

# 求解 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程的 Sinc 配点法\*

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**摘要:**【目的】对 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程的初边值问题进行了数值研究,给出了求解 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程的 Sinc 配点法。【方法】空间离散采用 Sinc 配点法,时间离散采用向前有限差分法,并引入参数  $\theta$  来建立混合差分格式。【结果】对差分格式的稳定性进行了分析,并得到了稳定性条件。【结论】数值实验证明了所构造方法的有效性,且 Crank-Nicholson 格式的数值结果优于有限差分法和五次 B 样条方法。

**关键词:** Rosenau-Kawahara 方程; Sinc 配点法; 有限差分; 稳定性

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自然科学的许多现象都可以用非线性方程进行描述,例如:非线性振荡、多值响应、跳跃谐振、自激振荡等一系列现象都属于非线性现象,描述这些现象的方程统称为非线性方程。KdV 方程是一种典型的非线性方程,它主要被用于描述浅水槽中单向运动的奇特波动现象,是研究浅水运动的一个二维数学模型。由于 KdV 方程不能够解决墙与墙、波与波的问题,Rosenau 在 1986 年提出了 Rosenau 方程<sup>[1]</sup>。在 Rosenau 方程中加入粘性项<sup>[2]</sup>,便可以得到 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程。目前求解 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程的数值方法主要包括有限差分法、指数函数法、B 样条法等<sup>[3-11]</sup>。

Lund 等人<sup>[12]</sup>提出了一种利用 Sinc 函数作为基函数逼近方程的方法,称为 Sinc 配点法。Sinc 配点法的计算原理较为简明,计算量小,且具有收敛性好、收敛速度快、精度高等优点,而且在处理边界层问题与振荡问题时具有较好的逼近效果。近些年来,Sinc 配点法被广泛应用于偏微分方程的数值计算中,如 Mokhtari 等人<sup>[13]</sup>利用 Sinc 配点法求解 GRLW 方程,Kong 等人<sup>[14]</sup>将 Sinc 配点法与有限差分法结合求解 KdV 方程,杨梅等人<sup>[15]</sup>利用 Sinc-Galerkin 法求解 Burgers 方程的初边值问题,吴钦宽等人<sup>[16]</sup>利用 Sinc-Galerkin 求解非线性奇摄动方程的激波问题,等等。

本文利用 Sinc 配点法<sup>[17-21]</sup>及有限差分格式来离散 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程,并且进行了稳定性分析,给出了该差分格式的稳定性条件。数值实验表明了该方法的有效性和守恒性,且它的计算精度高于文献[5,10]的数值方法。

## 1 Sinc 函数定义

Sinc 函数的形式为<sup>[13]</sup>: 
$$\text{Sinc}(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z = 0 \\ \sin(\pi z) / \pi z, & z \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
,其中  $z \in \mathbf{C}$ 。对于步长  $h$  和整数  $l$ ,Sinc 函数的第  $l$  次平移和伸展定义为:  $S(l, h)(x) = \sin(\pi(x - lh)/h) / [\pi(x - lh)/h]$ 。对于在整个实轴上的函数  $u(x)$ ,它的 Whittaker 级数展开式定义为: 
$$u(x) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} u(lh) S(l, h)(x)。$$

**定理 1**<sup>[21]</sup> 设  $D_s$  表示为宽度为  $2d$  的无限带区域,  $d > 0$ , 即:  $D_s = \{z \in \mathbf{C}; z = x + iy, |y| < d\}$ 。设  $B(D_s)$  是在区域  $D_s$  上可析的函数的集合,则有: 
$$\int_{-d}^d |f(t + iy)| dy \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \pm \infty,$$
 同时有  $N(f, D_s) = \int_{\partial D_s} |f(z)| dz <$

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$\infty$ , 其中  $\partial D_s$  表示  $D_s$  的边界。

Sinc 配点法需要 Sinc 函数在各节点处的导数, 由文献[16]可得它的零阶导数、一阶导数、三阶导数、四阶导数及五阶导数:

