

求解一维线性双曲型方程的高精度紧致差分格式*

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摘要:【目的】双曲型方程是一类重要的偏微分方程,由于寻求问题本身的精确解比较困难,数值方法来求解此类方程有极具深远的意义和实际应用价值。【方法】首先对于一维的线性双曲型方程,在空间上采用 Kreiss 提出的四阶紧致差分公式进行逼近,时间上采用 Taylor 级数展开及截断误差修正的方法,推导出一个隐式的紧致差分格式。【结果】该格式在时间和空间上都有四阶精度,截断误差为 $O(\tau^4 + h^4)$ 。【结论】采用 Fourier 方法分析了该格式的稳定性。数值实验证明提出的格式具有较好的稳定性和精确性。

关键词:线性双曲型方程;Padé逼近;紧致格式;有限差分法

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在偏微分方程中,有一类专门描述震动和波动现象的方程,称为一般线性双曲型方程。对于物理和生物领域的一些非线性现象,均可用此类方程来描述。例如,对流与扩散和反应与扩散之间的相互作用等。由于寻求问题本身的精确解比较困难,故用数值方法来求解此类方程具有深远的意义和实际的应用价值。

近些年来,国内外许多学者提出了求解一般线性双曲型方程数值解的方法^[1-9]。Mohanty^[1-2]提出了用于求解线性双曲型方程的无条件稳定的一维、二维和三维的有限差分格式,其截断误差为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$ 。Liu 等人^[3-4]提出了在 Dirichlet 和 Neumann 边界条件下,求解一维电报方程的无条件稳定的两层紧致差分格式。空间上采用四次样条方法,时间上应用广义梯形公式,当 $\theta \neq \frac{1}{3}$ 时,该格式的截断误差为 $O(\tau^2 + h^4)$;当 $\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ 时,该格式的截断误差为 $O(\tau^3 + h^4)$ 。Ding 等人^[5-6]为了求解一维和二维电报方程,提出了一种条件稳定的高精度紧致差分格式。空间上采用四阶紧致差分公式,时间上采用截断误差修正法,其截断误差为 $O(\tau^4 + h^4)$,稳定性条件为 $\frac{\tau^2}{h^2[6 + \tau^2(2\alpha^2 - \beta^2)]} < \frac{1}{6}$ 。Ding 等人^[7]采用非线性样条方法提出了求解一维电报方程的差分格式,空间上采用非多项式参数的三次样条逼近,时间上采用紧致有限差分方法进行近似,其截断误差为 $O(\tau^4 + h^4)$,稳定性条件为 $\frac{2c^2\tau^2}{h^2[12 + \tau^2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)]} < \frac{1}{4} - \lambda_1$ 。Deng 等人^[8]提出了求解二维线性双曲型方程的四阶紧致交替方向隐式(Alternating direction implicit method, ADI)格式,截断误差为 $O(\tau^4 + h^4)$,稳定性条件为 $r_x + r_y < 1 + \frac{\Delta t^2}{12}(\rho^2 - 2\beta^2)$ 。

本文针对一维线性双曲型方程,在空间导数上利用 Kreiss 提出的四阶紧致差分公式逼近,在时间导数上采用 Taylor 级数展开并利用截断误差修正方法,得到一个在时间和空间上都达到四阶精度的紧致差分格式。然后利用 Fourier 方法分析了格式的稳定性。最后,对格式的稳定性 and 精确性进行数值验证。

1 差分格式的建立

考虑如下一维线性双曲型方程的初边值问题:

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$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2} + 2\alpha \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + \beta^2 u(x,t) = \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + f(x,t), \alpha > \beta \geq 0, \quad (1)$$

$$u(x,0) = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u(x,0)}{\partial t} = \psi(x), \quad (2)$$

$$u(a,t) = g_0(t), u(b,t) = g_1(t). \quad (3)$$

其中: $(x,t) \in [a,b] \times (0,T]$, α, β 是常数, $\varphi(x), \psi(x), g_0(t)$ 和 $g_1(t)$ 均为已知函数, $u(x,t)$ 是未知函数, $f(x,t)$ 是源项。

