

# 外推法对奇异摄动问题数值解的应用

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## 摘 要

在本文中讨论了外推法对椭圆—抛物奇异摄动问题数值解的应用, 提高了解的精度, 估出了精度的阶数, 并对文[1]中的一致收敛性在附录中给出证明。

众所周知, Richardson外推方法可用来提高数值解的精度, 这一方法亦可用于奇异摄动问题, 但须对方法加以变形, 在外推公式中的系数将依赖于小参数  $\varepsilon$ 。

本文对椭圆—抛物奇异摄动问题的一致差分格式构造其解的外推公式, 并估计了这一公式的精度。在文章的最后一部分对[1]中所研究的差分格式的一致收敛性给出证明。

## 一、摄动问题和差分问题

### 1. 摄动问题

在矩形区域  $R: (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq t \leq T)$  内讨论椭圆型方程第一边值问题:

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon u \equiv \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - a(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + c(x, y) u = f(x, y) \quad (1.1)$$

$$u \Big|_{\Gamma} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

其中  $\varepsilon$  是正的小参数,  $\Gamma$  是矩形  $R$  的边界。

我们假定:

1)  $a(x, y) \geq a > 0$  ( $a = \text{const}$ ); (1.3)

2)  $c(x, y) \leq 0$ ;

3) 方程的系数  $a(x, y)$ ,  $c(x, y)$  和右端函数  $f(x, y)$  充分光滑;

4)  $f(0, y) = 0$ ,  $f(l, y) = 0$ , ( $0 \leq y \leq T$ ); 在矩形  $R$  的四个角点上

$$a_x(x, y) = 0, \quad \varepsilon f_{yy} - f_{xx} - a(x, y) f_y = 0. \quad (1.4)$$

退化问题 ( $\varepsilon = 0$ ):

$$\mathcal{L}_0 w(x, y) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - a(x, y) \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + c(x, y) w = f(x, y) \quad (1.5)$$

$$w \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \quad (1.6)$$

$$w \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \quad w \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \quad (1.7)$$

## 2. 差分问题

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) &\equiv \gamma(x, y, \tau) u_{y\bar{y}}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) + u_{x\bar{x}}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - a(x, y) u_{\bar{y}}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) \\ &\quad + c(x, y) u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) = f(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

$$u^{(h, \tau)} \Big|_{\Gamma_{h, \tau}} = 0 \quad (1.9)$$

这里  $h, \tau$  分别是沿  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴方向的步长,  $x_i = ih, y_j = j\tau, i = 0, 1, \dots, N_1, j = 0, 1, \dots, N_2, N_1 h = l, N_2 \tau = T$ .  $\gamma(x, y, \tau)$  是  $\Pi'$  in 因子:

$$\gamma(x, y, \tau) = \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \quad (1.10)$$

$\Gamma_{h, \tau}$  是网格区域的边界,

$$u_{y\bar{y}}^{(h, \tau)} = (u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y + \tau) - 2u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) + u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y - \tau)) / \tau^2$$

$$u_{x\bar{x}}^{(h, \tau)} = (u^{(h, \tau)}(x + h, y) - 2u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) + u^{(h, \tau)}(x - h, y)) / h^2$$

$$u_{\bar{y}}^{(h, \tau)} = (u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y + \tau) - u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y - \tau)) / 2\tau$$

如果我们用网格  $(2h, 2\tau)$ , 则相应的差分问题为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(2h, 2\tau)} u^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) &\equiv \gamma(x, y, 2\tau) u_{y\bar{y}}^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) + u_{x\bar{x}}^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) \\ &\quad - a(x, y) u_{\bar{y}}^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) + c(x, y) u^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) = f(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

$$u^{(2h, 2\tau)} \Big|_{\Gamma_{2h, 2\tau}} = 0 \quad (1.12)$$

为统一起见, 将网格  $(h, \tau)$  和  $(2h, 2\tau)$  上的差分问题写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(\mu, \nu)} u^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) &\equiv \gamma(x, y, \nu) u_{y\bar{y}}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) + u_{x\bar{x}}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \\ &\quad - a(x, y) u_{\bar{y}}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) + c(x, y) u^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = f(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

$$u^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \Big|_{\Gamma_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (1.14)$$

其中  $\mu = h$  或  $2h, \nu = \tau$  或  $2\tau$ .

在附录中我们将证明, 差分格式 (1.8), (1.9) 关于小参数  $\varepsilon$  一致收敛, 其收敛阶为  $O(\tau^{\frac{1}{2}} + h^2)$ . 如果在渐近解中取更多项, 则可达到  $O(\tau + h^2)$ . 下面利用外推方法提高这一逼近精度.

