

外推法对奇异摄动问题数值解的应用

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摘 要

在本文中讨论了外推法对椭圆—抛物奇异摄动问题数值解的应用, 提高了解的精度, 估出了精度的阶数, 并对文[1]中的一致收敛性在附录中给出证明。

众所周知, Richardson外推方法可用来提高数值解的精度, 这一方法亦可用于奇异摄动问题, 但须对方法加以变形, 在外推公式中的系数将依赖于小参数 ε 。

本文对椭圆—抛物奇异摄动问题的一致差分格式构造其解的外推公式, 并估计了这一公式的精度, 在文章的最后一部分对[1]中所研究的差分格式的一致收敛性给出证明。

一、摄动问题和差分问题

1. 摄动问题

在矩形区域 $R: (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq t \leq T)$ 内讨论椭圆型方程第一边值问题:

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon u \equiv \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - a(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + c(x, y)u = f(x, y) \quad (1.1)$$

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

其中 ε 是正的小参数, Γ 是矩形 R 的边界。

我们假定:

1) $a(x, y) \geq a > 0$ ($a = \text{const}$); (1.3)

2) $c(x, y) \leq 0$;

3) 方程的系数 $a(x, y)$, $c(x, y)$ 和右端函数 $f(x, y)$ 充分光滑;

4) $f(0, y) = 0$, $f(l, y) = 0$, ($0 \leq y \leq T$); 在矩形 R 的四个角点上

$$a_x(x, y) = 0, \quad \varepsilon f_{yy} - f_{xx} - a(x, y)f_y = 0. \quad (1.4)$$

退化问题 ($\varepsilon = 0$):

$$\mathcal{L}_0 w(x, y) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - a(x, y) \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + c(x, y)w = f(x, y) \quad (1.5)$$

$$w \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \quad (1.6)$$

$$w \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \quad w \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \quad (1.7)$$

2. 差分问题

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) &\equiv \gamma(x, y, \tau) u_{y\bar{y}}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) + u_{x\bar{x}}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - a(x, y) u_{\bar{y}}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) \\ &\quad + c(x, y) u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) = f(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

$$u^{(h, \tau)} \Big|_{\Gamma_{h, \tau}} = 0 \quad (1.9)$$

这里 h, τ 分别是沿 x 轴和 y 轴方向的步长, $x_i = ih, y_j = j\tau, i = 0, 1, \dots, N_1, j = 0, 1, \dots, N_2, N_1 h = l, N_2 \tau = T$. $\gamma(x, y, \tau)$ 是 Π' in 因子:

$$\gamma(x, y, \tau) = \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \quad (1.10)$$

$\Gamma_{h, \tau}$ 是网格区域的边界,

$$u_{y\bar{y}}^{(h, \tau)} = (u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y + \tau) - 2u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) + u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y - \tau)) / \tau^2$$

$$u_{x\bar{x}}^{(h, \tau)} = (u^{(h, \tau)}(x + h, y) - 2u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) + u^{(h, \tau)}(x - h, y)) / h^2$$

$$u_{\bar{y}}^{(h, \tau)} = (u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y + \tau) - u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y - \tau)) / 2\tau$$

如果我们用网格 $(2h, 2\tau)$, 则相应的差分问题为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(2h, 2\tau)} u^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) &\equiv \gamma(x, y, 2\tau) u_{y\bar{y}}^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) + u_{x\bar{x}}^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) \\ &\quad - a(x, y) u_{\bar{y}}^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) + c(x, y) u^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) = f(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

$$u^{(2h, 2\tau)} \Big|_{\Gamma_{2h, 2\tau}} = 0 \quad (1.12)$$

为统一起见, 将网格 (h, τ) 和 $(2h, 2\tau)$ 上的差分问题写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(\mu, \nu)} u^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) &\equiv \gamma(x, y, \nu) u_{y\bar{y}}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) + u_{x\bar{x}}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \\ &\quad - a(x, y) u_{\bar{y}}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) + c(x, y) u^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = f(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

$$u^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \Big|_{\Gamma_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (1.14)$$

其中 $\mu = h$ 或 $2h, \nu = \tau$ 或 2τ .

在附录中我们将证明, 差分格式 (1.8), (1.9) 关于小参数 ε 一致收敛, 其收敛阶为 $O(\tau^{\frac{1}{2}} + h^2)$. 如果在渐近解中取更多项, 则可达到 $O(\tau + h^2)$. 下面利用外推方法提高这一逼近精度.

