

矩形域内二阶椭圆型方程奇异 摄动问题的边界层格式

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摘 要

利用奇异摄动理论对矩形域内二阶椭圆型奇异摄动方程的 Dirichlet 问题建立了边界层格式, 并作出了误差估计。

一、引 言

在矩形区域 $G+\Gamma: (0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b)$ 内考虑二阶椭圆型方程 Dirichlet 问题:

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon u \equiv \varepsilon^2 \Delta u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u = f(x, y) \quad \left((x, y) \in G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 < x < a \\ 0 < y < b \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad (1.1)$$

$$u|_{\Gamma} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

其中 $\varepsilon > 0$ 是小参数。当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时相应的退化问题是:

$$\mathcal{L}_0 w \equiv -\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - w = f(x, y) \quad (1.3)$$

$$w|_{\Gamma_0} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

因此摄动问题(1.1), (1.2)当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 退化为问题(1.3), (1.4)时在 $x=0$, $x=a$ 和 $y=b$ 这三条边上都失去边界条件, 在这三条边附近将出现边界层。我们知道, 直线 $x = \text{const}$ 是退化方程(1.3)的特征线, 所以摄动问题(1.1), (1.2)属于特征边界问题。根据渐近分析[1]在 $x=0$ 和 $x=a$ 附近将出现抛物边界层。Emelyanov^{[2], [3]}, Miller^[4]曾研究过这一问题的差分解法, 建立指数型拟合的差分格式, 但他们都排除了产生抛物边界的边界附近, 只考虑了 $y=b$ 的附近区域。看来, 对于特征边界问题建立指数型拟合差分格式是很困难的。本文按 Hsiao, Jordan 的工作^[5], 考虑到一般边界层、抛物边界层和点 $(0, b)$ 及点 (a, b) 的角层情形建立了摄动问题(1.1), (1.2)的边界层格式。

假定右端函数 $f(x, y)$ 是 $G+\Gamma$ 内的光滑函数, 并且

$$f(0, 0) = 0, f(a, 0) = 0 \quad (1.5)$$

二、渐近解的构造

构造摄动问题(1.1), (1.2)的渐近解如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}(x, y, \varepsilon) = & w(x, y) + v^{(0)}(\xi_1, y) + v^{(1)}(\xi_2, y) + v^{(2)}(x, \eta) \\ & + v^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta) + v^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta) + O(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{其中 } 1^\circ, \xi_1 = x/\varepsilon, \xi_2 = (a-x)/\varepsilon, \eta = (b-y)/\varepsilon^2 \quad (2.2)$$

2°、 $w(x, y)$ 是退化问题(1.3), (1.4)的解

3°、 $v^{(0)}(\xi_1, y)$ 是在边界 ($x=0, 0 \leq y \leq b$) 附近构造的边界层函数, 它满足

$$M_0 v^{(0)} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 v^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_1^2} - \frac{\partial v^{(0)}}{\partial y} - v^{(0)} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 0 < \xi_1 < \infty \\ 0 < y < b \end{array} \right) \quad (2.3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v^{(0)}(\xi_1, 0) = 0, \quad v^{(0)}(0, y) = -w(0, y) \\ v^{(0)}(\xi_1, y) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\xi_1 \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

这是半无界域上抛物型方程第一边值问题, 它的精确解是:

$$\begin{aligned} v^{(0)}(\xi_1, y) = & \frac{\exp(-y)}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^y \frac{\xi_1}{(y-\tau)^{3/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{\xi_1^2}{4(y-\tau)}\right] \varphi(\tau) d\tau \\ \varphi(\tau) = & -\exp(-\tau)w(0, \tau) \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

表达式(2.5)可改写为

$$v^{(0)}(\xi_1, y) = \frac{2\exp(-y)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{\xi_1}{2\sqrt{y}}}^{\infty} \exp(-s^2) \varphi\left(y - \frac{\xi_1^2}{4s^2}\right) ds \quad (2.6)$$

由条件(1.5)可直接验证 $\partial v^{(0)}/\partial y, \partial^2 v^{(0)}/\partial y^2$ 在角点 $(0, 0)$ 附近是有界的.

