

# 奇异摄动反应扩散问题的高阶 不等距计算方法<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要:** 考虑奇异摄动反应扩散方程, 这是一个多尺度问题, 问题在左右两边皆产生边界层现象. 根据边界层的奇性, 提出不等距的有限差分格式, 其主要思想是根据 Shishkin 过渡点将区域分为边界层区域和边界层外区域, 在边界层外采用等距的大步长, 在边界层区域内逐步增加网格步长, 有一半的网格步长是不同的. 进行了截断误差估计, 并证明所提方法是稳定的, 一致收敛性高于 2 阶. 最后给出数值例子以说明理论结果的正确性.

**关键词:** 奇异摄动; 反应扩散; 一致收敛; 高阶; 不等距

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## 引 言

奇异摄动问题产生于流体力学、化学反应、弹性力学、量子力学、光学、生物学和最优控制领域<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 小参数的出现将导致边界层现象, 解在边界层附近变化很快. 对于这种多尺度问题, 传统数值方法不适用于这类问题, 与小参数无关的一致收敛方法是人们最感兴趣的<sup>[1-5]</sup>.

在等距网格点上采用  $\Pi'$  in 方法<sup>[6]</sup>是早期奇异摄动问题常用的计算方法. 因为边界层的宽度很小, 往往小于实际计算的网格步长, 等距网格有可能略过边界层, 于是人们更侧重于不等距数值方法.

不等距网格法中最简单的是 Shishkin 网格法<sup>[1-2,4]</sup>, Bakhvalov 网格法<sup>[7]</sup>也是常见的不等距网格法. 文献<sup>[1-2]</sup>将 Bakhvalov 网格法和 Shishkin 网格法相结合, 这类方法的一致收敛阶都是低阶的.

对于奇异摄动反应扩散问题, 高精度的计算方法有如下一些方法. Jayakumar<sup>[8]</sup>提出 BVP 法, 这是一种渐近解和数值解相结合的方法, 不是一致收敛方法; Beckett 等<sup>[9]</sup>采用网格重分布法, 一致收敛阶接近 2 阶; Stynes 等<sup>[10]</sup>提出中点迎风差分格式, 一致收敛阶接近 2 阶; Stynes

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等<sup>[11]</sup>进一步提出线性流方法,一致收敛阶为 2 阶;Rashidiniab 等<sup>[12]</sup>采用样条函数法构造高阶计算方法,可惜该文没有讨论稳定性问题;Clavero 等<sup>[13]</sup>提出了高阶计算方法,该方法是不稳定的.这就促使我们考虑稳定且一致收敛阶高于 2 阶的计算方法.本文采用新颖的网格剖分技巧,很好地估计了截断误差,证明所提方法是稳定的,一致收敛性高于 2 阶.

文中的  $C$  表示与  $N$  和  $\epsilon$  无关的正常数,在同一表达式中可能是不同的值.

## 1 反应扩散方程和解析解的分解

在单位区间  $\bar{\Omega} = [0, 1]$  中考虑反应扩散方程

$$(P_\epsilon) \begin{cases} -\epsilon^2 u_\epsilon''(x) + b(x)u_\epsilon(x) = f(x), & x \in \Omega, \\ u_\epsilon(0) = u_0, u_\epsilon(1) = u_1, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中,  $b(x)$  和  $f(x)$  是充分光滑的函数且满足  $\bar{b} > b(x) \geq b^2 > 0, b > 0, 0 < \epsilon \ll 1$  是小参数.

上述问题在  $x = 0$  和  $x = 1$  失去边界条件,导致边界层现象.引理 1 在文献[2,9,13]中已被证明.

**引理 1** 设  $u_\epsilon$  是问题  $(P_\epsilon)$  的解,则对于  $0 \leq k \leq 4$ , 有

$$|u_\epsilon^{(k)}(x)| \leq C(1 + \epsilon^{-k}e(x, b, \epsilon)), \quad x \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad (2)$$

其中,  $e(x, b, \epsilon) = e^{-bx/\epsilon} + e^{-b(1-x)/\epsilon}$ . 进一步有奇性分离如下:

$$u_\epsilon(x) = v_\epsilon(x) + w_\epsilon(x), \quad (3)$$

其中,函数  $v_\epsilon(x)$  满足

$$|v_\epsilon^{(k)}(x)| \leq C, \quad x \in \bar{\Omega}. \quad (4)$$

$w_\epsilon(x)$  满足

$$|w_\epsilon^{(k)}(x)| \leq C\epsilon^{-k}e(x, b, \epsilon), \quad x \in \bar{\Omega}. \quad (5)$$