将求解区域 $[a,b]$ 剖分为 N 个子区间: $a = x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1}, x_N = b$, 并且定义 $h = \frac{b-a}{N}$, 时间步长用 τ 表示。用 $u(x_i, t_n)$ 表示 $u(x,t)$ 在网格节点 (x_i, t_n) 处的函数值, 其中 $x_i = a + ih, i = 0, 1, \dots, N, t_n = n\tau, n \geq 0$ 。

首先, 通过对时间二阶导数采用中心差分并保留截断误差主项, 得到如下四阶差分近似:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}\right)_i^n = \frac{u_i^{n+1} - 2u_i^n + u_i^{n-1}}{\tau^2} - \frac{\tau^2}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4}\right)_i^n + O(\tau^4) = \delta_i^2 u_i^n - \frac{\tau^2}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4}\right)_i^n + O(\tau^4), \quad (4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_i^n = \frac{u_i^{n+1} - 2u_i^n + u_i^{n-1}}{2\tau} - \frac{\tau^2}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}\right)_i^n + O(\tau^4) = \delta_i u_i^n - \frac{\tau^2}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}\right)_i^n + O(\tau^4). \quad (5)$$

对空间导数项利用 Kreiss^[10] 提出的四阶紧致差分公式:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^n = \frac{\delta_x^2}{1 + \frac{h^2}{12} \delta_x^2} u_i^n + O(h^4). \quad (6)$$

将(4),(5)和(6)式代入(1)式得:

$$\delta_i^2 u_i^n - \frac{\tau^2}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4}\right)_i^n + 2\alpha \left(\delta_i u_i^n - \frac{\tau^2}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}\right)_i^n\right) + \beta^2 u_i^n = \frac{\delta_x^2}{1 + \frac{h^2}{12} \delta_x^2} u_i^n + f_i^n + O(\tau^4 + h^4). \quad (7)$$

对(7)式中的 $\left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}\right)_i^n$ 和 $\left(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4}\right)_i^n$ 利用原方程及(4),(5)式, 令 $\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}\right)_i^n + 2\alpha \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_i^n = q_i^n$, 其中 $q_i^n = \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^n + f_i^n - \beta^2 u_i^n$ 。

则有:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}\right)_i^n = \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial t}\right)_i^n - 2\alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}\right)_i^n = \delta_i q_i^n - \frac{\tau^2}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial t^3}\right)_i^n - 2\alpha \delta_i^2 u_i^n + \frac{\alpha \tau^2}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4}\right)_i^n + O(\tau^4), \quad (8)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4}\right)_i^n = \left(\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial t^2}\right)_i^n - 2\alpha \left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}\right)_i^n = \delta_i^2 q_i^n - 2\alpha \delta_i q_i^n + 4\alpha^2 \delta_i^2 u_i^n - \frac{\tau^2}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^4 q}{\partial t^4}\right)_i^n + \frac{\alpha \tau^2}{3} \left(\frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial t^3}\right)_i^n - \frac{\alpha^2 \tau^2}{3} \left(\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4}\right)_i^n + O(\tau^4). \quad (9)$$

将(8),(9)式代入(7)式, 并利用 $q_i^n = \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^n + f_i^n - \beta^2 u_i^n$, 整理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2 \tau^2}{3}\right) \delta_i^2 u_i^n + 2\alpha \delta_i u_i^n + \beta^2 \left(1 + \frac{\tau^2}{12} \delta_i^2 + \frac{\alpha \tau^2}{6} \delta_i\right) u_i^n = \\ & \frac{\delta_x^2}{1 + \frac{h^2}{12} \delta_x^2} u_i^n + \left(\frac{\tau^2}{12} \delta_i^2 + \frac{\alpha \tau^2}{6} \delta_i\right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^n + \left(1 + \frac{\tau^2}{12} \delta_i^2 + \frac{\alpha \tau^2}{6} \delta_i\right) f_i^n + O(\tau^4 + h^4). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

对(10)式中的 $\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^n$ 采用四阶 Padé 紧致差分格式进行逼近, 则有:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{i+1}^n + 10 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^n + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{i-1}^n = 12 \frac{u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n}{h^2} + O(h^4). \quad (11)$$

