

解含转向点问题的完全指数型拟合差分方法*

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摘 要

本文对含转向点的微分方程边值问题建立了完全指数型拟合差分格式, 证明了此格式具有一阶一致收敛性. 推广了 Miller^[1]的方法, 简化了证明过程. 数值结果表明本格式比 Il'in^[2]格式要好.

一、引 言

Miller^[1]对无转向点的二点边值问题构造了一种完全指数型拟合差分格式, 证明了它的解以 $O(h)$ 阶关于 ε 一致收敛于原连续问题的解. 他的方法是对 [3] 中的一致收敛差分格式的充分条件进行检验.

对含转向点的两点边值问题

$$Lu(x) \equiv \varepsilon u'' + p(x)u' - q(x)u = f(x) \quad (-a < x < b) \quad (1.1)$$

$$u(-a) = A, \quad u(b) = B \quad (a > 0, b > 0) \quad (1.2)$$

Kellogg^[4]研究了 $p'(x) < 0$ 的情形, 得到了误差估计. Farrell^[5]研究了 $p(x) = \bar{a}x$, $q(x) = \bar{b}$, $\bar{a} > 0$ 的情形, 也得到了类似的结论. 林鹏程、颜鹏翔^[6]改进了 Kellogg^[4]的证明方法, 证明了 Il'in^[2]格式对问题(1.1), (1.2)当 $p(0) = 0$, $p'(x) < 0$, $q(x) \geq \beta > 0$ 具有一阶的一致收敛性.

本文对含有转向点问题(1.1), (1.2)构造了一种完全指数型拟合差分格式, 并证明它的解以 $O(h)$ 阶关于 ε 一致收敛于原连续问题的解. 本文的证明方法比 [1] 中的方法要简洁得多. 最后的数值例子表明, 本完全指数型拟合格式的解要比 Il'in^[2]格式的解更好地逼近于原连续问题的退化解.

二、连续问题解的性质

我们来研究以下两点边值问题:

$$Lu \equiv \varepsilon u'' + p(x)u' - q(x)u = f(x) \quad (x \in (-a, b)) \quad (2.1)$$

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$$u(-a)=A, \quad u(b)=B \quad (2.2)$$

这里 ε 是正的小参数, $p(x) \in C^2[-a, b]$, $f(x), q(x) \in C^1[-a, b]$, A, B 是给定的常数, 并假定 $p(0)=0$, $p'(x) < 0$, $q(x) \geq \beta > 0$ ($-a \leq x \leq b$). 文[4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13]研究了边值问题的解的渐近性态, 指出了边值问题(2.1)、(2.2)的解包含三个部份: (1)在端点的边界层项; (2)当 $x=O(\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}})$ 时适用的转向点解; (3)外解.

我们假定 $l = -q(x)/p'(x) \neq$ 非负整数, 即非共振情形, 这时在 $x = -a$ 和 $x = b$ 都有边界层. 以下字母 c 都是与 ε 无关的常数.

在上述条件下, (2.1)满足极值原理, 即

引理 1 若 $u(x) \in C^2[-a, b]$ 使得 $Lu \leq 0$ 在 $[-a, b]$ 成立, 而且 $u(-a) \geq 0$, $u(b) \geq 0$, 则 $u(x) \geq 0$, 对一切 $x \in [-a, b]$ 成立.

证明 若不然, 则 $u(x)$ 可在 $x_1 \in (-a, b)$ 处取到负的极小值, 这样在 $x = x_1$ 处有 $u'' \geq 0$, $u' = 0$, 故在 $x = x_1$ 处有 $Lu = \varepsilon u'' + p(x_1)u' - q(x_1)u > 0$, 与假设矛盾.

把极值原理用到函数

$$\max(|A|, |B|) + \frac{1}{\beta} \max_{-a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \pm u(x)$$

上, 就得到

引理 2 $|u(x)| \leq \max(|A|, |B|) + \frac{1}{\beta} \max_{-a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)|$ 对一切 $x \in [-a, b]$ 成立^[6].

证明 直接用引理 1 即得结论.

引理 3 $\left| \frac{d^j u(x)}{dx^j} \right| \leq c$ ($x \in [-\eta, \eta]$, $0 < \eta < \min(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})$).

