

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1673-9833.2025.06.013

# 一类二维反应扩散方程的紧致 ADI 差分格式及 外推格式研究

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**摘要:** 对于二维反应扩散方程, 建立了紧致差分交替方向隐式 (ADI) 格式, 对方程的紧致 ADI 格式解的唯一性、稳定性及收敛性进行了证明, 并进一步使用 Richardson 外推法建立一次外推差分格式与二次外推差分格式。最后, 通过数值算例验证已建立的 ADI 格式和外推格式的误差和收敛阶, 对比两类格式的数值算例结果, 可知 Richardson 外推法能够有效提高数值解的精度, 减少误差。

**关键词:** 计算数学; 反应扩散方程; 紧致 ADI 格式; Richardson 外推

中图分类号: O242.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1673-9833(2025)06-0087-10

**引文格式:** 陈紫懿, 张海湘, 杨雪花, 等. 一类二维反应扩散方程的紧致 ADI 差分格式及外推格式研究 [J]. 湖南工业大学学报, 2025, 39(6): 87-96.

## Research on the Compact ADI Difference Scheme and Extrapolation Scheme for a Class of Two-Dimensional Reaction-Diffusion Equations

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**Abstract:** As for the two-dimensional reaction-diffusion equation, a compact difference alternating direction implicit (ADI) scheme has been established, thus proving the uniqueness, stability, and convergence of the compact ADI scheme solution of the equation. Furthermore, by adopting Richardson extrapolation method, a first-order extrapolation difference scheme and a second-order extrapolation difference scheme can be established, with the errors and convergence orders of the established ADI scheme and extrapolation scheme verified through numerical examples. Based on a comparison of the numerical results of two schemes, it can be seen that Richardson extrapolation method can effectively improve the accuracy of numerical solutions and reduce errors.

**Keywords:** computational mathematics; reaction-diffusion equation; compact ADI scheme; Richardson extrapolation

收稿日期: 2024-07-15

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 (2024JJ7146, 2022JJ50083); 湖南省教育厅优秀青年基金资助项目 (21B0550)

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### 1 研究背景

反应扩散方程在科学和工程的许多分支中有着重要作用，对此类方程数值解的研究具有重要意义。文献 [1] 对带有 Neumann 边界条件的非线性对流扩散反应方程的有限差分 / 有限元方法 - 光滑解和非光滑解进行了收敛性分析。文献 [2] 提出张量积型二元三次 B 样条法求解一类分数阶反应 - 扩散方程和交叉反应扩散系统。文献 [3] 将含参数的二阶差分格式与 Galerkin 有限元法相结合，数值求解具有时间分数阶导数的四阶非线性反应扩散方程，证明了误差结果在时间上可达到二阶精度。

在求解微分方程的数值解时，对于高维加速求解方程，可以使用交替方向隐式 (alternating direction implicit, ADI) 格式。文献 [4] 建立了二维时间分数阶非线性 Klein-Gordon 和 Sine-Gordon 问题的交替方向隐式解法。文献 [5] 建立了三维抛物型分数阶积分微分方程的 BDF2 ADI 正交样条配点法。文献 [6] 研究了二维带弱奇异核抛物型积分微分方程的交替方向隐式有限差分格式。文献 [7] 研究了四阶时间分数波方程的快速紧致差分方法。文献 [8] 对一类非线性 Burgers 型问题建立了预测校正紧差分方法。文献 [9] 对反应扩散方程建立了紧交替方向差分格式。文献 [10] 对一类椭圆型 Dirichlet 边值问题建立了高精度 Richardson 外推法。

本文对一类二维反应扩散方程建立了 ADI 差分格式，并在此基础上给出了一次外推差分格式和二次外推差分格式。同时，给出算例验证差分格式的收敛性和稳定性。

现考虑如下二维反应扩散方程的初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + cu = f(x, y, t), & (x, y) \in \Omega, 0 < t \leq T; & (1) \\ u(x, y, 0) = \varphi(x, y), (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega}; & (2) \\ u(x, y, t) = \alpha(x, y, t), (x, y) \in \Gamma, 0 < t \leq T. & (3) \end{cases}$$

式中:  $a, b, c$  为正常数;  $\Omega=(0, L_1) \times (0, L_2)$ ;  $\Gamma$  为  $\Omega$  的边界, 且当  $(x, y) \in \Gamma$  时, 有  $\alpha(x, y, 0)=\varphi(x, y)$ 。

### 2 记号及引理

取正整数  $m_1, m_2, n$ 。记  $h_1=L_1/m_1, h_2=L_2/m_2, \tau=T/n, x_i=ih_1, 0 \leq i \leq m_1; y_j=jh_2, 0 \leq j \leq m_2; t_k=k\tau, 0 \leq k \leq n$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_h &= \{(x_i, y_j) | 0 \leq i \leq m_1, 0 \leq j \leq m_2\}, \\ \Omega_\tau &= \{t_k | 0 \leq k \leq n\}, \omega = \{(i, j) | (x_i, y_j) \in \Omega\}, \\ \gamma &= \{(i, j) | (x_i, y_j) \in \Gamma\}, \bar{\omega} = \omega \cup \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

此外, 记

$$\begin{aligned} t_{k+1/2} &= (t_k + t_{k+1})/2, f_j^{k+1/2} = f(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) \\ \text{设 } v & \text{ 为 } \Omega_h \times \Omega_\tau \text{ 上的网格函数, 引入如下记号:} \\ v_{ij}^{k+1/2} &= (v_{ij}^k + v_{ij}^{k+1})/2, \delta_x v_{ij}^{k+1/2} = (v_{ij}^{k+1} - v_{ij}^k)/\tau, \\ \delta_x v_{i-1/2, j}^k &= (v_{ij}^k - v_{i-1, j}^k)/h_1, \delta_y v_{i, j-1/2}^k = (v_{ij}^k - v_{i, j-1}^k)/h_2, \\ \delta_x^2 v_{ij}^k &= (v_{i-1, j}^k - 2v_{ij}^k + v_{i+1, j}^k)/h_1^2, \\ \delta_y^2 v_{ij}^k &= (v_{i, j-1}^k - 2v_{ij}^k + v_{i, j+1}^k)/h_2^2, \Delta_h v_{ij}^k = \delta_x^2 v_{ij}^k + \delta_y^2 v_{ij}^k \end{aligned}$$

定义  $x$  方向和  $y$  方向的紧致算子如下:

$$\begin{aligned} Av_{ij} &= \begin{cases} (v_{i-1, j} + 10v_{ij} + v_{i+1, j})/12, & 1 \leq i \leq m_1 - 1, 0 \leq j \leq m_2; \\ v_{ij}, & i = 0, m_1, 0 \leq j \leq m_2; \end{cases} \\ Bv_{ij} &= \begin{cases} (v_{i, j-1} + 10v_{ij} + v_{i, j+1})/12, & 1 \leq i \leq m_1, 0 \leq j \leq m_2 - 1; \\ v_{ij}, & j = 0, m_2, 0 \leq i \leq m_1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

