

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1673-9833.2024.03.013

四阶时间分数波方程的快速紧致差分方法

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摘要: 对于四阶时间分数波方程, 提出了一种快速紧致有限差分方法。该方法对时间 Caputo 导数采用 H2N2 方法进行离散, 同时为了增加计算效率, 采用了指数和来近似核 $t^{1-\gamma}$, 并运用降阶法和差分法对空间导数项进行离散。并证明了该格式的收敛性, 得出的空间收敛阶达到四阶, 时间收敛阶达到了 $(3-\gamma)$ 阶。最后, 以数值算例验证了理论分析的有效性, 得知该方法所需的 CPU 时间较短。

关键词: 计算数学; 快速算法; H2N2 算法; 紧致差分方法

中图分类号: O242.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1673-9833(2024)03-0096-06

引文格式: 王婉, 张海湘, 杨雪花. 四阶时间分数波方程的快速紧致差分方法 [J]. 湖南工业大学学报, 2024, 38(3): 96-101.

A Fast Compact Difference Method for Fourth-Order Time Fractional Wave Equations

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Abstract: A fast compact finite difference method, which discretizes the time Caputo derivative by using the H2N2 method, is proposed for fourth-order time fractional wave equations. In view of an increase of the computational efficiency, the exponential sum is used to approximate the kernel $t^{1-\gamma}$, with the order reduction method and difference method adopted to discretize the spatial derivative term, thus proving the convergence of the scheme, with a spatial convergence order of four and a temporal convergence order of $(3-\gamma)$. Finally, numerical examples are used to verify the effectiveness of the theoretical analysis, and it is found that the CPU time required for this method is relatively short.

Keywords: computational mathematics; fast algorithm; H2N2 algorithm; compact difference scheme

1 研究背景

分数微分方程现已被应用于越来越多的领域, 如黏弹性材料^[1-2]、控制理论^[3]、金融市场中的期权定价模型^[4-5]等。到目前为止, 科研工作者们提出了很多解决具有弱奇异性分数阶微分方程的方法, 比如有限差分法^[6-7]、有限元方法^[8-9]、光谱方法^[10]、傅里叶变换法^[11-12]等。对于分数阶微分方程中的 Caputo

导数项, 学者们采用不同方法近似处理。例如, Xu D. 等^[13]用 L_1 离散 Caputo 导数项, 用二阶卷积求积公式近似 Riemann-Liouville 积分项, 构造了紧差分格式, 不仅给出了收敛性和稳定性的证明, 且以数值算例验证了理论分析结果。Guo J. 等^[14]用 L_{1-2} 公式离散 Caputo 导数项, 用二阶有限差分法离散积分项, 得知其空间收敛阶和时间收敛阶都达到二阶, 并证明了格式的稳定性与收敛性。Shen J. Y. 等^[15]提出

收稿日期: 2023-02-21

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金数学天元基金资助项目 (12226340, 12226337, 12126321); 湖南省自然科学基金资助项目 (2022JJ50083); 湖南省教育厅优秀青年基金资助项目 (21B0550)

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H2N2 数值微分公式 (二次 Hermite 和 Newton 插值多项式的应用) 来近似 Caputo 导数项, 并建立了有限差分格式。为了增加计算效率, 其利用指数和近似核 $t^{1-\gamma}$, 并推导出一种快速差分格式。对于初始时间的弱奇异性也在等级网格中进行了讨论。Jiang S. D. 等^[16]提出了分数扩散方程的快速 L_1 差分格式, $(0, 1)$ 阶的 Caputo 导数项被快速 L_1 递归公式离散。Xu W. Y. 等^[17]考虑一种具有二阶空间和时间精度的快速差分格式。用 FL2-1 σ 公式近似时间卡普托导数, 该公式使用了核指数和近似 Caputo 微分中出现的函数; 通过离散能量方法证明了其无条件收敛性, 最后通过数值例子验证了该方案的数值精度和效率。