二、外推方法

我们知道, 摄动问题 (1.1)、(1.2) 在 $y = T$ 附近出现边界层. 为了构造这一问题在全区域内的一致有效渐近展开式, 按 Люстерник-Вишик 方法需在 $y = T$ 邻域内对原来摄动算子

\mathcal{L}_ε 作第二次分解以构造边界层校正项。为此,作伸长变换 $t=(T-y)/\varepsilon$, 并将方程中的系数 $a(x,y)$, $c(x,y)$ 在 $y=T$ 附近展开, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon u \equiv & \varepsilon^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + a(x, T) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + c(x, T) \\ & - \varepsilon t c'_y(x, T) + \frac{\varepsilon^2 t^2}{2!} c''_{yy}(x, T) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

这是算子 \mathcal{L}_ε 的第二次分解。在这分解中的主要部份是

$$M_0 u \equiv \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - a(x, T) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad (2.2)$$

利用它能求得边界层函数 $v_0 = -w(x, T) \exp(-a(x, T)(T-y)/\varepsilon)$, 它满足

$$M_0 v_0 \equiv \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 v_0}{\partial y^2} - a(x, T) \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$v_0 \Big|_{y=T} + w(x, T) = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

对算子 M_0 我们可以构造相应的差分算子:

$$M_0^{(h, \tau)} \equiv \gamma(x, y, \tau) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} - a(x, T) \Delta_{\hat{y}} \quad (2.5)$$

$$M_0^{(2h, 2\tau)} \equiv \gamma(x, y, 2\tau) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} - a(x, T) \Delta_{\hat{y}} \quad (2.6)$$

为了提高数值解的精度, 我们利用外推公式

$$\tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) = A u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) + B u^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) \quad (2.7)$$

其中 $u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)$, $u^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)$ 是分别利用网格 (h, τ) 和 $(2h, 2\tau)$ 所求得的差分问题的解。系数将依赖于 τ 和 ε 。在 A, B 是常数的情况下精度不能提高^[2]。

现选取 A, B , 要求对于函数 $U(x, y) = a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 xy + c_1 y^2 + d_1$ 有下面关系式成立:

$$(A M_0^{(h, \tau)} + B M_0^{(2h, 2\tau)}) U(x, y) = M_0 U(x, y) \quad (2.8)$$

如此我们有

$$A \gamma(x, y, \tau) + B \gamma(x, y, 2\tau) = \varepsilon, \quad A + B = 1 \quad (2.9)$$

因而

$$A = \frac{\varepsilon - \gamma(x, y, 2\tau)}{\gamma(x, y, \tau) - \gamma(x, y, 2\tau)}, \quad B = -\frac{\varepsilon - \gamma(x, y, \tau)}{\gamma(x, y, \tau) - \gamma(x, y, 2\tau)} \quad (2.10)$$

这样我们就得到提高差分问题解的精度的外推公式(2.7), (2.10)。

三、摄动问题和差分问题的渐近解

1. 摄动问题的渐近解

我们将摄动问题(1.1), (1.2)的解表示为以下形式:

$$u(x, y) = U_N(x, y) + V_N(x, y) \quad (3.1)$$

$$U_N(x, y) = w_0(x, y) + \varepsilon w_1(x, y) + \dots + \varepsilon^N w_N(x, y) \quad (3.2)$$

这里 $w_0(x, y)$, $w_i(x, y)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, N$) 分别表示下面问题的解:

$$\mathcal{L}_0 w_0(x, y) = f(x, y), \quad w_0 \Big|_S = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0 w_i(x, y) = -\frac{\partial^2 w_{i-1}}{\partial y^2}, \quad w_i \Big|_S = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (3.4)$$

而 $V_N(x, y)$ 由微分问题

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon V_N(x, y) = -\varepsilon^{N+1} \frac{\partial^2 w_N}{\partial y^2} \quad (3.5)$$

$$V_N(0, y) = V_N(l, y) = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

$$V_N(x, 0) = 0, \quad V_N(x, T) = -U_N(x, T) \quad (3.7)$$

确定, 其中 $S = \{(x, 0), 0 \leq x \leq l\} \cup \{(0, y), 0 \leq y < T\} \cup \{(l, y), 0 \leq y < T\}$.

