

四阶常微分方程奇异摄动问题的 二阶精度差分解法*

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摘 要

本文对一类四阶常微分方程边值问题建立了二阶一致精度的差分格式。本格式对步长 h 具有 $O(h^2)$ 阶的精度, 大大改进了[1]的结果。

一、引 言

对于如下一类力学上有广泛应用的微分方程边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon u^{(4)} - (a(x)u)'' &= f(x) \quad (0 < x < 1) \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0, \quad u''(0) &= u''(1) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

孙其仁^[1]根据文[2]的思想构造了带拟合因子的一致收敛的差分格式, 它的解以 $O(h^{1/2})$ 阶关于 ε 一致收敛于原连续问题的解。本文引入离散Green函数, 用Petrov-Galerkin有限元方法对(1.1)建立了二阶一致精度的差分格式。

二、连 续 问 题

考虑两点边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Lu \equiv \varepsilon u^{(4)} - (a(x)u)'' &= f(x) \quad (0 < x < 1) \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0, \quad u''(0) &= u''(1) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 ε 是正的小参数。假定 $a(x)$ 满足如下条件

$$a(x) \geq \alpha > 0, \quad a''(x) \leq 0, \quad a(x) \in C^2[0, 1], \quad a(0) = a(1).$$

$f(x)$ 是光滑函数。[1]中研究了上述问题解的性质得到如下结果:

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引理2.1 若 $u(x)$ 是(2.1)的解, $u(x) \in C^0[0,1]$, 则

$$|u^{(i)}(x)| \leq c \quad (i=0,1,2), \quad |u^{(4)}(x)| \leq \frac{c}{\varepsilon}, \quad |u^{(0)}(x)| \leq \frac{c}{\varepsilon^2}.$$

其中 c 是与 ε 无关的常数.

为了简单起见, 以下字母 c 都表示与 ε 无关的常数, 有时同一个式子中的 c 可以表示不同的常数.

问题(2.1)的弱形式是寻求 $u \in H^*(0,1)$ 使得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B(u, v) &= (-\varepsilon u'' + \alpha u' + \alpha' u, v') = (f, v) \quad (\forall v \in H^*(0,1)) \\ u(0) &= u(1) = 0, \quad u''(0) = u''(1) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

其中 $H^*(0,1) = \{f | f^{(i)} \in L_2(0,1), i=0,1,2,3, f(0)=f(1)=0\}$.

(\cdot, \cdot) 表示通常的 $L_2(0,1)$ 内积, $(u, v) = \int_0^1 u v dx$.

我们用近似的Petrov-Galerkin有限元方法来离散问题(2.2). 为此选择试探函数空间 S^h , 它的基为 $\{\phi_k\}_{k=0}^N$, 选择试验函数空间 T^h , 它的基为 $\{\psi_k\}_{k=1}^{N-1}$, 并用分段常数 \bar{a} , \bar{a}' 和 \bar{f} 来近似代替 $a(x)$, $a'(x)$ 和 $f(x)$. 这样就得到有限元解

$$\bar{u}^h(x) = \sum_{i=0}^N \bar{u}^h(x_i) \phi_i(x) \in S^h \quad (2.3)$$

其中 $\bar{u}^h(x_i)$ 由下式确定

$$\bar{B}(\bar{u}^h, \psi_k) = (\bar{f}, \psi_k) \quad (\forall \psi_k \in T^h)$$

这里 $\bar{B}(u, v) = (-\varepsilon u'' + \bar{a} u' + \bar{a}' u, v')$ ($u, v \in H^*(0,1)$).

三、离散 Green 函数

设 N 是正整数, 取 $h=1/N$ 为网格步长. 令网格结点 $\{x_j\}$, 由 $x_j = jh$ ($j=0,1,\dots,N$)给出, 对每一个 $j \in \{1,2,\dots,N-1\}$. 我们定义离散Green函数 G_j , 形式上满足

$$L^T G_j(x) \equiv \varepsilon G_j^{(4)} - \bar{a} G_j'' = \delta(x - x_j),$$

$$G_j(0) = G_j(1) = 0, \quad G_j'(0) = G_j'(1) = 0.$$

这里 $\delta(\cdot)$ 是Dirac δ 分布函数, \bar{a} 在每个子区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 是分段常数. 精确地讲, G_j 满足