证明 设 $W_j(x) = d^j u(x)/dx^j$, 对(2.1)式微分 j 次得

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon W_j''(x) + p(x)W_j'(x) + (p'(x) - q(x))W_j(x) \\ = \frac{d^j f(x)}{dx^j} - \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \left[\binom{j}{i-1} p_{j+1-i} + \binom{j}{i} q_{j-i} \right] W_i(x) \\ |W_j(\pm\eta)| \leq c \end{cases}$$

式中 $p_j = d^j p(x)/dx^j$, $q_j = d^j q(x)/dx^j$.

因为 $p'(x) < 0$, 利用引理 2, 由归纳法, 立得 $|W_j(x)| \leq c$.

注意到 $|W_j(\pm\eta)| = |d^j u(x)/dx^j| \leq c$, $0 < \eta < \min(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})$, 这可以由[12]的引理 2.3

及本文的引理 2 得到证明.

利用[12]中引理 2.4 及引理 3 可得到以下两个定理.

定理 1 设 η 是满足 $0 < \eta < \min(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})$ 的任意常数, 且 $|p(x)| > \alpha > 0$ ($x \in [-a, -\eta]$

$\cup [\eta, b]$), $u(x)$ 是问题(2.1), (2.2)的解, 那么 $u(x)$ 具有下述性质:

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} r_1 \exp[-p(-a)(x+a)/\varepsilon] + z^{(1)}(x) & (x \in [-a, -\eta]) \\ u(x) & (x \in [-\eta, \eta]) \\ r_2 \exp[p(b)(b-x)/\varepsilon] + z^{(2)}(x) & (x \in [\eta, b]) \end{cases}$$

这里 $|r_j| \leq c$ ($j=1, 2$), 而

$$\left| \frac{d^j}{dx^j} z^{(1)}(x) \right| \leq c [\varepsilon^{1-j} \exp[-\alpha(a+x)/\varepsilon] + 1] \quad (x \in [-a, -\eta])$$

$$\left| \frac{d^j}{dx^j} z^{(2)}(x) \right| \leq c [\varepsilon^{1-j} \exp[-\alpha(b-x)/\varepsilon] + 1] \quad (x \in [\eta, b])$$

$$\left| \frac{d^j}{dx^j} u(x) \right| \leq c \quad (x \in [-\eta, \eta])$$

定理 2 设 w_0 满足方程 $p(x)w_0' - q(x)w_0 = f(x)$,

$$\bar{u}(x) = w_0(x) + \begin{cases} (\Psi_0^{(1)}(x) + \varepsilon \Psi_1^{(1)}(x)) \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{-a}^x p(s) ds\right] & (-a \leq x \leq 0) \\ (\Psi_0^{(2)}(x) + \varepsilon \Psi_1^{(2)}(x)) \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_x^b p(s) ds\right] & (0 \leq x \leq b) \end{cases}$$

则

$$|\bar{u}(x) - u(x)| \leq c\varepsilon.$$

其中

$\Psi^{(i)}(x) (i=0, 1, j=1, 2)$ 是无限次可微函数, 且

$$w_0(-a) + \Psi_0^{(1)}(-a) = A$$

$$w_0(b) + \Psi_0^{(2)}(b) = B.$$

三、差分格式及其误差估计

为了数值解问题(2.1), (2.2), 我们引进一致网格

$$x_i = -a + ih \quad (i=0, 1, \dots, N, h=(a+b)/N)$$

让 u_i 表示 $u(x_i)$ 的近似值, 并引进以下记号

$$D_0 u_i = \frac{u_{i+1} - u_i}{2h}, \quad D_+ D_- u_i = \frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}}{h^2}, \quad \rho = \frac{h}{\varepsilon}$$

我们建立差分格式

$$\begin{cases} L^h u_i \equiv \varepsilon \sigma_i(\rho) D_+ D_- u_i + p(x_i) \tau_i(\rho) D_0 u_i \\ \quad - q(x_i) u_i = f(x_i) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, N-1) \\ u_0 = A, \quad u_N = B \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (3.1) \\ (3.2) \end{matrix}$$