下面我们总假定 $a(x, y) = a = \text{const.}$

2. 差分问题的渐近解

我们先将差分算子(1.13)进行改写. 已知,

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(\mu, \nu)} \equiv \gamma(\nu) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} + \Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} + c(x, y)$$

$$\gamma(\nu) = \frac{a\nu}{2} \operatorname{cth} \frac{a\nu}{2\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{a\nu}{2} \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

所以相应的退化差分算子为

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} = \Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} + c(x, y) + \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} = \Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} + c(x, y) \quad (3.8)$$

因此,

$$\Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} + c(x, y) = \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} - \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}}$$

从而我们有

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(\mu, \nu)} \equiv \gamma(\nu) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} + \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} - \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} \quad (3.9)$$

我们将差分问题的解表示为以下形式:

$$u^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = U_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) + V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \quad (3.10)$$

$$U_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^N \gamma^i(\nu) w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \quad (3.11)$$

这里的函数 $w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 由下面一系列边值问题确定:

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \bar{U}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = f(x, y), \quad \bar{U}_0 \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (3.12_0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} w_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = f(x, y) + \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} \bar{U}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y), \quad w_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (3.13_0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \bar{U}_k^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = -\Delta_{y\bar{y}} w_{k-1}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y), \quad \bar{U}_k^{(\mu, \nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (3.12_k)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} w_k^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} \bar{U}_k^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - \Delta_{y\bar{y}} w_{k-1}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y), \quad w_k^{(\mu, \nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0$$

$$(k=1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (3.13_k)$$

而 $V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 是下面问题的解:

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(\mu, \nu)} V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = -\frac{\alpha \nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} \sum_{i=0}^N \gamma^i(\nu) (w_i^{(\mu, \nu)} - \bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}) - \gamma^{N+1}(\nu) \Delta_{y\bar{y}} w_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \quad (3.14)$$

$$V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(0, y) = V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(l, y) = 0 \quad (3.15)$$

$$V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, 0) = 0, \quad V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, T) = -U_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, T) \quad (3.16)$$

其中 $S_{\mu, \nu}$ 是网格边界.

四、几个引理

众所周知, 对于退化微分算子

$$\mathcal{L}_0 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - a \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + c(x, y)$$

和退化差分算子

$$\mathcal{L}_\delta^{(\mu, \nu)} \equiv \Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{y\bar{y}} + c(x, y)$$

来说有极值原理成立.

引理 1 若 $w \geq 0$ (在 S 上), 并且 $\mathcal{L}_0 w \leq 0$, 则对一切 $(x, y) \in \bar{Q}: (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y < T)$ 有 $w \geq 0$.

若 $w^{(\mu, \nu)} \geq 0$ (在 $S_{\mu, \nu}$ 上), 并且 $\mathcal{L}_\delta^{(\mu, \nu)} w^{(\mu, \nu)} \leq 0$, 则对一切 $(x, y) \in \bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}$, 有 $w^{(\mu, \nu)} \geq 0$, 其中 $\bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}$ 是 \bar{Q} 的网格区域, $S_{\mu, \nu}$ 是其边界.

引理 2 设 $w = w(x, y)$ 是 \bar{Q} 内任意一个光滑函数, $w^{(\mu, \nu)} = w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 是 $\bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}$ 内任意一个网格函数, 则有

$$|w(x, y)| \leq \max_S |w(x, y)| + \frac{T}{\alpha} \max_{\bar{Q}} |\mathcal{L}_0 w(x, y)| \quad (4.1)$$

$$|w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq \max_{S_{\mu, \nu}} |w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| + \frac{T}{\alpha} \max_{\bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}} |\mathcal{L}_\delta^{(\mu, \nu)} w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \quad (4.2)$$

证 构造辅助函数

$$F_\pm(x, y) = \max_S |w(x, y)| + \frac{y}{\alpha} \max_{\bar{Q}} |\mathcal{L}_0 w(x, y)| \pm w(x, y)$$

$$F_\pm^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = \max_{S_{\mu, \nu}} |w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| + \frac{y}{\alpha} \max_{\bar{Q}_{\mu, \nu}} |\mathcal{L}_\delta^{(\mu, \nu)} w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \pm w^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$$

利用引理 1 即得到引理 2 的论断.

现对展开式(3.1)中的边界层校正项 $V_N(x, y)$ 和展开式(3.10)中的 $V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 作出估计.

