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## 一类非线性 Burgers 型问题的预测校正紧差分方法

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摘 要:针对一类非线性 Burgers 型方程,提出一种预测 -校正紧差分方法。首先,对时间一阶导数采用一阶 Euler 格式,时间积分项运用一阶卷积求积公式进行离散,并以 MacCormack 方法的两步预测 -校正方法处理非线性项;然后采用四阶紧差分离散空间的一阶和二阶导数,构造了 Euler 预测 -校正紧差分全离散格式。最后通过案例验证了所提出算法的有效性。

关键词: 计算数学; 非线性 Burgers 方程; 预测 - 校正算法; 紧差分方法

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## A Predictor-Corrector Compact Difference Scheme for a Class of Nonlinear Burgers Equations

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**Abstract:** A predictor-corrector compact difference scheme is proposed for a solution of a class of nonlinear Burgers type equations. Firstly, by using the first-order Euler scheme for the first-order time derivative, the time integral term is discretized based on the first-order convolutional quadrature formula, with the two-step prediction correction acheme of the MacCormack method adopted to handle the nonlinear term. Then, a fourth order compact difference is used for the separation of the first and second derivatives of the scattered space, thus construting an Euler prediction correction compact difference fully discrete scheme. Finally, the validity of the proposed algorithm is to be verified by numerical examples.

**Keywords**: computational mathematics; nonlinear Burgers equations; predictor–corrector algorithm; compact difference scheme

## 1 研究背景

Burgers 方程是描述许多物理现象的模型方程, 如流体力学、非线性声学、气体动力学、交通流 动力学等。同时,流体动力学中的 Naviers-Stokes 方程 [1-2] 忽略压力项后的简单数学模型也可看作 Burgers 方程。由于 Burgers 方程的重要现实意义,国内外许多学者致力于探讨求解 Burgers 方程的数值

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方法。E. Varöglu等[3]基于加权残差公式,提出了一 种求解 Burgers 方程的有限元方法,精确地求解了不 同黏度值的 Burgers 方程。J. C. López-Marcos<sup>[4]</sup> 研究 了一类非线性偏微分方程,并利用 Lubich 卷积求积 法[5-6]处理积分项,并给出了收敛性等相关理论证明; Chen H. B. 等 [7] 进一步延伸了文献 [5-6] 的结果,运 用 Lubich 的二阶卷积求积公式处理积分项,并且用 二阶向后差分对时间导数进行离散, 空间则采用二 阶有限差分格式,对非线性项的处理类似于文献[4], 得到的结果相对于文献 [4] 有明显的提升。Wang X. P. 等<sup>[8]</sup> 对黏性 Burgers 方程进行数值求解,得到了一 种无条件稳定的紧差分格式;此外, Zhao J. C. [9] 提 出了以一种具有四阶和六阶精度的紧差分格式求解 一类两点边值问题的数值解,并用数值算例证明了差 分格式的可行性与有效性。Zhou Y. T. 等[10]考虑了非 线性分数阶 Benjamin-Bona-Mahony Burgers 方程的快 速二阶预测-校正方法,并结合均匀网格上空间导 数的标准离散化、推导了数值解的离散  $H^1$  范数误差 估计。但上述工作多为对经典 Burgers 型方程的研究, 而对广义非线性Burgers型方程的研究工作相对较少。

MacCormack 方法 [11-13] 是 R. W. MacCormack 在 1969 年提出的一种显式两步预测 - 校正算法,该 方法分为预测步与校正步,两步中对空间一阶导数 交替使用向前和向后差分。众多学者将该方法广泛应用于非线性方程的数值解中。E. Ngondiep [14] 基于 MacCormack 方法和 Crank-Nicolson 格式求解混合 Stokes-Darcy 模型,得到了一种无条件稳定的预测 - 校正差分格式。

本文主要讨论下面一类非线性 Burgers 方程的预测 - 校正紧差分格式:

$$u_t(x,t) + u(x,t)u_x(x,t) -$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t \beta(t-s) u_{xx}(x,s) ds = f(u,x,t) \circ (1)$$

其初始条件和边界条件如下:

$$u(x, 0) = u^{0}(x), x \in [0, 1];$$
 (2)

$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, \ 0 \le t \le T_{\circ}$$
 (3)

