

非线性 Volterra-Fredholm 积分方程 Ritz-Galerkin 法的收敛性

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摘要: 针对一类非线性 Volterra-Fredholm 型积分方程, 研究了 Ritz-Galerkin 法求解近似解析解, 并利用泰勒展开导出了近似解在 Hilbert 空间中可达到 $O((n+1)!^{-1})$ 的收敛性。

关键词: 非线性 Volterra-Fredholm 型积分方程; Ritz-Galerkin 法; 收敛性

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Convergence of Nonlinear Volterra-Fredholm Integral Equations by Ritz-Galerkin Method

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Abstract: For a class of nonlinear Volterra-Fredholm integral equations, studies a approximative solution by using Ritz-Galerkin method. With Taylor expansion, derives the $O((n+1)!^{-1})$ convergence for the approximative solution in Hilbert space.

Keywords: nonlinear Volterra-Fredholm integral equations; Ritz-Galerkin method; convergence properties

积分微分方程在流体力学、生物模型、医药学中具有广泛应用。在过去的几十年中, 对获得非线性积分微分方程的近似解创立了较多有效的方法, 像区域分解法、Wazwaz修正的分解法、Homotopy-Perturbation方法和 Taylor 方法都被广泛地应用于大型的科学研究中^[1-6]。最近几年, 一些有效的求近似解的方法被创立, 例如 Galerkin 法和其它一些方法。Galerkin 法能广泛应用于椭圆型、抛物线型和双曲线型的具有复杂边界条件的方程中^[7-9]。

1 问题的提出

考虑用 Galerkin 法求解非线性 Volterra-Fredholm 型

积分微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^m p_i(x) u^{(i)}(x) = f(x) + \int_a^x k_1(x,t) F(u(t)) dt + \int_a^b k_2(x,t) G(u(t)) dt, \\ u(a) = \alpha, u^{(i)}(a) = \beta_i, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $f(x)$, $k_1(x, t)$, $k_2(x, t)$, $p_i(x)$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, m$) 都是区间 $[a, b]$ 上可微函数, $a, b, \alpha, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 都是常数。

为了简化问题, 本文只探讨齐次边界条件的非线性 Volterra-Fredholm 型积分方程

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$$\begin{cases} p(x)u(x) = f(x) + \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t)F(u(t))dt + \\ \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t)G(u(t))dt, \\ u(a) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

文献[10]研究了方程(1)的 Ritz-Galerkin 近似解法, 并针对几种不同的例子, 给出了具体算法和求解结果, 但没有给出理论证明, 本文仅讨论式(2)的 Ritz-Galerkin 方法及其收敛性。

2 Ritz-Galerkin 法

设 n 维子空间 H_n 是一个 Hilbert 空间中的子空间, $\{\phi_j\}_{j=1}^n$ 是 H_n 的一组基底。所谓 Galerkin 法, 就是寻求 $\bar{u}_n(x) \in H_n$ 满足方程

$$\int_a^b \phi_j(x) \left\{ \bar{u}_n(x) - f(x) - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t)F(\bar{u}_n(x))dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t)G(\bar{u}_n(x))dt \right\} dx = 0, \quad (3)$$

式中: $j=1, 2, \dots, n$, 函数 $\bar{u}_n(x) = \phi_0(x) + \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \phi_j(x)$,

其中 $\phi_0(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j x^j$ 满足方程(2)的非齐次边界条件, $\phi_j(x)$ 满足方程(1)的齐次边界条件。当所有的边界条件都是齐次时, $\phi_0(x)=0$ 。而方程(3)是关于 $\{c_j\}$ 的非线性代数方程组, 解出 c_j 代入 $\bar{u}_n(x)$ 的表达式中就得到了方程(2)的 Galerkin 解。方程(3)也可等价于: 寻求 $\bar{u}_n(x) \in H_n$, 使得

$$\int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ \bar{u}_n(x) - f(x) - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t)F(\bar{u}_n(x))dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t)G(\bar{u}_n(x))dt \right\} dx = 0 \quad (\forall v_n \in H_n). \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)\theta(x) - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t) [F(\bar{u}_n(x)) - F(u_n(x))]dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t) [G(\bar{u}_n(x)) - G(u_n(x))]dt \right\} dx = \\ \int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)R(x) - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t) [F(u(x)) - F(u_n(x))]dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t) [G(u(x)) - G(u_n(x))]dt \right\} dx. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