4°、 $v^{(1)}(\xi_2, y)$ 是在边界 ($x=a, 0 \leq y \leq b$) 附近构造的边界层函数:

$$v^{(1)}(\xi_2, y) = \frac{2\exp(-y)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{\xi_2}{2\sqrt{\pi}}}^{\infty} \exp(-s^2) \varphi\left(y - \frac{\xi_2^2}{4s^2}\right) ds \quad (2.7)$$

$$\varphi(\tau) = -\exp(-\tau)w(a, \tau)$$

由条件(1.5)可直接验证 $\partial v^{(1)}/\partial y, \partial^2 v^{(1)}/\partial y^2$ 在角点 $(a, 0)$ 附近是有界的.

因为对任意常数 $k > 0$ 都有 $\exp(-s^2) \leq \exp(k^2/4)\exp(-ks) = c \exp(-ks)$ 并且

$|\varphi(\tau)| \leq c$, 所以由(2.6)和(2.7)得到

$$|v^{(0)}(\xi_1, y)| \leq c \exp(-\alpha_1 \xi_1) \quad (\alpha_1 > 0) \quad (2.8)$$

$$|v^{(1)}(\xi_2, y)| \leq c \exp(-\alpha_2 \xi_2) \quad (\alpha_2 > 0) \quad (2.9)$$

5°、 $v^{(2)}(x, \eta)$ 是在边界 ($y=b, 0 \leq x \leq a$) 附近构造的边界层函数, 它满足

$$Nv^{(2)}(x, \eta) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 v^{(2)}}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial v^{(2)}}{\partial \eta} = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

$$v^{(2)}(x, 0) = -w(x, b), \quad v^{(2)}(x, \eta) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\eta \rightarrow \infty), \quad (2.11)$$

其解析表示为

$$v^{(2)}(x, \eta) = -w(x, b) \exp(-\eta) \quad (2.12)$$

并有估计式

$$|v^{(2)}(x, \eta)| \leq c \exp(-\eta) \quad (2.13)$$

6°、 $v^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta)$ 是在角点 $(0, b)$ 附近构造的边界层函数, 它满足

$$R_0 v^{(3)} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 v^{(3)}}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial v^{(3)}}{\partial \eta} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 0 < \xi_1 < \infty \\ 0 < \eta < \infty \end{array} \right) \quad (2.14)$$

$$v^{(3)}(\xi_1, 0) = -v^{(0)}(\xi_1, b), \quad v^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\eta \rightarrow \infty) \quad (2.15)$$

其解析表示为

$$v^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta) = -v^{(0)}(\xi_1, b) \exp(-\eta) \quad (2.16)$$

并有估计式

$$|v^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta)| \leq c \exp(-\alpha_3(\xi_1 + \eta)) \quad (2.17)$$

构造 $v^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta)$ 是因为 $v^{(0)}(\xi_1, y)$ 不满足在 $y=b$ 的边界条件.

7°、 $v^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta)$ 是在角点 (a, b) 附近构造的边界层函数:

$$v^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta) = -v^{(1)}(\xi_2, b) \exp(-\eta) \quad (2.18)$$

$$|v^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta)| \leq c \exp(-\alpha_4(\xi_2 + \eta)) \quad (2.19)$$

同理, 构造 $v^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta)$ 是因为 $v^{(1)}(\xi_2, y)$ 不满足在 $y=b$ 的边界条件.

如果我们希望渐近解的精度达到 $O(\varepsilon^{n+1}) (n \geq 2)$, 则还要考虑 $v^{(2)}(x, \eta) + v^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta)$ 和 $v^{(2)}(x, \eta) + v^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta)$ 分别在 $x=0$ 和 $x=a$ 不满足边界条件的情形, 而当 $n=0, 1$ 时边界条件是满足的 (参看 Butuzov^[6]). Butuzov 证明了展开式 (2.1) 在 $G+\Gamma$ 内一致有效成立. 若设

