

四阶椭圆型方程奇异摄动问题的数值解

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摘 要

本文对一类四阶椭圆型方程奇异摄动问题建立了指数型拟合差分格式, 并且证明了这种格式在能量范数意义下关于小参数 ε 的一致收敛性. 最后, 我们给出了数值结果.

关键词 椭圆型 奇异摄动 能量范数 数值解

一、引 言

在文[1]中我们曾经考虑过四阶椭圆型方程奇异摄动问题

$$L_\varepsilon \phi \equiv -\varepsilon^2 \nabla^4 \phi(x, y) + a(x, y) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + b(x, y) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + c(x, y) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + d(x, y) \phi = f(x, y) \quad (I)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial \phi / \partial n + k \phi &= g(x, y) & (k = \text{const} < 0), (x, y) \in \Gamma \\ \nabla^2 \phi &= h(x, y) & (x, y) \in \Gamma \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (II)$$

的渐近解. 其中 n 表示内法线, Γ 表示区域的边界, 并且假设所有的系数满足一定的相容性条件以保证解 ϕ 在包含 Γ 的一个开区域内光滑. 现在我们来讨论这一问题的差分法解.

二、预 备 知 识

记号 ∇ , $\bar{\nabla}$ 分别表示前差和后差, ∇_x 表示 x 的向前差商, $\hat{\nabla}_x$ 表示关于 x 的中心差商, h_x , τ 分别表示 x 和 y 方向上的网络步长, i. e., $\nabla_x = \nabla / h_x$, $\nabla_y = \nabla / \tau$.

2.1 离散的Green公式及差分法则

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} v_i \nabla w_i = - \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \bar{\nabla} v_i + v_N w_N - v_0 w_0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} v_i \nabla \bar{\nabla} w_i = - \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{\nabla} w_i \bar{\nabla} v_i + v_N \nabla w_N - v_0 \bar{\nabla} w_0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$\bar{\nabla}(u_i v_i) = v_i \bar{\nabla} u_i + u_{i-1} \bar{\nabla} v_i \quad (2.3)$$

$$\nabla(u_i v_i) = \nabla u_i \cdot v_{i+1} + u_i \nabla v_i \quad (2.4)$$

2.2 离散的迹引理

引理1

$$\tau \sum_{j=0}^M u_{0j}^2 \leq \frac{2}{Lh} \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^M u_{ij}^2 + (L+1)h \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^M (\bar{\nabla}_x u_{ij})^2 \quad (2.5)$$

$$\tau \sum_{j=0}^M u_{0j}^2 \leq \frac{2}{Lh} \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^M u_{ij}^2 + (L+1)h \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-2} \sum_{j=0}^M (\nabla_x u_{ij})^2 \quad 1 \leq L \leq N-1 \quad (2.6)$$

证明

$$u_{ij} - u_{0j} = h \sum_{i=1}^i \bar{\nabla}_x u_{ij}$$

$$u_{0j}^2 = \left(u_{ij} - h \sum_{i=1}^i \bar{\nabla}_x u_{ij} \right)^2 \leq 2u_{ij}^2 + 2h^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^i \bar{\nabla}_x u_{ij} \right)^2$$

对上式两端同乘以 τ , 并关于 j 求和, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \tau \sum_{j=0}^M u_{0j}^2 &\leq 2\tau \sum_{j=0}^M u_{ij}^2 + 2\tau \sum_{j=0}^M h^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^i \bar{\nabla}_x u_{ij} \right)^2 \\ &\leq 2\tau \sum_{j=0}^M u_{ij}^2 + 2\tau h^2 \sum_{j=0}^M \left[i \sum_{i=1}^i (\bar{\nabla}_x u_{ij})^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

上式两端同乘以 h , 然后关于 i 从1到 L 求和($0 \leq L \leq N-1$), 则有

$$\begin{aligned} h\tau \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{j=0}^M u_{0j}^2 &\leq 2h\tau \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{j=0}^M u_{ij}^2 + 2\tau h^3 \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{j=0}^M \left[i \sum_{i=1}^i (\bar{\nabla}_x u_{ij})^2 \right] \\ &\leq 2h\tau \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^M u_{ij}^2 + (L+1)L \cdot \tau h \cdot h^2 \sum_{j=0}^M \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (\bar{\nabla}_x u_{ij})^2 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\tau \sum_{j=0}^M u_{0j}^2 \leq \frac{2}{Lh} \cdot h\tau \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^M u_{ij}^2 + (L+1)h \cdot \tau h \sum_{j=0}^M \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (\bar{\nabla}_x u_{ij})^2$$

同理可证得另一个不等式(2.6).

类似地, 还有不等式

$$h \sum_{i=0}^N u_{i0}^2 \leq \frac{2}{L\tau} \cdot \tau h \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^N u_{ij}^2 + (L+1)\tau \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} (\bar{\nabla}_y u_{ii})^2 \quad (2.7)$$

$$h \sum_{i=0}^N u_{i0}^2 \leq \frac{2}{L\tau} \cdot \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^N u_{ij}^2 + (L+1)\tau \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{i=0}^{M-2} (\nabla_y u_{ii})^2 \quad (2.8)$$

2.3 在有限和下的 w 不等式

$$\left| \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^M a_{ij} b_{ij} \right| \leq w \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^M a_{ij}^2 + \frac{1}{w} \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^M b_{ij}^2 \quad (2.9)$$

其中 $w > 0$ 是任意常数.

2.4 差分格式 我们对奇异摄动问题(I)、(II)构造如下的指数型拟合差分格式

$$\begin{aligned} L_{i,j}^{\lambda, \tau} \phi_{i,j} &\equiv -\varepsilon^2 (\sigma_1(j) \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x + \sigma_2(i) \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y)^2 \phi_{i,j} + a_{i,j} \sigma_1(j) \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j} \\ &\quad + b_{i,j} \sigma_2(i) \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j} + c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{\dagger}(j) \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j} + d_{i,j} \phi_{i,j} \\ &= f_{i,j} \quad (1 \leq i \leq N-1, 1 \leq j \leq M-1) \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_1^{(0)} \phi_{i,j} &\equiv \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{0,j} + k \phi_{0,j} = g_{0,j}, \quad B_2^{(0)} \phi_{i,j} \equiv -\bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{N,j} + k \phi_{N,j} = g_{N,j} \quad (0 \leq j \leq M) \\ B_3^{(0)} \phi_{i,j} &\equiv \bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,0} + k \phi_{i,0} = g_{i,0}, \quad B_4^{(0)} \phi_{i,j} \equiv -\bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,M} + k \phi_{i,M} = g_{i,M} \quad (0 \leq i \leq N) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^{(1)} \phi_{i,j} &\equiv (\sigma_1(j) \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x + \sigma_2(i) \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y) \phi_{i,j} = h_{i,j} \\ &(i=0 \text{ 或 } N, j=0, M-1; j=0 \text{ 或 } M, i=0, N-1) \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1(j) &= (\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j}} / \sinh(\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j}}))^2, \quad \rho_1 = h/\varepsilon \\ \sigma_2(i) &= (\rho_2 \sqrt{b_{i,0}} / \sinh(\rho_2 \sqrt{b_{i,0}}))^2, \quad \rho_2 = \tau/\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