$$G_j(x) \in C^2[0,1] \quad (3.1a)$$

$$G_j(0) = G_j(1) = 0, \quad G_j'(0) = G_j'(1) = 0. \quad (3.1b)$$

$$G_j^{(4)}(x) \text{在 } [0,1] \setminus \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1}\} \text{内存在} \quad (3.1c)$$

$$\varepsilon G_j^{(4)} - \bar{a} G_j'' = 0 \quad \text{在 } [0,1] \setminus \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1}\} \text{内成立} \quad (3.1d)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_j^+} \varepsilon G_j''(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow x_j^-} \varepsilon G_j''(x) = \delta_{ij}, \quad (i=1,2,\dots,N-1) \quad (3.1e)$$

$$\text{其中 } \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & (i \neq j) \\ 1 & (i = j) \end{cases}$$

由 $G_j(x)$ 的定义(3.1)容易证明

$$(1, |G_j'|) \leq c \quad (3.2)$$

我们定义试验函数空间 T^h 的基 ψ_k ($k=1,2,\dots,N-1$)满足

$$\begin{aligned}
L^x \psi_k &= 0 \quad ((0,1) \setminus \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1}\}) \\
\psi_k(x_i) &= \delta_{ik} \quad (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, N) \\
\psi_k''(x_i) &= 0 \quad (i \neq k-1, k, k+1) \\
\psi_k''(x_{k-1}) &= \frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_{k-1}\right) \\
&\quad \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_k\right) - \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_{k-1}\right) \\
\psi_k''(x_k^-) &= \frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_k\right) \\
&\quad \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_k\right) - \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_{k-1}\right) \\
\psi_k''(x_k^+) &= -\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_k\right) \\
&\quad \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_{k+1}\right) - \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_k\right) \\
\psi_k''(x_{k+1}) &= -\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_{k+1}\right) \\
&\quad \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_{k+1}\right) - \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_k\right)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

引理3.1 $G_j \in T^h$.

证明 只要证明存在一组 $\alpha_k (k=1, 2, \dots, N-1)$ 使得 $\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \alpha_k \psi_k$ 满足(3.1). 对于任意选取的 α_k , (3.1a), (3.1b), (3.1c) 和 (3.1d) 都满足. 条件(3.1e) 等价于

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \alpha_k (\varepsilon \psi_k''(x_i^+) - \varepsilon \psi_k''(x_i^-)) = \delta_{ik} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, N-1) \tag{3.4}$$

记 $M = (m_{ik}) = (\varepsilon \psi_k''(x_i^+) - \varepsilon \psi_k''(x_i^-))$. 则 M 是一个三对角矩阵, 而且可以证明

$$\begin{aligned}
|m_{jj}| &= |m_{j,j-1}| + |m_{j,j+1}| \quad (j=2, 3, \dots, N-2) \\
|m_{11}| &> |m_{12}| \\
|m_{N-1, N-1}| &> |m_{N-2, N-1}|
\end{aligned}$$

显然矩阵 M 是强连续的, M 是不可约矩阵. 所以 M 是非奇异矩阵. 因此由方程组(3.4) 可解得唯一的一组解 $\alpha_k (k=1, 2, \dots, N-1)$. Q. E. D.

四、误差估计

引理4.1 对于 $j=1, 2, \dots, N-1$ 有

$$u(x_j) - \bar{u}^h(x_j) = ((\bar{a}-a)u' + (\bar{a}'-a')u, G_j) + (f-\bar{f}, G_j).$$

证明 由定义

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x_j) - \bar{u}^h(x_j) &= (u - \bar{u}^h, \delta(x - x_j)) \\
&= (u - \bar{u}^h, L^x G_j) = B(u - \bar{u}^h, G_j)
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $G_j \in T^h$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{上式} &= B(u, G_j) - (\bar{f}, G_j) = B(u, G_j) - B(u, G_j) + (f - \bar{f}, G_j) \\
&= ((\bar{a}-a)u' + (\bar{a}'-a')u, G_j) + (f - \bar{f}, G_j),
\end{aligned}$$

Q. E. D.

这样就能用离散Green函数 G_j 来表示微分方程问题(2.1)的解 $u(x)$ 和有限元近似解 $u^h(x)$ 在网格结点 x_j 上的误差.

$$\text{引理4.2 } |(f-\bar{f}, G_j)| \leq ch^2(1, |G'_j|) \leq ch^2$$

这里 $\bar{f}(x) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})]$ ($x \in [x_i, x_{i+1})$).

