

半线性常微分方程混合边值奇摄动 问题的一致差分格式*

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摘 要

本文应用分离奇性法研究半线性常微分方程混合边值奇摄动问题的一致差分格式。我们证明了所构造的 l_1 型差分格式关于小参数 ϵ 的一阶一致收敛性。在本文的最后, 我们给出一个数值例子, 计算结果与理论分析相符合。

关键词 奇摄动问题 差分格式 一致收敛性 混合边值 半线性常微分方程

一、引 言

关于线性常微分方程混合边值奇摄动问题数值解的研究, 已有不少文章, 如 [1]、[3]。而对于半线性的情况, 至今尚无论文发表, 主要的难点在于非线性项的处理。

本文考虑如下奇摄动问题:

$$\begin{cases} Lu(x) \equiv \epsilon u''(x) + a(x) \cdot u'(x) - b(x, u(x)) = f(x), & 0 < x < 1 & (1.1) \\ B_0 u(0) \equiv \alpha \cdot u(0) - \beta \cdot u'(0) = A & & (1.2) \\ B_1 u(1) \equiv \gamma \cdot u(1) + \delta \cdot u'(1) = B & & (1.3) \end{cases}$$

我们假定:

- 1° 函数 a, b, f 关于各自自变量充分可微;
- 2° $A^* \geq a(x) \geq a^* > 0, b_u(x, u(x)) \geq b^* > 0,$
- 3° $\alpha, \beta, \delta \geq 0, \gamma > 0, \alpha + \beta > 0, A, B, A^*, a^*, b^*$ 为常数。

二、微分方程解的性质

引理2.1 设 $u(x)$ 是 (1.1)~(1.3) 的解, 则

$$\max |u(x)| \leq C, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

其中 C 是不依赖于 x, ϵ 的正常数。在以后的讨论中, C 还与网络步长无关, 并且在不同地方, C 可表示不同的数值。

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引理2.2 假设同上, 则

$$|u^{(i)}(x)| \leq C\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i-1} \cdot \exp(-a^*x/2\varepsilon)\}, \quad (i=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

引理2.3 假设同上, 则

$$|u^{(i)}(0)| \leq C\varepsilon^{-i}, \quad (i=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

且当 $\beta \neq 0$ 时, $|u'(0)| \leq C$.

证明 显然, 当 $i=0$ 时结论成立.

当 $\beta \neq 0$ 时, 由(1.2)即可得 $|u'(0)| \leq C$.

当 $\beta=0$ 时, 对(1.1)积分, 得:

$$\varepsilon u'(x) + a(x) \cdot u(x) = H(x) + C_1 \quad (2.1)$$

其中

$$H(x) = \int_0^x [b(t, u(t)) + f(t) - a'(t)u(t)] dt, \quad C_1 \text{ 为积分常数}$$

由此可得:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) = & u(0) \cdot \exp\left(-\int_0^x \frac{a(t)}{\varepsilon} dt\right) + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left[-\int_0^x \frac{a(t)}{\varepsilon} dt\right] \\ & \cdot \int_0^x [H(t) + C_1] \cdot \exp\left(\int_0^t \frac{a(s)}{\varepsilon} ds\right) dt \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

在(2.1)中, 令 $x=0$, $x=1$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} u'(0) = & -\frac{a(0)}{\varepsilon} u(0) + \frac{C_1}{\varepsilon} \\ u'(1) = & -\frac{a(1)}{\varepsilon} u(1) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [H(1) + C_1] \end{aligned}$$

再结合(1.3)可知: $|C_1| \leq C$. 从而 $|u'(0)| \leq C\varepsilon^{-1}$.

当 $i \geq 2$ 时, 对(2.2)求导 i 次, 可得引理结论. 证毕.

引理2.4 假设同上, 则

$$|u^{(i)}(x)| \leq C\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i} \exp(-a^*x/2\varepsilon)\}, \quad (i=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.3)$$

证明 采用数归法证之.