易知

$$Av_{ij} = (I + h_1^2 \delta_x^2 / 12)v_{ij}, Bv_{ij} = (I + h_2^2 \delta_y^2 / 12)v_{ij}, (i, j) \in \omega, \text{ 式中 } I \text{ 为单位算子。}$$

若令  $v^n = \{v_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}\}$ , 则  $v^n$  为  $\Omega_h$  上的网格函数。

记  $V_h = \{w | w = \{w_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}\} \text{ 为 } \Omega_h \text{ 上的网络函数}\}$ ,

$$\overset{\circ}{V}_h = \{w | w = \{w_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}\} \in v_h, \text{ 且当 } (i, j) \in \gamma \text{ 时 } w_{ij} = 0\}.$$

设  $v, w \in \overset{\circ}{V}_h$ , 引进如下内积和范数

$$\begin{aligned} (v, w) &= h_1 h_2 \sum_{i=1}^{m_1-1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_2-1} v_{ij} w_{ij}, \|v\| = \sqrt{(v, v)}, \\ (\delta_x v, \delta_x w) &= h_1 h_2 \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_2-1} (\delta_x v_{i-1/2, j}) (\delta_x w_{i-1/2, j}), \\ (\delta_y v, \delta_y w) &= h_1 h_2 \sum_{i=1}^{m_1-1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_2} (\delta_y v_{i, j-1/2}) (\delta_y w_{i, j-1/2}), \\ (\delta_x \delta_y v, \delta_x \delta_y w) &= h_1 h_2 \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_2} (\delta_x \delta_y v_{i-1/2, j-1/2}) (\delta_x \delta_y w_{i-1/2, j-1/2}), \\ \|\delta_x v\| &= \sqrt{(\delta_x v, \delta_x v)}, \|\delta_y v\| = \sqrt{(\delta_y v, \delta_y v)}, \\ \|\delta_x \delta_y v\| &= \sqrt{(\delta_x \delta_y v, \delta_x \delta_y v)}, \\ \|v\|_{H^1} &= \sqrt{c\|v\|^2 + 2a\|\delta_x v\|^2 + 2b\|\delta_y v\|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由文献 [11] 可知, 存在正常数  $c_1$  和  $c_2$  使得

$$c_1 (\|v\|^2 + \|\delta_x v\|^2 + \|\delta_y v\|^2) \leq \|v\|_{H^1}^2 \leq c_2 (\|v\|^2 + \|\delta_x v\|^2 + \|\delta_y v\|^2).$$

引理 1<sup>[12]</sup> 设  $\omega \in \overset{\circ}{V}_h$ , 则有

$$(AB\omega, \omega) \geq \|\omega\|^2 / 3^{\circ}$$

引理 2<sup>[12]</sup> 设  $v \in \overset{\circ}{V}_h$ , 则有

$$\|\delta_x v\|^2 \leq 4\|v\|^2 / h_1^2, \|\delta_y v\|^2 \leq 4\|v\|^2 / h_2^2,$$

$$-(B\delta_x^2 v, v) \geq 2\|\delta_x v\|^2/3, \quad -(A\delta_y^2 v, v) \geq 2\|\delta_y v\|^2/3 \circ$$

### 3 差分格式的建立

令  $v = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ , 则方程 (1) 等价于如下方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - av - bw + cu = f(x, y, t), & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \circ & (6) \end{cases}$$

定义  $\Omega_h \times \Omega_\tau$  上的网格函数  $U_{ij}^k = u(x_i, y_j, t_k)$ ,  $V_{ij}^k = v(x_i, y_j, t_k)$ ,  $W_{ij}^k = w(x_i, y_j, t_k)$ ,  $(i, j) \in \bar{\omega}$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq n$

在点  $(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2})$  处考虑微分方程 (4) 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) = av(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) + bw(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) - cu(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) + f_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \quad (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n-1 \circ (7)$$

由带积分余项的 Taylor 展开式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) &= \delta_t U_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \tau^2/16 \int_0^1 (u_{tt}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - s\tau/2) + \\ &\quad u_{tt}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + s\tau/2))(1-s)^2 ds, \\ v(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) &= V_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \tau^2/8 \int_0^1 (v_{xx}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - s\tau/2) + \\ &\quad v_{xx}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + s\tau/2))(1-s) ds, \\ w(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) &= W_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \tau^2/8 \int_0^1 (w_{yy}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - s\tau/2) + \\ &\quad w_{yy}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + s\tau/2))(1-s) ds, \\ u(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) &= U_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \tau^2/8 \int_0^1 (u_{tt}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - s\tau/2) + \\ &\quad u_{tt}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + s\tau/2))(1-s) ds \circ \end{aligned}$$

将以上 4 式代入式 (7), 得到

$$\delta_t U_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aV_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bW_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cU_{ij}^{k+1/2} = f_{ij}^{k+1/2} + r_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \quad (i, j) \in \omega, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n-1, \quad (8)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} r_{ij}^{k+1/2} &= 1/16 \int_0^1 (u_{ttt}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - s\tau/2) + \\ &\quad u_{ttt}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + s\tau/2))(1-s)^2 ds - \\ &\quad 1/8 \int_0^1 [av_{xxx}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - s\tau/2) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &bw_{yyy}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - s\tau/2) + bw_{yyy}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + s\tau/2) - \\ &cu_{ttt}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - s\tau/2) - \\ &cu_{ttt}(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + s\tau/2)](1-s) ds \circ \end{aligned}$$

在式 (8) 的两端作用紧致算子  $AB$ , 可得

$$AB\delta_t U_{ij}^{k+1/2} = aABV_{ij}^{k+1/2} + bABW_{ij}^{k+1/2} - cABU_{ij}^{k+1/2} + ABf_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \tau^2 AB r_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \quad (i, j) \in \omega, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n-1 \circ (9)$$

在结点  $(x_i, y_j, t_k)$  处考虑方程 (5) 有

$$v(x_i, y_j, t_k) = \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i, y_j, t_k)}{\partial x^2}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m_1, \quad 0 \leq j \leq m_2, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n \circ$$

由 Taylor 展开式可得

$$AV_{ij}^k = \delta_x^2 U_{ij}^k + \frac{h_1^4}{360} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i - sh_1, y_j, t_k)}{\partial x^6} + \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i + sh_1, y_j, t_k)}{\partial x^6} \right] (1-s)^3 [5 - 3(1-s)^2] ds,$$

$$1 \leq i \leq m_1 - 1, \quad 0 \leq j \leq m_2, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n \circ$$