其中核  $\beta(t)=t^{\alpha-1}$ ,  $(x,t)\in(0,1)\times(0,T]$ ,  $\alpha\in(0,1)$ 。

### 2 预备知识

定义 1 设  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $\varphi(t)$  是  $I = (0, +\infty)$  上逐段连续函数,且在 I 的子区间上可积,称

$$I^{(\alpha)}\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} \varphi(\tau) d\tau$$
 (4)

为函数  $\varphi(t)$  的  $\alpha$  阶 Riemann-Liouvile (R-L) 分数阶

积分[15]。

卷积求积公式<sup>[5-6]</sup> 在离散分数阶积分方面具有明显优势。为了近似 Riemann-Liouvile 分数阶积分式(4),下面介绍一阶卷积求积公式。

$$q_n^{(\alpha)}(\varphi) = k^{\alpha} \sum_{p=1}^n c_{n-p}^{(\alpha)} \varphi^p = k^{\alpha} \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c_{n-p}^{(\alpha)} \varphi^{n-p} \circ \tag{5}$$

式中k为时间步长。

求积权重

$$c_p^{(\alpha)} = \frac{(\alpha+p-1)(\alpha+p-2)\cdots(\alpha+1)\alpha}{p!},$$

$$\coprod c_0^{(\alpha)} = 1, \ c_p^{(\alpha)} = \frac{(\alpha + p - 1)}{p} c_{p-1}^{(\alpha)} \circ$$

对区间 [0, 1] 作 M 等分,区间 [0, T] 作 N 等分,记 h=1/M,k=T/N, $x_j=jh$ , $0 \le j \le M$ , $t_n=nk$ , $0 \le n \le N$ 。其中 h 为空间步长,k 为时间步长。

在结点  $(x_j, t_n)$  上考虑 u(x, t), 并记  $u_j^n = u(x_j, t_n)$ , 且定义二阶中心差分公式 [16-18] 为

$$\delta_x^2 u_j^n = \frac{1}{h^2} \left( u_{j-1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j+1}^n \right) \circ \tag{6}$$

引理  $2^{[19]}$  设 $u(x,t) \in C^{4,2}_{x,t}([0,L] \times [0,T]),$ 

$$I^{(\alpha)}u_{xx}\left(x_{j}, t_{n}\right) = q_{n}^{(\alpha)}\left(\delta_{x}^{2}u_{j}^{n}\right) + (R)_{j}^{n}, \text{ 则有}\left|\left(R\right)_{j}^{n}\right| = \left|I^{(\alpha)}u_{xx}\left(x_{j}, t_{n}\right) - q_{n}^{(\alpha)}\left(\delta_{x}^{2}u_{j}^{n}\right)\right| \leq C\left(h^{2} + k\right), 1 \leq n \leq N \circ$$

### 3 数值离散格式

#### 3.1 预测 - 校正差分格式

在结点  $(x_j, t_n)$  上考虑定解问题(1)~(3),有  $u_t(x_j, t_n) + u(x_j, t_n)u_x(x_j, t_n) - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\alpha - 1} u_{xx}(x_j, t_n) ds = f(u(x_j, t_n), x_j, t_n), 1 \leq j \leq M - 1, 1 \leq n \leq N \circ (7)$ 

根据 R-L 分数阶积分的定义以及引理 2, 可用  $q_n^{(\alpha)}\left(\delta_x^2 u_j^n\right)$ 近似代替  $I^{(\alpha)}u_{xx}\left(x_j,t_n\right)$ , 则可以得到以下等式

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{0}^{t_{n}} (t_{n} - s)^{\alpha - 1} u_{xx} (x_{j}, t_{n}) ds = I^{(\alpha)} u_{xx} (x_{j}, t_{n}) \approx q_{n}^{(\alpha)} (\delta_{x}^{2} u_{j}^{n}) = k^{\alpha} \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c_{p}^{(\alpha)} \frac{u_{j-1}^{n-p} - 2u_{j}^{n-p} + u_{j+1}^{n-p}}{h^{2}} \circ$$
(8)