对任意 $v_n(x)$ 取 $v_n(x) = \theta(x)$, 利用中值定理, 式(7)右端有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)R(x) - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t) [F(u(x)) - F(u_n(x))]dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t) [G(u(x)) - G(u_n(x))]dt \right\} dx \right| \leq \\ \left| \int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)R(x) - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t) F'(u(\xi_1))R(x)dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t) G'(u(\eta_1))R(x)dt \right\} dx \right| \leq \\ \left| \int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)R(x) + \max \{ |\lambda_1 k_1 F'| + |\lambda_2 k_2 G'| \} \int_a^b R(x)dx \right\} dx \right| \leq \frac{C}{(n+1)!} \int_a^b v_n(x) dx \leq \\ \frac{C}{(n+1)!} \left(\int_a^b v_n^2(x) dx \right)^{1/2} = \frac{C}{(n+1)!} \|\theta\|_n. \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$C = |p(\xi)R(\xi)| + \max \{ |\lambda_1 k_1 F'| + |\lambda_2 k_2 G'| \} + (b-a)R(\xi)$$

3 收敛性和误差估计

对于可用分离变量法的积分微分方程都可以转化为积分方程, 具体转化方法和过程见文献[3]。现在探讨式(2)的 Galerkin 解的收敛性和误差估计。

定理 假设 p, f, k_1, k_2, F, G 可微, 且 F', G' 有界, $\min p > \max \{ |\lambda_1 k_1 F'| + |\lambda_2 k_2 G'| \}$ 对于 $u(x)$ 是问题(2)的精确解, $\bar{u}_n(x)$ 是问题(2)的 Galerkin 解, 则存在与 u, n 无关的常数 C , 使误差 $u(x) - \bar{u}_n(x)$ 满足如下误差估计

$$\|u(x) - \bar{u}_n(x)\|_0 \leq \frac{C}{(n+1)!}, \quad \text{即有} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{u}_n(x) = u(x).$$

证明 对任意的 $v_n(x) \in H_n$, 式

$$\int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)u(x) - f(x) - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t)F(u(x))dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t)G(u(x))dt \right\} dx = 0 \quad (5)$$

同样成立。

记 $e = u(x) - \bar{u}_n(x)$, 式(4)与(5)相减就得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)e - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t) [F(u(x)) - F(\bar{u}_n(x))]dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t) [G(u(x)) - G(\bar{u}_n(x))]dt \right\} dx = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

设 $u_n(x)$ 为 $u(x)$ 在点 a 处的 n 次 Taylor 展开多项式, 那么其 Lagrange 型余项为:

$$R(x) = u(x) - u_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} u^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-a)^{n+1} \quad (\xi \in (a, x)),$$

再记 $\theta(x) = \bar{u}_n(x) - u_n(x)$ 为 n 次多项式, 那么 $e = R(x) - \theta(x)$, 从而式(6)转化成下述方程:

为某个常数(式中 $\xi \in [a, b]$), 这时式(7)的左端也有如下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)\theta(x) - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t)(F(\bar{u}_n(x)) - F(u_n(x)))dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t)(G(\bar{u}_n(x)) - G(u_n(x)))dt \right\} dx = \\ \int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)\theta(x) - \lambda_1 \int_a^x k_1(x,t)F'(u(\xi_1))\theta(x)dt - \lambda_2 \int_a^b k_2(x,t)G'(u(\eta_2))\theta(x)dt \right\} dx \geq \\ \int_a^b v_n(x) \left\{ p(x)\theta(x) - \max\{|\lambda_1 k_1 F'| + |\lambda_2 k_2 G'|\} \int_a^b \theta(x)dt \right\} dx > \\ \left\{ \min p - \max\{|\lambda_1 k_1 F'| + |\lambda_2 k_2 G'|\} \right\} \int_a^b \theta(x)^2 dx = \left\{ \min p - \max\{|\lambda_1 k_1 F'| + |\lambda_2 k_2 G'|\} \right\} \|\theta\|_0^2. \end{aligned}$$

假设 $M = \min p - \max\{|\lambda_1 k_1 F'| + |\lambda_2 k_2 G'|\} > 0$, 那么就有

$$\begin{aligned} M \|\theta\|_0 \leq \frac{C}{(n+1)!} \|\theta\|_n \Rightarrow \|\theta\|_n \leq \frac{C}{M(n+1)!}, \text{ 从而} \\ \|\mu(x) - \bar{u}_n(x)\|_0 \leq \|\mu(x) - u_n(x)\|_0 + \|\mu_n(x) - \bar{u}_n(x)\|_0 = \\ \frac{C}{(n+1)!} + \frac{C}{M(n+1)!} \leq \frac{N}{(n+1)!}. \end{aligned}$$

所以也有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{u}_n(x) = u(x)$ 。

定理证毕。

4 结语

非线性积分微分方程求解精确解通常是比较困难的, 本文通过探讨一类非线性积分方程的 Galerkin 解的收敛性可知, Galerkin 解与精确解的逼近程度较好。

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