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}(x, y, \varepsilon) = & w(x, y) + v^{(0)}(\xi_1, y) + v^{(1)}(\xi_2, y) + v^{(2)}(x, \eta) \\ & + v^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta) + v^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta) \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

$$\text{则} \quad u(x, y, \varepsilon) - \tilde{u}(x, y, \varepsilon) = O(\varepsilon) \quad ((x, y) \in G + \Gamma) \quad (2.21)$$

三、差分格式的建立和误差估计

1. 退化问题的差分格式

我们用改进 Euler 方法解退化问题 (1.3), (1.4). 设 h 和 k 分别是 x 方向和 y 方向的步长, $x=x_i=ih$, $y=y_j=jk$, ($i=0, 1, \dots, N$; $j=0, 1, \dots, J$), $Nh=a$, $Jk=b$. 现建立如下的格式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{k} \left[w^{(h, k)}(x, y+k) - w^{(h, k)}(x, y) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[w^{(h, k)}(x, y+k) + w^{(h, k)}(x, y) \right] \\ & = \frac{-1}{2} [f(x, y) + f(x, y+k)] \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

$$w^{(h, k)}(x, 0) = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

这是一个二阶格式:

$$|w(x, y) - w^{(h, k)}(x, y)| = O(k^2) \quad (0 \leq x_i \leq a; 0 \leq y_j \leq b) \quad (3.3)$$

2. 边界层方程的差分格式

在所讨论的问题中求边界层方程都是在半无界区域内进行的, 如果用差分方法直接去解, 在小参数 ε 十分小的情况下将需要很大的工作量. 但从奇异摄动理论中知道, 边界层函数也只是在边界层内部有明显影响, 而远离边界层是可以忽略的. 按 [5] 我们只在有限域内用通常的差分方法解这些方程. 为此, 需要对原来的边界层方程的问题加以变形.

1) 问题 (2.3), (2.4) 的变形. 求 $\tilde{v}^{(0)}(\xi_1, y)$:

$$M_0 \tilde{v}^{(0)} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_1^2} - \frac{\partial \tilde{v}^{(0)}}{\partial y} - \tilde{v}^{(0)} = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 < \xi_1 < m_1 \\ 0 < y \leq b \end{array} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{v}^{(0)}(\xi_1, 0) = 0 \quad (0 \leq \xi_1 \leq m_1) \\ \tilde{v}^{(0)}(0, y) = -w(0, y), \quad \tilde{v}^{(0)}(m_1, y) = 0 \quad (0 \leq y \leq b) \end{array} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

其中常数 $m_1 > 0$ 待定。

已知, 问题(2.3), (2.4)的解(2.5)是边界层函数, 并有估计式(2.8)。我们确定 m_1 使得 $\exp(-\alpha_1 m_1) \leq \varepsilon$, 即

$$m_1 \geq -\frac{1}{\alpha_1} \ln \varepsilon \quad (3.6)$$

可以证明, 这样选取的 m_1 不会产生高于 $O(\varepsilon)$ 的误差, 即有

$$|v^{(0)}(\xi_1, y) - \tilde{v}^{(0)}(\xi_1, y)| = O(\varepsilon) \quad (3.7)$$

问题(3.4), (3.5)是有限区域内抛物型方程的第一值问题, 我们对它可以构造 Crank-Nicolson 格式:

$$M_0^{(\tilde{h}_1, k)} \tilde{v}^{(0)}(\tilde{h}_1, k) \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left[\tilde{v}_{\xi_1 \xi_1}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(\xi_1, y+k) + \tilde{v}_{\xi_1 \xi_1}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(\xi_1, y) \right] \\ - \tilde{v}_y^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(\xi_1, y) - [\tilde{v}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(\xi_1, y+k) + \tilde{v}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(\xi_1, y)]/2 = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

$$\tilde{v}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(\xi_1, 0) = 0, \quad \tilde{v}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(0, y) = -w^{(h, k)}(0, y) \\ \tilde{v}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(m_1, y) = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

其中 $\xi_1 = \xi_i, i = i\tilde{h}_1, y = y_j = jk, \tilde{h}_1 = n_1/N_1, k = b/J, \tilde{v}_{\xi_1 \xi_1}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}$ 是二阶中心差, $\tilde{v}_y^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)} = \frac{1}{k} [\tilde{v}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(x, y+k) - \tilde{v}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(x, y)]$.