对于非线性项  $u(x_j, t_n)u_x(x_j, t_n)$ ,使用 MacCormack 方 法 处 理, 对 于 式 (7) , 令  $g(u)=u^2/2$ ,则 有

$$u(x_j, t_n)u_x(x_j, t_n) = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right)_j^n$$
,  $\exists g_j^n = g(u_j^n)$ ,  $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{H}$ 

步中对 $\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right)_{j}^{n}$ 采用向后 Euler 差分, 在校正步中对

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right)_{j}^{n}$$
进行向前 Euler 差分,以及对时间导数  $u_{i}(x_{j}, t_{n})$ 

使用向前 Euler 差分 <sup>[20-21]</sup>,结合公式(8)以及初始的边值条件,可以得到如下一阶 Euler 预测 - 校正差分格式:

预测步表达式为

$$\begin{split} \overline{u}_{j}^{n+1} &= u_{j}^{n} - \frac{k}{h} \left( g_{j}^{n} - g_{j-1}^{n} \right) + \\ r \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c_{p}^{(\alpha)} \frac{u_{j-1}^{n-p} - 2u_{j}^{n-p} + u_{j+1}^{n-p}}{h^{2}} + k \cdot f \left( x_{j}, t_{n}, u_{j}^{n} \right); \end{split}$$

式中 $r = k^{\alpha+1}$ 

校正步表达式为

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}_{j}^{n+1} = \overline{u}_{j}^{n+1} - \frac{k}{h} \left( \overline{g}_{j+1}^{n+1} - \overline{g}_{j}^{n+1} \right) + \\ r \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c_{p}^{(\alpha)} \frac{\overline{u}_{j-1}^{n+1-p} - 2\overline{u}_{j}^{n+1-p} + \overline{u}_{j+1}^{n+1-p}}{h^{2}} + k \cdot f\left(x_{j}, t_{n}, \overline{u}_{j}^{n+1}\right), \\ u_{j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( u_{j}^{n} + \tilde{u}_{j}^{n+1} \right), \ 1 \leq j \leq M - 1, 1 \leq n \leq N; \end{cases}$$

边界条件为

$$u_0^n = u_M^n = 0, 0 \le n \le N;$$

初值条件为

$$u_i^0 = u^0(x_i), 0 \le j \le M_{\circ}$$

#### 3.2 预测 - 校正紧差分格式

在建立时间半离散格式(9)的紧差分格式前, 首先给出具有四阶精度的一阶导数紧差分公式以及 二阶导数紧差分公式。

在如下分析中,为了方便,将 $u_i^n$ 中的n省略,

即 
$$u_j=u_j^n$$
,并且计 $u_j^{\prime\prime}=\frac{\mathrm{d}^2u(x_j)}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$ , $u_j^{\prime\prime}=\frac{\mathrm{d}u(x_j)}{\mathrm{d}x}$ 。由泰勒

公式可得以下等式[20]:

$$\frac{1}{12} \left( u_{j-1}'' + 10 u_{j-1}'' + u_{j+1}'' \right) = \frac{1}{h^2} \left( u_{j-1} - 2 u_j + u_{j+1} \right) + o\left( h^4 \right),$$

舍去截断误差  $o(h^4)$ ,整理可得以下二阶导数的紧差分公式:

$$u''_{j-1} + 10u''_{j-1} + u''_{j+1} = \frac{12}{h^2} \left( u_{j-1} - 2u_j + u_{j+1} \right), \quad j = 2, 3, \dots, M - 2 \, \circ \quad (10)$$

为求解二阶导数 $u_i$ "在边界处(j=1, M-1)的值,

在已知边界条件的前提下,调整边界处的紧差分公式,当 *j*=1 时,有

$$14u_1'' - 5u_2'' + 4u_3'' - u_4'' = \frac{12}{h^2} (u_0 - 2u_1 + u_2);$$
 (11)  
当 *j=M*-1 时,有

$$14u''_{M-1} - 5u''_{M-2} + 4u''_{M-3} - u''_{M-4} = \frac{12}{h^2} (u_{M-2} - 2u_{M-1} + u_M) \circ$$
(12)