为简便起见, 记

$$\begin{aligned} M^{\lambda, \tau} &= \sigma_1(j) \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x + \sigma_2(i) \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y \\ \{v_{i,j}^2\}_{i=0}^N &= v_{N,j} + v_{0,j} \\ w^{\lambda, \tau} &= \{(ih, j\tau) : h = \alpha/N, \tau = \beta/M, i = -1, \dots, N+1, j = -1, \dots, M\} \\ \|v_{i,j}\| &= \left(\tau h \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^M v_{i,j}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

引理2 当 h, τ 量级相同时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &(\bar{\nabla}_y \sigma_1(j))^2 \sigma_2 / \sigma_1^2, \quad (\bar{\nabla}_x \sigma_2(i))^2 \sigma_1 / \sigma_2^2, \quad \bar{\nabla}_y (\sigma_1 \sigma_2) / \sigma_1, \quad \bar{\nabla}_y (\sigma_1 \sigma_2) / \sigma_2, \\ &\bar{\nabla}_x (\sigma_1 \sigma_2) / \sigma_1, \quad \bar{\nabla}_x (\sigma_1 \sigma_2) / \sigma_2 \end{aligned}$$

关于 ε 一致有界.

证明 由 σ_1, σ_2 的定义知

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{(\bar{\nabla}_y \sigma_1(j))^2 \sigma_2(i)}{\sigma_1^2(j)} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{\rho_1^2 a_{0,j} \sinh^2(\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j-1}}) - \rho_1^2 a_{0,j-1} \sinh^2(\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j}})}{\sinh^2(\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j}}) \sinh^2(\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j-1}})} \right)^2}{h^2 (\rho_1^2 a_{0,j} / \sinh^2(\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j}}))^2} \cdot \frac{\rho_2^2 b_{i,0}}{\sinh^2(\rho_2 \sqrt{b_{i,0}})} \\ &= \left(\frac{a_{0,j} \sinh^2(\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j-1}}) - a_{0,j-1} \sinh^2(\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j}})}{h a_{0,j} \sinh^2(\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j-1}})} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\rho_2^2 b_{i,0}}{\sinh^2(\rho_2 \sqrt{b_{i,0}})} \end{aligned}$$

(i) 当 $\rho_1, \rho_2 \rightarrow 0$ 时, 由 Taylor 展式易知

$$(\bar{\nabla}_y \sigma_1(j))^2 \sigma_2 / \sigma_1^2 \leq M_1$$

(ii) 当 $\rho_1, \rho_2 \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$$\frac{(\bar{\nabla}_y \sigma_1(j))^2 \sigma_2}{\sigma_1^2} \approx \left(\frac{a_{0,j} \exp[2\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j-1}}] - a_{0,j-1} \exp[2\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j}}]}{h a_{0,j} \exp[2\rho_1 \sqrt{a_{0,j-1}}]} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\rho_2^2 b_{i,0}}{\exp[2\rho_2 \sqrt{b_{i,0}}]}$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{0j} - a_{0,j-1} \exp[2\rho_1(\sqrt{a_{0j}} - \sqrt{a_{0,j-1}})]}{ha_{0j}} \right)^2 \frac{\rho_2^2 b_{t_0}}{\exp[2\rho_2 \sqrt{b_{t_0}}]} \leq M_1$$

(iii) 当 $0 < \rho \leq \rho_1$, $\rho_2 \leq \bar{\rho} < \infty$ 时, 显然有

$$M_3 \leq (\nabla_{\theta} \sigma_1(j))^2 \sigma_2 / \sigma_1^2 \leq M_4$$

由于 M_1, M_2, M_3 和 M_4 均与 ε 无关, 因此 $(\nabla_{\theta} \sigma_1(j))^2 \sigma_2 / \sigma_1^2$ 关于 ε 一致有界.

同理可证得另外几个关系式关于 ε 的一致有界性.

引理3 若 ϕ_{ij} 为定义在 $w^{h,\tau}$ 上的网格函数, 且满足条件(2.12), 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} ((\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_{\theta} \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2) \\ & + \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1 \sigma_2) (\nabla_x \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\ & \leq \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} ((M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{ij})^2 + C_1 \tau h \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sigma_1 (\nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\ & + C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_2 (\nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + K \end{aligned}$$

这里及以后记

$$K = h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \{ (\nabla_x h_{ij})^2 + (\nabla_x \nabla_{\theta} h_{ij})^2 \}_{j=0}^{M-1} + \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{ (\nabla_{\theta} h_{ij})^2 + (\nabla_{\theta} \nabla_{\theta} h_{ij})^2 \}_{i=0}^N$$

证明 直接推算有等式

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} ((M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{ij})^2 = \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_{\theta} \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2] \\ & + 2\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \nabla_x \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot \nabla_{\theta} \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

利用分部求和或Green公式(2.2)和边界条件(2.12), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \nabla_x \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot \nabla_{\theta} \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \\ & = -\tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot \nabla_x (\sigma_2 \nabla_{\theta} \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij}) \\ & + \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_{\theta} \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \\ & = \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \nabla_{\theta} (\sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij}) \cdot \nabla_x (\sigma_2 \nabla_{\theta} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -h \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x (\sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}) + \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
& = -h \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x (\sigma_2(i) \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}) \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} + \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \left[\sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \right. \\
& \quad + (\nabla_y \sigma_1(j)) \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} + (\nabla_x \sigma_2) \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \\
& \quad \left. + (\nabla_x \sigma_2(i)) \cdot (\nabla_y \sigma_1) \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \right] + \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y h_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N}
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 - \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \\
& = -h \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x (\sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}) \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \\
& \quad + \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \left[(\nabla_y \sigma_1) \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \right. \\
& \quad + (\nabla_x \sigma_2) \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} + (\nabla_x \sigma_2) \cdot (\nabla_y \sigma_1) \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \left. \right] \\
& \quad + \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y h_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \tag{2.14}
\end{aligned}$$

我们知道

$$\begin{aligned}
& h \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x (\sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}) \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \\
& = \sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} - h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \nabla_x (\sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j}) \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \\
& = \sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y h_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} - h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \nabla_x (\sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j}) \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \tag{2.15}
\end{aligned}$$

所以由引理 1 及边界条件(2.12)得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| h \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x (\sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}) \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \right| \\
& = \left| \sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y h_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} - h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \nabla_x (\sigma_1 \nabla_x h_{i,j}) \sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \right| \\
& = \left| \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y h_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} - h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \right|
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \leq \left| \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \nabla_x h_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y h_{i,j} \right|_{j=0}^{j=M} \left| \right|_{i=0}^{i=N} + h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left\{ (\nabla_x \nabla_x h_{i,j})^2 \right\}_{j=0}^{j=M} + h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left\{ \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \right\}_{j=0}^{j=M} \\
& \leq C_1 K + h \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \left\{ \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \right\}_{j=0}^{j=M} \\
& \leq C_1 K + C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M (\sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \quad (2.16a)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 C_1, C_2, C_3 是任意正常数.