本文讨论如下四阶分数波方程的初边值问题:

$${}_0^C D_t^\gamma u(x, t) + u_{xxxx}(x, t) = f(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in \Omega, \quad (1)$$

其初始条件和边界条件分别如下:

$$u(x, 0) = u^0(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), \quad x \in [0, L], \quad (2)$$

$$u(0, t) = u(L, t) = u_{xx}(x, t) = u_{xx}(L, t) = 0, \quad t \in (0, T], \quad (3)$$

式 (1) ~ (3) 中: $\Omega = (0, L) \times (0, T]$; $f(x, t)$ 、 $u^0(x)$ 、 $\psi(x)$ 为光滑函数;

$${}_0^C D_t^\gamma u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\gamma)} \int_0^t \frac{\partial^2 u(x, s)}{\partial s^2} \frac{ds}{(t-s)^{\gamma-1}}, \quad \gamma \in (1, 2)。$$

本文中, C 为一个正常数, 在不同情况下可能具有不同的值。

2 预备知识

对区间 $[0, L]$ 作 M 等分, 区间 $[0, T]$ 作 N 等分, 记 $h=L/M$, $\tau=T/N$, $x_j=jh$, $0 \leq j \leq M$, $t_n=n\tau$, $0 \leq n \leq N$, 其中 h 为空间步长, τ 为时间步长。

设 $\{u_j^n | 0 \leq j \leq M, 0 \leq n \leq N\}$ 为网格函数, 且

$$u_j^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}), \quad \delta_t u_j^n = \frac{1}{\tau}(u_j^n - u_j^{n-1}),$$

$$A_\tau v^n = \frac{1}{\tau} \left(v^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - v^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad \delta_x u_j^n = \frac{1}{h}(u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n),$$

$$\delta_x^2 u_j^n = \frac{1}{h}(\delta_x u_{j+1}^n - \delta_x u_j^n), \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1。$$

$$Au_j^n = \begin{cases} u_j^n, & j=0; \\ (u_{j+1}^n + 10u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n)/12, & 1 \leq j < M; \\ u_j^n, & j=M。 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } V_h = \{v | v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{M-1})^T, v_0 = v_M = 0\},$$

对于任何 $u, v \in V_h$, 有以下离散内积和模:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u, v \rangle &= h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} u_j v_j, \quad \|u\| = \sqrt{\langle u, u \rangle}, \\ \|u\|_\infty &= \max_{1 \leq j \leq M-1} |u_j|, \quad \|\delta_x u\|^2 = h \sum_{j=1}^M (\delta_x u_{j-1/2})^2, \\ \|\delta_x^2 u\|^2 &= h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (\delta_x^2 u_j)^2。 \end{aligned}$$

引理 1^[16] 对于给定的 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ 、截止时间限制 δ 、误差 ε 和最后时间 T , 有一个正整数 N_{exp} , 正点 $\{s_l | l=1, 2, \dots, N_{\text{exp}}\}$ 和相应的正权重 $\{w_l | l=1, 2, \dots,$

$N_{\text{exp}}\}$, 可得 $\left| t^{-\alpha} - \sum_{l=1}^{N_{\text{exp}}} w_l e^{-s_l t} \right| \leq \mu, \quad \forall t \in [\delta, T]$, 其中

$$N_{\text{exp}} = O\left(\left(\log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \left(\log \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) + \left(\log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \left(\log \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) + \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)。$$