将上标  $k$  及  $k+1$  的两式取平均得

$$AV_{ij}^{k+1/2} = \delta_x^2 U_{ij}^{k+1/2} + (R_x)_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m_1 - 1, \quad 0 \leq j \leq m_2, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n-1,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} (R_x)_{ij}^{k+1/2} &= \frac{h_1^4}{720} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i - sh_1, y_j, t_k)}{\partial x^6} + \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i + sh_1, y_j, t_k)}{\partial x^6} + \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i - sh_1, y_j, t_{k+1})}{\partial x^6} + \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i + sh_1, y_j, t_{k+1})}{\partial x^6} \right] (1-s)^3 [5 - 3(1-s)^2] ds \circ \end{aligned}$$

再将上式两端作用算子  $B$ , 得

$$ABV_{ij}^{k+1/2} = B\delta_x^2 U_{ij}^{k+1/2} + B(R_x)_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \quad (i, j) \in \omega, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n-1 \circ (10)$$

同理, 在点  $(x_i, y_j, t_k)$  处考虑方程 (6), 可得

$$ABW_{ij}^{k+1/2} = A\delta_y^2 U_{ij}^{k+1/2} + A(R_y)_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \quad (i, j) \in \omega, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n-1, \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} (R_y)_{ij}^{k+1/2} &= \frac{h_2^4}{720} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i, y_j - sh_2, t_k)}{\partial x^6} + \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i, y_j + sh_2, t_k)}{\partial x^6} + \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i, y_j - sh_2, t_{k+1})}{\partial x^6} + \frac{\partial^6 u(x_i, y_j + sh_2, t_{k+1})}{\partial x^6} \right] (1-s)^3 [5 - 3(1-s)^2] ds \circ \end{aligned}$$

将式(10)和(11)代入式(9),为了建立ADI差分格式,在方程两边加上小量项 $\frac{ab\tau^2}{4+2c\tau}\delta_x^2\delta_y^2\delta_t U_{ij}^{k+1/2}$ ,有

$$AB\delta_t U_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aB\delta_x^2 U_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bA\delta_y^2 U_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cABU_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \frac{ab\tau^2}{4+2c\tau}\delta_x^2\delta_y^2\delta_t U_{ij}^{k+1/2} = ABf_{ij}^{k+1/2} + (R)_{ij}^{k+1/2},$$

$(i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1,$

式中:

$$(R)_{ij}^{k+1/2} = \tau^2 AB r_{ij}^{k+1/2} + B(R_x)_{ij}^{k+1/2} + A(R_y)_{ij}^{k+1/2} + (R_{xy})_{ij}^{k+1/2},$$

$$0 = \frac{ab\tau^2}{4+2c\tau}\delta_x^2\delta_y^2\delta_t U_{ij}^{k+1/2} - (R_{xy})_{ij}^{k+1/2},$$

$$(R_{xy})_{ij}^{k+1/2} = \frac{ab\tau^2}{4+2c\tau} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \delta_x^2\delta_y^2 \left[ u(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - \sigma\tau/2) + u(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + \sigma\tau/2) \right] ds.$$

(12)

可知存在常数使得

$$|(R)_{ij}^{k+1/2}| \leq c_3(\tau^2 + h_1^4 + h_2^4), (i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1.$$

(13)

注意到初边界条件式(2)和(3),有

$$\begin{cases} U_{ij}^0 = \varphi(x_i, y_j), (i, j) \in \omega; \\ U_{ij}^k = \alpha(x_i, y_j, t_k), (i, j) \in \gamma, 0 \leq k \leq n. \end{cases}$$

(14)

在式(12)中,略去小量项 $(R)_{ij}^{k+1/2}$ 并用 $u_{ij}^k$ 代替 $U_{ij}^k$ ,可得如下差分格式:

$$\begin{cases} AB\delta_t u_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aB\delta_x^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bA\delta_y^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cABu_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \frac{ab\tau^2}{4+2c\tau}\delta_x^2\delta_y^2\delta_t u_{ij}^{k+1/2} = ABf_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \\ (i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1; \end{cases}$$

(15)

$$u_{ij}^0 = \varphi(x_i, y_j), (i, j) \in \omega;$$

(16)

$$u_{ij}^k = \alpha(x_i, y_j, t_k), (i, j) \in \gamma, 0 \leq k \leq n.$$

(17)

对于式(15),可将其改写为

$$\left( A - \frac{a\tau}{2+c\tau}\delta_x^2 \right) \left( B - \frac{b\tau}{2+c\tau}\delta_y^2 \right) u_{ij}^{k+1} = g_{ij}^k + \frac{2\tau}{2+c\tau} ABf_{ij}^{k+1/2},$$

$(i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1,$

(18)

式中

$$g_{ij}^k = \frac{2-c\tau}{2+c\tau} ABu_{ij}^k + \frac{a\tau}{2+c\tau} B\delta_x^2 u_{ij}^k + \frac{b\tau}{2+c\tau} A\delta_y^2 u_{ij}^k + \frac{ab\tau^2}{(2+c\tau)^2} \delta_x^2\delta_y^2 u_{ij}^k.$$

令 $\bar{u}_{ij} = \left( B - \frac{b\tau}{2+c\tau}\delta_y^2 \right) u_{ij}^{k+1}$ ,则有

$$\left( A - \frac{a\tau}{2+c\tau}\delta_x^2 \right) \bar{u}_{ij} = g_{ij}^k + \frac{2\tau}{2+c\tau} ABf_{ij}^{k+1/2},$$

(19)

$$\left( B - \frac{b\tau}{2+c\tau}\delta_y^2 \right) u_{ij}^{k+1} = \bar{u}_{ij}.$$

(20)

当第 $k$ 层上 $u$ 值 $\{u_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}\}$ 已知时,由式(19)求出过渡层变量 $\{\bar{u}_{ij} | (i, j) \in \omega\}$ 的值:对于任意固定的

$j(1 \leq j \leq m_2-1)$ ,取边界条件 $\bar{u}_{0j} = \left( B - \frac{b\tau}{2+c\tau}\delta_y^2 \right) u_{0j}^{k+1}$ ,  
 $\bar{u}_{m_1,j} = \left( B - \frac{b\tau}{2+c\tau}\delta_y^2 \right) u_{m_1,j}^{k+1}$ ,求解 $\left( A - \frac{a\tau}{2+c\tau}\delta_x^2 \right) \bar{u}_{ij} = g_{ij}^k + \frac{2\tau}{2+c\tau} ABf_{ij}^{k+1/2}, 1 \leq i \leq m_1-1$ ,得到 $\{\bar{u}_{ij} | 1 \leq i \leq m_1-1\}$ 。

