{k+1} + r \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] y_{i,j}^{k+1} + \\
 & r \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_{s+1} - b_s) \left[\frac{1}{h_x^2} D_x^2 + \frac{1}{h_z^2} D_z^2 \right] y_{i,j}^{k-s} + R_{i,j}^{k+1},
 \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

其中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1; j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1; k = 0, 1, \dots, K-1,$

$$\begin{cases} y_{i,j}^0 = 0, & i = 0, 1, \dots, m; j = 0, 1, \dots, n, \\ y_{0,j}^k = y_{m,j}^k = y_{i,0}^k = y_{i,n}^k = 0, & 0 \leq i \leq m; 0 \leq j \leq n; 0 \leq k \leq K \# \end{cases} \tag{27}$$

式(26)两端分别乘以 $y_{i,j}^{k+1} h_x h_z$, 然后分别对 i 从 1 到 $m-1$, 对 j 从 1 到 $n-1$ 进行累加, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 + Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} = & (Y^{k+1}, Y^k) + r_{1x} (D_x^2 Y^{k+1}, Y^{k+1}) + r_{1z} (D_z^2 Y^{k+1}, Y^{k+1}) + \\
 & r_{2x} (D_x^2 Y^{k+1}, Y^{k+1}) + r_{2z} (D_z^2 Y^{k+1}, Y^{k+1}) + \\
 & r_{2x} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_{s+1} - b_s) (D_x^2 Y^{k-s}, Y^{k+1}) + \\
 & r_{2z} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} (b_{s+1} - b_s) (D_z^2 Y^{k-s}, Y^{k+1}) \#
 \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

对于 $s = 0, 1, \dots, k+1$, 有

$$(D_x^2 Y^s, Y^{k+1}) = - \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} y_{1,j}^{k+1} y_{1,j}^s h_x h_z - (\mathcal{S}_x Y^s, \mathcal{S}_x Y^{k+1}) \#$$

利用 $|vw| \leq R^2 + w^2 / (4R), R > 0$, 有

$$|(R^{k+1}, Y^{k+1})| \leq \left[\frac{r_{1x} h_x^2}{a_x^2} + \frac{r_{1z} h_z^2}{a_z^2} \right] + Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} +$$

$$\frac{1}{(4r_{1x}h_x^2)/a_x^2 + (4r_{1z}h_z^2)/a_z^2} + R^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2\#} \tag{29}$$

与稳定性证明类似, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &+ Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} [\\ &\frac{1}{2} (+ Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} + + Y^k + \frac{2}{2}) + \\ &\frac{r_{2x}}{2} \prod_{s=1}^{k-1} (b_s - b_{s+1}) \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{1,j}^{k-s} |^2 h_x h_z + + \sum_x Y^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\ &\frac{r_{2z}}{2} \prod_{s=1}^{k-1} (b_s - b_{s+1}) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} | y_{i,1}^{k-s} |^2 h_x h_z + + \sum_z Y^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\ &\left(\frac{r_{1x}h_x^2}{a_x^2} b_k + \frac{r_{1z}h_z^2}{a_z^2} b_k \right) + Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{(4r_{2x}h_x^2b_k)/a_x^2 + (4r_{2z}h_z^2b_k)/a_z^2} + R^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2\#} \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

引理 4.1 令 $+ Y^k + \frac{2}{r} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m-1} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{i,j}^k |^2 h_z$, 则

$$+ Y^k + \frac{2}{2} [a_x + Y^k + \frac{2}{r} [\frac{a_x}{2h_x^2} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{1,j}^k |^2 h_x h_z + + \sum_x Y^k + \frac{2}{2} \right)],$$

令 $+ Y^k + \frac{2}{c} = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} | y_{i,j}^k |^2 h_x$, 则

$$+ Y^k + \frac{2}{2} [a_z + Y^k + \frac{2}{c} [\frac{a_z}{2h_z^2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} | y_{i,1}^k |^2 h_x h_z + + \sum_z Y^k + \frac{2}{2} \right)] \#$$

证明 假设

$$\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{i_0,j}^k | = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m-1} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{i,j}^k | \#$$