接下来介绍一种运用 H2N2 方法计算 Caputo 分数导数的快速算法。

令 $\delta = \tau/2$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} {}_0^C D_t^\gamma f(t_{n-1/2}) &\approx \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\gamma)} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} H_{2,0}''(t) \sum_{l=1}^{N_{\text{exp}}} w_l e^{-s_l(t_{n-1/2}-t)} dt + \\ &\sum_{k=1}^{n-2} \int_{t_{k-1/2}}^{t_{k+1/2}} N_{2,k}''(t) \sum_{l=1}^{N_{\text{exp}}} w_l e^{-s_l(t_{n-1/2}-t)} dt = \\ &{}^F D_t^\gamma f(t_{n-1/2}) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\gamma)} \left[a_0^{(n,\gamma)} \delta_t f^{n-1/2} - \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_{n-k-1}^{(n,\gamma)} - a_{n-k}^{(n,\gamma)}) \delta_t f^{k-1/2} - a_{n-1}^{(n,\gamma)} f'(t_0) \right]。 \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$a_{n-k-1}^{(n,\gamma)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\tau} \int_{t_0}^{t_{1/2}} \sum_{l=1}^{N_{\text{exp}}} w_l e^{-s_l(t_{n-1/2}-t)} dt, & k=0; \\ \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{k-1/2}}^{t_{k+1/2}} \sum_{l=1}^{N_{\text{exp}}} w_l e^{-s_l(t_{n-1/2}-t)} dt, & k=1, 2, \dots, n-2; \\ a_0^{(n,\gamma)}, & k=n-1。 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

引理 2^[15] 设 $u \in C^{(3)}[0, T]$, $\gamma \in (1, 2)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} |R_{1j}^{n-1/2}| &= \left| {}_0^C D_t^\gamma u(t_{n-1/2}) - {}^F D_t^\gamma u(t_{n-1/2}) \right| \leq c_0 \tau^{3-\gamma} + c_1 \varepsilon, \\ 1 \leq n \leq N。 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 &= \left[\frac{1}{8\Gamma(2-\gamma)} + \frac{1}{12\Gamma(3-\gamma)} + \frac{\gamma-1}{2\Gamma(4-\gamma)} \right] \max_{0 \leq t \leq t_n} |u'''(t)|, \\ c_1 &= \frac{t_{n-3/2}}{\Gamma(2-\gamma)} \max_{0 \leq t \leq t_n} |u''(t)|。 \end{aligned}$$

引理 3^[17] 若函数 $u(x) \in C_x^6([0, L])$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{12} [u''(x_{j+1}) + 10u''(x_j) + u''(x_{j-1})] - \\ & \frac{1}{h^2} [u(x_{j+1}) - 2u(x_j) + u(x_{j-1})] \frac{h^4}{240} u^{(6)}(\xi_j), \\ & \xi_j \in (x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}), \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1. \end{aligned}$$

3 数值离散格式

定解问题 (1) ~ (3) 可写成如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\gamma u(x, t) + v_{xx}(x, t) = f(x, t), & (x, t) \in \Omega; \\ v(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t), & 0 < x < L, \quad 0 < t \leq T; \\ u(x, 0) = u^0(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq L; \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = v(0, t) = v(L, t) = 0, & 0 < t \leq T. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

定义网格函数

$$U_j^n = u(x_j, t_n), \quad V_j^n = v(x_j, t_n), \quad f_j^n = f(x_j, t_n), \\ 0 \leq j \leq M, \quad 0 \leq n \leq N.$$

在点 $(x_j, t_{n-1/2})$ 考虑式 (5) 第一、二个方程, 有

$${}_0^C D_t^\gamma u(x_j, t_{n-1/2}) + v_{xx}(x_j, t_{n-1/2}) = f(x_j, t_{n-1/2}), \\ 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N, \quad (6)$$

$$v(x_j, t_{n-1/2}) = u_{xx}(x_j, t_{n-1/2}), \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N. \quad (7)$$

将离散紧算子 A 分别作用于式 (6) 和 (7), 由泰勒展开式、引理 1 及 2, 可得

$$A^F D U_j^{n-1/2} = -\delta_x^2 V_j^{n-1/2} + A f_j^{n-1/2} + R_{1j}^{n-1/2}, \\ 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N; \quad (8)$$

$$A V_j^{n-1/2} = \delta_x^2 U_j^{n-1/2} + R_{2j}^{n-1/2}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N, \quad (9)$$

式 (8) (9) 中:

$$|R_{1j}^{n-1/2}| \leq C(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon), \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N. \quad (10)$$

$$|R_{2j}^{n-1/2}| \leq C(h^4 + \tau^2), \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N. \quad (11)$$