引理 3 对于函数 $V_N(x, y)$ 和 $V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 分别有如下的估计:

$$|V_N(x, y)| \leq M(\varepsilon^{N+1} + \exp(-\alpha(T-y)/\varepsilon)) \quad (4.3)$$

$$|V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\gamma^{N+1} + \nu\eta + \exp(-\alpha(T-y)/\varepsilon)) \quad (4.4)$$

其中 $\eta = \max_i |\Delta_{y\bar{y}}(w_i^{(\mu, \nu)} - \bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)})|$, $w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}$, $\bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}$ 分别是由 (3.13₀), (3.13_i), (3.12₀), (3.12_i) 确定的函数.

证 我们知道, 对于算子 \mathcal{L}_0 和 $\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}$ 来说极值原理成立. 作辅助函数

$$F_{\pm}(x, y) = M\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} y \varepsilon^{N+1} + \exp(-\alpha(T-y)/\varepsilon)\right) \pm V_N(x, y)$$

$$F_{\pm}^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = M\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} y (\gamma^{N+1} + \nu\eta) + \exp(-\alpha(T-y)/\varepsilon)\right) \pm V_N^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$$

即可证得所要结果.

为了建立函数 $w_i(x, y)$ ($i=0, 1, \dots, N$) (参看 (3.3) 和 (3.4)) 及其导数和网格函数 $\bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$, $w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 及其差商的估计, 现考虑下面的微分问题和差分问题:

$$\mathcal{L}_0 z(x, y) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + c(x, y)z = \psi(x, y), \quad z \Big|_S = 0 \quad (4.5)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \equiv \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)} - a \Delta_{y\bar{y}} z^{(\mu, \nu)} + c(x, y)z^{(\mu, \nu)} = \Psi(x, y), \quad z^{(\mu, \nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0 \quad (4.6)$$

对于问题 (4.5) 和 (4.6) 的解 $z(x, y)$, $z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 有下面二个引理成立.

引理 4

设

1) 函数 $\psi(x, y)$ 有有界导数, $\psi(0, y) = 0$, $\psi(l, y) = 0$

2) $\Psi(x, y)$ 有有界差商, $\Psi(0, y) = \Psi(l, y) = 0$

$$3) |(\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{k-l} (\Delta_y)^l [\psi_{xx}''(x, y) - \Delta_x \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \Psi(x, y)]| \leq Mr \quad (4.7)$$

$$4) |(\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{k-l} (\Delta_y)^l [\psi_y^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{n-j} (\Delta_y)^j \Psi(x, y)]| \leq Mr \quad (4.8)$$

则对问题 (4.5) 的解 $z(x, y)$ 和问题 (4.6) 的解 $z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 有估计式:

$$1) |(\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{k-l} (\Delta_y)^l [z_{xx}''(x, y) - \Delta_x \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)]| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.9)$$

$$2) |(\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{k-l} (\Delta_y)^l [z_y^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{y\bar{y}})^{n-j} (\Delta_y)^j z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)]| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.10)$$

其中 n, k, j, l 都是整数, $k, n \geq 0$, $l = 0, 1, \dots, k$; $j = 0, 1, \dots, n$.

证 为了证明估计式 (4.9) 只须证明

$$|\Delta_x \Delta_{x\bar{x}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.11)$$

即可. 为此, 对方程 (4.5) 的二端关于 x 微分二次, 则有

$$\mathcal{L}_0 z_{xx}''(x, y) = \psi_{xx}''(x, y) - 2c_x(x, y)z_x - c_{xx}(x, y)z \quad (4.12)$$

对方程 (4.6) 的二端以算子 $\Delta_{x\bar{x}}$ 作用之, 则有

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) = \Delta_{x\bar{x}} (\Delta_{x\bar{x}} - a \Delta_{y\bar{y}}) z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) + c(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \quad (4.13)$$

利用关系式

$$\Delta_{x\bar{x}}(c\varphi) = \Delta_x c \Delta_x \varphi(x, y) + \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \varphi(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c + \varphi(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c + c(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \varphi(x, y)$$

可将 (4.13) 改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) &= \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \Psi(x, y) - \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - \Delta_{x\bar{x}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c \\ &\quad - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \Delta_{x\bar{x}} c \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

根据(4.12)和(4.14)在引理的条件下可得估计式:

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{x\bar{x}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) = O(\nu + \mu^2 + r)$$

再由引理的条件我们知道, 表达式 $\Delta_{x\bar{x}}(z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))$ 在 $x=0$, $x=l$ 和 $y=0$ 这三条边上都为零. 从而由极值原理推得估计式(4.11).