当过渡层变量 $\{\bar{u}_{ij} | (i, j) \in \omega\}$ 已求出时,由式(20)求出第 $k+1$ 层上 $u$ 的值 $\{u_{ij}^{k+1} | (i, j) \in \omega\}$ :对固定的 $i(1 \leq i \leq m_1-1)$ ,取边界条件 $u_{i0}^{k+1} = \alpha(x_i, y_0, t_{k+1})$ ,  
 $u_{im_2}^{k+1} = \alpha(x_i, y_{m_2}, t_{k+1})$ ,求解 $\left( B - \frac{b\tau}{2+c\tau}\delta_y^2 \right) u_{ij}^{k+1} = \bar{u}_{ij}, 1 \leq j \leq m_2-1$ ,得到 $\{u_{ij}^{k+1} | 1 \leq j \leq m_2-1\}$ 。

### 4 差分格式解的唯一性、稳定性及收敛性

定理1 差分格式(15)~(17)是唯一可解的。

证明 记 $u^k = \{u_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}\}$ 。

由式(16)和(17)知 $u^0$ 已给定。现设 $u^k$ 已确定,则关于 $u^{k+1}$ 的差分格式为

$$\begin{cases} AB\delta_t u_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aB\delta_x^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bA\delta_y^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cABu_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \frac{ab\tau^2}{4+2c\tau}\delta_x^2\delta_y^2\delta_t u_{ij}^{k+1/2} = ABf_{ij}^{k+1/2}, (i, j) \in \omega; \\ u_{ij}^{k+1} = \alpha(x_i, y_j, t_{k+1}), (i, j) \in \gamma. \end{cases}$$

它的齐次方程组为

$$\begin{cases} (1/\tau + c/2) ABu_{ij}^{k+1} - \frac{a}{2} B\delta_x^2 u_{ij}^{k+1} - \frac{b}{2} A\delta_y^2 u_{ij}^{k+1} + \frac{ab\tau}{4+2c\tau}\delta_x^2\delta_y^2 u_{ij}^{k+1} = 0, (i, j) \in \omega; \end{cases}$$

(21)

$$u_{ij}^{k+1} = 0, (i, j) \in \gamma.$$

(22)

用 $u^{k+1}$ 与式(21)作内积,得到

$$(1/\tau + c/2)(ABu^{k+1}, u^{k+1}) - \frac{a}{2}(B\delta_x^2 u^{k+1}, u^{k+1}) - \frac{b}{2}(A\delta_y^2 u^{k+1}, u^{k+1}) + \frac{ab\tau}{4+2c\tau}(\delta_x^2\delta_y^2 u^{k+1}, u^{k+1}) = 0.$$

(23)

下面估计式(23)中的每一项。

由引理1,得到

$$(ABu^{k+1}, u^{k+1}) \geq \|u^{k+1}\|^2/3;$$

(24)

由引理2,得到

$$-(B\delta_x^2 u^{k+1}, u^{k+1}) \geq 2\|\delta_x u^{k+1}\|^2/3;$$

(25)

$$-(A\delta_y^2 u^{k+1}, u^{k+1}) \geq 2\|\delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2/3. \quad (26)$$

注意到式(22), 由分部求和公式得到

$$(\delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 u^{k+1}, u^{k+1}) = \|\delta_x \delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2. \quad (27)$$

将式(24)~(27)代入式(23)中, 得

$$\frac{2+c\tau}{6}\|u^{k+1}\|^2 + \frac{a}{3}\|\delta_x u^{k+1}\|^2 + \frac{b}{3}\|\delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 + \frac{ab\tau}{4+2c\tau}\|\delta_x \delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 \leq 0.$$

易知

$$u_{ij}^{k+1} = 0, (i, j) \in \omega_0$$

由归纳原理, 差分格式(15)~(17)存在唯一解。

证毕。

**定理 2** 差分格式(15)~(17)的解在下述意义下对初值和非齐次项是稳定的: 设  $\{u_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}, 0 \leq k \leq n\}$  为差分格式

$$\begin{cases} AB\delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aB\delta_x^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bA\delta_y^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cABu_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \\ \frac{ab\tau^2}{4+2c\tau} \delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2} = ABf_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \\ (i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1; \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

$$u_{ij}^0 = \varphi(x_i, y_j), (i, j) \in \omega; \quad (29)$$

$$u_{ij}^k = 0, (i, j) \in \gamma, 0 \leq k \leq n \quad (30)$$

的解, 则有

$$\|u^k\|_{H^1}^2 \leq \frac{3}{2}\|u^0\|_{H^1}^2 + \frac{11c}{6}\|u^0\|^2 + \frac{9}{2}\tau \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \|ABf^{l+1/2}\|^2, 1 \leq k \leq n,$$

式中

$$\|ABf^{l+1/2}\| = \sqrt{h_1 h_2 \sum_{i=1}^{m_1-1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_2-1} (ABf^{l+1/2})^2}.$$

**证明** 用  $\delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2}$  与式(28)两端做内积得到

$$\begin{aligned} & (AB\delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2}) - a(B\delta_x^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2}) - \\ & b(A\delta_y^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2}) + c(ABu_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2}) + \\ & \frac{ab\tau^2}{4+2c\tau} (\delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 u_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2}) = \\ & (ABf_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2}), (i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

由引理 1, 式(31)左端第一项有估计式

$$(AB\delta_i u^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u^{k+1/2}) \geq \|\delta_i u^{k+1/2}\|^2/3, \quad (32)$$

左端第二项

$$\begin{aligned} & -(aB\delta_x^2 u^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u^{k+1/2}) = \\ & -\left(a\delta_x^2 u^{k+1/2} + \frac{ah_2^2}{12} \delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 u^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u^{k+1/2}\right) = \\ & (a\delta_x u^{k+1/2}, \delta_x \delta_i u^{k+1/2}) - \\ & \frac{ah_2^2}{12} (\delta_x \delta_y u^{k+1/2}, \delta_x \delta_y \delta_i u^{k+1/2}) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{a}{2\tau} \left( \|\delta_x u^{k+1}\|^2 - \|\delta_x u^k\|^2 \right) -$$

$$\frac{ah_2^2}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{2\tau} \left( \|\delta_x \delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 - \|\delta_x \delta_y u^k\|^2 \right), \quad (33)$$

同理, 有左端第三项

$$\begin{aligned} & -(bA\delta_y^2 u^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u^{k+1/2}) = \frac{b}{2\tau} \left( \|\delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 - \|\delta_y u^k\|^2 \right) - \\ & \frac{bh_1^2}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{2\tau} \left( \|\delta_x \delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 - \|\delta_x \delta_y u^k\|^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