## 二、外推方法

我们知道, 摄动问题 (1.1)、(1.2) 在  $y = T$  附近出现边界层. 为了构造这一问题在全区域内的一致有效渐近展开式, 按 Люстерник-Вишик 方法需在  $y = T$  邻域内对原来摄动算子

$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon$ 作第二次分解以构造边界层校正项。为此,作伸长变换  $t=(T-y)/\varepsilon$ , 并将方程中的系数  $a(x,y)$ ,  $c(x,y)$  在  $y=T$  附近展开, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon u \equiv & \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + a(x, T) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + c(x, T) \\ & - \varepsilon t c'_y(x, T) + \frac{\varepsilon^2 t^2}{2!} c''_{yy}(x, T) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

这是算子  $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon$  的第二次分解。在这分解中的主要部份是

$$M_0 u \equiv \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - a(x, T) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad (2.2)$$

利用它能求得边界层函数  $v_0 = -w(x, T) \exp(-a(x, T)(T-y)/\varepsilon)$ , 它满足

$$M_0 v_0 \equiv \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 v_0}{\partial y^2} - a(x, T) \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$v_0 \Big|_{y=T} + w(x, T) = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

对算子  $M_0$  我们可以构造相应的差分算子:

$$M_0^{(h, \tau)} \equiv \gamma(x, y, \tau) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} - a(x, T) \Delta_{\hat{y}} \quad (2.5)$$

$$M_0^{(2h, 2\tau)} \equiv \gamma(x, y, 2\tau) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} - a(x, T) \Delta_{\hat{y}} \quad (2.6)$$

为了提高数值解的精度, 我们利用外推公式

$$\tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) = A u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) + B u^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) \quad (2.7)$$

其中  $u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)$ ,  $u^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)$  是分别利用网格  $(h, \tau)$  和  $(2h, 2\tau)$  所求得的差分问题的解。系数将依赖于  $\tau$  和  $\varepsilon$ 。在  $A, B$  是常数的情况下精度不能提高<sup>[2]</sup>。

现选取  $A, B$ , 要求对于函数  $U(x, y) = a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 xy + c_1 y^2 + d_1$  有下面关系式成立:

$$(A M_0^{(h, \tau)} + B M_0^{(2h, 2\tau)}) U(x, y) = M_0 U(x, y) \quad (2.8)$$

如此我们有

$$A \gamma(x, y, \tau) + B \gamma(x, y, 2\tau) = \varepsilon, \quad A + B = 1 \quad (2.9)$$

因而

$$A = \frac{\varepsilon - \gamma(x, y, 2\tau)}{\gamma(x, y, \tau) - \gamma(x, y, 2\tau)}, \quad B = -\frac{\varepsilon - \gamma(x, y, \tau)}{\gamma(x, y, \tau) - \gamma(x, y, 2\tau)} \quad (2.10)$$

这样我们就得到提高差分问题解的精度的外推公式(2.7), (2.10)。

### 三、摄动问题和差分问题的渐近解

#### 1. 摄动问题的渐近解

我们将摄动问题(1.1), (1.2)的解表示为以下形式:

$$u(x, y) = U_N(x, y) + V_N(x, y) \quad (3.1)$$

$$U_N(x, y) = w_0(x, y) + \varepsilon w_1(x, y) + \dots + \varepsilon^N w_N(x, y) \quad (3.2)$$

这里  $w_0(x, y)$ ,  $w_i(x, y)$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, N$ ) 分别表示下面问题的解:

$$\mathcal{L}_0 w_0(x, y) = f(x, y), \quad w_0 \Big|_S = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0 w_i(x, y) = -\frac{\partial^2 w_{i-1}}{\partial y^2}, \quad w_i \Big|_S = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (3.4)$$

而  $V_N(x, y)$  由微分问题

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon V_N(x, y) = -\varepsilon^{N+1} \frac{\partial^2 w_N}{\partial y^2} \quad (3.5)$$

$$V_N(0, y) = V_N(l, y) = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

$$V_N(x, 0) = 0, \quad V_N(x, T) = -U_N(x, T) \quad (3.7)$$

确定, 其中  $S = \{(x, 0), 0 \leq x \leq l\} \cup \{(0, y), 0 \leq y < T\} \cup \{(l, y), 0 \leq y < T\}$ .