由 $y_{i_0,j}^k = \prod_{i=0}^{i_0-1} \sum_x y_{i,j}^k$ 以及 $y_{i_0,j}^k = - \prod_{i=i_0}^{m-1} \sum_x y_{i,j}^k$, 可得

$$2 | y_{i_0,j}^k | [| y_{1,j}^k | + \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} | \sum_x y_{i,j}^k | \#$$

利用 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式, 有

$$4 | y_{i_0,j}^k |^2 [m \left(| y_{1,j}^k |^2 + \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} | \sum_x y_{i,j}^k |^2 \right) [\frac{2a_x}{h_x} \left(| y_{1,j}^k |^2 + \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} | \sum_x y_{i,j}^k |^2 \right) \#$$

因此 $+ Y^k + \frac{2}{r} = \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{i_0,j}^k |^2 h_z [\frac{a_x}{2h_x^2} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{1,j}^k |^2 h_x h_z + + \sum_x Y^k + \frac{2}{2} \right) \#$

第 2 部分的证明类似#

t

应用引理 4.1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{r_{2x}h_x^2}{a_x^2} b_k + \frac{r_{2z}h_z^2}{a_z^2} b_k \right) + Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} [\\ &\frac{r_{2x}b_k}{2} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{1,j}^{k+1} |^2 h_x h_z + + \sum_x Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\ &\frac{r_{2z}b_k}{2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} | y_{i,1}^{k+1} |^2 h_x h_z + + \sum_z Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right) \# \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

因此, 由 (30) 和 (31), 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} (+ Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} + + Y^k + \frac{2}{2}) + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{r_{2x}}{2} \prod_{s=1}^{k-1} (b_s - b_{s+1}) \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{1,j}^{k-s} |^2 h_x h_z + + \mathcal{S}_x Y^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{r_{2z}}{2} \prod_{s=1}^{k-1} (b_s - b_{s+1}) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} | y_{i,1}^{k-s} |^2 h_x h_z + + \mathcal{S}_z Y^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{1}{(4r_{2x} h_x^2 b_k) / a_x^2 + (4r_{2z} h_z^2 b_k) / a_z^2} + R^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

由 $r_{2x} = \frac{AS^B}{\#(B+1)h_x^2}$, $r_{2z} = \frac{AS^B}{\#(B+1)h_z^2}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{(4r_{2x} h_x^2 b_k) / a_x^2 + (4r_{2z} h_z^2 b_k) / a_z^2} + R^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} = \\
 & \frac{1}{2b_k [AS^B / (\#(B+1))] (1/a_x^2 + 1/a_z^2)} + R^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} [\\
 & CS^B b_k (S + h_x^2 + h_z^2)^2 \#
 \end{aligned}$$

设

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_k = & + Y^k + \frac{2}{2} + r_{2x} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} b_s \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} | y_{1,j}^{k-s} |^2 h_x h_z + + \mathcal{S}_x Y^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right) + \\
 & r_{2z} \prod_{s=0}^{k-1} b_s \left(\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} | y_{i,1}^{k-s} |^2 h_x h_z + + \mathcal{S}_z Y^{k-s} + \frac{2}{2} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

以及 $C_{k+1} [C_k + CS^B b_k (S + h_x^2 + h_z^2)^2 \#$

由此, 可得

$$C_{k+1} [C \prod_{s=0}^k b_s S^B (S + h_x^2 + h_z^2)^2 \#$$

注意到 $\prod_{s=0}^k b_s S^B = (k+1) \frac{BS^B}{S} [T^B$ 以及 $+ Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} [C_{k+1}$, 有

$$+ Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} [CT^B (S + h_x^2 + h_z^2)^2 \#$$

于是, 可得下面收敛性定理

定理 4.2 设 $u(x, z, t) I 5(+)$ 为 RSP-HGSGF (2)~(4) 的解 则 INAS (16) 是收敛的, 而且存在正常数 $C > 0$, 使得

$$+ Y^{k+1} + \frac{2}{2} [C (S + h_x^2 + h_z^2), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, K - \#$$