## 2 网格剖分新技巧

设网格剖分数目为  $N$ , 不妨假设

$$\frac{3\epsilon \ln N}{b} < \frac{1}{4}. \quad (6)$$

若上式不满足,则有  $\epsilon^{-1} < C \ln N$ . 此时由引理 1 可得  $|u_\epsilon^{(k)}(x)| \leq C(1 + \ln^k N)$ , 即奇性变为相当“弱”,采用一般的计算方法不难得到高阶方法.如文献[13]在 Remark 10 中对这种情形提出了接近 4 阶的差格式.考虑到实际计算时网格剖分数目  $N$  不可能很大,许多学者<sup>[14]</sup>甚至采用更强的假设  $\epsilon \leq N^{-1}$ .

考虑不等距网格划分  $\bar{\Omega}^N = \{x_i, 0 \leq i \leq N\}$ ,  $\Omega^N = \{x_i, 0 < i < N\}$ .

令  $h_i = x_i - x_{i-1}, 1 \leq i \leq N$ . 取  $h_1 = \bar{h} = 4\epsilon \ln N / (bN), h_i = \bar{h} + (i-1)\Delta, 1 \leq i \leq N/4$ .

则

$$x_i = x_{i-1} + h_i = i\bar{h} + \frac{(i-1)i}{2}\Delta, \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{N}{4}. \quad (7)$$

取 Shishkin 过渡点  $\tau = 3\epsilon \ln N / b$ , 令  $x_{N/4} = \tau$ , 可得

$$\Delta = \frac{64\epsilon \ln N}{bN(N-4)} = O\left(\frac{\epsilon \ln N}{N^2}\right). \quad (8)$$

因为  $h_{N/4} = \bar{h} + (N/4 - 1)\Delta = 20\epsilon \ln N / (bN)$ , 因此可得

$$h_i \leq C \frac{\epsilon \ln N}{N}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{N}{4}. \quad (9)$$

在边界层外  $[\tau, 1/2]$  采用相同的步长

$$H = 2 \frac{1-2\tau}{N} = O\left(\frac{1}{N}\right). \quad (10)$$

设  $N_0 > 0$  当  $N > N_0$  时  $h_i < H, 1 \leq i \leq N/4$ , 即  $h_{N/4} < H$ .

网格剖分成为

$$x_i = x_{i-1} + H, \quad \frac{N}{4} \leq i \leq \frac{N}{2}. \quad (11)$$

考虑到问题的对称性, 可得网格剖分点  $x_i, N/2 \leq i \leq N$ .

### 3 差分格式和性质

考虑如下差分格式

$$(P_\epsilon^N) \begin{cases} L_\epsilon^N U_\epsilon(x_i) = r_i^- U_\epsilon(x_{i-1}) + r_i^c U_\epsilon(x_i) + r_i^+ U_\epsilon(x_{i+1}) = \\ q_i^- f(x_{i-1}) + q_i^c f(x_i) + q_i^+ f(x_{i+1}) = \\ Q^N f(x_i), \quad x_i \in \Omega^N, \\ U_\epsilon(x_0) = u_\epsilon(0), \\ U_\epsilon(x_N) = u_\epsilon(1), \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

其中

当  $1 \leq i \leq N/4 - 1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} a_i &= \frac{h_{i+1} - h_i}{4h_i}, \quad q_i^- = \frac{1}{12} - a_i, \quad q_i^c = \frac{5}{6} + a_i, \quad q_i^+ = \frac{1}{12}, \\ r_i^- &= -\frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_i(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + q_i^- b_{i-1}, \quad r_i^c = \frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_i(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + \frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + q_i^c b_i, \\ r_i^+ &= -\frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + q_i^+ b_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $N/4 \leq i \leq N/2$ , 而且  $H \leq \sqrt{3/(2\bar{b})}\epsilon$  时