注意: 初边值条件为

$$\begin{cases} U_0^n = U_M^n = 0, \quad V_0^n = V_M^n = 0, & 1 \leq n \leq N; \\ U_j^0 = u^0(x_j), & 0 \leq j \leq M. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

在式 (8) (9) 中, 省略小量项, 并用 $u_j^{n-1/2}$ 和 $v_j^{n-1/2}$ 分别代替 $U_j^{n-1/2}$ 和 $V_j^{n-1/2}$, 得到如下紧差分格式

$$\begin{cases} A^F D u_j^{n-1/2} = -\delta_x^2 v_j^{n-1/2} + A f_j^{n-1/2}, & 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N; \\ A v_j^{n-1/2} = \delta_x^2 u_j^{n-1/2}, & 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N; \\ u_0^n = u_M^n = 0, \quad v_0^n = v_M^n = 0, & 1 \leq n \leq N; \\ u_j^0 = u^0(x_j), & 0 \leq j \leq M. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

引理 4 由带积分余项的泰勒展开式及不等式 (10),

可得 $|A_l R_{1j}^n| \leq C(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4), 1 \leq j \leq M-1, 1 \leq n \leq N.$

4 紧差分格式分析

为了证明格式的收敛性, 给出以下引理。

引理 5^[18] 设 $u, v \in V_h$, 则

$$\langle \delta_x^2 u, v \rangle = -\sum_{j=1}^M h (\delta_x u_{j-1/2}) (\delta_x v_{j-1/2}) = \langle u, \delta_x^2 v \rangle.$$

引理 6^[19] 设 $u, v \in V_h$, 则有

$$h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (A u_j) \delta_x^2 v_j = h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (\delta_x^2 u_j) A v_j.$$

引理 7^[20] 设 $u \in V_h$, 可得

$$\|u\| \leq \sqrt{L} \|u\|_\infty, \quad \|u\|_\infty \leq \frac{\sqrt{L}}{2} \|\delta_x u\|, \quad \|\delta_x u\| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \|\delta_x^2 u\|.$$

引理 8^[21] 对于任意正整数 p 和函数 $G = \{G_1, G_2, \dots\}$, 有

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \left[a_0 G_n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_{n-k-1} - a_{n-k}) G_k - a_{n-1} q \right] G_n \geq \\ \frac{t_N^{1-\gamma}}{2} \tau \sum_{n=1}^N G_n^2 - \frac{t_N^{2-\alpha}}{2(2-\gamma)} q^2.$$

其中, $\{a_j\}$ 定义见式 (4)。

引理 9^[19] 对任意网格函数 $\{u^m, v^m | 0 \leq m \leq N\}$,

有 $\tau \sum_{l=1}^m (\delta_l u^{l-1/2}) v^{l-1/2} = u^m v^{m-1/2} - u^0 v^{1/2} - \tau \sum_{l=1}^m u^l (A_l v^l).$

引理 10^[22] 设 $F(k)$ 、 $g(k)$ 为非负函数, 且满足

$$F(k) \leq C \tau \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} F(l) + g(k), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots,$$

则有 $F(k) \leq e^{Ck\tau} g(k), k = 1, 2, \dots$ 。

定理 1 设 $U^n = (U_1^n, U_2^n, \dots, U_{M-1}^n)^T$ 是问题 (1) ~

(3) 的解, $u^n = (u_1^n, u_2^n, \dots, u_{M-1}^n)^T$ 是差分格式的解。 $V_j^n = v(x_j, t_n)$ 为精确解, v_j^n 为数值解。则有

$$\max_{1 \leq n \leq N} \|U^n - u^n\|_\infty = O(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon), \quad 1 \leq n \leq N.$$