下面我们总假定  $a(x, y) = a = \text{const.}$

## 2. 差分问题的渐近解

我们先将差分算子(1.13)进行改写. 已知,

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(\mu, \nu)} \equiv \gamma(\nu) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} + \Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} + c(x, y)$$

$$\gamma(\nu) = \frac{a\nu}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{a\nu}{2\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{a\nu}{2} \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

所以相应的退化差分算子为

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} = \Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} + c(x, y) + \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} = \Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} + c(x, y) \quad (3.8)$$

因此,

$$\Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} + c(x, y) = \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} - \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}}$$

从而我们有

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(\mu, \nu)} \equiv \gamma(\nu) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} + \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} - \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} \quad (3.9)$$

我们将差分问题的解表示为以下形式:

$$u^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = U_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) + V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \quad (3.10)$$

$$U_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \gamma^i(\nu) w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \quad (3.11)$$

这里的函数  $w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  由下面一系列边值问题确定:

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \bar{U}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = f(x, y), \quad \bar{U}_0 \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (3.12_0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} w_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = f(x, y) + \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} \bar{U}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y), \quad w_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (3.13_0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \bar{U}_k^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = -\Delta_{y\bar{y}} w_{k-1}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y), \quad \bar{U}_k^{(\mu, \nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (3.12_k)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} w_k^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} \bar{U}_k^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - \Delta_{y\bar{y}} w_{k-1}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y), \quad w_k^{(\mu, \nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0$$

$$(k=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (3.13_k)$$

而  $V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  是下面问题的解:

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(\mu, \nu)} V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = -\frac{\alpha \nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} \sum_{i=0}^N \gamma^i(\nu) (w_i^{(\mu, \nu)} - \bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}) - \gamma^{N+1}(\nu) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} w_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \quad (3.14)$$

$$V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(0, y) = V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(l, y) = 0 \quad (3.15)$$

$$V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, 0) = 0, \quad V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, T) = -U_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, T) \quad (3.16)$$

其中  $S_{\mu, \nu}$  是网格边界.

#### 四、几个引理

众所周知, 对于退化微分算子

$$\mathcal{L}_0 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - a \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + c(x, y)$$

和退化差分算子

$$\mathcal{L}_\delta^{(\mu, \nu)} \equiv \Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{y\bar{y}} + c(x, y)$$

来说有极值原理成立.

**引理 1** 若  $w \geq 0$  (在  $S$  上), 并且  $\mathcal{L}_0 w \leq 0$ , 则对一切  $(x, y) \in \bar{Q}: (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y < T)$  有  $w \geq 0$ .

若  $w^{(\mu, \nu)} \geq 0$  (在  $S_{\mu, \nu}$  上), 并且  $\mathcal{L}_\delta^{(\mu, \nu)} w^{(\mu, \nu)} \leq 0$ , 则对一切  $(x, y) \in \bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}$ , 有  $w^{(\mu, \nu)} \geq 0$ , 其中  $\bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}$  是  $\bar{Q}$  的网格区域,  $S_{\mu, \nu}$  是其边界.

**引理 2** 设  $w = w(x, y)$  是  $\bar{Q}$  内任意一个光滑函数,  $w^{(\mu, \nu)} = w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  是  $\bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}$  内任意一个网格函数, 则有

$$|w(x, y)| \leq \max_S |w(x, y)| + \frac{T}{\alpha} \max_{\bar{Q}} |\mathcal{L}_0 w(x, y)| \quad (4.1)$$

$$|w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq \max_{S_{\mu, \nu}} |w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| + \frac{T}{\alpha} \max_{\bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}} |\mathcal{L}_\delta^{(\mu, \nu)} w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \quad (4.2)$$

**证** 构造辅助函数

$$F_\pm(x, y) = \max_S |w(x, y)| + \frac{y}{\alpha} \max_{\bar{Q}} |\mathcal{L}_0 w(x, y)| \pm w(x, y)$$

$$F_\pm^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = \max_{S_{\mu, \nu}} |w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| + \frac{y}{\alpha} \max_{\bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}} |\mathcal{L}_\delta^{(\mu, \nu)} w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \pm w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$$

利用引理 1 即得到引理 2 的论断.

现对展开式(3.1)中的边界层校正项  $V_N(x, y)$  和展开式(3.10)中的  $V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  作出估计.

**引理 3** 对于函数  $V_N(x, y)$  和  $V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  分别有如下的估计:

$$|V_N(x, y)| \leq M(\varepsilon^{N+1} + \exp(-\alpha(T-y)/\varepsilon)) \quad (4.3)$$

$$|V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\gamma^{N+1} + \nu\eta + \exp(-\alpha(T-y)/\varepsilon)) \quad (4.4)$$

其中  $\eta = \max_i |\Delta_{y\bar{y}}(w_i^{(\mu, \nu)} - \bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)})|$ ,  $w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}$ ,  $\bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}$  分别是由 (3.13<sub>0</sub>), (3.13<sub>i</sub>), (3.12<sub>0</sub>), (3.12<sub>i</sub>) 确定的函数.