对(10)式化简, 整理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & Au_i^{n+1} + B(u_{i+1}^{n+1} + u_{i-1}^{n+1}) = Cu_i^n + D(u_{i+1}^n + u_{i-1}^n) + Eu_i^{n-1} + F(u_{i+1}^{n-1} + u_{i-1}^{n-1}) + G \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^{n+1} + \\ & H \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{i-1}^{n+1} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{i+1}^{n+1} \right] + J \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^n + K \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{i-1}^n + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{i+1}^n \right] + M \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{i-1}^{n-1} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{i+1}^{n-1} \right] + \\ & L \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^{n-1} + N f_i^{n+1} + O(f_{i+1}^{n+1} + f_{i-1}^{n+1}) + P f_i^n + Q(f_{i+1}^n + f_{i-1}^n) + R f_i^{n-1} + S(f_{i+1}^{n-1} + f_{i-1}^{n-1}). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{5\alpha}{6\tau} + \frac{5\alpha^2}{18} + \frac{5\beta^2}{72} + \frac{5}{6\tau^2} + \frac{5\alpha\beta^2\tau}{72}, B = \frac{\alpha}{12\tau} + \frac{\alpha^2}{36} + \frac{\beta^2}{144} + \frac{1}{12\tau^2} + \frac{\alpha\beta^2\tau}{144}, \\
 C &= \frac{-25\beta^2}{36} + \frac{5\alpha^2}{9} - \frac{2}{h^2} + \frac{5}{3\tau^2}, D = \frac{-5\beta^2}{72} + \frac{\alpha^2}{18} + \frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{1}{6\tau^2}, E = \frac{5\alpha}{6\tau} - \frac{5\alpha^2}{18} - \frac{5\beta^2}{72} - \frac{5}{6\tau^2} + \frac{5\alpha\beta^2\tau}{72}, \\
 F &= \frac{\alpha}{12\tau} - \frac{\alpha^2}{36} - \frac{\beta^2}{144} - \frac{1}{12\tau^2} + \frac{\alpha\beta^2\tau}{144}, G = \frac{5\alpha\tau+5}{72}, H = \frac{\alpha\tau+1}{144}, J = -\frac{5}{36}, K = -\frac{1}{72}, L = \frac{5-5\alpha\tau}{72}, \\
 M &= \frac{1-\alpha\tau}{144}, N = \frac{5\alpha\tau+5}{72}, O = \frac{\alpha\tau+1}{144}, P = \frac{25}{36}, Q = \frac{5}{72}, R = \frac{5-5\alpha\tau}{72}, S = \frac{1-\alpha\tau}{144}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(12)式即为求解一维线性双曲型方程(1)的四阶紧致差分格式,格式整体具有四阶精度。

因为格式是三层的,每一步推进都需要确定前两个时间步的值。初始时刻的值由(2)式给出,第一个时间步的值通过 Taylor 级数展开可得到一个与(12)式相匹配的四阶近似:

$$u_i^1 = u_i^0 + \tau \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)_i + \frac{\tau^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right)_i + \frac{\tau^3}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3} \right)_i + O(\tau^4). \quad (13)$$

利用(1)式,有:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right)_i = - \left(2\alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \beta^2 u + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f \right)_i, \quad (14)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3} \right)_i = \left(-2\alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \beta^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)_i, \quad (15)$$

把(2),(14)和(15)式代入(13)式且略去高阶项,则有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_i^1 &= \left[1 - \left(\beta^2 \frac{\tau^2}{2} - \frac{\tau^3 \alpha}{3} \right) \right] \varphi(x) + \left[\tau - 2 \left(\alpha \frac{\tau^2}{2} - \frac{\tau^3 \alpha}{3} \right) - \frac{\tau^3 \beta^2}{6} \right] \psi(x) + \\
 &\quad \left(\frac{\tau^2}{2} - \frac{\tau^3 \alpha}{3} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi(x)}{\partial x^2} \right)_i + \frac{\tau^3}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi(x)}{\partial x^2} \right)_i + \left(\frac{\tau^2}{2} - \frac{\tau^3 \alpha}{3} \right) f_i^0 + \frac{\tau^3}{6} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)_i^0.
 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

2 稳定性分析

利用 Fourier 方法分析本文所提格式(12)式的稳定性。假设源项 f 的值精确且无误差,令 $u_i^n = \eta^n e^{i\alpha x_i}$, $(u_{xx})_i^n = \xi^n e^{i\alpha x_i}$,其中 ξ, η 为振幅, ω 为相位角, $i = \sqrt{-1}$ 为虚数单位。