$$\text{证明 对 } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \text{ 设 } F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt, \bar{F}(x) = \int_0^x \bar{f}(t) dt.$$

由于 $x \in [0, 1]$, 故总有 $x \in [x_i, x_{i+1})$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} |F(x) - \bar{F}(x)| &= \left| F(x_i) - \bar{F}(x_i) - \int_{x_i}^x (\bar{f}(t) - f(t)) dt \right| \\ &\leq ch^2 x_i + ch^2 \leq ch^2. \end{aligned}$$

由分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} |(f-\bar{f}, G_j)| &= \left| (F(1) - \bar{F}(1))G_j(1) - \int_0^1 (F(t) - \bar{F}(t))G'_j(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq ch^2 \int_0^1 |G'_j(t)| dt \leq ch^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{引理4.3 } |(\bar{a}-a)u', G'_j| \leq ch^2.$$

证明 在每一个子区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1})$ 上定义

$$\bar{a} = a(x_{i+1}) - (1, \psi_{i+1})_{i+1} (a(x_{i+1}) - a(x_i)) / h$$

则

$$\bar{a} = \bar{a} - \beta_{i+1} (a(x_{i+1}) - a(x_i)).$$

这里

$$\bar{a} = \frac{1}{2} [a(x_i) + a(x_{i+1})]$$

$$\beta_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(1, \psi_{i+1})_{i+1}}{h}$$

$$(u, v)_{i+1} = \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} uv dx.$$

由引理2.1知 $|u^{(i)}(x)| \leq c$ ($i=0, 1, 2$), 所以 $u'(x) = u'(x_i) + O(h)$.

由引理3.1知 $G_j \in T^h$. 即 $G_j(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \alpha_k \psi_k(x)$.

因为

$$\psi_k(x_i) = \delta_{ki} \quad (i=0, 1, \dots, N),$$

所以

$$G_j(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} G_j(x_k) \psi_k(x).$$

而Support $\psi_k = [x_{k-1}, x_{k+1}]$. 在 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上, 上式右端不等于零的只有两项:

$$G_j(x) = G_j(x_i) \psi_i(x) + G_j(x_{i+1}) \psi_{i+1}(x)$$

所以

$$G'_j(x) = G_j(x_i) \psi'_i(x) + G_j(x_{i+1}) \psi'_{i+1}(x).$$

又因为 $\psi_i(x)$ 和 $\psi_{i+1}(x)$ 分别满足

$$L^T \psi_i = 0$$

$$\psi_i(x_i) = 1, \psi_i(x_{i+1}) = 0$$

$$\psi_i''(x_j) = \left[\exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_{i+1}\right) - \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_i\right) \right]^{-1} \left(-\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_j\right) \right) \quad (j=i, i+1)$$

和

$$L^2 \psi_{i+1} = 0$$

$$\psi_{i+1}(x_i) = 0, \quad \psi_{i+1}(x_{i+1}) = 1$$

$$\psi_{i+1}''(x_j) = \left[\exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_{i+1}\right) - \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_i\right) \right]^{-1} \left(\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_j\right) \right) \quad (j=i, i+1)$$

马上可知

$$\psi_i = 1 - \psi_{i+1},$$

即得到

$$\psi_i' = -\psi_{i+1}'$$

所以

$$G_i'(x) = [G_j(x_{i+1}) - G_j(x_i)] \psi_{i+1}'.$$

容易得到

$$\psi_{i+1} = \left(\exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_{i+1}\right) - \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_i\right) \right)^{-1} \cdot \left(\exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x\right) - \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{\bar{a}}{\varepsilon}} x_i\right) \right).$$

由[3]知

$$|x \operatorname{cth} x - 1| \leq cx^2, \quad \text{对 } 1 \leq k \leq 2, \quad x \in (0, \infty) \text{ 成立.}$$

因此有

$$|\beta_{i+1}| = \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(1, \psi_{i+1})_{i+1}}{h} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cth} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\bar{a}} h}{2 \sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{\sqrt{\bar{a}} h} \right| \leq c.$$