由引理2.1知, 对 $i=0$ 结论成立.

假设对 $i-1$, 结论成立, 即有:

$$|u^{(i-1)}(x)| \leq C\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i+1} \exp(-a^*x/2\varepsilon)\}, \quad i \geq 1$$

对(1.1)两边求 $i-1$ 次导数, 得:

$$\varepsilon u^{(i+1)}(x) + a(x)u^{(i)}(x) = G(x, u, u', \dots, u^{(i-1)}) \quad (2.4)$$

由归纳假设, 容易得到:

$$|G| \leq C\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i+1} \exp(-a^*x/2\varepsilon)\}$$

由(2.4)有:

$$\begin{aligned} u^{(i)}(x) = & u^{(i)}(0) \cdot \exp\left[-\int_0^x \frac{a(t)}{\varepsilon} dt\right] + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left[-\int_0^x \frac{a(t)}{\varepsilon} dt\right] \\ & \cdot \int_0^x G(t, u, u', \dots, u^{(i-1)}) \cdot \exp\left[\int_0^t \frac{a(s)}{\varepsilon} ds\right] dt \end{aligned}$$

利用引理2.3的结论, 经过计算可得:

$$|u^{(i)}(x)| \leq C\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i} \exp(-a^*x/2\varepsilon)\}$$

证毕

综合引理2.1~2.4, 就可以将(1.1)~(1.3)的解奇性分离出来.

定理2.1 设 $u(x)$ 是(1.1)~(1.3)的解, 则

$$u(x) = \bar{\nu} \cdot V(x) + Z(x) \quad (2.5)$$

其中,

$$V(x) = \exp(-xa(0)/\varepsilon)$$

$$|\bar{\nu}| \leq \begin{cases} C, & \text{当 } \beta=0 \text{ 时} \\ C\varepsilon, & \text{当 } \beta \neq 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

$$|Z^{(i)}(x)| \leq C\{1 + \varepsilon^{-i+1} \exp(-a^*x/2\varepsilon)\}$$

引进如下辅助问题:

$$\tilde{L}\bar{u}(x) \equiv \varepsilon \bar{u}''(x) + a(x) \cdot \bar{u}'(x) = b(x, u(x)) + f(x), \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (2.6)$$

$$B_0 \bar{u}(0) \equiv \alpha \bar{u}(0) - \beta \cdot \bar{u}'(0) = A \quad (2.7)$$

$$B_1 \bar{u}(1) \equiv \gamma \bar{u}(1) + \delta \bar{u}'(1) = B \quad (2.8)$$

其中, $u(x)$ 是(1.1)~(1.3)的解. 显然, (2.6)~(2.8)与(1.1)~(1.3)同解, 即 $x \in [0, 1]$, $\bar{u}(x) = u(x)$. 从而

$$\bar{u}(x) = \bar{\nu} V(x) + Z(x)$$

式中的 $V(x)$, $Z(x)$ 等如前所定义. 注意到(2.6)~(2.8)此时是线性问题(相对 $\bar{u}(x)$ 而言).

三、差分格式及其一致收敛性

等距划分 $[0, 1]$, 步长 h , $N \cdot h = 1$, $x_i = ih$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, N$, N 是正整数. 对(1.1)~(1.3)构造如下 Il'in 型差分格式:

$$\begin{cases} L^h u_i \equiv \varepsilon \sigma_i [u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}] / h^2 + a(x_i) \cdot [u_{i+1} - u_{i-1}] / 2h \\ \quad - b(x_i, u_i) = f(x_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1 \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

$$B_0^h u_0 \equiv \alpha u_0 - \beta [u_1 - u_0] / h = A \quad (3.2)$$

$$B_1^h u_N \equiv \gamma u_N + \delta [u_N - u_{N-1}] / h = B \quad (3.3)$$

其中, $\sigma_i = 0.5 \rho a(x_i) \cdot \coth(0.5 \rho a(x_i))$, $\rho = h/\varepsilon$