对于左端第四项, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & c(ABu_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u_{ij}^{k+1/2}) = \\ & c \left( \left( I + \frac{h_1^2}{12} \delta_x^2 \right) \left( I + \frac{h_1^2}{12} \delta_x^2 \right) u^{k+1/2}, u^{k+1/2} \right) = \\ & \frac{1}{2\tau} \left[ c \left( \|u^{k+1}\|^2 - \|u^k\|^2 \right) - \frac{ch_1^2}{12} \left( \|\delta_x u^{k+1}\|^2 - \|\delta_x u^k\|^2 \right) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{ch_2^2}{12} \left( \|\delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 - \|\delta_y u^k\|^2 \right) + \frac{ch_1^2 h_2^2}{144} \left( \|\delta_x \delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 - \|\delta_x \delta_y u^k\|^2 \right) \right]; \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

左端第五项有估计式

$$(\delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 u^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u^{k+1/2}) = \|\delta_x \delta_y \delta_i u^{k+1/2}\|^2, \quad (36)$$

对于式(31)右端, 有

$$(ABf^{k+1/2}, \delta_i u^{k+1/2}) \leq 3\|ABf^{k+1/2}\|^2/4 + \|\delta_i u^{k+1/2}\|^2/3. \quad (37)$$

将式(32)~(37)代入式(31)中得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\tau} \left[ \left[ a\|\delta_x u^{k+1}\|^2 + b\|\delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 + c\|u^{k+1}\|^2 - \frac{ch_1^2}{12} \|\delta_x u^{k+1}\|^2 - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \frac{ch_2^2}{12} \|\delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 - \left( \frac{ah_2^2}{12} + \frac{bh_1^2}{12} - \frac{ch_1^2 h_2^2}{144} \right) \|\delta_x \delta_y u^{k+1}\|^2 \right] - \\ & \left[ a\|\delta_x u^k\|^2 + b\|\delta_y u^k\|^2 + c\|u^k\|^2 - \frac{ch_1^2}{12} \|\delta_x u^k\|^2 - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{ch_2^2}{12} \|\delta_y u^k\|^2 - \left( \frac{ah_2^2}{12} + \frac{bh_1^2}{12} - \frac{ch_1^2 h_2^2}{144} \right) \|\delta_x \delta_y u^k\|^2 \right] \leq \\ & \frac{3}{4} \|ABf^{k+1/2}\|^2, 0 \leq k \leq n-1. \end{aligned}$$

将上式中的  $k$  换成  $l$ , 并对  $l$  从 0 到  $k$  求和, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & a\|\delta_x u^k\|^2 + b\|\delta_y u^k\|^2 + c\|u^k\|^2 - \frac{ch_1^2}{12} \|\delta_x u^k\|^2 - \\ & \frac{ch_2^2}{12} \|\delta_y u^k\|^2 - \left( \frac{ah_2^2}{12} + \frac{bh_1^2}{12} \right) \|\delta_x \delta_y u^k\|^2 \leq \\ & a\|\delta_x u^0\|^2 + b\|\delta_y u^0\|^2 + c\|u^0\|^2 - \frac{ch_1^2}{12} \|\delta_x u^0\|^2 - \\ & \frac{ch_2^2}{12} \|\delta_y u^0\|^2 - \left( \frac{ah_2^2}{12} + \frac{bh_1^2}{12} - \frac{ch_1^2 h_2^2}{144} \right) \|\delta_x \delta_y u^0\|^2 + \\ & \frac{3}{2} \tau \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \|ABf^{l+1/2}\|^2, 1 \leq k \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 2, 得  $\frac{ah_2^2}{12} \|\delta_x \delta_y u^k\|^2 \leq \frac{a}{3} \|\delta_x u^k\|^2$ ,

$$\frac{bh_1^2}{12} \|\delta_x \delta_y u^k\|^2 \leq \frac{b}{3} \|\delta_y u^k\|^2, \frac{ch_1^2}{12} \|\delta_x u^k\|^2 \leq \frac{c}{3} \|u^k\|^2,$$

$$\frac{ch_2^2}{12} \|\delta_y u^k\|^2 \leq \frac{c}{3} \|u^k\|^2, \frac{ch_1^2 h_2^2}{144} \|\delta_x \delta_y u^0\|^2 \leq \frac{c}{9} \|u^0\|^2,$$

所以, 可得到

$$\|u^k\|_{H^1}^2 \leq \frac{3}{2} \|u^0\|_{H^1}^2 + \frac{11c}{6} \|u^0\|^2 + \frac{9}{2} \tau \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \|ABf^{l+1/2}\|^2, 1 \leq k \leq n.$$

证毕。

**定理 3** 设  $\{u(x, y, t) | (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega}, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$  为定解问题 (1) ~ (3) 的解,  $\{u_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}, 0 \leq k \leq n\}$  为差分格式 (15) ~ (17) 的解。记

$$e_{ij}^k = u(x_i, y_j, t_k) - u_{ij}^k, (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}, 0 \leq k \leq n,$$

$$\text{则有 } \|e^k\|_{H^1} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{2}c_3}{2} \sqrt{T} (\tau^2 + h_1^4 + h_2^4), 1 \leq k \leq n.$$

**证明** 将式 (12) (14) 分别与式 (15) ~ (17) 相减, 得到误差方程组

$$\begin{cases} AB\delta_x e_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aB\delta_x^2 e_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bA\delta_y^2 e_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cABe_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \frac{ab\tau^2}{4+2c\tau} \delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 e_{ij}^{k+1/2} = (R)_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \\ (i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1; \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

$$e_{ij}^0 = 0, (i, j) \in \omega; \quad (39)$$

$$e_{ij}^k = 0, (i, j) \in \gamma, 0 \leq k \leq n. \quad (40)$$

由定理 2, 并注意到式 (13), 可以得到

$$\|e^k\|_{H^1}^2 \leq \frac{9}{2} \tau \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \|(R)^{l+1/2}\|^2 \leq \frac{9}{2} T c_3 (\tau^2 + h_1^4 + h_2^4)^2, 1 \leq k \leq n,$$

两边开方得

$$\|e^k\|_{H^1} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{2}c_3}{2} \sqrt{T} (\tau^2 + h_1^4 + h_2^4), 1 \leq k \leq n.$$

证毕。

### 5 Richardson 外推格式

**定理 4** 设  $\{u(x, y, t) | (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega}, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$  为定解问题 (1) ~ (3) 的解,  $\{u_{ij}^k(h_1, h_2, \tau) | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}, 0 \leq k \leq n\}$  为差分格式 (15) ~ (17) 的解, 如果以下初边值问题