我们选择 $\sigma_i(\rho)$, $\tau_i(\rho)$ 使得当微分方程(2.1)中的系数 p 、 q 为常数时相应的齐次微分方程的解是(3.1)相应的齐次差分方程的精确解。易见, 在常系数时, 齐次微分方程有解

$\exp[\lambda_j x / \varepsilon] (j=1, 2)$, 其中 $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 + 4qe}}{2\varepsilon}$, 以此代入相应的齐次差分方程就能

定出拟合因子

$$\sigma_i(\rho) = -qh \frac{\rho}{4} \left(1 + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{\lambda_2 h}{2} \right)$$

$$\tau_i(\rho) = \frac{qh}{2p} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{\lambda_1 h}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{\lambda_2 h}{2} \right)$$

当方程(2.1)是变系数时, 我们选取

$$\sigma_i(\rho) = -q(x_i) h \frac{\rho}{4} \left(1 + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2} \right)$$

$$\tau_i(\rho) = \frac{q(x_i)h}{2p(x_i)} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2} \right)$$

若 $x_i=0$, 则取极限值 $\sigma_i = \tau_i = 1$.

这是 $\Pi' \ln^{[2]}$ 指数型拟合方法的变形, 我们称这种方法为完全指数型拟合方法. 关于完全指数型拟合方法的详细论述可参阅[11].

对于差分算子 L^h , 因为 u_{i-1} 和 u_{i+1} 的系数当 h 适当小时都是正的, 而且这些系数与 u_i 的系数之和非正, 所以差分格式 $L^h u_i = f(x_i)$ 是正型差分格式, 对此格式来说极大值原理成立. 即有

引理 4 假设 u_i 是一组网格点上的值, 满足 $u_0 \geq 0$, $u_N \geq 0$ 和 $L^h u_i \leq 0 (i=1, 2, \dots, N-1)$, 则 $u_i \geq 0 (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, N)$.

下面我们给出本文的主要结果

定理 3 设 u_i 是(3.1), (3.2)的解, $u(x_i)$ 是(2.1), (2.2)的解, 则

$$|u_i - u(x_i)| \leq ch.$$

证明 设 $V^{(1)}(x) = \exp[-p(-a)(a+x)/\varepsilon]$, $V^{(2)}(x) = \exp[p(b)(b-x)/\varepsilon]$, $r_i = u_i - u(x_i)$. 我们进行分段估计

在 $[-a, \eta]$ 上设 $L^h V^{(1)} = LV^{(1)}(x_i)$:

$$\begin{aligned} L^h V^{(1)}(x_i) &= \left\{ -\frac{h^2 q(x_i)}{4} \left(1 + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\exp \left[-p(-a) \left(\frac{-h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] - 2 + \exp \left[-p(-a) \left(\frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{hq(x_i)}{2} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2h} \left[\exp \left[\frac{-p(-a)h}{\varepsilon} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \exp \left[-p(-a) \left(\frac{-h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] \right] \right\} V^{(1)}(x_i) - q(x_i) V^{(1)}(x_i) \\ &= q(x_i) \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2} \right) \left[\operatorname{sh}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{-1 + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2}}{\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2}} - \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] V^{(1)}(x_i) - q(x_i) V^{(1)}(x_i) \\ &= q(x_i) \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left[-\operatorname{cth} \frac{h}{2} (\lambda_1(x_i) + \lambda_2(x_i)) \operatorname{sh}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] V^{(1)}(x_i) - q(x_i) V^{(1)}(x_i) \\ &= q(x_i) \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2} \right) \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \left[\operatorname{cth} \frac{p(x_i)h}{2} \operatorname{sh} \frac{p(-a)h}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{ch} \frac{p(-a)h}{2\varepsilon} \right] V^{(1)}(x_i) - q(x_i)V^{(1)}(x_i) \\ & = q(x_i) \left[\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1(x_i)}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2(x_i)}{2} \right] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)}{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(x_i) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)} \\ & \cdot \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{h}{2\varepsilon} (p(-a) - p(x_i)) \right) V^{(1)}(x_i) - q(x_i)V^{(1)}(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