$$S_{lj}^{(0)} = [S(l, h)(x)]|_{x_j} = \begin{cases} 1, l=j, \\ 0, l \neq j. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$S_{lj}^{(1)} = \frac{d}{dx}[S(l, h)(x)]|_{x_j} = \begin{cases} 0, l=j, \\ \frac{(-1)^{j-l}}{h(j-l)}, l \neq j. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$S_{lj}^{(3)} = \frac{d^3}{dx^3}[S(l, h)(x)]|_{x_j} = \begin{cases} 0, l=j, \\ \frac{(-1)^{j-l}}{h^3(j-l)^3} [6 - \pi^2(j-l)^2], l \neq j. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$S_{lj}^{(4)} = \frac{d^4}{dx^4}[S(l, h)(x)]|_{x_j} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^4}{5h^4}, l=j, \\ \frac{-4(-1)^{j-l}}{h^4(j-l)^4} [6 - \pi^2(j-l)^2], l \neq j. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$S_{lj}^{(5)} = \frac{d^5}{dx^5}[S(l, h)(x)]|_{x_j} = \begin{cases} 0, l=j, \\ \frac{(-1)^{j-l}}{h^5(j-l)^5} [120 - 20\pi^2(j-l)^2 + \pi^2(j-l)^4], l \neq j. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

## 2 Sinc 配点法

考虑下列定义在区域  $[a, b] \times [0, T]$  上的 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程<sup>[3]</sup>:

$$U_t + U_{xxx} + U_{xxxx} + U_x + UU_x - U_{xxxxx} = 0, \quad (6)$$

初始值条件为:  $U(x, 0) = U_0(x)$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$ 。边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} U(a, t) = U(b, t) = 0 \\ U_x(a, t) = U_x(b, t) = 0, t \in [0, T]. \\ U_{xx}(a, t) = U_{xx}(b, t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

利用 Sinc 配点法将方程(6)在  $(x_j, t_k)$  处的逼近解表示为:  $u(x_j, t_k) = u_j^k = \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l(x_j)$ , 其中  $C_l^k = C_l(t_k)$

是一个与时间  $t_k$  有关的未知量, 且  $S_l(x_j) = \text{Sinc}\left(\frac{x_j - (l-1)h - a}{h}\right)$ 。

在点  $(x_j, t_k)$  处取关于时间变量的一阶向前差分, 并引入参数  $\theta (0 \leq \theta \leq 1)$ , 式(6)中偏微分方程可以离散化为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_j^{k+1} - u_j^k}{\tau} + \frac{(u_{xxxx})_j^{k+1} - (u_{xxxx})_j^k}{\tau} + \theta((u_x)_j^{k+1} + u_j^{k+1}(u_x)_j^{k+1} + (u_{xxx})_j^{k+1} - (u_{xxxx})_j^{k+1}) + \\ (1-\theta)((u_x)_j^k + u_j^k(u_x)_j^k + (u_x)_j^k + (u_{xxx})_j^k - (u_{xxxx})_j^k) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

当  $\theta=0$  时, 式(8)为差分显式格式; 当  $\theta=1/2$  时, 式(8)为 Crank-Nicholson 格式; 当  $\theta=1$  时, 式(8)为隐式欧拉格式。

式(8)中的非线性项  $u_j^{k+1}(u_x)_j^{k+1}$ , 可以按照文献[21]的处理方法, 利用泰勒公式展开:

$$u_j^{k+1} = u_j^k + \tau(u_t)_j^k + o(\tau^2), (u_x)_j^{k+1} = (u_x)_j^k + \tau(u_{xt})_j^k + o(\tau^2).$$

可得:

$$\begin{aligned} u_j^{k+1}(u_x)_j^{k+1} &= [u_j^k + \tau(u_t)_j^k + o(\tau^2)][(u_x)_j^k + \tau(u_{xt})_j^k + o(\tau^2)] = \\ &u_j^k(u_x)_j^k + \tau(u_x)_j^k \left(\frac{u_j^{k+1} - u_j^k}{\tau}\right) + \tau u_j^k \left(\frac{(u_x)_j^{k+1} - (u_x)_j^k}{\tau}\right) + o(\tau^2) \approx \\ &u_j^{k+1}(u_x)_j^k + u_j^k(u_x)_j^{k+1} - u_j^k(u_x)_j^k. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

将式(9)中  $u_j^{k+1}(u_x)_j^{k+1}$  的近似式代入式(8), 得方程(6)的离散格式为:

$$u_j^{k+1} + (u_{xxxx})_j^{k+1} + \theta\tau((u_x)_j^{k+1} + u_j^{k+1}(u_x)_j^k + u_j^k(u_x)_j^{k+1} + (u_{xxx})_j^{k+1} - (u_{xxxx})_j^{k+1}) = u_j^k + (u_{xxxx})_j^k - (1-\theta)\tau((u_x)_j^k + (u_{xxx})_j^k - (u_{xxxx})_j^k) + (2\theta-1)\tau u_j^k (u_x)_j^k. \tag{10}$$