证 我们知道, 对于算子  $\mathcal{L}_0$  和  $\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}$  来说极值原理成立. 作辅助函数

$$F_{\pm}(x, y) = M\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} y\varepsilon^{N+1} + \exp(-\alpha(T-y)/\varepsilon)\right) \pm V_N(x, y)$$

$$F_{\pm}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = M\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} y(\gamma^{N+1} + \nu\eta) + \exp(-\alpha(T-y)/\varepsilon)\right) \pm V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$$

即可证得所要结果.

为了建立函数  $w_i(x, y)$  ( $i=0, 1, \dots, N$ ) (参看 (3.3) 和 (3.4)) 及其导数和网格函数  $\bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ ,  $w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  及其差商的估计, 现考虑下面的微分问题和差分问题:

$$\mathcal{L}_0 z(x, y) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + c(x, y)z = \psi(x, y), \quad z \Big|_S = 0 \quad (4.5)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \equiv \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)} - a \Delta_{y\bar{y}} z^{(\mu, \nu)} + c(x, y)z^{(\mu, \nu)} = \Psi(x, y), \quad z^{(\mu, \nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (4.6)$$

对于问题 (4.5) 和 (4.6) 的解  $z(x, y)$ ,  $z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  有下面二个引理成立.

#### 引理 4

设

1) 函数  $\psi(x, y)$  有有界导数,  $\psi(0, y) = 0$ ,  $\psi(l, y) = 0$

2)  $\Psi(x, y)$  有有界差商,  $\Psi(0, y) = \Psi(l, y) = 0$

$$3) |(\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{k-l} (\Delta_y)^l [\psi_{xx}''(x, y) - \Delta_x \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \Psi(x, y)]| \leq Mr \quad (4.7)$$

$$4) |(\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{k-l} (\Delta_y)^l [\psi_y^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{n-j} (\Delta_y)^j \Psi(x, y)]| \leq Mr \quad (4.8)$$

则对问题 (4.5) 的解  $z(x, y)$  和问题 (4.6) 的解  $z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  有估计式:

$$1) |(\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{k-l} (\Delta_y)^l [z_{xx}''(x, y) - \Delta_x \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)]| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.9)$$

$$2) |(\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{k-l} (\Delta_y)^l [z_y^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{n-j} (\Delta_y)^j z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)]| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.10)$$

其中  $n, k, j, l$  都是整数,  $k, n \geq 0$ ,  $l = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ;  $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$ .

证 为了证明估计式 (4.9) 只须证明

$$|\Delta_x \Delta_{x\bar{x}}(z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.11)$$

即可. 为此, 对方程 (4.5) 的二端关于  $x$  微分二次, 则有

$$\mathcal{L}_0 z_{xx}''(x, y) = \psi_{xx}''(x, y) - 2c_x(x, y)z_x - c_{xx}(x, y)z \quad (4.12)$$

对方程 (4.6) 的二端以算子  $\Delta_{x\bar{x}}$  作用之, 则有

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = \Delta_{x\bar{x}} (\Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{y\bar{y}}) z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) + c(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \quad (4.13)$$

利用关系式

$$\Delta_{x\bar{x}}(c\varphi) = \Delta_x c \Delta_x \varphi(x, y) + \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \varphi(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c + \varphi(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c + c(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \varphi(x, y)$$

可将 (4.13) 改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) &= \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \Psi(x, y) - \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c \\ &\quad - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

根据(4.12)和(4.14)在引理的条件下可得估计式:

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{x\bar{x}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) = O(\nu + \mu^2 + r)$$

再由引理的条件我们知道, 表达式  $\Delta_{x\bar{x}}(z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))$  在  $x=0$ ,  $x=l$  和  $y=0$  这三条边上都为零. 从而由极值原理推得估计式(4.11).

现证估计式(4.10). 由于

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-1} (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^j [z_{\bar{y}}^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j} (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^j z(x, y)]| \leq M\nu$$

为了证明(4.10)只须证明

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j} (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^j (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.15)$$

以归纳法证之. 对于  $n=0$ , 因为

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) = (\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} - \mathcal{L}_0) z(x, y) + \psi(x, y) - \Psi(x, y)$$

$$|(\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} - \mathcal{L}_0) z(x, y)| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2)$$

由引理条件  $|\psi(x, y) - \Psi(x, y)| \leq Mr$ , 故有

$$|\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.16)$$

又  $z|_S = 0$ ,  $z^{(\mu, \nu)}|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0$ . 因而由极值原理得到

$$|z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.17)$$

对于  $n=1$ , 我们考虑

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{x\bar{x}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \\ &\quad + a \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - z(x, y)) + c(x, y) (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

由(4.11), (4.16)和(4.17)推得

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} (z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - z(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.18)$$

据此我们亦有

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} (z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - z(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r)$$