因为不等式 $|x \operatorname{cth} x - 1| \leq c x^k$, 当 $x \in (0, \infty)$, $1 \leq k \leq 2$ 时成立, 因此我们有

$$\frac{1}{x} - c \leq \operatorname{cth} x \leq \frac{1}{x} + c \quad (x \in (0, \infty))$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} L^h V^{(1)}(x_i) & \leq q(x_i) \left(\frac{2}{h\lambda_1(x_i)} + \frac{2}{h\lambda_2(x_i)} + 2c \right) \frac{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)}{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(x_i) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)} \\ & \cdot \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{h}{2\varepsilon} (p(-a) - p(x_i)) \right) V^{(1)}(x_i) - q(x_i)V^{(1)}(x_i) \\ L^h V^{(1)}(x_i) & \geq q(x_i) \left(\frac{2}{h\lambda_1(x_i)} + \frac{2}{h\lambda_2(x_i)} - 2c \right) \frac{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{p(-a)h}{2\varepsilon} \right)}{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{p(x_i)h}{2\varepsilon} \right)} \\ & \cdot \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{h}{2\varepsilon} (p(-a) - p(x_i)) \right) V^{(1)}(x_i) - q(x_i)V^{(1)}(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1(x_i)} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2(x_i)} = \frac{\lambda_1(x_i) + \lambda_2(x_i)}{\lambda_1(x_i)\lambda_2(x_i)} = \frac{p(x_i)}{q(x_i)}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} L^h V^{(1)}(x_i) & \leq \left[\frac{2p(x_i)}{h} + 2cq(x_i) \right] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)}{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(x_i) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)} \\ & \cdot \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{h}{2\varepsilon} (p(-a) - p(x_i)) \right) V^{(1)}(x_i) - q(x_i)V^{(1)}(x_i) \\ L^h V^{(1)}(x_i) & \geq \left[\frac{2p(x_i)}{h} - 2cq(x_i) \right] \frac{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)}{\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(x_i) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)} \\ & \cdot \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{h}{2\varepsilon} (p(-a) - p(x_i)) \right) V^{(1)}(x_i) - q(x_i)V^{(1)}(x_i) \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\operatorname{sh} x = x + S$ ($|S| \leq 2|x^3| \exp[|x|]/(1+x^2)$)

所以

$$\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) = \frac{1}{2} p(-a) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} + S_1$$

其中 $|S_1| \leq \frac{ch^3}{\varepsilon(h^2 + \varepsilon^2)} \exp\left[\frac{p(-a)h}{2\varepsilon}\right],$

$$\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{h}{2\varepsilon}(p(-a) - p(x_i))\right) = \frac{h}{2\varepsilon}(p(-a) - p(x_i)) + S_2$$

其中 $|S_2| \leq \left| \frac{\frac{ch^3}{\varepsilon^3}(p'(\xi))^3(-a-x_i)^3}{1 + \frac{h^2}{4\varepsilon^2}(p'(\xi))^2(-a-x_i)^2} \exp\left[\frac{ch}{\varepsilon}(-a-x_i)\right] \right|$

$$\leq \frac{ch^3(-a-x_i)\varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left[\frac{ch}{\varepsilon}(-a-x_i)\right]}{(h+\varepsilon)^2},$$

$$\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{1}{2}p(x_i)\frac{h}{\varepsilon}\right) = \frac{1}{2}h\varepsilon^{-1}p(x_i) + S_3$$

其中 $|S_3| \leq \frac{ch^3}{\varepsilon(h^2 + \varepsilon^2)} \exp\left[\frac{h}{2\varepsilon}p(x_i)\right].$

$$LV^{(1)}(x) = \frac{p(-a)}{\varepsilon} [p(-a) - p(x)]V^{(1)}(x) - q(x)V^{(1)}(x)$$

$$LV^{(1)}(x_i) - LV^{(1)}(x_i) \leq \frac{2p(x_i)}{h} \frac{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{1}{2}p(-a)\frac{h}{\varepsilon}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{1}{2}p(x_i)\frac{h}{\varepsilon}\right)}$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{h}{2\varepsilon}(p(-a) - p(x_i))\right)V^{(1)}(x_i) + 2cq(x_i)$$