式(11)(12)的截断误差都为 $o(h^4)$ ,且式中系数可由泰勒公式以及待定系数法确定。

记

$$A_{2} = \frac{12}{h^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}_{(M-1)\times(M-1)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_2 = \frac{12}{h^2} \begin{pmatrix} u_0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & u_M \end{pmatrix}_{(M-1) \times 1}^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$\boldsymbol{C}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -5 & 4 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 10 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 10 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 10 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 4 & -5 & 14 \end{pmatrix}_{(M-1) \times (M-1)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{U} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & \cdots & u_{M-2} & u_{M-1} \end{pmatrix}_{(M-1)\times 1}^{\mathrm{T}},$$

则可将式(10)~(12)写成如下矩阵形式

$$C_2 U'' = A_2 U + B_2 \circ \tag{13}$$

$$u'_{j-1} + 4u'_{j} + u'_{j+1} = \frac{3}{h} \left( -u_{j-1} + u_{j+1} \right), j = 2, 3, \dots, M - 2 \circ$$
(14)

式(14)的截断误差为  $o(h^4)$ ,同理,为了求解一阶导数在边界处(j=1,M-1)的值,调整边界处的紧致差分公式。

当j=1时,有

$$4u_1' + u_2' = \frac{1}{h} \left( -\frac{11}{12} u_0 - 4u_1 + 6u_2 - \frac{4}{3} u_3 + \frac{1}{4} u_4 \right); \quad (15)$$

当 j=M-1 时,有

$$u'_{M-2} + 4u'_{M-1} = \frac{1}{h} \left( -\frac{11}{12} u_M - 4u_{M-1} + 6u_{M-2} - \frac{4}{3} u_{M-3} + \frac{1}{4} u_{M-4} \right)$$
(16)

式(15)(16)的截断误差也为  $o(h^4)$ ,且式中系数可由泰勒公式以及待定系数法确定。记

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{\mathrm{I}} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}_{(M-1) \times (M-1)},$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{1} = \frac{11}{12h} \begin{pmatrix} -u_{0} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & u_{M} \end{pmatrix}_{(M-1) \bowtie 1}^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} & 2 & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{12} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{4}{9} & -2 & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}_{(M-1)\times(M-1)}$$

可将式(8)~(10)改写成如下矩阵形式

$$A_1 U' = C_1 U + B_1, \tag{17}$$

式(13)(17)即分别为矩阵的一阶导数紧差分公式 以及二阶导数紧差分公式。

下面考虑 Euler 预测 - 校正差分格式 (9) 的紧差分格式。记  $\bar{U}^{n+1} = (\bar{u}_j^{n+1})_{(M-1)\times 1}, \quad G^n = (g_j^n)_{(M-1)\times 1},$   $F^n(U^n) = (f(x_j, t_n, u_j^n))_{(M-1)\times 1}, \quad \tilde{U}^{n+1} = (\tilde{u}_j^{n+1})_{(M-1)\times 1},$   $\bar{G}^{n+1} = (\bar{g}_j^{n+1})_{(M-1)\times 1}, \quad F^n(\bar{U}^{n+1}) = (f(x_j, t_n, \bar{u}_j^{n+1}))_{(M-1)\times 1},$   $1 \le j \le M-1, \quad 1 \le n \le N_o \text{ 将式 (9)} \text{ 整理为下式:}$   $\left[\bar{U}^{n+1} = U^n - k \cdot (G^n)' + r \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c_p^{(\alpha)} (U^{n-p})'' + k \cdot F^n(U^n),$   $\tilde{U}^{n+1} = \bar{U}^{n+1} - k \cdot (\bar{G}^{n+1})' + r \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c_p^{(\alpha)} (\bar{U}^{n+1-p})'' + k \cdot F^n(\bar{U}^{n+1}),$   $U^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} (U^n + \tilde{U}^{n+1}), \quad 1 \le j \le M-1, \quad 1 \le n \le N_o$ 

由式(17)可得

$$G' = A_1^{-1} (C_1 G + B_1);$$
 (19)

由式(13)可得

$$U'' = G_2^{-1}(A_2U + B_2);$$
 (20)