为证明所需, 我们对(2.6)~(2.8)也构造其相应的 Il'in 型差分格式如下:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{L}^h \bar{u}_i \equiv \varepsilon \sigma_i [\bar{u}_{i+1} - 2\bar{u}_i + \bar{u}_{i-1}] / h^2 + a(x_i) \cdot [\bar{u}_{i+1} - \bar{u}_{i-1}] / 2h \\ \quad = b(x_i, u(x_i)) + f(x_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1 \end{cases} \quad (3.4)$$

$$B_0^h \bar{u}_0 \equiv \alpha \bar{u}_0 - \beta [\bar{u}_1 - \bar{u}_0] / h = A \quad (3.5)$$

$$B_1^h \bar{u}_N \equiv \gamma \bar{u}_N + \delta [\bar{u}_N - \bar{u}_{N-1}] / h = B \quad (3.6)$$

其中 σ_i 即为(3.1)~(3.3)中的指数拟合因子.

引理3.1 若网格函数 ω_i 满足:

$$\tilde{L}^h \omega_i \leq 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1, \quad B_0^h \omega_0 \geq 0, \quad B_1^h \omega_N \geq 0$$

则 $\omega_i \geq 0$, $(i = 0, 1, \dots, N)$

引理3.2 若 \bar{u}_i 满足:

$$|\tilde{L}^h \bar{u}_i| \leq K \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_{i-1}}{2\varepsilon}\right) \right\}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1$$

$$|B_0^h \bar{u}_0| \leq K_0 \cdot \beta \{1 + [1 - \exp(-A^* \rho / 2)] / h\}, \quad |B_1^h \bar{u}_N| \leq K_1$$

则有:

$$|\bar{u}_i| \leq C, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

式中 K_0, K_1, K 均为正常数.

证明 不妨设 $\Delta = \gamma(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha \cdot \delta = 1$.

构造闸函数为:

$$\Phi(x_i) = m_0 P_0(x_i) + m_1 P_1(x_i) + m_2 \cdot \exp(-a^* x_{i-1}/2\varepsilon), \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

其中, $P_0(x) = \gamma \cdot (1-x) + \delta$, $P_1(x) = \alpha x + \beta$, m_0, m_1, m_2 为待定正常数.

$$B_0^h \Phi(0) \geq m_0 + m_2 \cdot \beta \cdot [1 - \exp(-a^* \rho/2)] / h \cdot \exp(a^* \rho/2)$$

取 $m_0 = K_0 \cdot \beta$, $m_2 = K_0 \cdot [1 - \exp(-A^* \rho/2)] / [1 - \exp(-a^* \rho/2)] \cdot \exp(-a^* \rho/2)$

则有:

$$B_0^h \Phi(0) \geq |B_0^h \bar{u}_0|$$

$$B_1^h \Phi(1) \geq m_1 - m_2 \cdot \delta \cdot \exp((\theta+1) \cdot a^* \rho/2) \cdot \exp(-\bar{\theta} a^* / 2\varepsilon), \quad \theta, \bar{\theta} \in (0, 1)$$

取 $\bar{\theta} \geq (\theta+1)h$, $m_1 = K_1 + m_2 \delta$, 则

$$|B_1^h \Phi(1)| \geq |B_1^h \bar{u}_N|$$

$$\bar{L}^h \exp(-a^* x_{i-1}/2\varepsilon) \leq -\frac{C_0}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp(-a^* x_{i-1}/2\varepsilon)$$

C_0 为某常数.

$$\bar{L}^h P_0(x_i) = -\gamma \cdot a(x_i), \quad \bar{L}^h P_1(x_i) \leq a A^*$$

故有:

$$\bar{L}^h \Phi(x_i) \leq -m_0 \cdot \gamma \cdot a^* + m_1 \cdot a \cdot A^* - m_2 \cdot \frac{C_0}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp(-a^* x_{i-1}/2\varepsilon)$$