因此有

$$|((\bar{a}-a)u', G_i')_{i+1}| \leq c |((\bar{a}-a), G_i')_{i+1}| + ch^2(1, |G_i'|)_{i+1}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} |((\bar{a}-a), G_i')_{i+1}| &= |(\bar{a}-a-\beta_{i+1}(a(x_{i+1})-a(x_i)), G_i')_{i+1}| \\ &\leq |((\bar{a}-a), G_i')_{i+1}| + |(\beta_{i+1}(a(x_{i+1})-a(x_i)), G_i')_{i+1}| \end{aligned}$$

下面分别估计 $|((\bar{a}-a), G_i')_{i+1}|$ 和 $|(\beta_{i+1}(a(x_{i+1})-a(x_i)), G_i')_{i+1}|$:

$$\begin{aligned} a-\bar{a} &= a(x) - a(x_{i+1}) + (1, \psi_{i+1})_{i+1}(a(x_{i+1}) - a(x_i))/h \\ &= (x-x_{i+1} + (1, \psi_{i+1})_{i+1})(a(x_{i+1}) - a(x_i))/h + O(h^2) \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} |(\bar{a}-a), G_i')_{i+1}| &\leq c |x-x_{i+1} + (1, \psi_{i+1})_{i+1}, \psi_{i+1}'|_{i+1} + ch^2(1, |G_i'|)_{i+1} \\ &= c \left| (x-x_{i+1})\psi_{i+1} \right|_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} - \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \psi_{i+1} dx \\ &\quad + (1, \psi_{i+1})_{i+1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \psi_{i+1}' dx \Big| + ch^2(1, |G_i'|)_{i+1} \\ &= c |-(1, \psi_{i+1})_{i+1} + (1, \psi_{i+1})_{i+1}| + ch^2(1, |G_i'|)_{i+1} \end{aligned} \quad (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |(\beta_{i+1}(a(x_{i+1})-a(x_i)), G_i')_{i+1}| &\leq c |(h, (G_j(x_{i+1})-G_j(x_i))\psi_{i+1}')| \\ &\leq ch^2(1, |\psi_{i+1}'|)_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$|((\bar{a}-a)u', G_i')_{i+1}| \leq ch^2(1, |G_i'|)_{i+1} + ch^2(1, |\psi_{i+1}'|)_{i+1}$$

$$(i=0, 1, \dots, N-1)$$

因此

$$|((\bar{a}-a)u', G'_i)| \leq ch^2(1, |G'_i|) + ch^2(1, |\psi'_{i+1}|) \leq ch^2.$$

引理4.4 $|((\bar{a}'-a')u, G'_i)| \leq ch^2$.

证明 类似于引理4.3.

最后由引理4.1~引理4.4就能得到本文的主要结论.

定理4.1 在每个子区间 $[x_i, x_{i+1})$ 上定义

$$\bar{a} = \frac{1}{2} [a(x_i) + a(x_{i+1})]$$

$$\bar{a}' = \frac{1}{2} [a'(x_i) + a'(x_{i+1})]$$

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{2} [f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})].$$

如果选取由(3.3)式确定的试验函数, 就有

$$\max |u(x_i) - \bar{u}^h(x_i)| \leq ch^2.$$

其中 $u(x)$ 是微分方程问题(2.1)的解, $\bar{u}^h(x)$ 是其相应的有限元近似解(2.3).

五、数值例子

考虑下列问题

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon u^{(4)} - u'' = \pi^2(10^{-8}\pi^2 + 1)\sin \pi x \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0, u''(0) = u''(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

我们用[1]中带有拟合因子的差分格式和本文建立的二阶精度差分格式分别计算这一问题的近似解. 表1给出在网格点上两种差分格式的解和精确解之间的比较.

表 1 $(h=0.1, \varepsilon=0.001)$

x_j	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
[1]格式解	0.28717	0.56085	0.78115	0.93716	0.97418	0.93785	0.78409	0.56337	0.28108
本文格式解	0.30584	0.58541	0.80745	0.95084	0.99013	0.95084	0.80744	0.58540	0.30543
精确解	0.30902	0.58779	0.80902	0.95106	1	0.95106	0.80902	0.58779	0.30902

结果表明本文的差分格式精度比[1]中带拟合因子的差分格式的精度要高.

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Second-Order Accurate Difference Method for the Singularly Perturbed Problem of Fourth-Order Ordinary Differential Equations

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Abstract

In this paper, we construct a uniform second-order difference scheme for a class of boundary value problems of fourth-order ordinary differential equations. Finally, a numerical example is given.