将式(19)(20)代人式(18),并结合初边值条件,可得到如下 Euler 预测 - 校正紧差分格式

$$\begin{cases}
\bar{U}^{n+1} = U^{n} - kA_{1}^{-1} \left( C_{1}G^{n} + B_{1} \right) + \\
r \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c_{p}^{(\alpha)} C_{2}^{-1} \left( A_{2}U^{n-p} + B_{2} \right) + k \cdot F^{n} \left( U^{n} \right), \\
\tilde{U}^{n+1} = \bar{U}^{n+1} - kA_{1}^{-1} \left( C_{1}\bar{G}^{n+1} + B_{1} \right)' + \\
r \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c_{p}^{(\alpha)} C_{2}^{-1} \left( A_{2}\bar{U}^{n+1-p} + B_{2} \right) + k \cdot F^{n} \left( \bar{U}^{n+1} \right), \\
U^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( U^{n} + \tilde{U}^{n+1} \right), \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N \circ
\end{cases}$$

#### 4 数值算例

应用 Euler 预测 – 校正紧差分格式计算下列定解 问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{t}(x,t) + u(x,t)u_{x}(x,t) - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{0}^{t} (t-s)^{\alpha-1} u_{xx}(x,t) ds - \\ u(x,t)(1-u(x,t)) = f(x,t), \ 0 < t \le 1, \ 0 < x < 1, \ 0 < \alpha < 1; \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(1,t) = 0, \ 0 \le t \le 1; \\ u(x,0) = \sin \pi x, \ 0 \le x \le 1_{\circ} \end{cases}$$

其中精确解为

$$u(x,t) = \sin \pi x - \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x,$$

右端项为

(18)

$$f(x,t) = \left[ \sin \pi x - \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ \pi \cos \pi x - \frac{2\pi t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \cos 2\pi x \right] - \frac{t^{\alpha} \sin 2\pi x}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left( -\frac{\pi^2 \sin \pi x}{\alpha} t^{\alpha} + \frac{4\pi^2 \sin 2\pi x}{\Gamma(2\alpha+2)} t^{2\alpha+1} \Gamma(\alpha) \right) - \left[ \sin \pi x - \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \sin \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cos \pi x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \sin 2\pi x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cot x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \cos x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cot x + \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} \cos x \right] \cdot \left[ 1 - \cot x +$$

不同步长时数值解和精确解最大误差为

$$E_{\infty}(h, k) = \max_{\substack{1 \le j \le M-1, \\ j \le N}} |u(x_j, t_n) - u_j^n|,$$

空间收敛阶为

$$Rate^{x} = \log_{\frac{b}{a}} \left( E_{\infty} \left( \frac{b}{a} h, k \right) / \left( E_{\infty} (h, k) \right) \right),$$

其中 b/a 为空间步长比; 时间收敛阶为

$$Rate^{t} = \log_{2}\left(E_{\infty}(h, 2k)/(E_{\infty}(h, k))\right)_{\odot}$$

固定时间步长  $N=300\ 000$ ,对  $\alpha$  进行不同取值时,差分格式的最大误差以及空间收敛阶与参数 M 的关系如表 1 所示。由表 1 可以得知,空间收敛阶在 4 附近波动。

#### 表 1 $N=300\,000$ 时 x 方向最大误差及 空间收敛阶与参数 M 的关系

Table 1 Maximum error in x direction and the relationship between spatial order and parameter M with N=300~000

α	M	E ~	Rate <sup>x</sup>
0.25	8	1.176 8e-02	*
	16	1.778 4e-04	6.048 1
	24	2.644 2e-05	4.700 6
	32	8.589 3e-06	3.908 6
0.50	8	1.036 7e-02	*
	16	1.777 6e-04	5.865 9
0.30	24	2.415 0e-05	4.923 1
	32	7.531 4e-06	4.050 3
0.75	8	9.025 5e-03	*
	16	1.932 2e-04	5.545 7
	24	2.162 8e-05	5.400 8
	32	6.296 3e-06	4.289 5

固定空间步数 M=32,对  $\alpha$  进行不同取值时,不同  $\alpha$  下差分格式的最大误差以及时间收敛阶与参数 N 的关系如表 2 所示。由表 2 可以得知,时间收敛阶约为一阶。

# 表 2 M=32 时 t 方向最大误差及时间收敛阶 与参数 N 的关系

Table 2 Maximum error in *t* direction and the relationship between time order and parameter *N* with *M*=32