证明: 令 $e_j^n = U_j^n - u_j^n$, $\eta_j^n = V_j^n - v_j^n$, $0 \leq j \leq M$,

$1 \leq n \leq N$ 。将式 (8) (9) 和 (12) 与 (13) 相减, 得到如下误差方程:

$$\begin{cases} A^F D e_j^{n-1/2} + \delta_x^2 \eta_j^{n-1/2} = R_{1j}^{n-1/2}, & 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N; \\ A \eta_j^{n-1/2} = \delta_x^2 e_j^{n-1/2} + R_{2j}^{n-1/2}, & 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N; \\ e_0^n = e_M^n = 0, \quad \eta_0^n = \eta_M^n = 0, & 1 \leq n \leq N; \\ e_j^0 = 0, & 0 \leq j \leq M. \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

将算子 A 作用在式 (13) 中第二个式子, 可得

$$A^F Dv_j^{n-1/2} = {}^F D\delta_x^2 u_j^{n-1/2}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N. \quad (15)$$

利用引理 2 和引理 3, 则有

$$A^F DV_j^{n-1/2} = {}^F D\delta_x^2 U_j^{n-1/2} + O(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon), \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N. \quad (16)$$

用式 (16) 减去式 (15), 可得

$$A^F D\eta_j^{n-1/2} = {}^F D\delta_x^2 e_j^{n-1/2} + R_{3j}^{n-1/2}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq M-1, \quad 1 \leq n \leq N, \quad (17)$$

其中 $|R_{3j}^{n-1/2}| \leq C(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon)$.

式 (14) 中的第一个式子乘 $h\tau\delta_x^2\delta_t\eta_j^{n-1/2}$, 式 (17)

乘 $h\tau A\delta_t\eta_j^{n-1/2}$, 并对 j 从 $1 \sim M-1$ 求和, 对 n 从 $1 \sim m$ 求和, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (A^F D e_j^{n-1/2}) (\delta_x^2 \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) + \\ & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (\delta_x^2 \eta_j^{n-1/2}) (\delta_x^2 \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) = \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} R_{1j}^{n-1/2} (\delta_x^2 \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (A^F D \eta_j^{n-1/2}) (A \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) = \\ & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} ({}^F D \delta_x^2 e_j^{n-1/2}) (A \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) + \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} R_{3j}^{n-1/2} (A \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

由引理 6 可知

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} ({}^F D \delta_x^2 e_j^{n-1/2}) (A \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) = \\ & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (A^F D e_j^{n-1/2}) (\delta_x^2 \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将式 (18) 和 (19) 相加, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (A^F D \eta_j^{n-1/2}) (A \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) + \\ & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (\delta_x^2 \eta_j^{n-1/2}) (\delta_x^2 \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) = \\ & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} R_{1j}^{n-1/2} (\delta_x^2 \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) + \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} R_{3j}^{n-1/2} (A \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

对于式 (21) 左端的第一项, 利用引理 8 并注意

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \eta(x_j, 0)}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \text{可得} \\ & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (A^F D \eta_j^{n-1/2}) (A \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) \geq \frac{\tau t_m^{1-\gamma}}{2\Gamma(2-\gamma)} \sum_{n=1}^m \|A \delta_t \eta^{n-1/2}\|, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

对式 (21) 左端第二项, 注意 $\frac{\partial \eta(x_j, 0)}{\partial t} = 0$, 则有

$$\tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (\delta_x^2 \eta_j^{n-1/2}) (\delta_x^2 \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\delta_x^2 \eta^m\|^2. \quad (23)$$

对于式 (21) 右端的第一项, 利用引理 9 和 young 不等式, 且考虑 $\eta_0 = 0$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} R_{1j}^{n-1/2} (\delta_x^2 \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) = \\ & h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (\delta_x^2 \eta_j^m) R_{1j}^{m-1/2} - h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} (\delta_x^2 \eta_j^0) R_{1j}^{1/2} - \\ & h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} \tau \sum_{n=1}^m (\delta_x^2 \eta_j^n) (A_t R_{1j}^n) \leq \frac{1}{4} \|\delta_x^2 \eta^m\|^2 + \|R_1^{m-1/2}\|^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \|R_1^{1/2}\|^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \|\delta_x^2 \eta^n\|^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \|A_t R_1^n\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