引理 1^[11] 实系数二次方程 $\lambda^2 - b\lambda - c = 0$ 的根按模不大于 1 的充分必要条件为 $|b| \leq 1 - c \leq 2$ 。

证明 对于(6)式,可得:

$$\xi^n e^{i\alpha x_i} (e^{i\omega} + e^{-i\omega}) + 10 \xi^n e^{i\alpha x_i} = \frac{12}{h^2} \eta^n e^{i\alpha x_i} (e^{i\omega} - 2 + e^{-i\omega}), \quad (17)$$

对上式进行化简整理有:

$$\xi^n = \frac{12(\cos\omega - 1)}{h^2(\cos\omega + 5)} \eta^n. \quad (18)$$

对于(12)式,令 $v_i^{n+1} = u_i^n$, $f \equiv 0$,将其写为矩阵的形式,有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_i^{n+1} \\ v_i^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{i+1}^{n+1} + u_{i-1}^{n+1} \\ v_{i+1}^{n+1} + v_{i-1}^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & E \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_i^n \\ v_i^n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} D & F \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{i+1}^n + u_{i-1}^n \\ v_{i+1}^n + v_{i-1}^n \end{bmatrix} + \\
 &\begin{bmatrix} G & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{xxi}^{n+1} \\ v_{xxi}^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} H & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{xxi+1}^{n+1} + u_{xxi-1}^{n+1} \\ v_{xxi+1}^{n+1} + v_{xxi-1}^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} J & +L \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{xxi}^n \\ v_{xxi}^n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K & M \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{xxi+1}^n + u_{xxi-1}^n \\ v_{xxi+1}^n + v_{xxi-1}^n \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

令 $U_i^n = (u_i^n, v_i^n)^T$, $U_i^n = \eta^n e^{i\alpha x_i}$ 并将(18)式代入(19)式进行整理可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\begin{bmatrix} A+2B\cos\omega & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \eta^{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} C+2D\cos\omega & E+2F\cos\omega \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \eta^{n+1} + \\
 &\frac{12(\cos\omega - 1)}{h^2(\cos\omega + 5)} \begin{bmatrix} G+2H\cos\omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \eta^{n+1} + \frac{12(\cos\omega - 1)}{h^2(\cos\omega + 5)} \begin{bmatrix} J+2K\cos\omega & L+2M\cos\omega \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \eta^{n+1}
 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

从而可得(12)式的误差增长矩阵为:

$$\mathbf{G} = \frac{\gamma^{n+1}}{\eta^n} = \begin{bmatrix} C+2D\cos\omega + \frac{12(\cos\omega-1)}{h^2(\cos\omega+5)}(J+2K\cos\omega) & E+2F\cos\omega + \frac{12(\cos\omega-1)}{h^2(\cos\omega+5)}(L+2M\cos\omega) \\ A+2B\cos\omega - \frac{12(\cos\omega-1)}{h^2(\cos\omega+5)}(G+2H\cos\omega) & A+2B\cos\omega - \frac{12(\cos\omega-1)}{h^2(\cos\omega+5)}(G+2H\cos\omega) \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (21)$$

则得上述误差增长矩阵的特征方程中的 b 和 c 的表达式如下:

$$b = \frac{C+2D\cos\omega + \frac{12(\cos\omega-1)}{h^2(\cos\omega+5)}(J+2K\cos\omega)}{A+2B\cos\omega - \frac{12(\cos\omega-1)}{h^2(\cos\omega+5)}(G+2H\cos\omega)}, \quad (22)$$

$$c = \frac{E+2F\cos\omega + \frac{12(\cos\omega-1)}{h^2(\cos\omega+5)}(L+2M\cos\omega)}{A+2B\cos\omega - \frac{12(\cos\omega-1)}{h^2(\cos\omega+5)}(G+2H\cos\omega)}. \quad (23)$$