$$\cdot \frac{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{1}{2}p(-a)\frac{h}{\varepsilon}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{1}{2}p(x_i)\frac{h}{\varepsilon}\right)} \operatorname{sh}\left[\frac{h}{2\varepsilon}(p(-a) - p(x_i))\right]V^{(1)}(x_i)$$

$$- \frac{p(-a)}{\varepsilon} [p(-a) - p(x_i)]V^{(1)}(x_i) = -\frac{p(-a)}{\varepsilon} [p(-a) - p(x_i)]V^{(1)}(x_i)$$

$$+ 2cq(x_i) \frac{\left[\frac{p(-a)h}{2\varepsilon} + S_1\right] \left[\frac{h}{2\varepsilon}(p(-a) - p(x_i)) + S_2\right]}{\frac{1}{2}p(x_i)\frac{h}{\varepsilon} + S_3} V^{(1)}(x_i)$$

$$+ \frac{2p(x_i) \left[\frac{p(-a)h}{2\varepsilon} + S_1\right] \left[\frac{h}{2\varepsilon}(p(-a) - p(x_i)) + S_2\right]}{\frac{h^2}{2\varepsilon}p(x_i) + hS_3} V^{(1)}(x_i)$$

$$= \left\{ p(x_i)\frac{h}{\varepsilon} [p(-a) - p(x_i)]S_1 + p(x_i)p(-a)\frac{h}{\varepsilon}S_2 \right.$$

$$\left. + 2p(x_i)S_1S_2 - \frac{h}{\varepsilon}p(-a)[p(-a) - p(x_i)]S_3 \right\} V^{(1)}(x_i)$$

$$\cdot \left[h \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{1}{2}p(x_i)\frac{h}{\varepsilon}\right) \right]^{-1} + 2cq(x_i) \left[\frac{p(-a)h}{2\varepsilon} + S_1 \right]$$

$$\cdot \left[\frac{h}{2\varepsilon} (p(-a) - p(x_i)) + S_2 \right] V^{(1)}(x_i) \cdot \left[\operatorname{sh} \left[\frac{1}{2} p(x_i) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right] \right]^{-1}$$

利用不等式 $\operatorname{sh} x \geq cx(1+x)^{-1} \exp[x] (x > 0)$ 我们有

$$\left[\operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{1}{2} p(x_i) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right) \right]^{-1} \leq c \frac{\varepsilon}{h} \left(\frac{\varepsilon+h}{\varepsilon} \right) \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} p(x_i) \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right]$$

再利用 S_1, S_2, S_3 的估计, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |L^h V^{(1)}(x_i) - LV^{(1)}(x_i)| &\leq \frac{ch^2}{\varepsilon(h+\varepsilon)} \exp \left[\frac{-a(x_i+a)}{\varepsilon} \right] \\ &\quad + c \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \exp \left[\frac{-a(x_i+a)}{\varepsilon} \right] \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$|L^h V^{(1)}(x_i) - LV^{(1)}(x_i)| \leq c \exp \left[\frac{-a(a+x_i)}{\varepsilon} \right] \cdot \frac{h}{\varepsilon}$$

再设 $L^h z_i^{(1)} = Lz^{(1)}(x_i)$, 则

$$|L^h z^{(1)}(x_i) - Lz^{(1)}(x_i)| \leq c \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \left(\varepsilon \left| \frac{d^3 z^{(1)}(x)}{dx^3} \right| + \left| \frac{d^2 z^{(1)}(x)}{dx^2} \right| \right) dx \quad (3.3)$$

为了证明它, 我们需要以下引理

引理 5 $|\tau_i(\rho) - 1| \leq ch, |\varepsilon \sigma_i(\rho) - \varepsilon| \leq ch.$