式 (21) 右端第二项, 利用 young 不等式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau \sum_{n=1}^m h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} R_{3j}^{n-1/2} (A \delta_t \eta_j^{n-1/2}) \leq \frac{\Gamma(2-\gamma) t_m^{\gamma-1} \tau}{2} \sum_{n=1}^m \|R_3^{n-1/2}\|^2 + \\ & \frac{\tau t_m^{1-\gamma}}{2\Gamma(2-\gamma)} \sum_{n=1}^m \|A \delta_t \eta^{n-1/2}\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

将式 (22) ~ (25) 代入式 (21), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\delta_x^2 \eta^m\|^2 \leq \\ & 2\tau \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \|\delta_x^2 \eta^n\|^2 + 2\|R_1^{1/2}\|^2 + 4\|R_1^{m-1/2}\|^2 + \\ & 2\tau \sum_{n=1}^m \|A_t R_1^n\|^2 + 2\Gamma(2-\gamma) t_m^{\gamma-1} \tau \sum_{n=1}^m \|R_3^{n-1/2}\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} G^m &= 2\|R_1^{1/2}\|^2 + 4\|R_1^{m-1/2}\|^2 + \\ & 2\tau \sum_{n=1}^m \|A_t R_1^n\|^2 + 2\Gamma(2-\gamma) t_m^{\gamma-1} \tau \sum_{n=1}^m \|R_3^{n-1/2}\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

因而式 (26) 可写成

$$\|\delta_x^2 \eta^m\|^2 \leq 2\tau \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \|\delta_x^2 \eta^n\|^2 + G^m.$$

由引理 10 得到 $\|\delta_x^2 \eta^m\|^2 \leq G^m e^{Cm\tau} + G^m$.

考虑式 (10) 和引理 4 可得

$$\|\delta_x^2 \eta^m\|^2 \leq CG^m \leq C(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon)^2, \quad 1 \leq m \leq N.$$

由引理 7 可知 $\|\eta^m\|_\infty \leq CG^m \leq C(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon)$.

当 m 为任意值时, 有

$$\|\eta^n\|_\infty \leq CG^m \leq C(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon), \quad 1 \leq n \leq N.$$

由式 (14) 和 (17) 知

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\delta_x^2 \eta^{n-1/2}\|_\infty \leq \|A \eta^{n-1/2}\|_\infty + \|R_2^{n-1/2}\|_\infty \leq \\ & C\|\eta^{n-1/2}\|_\infty + \|R_2^{n-1/2}\|_\infty \leq C(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon) + \\ & C(\tau^2 + h^4) \leq C(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon). \end{aligned}$$

引用引理 7, 有

$$\|\eta^n\|_{\infty} \leq \|\delta_x^2 \eta^{n-1/2}\| \leq C(\tau^{3-\gamma} + h^4 + \varepsilon).$$

定理 1 证毕。

5 数值算例

应用快速紧差分格式计算下列定解问题:

$${}_0^C D_t^\gamma u(x, t) + u_{xxx}(x, t) = f(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in \Omega,$$

其中精确解为

$$u(x, t) = t^{2+\gamma} \sin 2\pi x,$$

右端项为

$$f(x, t) = (\Gamma(3+\gamma)/2 + 16\pi^4 t^\gamma) t^2 \sin 2\pi x,$$

不同步长时的最大误差为

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

空间收敛阶为

$$Rate^x = \log_2 [E_\infty(2h, \tau)/E_\infty(h, \tau)],$$

时间收敛阶为

$$Rate^t = \log_2 [E_\infty(h, 2\tau)/E_\infty(h, \tau)].$$

固定时间步长 $N=2\ 048$, 参数 $\varepsilon=10^{-12}$, γ 取不同值时, 差分格式的最大误差以及相应的空间收敛阶与 CPU 时间见表 1。由表 1 中数据可知, 上述问题的空间收敛阶为 4。