对于  $n=2$ , 我们先导出公式

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}} \varphi(x, y) = \Delta_{\bar{y}} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \varphi(x, y) + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}} \varphi(x, y) - \Delta_{\bar{y}} (c(x, y) \varphi(x, y)) \quad (4.19)$$

由此公式我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{\bar{y}} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \\ &\quad + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) - \Delta_{\bar{y}} (c(x, y) (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))) \end{aligned}$$

根据(4.9), (4.17), (4.18)和引理中的条件得到

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) = O(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.20)$$

但另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{x\bar{x}} [\Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))] \\ &\quad - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} [\Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))] + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

由(4.20), (4.18)和(4.9)我们得到

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}}\Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x,y)-z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.21)$$

类似地可证得

$$|\Delta_y\Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x,y)-z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.22)$$

及

$$|\Delta_y\Delta_y(z(x,y)-z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.23)$$

对于  $n>2$  的证明是类似的.

最后再由  $(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l\varphi(x,y) = |\Delta_{\bar{y}}|^k\varphi(x,y+lv)$  及估计式  $|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^k(z(x,y)-z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r)$  即完全证得我们的引理.

现考虑微分问题

$$\mathcal{L}_0 z(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + c(x,y)z = \varphi(x,y), \quad z|_S = 0 \quad (4.24)$$

和差分问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu,\nu)} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) &= \Delta_x \bar{x} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) + c(x,y)z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) \\ &= \Psi(x,y) + \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) \\ z_1^{(\mu,\nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu,\nu}} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.25)$$

其中  $z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y)$  由差分问题(4.6)确定.

**引理 5** 假定引理 4 的条件成立, 则对问题(4.24)的解  $z(x,y)$  和问题(4.25)的解  $z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y)$  有估计式:

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(z_{xx}''(x,y) - \Delta_x \bar{x} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.26)$$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(z_y^{(n)}(x,y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j}(\Delta_y)^j z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.27)$$

其中  $n, k, j, l$  都是正整数,  $k, n \geq 0, l = 0, 1, \dots, k; j = 0, 1, \dots, n$ .

甚之, 若

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(\psi_{y\bar{y}^2 n}^{(2n)}(x,y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^n \Psi(x,y))| \leq M r' \quad (4.28)$$

则

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(z_{xx}''(x,y) - \Delta_x \bar{x} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.29)$$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(z_{y\bar{y}^2 n}^{(2n)}(x,y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^n z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.30)$$

**证** 不等式(4.26), (4.27)和(4.29)的证明与引理 4 中的证明类似. 现证估计式(4.30), 亦以归纳法证之.

为了证明(4.30) 只须证明

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^{n-j}[z(x,y) - z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y)]| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.31)$$

即可.

对于  $n=0$ , 我们考虑表达式  $\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu,\nu)}(z(x,y) - z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))$

因为



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \frac{\mu^2}{4!} [z_{x^4}^{(4)}(\xi, y) + z_{x^4}^{(4)}(\eta, y)] + \frac{a\nu}{2} [z_{y^2}''(x, y) \\ &\quad - \Delta_{y\bar{y}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)] + \frac{a\nu^2}{3!} z_{y^3}^{(3)}(x, \bar{y}) + \psi(x, y) - \Psi(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

所以由引理 4 及引理中的条件(4.28)我们得到

$$|\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.32)$$

从而由极值原理推得

$$|z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.33)$$

对于  $n=1$ , 由(4.32), (4.29)和(4.33)得到

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.34)$$

因而亦有

$$|\Delta_y(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.35)$$

对于  $n=2$ , 我们考虑表达式  $\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))$

它可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{\bar{y}} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \\ &\quad + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) - \Delta_{\bar{y}}(c(x, y)(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))) \end{aligned}$$

由引理 4 和引理中的条件以及已证得的结果(4.32), (4.33), (4.34)可对上式右端各项逐一进行估计便得到

$$|\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.36)$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \\ &\quad - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

故由(4.36), (4.34)及不等式

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} \Delta_{x\bar{x}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$$

推得

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$$

因而亦有

$$|\Delta_y \Delta_y(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$$

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} \Delta_y(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$$

对于  $n > 2$  证明是类似的.

最后利用关系式  $(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-1} (\Delta_y)^l \varphi(x, y) = (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^k \varphi(x, y + l\nu)$  和已证估计式  $|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^k(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$  即得到引理的完全证明.