同理,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y h_{i,j} \right|_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
& \leq C_1 K + C_2 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + C_3 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (\sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \quad (2.16b)
\end{aligned}$$

另外, 由不等式(2.9)及引理3, 知

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\nabla_y \sigma_1) \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \right| \\
& \leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{(\nabla_y \sigma_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} \cdot \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \frac{1}{C_1} \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\
& \leq C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 (\nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \frac{1}{C_1} \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \quad (2.17a)
\end{aligned}$$

同理,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\nabla_x \sigma_2) \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \right| \\
& \leq C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \frac{1}{C_1} \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \quad (2.17b)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\nabla_x \sigma_2) (\nabla_y \sigma_1) \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \right| \\
& \leq C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 (\nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + C_4 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \quad (2.17c)
\end{aligned}$$

由(2.14), (2.16), (2.17), 并适当地选择 C_1, C_2 , 我们有

$$\tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_x \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 - \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \left| h \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 \nabla_z h_{ij} \cdot \nabla_z (\sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij}) \right|_{j=0}^{j=M} \\
 &+ \left| \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M [(\nabla_y \sigma_1) \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_z \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \right. \\
 &+ (\nabla_z \sigma_2) \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot \sigma_1 \nabla_z \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} + (\nabla_z \sigma_2) \cdot (\nabla_y \sigma_1) \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij}] \\
 &+ \left. \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot \sigma_2 \nabla_z \nabla_y h_{ij} \right|_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
 &\leq C_1 K + C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_z \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2] \\
 &+ C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + C_4 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 (\nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\
 &+ C_5 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_z \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \tag{2.18}
 \end{aligned}$$

由于 C_5 可以任意选取,不妨假设 $C_5=1/2$,再利用 σ_1, σ_2 的有界性,不难得.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{2} \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_z \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 - \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \nabla_z \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \\
 &\leq C_1 K + C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_z \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2] \\
 &+ C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + C_4 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 (\nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \tag{2.19}
 \end{aligned}$$

由(2.13)和(2.19)不难得出引理3的结论.

引理4 若 ϕ_{ij} 为定义在 $w^{h,\tau}$ 上的网格函数,且满足条件(2.12),则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 &\tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 (\nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\sigma_1 \nabla_z \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\
 &+ C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + K \\
 &\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\
 &+ C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + K
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.20}$$

这里 C_1, C_2 是任意正常数, K 如前面所定义.

证明 由(2.12), w 不等式(2.9)及引理1, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 (\nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 = \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
 & \quad - \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \nabla_x (\sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij}) \cdot M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \\
 & = \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot h_{ij} - \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \cdot M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij} \\
 & \leq C_1 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{h_{ij}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + C_2 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{(\sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
 & \quad + C_3 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + C_4 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\
 & \leq C_1 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{h_{ij}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + C_5 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\
 & \quad + C_6 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + C_3 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\
 & \quad + C_4 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\
 & = C_1 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{h_{ij}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + C_7 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\
 & \quad + C_6 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + C_4 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2
 \end{aligned}$$

适当地选择正常数, 并利用 σ_1 关于 ε 的一致有界性, 即可证得引理4的第一个结论. 同理可证得第二个不等式.

引理5 设 ϕ_{ij} 是定义在 $w^{h,\tau}$ 上的网格函数, ϕ_{ij} 是离散边值问题(2.10)~(2.12)的解, 则有以下的不等式

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 (\varepsilon \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\varepsilon \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{ij})^2 \\
 & \quad + C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{ij})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{ij})^2]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] \\ &\quad + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j}^2 + K \max(e, h, \tau) \end{aligned}$$

证明 以 $M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}$ 乘方程(2.10)的两端并求和 $\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1}$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} &\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [-\varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j} + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \\ &\quad + c_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} + d_{i,j} \phi_{i,j}] M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} = \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

现在我们对上面等式的每一项进行估计, 先考虑左端的第一项

$$\begin{aligned} &\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j} \cdot M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} = \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \\ &\quad + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}) \\ &= \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (\sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}) M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 (\nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &\quad + h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \varepsilon^2 (\sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}) M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} - \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \varepsilon^2 \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &= \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot h_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 (\nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &\quad + h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot h_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} - \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \varepsilon^2 \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.22)$$

由 ω 不等式(2.9)及引理1, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot h_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \right| \\ &\leq C_1 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{ (\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \}_{i=0}^{i=N} + \frac{1}{C_1} \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{ h_{i,j}^2 \}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\ &= (L+1) h C_1 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{C_1}{Lh} \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \frac{1}{C_1} \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{ h_{i,j}^2 \}_{i=0}^{i=N} \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

我们取 $1/C_1 = C_2 \max(\varepsilon, h)$. 若 $\varepsilon \leq h$ 时, 令 $L=1$, i.e. $Lh=h$; 若 $h \leq \varepsilon$ 时, 选取 L , 使得 $Lh \leq \varepsilon \leq (L+1)h$, 则由(2.23)得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j}, h_{i,j} \right|_{i=0}^{i=N} &\leq C_2 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_z \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &+ C_2 \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (\varepsilon \sigma_1 \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + C_3 K \cdot \max(\varepsilon, h) \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

这里 C_2, C_3 是任意正常数.

将引理4的估计式代入引理3, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_z \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2] &+ \frac{1}{2} \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\nabla_z \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &\leq \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} ((M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j})^2 + C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + K \end{aligned} \quad (2.25a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 (\nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 &\leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} ((M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &+ C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + K \end{aligned} \quad (2.25b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 &\leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} ((M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &+ C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + K \end{aligned} \quad (2.25c)$$

所以, 由(2.25a)利用方程(2.10)得到

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_z \nabla_z M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\varepsilon^2 \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2] \\ + \frac{1}{2} \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \sigma_2 (\varepsilon^2 \nabla_z \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ \leq \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j})^2 + C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \varepsilon^4 K \\ \leq \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_z \nabla_z \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_1 (\nabla_z \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] \\ + \varepsilon^4 K + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.26a)$$

由(2.25b)和(2.25c), 利用方程(2.10)分别得到

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1(\varepsilon^2 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 &\leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &+ \sigma_1(\bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2(\bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + \varepsilon^4 K + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.26b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2(\varepsilon^2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 &\leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &+ \sigma_1(\bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2(\bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + \varepsilon^4 K + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.26c)$$

由(2.24)和(2.26)得(2.22)右端的第一项估计

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot h_{i,j} \right|_{i=0}^{i=N} &\leq C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &+ \sigma_1(\bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2(\bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + C_3 \cdot \max(h, \varepsilon) K + C_4 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.27)$$

类似地, 我们可得到(2.22)右端第三项的估计

$$\begin{aligned} \left| h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \varepsilon^2 \sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot h_{i,j} \right|_{j=0}^{j=M} &\leq C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &+ \sigma_1(\bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2(\bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + C_3 \max(\tau, \varepsilon) K + C_4 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.28)$$

于是由(2.22), (2.27), (2.28), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j} \cdot M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} + \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1(\varepsilon \bar{\nabla}_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2(\varepsilon \bar{\nabla}_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ \leq C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_1(\bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2(\bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] \\ + C_2 K \max(\varepsilon, h, \tau) + C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.29)$$