表 1 $N=2\ 048$ 时最大误差及相应的空间阶、CPU 时间

Table 1 Maximum error, spatial order and CPU time with $N=2\ 048$

γ	M	E_∞	$Rate^x$	CPU 时间
1.2	4	5.681e-02	*	42.449
	8	3.245e-03	4.130	40.940
	16	1.989e-04	4.028	43.566
	32	1.236e-05	4.007	53.145
1.5	4	5.673e-02	*	39.161
	8	3.241e-03	4.130	39.979
	16	1.987e-04	4.028	42.715
	32	1.238e-05	4.004	52.242
1.7	4	5.667e-02	*	42.243
	8	3.237e-03	4.130	43.007
	16	1.986e-04	4.027	45.446
	32	1.252e-05	3.987	51.942

固定空间步数 $M=512$, 参数 $\varepsilon=10^{-12}$, 表 2 中列出了不同 γ 取值和时间步长 N 下, 计算得到的最大误差, 及其相应的时间收敛阶与 CPU 时间。分析表 2 中的数据可以得知, 时间收敛阶为 $(3-\gamma)$ 阶, 且所需 CPU 时间较少。

表 2 $M=512$ 时最大误差及时间阶与 CPU 时间

Table 2 Maximum error, time order and CPU time with $M=512$

γ	N	E_∞	$Rate^t$	CPU 时间
1.2	16	4.663e-06	*	1.640
	32	1.412e-06	1.724	4.157
	64	4.007e-07	1.816	16.110
	128	1.202e-07	1.737	55.516
1.5	16	3.077e-05	*	1.213
	32	1.092e-05	1.495	3.515
	64	3.867e-06	1.497	16.122
	128	1.366e-06	1.501	59.817
1.8	16	1.667e-04	*	0.980
	32	7.284e-05	1.194	4.106
	64	3.177e-05	1.197	16.510
	128	1.385e-05	1.198	61.537

固定 γ 值, 图 1 给出了在空间方向上的收敛阶, 图 2 给出了在时间方向上的收敛阶。由图 1 和 2 可看出, 实例的空间收敛阶与时间收敛阶与理论分析得到的结论是一致的。

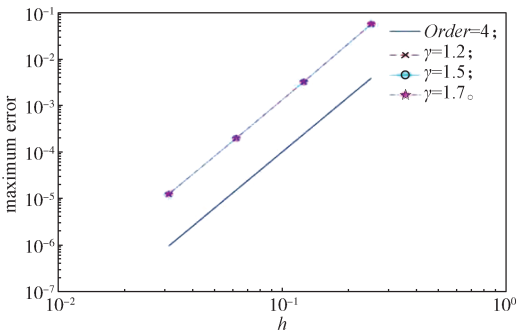


图 1 当 γ 固定时的空间收敛阶

Fig. 1 Spatial convergence orders with a fixed value of γ

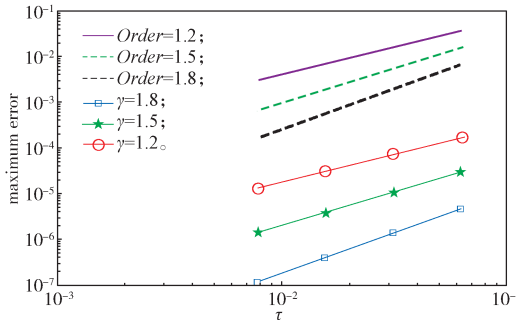


图 2 当 γ 固定时的时间收敛阶

Fig. 2 Temporal convergence orders with a fixed value of γ

6 结语

本文研究了四阶分数波动方程的快速紧差分格式, Caputo 导数项用一种快速的 H2N2 方法来近似, 通过使用降阶法和离散能量法得到格式的收敛性。

由数值算例可知,本文考虑的紧差分格式的收敛阶为 $O(\tau^{3-\gamma}+\varepsilon+h^4)$,且数值算例验证了理论分析结果。该格式所需的CPU时间较短。

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