5 数值例子

本节中利用两个数值例子来证实我们的理论分析

例 1 考虑下面 RSP-HGSGF:

$$\begin{cases}
 5u(x, z, t) / 5t = (M + AD_t^{1-B}) \mathcal{S} u(x, z, t), \\
 \quad \quad \quad (x, z) I 8 = [0, 2] @ [0, 2], t > 0, \\
 u(x, z, t) | 58 = 0, \\
 u(x, z, 0) = D(0.8, 0.8) = \begin{cases} 200, & (x, z) = (0.8, 0.8), \\ 0, & (x, z) X (0.8, 0.8), (x, z) I 8, \end{cases}
 \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

其中 $M = A = 0.1\#$

应用 INAS 求解方程(32)# 图 1~ 图 3 为此过程的数值模拟结果# 随着时间 t 的增加, 可以看出源的扩散#

为了说明 INAS 的逼近阶数, 构造下面具有解析解的例子#

例 2 考虑带有精确解的 RSP- HGSGF:

$$\begin{cases} 5u(x, z, t)/5t = (1 + D_t^{-B})u(x, z, t) + f(x, z, t), \\ u(x, z, t)|_{t=0} = e^{x+z} t^{1+B}, \\ u(x, z, 0) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (x, z) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1], t > 0, \quad (33)$$

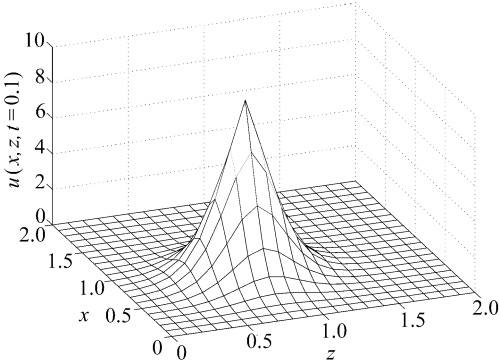


图 1 $t = 0.1$ 时刻数值解

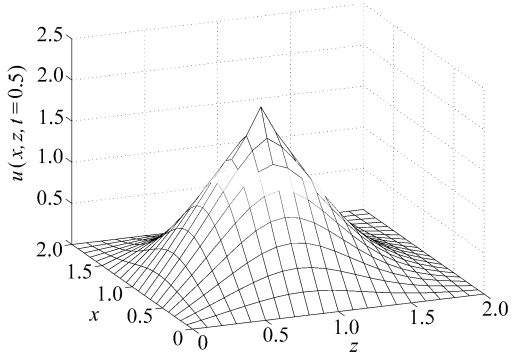


图 2 $t = 0.5$ 时刻数值解

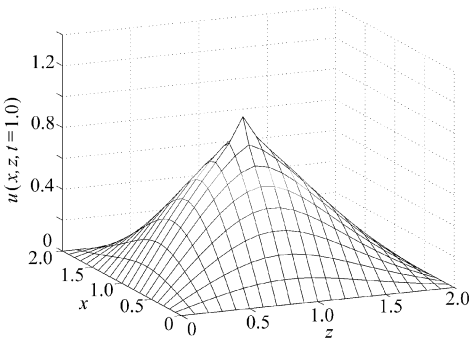


图 3 $t = 1.0$ 时刻数值解

其中

$$f(x, z, t) = e^{x+z} \left[(1+B)t^B - \frac{(2+B)}{2(1+2B)} t^{2B} - 2t^{1+B} \right]$$

其精确解为 $u(x, z, t) = e^{x+z} t^{1+B}$

设 $V = \{(i, j, k) \mid 0 \leq i \leq m; 0 \leq j \leq n; 0 \leq k \leq K\}$, 以及精确解 u 和数值解 $U = u_{i,j}^n$ 的最大绝对误差定义为

$$+ u - U + J = \max_{(i,j,k) \in V} \left\{ | u(x_i, z_j, t_n) - u_{i,j}^n | \right\}$$

表 1 INAS 的最大绝对误差

$S = h_x = h_z$	$S^{(i)}/S^{(i+1)}$	$B = 0.4$	比率	$B = 0.7$	比率	$B = 0.9$	比率
1/10)	3.131 2E- 3)	7.019 2E- 3)	9.579 1E- 3)
1/15	(1/10)/(1/15) = 1.5	2.268 9E- 3	1.38	4.754 2E- 3	1.48	6.381 5E- 3	1.50
1/20	(1/15)/(1/20) U 1.33	1.794 4E- 3	1.26	3.599 4E- 3	1.32	4.784 4E- 3	1.33
1/25	(1/20)/(1/25) = 1.25	1.493 1E- 3	1.20	2.905 5E- 3	1.24	3.834 5E- 3	1.25