证明 因为 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon}, \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = -\frac{q(x)}{\varepsilon},$

$$|x \operatorname{cth} x - 1| \leq cx^k \quad (x \in (0, \infty), 1 \leq k \leq 2)$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau_i(\rho) - 1| &= \left| \frac{qh}{2p} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2}{2} \right) - 1 \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{h\lambda_1\lambda_2}{2(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2}{2} \right) - 1 \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2} \left(\frac{h\lambda_1\lambda_2}{2} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1}{2} + \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2}{2} \right) - (\lambda_1+\lambda_2) \right) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{\lambda_2 \left(\frac{h\lambda_1}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_1}{2} - 1 \right) + \lambda_1 \left(\frac{h\lambda_2}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{h\lambda_2}{2} - 1 \right)}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2} \right| \\ &\leq c_1 \left| \frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2 h + \lambda_1\lambda_2 h}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2} \right| \\ &= 2c_1 h \frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2}{\lambda_1+\lambda_2} = 2c_1 h \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \leq ch \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_i(\rho)}{\tau_i(\rho)} = \frac{ph}{2\varepsilon} \operatorname{cth} \frac{h}{2} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) = \frac{ph}{2\varepsilon} \operatorname{cth} \frac{ph}{2\varepsilon}$$

所以

$$\left| \frac{\sigma_i(\rho)}{\tau_i(\rho)} - 1 \right| \leq c \left(\frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)^k \quad (1 \leq k \leq 2)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} |\sigma_i - 1| &\leq |\sigma_i - \tau_i| + |\tau_i - 1| \\ &= |\tau_i| \left| \frac{\sigma_i}{\tau_i} - 1 \right| + |\tau_i - 1| \\ &\leq c_i \left(\frac{h}{\varepsilon} \right)^k + c_i \frac{h}{\varepsilon} \leq c \frac{h}{\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $|\varepsilon\sigma_i(\rho) - \varepsilon| \leq ch$. 引理证毕.

利用引理 5, 我们来证(3.3)式.

$$\begin{aligned} L^k z^{(1)}(x_i) - Lz^{(1)}(x_i) &= \varepsilon(\sigma_i(\rho) - 1)D_+ D_- z^{(1)}(x_i) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \left(D_+ D_- z^{(1)}(x_i) - \frac{d^2 z^{(1)}(x_i)}{dx^2} \right) + p(x_i)(\tau_i(\rho) - 1)D_0 z^{(1)}(x_i) \\ &\quad + p(x_i) \left(D_0 z^{(1)}(x_i) - \frac{dz^{(1)}(x_i)}{dx} \right) \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$|z(x+h) - z(x-h)| = \left| \int_{x-h}^{x+h} z'(s) ds \right| \leq \int_{x-h}^{x+h} |z'(s)| ds$$

所以

$$|D_0 z^{(1)}(x_i)| \leq \frac{1}{2h} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} |z'(s)| ds \quad (3.4)$$

再利用带有积分形式余项的 Taylor 展式, 我们有

$$z(x-h) = z(x) - hz'(x) + \int_x^{x-h} z''(s)(x-h-s) ds \quad (3.5)$$

$$z(x+h) = z(x) + hz'(x) + \int_x^{x+h} z''(s)(x+h-s) ds \quad (3.6)$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} |z(x+h) - 2z(x) + z(x-h)| &= \left| \int_{x-h}^x z''(s)(s+h-x) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_x^{x+h} z''(s)(x+h-s) ds \right| \leq (x+h-x) \int_{x-h}^{x+h} |z''(s)| ds \\ &= h \int_{x-h}^{x+h} |z''(s)| ds, \end{aligned}$$

$$|D_+ D_- z^{(1)}(x_i)| \leq \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \left| \frac{d^2 z^{(1)}(s)}{ds^2} \right| ds \quad (3.7)$$

我们还有

$$\left| D_+ D_- z^{(1)}(x_i) - \frac{d^2 z^{(1)}(x_i)}{dx^2} \right| \leq \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \left| \frac{d^2 z^{(1)}(s)}{ds^2} \right| ds \quad (3.8)$$

$$\left| D_0 z^{(1)}(x_i) - \frac{dz^{(1)}(x_i)}{dx} \right| \leq \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \left| \frac{d^2 z^{(1)}(s)}{ds^2} \right| ds \quad (3.9)$$