由引理 $|b| \leq 1 - c \leq 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c \geq -1 \\ c-1 \leq b \leq 1-c \end{cases}$, 将(12)式的系数代入(22)和(23)式, 并通过 $c \geq -1$ 可得到:

$$\frac{4\alpha}{3\tau} + \frac{\alpha\beta^2\tau}{9} + \left(\frac{\alpha}{3\tau} + \frac{\alpha\beta^2\tau}{36}\right)(1+\cos\omega) + \frac{12(1-\cos\omega)}{h^2(\cos\omega+5)} \left[\frac{\alpha\tau}{9} + \frac{\alpha\tau}{36}(1+\cos\omega)\right] \geq 0. \quad (24)$$

显而易见, (24)式恒成立。

又由 $c-1 \leq b \leq 1+c$ 可得:

$$\left(\frac{\beta^2}{6} - \frac{2}{h^2}\right)(\cos\omega+1) + \left(\frac{2}{3}\beta^2 + \frac{4}{h^2}\right) \geq 0, \quad (25)$$

$$\left(\frac{2\alpha^2}{9} - \frac{\beta^2}{9} + \frac{2}{3\tau^2} + \frac{1}{3h^2}\right)\cos\omega + \left(\frac{10\alpha^2}{9} - \frac{5\beta^2}{9} + \frac{10}{3\tau^2} - \frac{4}{3h^2}\right) \geq 0. \quad (26)$$

显而易见, (25)式恒成立。(26)式第一项中 $\frac{2\alpha^2}{9} - \frac{\beta^2}{9} + \frac{2}{3\tau^2} + \frac{1}{3h^2} > 0$ 恒成立, 当 $\cos\omega = -1$ 时, (26)式第一项取得最小值, 则(26)式变为:

$$\frac{8\alpha^2}{9} - \frac{4\beta^2}{9} + \frac{8}{3\tau^2} - \frac{5}{3h^2} \geq 0, \quad (27)$$

求解(27)式, 即可得(12)式稳定的充要条件为 $\frac{\tau^2}{h^2[6+\tau^2(2\alpha^2-\beta^2)]} \leq \frac{4}{15}$ 。证毕

3 数值实验

现考虑如下两个带有精确解的初边值问题验证本文(12)式的精确性和稳定性, 采用本文(12)式进行计算,

并分别与文献[5,7]中格式的计算结果进行比较。其中, 均方根误差定义为 $\sigma_{\text{RMS}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} E_i}{N-1}}$, 收敛阶定义为

$$R_{\text{rate}} = \log \frac{\sigma_{\text{RMS}_1}}{\sigma_{\text{RMS}_2}} \cdot \left(\log \frac{h_1}{h_2}\right)^{-1}, \sigma_{\text{RMS}_1} \text{ 和 } \sigma_{\text{RMS}_2} \text{ 为空间网格步长分别为 } h_1 \text{ 和 } h_2 \text{ 时的均方根误差。}$$

问题 1^[7] $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + 2\pi \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \pi^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \pi^2 \sin(\pi x) [\sin(\pi t) + 2\cos(\pi t)], 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1, u(x, 0) = 0,$

$$\frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = \pi \sin(\pi x), u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, \text{精确解为 } u(x, t) = \sin(\pi x) \sin(\pi t)。$$

问题 2^[5] $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + 2\pi^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \pi^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + e^{-t} \sin(\pi x), u(x, 0) = \sin(\pi x), \frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = -\sin(\pi x) u(0, t) = 0,$

$$u(1, t) = 0. \text{精确解为 } u(x, t) = e^{-t} \sin(\pi x)。$$

表1给出了采用本文格式对问题1当 $\tau = \frac{1}{200}, h = \frac{1}{100}$ 时, 在 $t = 0.5$ 时刻对不同 x 的绝对误差, 并与文献[7]

中格式的计算结果进行了比较。可以看出文献[7]中当 $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{6}, \lambda_2 = \frac{2}{3}$ 时的绝对误差比本文格式的绝对误差大了

几个数量级;而文献[7]中的 $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{12}$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{5}{6}$ 时的绝对误差与本文格式的绝对误差虽在同一个数量级上,但本文的结果略优于文献[7]。表 2 给出了问题 1 当 $\tau = \frac{1}{50}$ 时,在 $t = 1$ 时刻对 $\frac{\tau}{h}$ 取不同值时的 RMS 误差。本文(12)式的稳定性条件为 $\frac{\tau}{h} \leq 1.26491$, 稳定性明显优于文献[7]中的两个格式,并且所得结果与理论分析相一致。表 3 给出了问题 2 在 $\tau = \frac{1}{200}$, $t = 1$ 时刻对不同 h 的 RMS 误差及收敛阶,可以看出本文格式在取不同的网格步长时的计算结果均优于文献[5],从收敛阶可以看出本文格式具有四阶精度。