α	N	E ∝	Rate <sup>x</sup>
0.25	211	6.749 4e-04	*
	212	3.504 4e-04	0.945 6
	213	1.808 4e-04	0.954 5
	214	9.281 9e-05	0.962 2
0.50	211	4.317 4e-04	*
	212	2.177 5e-04	0.987 5
	213	1.094 8e-04	0.992 0
	$2^{14}$	5.490 8e-05	0.995 6
	$2^{11}$	2.177 9e-04	*
0.75	$2^{12}$	1.091 3e-04	0.996 9
0.73	$2^{13}$	5.475 9e-05	0.994 9
	$2^{14}$	2.754 1e-05	0.991 5

固定  $\alpha$ =0.50,则 t=0.5 时的数值解与精确解的对比曲线(h=1/10,k=1/8 000)如图 1 所示; $\alpha$ =0.50,

x=0.25 时的数值解与精确解的对比曲线(h=1/8,k=1/64)如图 2 所示。由图 1 和 2 可以看出,数值解与精确解较为吻合。

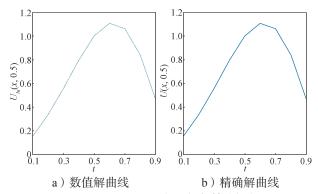


图 1  $\alpha$ =0.50, t=0.5 时数值解与精确解曲线

Fig. 1 Curves of numerical and exact solutions with  $\alpha$ =0.50, t=0.5

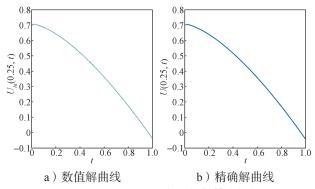


图 2 α=0.50, x=0.25 时数值解与精确解曲线

Fig. 2 Curves of numerical and exact solutions with  $\alpha$ =0.50, x=0.25

固定  $\alpha$ =0.50,则 t=0.50 时不同空间步长的数值 解与精确解的绝对误差对比曲线如图 3 所示,由图可以得知,空间步长越小,其数值解与精确解的绝对误差越小。

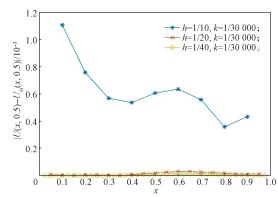


图 3  $\alpha$ =0.50, t=0.5 时不同空间步长数值解与精确解的 绝对误差曲线

Fig. 3 Absolute error curves of numerical and exact solutions for different spatial steps with  $\alpha$ =0.50, t=0.5

图 4 给出了当  $\alpha$ =0.50, x=0.25 时, 不同时间步长的数值解与精确解的绝对误差对比曲线, 由图 4 可

以看出,时间步长越小,数值解与精确解的绝对误差 也越小。

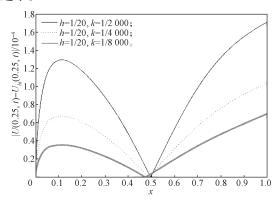


图 4  $\alpha$ =0.50, x=0.25 时不同时间步长数值解与精确解的 绝对误差曲线

Fig. 4 Absolute error curves of numerical and exact solutions at different time steps with  $\alpha$ =0.50, x=0.25

图 5 给出了  $\alpha$ =0.50,h=1/20,k=1/4 000 时的数值解与精确解的绝对误差曲面。由图 5 可看出,数值解与精确解的绝对误差数量级比较小,说明数值解与精确解比较吻合。

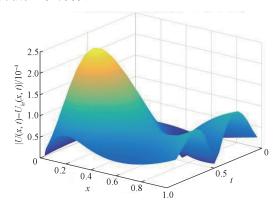


图 5  $\alpha$ =0.50 时数值解与精确解的绝对误差曲面 (h=1/20, k=1/4, 000)

Fig. 5 Absolute error surface of numerical solution and exact solutions with  $\alpha$ =0.50 (h=1/20, k=1/4 000)

## 5 结语

本文研究了一类非线性 Burgers 方程的预测 – 校正紧差分格式,基于矩阵的一阶导数和二阶导数的紧差分公式,以及 MacCormack 预测 – 校正方法,建立了 Euler 预测 – 校正紧差分格式。由数值算例结果可知本文考虑的 Euler 预测 – 校正紧差分格式的收敛阶为  $o(k+h^4)$ ,且最大误差随着剖分数增大而减小。

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