现证估计式(4.10). 由于

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-1} (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^j [z_{\bar{y}}^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j} (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^j z(x, y)]| \leq M\nu$$

为了证明(4.10)只须证明

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j} (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^j (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.15)$$

以归纳法证之. 对于 $n=0$, 因为

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) = (\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} - \mathcal{L}_0) z(x, y) + \psi(x, y) - \Psi(x, y)$$

$$|(\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} - \mathcal{L}_0) z(x, y)| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2)$$

由引理条件 $|\psi(x, y) - \Psi(x, y)| \leq Mr$, 故有

$$|\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.16)$$

又 $z|_S = 0$, $z^{(\mu, \nu)}|_{S_{\mu, \nu}} = 0$. 因而由极值原理得到

$$|z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.17)$$

对于 $n=1$, 我们考虑

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{x\bar{x}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \\ &\quad + a \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - z(x, y)) + c(x, y) (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

由(4.11), (4.16)和(4.17)推得

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} (z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - z(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.18)$$

据此我们亦有

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} (z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - z(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2 + r)$$

对于 $n=2$, 我们先导出公式

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}} \varphi(x, y) = \Delta_{\bar{y}} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \varphi(x, y) + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}} \varphi(x, y) - \Delta_{\bar{y}} (c(x, y) \varphi(x, y)) \quad (4.19)$$

由此公式我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{\bar{y}} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \\ &\quad + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) - \Delta_{\bar{y}} (c(x, y) (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))) \end{aligned}$$

根据(4.9), (4.17), (4.18)和引理中的条件得到

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) = O(\nu + \mu^2 + r) \quad (4.20)$$

但另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{x\bar{x}} [\Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))] \\ &\quad - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} [\Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))] + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}} (z(x, y) - z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

由(4.20), (4.18)和(4.9)我们得到

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}}\Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x,y)-z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.21)$$

类似地可证得

$$|\Delta_y\Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x,y)-z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.22)$$

及

$$|\Delta_y\Delta_y(z(x,y)-z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.23)$$

对于 $n>2$ 的证明是类似的.

最后再由 $(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l\varphi(x,y) = |\Delta_{\bar{y}}|^k\varphi(x,y+lv)$ 及估计式 $|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^k(z(x,y)-z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r)$ 即完全证得我们的引理.

现考虑微分问题

$$\mathcal{L}_0 z(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + c(x,y)z = \varphi(x,y), \quad z|_S = 0 \quad (4.24)$$

和差分问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu,\nu)} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) &= \Delta_x \bar{x} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) + c(x,y)z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) \\ &= \Psi(x,y) + \frac{a\nu}{2} \Delta_{y\bar{y}} z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y) \\ z_1^{(\mu,\nu)} \Big|_{S_{\mu,\nu}} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.25)$$

其中 $z^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y)$ 由差分问题(4.6)确定.

引理 5 假定引理 4 的条件成立, 则对问题(4.24)的解 $z(x,y)$ 和问题(4.25)的解 $z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y)$ 有估计式:

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(z_{xx}''(x,y) - \Delta_x \bar{x} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.26)$$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(z_y^{(n)}(x,y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j}(\Delta_y)^j z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu+\mu^2+r) \quad (4.27)$$

其中 n, k, j, l 都是正整数, $k, n \geq 0, l = 0, 1, \dots, k; j = 0, 1, \dots, n$.

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$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(\psi_{y\bar{y}^2 n}^{(2n)}(x,y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^n \Psi(x,y))| \leq M r' \quad (4.28)$$

则

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(z_{xx}''(x,y) - \Delta_x \bar{x} z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.29)$$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-l}(\Delta_y)^l(z_{y\bar{y}^2 n}^{(2n)}(x,y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^n z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.30)$$

证 不等式(4.26), (4.27)和(4.29)的证明与引理 4 中的证明类似. 现证估计式(4.30), 亦以归纳法证之.

为了证明(4.30) 只须证明

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^{n-j}[z(x,y) - z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y)]| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.31)$$

即可.