我们知道, (3.8), (3.9) 是一个二阶格式, 即有

$$|\tilde{v}^{(0)(\tilde{h}_1, k)}(\xi_1, y) - \tilde{v}^{(0)}(\xi_1, y)| = O(\tilde{h}_1^2 + k^2) \quad (3.10)$$

但在边界条件(3.9)中我们取的是 $-w^{(h, k)}(0, y)$ 而不是 $-w(0, y)$, 因此有误差。根据(3.3) $|w(0, y) - w^{(h, k)}(0, y)| = O(k^2)$ 。应指出, 这里的 $\xi_1 = \xi_{1,i}$ 是与 x_i 相应的, 即 $\xi_{1,i} = x_i/\varepsilon$ 。

2) 确定 $v^{(1)}(\xi_2, y)$ 的微分问题的变形 求 $\tilde{v}^{(1)}(\xi_2, y)$:

$$M_1 \tilde{v}^{(1)}(\xi_2, y) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}^{(1)}}{\partial \xi_2^2} - \frac{\partial \tilde{v}^{(1)}}{\partial y} - \tilde{v}^{(1)} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 0 < \xi_2 < m_2 \\ 0 < y < b \end{array} \right) \quad (3.11)$$

$$\tilde{v}^{(1)}(\xi_2, 0) = 0 \quad (0 \leq \xi_2 \leq m_2) \\ \tilde{v}^{(1)}(0, y) = -w(a, y), \quad \tilde{v}^{(1)}(m_2, y) = 0 \quad (0 \leq y \leq b) \quad \left. \vphantom{\tilde{v}^{(1)}(\xi_2, 0)} \right\} \quad (3.12)$$

其中常数 $m_2 > 0$ 待定。已知, $\tilde{v}^{(1)}(\xi_2, y)$ 有类似的估计(2.9)。同理, 可定出 m_2 :

$$m_2 \geq -\frac{1}{\alpha_2} \ln \varepsilon \quad (3.13)$$

并且

$$|v^{(1)}(\xi_2, y) - \tilde{v}^{(1)}(\xi_2, y)| = O(\varepsilon) \quad (3.14)$$

对问题(3.11), (3.12)亦可构造 Crank-Nicolson 格式:

$$M_1^{(\tilde{h}_2, k)} \tilde{v}^{(1)}(\tilde{h}_2, k) \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left[\tilde{v}_{\xi_2 \xi_2}^{(1)(\tilde{h}_2, k)}(\xi_2, y+k) + \tilde{v}_{\xi_2 \xi_2}^{(1)(\tilde{h}_2, k)}(\xi_2, y) \right] \\ - \tilde{v}_y^{(1)(\tilde{h}_2, k)}(\xi_2, y) - \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{v}^{(1)(\tilde{h}_2, k)}(\xi_2, y+k) + \tilde{v}^{(1)(\tilde{h}_2, k)}(\xi_2, y)] = 0 \quad (3.15)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{v}^{(1)(\tilde{h}_2, k)}(\xi_2, 0) = 0 \\ \tilde{v}^{(1)(\tilde{h}_2, k)}(0, y) = -w^{(h, k)}(a, y), \quad \tilde{v}^{(1)(\tilde{h}_2, k)}(m_2, y) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (3.16)$$

其中 $\xi_2 = \xi_{2,i} = i\tilde{h}_2$, $y_j = jk$, $N_2\tilde{h}_2 = m_2$, $Jk = b$. 在边界条件 (3.16) 中由于我们取的是 $-w^{(h,k)}(a, y)$, 因此有误差. 同理, 由 (3.3) $|w(a, y) - w^{(h,k)}(a, y)| = O(k^2)$. 从而我们有

$$|\tilde{v}^{(1)}(\xi_2, y) - \tilde{v}^{(1)}(\tilde{h}, k)(\xi_2, y)| = O(\tilde{h}_2^2 + k^2) \quad (3.17)$$

这里 $\xi_2 = \xi_{2,i} = (a - x_i)/\varepsilon$.