现讨论(2.21)左端的二、三两项, 经过简单运算有下面等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j} + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j}) M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \\ = \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (a_{i,j} \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \bar{\nabla}_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + b_{i,j} \sigma_2^2 (\nabla_y \bar{\nabla}_y \phi_{i,j})^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + b_{i,j} \sigma_1 \sigma_2) \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \quad (2.30)$$

令 $\chi_{i,j} = (a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}) \sigma_1 \sigma_2$ 。我们来估计上式右端的最后一个和式

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{i-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \chi_{i,j} \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \\ &= \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \chi_{i,j} \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\nabla_x (\nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \cdot \chi_{i,j})] \cdot \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \\ &= \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \chi_{i,j} \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\nabla_x \chi_{i,j}) \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \\ & \quad - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_x \nabla_x \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

由边界条件(2.11)，上式右端的第一项可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \chi_{i,j} \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} = k\tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} - \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{\chi_{i,j} g_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\ &= \{k\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j} \nabla_y \phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} - k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{(\nabla_y \phi_{i,j}) \cdot \nabla_y (\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j})\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\ & \quad + \{\chi_{i,j} g_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} + \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\nabla_y (\chi_{i,j} g_{i,j}) \nabla_y \phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\ &= \{k\chi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} k\phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} - \{k\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j} g_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \\ & \quad - k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{(\nabla_y \phi_{i,j}) \cdot \nabla_y (\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j})\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\ & \quad - \{\chi_{i,j} g_{i,j} \cdot (k\phi_{i,j} \cdot g_{i,j})\}_{j=0}^{j=M} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} + \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\nabla_y (\chi_{i,j} g_{i,j}) \nabla_y \phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \end{aligned} \quad (2.32)$$

现对上式右端的项作出估计，先讨论第三项。因为

$$\begin{aligned} & k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{(\nabla_y \phi_{i,j}) \nabla_y (\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j})\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\ &= k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{(\nabla_y \chi_{i,j}) \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\chi_{i,j,j-1} (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \end{aligned}$$

所以，

$$k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{(\nabla_y \phi_{i,j}) \cdot \nabla_y (\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j})\}_{i=0}^{i=N} - k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\chi_{i,j,j-1} (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{(\nabla_{\nu} \chi_{i,j}) \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{w_1} \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{(\nabla_{\nu} \chi_{i,j})^2}{\chi_{i,j-1}} \{\phi_{i,j}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + w_1 \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\chi_{i,j-1} (\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \quad (2.33)
\end{aligned}$$

由引理2, 我们知

$$(\nabla_{\nu} \chi_{i,j})^2 / \chi_{i,j-1} \leq C_1 \sigma_1(j)$$

故由(2.33)不难得

$$\begin{aligned}
&k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{(\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j}) \nabla_{\nu} (\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j})\}_{i=0}^{i=N} - k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\chi_{i,j-1} (\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{w_1} \tau \sum_{j=1}^M C_1 \sigma_1 \{\phi_{i,j}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + w_1 \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\chi_{i,j-1} (\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N}
\end{aligned}$$

适当地选取 w_1 , 并利用引理1, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
&k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{(\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j}) \cdot \nabla_{\nu} (\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j})\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + C_2 \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\chi_{i,j-1} (\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
&\leq C_3 \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 \{\phi_{i,j}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \leq C_4 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M [\sigma_1 (\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2]
\end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}
&k\tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{(\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j}) \cdot \nabla_{\nu} (\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j})\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + C_1 \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\chi_{i,j-1} (\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
&\leq C_4 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\sigma_1 (\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2) \quad (2.34)
\end{aligned}$$

由不等式(2.9)知(2.32)右端的最后两项满足不等式

$$\begin{aligned}
&\{\{\chi_{i,j} g_{i,j} \cdot (k\phi_{i,j} + g_{i,j})\}_{i=0}^{i=N}\}_{j=0}^{j=M} - \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\nabla_{\nu} (\chi_{i,j} g_{i,j}) \nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
&\leq C_1 \{\{\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N}\}_{j=0}^{j=M} + C_2 \{\{g_{i,j}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N}\}_{j=0}^{j=M} \\
&\quad + C_3 \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{\chi_{i,j} (\nabla_{\nu} \phi_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + C_4 \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{g_{i,j}^2 + (\nabla_{\nu} g_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} \quad (2.35)
\end{aligned}$$

由不等式 $|uv| \leq w_1 |u|^2 + (1/w_1) |v|^2$ 得到(2.32)右端第二项估计

$$\begin{aligned}
&|\{\{k\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j} g_{i,j}\}_{i=0}^{i=N}\}_{j=0}^{j=M}| \\
&\leq w_2 \{\{g_{i,j}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N}\}_{j=0}^{j=M} + (1/w_2) \{\{(\chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j})^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N}\}_{j=0}^{j=M} \quad (2.36)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 w_2 是任意正常数.

将(2.34), (2.35)和(2.36)代入(2.32), 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\tau \sum_{j=0}^M \chi_{i,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} + C_1 \{ \chi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j}^2 \}_{i=0}^{i=N} \}_{j=0}^{j=M} + C_2 \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{ \chi_{i,j-1} (\nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 \}_{i=0}^{i=N} \\
& \leq C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\sigma_1 (\nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2) + C_4 K
\end{aligned} \tag{2.37}$$

这里及以后记

$$K = \tau \sum_{j=0}^M \{ g_{i,j}^2 + (\nabla_{\bullet} g_{i,j})^2 \}_{i=0}^{i=N} + h \sum_{i=0}^N \{ g_{i,j}^2 + (\nabla_{\bullet} g_{i,j})^2 \}_{j=0}^{j=M}$$

利用分部求和法, (2.31)右端的第三项可改写为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} = \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} (\nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j}) \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \\
& = h \sum_{i=1}^N \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} - \tau h \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} (\chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j}) \\
& = h \sum_{i=1}^N \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\nabla_{\bullet} \chi_{i-1,j}) \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \\
& \quad - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \chi_{i-1,j-1} (\nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2
\end{aligned} \tag{2.38}$$

由边界条件(2.11), 我们将上式右端的第一项写为

$$\begin{aligned}
& h \sum_{i=1}^N \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} = h \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} (k \phi_{i,j} - g_{i,j}) \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \}_{j=0}^{j=M} \\
& = kh \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \chi_{i-1,j} (\nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 \}_{j=0}^{j=M} - h \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} g_{i,j} \}_{j=0}^{j=M}
\end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} - kh \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \chi_{i-1,j} (\nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 \}_{j=1}^{j=M} \\
& \quad + \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \chi_{i-1,j-1} (\nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\
& = -h \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} g_{i,j} \}_{j=0}^{j=M} - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\nabla_{\bullet} \chi_{i-1,j}) \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \\
& \leq C_1 h \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \chi_{i,j} (\nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 \}_{j=1}^{j=M} + C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \chi_{i,j} (\nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\
& \quad + C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \chi_{i,j} (\nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 + C_4 h \sum_{i=1}^N \{ (\nabla_{\bullet} g_{i,j})^2 \}_{j=0}^{j=M}
\end{aligned}$$