再将式(1)~(5)代入式(10)中,于是有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^{k+1} S_l(x_j) + \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^{k+1} S_l^{(4)}(x_j) + \tau\theta \left( \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^{k+1} S_l'(x_j) + \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^{k+1} S_l^{(3)}(x_j) - \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^{k+1} S_l^{(5)}(x_j) + \right. \\ & \left. \left( \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^{k+1} S_l(x_j) \right) \left( \sum_{r=1}^N C_r^k S_r'(x_j) \right) + \left( \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^{k+1} S_l'(x_j) \right) \left( \sum_{r=1}^N C_r^k S_r(x_j) \right) \right) = \\ & \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l(x_j) + \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l^{(4)}(x_j) - \tau(1-\theta) \left( \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l'(x_j) + \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l^{(3)}(x_j) - \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l^{(5)}(x_j) \right) + \\ & \tau(2\theta-1) \left( \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l'(x_j) \right) \left( \sum_{r=1}^N C_r^k S_r(x_j) \right), j = 3, \dots, N-2. \end{aligned}$$

由边界条件(7)可得:  $\sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l(a) = 0, \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l(b) = 0, \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l'(a) = 0, \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l'(b) = 0$ . 于是对应的矩阵形式为:  $AC^{k+1} = BC^k$ . 其中:

$$A = [S^{(0)} + S^{(4)} + \theta\tau(N_1^k + N_2^k + S^{(1)} + S^{(3)} - S^{(5)})],$$

$$B = [S^{(0)} + S^{(4)} + (2\theta-1)\tau N_1^k - (1-\theta)\tau(S^{(1)} + S^{(3)} - S^{(5)})],$$

$$C^k = [C_1^k, C_2^k, \dots, C_N^k]^T, C^{k+1} = [C_1^{k+1}, C_2^{k+1}, \dots, C_N^{k+1}]^T,$$

$$S^{(0)} = (S_{lj}^{(0)}), j = 1, \dots, N, l = 1, \dots, N, S^{(1)} = (S_{lj}^{(1)}), j = 1, \dots, N, l = 1, \dots, N,$$

$$S^{(3)} = (S_{lj}^{(3)}), j = 1, \dots, N, l = 1, \dots, N, S^{(4)} = (S_{lj}^{(4)}), j = 1, \dots, N, l = 1, \dots, N,$$

$$S^{(5)} = (S_{lj}^{(5)}), j = 1, \dots, N, l = 1, \dots, N,$$

$$N_1^k = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ -\frac{C_2^k}{h} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \frac{(-1)^{2-N}C_2^k}{h(2-N)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{(-1)^{N-2}C_{N-1}^k}{h(N-2)} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \frac{C_{N-1}^k}{h} \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N}, N_2^k = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l^{(1)}(x_2) & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \sum_{l=1}^N C_l^k S_l^{(1)}(x_{N-1}) & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N}.$$

### 3 稳定性分析

现在分析 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程(6)的稳定性. 参照文献[14,21]的方法,可以得到下列误差公式:

$$[S^{(0)} + S^{(4)} + \theta\tau(N_1^k + N_2^k + S^{(1)} + S^{(3)} - S^{(5)})]e^{k+1} = [S^{(0)} + S^{(4)} + (2\theta-1)\tau N_1^k - (1-\theta)\tau(S^{(1)} + S^{(3)} - S^{(5)})]e^k.$$

式中:  $e^k = C_{\text{exact}}^k - C_{\text{approx}}^k, e^{k+1} = Ce^k, C = A^{-1}B$ .

要保证上面格式的稳定性,需满足条件  $\rho(C) \leq 1$ , 这里  $\rho(C)$  表示  $C$  的谱半径,即:

$$\left| \frac{\lambda + (2\theta-1)\lambda_{N_1} - (1-\theta)\lambda_2}{\lambda + \theta(\lambda_2 + \lambda_{N_1} + \lambda_{N_2})} \right| \leq 1. \tag{11}$$

式中:  $S^{(0)}$  是单位矩阵,所以它的特征值  $\lambda_0 = 1; S^{(1)}, S^{(3)}$  和  $S^{(5)}$  是反对称矩阵,具有纯虚数特征值分别为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_3$  和  $\lambda_5; S^{(4)}$  是实对称矩阵,具有纯实数特征值,它的特征值为  $\lambda_4; N_1^k$  特征值为  $\lambda_{N_1}, N_2^k$  特征值为  $\lambda_{N_2}$ ,且