3) 问题 (2.10), (2.11) 的变形 求 $\tilde{v}^{(2)}(x, \eta)$:

$$N\tilde{v}^{(2)}(x, \eta) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}^{(2)}}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}^{(2)}}{\partial \eta} = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 < x < a \\ 0 < \eta < s \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.18)$$

$$\tilde{v}^{(2)}(x, 0) = -w(x, b), \quad \tilde{v}^{(2)}(x, s) = 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq a) \quad (3.19)$$

其中常数 s 待定.

已知, 问题 (2.10), (2.11) 的解有估计式 (2.13). 从而可定出 s :

$$s \geq -2 \ln \varepsilon \quad (3.20)$$

并有

$$|\tilde{v}^{(2)}(x, \eta) - v^{(2)}(x, \eta)| = O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (3.21)$$

问题 (3.18), (3.19) 是常微分方程二点边值问题, 现建立如下差分格式:

$$N^{(h, \tilde{k})} \tilde{v}^{(2)(h, \tilde{k})} \equiv \tilde{v}^{(2)(h, \tilde{k})}_{\eta\tilde{\eta}} - \tilde{v}^{(2)(h, \tilde{k})}_{\tilde{\eta}} = 0 \quad (3.22)$$

$$\tilde{v}^{(2)(h, \tilde{k})}(x, 0) = -w^{(h, k)}(x, b), \quad \tilde{v}^{(2)(h, \tilde{k})}(x, s) = 0 \quad (3.23)$$

其中 $\eta = \eta_j = j\tilde{k}$, $\tilde{J}\tilde{k} = s$, $x = x_i = ih$, $Nh = a$. 以 $-w(x, b)^{(h, k)}$ 代替 $-w(x, b)$, 由 (3.3)

$|w(x, b) - w^{(h, k)}(x, b)| = O(k^2)$. 从而有

$$|\tilde{v}^{(h, \tilde{k})}(x, \eta) - \tilde{v}(x, \eta)| = O(k^2 + \tilde{k}^2) \quad (3.24)$$

这里 $\eta = \eta_j = (b - y_j)/\varepsilon^2$.

4) 问题 (2.14), (2.15) 的变形 求 $\tilde{v}^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta)$:

$$R_0 \tilde{v}^{(3)} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}^{(3)}}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}^{(3)}}{\partial \eta} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 < \eta < s \\ 0 < \xi_1 < m_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.25)$$

$$\tilde{v}^{(3)}(\xi_1, 0) = -v^{(0)}(\xi_1, b), \quad \tilde{v}^{(3)}(\xi_1, s) = 0 \quad (0 \leq \xi_1 \leq m_1) \quad (3.26)$$

已知, 问题 (2.14), (2.15) 的解 (2.16) 有估计式 (2.17). 只要适当选取 α_3 , 由 (3.6) 和 (3.20) 定出的 m_1 和 s 对此问题仍可适用, 并有

$$|v^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta) - \tilde{v}^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta)| = O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (3.27)$$

现对 (3.25), (3.26) 建立如下的差分格式:

$$R_0(\tilde{h}_1, \tilde{k}) \tilde{v}^{(3)}(\tilde{h}_1, \tilde{k}) \equiv \tilde{v}^{(3)}(\tilde{h}_1, \tilde{k})_{\eta\tilde{\eta}} + \tilde{v}^{(3)}(\tilde{h}_1, \tilde{k})_{\tilde{\eta}} = 0 \quad (3.28)$$

$$\tilde{v}^{(3)}(\tilde{h}_1, \tilde{k})(\xi_1, 0) = -\tilde{v}^{(0)}(\tilde{h}_1, \tilde{k})(\xi_1, b), \quad \tilde{v}^{(3)}(\tilde{h}_1, \tilde{k})(\xi_1, s) = 0 \quad (3.29)$$