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} - b \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} + cp = f_p(x, y, t), (x, y) \in \Omega, 0 < t \leq T,$$

$$p(x, y, 0) = 0, (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega},$$

$$p(x, y, t) = 0, (x, y) \in \Gamma, 0 < t \leq T;$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2} - b \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial y^2} + cq = f_q(x, y, t), (x, y) \in \Omega, 0 < t \leq T,$$

$$q(x, y, 0) = 0, (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega},$$

$$q(x, y, t) = 0, (x, y) \in \Gamma, 0 < t \leq T;$$

和

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} - b \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + cr = f_r(x, y, t), (x, y) \in \Omega, 0 < t \leq T,$$

$$r(x, y, 0) = 0, (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega},$$

$$r(x, y, t) = 0, (x, y) \in \Gamma, 0 < t \leq T;$$

分别存在光滑解  $p(x, y, t)$ 、 $q(x, y, t)$  和  $r(x, y, t)$ , 其中,

$$f_p(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{24} \frac{\partial^3 u(x, y, t)}{\partial t^3} - \frac{a}{8} \frac{\partial^4 u(x, y, t)}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} - \frac{b}{8} \frac{\partial^4 u(x, y, t)}{\partial y^2 \partial t^2} + \frac{c}{8} \frac{\partial^4 u(x, y, t)}{\partial t^4} + \frac{ab}{4+2c\tau} \frac{\partial^5 u(x, y, t)}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2 \partial t^2},$$

$$f_q(x, y, t) = \frac{a}{240} \frac{\partial^6 u(x, y, t)}{\partial x^6},$$

$$f_r(x, y, t) = \frac{b}{240} \frac{\partial^6 u(x, y, t)}{\partial y^6},$$

则有

$$u_{ij}^k(h_1, h_2, \tau) = u(x_i, y_j, t_k) - \left[ \tau^2 p(x_i, y_j, t_k) + h_1^4 q(x_i, y_j, t_k) + h_2^4 r(x_i, y_j, t_k) \right] + O(\tau^4 + h_1^6 + h_2^6 + \tau^2 h_1^2 + \tau^2 h_2^2 + h_1^4 h_2^4),$$

$$u(x_i, y_j, t_k) - \left[ \frac{16}{15} u_{2i, 2j}^{4k} \left( \frac{h_1}{2}, \frac{h_2}{2}, \frac{\tau}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{15} u_{ij}^k(h_1, h_2, \tau) \right] = O(\tau^4 + h_1^6 + h_2^6 + \tau^2 h_1^2 + \tau^2 h_2^2 + h_1^4 h_2^4),$$

$(i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n.$

**证明** 误差方程组中的  $(R)_{ij}^{k+1/2}$  可以写为

$$(R)_{ij}^{k+1/2} = \tau^2 ABf_p(x, y, t) + h_1^4 Bf_q(x, y, t) + h_2^4 Af_r(x, y, t) + (\hat{R})_{ij}^{k+1/2},$$

其中

$$(\hat{R})_{ij}^{k+1/2} = \tau^2 AB\hat{r}_{ij}^{k+1/2} + B(\hat{R}_x)_{ij}^{k+1/2} + A(\hat{R}_y)_{ij}^{k+1/2} + (\hat{R}_{xy})_{ij}^{k+1/2},$$

并且

$$\tau^2 \hat{r}_{ij}^{k+1/2} = \frac{\tau^4}{2^5 4!} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial t^5} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - \frac{s\tau}{2} \right) + \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial t^5} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + \frac{s\tau}{2} \right) \right] (1-s)^4 ds - \frac{\tau^4}{2^5 \cdot 3!} \int_0^1 \left[ a \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial t^4} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - \frac{s\tau}{2} \right) + a \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial t^4} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + \frac{s\tau}{2} \right) + b \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial t^4} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - \frac{s\tau}{2} \right) + b \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial t^4} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + \frac{s\tau}{2} \right) - c \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + \frac{s\tau}{2} \right) - c \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - \frac{s\tau}{2} \right) \right] ds$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & c \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - \frac{\sigma\tau}{2} \right) \Big] (1-s)^3 ds - \\
 & \frac{\tau^2}{8 \cdot 3!} \int_0^1 \left[ ah_1^2 \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} (x_i - sh_1, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) + \right. \\
 & ah_1^2 \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} (x_i + sh_1, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) + \\
 & bh_2^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^2 \partial t^2} (x_i, y_j - sh_2, t_{k+1/2}) + \\
 & \left. bh_2^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} (x_i, y_j + sh_2, t_{k+1/2}) \right] (1-s)^3 ds, \\
 (\hat{R}_x)_{ij}^{k+1/2} &= \frac{h_1^6}{240} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial x^8} (x_i - sh_1, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial x^8} (x_i + sh_1, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) \right] (1-s)^5 [6 - 21(1-s)^2] ds + \\
 & \frac{\tau^2 h_1^4}{360 \cdot 8} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial x^6 \partial t^2} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - \frac{\sigma\tau}{2} \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial x^6 \partial t^2} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + \frac{\sigma\tau}{2} \right) \right] (1-s) ds, \\
 (\hat{R}_y)_{ij}^{k+1/2} &= \frac{h_2^6}{240} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial y^8} (x_i, y_j - sh_2, t_{k+1/2}) + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial y^8} (x_i, y_j + sh_2, t_{k+1/2}) \right] (1-s)^5 [6 - 21(1-s)^2] ds + \\
 & \frac{\tau^2 h_2^4}{360 \cdot 8} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial y^6 \partial t^2} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - \frac{\sigma\tau}{2} \right) + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{\partial^8 u}{\partial y^6 \partial t^2} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + \frac{\sigma\tau}{2} \right) \right] (1-s) ds, \\
 (\hat{R}_{xy})_{ij}^{k+1/2} &= \frac{ab}{4 + 2c\tau} \left\{ \frac{\tau^4}{16} \int_0^1 \delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 \left[ \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} - \frac{\sigma\tau}{2} \right) + \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3} \left( x_i, y_j, t_{k+1/2} + \frac{\sigma\tau}{2} \right) \right] (1-s)^2 ds + \\
 & \frac{\tau^2 h_1^2}{12} \int_0^1 \delta_y^2 \left[ \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial x^4 \partial t} (x_i - sh_1, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial x^4 \partial t} (x_i + sh_1, y_j, t_{k+1/2}) \right] (1-s)^3 ds - \\
 & \frac{\tau^2 h_2^2}{12} \int_0^1 \delta_x^2 \left[ \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial y^4 \partial t} (x_i, y_j - sh_2, t_{k+1/2}) + \right. \\
 & \left. \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial y^4 \partial t} (x_i, y_j + sh_2, t_{k+1/2}) \right] (1-s)^3 ds + \\
 & \left. \frac{\tau^2 h_2^2 (1 - 24h_1^2)}{6} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\partial^9 u}{\partial x^4 \partial y^4 \partial t} (x_i, y_j - sh_2, t_{k+1/2}) + \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. \frac{\partial^9 u}{\partial x^4 \partial y^4 \partial t} (x_i, y_j + sh_2, t_{k+1/2}) \right] (1-s)^3 ds \right\} \circ
 \end{aligned}$$