取

$$m_2 = \max\{K_0 \cdot [1 - \exp(-A^* \rho/2)] / [1 - \exp(-a^* \rho/2)] \cdot \exp(-a^* \rho/2), K/C_0\}$$

$$m_1 = K_1 + m_2 \delta, \quad m_0 = \max\{[K + m_1 a A^*] / \gamma a^*, K_0 \beta\}$$

则

$$\bar{L}^h \Phi(x_i) \leq |\bar{L}^h \bar{u}_i|$$

由引理 3.1 可得:

$$|\bar{u}_i| \leq \Phi(x_i) \leq C, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

证毕

定义网格函数 V_i, Z_i 如下 ($0 \leq i \leq N$):

$$\begin{cases} \bar{L}^h V_i = \bar{L} V(x_i) \\ B_0^h V_0 = B_0^h V(0) \\ B_1^h V_N = B_1^h V(1) \end{cases} \quad \text{和} \quad \begin{cases} \bar{L}^h Z_i = \bar{L} Z(x_i) \\ B_0^h Z_0 = B_0^h Z(0) \\ B_1^h Z_N = B_1^h Z(1) \end{cases}$$

式中函数 $V(x), Z(x)$ 如前所定义. 则

$$\bar{u}_i = \bar{v} V_i + Z_i$$

引理 3.3 $|\bar{v}(V(x_i) - V_i)| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$

证明

$$\bar{L}^h [V(x_i) - V_i] = \left[\frac{2a(x_i)}{h} \cdot \text{sh}\left(\frac{1}{2} \rho a(0)\right) \cdot \frac{\text{sh}[0.5\rho(a(x_i) - a(0))]}{\text{sh}(0.5\rho a(x_i))} \right]$$

$$\left. -\frac{a(0)}{\varepsilon}(a(0)-a(x_i)) \right] \cdot V(x_i)$$

由文[2]中的引理4.3可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{L}^h V(x_i) - \bar{L} V(x_i)| &\leq \frac{Ch^2}{\varepsilon(h+\varepsilon)} \cdot \exp(-a^*x_i/2\varepsilon) \\ &\leq ch \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp(-a^*x_{i-1}/2\varepsilon) \right\} \\ B_0^h(V(0) - V_0) &= -\beta \frac{a(0)}{\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{a(0)\rho + \exp(-a(0)\rho) - 1}{a(0)\rho} \\ |B_0^h(V(0) - V_0)| &\leq \beta \frac{a(0)}{\varepsilon} (1 - \exp(-A^*\rho/2)) \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$|B_0^h(\bar{\varphi}(V(0) - V_0))| \leq \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } \beta=0 \text{ 时} \\ K_0\beta h \cdot \left\{ 1 + \frac{1 - \exp(-A^*\rho/2)}{h} \right\}, & \text{当 } \beta \neq 0 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

另外, 容易得到,

$$|B_1^h(\bar{\varphi}(V(1) - V_N))| \leq Ch$$

应用引理3.2可得:

$$|\bar{\varphi}(V(x_i) - V_i)| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

证毕

引理3.4 $|Z(x_i) - Z_i| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N.$

证明 记 $T_i = \bar{L}^h(Z(x_i) - Z_i) = \bar{L}^h Z(x_i) - \bar{L} Z(x_i)$

由文[2]可得:

$$|T_i| \leq C \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} [\varepsilon |Z^{(3)}(t)| + |Z^{(2)}(t)|] dt$$

以定理2.1结果代入上式, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |T_i| &\leq Ch \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp(-a^*x_{i-1}/2\varepsilon) \right\} \\ |B_0^h(Z(0) - Z_0)| &= \beta \left| \frac{Z(h) - Z(0)}{h} - Z'(0) \right| \\ &\leq \beta \int_0^h |Z''(t)| dt \\ &\leq C\beta h \left\{ 1 + \frac{1 - \exp(-A^*\rho/2)}{h} \right\} \\ |B_1^h(Z(1) - Z_N)| &= \gamma \left| \frac{Z(1) - Z(1-h)}{h} - Z'(1) \right| \leq Ch \end{aligned}$$