## 五、外推解的精度估计

为了对外推解 (2.7) 作出精度估计我们先证明不等式

$$|U_N(x, y) - AU_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BU_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(h^2 + \tau^2) \quad (5.1)$$

及不等式

$$\begin{aligned} & |V_N(x, y) - AV_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BV_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)| \\ & \leq M(h^2 + \tau^2 + \varepsilon^{N+1} + \gamma^{N+1} + \exp(-a(T-y)/\varepsilon)) \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

现证不等式(5.1)。由(3.2)和(3.11)我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & |U_N(x, y) - AU_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BU_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)| \leq \sum_{i=0}^N |(e^i - A\gamma^i(\tau) - B\gamma^i(2\tau))w_i(x, y)| \\ & + A \sum_{i=0}^N \gamma^i(\tau) |w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| + B \sum_{i=0}^N \gamma^i(2\tau) |w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)| \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

下面利用引理 4 和引理 5 对  $|w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)|$  以及  $w_i(x, y)$  的导数和  $w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  的差商作出估计,

即

$$|w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2) \quad (5.4)$$

并且对于  $n > 0$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{h^{-1}}(\Delta_y)^l (w_{i, y^n}^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j}(\Delta_y)^j w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2) \quad (5.5)$$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{h^{-1}}(\Delta_y)^l (w_{i, y^{2n}}^{(2n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^n w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2) \quad (5.6)$$

对于  $i=0$ , 此时  $\psi(x, y) = \Psi(x, y) = f(x, y)$ , 由引理 5 直接得到所要的估计, 即对于  $n \geq 0$  有

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{h^{-1}}(\Delta_y)^l (w_{0, y^n}^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j}(\Delta_y)^j w_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2) \quad (5.7)$$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{h^{-1}}(\Delta_y)^l (w_{0, y^{2n}}^{(2n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^n w_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2) \quad (5.8)$$

利用引理 5 于  $w_1(x, y)$ ,  $w_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ , 由(5.8)

$$|\psi(x, y) - \Psi(x, y)| = \left| \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial y^2} - \Delta_{y\bar{y}} w_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \right| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2)$$

因而得到  $i=1$  时的论断。有了  $w_1(x, y)$ ,  $w_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  的估计以后再利用引理 5 可得到关于  $w_2(x, y)$ ,  $w_2^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$  的同样的论断。如此继之, 可证得我们的论断对于一切  $i$  ( $i=0, 1, \dots, N$ ) 都成立。

现估计  $w_i(x, y)$  ( $i=0, 1, \dots, N$ ) 的系数  $e^i - A\gamma^i(\tau) - B\gamma^i(2\tau)$ 。由(2.8)知,  $i=0, 1$  时这些系数为零。现考虑  $i \geq 2$  情形。因为  $A+B=1$ , 所以

$$e^i - A\gamma^i(\tau) - B\gamma^i(2\tau) = A(e^i - \gamma^i(\tau)) + B(e^i - \gamma^i(2\tau))$$

表达式

$$\varepsilon^i - \gamma^i(\nu) = \varepsilon^i \lambda^i (\lambda^{-1} - \operatorname{cth} \lambda) \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\lambda^{-1})^{i-j-1} \operatorname{cth}^j \lambda$$

其中  $\lambda = a\nu/2\varepsilon$ . 根据  $\gamma(\nu) \rightarrow \varepsilon(\nu \rightarrow 0)$  及估计式  $\left| \frac{1}{\lambda} - \operatorname{cth} \lambda \right| \leq M\lambda$  我们有

$$|\varepsilon^i - \gamma^i(\nu)| \leq M\nu^2 \quad (i \geq 2)$$

上一不等式对  $i=0$  和  $i=1$  亦成立, 因此

$$|\varepsilon^i - \gamma^i(\nu)| \leq M\nu^2 \quad (i \geq 0) \quad (5.9)$$

由于  $A, B$  有界, 所以在(5.3)中  $w_i(x, y)$  的系数都是  $O(\nu^2)$  的量, 于是估计式(5.1)得证.

现证估计式(5.2). 因为  $A$  和  $B$  有界, 由估计式(4.3), (4.4)知, 只须对  $\eta = \max_i |\Delta_{y\bar{y}}(w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - \bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))|$  作出估计. 我们反复应用引理4和引理5于问题(3.12<sub>0</sub>), (3.13<sub>0</sub>), (3.12<sub>i</sub>), (3.13<sub>i</sub>)即可证得

$$|\Delta_{y\bar{y}}|w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2) \quad (5.10)$$

$$|\Delta_{y\bar{y}}(w_i(x, y) - \bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2) \quad (5.11)$$

从而我们有

$$\eta = \max_i |\Delta_{y\bar{y}}(\bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2) \quad (5.12)$$

有了(5.1), (5.2)这二个估计式以后我们可以得到下面的主要结果.