注: 表中 $S^{(i)}$ 为对应第 i 行的 S 值, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

表 1 和表 2 描述在 $t = 1.0$ 时刻精确解与 INAS 求得的数值解之间的最大绝对误差# 其中表 1 和表 2 中的数值解空间和时间步长分别取 $S = h_x = h_z = 1/10, 1/15, 1/20, 1/25$ 和 $S = h_x^2 = h_z^2, h_x = h_z = 1/10, 1/15, 1/20, 1/25$ # 由表中数据可以看出, 数值结果与理论分析相一致#

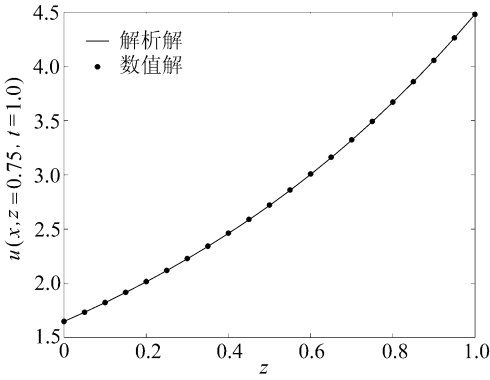


图 4 $x = 0.5, t = 1.0$ 精确解与数值解对比

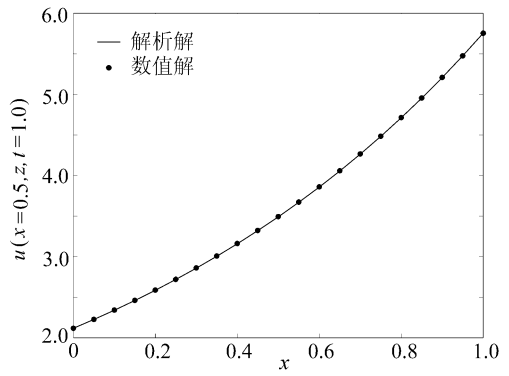


图 5 $z = 0.75, t = 1.0$ 精确解与数值解对比

图 4 和图 5 分别描述精确解与 INAS 求得的数值解在 $x = 0.5, t = 1.0$ 以及 $z = 0.75, t = 1.0$ 的数据

表 2 INAS 的最大绝对误差

$h_x = h_z$	$s = h_x^2 = h_z^2$	$S^{(i)}/S^{(i+1)}$	$B = 0.4$	比率	$B = 0.7$	比率	$B = 0.9$	比率
1/10	1/100)	7.767 3E- 4)	1.072 8E- 3)	1.279 3E- 3)
1/15	1/225	$[(1/10)/(1/15)]^2 = 2.25$	3.583 1E- 4	2.16	4.822 3E- 4	2.22	5.721 6E- 4	2.23
1/20	1/400	$[(1/15)/(1/20)]^2 = 1.78$	2.117 3E- 4	1.69	2.744 5E- 4	1.76	3.221 2E- 4	1.77
1/25	1/625	$[(1/20)/(1/25)]^2 = 1.56$	1.385 7E- 4	1.52	1.749 7E- 4	1.56	2.043 3E- 4	1.57

注：表中 $S^{(i)}$ 为对应第 i 行的 S 值, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

6 结 论

本文提出 INAS 数值求解 RSP– HGSGF, 并且讨论了它的稳定性、相容性和收敛性分析。这种方法以及分析技巧可以推广到高维分数阶偏微分方程。

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An Effective Numerical Method of the Rayleigh–Stokes Problem for a Heated Generalized Second Grade Fluid With Fractional Derivative

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Abstract: The Rayleigh–Stokes problem for a heated generalized second grade fluid(RSP–HGSGF) with fractional derivative was considered. An effective numerical method for approximating RSP–HGSGF in a bounded domain was presented. And the stability and convergence of the numerical method were analyzed. Finally, some numerical examples were presented to show the application of the present technique.

Key words: Rayleigh–Stokes problem; numerical method; stability; convergence