$$\begin{aligned} q_i^- &= q_i^c = q_i^+ = \frac{1}{3}, \quad r_i^- = -\frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_i(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + \frac{1}{3} b_{i-1}, \\ r_i^c &= \frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_i(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + \frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + \frac{1}{3} b_i, \quad r_i^+ = -\frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + \frac{1}{3} b_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $N/4 \leq i \leq N/2$ , 而且  $H \geq \sqrt{3/(2\bar{b})}\epsilon$  时

$$\begin{aligned} q_i^- &= q_i^+ = 0, \quad q_i^c = 1, \quad r_i^- = -\frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_i(h_{i+1} + h_i)}, \\ r_i^c &= \frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_i(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + \frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i)} + b_i, \quad r_i^+ = -\frac{2\epsilon^2}{h_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i)}. \end{aligned}$$

由对称性, 同理可推导出当  $N/2 + 1 \leq i \leq N - 1$  时的差分方程.

设  $N_1 > 0$ , 当  $N > N_1$  时,  $\bar{b} \leq 3N^2/(100\ln^2 N)$  成立. 设  $N_2 > 0$ , 当  $N > N_2$  时,  $1/12 - a_i > 1/15$ . 设  $N_3 = \max\{16, N_0, N_1, N_2\}$ .

**引理 2** 当  $N > N_3$  时, 对所有  $0 < i < N$ , 皆有

$$r_i^- < 0, \quad r_i^+ < 0, \quad r_i^c > 0, \quad r_i^- + r_i^c + r_i^+ > 0, \quad (13)$$

即差分格式具有稳定性.

**证明** 当  $1 \leq i \leq N/4 - 1$  时,  $a_i \geq 1/15$ , 所以  $q_i^- \geq 1/60$ , 计算得

$$r_i^- < 0, r_i^+ < 0, r_i^c > 0, r_i^- + r_i^c + r_i^+ > 0.$$

当  $N/4 \leq i \leq N/2$ , 而且  $H \leq \sqrt{3/(2b)}\epsilon$  时, 同样可计算得到

$$r_i^- < 0, r_i^+ < 0, r_i^c > 0, r_i^- + r_i^c + r_i^+ > 0.$$

当  $N/4 \leq i \leq N/2$ , 而且  $H \geq \sqrt{3/(2b)}\epsilon$  时, 显然有

$$r_i^- < 0, r_i^+ < 0, r_i^c > 0, r_i^- + r_i^c + r_i^+ > 0.$$

由对称性可得, 对所有  $0 < i < N$ , 皆有  $r_i^- < 0, r_i^+ < 0, r_i^c > 0, r_i^- + r_i^c + r_i^+ > 0$ .

因此差分格式的矩阵是对角占优, 不可约 M 阵, 差分格式具有稳定性.

**引理 3** 设网格函数  $\Psi(x_i)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} L_\epsilon^N \Psi(x_i) \geq 0, & x_i \in \Omega^N, \\ \Psi(x_0) \geq 0, & \Psi(x_N) \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

则  $\Psi(x_i) \geq 0, x_i \in \bar{\Omega}^N$ .

**证明** 设  $\Psi(x_k) = \min_{x_i \in \bar{\Omega}^N} \Psi(x_i) < 0$ , 则  $x_k \in \Omega^N$ . 此时有  $\Psi(x_{k+1}) - \Psi(x_k) \geq 0$  和  $\Psi(x_k) - \Psi(x_{k-1}) \leq 0$ .

由引理 2 容易得到  $L_\epsilon^N \Psi(x_k) < 0$ , 与引理条件矛盾. 因此  $\Psi(x_k) \geq 0$ , 即  $\Psi(x_i) \geq 0, x_i \in \bar{\Omega}^N$ .

**引理 4** 问题  $(P_\epsilon^N)$  对于  $x_i \in \bar{\Omega}^N$  有如下估计:

$$|U_\epsilon(x_i)| \leq C \{ \max_{x_i \in \Omega^N} |L_\epsilon^N U_\epsilon(x_i)| + |U_\epsilon(x_0)| + |U_\epsilon(x_N)| \}. \quad (15)$$

**证明** 引入闸函数

$$\Phi^\pm(x_i) = \max_{x_i \in \Omega^N} |L_\epsilon^N U_\epsilon(x_i)| \frac{1}{b^2} + |U_\epsilon(x_0)| + |U_\epsilon(x_N)| \pm U_\epsilon(x_i), \quad x_i \in \bar{\Omega}^N,$$