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \lambda_4 + \lambda_0, \lambda_2 = \tau|\lambda_1| + \tau|\lambda_3| - \tau|\lambda_5|, \lambda_{N_1}^R = \tau\text{Re}(\lambda_{N_1}), \\ \lambda_{N_1}^I &= \tau\text{Im}(\lambda_{N_1}), \lambda_{N_2}^R = \tau\text{Re}(\lambda_{N_2}), \lambda_{N_2}^I = \tau\text{Im}(\lambda_{N_2}). \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

由式(11)、(12)可得:  $\left| \frac{\lambda + (2\theta-1)\lambda_{N_1}^R + i((2\theta-1)\lambda_{N_1}^I - (1-\theta)\lambda_2)}{\lambda + \theta(\lambda_{N_1}^R + \lambda_{N_2}^R) + i(\theta(\lambda_{N_1}^I + \lambda_{N_2}^I + \lambda_2))} \right| \leq 1$ , 即:

$$[\lambda + (2\theta-1)\lambda_{N_1}^R]^2 + [(2\theta-1)\lambda_{N_1}^I - (1-\theta)\lambda_2]^2 \leq [\lambda + \theta(\lambda_{N_1}^R + \lambda_{N_2}^R)]^2 + [\theta(\lambda_{N_1}^I + \lambda_{N_2}^I + \lambda_2)]^2.$$

整理后有:

$$(2\theta - 2)\lambda\lambda_{N_1}^R + 2(\theta^2 - 3\theta + 1)\lambda_2\lambda_{N_1}^I - 2\theta^2\lambda_{N_1}^R\lambda_{N_2}^R - 2\theta\lambda_{N_2}^R - 2\theta^2\lambda_{N_1}^I\lambda_{N_2}^I - 2\theta^2\lambda_2\lambda_{N_2}^I \leq (-3\theta^2 + 4\theta - 1)((\lambda_{N_1}^R)^2 + (\lambda_{N_1}^I)^2) + (2\theta - 1)\lambda_2^2 + \theta^2((\lambda_{N_2}^R)^2 + (\lambda_{N_2}^I)^2). \tag{13}$$

式(13)必须满足对各个矩阵的所有特征值都成立,方程才会达到稳定条件。由此可知,当  $1/2 \leq \theta \leq 1$  时式(13)成立。从图 1 可见  $\rho(\mathbf{C}) \leq 1$  在  $1/2 \leq \theta \leq 1$  时显然成立,故该方法的稳定性条件为  $1/2 \leq \theta \leq 1$ 。

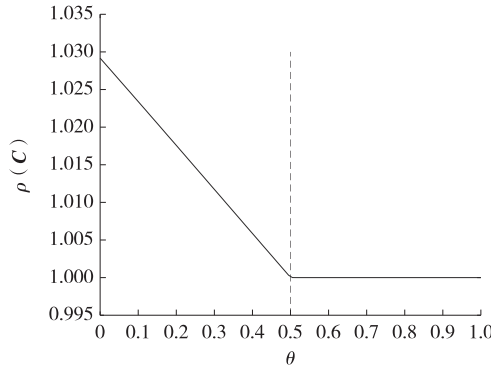


图 1 收敛性与  $\theta$  值相关性的数值证明

Fig. 1 Numerical demonstration of convergence dependence on  $\theta$  value

### 4 数值实验

考虑下列方程的初边值问题<sup>[5]</sup>:

$$\begin{cases} U_t + U_{xxxxt} + U_x + U_{xxx} + U_{xxxx} + UU_x = 0, \\ U(a, t) = U(b, t) = 0, \\ U_x(a, t) = U_x(b, t) = 0, \\ U_{xx}(a, t) = U_{xx}(b, t) = 0, \\ U_0(x, 0) = \left(-\frac{35}{12} + \frac{35}{156}\sqrt{205}\right) \operatorname{sech}^4\left(\frac{\sqrt{-13 + \sqrt{205}}}{2}x\right), \\ -40 \leq x \leq 100, T = 10, 40. \end{cases}$$

该方程的精确解为:  $U(x, t) = \left(-\frac{35}{12} + \frac{35}{156}\sqrt{205}\right) \operatorname{sech}^4\left(\frac{\sqrt{-13 + \sqrt{205}}}{2}\left(x - \frac{1}{13}\sqrt{205}t\right)\right)$ 。