由引理 5 和(3.4), (3.7)~(3.9), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
|L^h z^{(1)}(x_i) - Lz^{(1)}(x_i)| &\leq c \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \left(e \left| \frac{d^3 z^{(1)}(x)}{dx^3} \right| + \left| \frac{d^2 z^{(1)}(x)}{dx^2} \right| \right) dx \\
&\leq c \left(h + \frac{1}{e} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \exp[-\alpha e^{-1}(x+a)] dx \right) \\
&\leq c \left(h + (\text{sh}(\alpha\rho)) \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha(x_i+a)}{e} \right] \right)
\end{aligned}$$

综合前面的估计就有

$$|L^h u_i - L^h u(x_i)| \leq c \left(h + \left(\frac{h}{e} + \text{sh}\left(\frac{\alpha h}{e}\right) \right) \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha(x_i+a)}{e} \right] \right) \quad (-a \leq x_i \leq -\eta)$$

类似地在 $[\eta, b]$ 上可得到估计

$$|L^h u_i - L^h u(x_i)| \leq c \left(h + \left(\frac{h}{e} + \text{sh}\left(\frac{\alpha h}{e}\right) \right) \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha(b-x_i)}{e} \right] \right) \quad (\eta \leq x_i \leq b)$$

以及在 $[-\eta, \eta]$ 的估计

$$|L^h u_i - L^h u(x_i)| \leq c \left(\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \left(e \left| \frac{d^3 u(x)}{dx^3} \right| + \left| \frac{d^2 u(x)}{dx^2} \right| \right) dx \right) \leq ch \quad (-\eta \leq x_i \leq \eta)$$

由于

$$L^h \left(\exp\left[\frac{-\alpha(x_i+a)}{e} \right] \right) \leq -\frac{c}{e} \exp\left[\frac{-\alpha(x_i+a)}{e} \right] \quad (x_i \in [-a, -\eta])$$

$$L^h \left(\exp\left[\frac{-\alpha(b-x_i)}{e} \right] \right) \leq -\frac{c}{e} \exp\left[\frac{-\alpha(b-x_i)}{e} \right] \quad (x_i \in [\eta, b])$$

以上 $c > 0$.

通过直接计算, 我们有

$$L^h(1) \leq -\beta$$

因此我们选取闸函数

$$\psi_i = \begin{cases} c \left(h + (h + e \text{sh}(\alpha\rho)) \exp\left[\frac{-\alpha(a+x_i)}{e} \right] \right) & (-a \leq x_i \leq -\eta) \\ ch & (-\eta \leq x_i \leq \eta) \\ c \left(h + (h + e \text{sh}(\alpha\rho)) \exp\left[\frac{-\alpha(b-x_i)}{e} \right] \right) & (\eta \leq x_i \leq b) \end{cases}$$

容易验证

$$L^h(\psi_i \pm r_i) \leq 0.$$

于是由引理 4 得

$$|r_i| \leq \psi_i \leq ch.$$

四、数值例子

我们用完全指数型拟合格式来计算以下问题的近似解:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & e u'' + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi x \cdot u' - \cos \pi x \cdot u = -1 \quad (-1 < x < 1) \\ & u(-1) = -1, \quad u(1) = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

易知, (4.1)的退化问题的解是

$$u(x) = \cos \pi x.$$

我们在粗网格($h=0.1$)上用完全指数型拟合格式和 Il'in 格式分别进行计算. 对于 $\epsilon=10^{-3}$, 我们得出相应结果进行比较(见表 1).

表 1

点 坐 标	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
退化问题解	0.95106	0.80902	0.58779	0.30901	0	-0.30902	-0.58779	-0.80903	-0.95106
完全指数型 拟合格式解	0.93135	0.78351	0.53442	0.24355	-0.11304	-0.39145	-0.64103	-0.85203	-0.95547
Il'in 格式解	0.82712	0.51245	0.16524	-0.19330	-0.52708	-0.76812	-0.94421	-1.03114	-1.07368

数值结果表明, 本格式的解要比 Il'in 格式的解更好地逼近原连续问题的退化解.

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Completely Exponentially Fitted Finite Difference Methods for Problems of Turning Point

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Abstract

In this paper we construct a completely exponentially fitted finite difference scheme for the boundary value problem of differential equation with turning points, extending Miller's method⁽¹⁾ and simplifying the method of the proof. We prove the first-order uniform convergence of the scheme. The numerical results show that it is better than Il'in's scheme.