则

$$L_\epsilon^N \Phi^\pm(x_i) \geq 0, \quad x_i \in \Omega^N, \quad \Phi^\pm(x_0) \geq 0, \quad \Phi^\pm(x_N) \geq 0. \quad (16)$$

由引理 3 可得  $\Phi^\pm(x_i) \geq 0$ . 因此, 对于  $x_i \in \bar{\Omega}^N$  有

$$|U_\epsilon(x_i)| \leq C \{ \max_{x_i \in \Omega^N} |L_\epsilon^N U_\epsilon(x_i)| + |U_\epsilon(x_0)| + |U_\epsilon(x_N)| \}. \quad (17)$$

## 4 高阶一致收敛性

同样问题  $(P_\epsilon^N)$  也有分解  $U_\epsilon(x_i) = V_\epsilon(x_i) + W_\epsilon(x_i)$ , 其中  $V_\epsilon(x_i)$  和  $W_\epsilon(x_i)$  分别满足

$$\begin{cases} L_\epsilon^N V_\epsilon(x_i) = Q^N(L_\epsilon v_\epsilon(x_i)), & x_i \in \Omega^N, \\ V_\epsilon(x_0) = v_\epsilon(x_0), V_\epsilon(x_N) = v_\epsilon(x_N), \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

和

$$\begin{cases} L_\epsilon^N W_\epsilon(x_i) = 0, & x_i \in \Omega^N, \\ W_\epsilon(x_0) = w_\epsilon(x_0), W_\epsilon(x_N) = w_\epsilon(x_N) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

**定理** 设  $u_\epsilon(x_i)$  是问题  $(P_\epsilon)$  的解,  $U_\epsilon(x_i)$  是问题  $(P_\epsilon^N)$  的数值解, 则

$$|U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i)| \leq C(N^{-2}\epsilon^2 + N^{-3}\ln^3 N) \quad (20)$$

对于所有  $x_i \in \bar{\Omega}^N$  皆成立.

证明 当  $1 \leq i \leq N/4 - 1$  时,

$$L_\epsilon^N(U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i)) = q_i^- f(x_{i-1}) + q_i^0 f(x_i) + q_i^+ f(x_{i+1}) - \{r_i^- u_\epsilon(x_{i-1}) + r_i^0 u_\epsilon(x_i) + r_i^+ u_\epsilon(x_{i+1})\} = \epsilon^2 u_\epsilon''(x_i) T_3 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 u_\epsilon^{(4)}(x_i) T_4 + \frac{1}{6} \epsilon^2 T_5, \quad (21)$$

其中

$$T_3 = -(h_{i+1} q_i^+ - h_i q_i^-) + \frac{h_{i+1} - h_i}{3} = 0, \quad (22)$$

$$T_4 = -(h_{i+1}^2 q_i^+ + h_i^2 q_i^-) + \frac{h_{i+1}^3 + h_i^3}{6(h_{i+1} + h_i)} = \frac{1}{4} h_i \Delta + \frac{1}{12} \Delta^2, \quad (23)$$

$$T_5 = q_i^- h_i^3 u_\epsilon^{(5)}(\xi_1) - q_i^+ h_{i+1}^3 u_\epsilon^{(5)}(\xi_2) + \frac{1}{10(h_{i+1} + h_i)} \{h_i^4 u_\epsilon^{(5)}(\xi_3) - h_{i+1}^4 u_\epsilon^{(5)}(\xi_4)\}, \quad (24)$$

$\xi_1, \xi_3 \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$ ,  $\xi_2, \xi_4 \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$ .

因为

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 v_\epsilon^{(4)}(x_i) T_4 \right| \leq CN^{-3} \ln^2 N, \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 w_\epsilon^{(4)}(x_i) T_4 \right| \leq CN^{-3} \ln^2 N,$$

所以

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 u_\epsilon^{(4)}(x_i) T_4 \right| \leq CN^{-3} \ln^2 N.$$

同理可计算得

$$\left| \frac{1}{6} \epsilon^2 T_5 \right| \leq CN^{-3} \ln^3 N,$$

因此

$$|L_\epsilon^N(U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i))| \leq CN^{-3} \ln^3 N. \quad (25)$$