在数值实验中绝对误差的计算公式为<sup>[10]</sup>:

$$L_\infty = \|U - u\|_\infty \cong \max_{1 \leq j \leq N} |U_j - u_j|, L_2 = \|U - u\| \cong \sqrt{h \sum_{j=1}^N |U_j - u_j|^2}.$$

由文献[7]知,方程的离散能量计算公式为:

$$Q^n = \int_a^b U(x, t) dx \approx h \sum_{j=1}^N U_j^k, E^n = \int_a^b U(x, t) + U_{xx}^2(x, t) dx \approx h \sum_{j=1}^N ((U_j^k)^2 + [(U_j^k)_{xx}]^2).$$

将本文的 Sinc 配点法( $\theta=0.5$ )与文献[5]中非线性 Crank-Nicolson 保守差分格式(NCNCDS)<sup>[5]</sup>和线性保守差分格式(ALCDS)<sup>[5]</sup>以及文献[10]中的五次 B 样条方法(QBS)的绝对误差进行比较,从表 1 中可以看出本文的数值结果好于其他几种方法。

表 2 给出了当  $\theta=0.5$  时,在不同时间和空间的离散能量,可见本文提出的方法较好地拟合了原方程的守恒性,适合长时间的运算。

### 5 结束语

本文采用 Sinc 配点法求解 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程。数值实验表明:Sinc 配点法对求解 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程是有效的。另外,通过调整参数  $\theta$  值,可以提高数值解的精确度。对于相同的网格剖分,Sinc 配点法计算的绝对误差小于文献[5,10]中的方法,具有较高的精确度。随着时间和空间节点的逐渐增加,守恒性变强。

表 1 当  $T=40, \theta=0.5, \tau=h$  时数值解的误差Tab. 1 The errors of numerical solutions for  $T=40, \theta=0.5, \tau=h$ 

$t$	NCNCDS <sup>[5]</sup>	ALCDS <sup>[5]</sup>	QBS <sup>[10]</sup>	Sinc 配点法	
	$L_\infty$	$L_\infty$	$L_\infty$	$L_\infty$	
$h=\tau=0.1$	10	7.52E-05	1.48E-04	3.03E-05	2.70E-05
	20	1.42E-04	2.82E-04	5.67E-05	5.27E-05
	30	2.00E-04	3.99E-04	7.91E-05	7.35E-05
	40	2.50E-04	5.01E-04	9.98E-05	9.65E-05
$h=\tau=0.05$	10	1.88E-05	3.70E-05	7.84E-06	6.74E-06
	20	3.55E-05	7.06E-05	1.47E-05	1.31E-05
	30	4.99E-05	9.98E-05	2.04E-05	1.83E-05
	40	6.26E-05	1.26E-04	2.58E-05	2.37E-05
$h=\tau=0.025$	10	4.70E-06	9.26E-06	2.22E-06	1.69E-06
	20	8.89E-06	1.77E-05	4.18E-06	3.28E-06
	30	1.25E-05	2.50E-05	5.71E-06	4.50E-06
	40	1.57E-05	3.14E-05	7.43E-06	5.90E-06

表 2 当  $\theta=0.5$  时不同时刻下离散能量Tab. 2 The discrete energy at different time for  $\theta=0.5$ 

$t$	$h=\tau=0.1$			
	$E^n$	$ E^0 - E^n $	$Q^n$	$ Q^0 - Q^n $
0	0.836 189 53	0	4.120 893 69	0
10	0.836 189 54	1.253 37E-09	4.120 894 14	4.498 53E-07
20	0.836 189 54	1.704 64E-09	4.120 894 41	2.758 44E-07
30	0.836 189 54	5.930 41E-10	4.120 895 14	7.282 77E-07
40	0.836 189 54	1.847 66E-10	4.120 894 55	5.881 49E-07

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## Solving the Rosenau-Kawahara Equation with Sinc Collocation Method

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**Abstract:** [Purposes] The initial-boundary value problem of Rosenau-Kawahara equation is numerically studied. The Sinc collocation method for solving Rosenau-Kawahara equation is proposed. [Methods] The equation is fully-discretized by using Sinc collocation method for spatial discretization and the forward finite difference for time discretization. A hybrid difference scheme is obtained by means of parameter  $\theta$ . [Findings] The stability of difference scheme is analyzed and the stability condition is given. [Conclusions] A numerical experiment is performed to illustrate the validity of the constructed method. The numerical results of the Crank-Nicholson scheme are better than those of the conservative finite difference schemes and the quintic B-spline collocation finite element method.

**Keywords:** Rosenau-Kawahara equation; Sinc collocation method; finite difference; stability

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