设  $\{p_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}, 0 \leq k \leq n\}, \{q_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}, 0 \leq k \leq n\},$

和  $\{r_{ij}^k | (i, j) \in \bar{\omega}, 0 \leq k \leq n\}$  分别为差分格式

$$\begin{cases} AB\delta_t p_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aB\delta_x^2 p_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bA\delta_y^2 p_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cABp_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \\ \frac{ab\tau^2}{4 + 2c\tau} \delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 \delta_t p_{ij}^{k+1/2} = AB(f_p)_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \\ (i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1; \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

$$p_{ij}^0 = 0, (i, j) \in \omega; \quad (42)$$

$$p_{ij}^k = 0, (i, j) \in \gamma, 0 \leq k \leq n; \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{cases} AB\delta_t q_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aB\delta_x^2 q_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bA\delta_y^2 q_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cABq_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \\ \frac{ab\tau^2}{4 + 2c\tau} \delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 \delta_t q_{ij}^{k+1/2} = AB(f_q)_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \\ (i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1; \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

$$q_{ij}^0 = 0, (i, j) \in \omega; \quad (45)$$

$$q_{ij}^k = 0, (i, j) \in \gamma, 0 \leq k \leq n; \quad (46)$$

和

$$\begin{cases} AB\delta_t r_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aB\delta_x^2 r_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bA\delta_y^2 r_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cABr_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \\ \frac{ab\tau^2}{4 + 2c\tau} \delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 \delta_t r_{ij}^{k+1/2} = AB(f_r)_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \\ (i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1; \end{cases} \quad (47)$$

$$r_{ij}^0 = 0, (i, j) \in \omega; \quad (48)$$

$$r_{ij}^k = 0, (i, j) \in \gamma, 0 \leq k \leq n \quad (49)$$

的解, 由定理 2 的推理过程可知

$$p(x_i, y_j, t_k) = p_{ij}^k(h_1, h_2, \tau) + O(\tau^2 + h_1^4 + h_2^4),$$

$$q(x_i, y_j, t_k) = q_{ij}^k(h_1, h_2, \tau) + O(\tau^2 + h_1^4 + h_2^4),$$

$$r(x_i, y_j, t_k) = r_{ij}^k(h_1, h_2, \tau) + O(\tau^2 + h_1^4 + h_2^4) \circ$$

记  $s_{ij}^k = e_{ij}^k - \tau^2 p_{ij}^k - h_1^4 q_{ij}^k - h_2^4 r_{ij}^k$ , 将式 (41) ~ (43) 乘以  $\tau^2$ , 式 (44) ~ (46) 乘以  $h_1^4$ , 式 (47) ~ (49) 乘以  $h_2^4$ , 并且将所得结果和式 (38) ~ (40) 相减, 可得到

$$\begin{cases} AB\delta_t s_{ij}^{k+1/2} - aB\delta_x^2 s_{ij}^{k+1/2} - bA\delta_y^2 s_{ij}^{k+1/2} + cABS_{ij}^{k+1/2} + \\ \frac{ab\tau^2}{4 + 2c\tau} \delta_x^2 \delta_y^2 \delta_t s_{ij}^{k+1/2} = (f_s)_{ij}^{k+1/2}, \\ (i, j) \in \omega, 0 \leq k \leq n-1; \\ s_{ij}^0 = 0, (i, j) \in \omega; \\ s_{ij}^k = 0, (i, j) \in \gamma, 0 \leq k \leq n \circ \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f_s)_{ij}^{k+1/2} &= (R)_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \tau^2 AB(f_p)_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \\ & h_1^4 AB(f_q)_{ij}^{k+1/2} - h_2^4 AB(f_r)_{ij}^{k+1/2} = \\ & (\hat{R})_{ij}^{k+1/2} = O(\tau^4 + h_1^6 + h_2^6 + \tau^2 h_1^4 + \tau^2 h_2^4),
 \end{aligned}$$

由定理 3 可得

$$\|s^k\|_{H^1} \leq C(\tau^4 + h_1^6 + h_2^6 + \tau^2 h_1^4 + \tau^2 h_2^4), \quad 1 \leq k \leq n \circ$$

则有

$$u_{ij}^k(h_1, h_2, \tau) = u(x_i, y_j, t_k) - \left[ \tau^2 p(x_i, y_j, t_k) + h_1^4 q(x_i, y_j, t_k) + h_2^4 r(x_i, y_j, t_k) \right] + O(\tau^4 + h_1^6 + h_2^6 + \tau^2 h_1^2 + \tau^2 h_2^2 + h_1^4 h_2^4). \quad (50)$$

同理可得

$$u_{2i, 2j}^{4k} \left( \frac{h_1}{2}, \frac{h_2}{2}, \frac{\tau}{4} \right) = u(x_i, y_j, t_k) - \left[ \left( \frac{\tau}{4} \right)^2 p(x_i, y_j, t_k) + \left( \frac{h_1}{2} \right)^4 q(x_i, y_j, t_k) + \left( \frac{h_2}{2} \right)^4 r(x_i, y_j, t_k) \right] + O(\tau^4 + h_1^6 + h_2^6 + \tau^2 h_1^2 + \tau^2 h_2^2 + h_1^4 h_2^4). \quad (51)$$

将式(50)乘以-1/15, 式(51)乘以16/15, 并将所得结果相减, 可得

$$u(x_i, y_j, t_k) - \left[ \frac{16}{15} u_{2i, 2j}^{4k} \left( \frac{h_1}{2}, \frac{h_2}{2}, \frac{\tau}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{15} u_{ij}^k(h_1, h_2, \tau) \right] = O(\tau^4 + h_1^6 + h_2^6 + \tau^2 h_1^2 + \tau^2 h_2^2 + h_1^4 h_2^4).$$

证毕。

同理, 由定理4的推理过程, 可以得到如下二次外推格式:

$$\frac{1024}{945} u_{4i, 4j}^{16k} \left( \frac{h_1}{4}, \frac{h_2}{4}, \frac{\tau}{16} \right) - \frac{16}{189} u_{2i, 2j}^{4k} \left( \frac{h_1}{2}, \frac{h_2}{2}, \frac{\tau}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{945} u_{ij}^k(h_1, h_2, \tau) = u(x_i, y_j, t_k) + O(\tau^6 + h_1^8 + h_2^8 + \tau^2 h_1^4 + \tau^2 h_2^4 + h_1^6 h_2^6).$$

### 6 数值算例

下面给出2个算例验证本文所提出的紧致ADI算法的性能和可行性。

取  $h_1=h_2=h=1/m$ , 记最大误差

$$E_{\infty}(h, \tau) = \max_{0 \leq i, j \leq m, 0 \leq k \leq n} |u(x_i, y_j, t_k) - u_{ij}^k|,$$