仍应用引理3.2可得:

$$|Z(x_i) - Z_i| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

证毕

定理3.1 设 $\bar{u}_i, 0 \leq i \leq N$, 是差分格式(3.4)~(3.6)的解, $u(x)$ 是(1.1)~(1.3)的解,

则

$$|\bar{u}_i - u(x_i)| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N \quad (3.7)$$

证明 由引理3.3、3.4可得:

$$|\bar{u}_i - \bar{u}(x_i)| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

从而

$$|\bar{u}_i - u(x_i)| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

证毕

现在讨论下面的差分格式:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{L}^h W_i = \varepsilon \sigma_i [W_{i+1} - 2W_i + W_{i-1}] / h^2 + a(x_i) \cdot [W_{i+1} - W_{i-1}] / 2h \\ \quad - b_u(x_i, \eta_i) \cdot W_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1 \end{cases} \quad (3.8)$$

$$B_0^h W_0 = \alpha W_0 - \beta [W_1 - W_0] / h = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

$$B_1^h W_N = \gamma W_N + \delta [W_N - W_{N-1}] / h = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

其中, σ_i 即为上述的指数拟合因子, η_i 的定义见下面.

引理 3.5

1° 若 $\bar{L}^h W_i \geq 0$, $1 \leq i \leq N-1$, $B_0^h W_0 \leq 0$, $B_1^h W_N \leq 0$, 则

$$W_i \leq 0, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

2° $\max |W_i| \leq C \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} |\bar{L}^h W_i|$, $0 \leq i \leq N$

证明

1° 此结论是显然的.

2° 构造闸函数为:

$$\Phi_i = (-1 + \varepsilon^* x_i) \cdot C_1 \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} |\bar{L}^h W_i| \pm W_i$$

其中, C_1 为待定常数, ε^* 为正常数; $0 < \varepsilon^* \leq 0.5$.

$$\bar{L}^h \Phi_i \geq \frac{1}{2} b^* \cdot C_1 \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} |\bar{L}^h W_i| \pm \bar{L}^h W_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1$$

取 $C_1 \geq 2/b^*$, 则

$$\bar{L}^h \Phi_i \geq 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1$$

$$B_0^h \Phi_0 \leq 0,$$

$$B_1^h \Phi_N \leq 0, \quad \text{当 } 0 < \varepsilon^* < \gamma / (\gamma + \delta) \text{ 时}$$

从而, 取 $\varepsilon^* \leq \min(1/2, \gamma / (\gamma + \delta))$ 时, 应用 1° 可得:

$$\Phi_i \leq 0, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

即

$$|W_i| \leq C \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} |\bar{L}^h W_i|, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

证毕

定理 3.2 设 u_i , \bar{u}_i , $0 \leq i \leq N$, 分别是差分格式 (3.1) ~ (3.3) 和 (3.4) ~ (3.6) 的解, 则

$$|u_i - \bar{u}_i| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N \quad (3.11)$$

证明 将 (3.1) ~ (3.3) 与 (3.4) ~ (3.6) 相减, 并利用

$$b(x_i, u_i) - b(x_i, u(x_i)) = b_u(x_i, \eta_i) (u_i - u(x_i))$$

这里 η_i 是 Taylor 展开式余项中的中介值. 则有:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{L}^h (u_i - \bar{u}_i) &= b_u(x_i, \eta_i) \cdot (\bar{u}_i - u(x_i)), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1 \\ B_0^h (u_0 - \bar{u}_0) &= 0, \quad B_1^h (u_N - \bar{u}_N) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

由引理 3.5 可得:

$$|u_i - \bar{u}_i| \leq C \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} |b_u(x_i, \eta_i) \cdot (\bar{u}_i - u(x_i))| \leq C \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} |\bar{u}_i - u(x_i)|$$

由 (3.7) 式, 即得:

$$|u_i - \bar{u}_i| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

证毕

我们的主要结果是:

定理3.3 设 $u(x)$, $u_i (0 \leq i \leq N)$ 分别是(1.1)~(1.3)和(3.1)~(3.3)的解, 则

$$|u_i - u(x_i)| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

其中 C 是与 x, h, ε 无关的正常数.