适当地选取 C_1, C_2 , 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \chi_{i-1,j} \nabla_x \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \\ & + C_6 h \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \chi_{i,j} (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 \}_{j=0}^{M-1} + C_8 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \chi_{i,j} (\nabla_x \nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ & \leq C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + C_4 h \sum_{i=1}^N \{ (\nabla_x g_{i,j})^2 \}_{j=1}^M \end{aligned} \quad (2.39)$$

利用分部求和及边界条件(2.11)将(2.31)式的第二项改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\nabla_x \chi_{i,j}) \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \\ & = h \sum_{i=1}^N (\nabla_x \chi_{i,j}) \cdot \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} |_{j=0}^{j=M} - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y (\nabla_x \chi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x \phi_{i,j}) \\ & = h \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_x \chi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} (h \phi_{i,j} - g_{i,j}) |_{j=0}^{j=M} - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\nabla_x \nabla_y \chi_{i,j}) \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \\ & \quad - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (\nabla_x \chi_{i,j-1}) \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \nabla_x \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \end{aligned} \quad (2.40)$$

所以由(2.31), (2.37), (2.39)和(2.40), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & -\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \chi_{i,j} \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} + \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \chi_{i-1,j-1} (\nabla_x \nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ & + C_1 \{ \{ \phi_{i,j}^2 \}_{i=1}^{i=N} \}_{j=1}^{j=M} + C_2 \tau \sum_{j=1}^M \{ \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 \}_{i=0}^{i=N} + C_8 h \sum_{i=1}^N \{ \sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 \}_{j=0}^{j=M} \\ & \leq C_4 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M [\sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + C_7 K \end{aligned} \quad (2.41)$$

由(2.22), (2.29), (2.30), (2.37)和(2.41), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 (\varepsilon \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\varepsilon \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ & + C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2^2 (\nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2] \\ & \leq 1 - \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} + d_{i,j} \phi_{i,j} - f_{i,j}) \cdot M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ K \max(\varepsilon, h, \tau) + C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2^2 (\nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2]$$

利用 C_2 的任意性, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 (\varepsilon \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\varepsilon \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ & + C_3 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2^2 (\nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2] \\ & \leq C_4 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j}^2 + K \max(h, \tau, \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

于是引理 5 得证。

现在对差分问题(2.10), (2.11)和(2.12)的解作出先验估计。将方程(2.10)的两端同乘

以 $\phi_{i,j}$, 并求和 $\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1}$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [-\varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j} + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \\ & + c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} + d_{i,j} \phi_{i,j}] \phi_{i,j} = \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{i,j} \phi_{i,j} \end{aligned} \quad (2.42)$$

上式左端的第一项可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [(M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j}] \phi_{i,j} \\ & = \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} \end{aligned} \quad (2.43)$$

利用分部求和及边界条件(2.12), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} \\ & = \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^N - \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \\ & = \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^N - \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^N \\ & + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} = \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_x M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^N \end{aligned}$$

$$-\tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 h_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \sigma_1 \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \quad (2.44)$$

同理,

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_2 \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} &= h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} \\ &- h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} h_{i,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \end{aligned} \quad (2.45)$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 [(M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j}] \phi_{i,j} &= \varepsilon^2 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \\ &- \varepsilon^2 h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sigma_2 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} - \varepsilon^2 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 h_{i,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \\ &- \varepsilon^2 h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sigma_2 h_{i,j} \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{j=0}^{j=M} + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.46)$$

现对上式右端的第一、二项作出估计, 利用(2.9)及引理1有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \varepsilon^2 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \right| &\leq C \left[\tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \{ (\sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j})^2 \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right. \\ &\leq C \left\{ (L+1) h \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} + \sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j}]^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{Lh} \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j})^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq C_1 ((L+1) h)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [C_2 (\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \nabla_{\bullet} \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \frac{1}{C_2} \phi_{i,j}^2 \\ &\quad + C_3 \sigma_1 (\varepsilon^2 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \frac{1}{C_3} \sigma_1 (\nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &\quad + C_4 \left(\frac{1}{Lh} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \left(C_4 (\sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \frac{1}{C_4} \phi_{i,j}^2 \right)] \end{aligned}$$

我们选择 $C_4 = 1/\varepsilon$, 利用引理5和(2.26), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \varepsilon^2 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 \nabla_{\bullet} M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} \Big|_{i=0}^{i=N} \right| &\leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\sigma_1 (\nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ &\quad + \sigma_2 (\nabla_{\bullet} \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + K \max(h, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (2.47a)$$

这里 C_1 是任意正常数.

同理,

$$|\varepsilon^2 h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sigma_2 \nabla_y M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} |_{j=0}^M| \leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + K \max(\tau, \varepsilon) \quad (2.47b)$$

由(2.46), (2.47), 并利用引理5, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & -\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j} + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ & \leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} [\sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + K \max(h, \tau, \varepsilon) \\ & \quad + |\varepsilon^2 h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} h_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} |_{j=0}^M| + |\varepsilon^2 \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} h_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} |_{i=0}^N| \\ & \leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2 + \max(h, \tau, \varepsilon) K) \\ & \quad + \varepsilon^2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2) \\ & \quad + \varepsilon^2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + (\sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2) + \varepsilon^2 K \\ & \leq C_2 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2) + \max(\varepsilon, h, \tau) K \end{aligned}$$

i. e.

$$\begin{aligned} & -\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau})^2 \phi_{i,j} \phi_{i,j} + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (M^{h,\tau} \phi_{i,j})^2 \\ & \leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M [\sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j})^2 + \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j})^2 + \phi_{i,j}^2] + K \max(h, \tau, \varepsilon) \quad (2.48) \end{aligned}$$

此外, (2.42)中的其余项

$$\begin{aligned} & -\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} + c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} + d_{i,j} \phi_{i,j}) \phi_{i,j} \\ & = -\tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} |_{i=0}^N + \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{i,j}) \cdot \nabla_x (a_{i,j} \phi_{i,j}) \\ & \quad - h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \phi_{i,j} \cdot \phi_{i,j} |_{j=0}^M + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{i,j}) \cdot \nabla_y (b_{i,j} \phi_{i,j}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} c_{ij} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x \phi_{ij} \cdot \phi_{ij} - \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} d_{ij} \phi_{ij}^2 \\
& = \tau h \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} a_{i-1,j} \sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{ij})^2 + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} b_{i,j-1} \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{ij})^2 \\
& \quad + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (\nabla_x a_{ij}) \sigma_1 \nabla_x \phi_{ij} \cdot \phi_{ij} - \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} c_{ij} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x \phi_{ij} \cdot \phi_{ij} \\
& \quad + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M (\nabla_y b_{ij}) \sigma_2 \phi_{ij} \nabla_y \phi_{ij} - \tau \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} a_{ij} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \phi_{ij} \cdot \phi_{ij} \Big|_{i=0}^N \\
& \quad - h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} b_{ij} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \phi_{ij} \cdot \phi_{ij} \Big|_{j=0}^M
\end{aligned}$$

利用引理 1 及不等式(2.9), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} (a_{ij} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi_{ij} + b_{ij} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi_{ij} + c_{ij} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x \phi_{ij} + d_{ij} \phi_{ij}) \phi_{ij} \\
& \quad + \tau h \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} a_{i-1,j} \sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{ij})^2 + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M b_{i,j-1} (\nabla_y \phi_{ij})^2 + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \phi_{ij}^2 \\
& \leq C_1 \tau \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} \{g_{ij}^2\}_{i=0}^{i=N} + C_2 h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \{g_{ij}^2\}_{j=0}^{j=M} \leq C_3 K
\end{aligned} \tag{2.49}$$

因此, 综合(2.42), (2.48), (2.49), 我们得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^2 (M^h, \tau \phi_{ij})^2 + \tau h \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \sigma_1 (\nabla_x \phi_{ij})^2 \\
& \quad + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^M \sigma_2 (\nabla_y \phi_{ij})^2 + \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \phi_{ij}^2 \\
& \leq C_1 \tau h \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} f_{ij}^2 + C_2 K + K \max(h^2, \tau^2, \varepsilon^2)
\end{aligned} \tag{2.50}$$

定理1 设 ϕ_{ij} 是差分问题(2.10)~(2.12)的解, 则有能量估计式(2.50)成立.