当  $N/4 \leq i \leq N/2$ , 而且  $H \leq \sqrt{3/(2\bar{b})} \epsilon$  时,

$$L_\epsilon^N(U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i)) = -\frac{1}{3} \epsilon^2 \{u_\epsilon''(x_{i-1}) + u_\epsilon''(x_i) + u_\epsilon''(x_{i+1})\} + \epsilon^2 \left\{ \frac{2(u_\epsilon(x_{i+1}) - u_\epsilon(x_i))}{h_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i)} - \frac{2(u_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_{i-1}))}{h_i(h_i + h_i)} \right\} = -\frac{1}{6} \epsilon^2 \{h_i^2 u_\epsilon^{(4)}(\xi_1) + h_{i+1}^2 u_\epsilon^{(4)}(\xi_2)\} + \frac{1}{12(h_{i+1} + h_i)} \epsilon^2 \{h_i^3 u_\epsilon^{(4)}(\xi_3) + h_{i+1}^3 u_\epsilon^{(4)}(\xi_4)\}, \quad (26)$$

$\xi_1, \xi_3 \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$ ,  $\xi_2, \xi_4 \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$ .

进一步计算得  $|L_\epsilon^N(V_\epsilon(x_i) - v_\epsilon(x_i))| \leq CN^{-2} \epsilon^2$ ,  $|L_\epsilon^N(W_\epsilon(x_i) - w_\epsilon(x_i))| \leq CN^{-3}$ , 所以

$$|L_\epsilon^N(U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i))| \leq CN^{-2} \epsilon^2 + CN^{-3}. \quad (27)$$

当  $N/4 \leq i \leq N/2$ , 而且  $H \geq \sqrt{3/(2\bar{b})} \epsilon$  时,

$$L_\epsilon^N(U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i)) = -\epsilon^2 u_\epsilon''(x_i) + \epsilon^2 \left\{ \frac{2(u_\epsilon(x_{i+1}) - u_\epsilon(x_i))}{h_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i)} - \frac{2(u_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_{i-1}))}{h_i(h_{i+1} + h_i)} \right\} = \frac{(h_{i+1} - h_i)}{3} \epsilon^2 u_\epsilon''(x_i) + \frac{1}{12(h_{i+1} + h_i)} \epsilon^2 \{h_i^3 u_\epsilon^{(4)}(\xi_1) + h_{i+1}^3 u_\epsilon^{(4)}(\xi_2)\}, \quad (28)$$

$\xi_1 \in (x_{i-1}, x_i), \xi_2 \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$ .

因此

$$|L_\epsilon^N(V_\epsilon(x_i) - v_\epsilon(x_i))| \leq CN^{-3}. \tag{29}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} L_\epsilon^N(U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i)) = & -\epsilon^2 u_\epsilon''(x_i) + \epsilon^2 \left\{ \frac{2(u_\epsilon(x_{i+1}) - u_\epsilon(x_i))}{h_{i+1}(h_{i+1} + h_i)} - \frac{2(u_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_{i-1})))}{h_i(h_i + h_{i+1})} \right\} = \\ & -\epsilon^2 u_\epsilon''(x_i) + \frac{1}{(h_{i+1} + h_i)} \epsilon^2 \{ h_i u_\epsilon''(\xi_1) + h_{i+1} u_\epsilon''(\xi_2) \}, \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

$\xi_1 \in (x_{i-1}, x_i), \xi_2 \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$ . 因此

$$|L_\epsilon^N(W_\epsilon(x_i) - w_\epsilon(x_i))| \leq CN^{-3}. \tag{31}$$

当  $N/4 \leq i \leq N/2$ , 而且  $H \geq \sqrt{3/(2b)}\epsilon$  时, 容易证得

$$|L_\epsilon^N(U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i))| \leq CN^{-3}. \tag{32}$$

综上所述, 对于所有  $x_i \in \Omega^N$  皆有

$$|L_\epsilon^N(U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i))| \leq C(N^{-2}\epsilon^2 + N^{-3}\ln^3 N). \tag{33}$$

由引理 4 可知, 对于所有  $x_i \in \bar{\Omega}^N$  皆有

$$|U_\epsilon(x_i) - u_\epsilon(x_i)| \leq C(N^{-2}\epsilon^2 + N^{-3}\ln^3 N). \tag{34}$$