记收敛阶

$$Rate = \log_2(E_{\infty}(2h, 2\tau)/E_{\infty}(h, \tau)).$$

算例1

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + u = -e^{(x+y)/2-t}/2, \\ 0 < x, y < 1, 0 < t \leq 1; \\ u(x, y, 0) = e^{(x+y)/2}, 0 \leq x, y \leq 1; \\ u(0, y, t) = e^{y/2-t}, u(1, y, t) = e^{(1+y)/2-t}, \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 < t \leq 1; \\ u(x, 0, t) = e^{x/2-t}, u(x, 1, t) = e^{(1+x)/2-t}, \\ 0 < x < 1, 0 < t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

该问题的精确解为  $u(x, y, t) = e^{(x+y)/2-t}$ 。

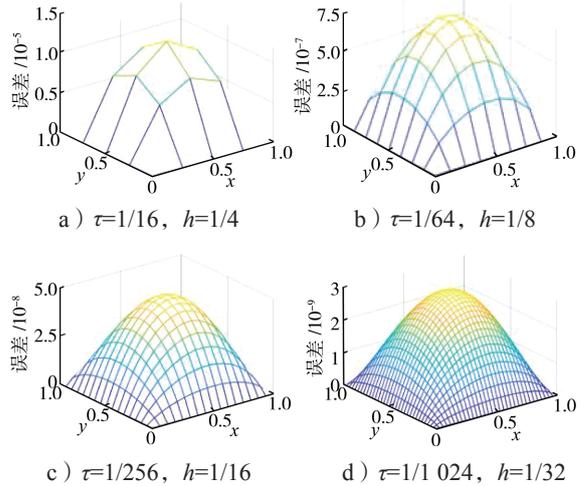


图1 算例1在t=1时不同步长下数值解的误差曲面

Fig 1 Example 1 shows the error surface of the numerical solution at t=1 without synchronous length

表1 算例1取不同步长时的最大误差与收敛阶

Table 1 The maximum errors and error order of the Example 1 with different step size

格式	h	tau	$E_{\infty}(h, \tau)$	Rate
紧致ADI格式	1/4	1/16	2.666E-05	
	1/8	1/64	1.642E-06	4.021 2
	1/16	1/256	1.032E-07	3.992 4
	1/32	1/1024	0.434E-09	3.996 5
一次外推格式	1/4	1/16	8.246E-08	
	1/8	1/64	1.450E-09	5.859 4
	1/16	1/256	2.347E-11	5.849 1
	1/32	1/1024	3.939E-13	5.896 9
二次外推格式	1/4	1/16	1.019E-09	
	1/8	1/64	1.870E-11	5.768 2
	1/16	1/256	3.086E-13	5.920 9

算例2

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2u = 5e^t \sin(x+y), \\ 0 < x, y < 1, 0 < t \leq 1; \\ u(x, y, 0) = \sin(x+y), 0 \leq x, y \leq 1; \\ u(0, y, t) = e^t \sin y, u(1, y, t) = e^t \sin(1+y), \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 < t \leq 1; \\ u(x, 0, t) = e^t \sin x, u(x, 1, t) = e^t \sin(1+x), \\ 0 < x < 1, 0 < t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

该问题的精确解为  $u(x, y, t) = e^t \sin(x+y)$ 。

图1给出了算例1取不同步长时所得数值解的误差曲面。表1和表2给出了紧致ADI格式与外推格式在取不同步长时数值解的最大误差与收敛阶, 可以看出紧致ADI格式进行一次外推后, 收敛阶从4阶提升到6阶, 效果较为显著。

两个算例的二次外推格式收敛阶都为 6 阶, 未达到理想的 8 阶精度, 因此给出内结点处通过二次外推得到的误差与收敛阶, 以此分析出现此现象的原因。

根据表 3 与表 4 的数据可知, 当时间步长为  $1/64$ , 空间步长为  $1/8$  时, 内部结点处的收敛阶接近 8 阶, 基本符合预期。从上述结果可知, 外推法可以有效提高差分格式的精度, 然而外推法不适合多次使用, 随着外推算法用到的不同步长数值解的个数越来越多, 精度要求越来越高, 其本身计算结果产生的舍入误差在经过线性叠加后也越来越大, 其收敛率也就很难达到理论预期。

表 2 算例 2 取不同步长时的最大误差与收敛阶

Table 2 The maximum errors and error order of the Example 2 with different step size

格 式	$h$	$\tau$	$E_\infty(h, \tau)$	Rate
紧致 ADI 格式	1/4	1/16	1.157E-04	
	1/8	1/64	7.609E-06	3.925 9
	1/16	1/256	4.893E-07	3.959 0
	1/32	1/1 024	3.068E-08	3.995 4
	1/64	1/4 096	1.922E-09	3.996 4
一次外推格式	1/4	1/16	4.064E-07	
	1/8	1/64	6.507E-09	5.964 8
	1/16	1/256	1.039E-10	5.968 4
	1/32	1/1 024	2.001E-12	5.698 8
二次外推格式	1/4	1/16	1.519E-09	
	1/8	1/64	2.662E-11	5.934 7
	1/16	1/256	4.603E-13	5.853 8

表 3 算例 1 取不同步长时部分结点的误差与收敛阶

Table 3 Error at the partial nodes and the convergence order of the example 1 with different step size

$(\tau, h)$	(1/4, 1/4, 1/8)	Rate	(1/2, 1/4, 1/8)	Rate
(1/16, 1/4)	0.013E-08		0.038E-08	
(1/64, 1/8)	0.003E-10	7.218 3	0.004E-10	8.232 0

表 4 算例 2 取不同步长时部分结点的误差与收敛阶

Table 4 Error at the partial nodes and the convergence order of the example 2 with different step size

$(\tau, h)$	(1/4, 1/4, 1/8)	Rate	(1/2, 1/4, 1/8)	Rate
(1/16, 1/4)	0.074E-09		0.092E-09	
(1/64, 1/8)	0.006E-10	7.970 2	0.008E-10	7.871 0

## 7 结语

本文研究了二维反应扩散方程的紧致 ADI 差分格式以及基于紧致 ADI 差分格式的 Richardson 六阶外推格式和八阶外推格式, 并通过两个格式来求解反应扩散方程的数值解。理论显示一次外推能将精度提高两阶, 算例 1 和算例 2 的数值结果验证了这一结论,

对于二次外推格式, 数值结果并不理想, 收敛阶并未达到理想精度, 但在内部结点处, 二次外推格式的收敛阶还是可以达到理论精度的。总的来说, 对比两类差分格式的数值算例结果, Richardson 外推法仍然能够有效提高数值解的精度, 减少误差, 但由于结果会受到多次舍入误差的影响, 从而影响到收敛阶, 不适合多次使用。

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