**定理** 若系数  $c(x, y)$  和右端函数  $f(x, y)$  充分光滑, 条件(1.4)成立, 并且  $a(x, y) = a = \text{const}$ , 则外推解(2.7)关于小参数  $\varepsilon$  一致逼近于摄动问题(1.1), (1.2)的解, 并当  $N \geq N_0 = 6/\xi$  时有估计式

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(\delta, \xi)(\tau^{2-\xi} + h^2) \quad (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq T - \delta) \quad (5.13)$$

其中  $\xi, \delta \in (0, 1)$  的任意常数,  $M$  不依赖于  $h, \tau$  和  $\varepsilon$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) &= U_N(x, y) - AU_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BU_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) \\ &\quad + V_N(x, y) - AV_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BV_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

由(5.1), (5.2)我们有

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(h^2 + \tau^2 + \varepsilon^{N+1} + \gamma^{N+1} + \exp(-a(T-y)/\varepsilon)) \quad (5.14)$$

对任意  $\delta \in (0, 1)$  可找到这样的  $M(\delta)$ , 当  $T-y \geq \delta$  时使有不等式  $M \exp(-a(T-y)/\varepsilon) \leq M(\delta)\varepsilon^{N+1}$  成立. 故有

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(\delta)(h^2 + \tau^2 + \varepsilon^{N+1} + \gamma^{N+1}) \quad (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq T - \delta) \quad (5.15)$$

由[1]中的古典估计(参看本文附录)推得

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M\left(\frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^3} + h^2\right) \quad (5.16)$$

因为  $|\gamma(\tau)| \leq M(\varepsilon + \tau)$ , 所以(5.15)可改写为

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(\delta)(h^2 + \tau^2 + \varepsilon^{N+1} + (\varepsilon + \tau)^{N+1}) \quad (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq T - \delta) \quad (5.17)$$

由(5.16)和(5.17)推得, 当  $N \geq N_0 = 6/\xi$  时有

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(\delta, \xi)(\tau^{2-\xi} + h^2) \quad (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq T - \delta)$$

于是定理得证。

### 附 录

现对文[1]中差分格式给出一致收敛性的证明。

按 Люстерник-Вишик 方法我们可构造摄动问题 (1.1), (1.2) 的渐近解:

$$u(x, y) = w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.1})$$

其中  $w(x, y)$  是退化问题 (1.5), (1.6) 的解,  $v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right)$  是边界层函数:  $v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) = -w(x, T) \cdot \exp(-a(x, T(T-y)/\varepsilon))$  根据渐近解 (A.1), 相容性条件 (1.4) 和不等式  $t^k \exp(-t) \leq M \exp(-t/2) (t \geq 0)$  可以证得

$$|D_x^i u| \leq M, \quad |D_y^i u| \leq M[e^{-i} \exp(-a(x, T)(T-y)/\varepsilon) + 1], \quad i = \overline{1, 4} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

此外,

$$|e - \gamma(x, y, \tau)| \leq M\tau^2/\varepsilon \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$|u_{y\bar{y}}| \leq \tau^{-1} \int_{y_{j-1}}^{y_{j+1}} \left| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right| dy \leq M\varepsilon^{-2} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)}(u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - u(x, y))| &\leq \frac{\varepsilon\tau^2}{12} \left| \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4} \right| + \frac{h^2}{12} \left| \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \right| + \frac{1}{6} m\tau^2 \left| \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^3} \right| \\ &+ |e - \gamma(x, y, \tau)| |u_{y\bar{y}}| \leq M \left( \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^3} + h^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

在  $\Gamma_{h, \tau}$  上  $u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - u(x, y) = 0$ . 故由极值原理得到误差的古典估计:

$$|u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - u(x, y)| \leq M \left( \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^3} + h^2 \right), \quad (x, y) \in \bar{R}_{h, \tau} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

现在来作非古典估计. 由 (A.1) 只须对差

$$u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left( w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \quad (\text{A.7})$$

作出估计即可. 以差分算子  $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)}$  作用于表达式 (A.7), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} \left[ u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left( w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right] \\ = O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon) - \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \\ = O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon) - [\gamma(x, y, \tau)v_{0y\bar{y}} - a(x, y)v_{0y} + v_{0x\bar{x}} + c(x, y)v_0] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

设  $Q_1(x, y) = \gamma(x, y, \tau)v_{0y\bar{y}} - a(x, y)v_{0y}$

$$Q_2(x, y) = v_{0x\bar{x}}, \quad Q_3(x, y) = c(x, y)v_0$$

则 (A.8) 可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} \left[ u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left( w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right] \\ = O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon) - [Q_1(x, y) + Q_2(x, y) + Q_3(x, y)] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

现在来逐一估计  $Q_i(x, y) (i = 1, 2, 3)$ . 因为  $v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right)$  满足方程  $\gamma(x, T, \tau)v_{0y\bar{y}} - a(x, T)v_{0y} = 0$ ,