其中 $\eta = \eta_j = j\tilde{k}$, $\xi_1 = \xi_{1,i} = i\tilde{k}_1$, $\eta_j = (b - y_j)/\varepsilon^2$, $\xi_{1,i} = x_i/\varepsilon$. 在边界条件 (3.29) 中是以 $-\tilde{v}^{(0)}(\tilde{h}_1, k)(\xi_1, b)$ 代替 $-v^{(0)}(\xi_1, b)$, 因此有误差 $|v^{(0)}(\xi_1, b) - \tilde{v}^{(0)}(\tilde{h}_1, k)(\xi_1, b)| = O(\varepsilon) + O(\tilde{k}_1^2 + k^2)$. 从而有

$$|\tilde{v}^{(3)}(\tilde{h}_1, \tilde{k})(\xi_1, \eta) - \tilde{v}^{(3)}(\xi_1, \eta)| = O(\tilde{k}^2) + O(\tilde{k}_1^2 + k^2) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (3.30)$$

5) 确定 $v^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta)$ 的微分问题的变形 求 $\tilde{v}^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta)$:

$$R_1 \tilde{v}^{(4)} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}^{(4)}}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}^{(4)}}{\partial \eta} = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 < \xi_2 < m_2 \\ 0 < \eta < s \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.31)$$

$$\tilde{v}^{(4)}(\xi_2, 0) = -v^{(1)}(\xi_2, b), \quad \tilde{v}^{(4)}(\xi_2, s) = 0 \quad (0 \leq \xi_2 \leq m_2) \quad (3.32)$$

由估计式(2.19), 适当选取 α_4 , 由(3.13), (3.20)所确定的 m_2 和 s 对此问题仍可适用, 并有

$$|\tilde{v}^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta) - v^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta)| = O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (3.33)$$

现对问题(3.31), (3.32)建立如下的差分格式:

$$R_1(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k}) \tilde{v}^{(4)}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k}) \equiv \tilde{v}^{(4)}_{\frac{\eta}{\bar{k}}}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k}) + \tilde{v}^{(4)}_{\frac{\eta}{\bar{k}}}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k}) = 0 \quad (3.34)$$

$$\tilde{v}^{(4)}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k})(\xi_2, 0) = -\tilde{v}^{(1)}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k})(\xi_2, b), \quad \tilde{v}^{(4)}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k})(\xi_2, s) = 0 \quad (3.35)$$

其中 $\eta = \eta_j = j\tilde{k}$, $\xi_2 = \xi_{2,i} = i\tilde{k}_2$, $\eta_j = (b - y_j)/\varepsilon^2$, $\xi_{2,i} = (a - x_i)$. 在边界条件(3.35)中是以 $-\tilde{v}^{(1)}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k})(\xi_2, b)$ 代替 $-v^{(1)}(\xi_2, b)$, 因此有误差 $|v^{(1)}(\xi_2, b) - \tilde{v}^{(1)}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k})(\xi_2, b)| = O(\tilde{k}_2^2 + k^2) + O(\varepsilon)$. 从而有

$$|\tilde{v}^{(4)}(\xi_2, \eta) - \tilde{v}^{(4)}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k})(\xi_2, \eta)| = O(\tilde{k}^2) + O(\tilde{h}_1^2 + \bar{k}^2) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (3.36)$$

我们分别解差分问题(3.1), (3.2); (3.8), (3.9); (3.11), (3.12); (3.22), (3.23); (3.28), (3.29)和(3.34), (3.35)即得到渐近解(2.1)中各项的数值逼近, 从而得到摄动问题(1.1), (1.2)的数值结果:

$$u^{(h, k)}(x, y, \varepsilon) = \begin{cases} w^{(h, k)}(x, y) & \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon m_1 \leq x \leq a - \varepsilon m_2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq b - \varepsilon^2 s \end{pmatrix} \\ w^{(h, k)}(x, y) + \tilde{v}^{(0)}(\bar{h}_1, k)(\xi_1, y) & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \leq \xi_1 \leq m_1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq b - \varepsilon^2 s \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \varepsilon \xi_{1,i} \\ w^{(h, k)}(x, y) + \tilde{v}^{(1)}(\bar{h}_2, k)(\xi_2, y) & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \leq \xi_2 \leq m_2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq b - \varepsilon^2 s \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \varepsilon \xi_{2,i} \\ w^{(h, k)}(x, y) + \tilde{v}^{(2)}(\bar{h}, \bar{k})(x, \eta) & \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon m_1 \leq x \leq a - \varepsilon m_2 \\ 0 \leq \eta \leq s \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = b - \varepsilon^2 \eta_j \\ w^{(h, k)}(x, y) + \tilde{v}^{(3)}(\bar{h}_1, \bar{k})(\xi_1, \eta) & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \leq \xi_1 \leq m_1 \\ 0 \leq \eta \leq s \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} x = \varepsilon \xi_{1,i} \\ y = b - \varepsilon^2 \eta_j \end{matrix} \\ w^{(h, k)}(x, y) + \tilde{v}^{(4)}(\bar{h}_2, \bar{k})(\xi_2, \eta) & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \leq \xi_2 \leq m_2 \\ 0 \leq \eta \leq s \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} x = a - \varepsilon \xi_{2,i} \\ y = b - \varepsilon^2 \eta_j \end{matrix} \end{cases} \quad (3.37)$$