三、误差估计

为了讨论误差估计, 我们首先给出拟合因子 σ_1, σ_2 的性质

$$|\sigma_s - 1| \leq C \rho_s^2 \quad (s=1, 2) \tag{i}$$

$$0 \leq \sigma_s \leq M \quad (s=1, 2) \tag{ii}$$

这里 M 是与 h, τ, ε 无关的正常数.

$$|\sigma_s^{1/2} - 1| \leq C \rho_s \quad (s=1, 2) \tag{iii}$$

$$|\sigma_1\sigma_2 - 1| = |[(\sigma_1 - 1)(\sigma_2 + 1) + (\sigma_1 + 1)(\sigma_2 - 1)]/2| \leq C(\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2) \quad (\text{iv})$$

这些性质由 σ_1 和 σ_2 的表达式很容易证明。

下面我们来估计误差。令 $e_{i,j} = \phi_{i,j} - \phi(x_i, y_j)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} L_{i,j}^{\Delta, \tau} e_{i,j} &= -\varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 (\phi_{i,j} - \phi(x_i, y_j)) + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x (\phi_{i,j} - \phi(x_i, y_j)) \\ &\quad + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y (\phi_{i,j} - \phi(x_i, y_j)) + c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} (\phi_{i,j} - \phi(x_i, y_j)) + d_{i,j} (\phi_{i,j} - \phi(x_i, y_j)) \\ &= [-\varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y + c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x + d_{i,j}] \phi_{i,j} \\ &\quad - [-\varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y) + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y + c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x + d_{i,j}] \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &= f_{i,j} - [-\varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y \phi(x_i, y_j) + c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j) + d_{i,j} \phi(x_i, y_j)] \\ &= -\varepsilon^2(\partial^2/\partial x^2 + \partial^2/\partial y^2)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) + \varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad + a_{i,j} \partial^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) / \partial x^2 - a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j) + b_{i,j} \partial^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) / \partial y^2 \\ &\quad - b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y \phi(x_i, y_j) + c_{i,j} \partial \phi(x_i, y_j) / \partial x - c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j) \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

由解的渐近展开式^[1]我们知道

$$|\partial^k \phi / \partial x^k| \leq C_1(1 + \varepsilon^{-k+2}), \quad |\partial^k \phi / \partial y^k| \leq C_1(1 + \varepsilon^{-k+2}) \quad (*)$$

现在利用(*)进行古典估计:

由(3.1)知

$$\begin{aligned} L_{i,j}^{\Delta, \tau} e_{i,j} &= -\varepsilon^2(\partial^2/\partial x^2 + \partial^2/\partial y^2)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) + \varepsilon^2(\nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon^2(\nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) + \varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad + a_{i,j}(\partial^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) / \partial x^2 - \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j)) + a_{i,j}(1 - \sigma_1) \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad + b_{i,j}(\partial^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) / \partial y^2 - \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y \phi(x_i, y_j)) + b_{i,j}(1 - \sigma_2) \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad + c_{i,j}(\partial \phi(x_i, y_j) / \partial x - \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j)) + c_{i,j}(1 - \sigma_1^{1/2}) \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j) \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

我们先来考虑(3.2)的前面四项,

$$\begin{aligned} &-\varepsilon^2(\partial^2/\partial x^2 + \partial^2/\partial y^2)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) + \varepsilon^2(\nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon^2(\nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) + \varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &= \varepsilon^2 h^2 \frac{\partial^8 \phi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial x^8} + \varepsilon^2 \tau^2 \frac{\partial^8 \phi(x_i, \eta)}{\partial y^8} + \varepsilon^2 \tau^2 h^2 \frac{\partial^8 \phi(\xi_1, \eta_1)}{\partial x^4 \partial y^4} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 - 1)(\nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) + \varepsilon^2(\sigma_2 - 1)(\nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad + 2\varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 - 1) \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &= \varepsilon^2 h^2 \frac{\partial^8 \phi(\xi, \eta)}{\partial x^8} + \varepsilon^2 \tau^2 \frac{\partial^8 \phi(x_i, \eta)}{\partial y^8} + \varepsilon^2 \tau^2 h^2 \frac{\partial^8 \phi(\xi_1, \eta_1)}{\partial x^4 \partial y^4} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 - 1) \frac{\partial^4 \phi(\xi_2, \eta)}{\partial x^4} + \varepsilon^2(\sigma_2 - 1) \frac{\partial^4 \phi(x_i, \eta_2)}{\partial y^4} + 2\varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 - 1) \frac{\partial^4 \phi(\xi_3, \eta_3)}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由(*)及 σ_1, σ_2 的性质, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &|-\varepsilon^2(\partial^2/\partial x^2 + \partial^2/\partial y^2)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) + \varepsilon^2(\nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon^2(\nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) + \varepsilon^2(\sigma_1 \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y)^2 \phi(x_i, y_j)| \\ &\leq \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon^2} + \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^2} + \frac{\tau^2 h^2}{\varepsilon^4} + \frac{h^2 + \tau^2}{\varepsilon^2} = O\left(\frac{h^2 + \tau^2}{\varepsilon^2} + \frac{\tau^2 h^2}{\varepsilon^4}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

(3.2)式后面几项的估计也不难得到:

$$\begin{aligned} &|a_{i,j}(\partial^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) / \partial x^2 - \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j)) + a_{i,j}(1 - \sigma_1) \nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ &\quad + b_{i,j}(\partial^2 \phi(x_i, y_j) / \partial y^2 - \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y \phi(x_i, y_j)) + b_{i,j}(1 - \sigma_2) \nabla_y \cdot \nabla_y \phi(x_i, y_j)| \end{aligned}$$

$$+c_{i,j}(\partial\phi(x_i, y_j)/\partial x - \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j)) + c_{i,j}(1 - \sigma_1^{1/2}) \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j) | \\ = O((h^2 + \tau^2)/\varepsilon^2 + h + \tau) \quad (3.4)$$

因此, 由(3.3), (3.4)得到

$$L_i^{1,\tau} e_{i,j} = O(h + \tau + (h^2 + \tau^2)/\varepsilon^2 + h^2 \tau^2/\varepsilon^4) \quad (3.5)$$