证明 由绝对值三角不等式有:

$$|u_i - u(x_i)| \leq |u_i - \bar{u}_i| + |\bar{u}_i - u(x_i)| \leq Ch, \quad 0 \leq i \leq N$$

证毕

注 (3.1)~(3.3)可用迭代法进行求解. 参见[4]

四、数值例子

考虑如下第三边值奇摄动问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon u''(x) + a(x)u'(x) - b(x)u(x) &= f(x), & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) - 2u'(0) &= 1, & u(1) + 4u'(1) = 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

其中,

$$a(x) = (1 + \varepsilon/2)/(1+x), \quad b(x) = 1/(2(1+x)^2), \quad f(x) = 1/(2(1+x))$$

其精确解为:

$$u(x) = \frac{1+x}{1+\varepsilon} + 2M_1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{2+\varepsilon} + M_2 \cdot (1+x)^{-1/\varepsilon}$$

这里,

$$M_1 = \left[1 - \frac{6}{1+\varepsilon} - \frac{1-3/(1+\varepsilon)}{2^{1/\varepsilon}} \right] \cdot (2+\varepsilon)/4\sqrt{2}, \quad M_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}$$

计算结果如表1.

表 1

点坐标	$h=0.05$		$h=0.01$	
	$\varepsilon=10^{-3}$	$\varepsilon=10^{-6}$	$\varepsilon=10^{-3}$	$\varepsilon=10^{-6}$
	误差	误差	误差	误差
$x=0$	-1.484239E-2	-1.659727E-2	-1.623154E-3	-3.317535E-3
$x=0.1$	-1.561552E-2	-1.636469E-2	-2.547801E-3	-3.270030E-3
$x=0.2$	-1.544356E-2	-1.618385E-2	-2.520204E-3	-3.232598E-3
$x=0.3$	-1.531386E-2	-1.604384E-2	-2.502263E-3	-3.203273E-3
$x=0.4$	-1.521844E-2	-1.593691E-2	-2.491892E-3	-3.180683E-3
$x=0.5$	-1.515073E-2	-1.585692E-2	-2.488017E-3	-3.163874E-3
$x=0.6$	-1.510572E-2	-1.579887E-2	-2.489030E-3	-3.151477E-3
$x=0.7$	-1.508004E-2	-1.575923E-2	-2.494276E-3	-3.142536E-3
$x=0.8$	-1.506984E-2	-1.573473E-2	-2.502978E-3	-3.136575E-3
$x=0.9$	-1.507354E-2	-1.572371E-2	-2.512959E-3	-3.133893E-3
$x=1.0$	-1.508904E-2	-1.572383E-2	-2.529532E-3	-3.133178E-3

表中计算结果表明与理论分析相符合.

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A Uniformly Difference Scheme of Singular Perturbation Problem for a Semilinear Ordinary Differential Equation with Mixed Boundary Value Condition

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Abstract

In this paper, the method of separating singularity is applied to study the uniformly difference scheme of a singular perturbation problem for a semilinear ordinary differential equation with mixed boundary value condition. The uniform convergence on small parameter ε of order one for an Il'in type difference scheme constructed is proved. At the end of the paper, a numerical example is given. The computing results coincide with the theoretical analysis.

Key words singular perturbation problem, difference scheme, uniform convergence, mixed boundary value condition, semilinear ordinary differential equation