这里

$$\bar{k} = \varepsilon^2 \tilde{k}, \quad \bar{h}_1 = \varepsilon \tilde{h}_1, \quad \bar{h}_2 = \varepsilon \tilde{h}_2 \quad (3.38)$$

$h, k, \tilde{k}, \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2$ 分别由 $h = a/N, k = b/J, \tilde{k} = s/\tilde{J}, \tilde{h}_1 = m_1/N_1, \tilde{h}_2 = m_2/N_2$ 确定.

由渐近展开式(2.1)和估计式(3.3), (3.7), (3.10), (3.14), (3.17), (3.21), (3.24), (3.27), (3.30), (3.33), (3.36), (3.37)和(3.38)易得如下的估计.

$$u(x, y, \varepsilon) - u^{(h, k)}(x, y, \varepsilon) = \begin{cases} O(k^2) + O(\varepsilon) & \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon m_1 \leq x \leq a - \varepsilon m_2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq b - \varepsilon^2 s \end{pmatrix} \\ O(\tilde{h}_1^2 + k^2) + O(\varepsilon) & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \leq x \leq \varepsilon m_1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq b - \varepsilon^2 s \end{pmatrix} \\ O(\tilde{h}_2^2 + k^2) + O(\varepsilon) & \begin{pmatrix} a - \varepsilon m_2 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b - \varepsilon^2 s \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \quad (3.39)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} O(\tilde{k}^2) + O(\varepsilon) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \varepsilon m_1 \leq x \leq a - \varepsilon m_2 \\ b - \varepsilon^2 s \leq y \leq b \end{array} \right) \\ O(\tilde{h}_1^2 + \tilde{k}^2) + O(k^2) + O(\varepsilon) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 0 \leq x \leq \varepsilon m_1 \\ b - \varepsilon^2 s \leq y \leq b \end{array} \right) \\ O(\tilde{h}_2^2 + \tilde{k}^2) + O(k^2) + O(\varepsilon) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} a - \varepsilon m_2 \leq x \leq a \\ b - \varepsilon^2 s \leq y \leq b \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

综合上述我们得到下面的定理.

定理 设右端函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $G + \Gamma$ 内充分光滑并满足条件(1.5), 则 1) 摄动问题(1.1), (1.2) 的解 $u(x, y, \varepsilon)$ 有渐近展开式(2.1); 2) 摄动问题的数值解由差分问题(3.1), (3.2); (3.8), (3.9); (3.15), (3.16); (3.22), (3.23); (3.28), (3.29) 和 (3.34), (3.35) 确定, 并有误差估计(3.39).

注1 以上结果不难推广到更一般的方程:

$$\mathcal{L}u \equiv \varepsilon^2 \Delta u - A(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - k^2(x, y)u = f(x, y)$$

其中 $A(x, y) > 0$, $k(x, y) > 0$, $f(0, 0) = 0$, $f(a, 0) = 0$.

注2 若 $A(x, y) < 0$, 则要求 $f(0, b) = 0$, $f(a, b) = 0$.

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**The Boundary Layer Scheme for a Singularly Perturbed
Problem for the Second Order Elliptic Equation
in the Rectangle**

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Abstract

Using singularly perturbation theory is constructed the boundary layer scheme for a Dirichlet problem for the second order singularly perturbed equation of elliptic type in the rectangle. The error estimate is given.