下面我们来考虑边界条件的逼近

$$B_1^{(0)} e_{i,j} = \nabla_x e_{0,j} + k e_{0,j} = g_{0,j} - (\phi(x_0, y_j) - \phi(x_{-1}, y_j))/h - k\phi(x_0, y_j) \\ = \partial\phi(x_0, y_j)/\partial x - (\phi(x_0, y_j) - \phi(x_{-1}, y_j))/h + k\phi(x_0, y_j) - k\phi(x_0, y_j) \\ = h\partial^2\phi(\xi, y_j)/\partial x^2$$

所以, 由(*)式得

$$|B_1^{(0)} e_{i,j}| = O(h) \quad (3.6a)$$

同理,

$$|B_2^{(0)} e_{i,j}| = O(h) \quad (3.6b)$$

$$|B_3^{(0)} e_{i,j}| = O(\tau) \quad (3.6c)$$

$$|B_4^{(0)} e_{i,j}| = O(\tau) \quad (3.6d)$$

另外,

$$B^{(1)} e_{i,j} = \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x e_{i,j} + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y e_{i,j} = h_{i,j} - (\sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x + \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y) \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ = (1 - \sigma_1) \nabla_x \nabla_x \phi(x_i, y_j) + (1 - \sigma_2) \nabla_y \nabla_y \phi(x_i, y_j) \\ + \sigma_1 h^2 \partial^4 \phi(\xi, y_j)/\partial x^4 + \sigma_2 \tau^2 \partial^4 \phi(x_i, \eta)/\partial y^4$$

所以, 由(*)式及 σ_1, σ_2 的性质, 我们有

$$|B^{(1)} e_{i,j}| = h^2/\varepsilon^2 + \tau^2/\varepsilon^2$$

由能量不等式(2.50), 得

$$\|e_{i,j}\| = O\left(h + \tau + \left(\frac{h^2 + \tau^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{h + \tau} + \frac{h^4 \tau^3}{\varepsilon^3} + \frac{h^3 \tau^4}{\varepsilon^3}\right) \quad (3.7)$$

现在我们转向非古典估计, 考虑

$$L_i^{1,\tau}(v_0^{(a)} + v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\gamma)} + v_0^{(\delta)}) = [-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \nabla_x)^2 + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x](v_0^{(a)} + v_0^{(\gamma)}) \\ + [-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_2^2 (\nabla_y \nabla_y)^2 + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y](v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\delta)}) + [-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \nabla_x)^2 \\ + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x](v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\delta)}) + [-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_2^2 (\nabla_y \nabla_y)^2 + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y](v_0^{(a)} + v_0^{(\gamma)}) \\ + [(-2\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \nabla_x \nabla_x \nabla_y \nabla_y + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y) \\ + c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x + d_{i,j}](v_0^{(a)} + v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\gamma)} + v_0^{(\delta)})$$

这里 $v_0^{(a)}, v_0^{(\beta)}, v_0^{(\gamma)}, v_0^{(\delta)}$ 分别为四条边上边界层函数的首项(参见[1]),

$$v_0^{(a)} = g^{(a)}(y) \exp[-\sqrt{a(0,y)}x/\varepsilon]$$

$v_0^{(\beta)}, v_0^{(\gamma)}, v_0^{(\delta)}$ 也具有 $v_0^{(a)}$ 同样的形式.

为简便起见, 记 $\sqrt{a_{0,j}} = \bar{a}$. 先讨论上面的关系式的第一项, 将 $v_0^{(a)}$ 的表达式代入, 得

$$(-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \nabla_x)^2 + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x) v_0^{(a)} = \sigma_1 (-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1 (\nabla_x \nabla_x)^2 v_0^{(a)} + a_{i,j} \nabla_x \nabla_x v_0^{(a)}) \\ = \sigma_1 \left[-\frac{\varepsilon^2 \rho_1^2 a_{0,j}}{\exp[\rho_1 \bar{a}] - 2 + \exp[-\rho_1 \bar{a}]} \cdot \varepsilon^2 g^{(a)}(y) (\nabla_x \nabla_x)^2 \exp\left[-\frac{ih}{\varepsilon} \bar{a}\right] \right. \\ \left. + a_{i,j} \varepsilon^2 g^{(a)}(y) \nabla_x \nabla_x \exp[-ih\bar{a}/\varepsilon] \right] \\ = \sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 g^{(a)}(y) \{ -\varepsilon^2 \rho_1^2 \bar{a} / [\exp[\rho_1 \bar{a}] - 2 + \exp[-\rho_1 \bar{a}]] \\ \cdot h^{-4} [\exp[-\bar{a}h(i+2)/\varepsilon] - 4\exp[-\bar{a}h(i+1)/\varepsilon] + 6\exp[-\bar{a}ih/\varepsilon] \\ - 4\exp[-\bar{a}h(i-1)/\varepsilon] + \exp[-\bar{a}h(i-2)/\varepsilon]] \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + a_{i,j} h^{-2} [\exp[-\bar{a}h(i+1)/\varepsilon] - 2\exp[-\bar{a}ih/\varepsilon] + \exp[-\bar{a}h(i-1)/\varepsilon]] \\
& = \sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 g^{(\alpha)}(a_{i,j} - a_{0,j}) h^{-2} \left[\exp\left[-\bar{a} \frac{i+1}{\varepsilon} h\right] - 2\exp\left[-\bar{a} \frac{ih}{\varepsilon}\right] + \exp\left[-\bar{a} \frac{i-1}{\varepsilon} h\right] \right] \\
& = \sigma_1 \varepsilon^2 g^{(\alpha)}(y)(a_{i,j} - a_{0,j}) \exp[-\bar{a}ih/\varepsilon] h^{-2} [\exp[-\bar{a}h/\varepsilon] - 2 + \exp[\bar{a}h/\varepsilon]] \\
& = a_{0,j} g^{(\alpha)}(y)(a_{i,j} - a_{0,j}) \exp[-\bar{a}ih/\varepsilon] \\
& = a_{0,j} g^{(\alpha)}(y) C_1 i h \exp[-\bar{a}ih/\varepsilon]
\end{aligned}$$

这里 $C_1 = \partial a(\xi, y_j) / \partial x$, $0 \leq \xi \leq x_i$. 由于 $|x \exp[-x]| \leq C \exp[-x/2]$, 所以

$$|(-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \nabla_x)^2 + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x) v_0^{(\alpha)}| \leq C \varepsilon \exp[-\bar{a}ih/2\varepsilon]$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& |(-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_y \nabla_y)^2 + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y) v_0^{(\beta)}| \leq C \varepsilon \exp[-\sqrt{b_{i0}} j \tau / 2\varepsilon] \\
& |(-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_y \nabla_y)^2 + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y) v_0^{(\delta)}| \leq C \varepsilon \exp(-\sqrt{b_{iM}} j \tau / 2\varepsilon) \\
& |(-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \nabla_x)^2 + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x) v_0^{(\gamma)}| \leq C \varepsilon \exp(-\sqrt{a_{Nj}} ih / 2\varepsilon) \\
& | [(-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_1^2 (\nabla_x \nabla_x)^2 + a_{i,j} \sigma_1 \nabla_x \nabla_x) (v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\delta)}) + (-\varepsilon^2 \sigma_2^2 (\nabla_y \nabla_y)^2 + b_{i,j} \sigma_2 \nabla_y \nabla_y) \\
& \quad \cdot (v_0^{(\alpha)} + v_0^{(\gamma)}) + \dots + (c_{i,j} \sigma_1^{1/2} \nabla_x + d_{i,j}) (v_0^{(\alpha)} + v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\gamma)} + v_0^{(\delta)})] | \leq C \varepsilon
\end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$L_{i,j}^{\pm, \tau} (v_0^{(\alpha)} + v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\gamma)} + v_0^{(\delta)}) = O(\varepsilon)$$

另外, 易知

$$L_{i,j}^{\pm, \tau} (w_0) = f_{i,j} + O(h + \tau + \varepsilon^2)$$

这里 w_0 是退化问题的解^[1].