4 结论

本文提出了一种新的隐式三层高精度紧致差分格式,用来求解一维线性双曲型方程,在时间和空间方向上均具有四阶精度。然后格式的稳定性采用 Fourier 方法分析,得到格式的稳定性条件为 $\frac{\tau^2}{h^2[6 + \tau^2(2\alpha^2 - \beta^2)]} \leq$

$\frac{4}{15}$ 。最后通过两个数值算例进行数值验证,并将本文格式与文献[7]和文献[5]的格式进行比较。计算结果显示,本文的计算结果更为精确,稳定性条件也相较文献[7]中格式宽松,并且稳定性和精度与理论分析的结果相一致,从而充分的证明了本文格式的稳定性和准确性。

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表 1 当 $\tau = 1/200, h = 1/100$ 时,在 $t = 0.5$ 时刻的问题 1 绝对误差

Tab. 1 Absolute error when $\tau = 1/200, h = 1/100$ and $t = 0.5$ for Problem 1

x	文献[7]	文献[7]	本文格式(12)
	$\lambda_1 = 1/6, \lambda_2 = 2/3$	$\lambda_1 = 1/12, \lambda_2 = 5/6$	
0.2	1.1678×10^{-5}	9.620543×10^{-10}	$9.2301000 \times 10^{-10}$
0.4	1.8896×10^{-5}	1.556647×10^{-9}	1.4934650×10^{-9}
0.6	1.8896×10^{-5}	1.556669×10^{-9}	1.4934651×10^{-9}
0.8	1.1678×10^{-5}	9.620679×10^{-10}	$9.2300723 \times 10^{-10}$

表 2 当 $\tau = 1/50$ 时,在 $t = 1$ 时刻问题 1 的 RMS 误差

Tab. 2 RMS error when $\tau = 1/50$ and $t = 1$ for Problem 1

τ/h	文献[7]	文献[7]	本文格式(12)
	$\lambda_1 = 1/6, \lambda_2 = 2/3$	$\lambda_1 = 1/12, \lambda_2 = 5/6$	
1.0	1.6239×10^8	6.5198×10^{-8}	6.8855×10^{-8}
1.1	6.1904×10^{11}	6.2098×10^{-5}	1.3528×10^{-5}
1.2	2.1148×10^{16}	1.1138×10^2	2.4913×10^{-3}
1.3	2.1148×10^{16}	2.4462×10^5	2.9178×10^3

表 3 当 $\tau = 1/200, t = 1$ 时刻,问题 2 对不同 λ 的 RMS 误差及收敛阶

Tab. 3 RMS errors and the convergence rate when $\tau = 1/200, \lambda = 0.5$ for Problem 2

h	文献[5]	R_{rate}	本文格式(12)	R_{rate}
1/10	5.168×10^{-6}		5.081×10^{-6}	
1/20	3.296×10^{-7}	3.96	3.166×10^{-7}	4.00
1/40	2.078×10^{-8}	3.98	1.972×10^{-8}	4.00
1/80	1.255×10^{-9}	4.07	1.178×10^{-9}	4.09
1/160	2.677×10^{-11}	5.55	1.912×10^{-11}	5.95

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A High-Order Compact Difference Scheme for Solving the One Dimensional Linear Hyperbolic Equation

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Abstract: [Purposes] Hyperbolic equations are an important class of partial differential equations. Because it is difficult to find the exact solution of the problem itself, use numerical methods for solving such equations. [Methods] Firstly, for the one dimensional linear hyperbolic equation, a high-order compact difference scheme is developed by using the fourth-order compact difference formula proposed by Kreiss in space direction and the Taylor series expansion and the truncation error correction method in time direction. [Findings] The truncation error of this method is $O(\tau^4 + h^4)$. [Conclusions] Its stability criterion is determined by using Fourier analysis method. The numerical experiments are conducted and numerical results validate the stability and accuracy of the present scheme.

Keywords: linear hyperbolic equation; padéapproximation; compactscheme; finite difference method

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