所以

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1(x, y) &= [\gamma(x, y, \tau) - \gamma(x, T, \tau)]v_{0,y} - [a(x, y) - a(x, T)]v_{0,0} \\ &= -w(x, T) \left\{ \frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left( \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot 4\sinh^2(a(x, T)\tau/2\varepsilon) \exp(-a(x, T)(T-y)/\varepsilon) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$|Q_1(x, y)| \leq M \frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left| \left( \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right) \cdot 4\sinh^2(a(x, T)\tau/2\varepsilon) \exp(-a(x, T)(T-y)/\varepsilon) \right| \quad (\text{A.10})$$

以下分  $\tau/\varepsilon \leq 1$  和  $\tau/\varepsilon \geq 1$  二种情况分别利用不等式  $c_2 t \leq \sinh t \leq c_1 t$  ( $0 \leq t \leq c$ ) 和不等式  $c_1 \exp t \leq \sinh t$

$\leq c_2 \exp t$  ( $c \leq t < \infty$ ) 对  $\frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left| \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right|$  作出估计. 我们得到,

$$\text{当 } \tau/\varepsilon \leq 1 \text{ 时 } \quad \frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left| \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right| \leq M \frac{e^{(T-y)}}{\tau^2} \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$\text{当 } \tau/\varepsilon \geq 1 \text{ 时 } \quad \frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left| \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right| \leq M \frac{a(x, y)}{\tau} \exp(-a\tau/\varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.12})$$

据此易证

$$|Q_1(x, y)| \leq M \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon) \quad (x, y) \in R_{h,\tau}$$

对  $Q_2(x, y)$ , 根据  $v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right)$  的表达式, 利用不等式  $|v_{0,x\bar{x}}| \leq h^{-1} \int_{x-h}^{x+h} |v_{0,x^2}| dx$  可以证得:

$$|Q_2(x, y)| = |v_{0,x\bar{x}}| \leq M \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon)$$

对  $Q_3(x, y)$  显然有

$$|Q_3(x, y)| \leq M \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon)$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h,\tau)} \left[ u^{(h,\tau)}(x, y) - \left( w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right] \\ \leq M(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon + \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon)), \quad (x, y) \in R_{h,\tau} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.13})$$

构造函数

$$W(x, y) = c_1(T+y) + c_2 \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.14})$$

其中  $c_1, c_2$  都是正的常数, 我们取

$$c_1 = M(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon)/a, \quad c_2 = \max(\varepsilon, \tau)/c \quad (\text{A.15})$$

以差分算子  $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h,\tau)}$  作用于函数  $W(x, y)$  便得到

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h,\tau)} W(x, y) \leq -M(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon) - M \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.16})$$

设

$$Z(x, y) = W(x, y) \pm \left[ u^{(h,\tau)}(x, y) - \left( w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right] \quad (\text{A.17})$$

则有

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h,\tau)} Z(x, y) \leq 0 \quad (\text{A.18})$$

此外, 易证在  $\Gamma_{h,\tau}$  上  $Z(x, y) \geq 0$ . 因此由极值原理推得

$$\left| u^{(h,\tau)}(x, y) - \left( w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right| \leq W(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \bar{R}_{h,\tau} \quad (\text{A.19})$$

故有

$$\left| u^{(h,\tau)}(x, y) - \left( w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right| \leq M(\tau + h^2 + \varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.20})$$

从而得到误差的非古典估计

$$\begin{aligned} |u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y) - u(x,y)| &\leq \left| u(x,y) - \left( w(x,y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right| \\ &\quad + \left| u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y) - \left( w(x,y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right| \\ &\leq M\varepsilon + M(\tau + h^2 + \varepsilon) \leq M(\tau + h^2 + \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.21})$$

当  $\varepsilon^2 \geq \tau$  时利用古典估计(A.6), 当  $\varepsilon^2 \leq \tau$  时利用非古典估计(A.21)即得到我们所要证明的一致误差估计:

$$|u(x,y) - u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y)| \leq M(\tau^{\frac{1}{2}} + h^2) \quad (\text{A.22})$$

其中  $M$  是与  $\varepsilon, h, \tau$  无关的常数.

若在渐近解中取更多的项以得到非古典估计

$$|u(x,y) - u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y)| \leq M(\tau + h^2 + \varepsilon^3) \quad (\text{A.23})$$

则可得到更精确的一致误差估计

$$|u(x,y) - u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y)| \leq M(\tau + h^2) \quad (\text{A.24})$$

### 参 考 文 献

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## Applications of the Extrapolation Method to the Numerical Solution of Singular Perturbation Problems

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### Abstract

In this paper we consider applications of extrapolation method to the numerical solution of singular perturbation problem for elliptic-parabolic equation in order to manifesting accuracy of approximations and estimate the order of accuracy. Concerning the uniform convergence in ref. [1], its proof is given in the appendix.