因此,

$$L_{i,j}^{\pm, \tau} [\phi(x_i, y_j) - (w_0 + v_0^{(\alpha)} + v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\gamma)} + v_0^{(\delta)})] = O(h + \tau + \varepsilon^2)$$

由定理 1 得

$$\|w_0(x_i, y_j) + v_0^{(\alpha)} + v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\gamma)} + v_0^{(\delta)} - \phi_{i,j}\| \leq C(h + \tau + \varepsilon^2)$$

另外, 据渐近展开式知

$$\|\phi(x_i, y_j) - (w_0(x_i, y_j) + v_0^{(\alpha)} + v_0^{(\beta)} + v_0^{(\gamma)} + v_0^{(\delta)})\| = O(\varepsilon^2)$$

故,

$$\|\phi(x_i, y_j) - \phi_{i,j}\| = O(h + \tau + \varepsilon^2)$$

i. e.

$$\|e_{i,j}\| = O(h + \tau + \varepsilon^2) \quad (3.8)$$

由估计式(3.7), (3.8)我们可得到数值解的一致误差估计.

定理 2 当 $h, \tau \rightarrow 0$ 时, 差分问题(2.10)~(2.12)的解 $\phi_{i,j}$ 一致收敛到摄动问题(I), (II)的解 $\phi(x_i, y_j)$, 并有如下的误差估计

$$\|e_{i,j}\| = O(h + \tau)$$

证明 当 $\varepsilon^2 \geq h, \tau$ 时利用(3.7); 当 $\varepsilon^2 \leq h, \tau$ 时用(3.8), 我们得到估计.

四、数值例子

本节就第三节中讨论的差分格式给出一个算例, 为书写方便起见, 这里我们仅给出在能量范数意义下的整体误差和 $x=h, y=j\tau$ ($j=1, 10, 20$) 等若干网格点上的误差.

例 $-\varepsilon^2 \nabla^4 \phi + (x^2 + 1) \partial^2 \phi / \partial x^2 + (y^2 + 1) \partial^2 \phi / \partial y^2 - \phi = 4 + 3(x^2 + y^2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \varepsilon y(x^2 + 1) \exp[-x/\varepsilon^{1/2}] + (8\varepsilon y^2(x^2 + 1) + 8\varepsilon^2 \\
 & - 4\varepsilon^2 y^2 - 32\varepsilon^3) \exp[-\sqrt{2}(1-x)/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 & + \varepsilon x(y^2 + 1) \exp[-y/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 & - (\partial\phi/\partial x - \phi)|_{x=0} = (1 + \varepsilon^2)y^2 + \varepsilon^{1.5}y - \varepsilon^2 \exp[-y/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 & \quad - (4\sqrt{2}\varepsilon^{1.5} - 4\varepsilon^2)y^2 \exp[-\sqrt{2}/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 & (\partial\phi/\partial x + \phi)|_{x=1} = 3 + (1 + 4\sqrt{2}\varepsilon^{1.5} + 4\varepsilon^2)y^2 \\
 & \quad - (\varepsilon^{1.5} - \varepsilon^2)y \exp[-1/\varepsilon^{1/2}] + 2\varepsilon^2 \exp[-y/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 & - (\partial\phi/\partial y - \phi)|_{y=0} = x^2 + (\varepsilon^{1.5} + \varepsilon^2)x - \varepsilon^2 \exp[-x/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 & (\partial\phi/\partial y + \phi)|_{y=1} = 3 + x^2 + 2\varepsilon^2 \exp[-x/\varepsilon^{1/2}] + 12\varepsilon^2 \exp[-\sqrt{2}(1-x)/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 & \quad - (\varepsilon^{1.5} - \varepsilon^2) \exp[-1/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 \nabla^2\phi|_{x=0} & = 4 + \varepsilon y + 8(\varepsilon + y^2)\varepsilon \exp[-\sqrt{2}/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 \nabla^2\phi|_{x=1} & = 4 + 8\varepsilon^2 \exp[-\sqrt{2}(1-x)/\varepsilon^{1/2}] + \varepsilon x \\
 \nabla^2\phi|_{y=1} & = 4 + 8(y^2 + \varepsilon) + \varepsilon y \exp[-1/\varepsilon^{1/2}] + \varepsilon \exp[-y/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 \nabla^2\phi|_{y=1} & = 4 + \varepsilon \exp[-x/\varepsilon^{1/2}] + \varepsilon x \exp[-1/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 & \quad + 8(\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2) \exp[-\sqrt{2}(1-x)/\varepsilon^{1/2}]
 \end{aligned}$$

该问题的精确解为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi(x, y) & = x^2 + y^2 + \varepsilon^2 y \exp[-x/\varepsilon^{1/2}] + 4\varepsilon^2 y^2 \exp[-\sqrt{2}(1-x)/\varepsilon^{1/2}] \\
 & \quad + \varepsilon^2 x \exp[-y/\varepsilon^{1/2}]
 \end{aligned}$$

下面的两个表格分别给出了能量范数意义下的整体误差和部分网格点上的绝对误差：

表 1

ε	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.0001
h, τ				
$h=0.05$ $\tau=0.05$	0.0657932	0.0591236	0.0487821	0.0328537
$h=0.01$ $\tau=0.01$	0.00341762	0.00312865	0.0022614	0.0014067

表 2

j	1	10	20
ε, h, τ			
$\varepsilon=0.1$ $h=\tau=0.05$	0.0033618	0.0151178	0.05021845
$\varepsilon=0.01$ $h=\tau=0.05$	0.014362	0.0070672	0.0010710
$\varepsilon=0.001$ $h=\tau=0.01$	0.0067340	0.0031878	0.0030183
$\varepsilon=0.0001$ $h=\tau=0.01$	0.0003038	0.0001345	0.0000881

数值结果表明第三节中的误差估计是合理的，并且由表 2 可以看出在网格点上的误差也可以达到 $O(h + \tau)$ 。

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Numerical Solution of Singular Perturbation Problems for the Fourth-Order Elliptic Differential Equations

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Abstract

In this paper we construct the finite-difference scheme for the singularly perturbed boundary value problem for the fourth-order elliptic differential equation on the basis of paper[1], and prove the uniform convergence of this scheme with respect to the small parameter ϵ in the discrete energy norm. Finally, we give a numerical example.

Key words elliptic, singular perturbation, energy norm, numerical solution