### 5 数值例子

在单位区间  $\bar{\Omega} = [0, 1]$  中考虑反应扩散方程:

$$\begin{cases} -\epsilon^2 u_\epsilon''(x) + u_\epsilon(x) = -\cos^2(\pi x) - 2\epsilon^2 \pi^2 \cos(2\pi x), & x \in \Omega, \\ u_\epsilon(0) = 0, u_\epsilon(1) = 0. \end{cases} \tag{35}$$

精确解是

$$u_\epsilon = \frac{e^{-x/\epsilon} + e^{-(1-x)/\epsilon}}{1 + e^{-1/\epsilon}} - \cos^2(\pi x).$$

最大逐点误差定义为  $E_\epsilon^N = \max_{\bar{\Omega}^N} |u_\epsilon(x_i) - U_\epsilon(x_i)|$ , 计算收敛阶定义为

$$R_\epsilon^N = \log_2(E_\epsilon^N / E_\epsilon^{2N}).$$

表 1 列出最大逐点误差的计算结果, 随着  $\epsilon$  的变小, 对于同样的网格剖分  $N$ , 最大逐点误差趋于同一个数值, 说明所提方法是一致收敛的. 表 2 列出计算结果的收敛阶, 收敛阶都大于 2, 说明所提方法是高阶的, 这些结果与理论分析相一致.

表 1 最大逐点误差估计  $E_\epsilon^N$

$\epsilon$	$N = 16$	$N = 32$	$N = 64$	$N = 128$
$2^{-5}$	3.056 722 77 E-002	5.119 981 35 E-003	7.501 656 85 E-004	1.153 257 54 E-004
$2^{-10}$	3.069 755 16 E-002	5.132 519 88 E-003	7.525 641 57 E-004	1.156 573 85 E-004
$2^{-15}$	3.069 749 63 E-002	5.132 519 58 E-003	7.525 641 52 E-004	1.156 573 85 E-004
$2^{-20}$	3.069 749 45 E-002	5.132 519 58 E-003	7.525 641 60 E-004	1.156 573 85 E-004
$2^{-25}$	3.069 749 45 E-002	5.132 519 71 E-003	7.525 642 16 E-004	1.156 575 83 E-004
$2^{-30}$	3.069 749 51 E-002	5.132 519 57 E-003	7.525 650 85 E-004	1.156 598 20 E-004

表 2

计算收敛阶  $R_\epsilon^N$ 

$\epsilon$	$N = 16$	$N = 32$	$N = 64$	$N = 128$
$2^{-10}$	2.580 384 48	2.769 780 73	2.701 957 20	2.727 055 05
$2^{-20}$	2.580 381 77	2.769 780 73	2.701 957 20	2.727 053 70
$2^{-30}$	2.580 381 77	2.769 778 94	2.701 928 59	2.727 085 46

## 6 结 论

本文研究奇异摄动反应扩散问题,提出新颖的网格剖分技巧.第1个步长取  $h_1 = 4\epsilon \ln N / (bN)$ ,第二个步长开始每次比前一个步长增加了  $\Delta = O(\epsilon \ln N / N^2)$ ,一直到边界层过渡点,然后采用等距大网格  $O(1/N)$ .可以算出在边界层内的所有步长仍为  $O(\epsilon \ln N / N)$ .这样有一半的网格步长是不同的,在不等距网格点处的截断误差估计历来是一个很难处理的问题,本文成功地解决这一难点,得到稳定的、一致收敛性高于2阶的有限差分方法.

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## High Accurate Non-Equidistant Method for Singular Perturbation Reaction-Diffusion Problem

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**Abstract:** Singular perturbation reaction-diffusion problem with Dirichlet boundary condition is considered. This is a multi-scale problem. The presence of small parameter leads to boundary layer phenomena on both sides of region. Non-equidistant finite difference method was presented according to the property of boundary layer. The region was divided into the inner boundary layer region and the outside boundary layer region according to transition point of Shishkin. The step length is equidistant on the outside boundary layer region. The step length is gradually increased on the inner boundary layer region such that half of the step length is different from each other. Truncation error was estimated. The new method is stable and uniform convergence with order higher than 2. Finally, numerical results were given, which are in agreement with the theoretical result.

**Key words:** singular perturbation; reaction-diffusion; uniform convergence; highly accurate; non-equidistant