对于 $n=0$, 我们考虑表达式 $\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu,\nu)}(z(x,y) - z_1^{(\mu,\nu)}(x,y))$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \frac{\mu^2}{4!} \left[z_{x^4}^{(4)}(\xi, y) + z_{x^4}^{(4)}(\eta, y) \right] + \frac{a\nu}{2} \left[z_{y^2}''(x, y) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \Delta_{y\bar{y}} z^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \right] + \frac{a\nu^2}{3!} z_{y^3}^{(3)}(x, \bar{y}) + \psi(x, y) - \Psi(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

所以由引理 4 及引理中的条件(4.28)我们得到

$$|\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.32)$$

从而由极值原理推得

$$|z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.33)$$

对于 $n=1$, 由(4.32), (4.29)和(4.33)得到

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.34)$$

因而亦有

$$|\Delta_y(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.35)$$

对于 $n=2$, 我们考虑表达式 $\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))$

它可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{\bar{y}} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \\ &\quad + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) - \Delta_{\bar{y}}(c(x, y)(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))) \end{aligned}$$

由引理 4 和引理中的条件以及已证得的结果(4.32), (4.33), (4.34)可对上式右端各项逐一进行估计便得到

$$|\mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r') \quad (4.36)$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_0^{(\mu, \nu)} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) &= \Delta_{x\bar{x}} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \\ &\quad - a \Delta_{\bar{y}} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) + c(x, y) \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

故由(4.36), (4.34)及不等式

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} \Delta_{x\bar{x}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$$

推得

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} \Delta_{\bar{y}}(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$$

因而亦有

$$|\Delta_y \Delta_y(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$$

$$|\Delta_{\bar{y}} \Delta_y(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$$

对于 $n > 2$ 证明是类似的.

最后利用关系式 $(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{k-1} (\Delta_y)^l \varphi(x, y) = (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^k \varphi(x, y + l\nu)$ 和已证估计式 $|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^k(z(x, y) - z_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2 + \nu r + r')$ 即得到引理的完全证明.

五、外推解的精度估计

为了对外推解 (2.7) 作出精度估计我们先证明不等式

$$|U_N(x, y) - AU_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BU_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(h^2 + \tau^2) \quad (5.1)$$

及不等式

$$|V_N(x, y) - AV_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BV_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(h^2 + \tau^2 + \varepsilon^{N+1} + \gamma^{N+1} + \exp(-a(T-y)/\varepsilon)) \quad (5.2)$$

现证不等式(5.1)。由(3.2)和(3.11)我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |U_N(x, y) - AU_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BU_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)| &\leq \sum_{i=0}^N |(e^i - A\gamma^i(\tau) - B\gamma^i(2\tau))w_i(x, y)| \\ &+ A \sum_{i=0}^N \gamma^i(\tau) |w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| + B \sum_{i=0}^N \gamma^i(2\tau) |w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y)| \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

下面利用引理 4 和引理 5 对 $|w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)|$ 以及 $w_i(x, y)$ 的导数和 $w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 的差商作出估计,

即

$$|w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2) \quad (5.4)$$

并且对于 $n > 0$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{h^{-1}}(\Delta_y)^l (w_{i, y^n}^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j}(\Delta_y)^j w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2) \quad (5.5)$$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{h^{-1}}(\Delta_y)^l (w_{i, y^{2n}}^{(2n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^n w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2) \quad (5.6)$$

对于 $i=0$, 此时 $\psi(x, y) = \Psi(x, y) = f(x, y)$, 由引理 5 直接得到所要的估计, 即对于 $n \geq 0$ 有

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{h^{-1}}(\Delta_y)^l (w_{0, y^n}^{(n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{n-j}(\Delta_y)^j w_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2) \quad (5.7)$$

$$|(\Delta_{\bar{y}})^{h^{-1}}(\Delta_y)^l (w_{0, y^{2n}}^{(2n)}(x, y) - (\Delta_{\bar{y}})^n(\Delta_y)^n w_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2) \quad (5.8)$$

利用引理 5 于 $w_1(x, y)$, $w_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$, 由(5.8)

$$|\psi(x, y) - \Psi(x, y)| = \left| \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial y^2} - \Delta_{y\bar{y}} w_0^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) \right| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2)$$

因而得到 $i=1$ 时的论断。有了 $w_1(x, y)$, $w_1^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 的估计以后再利用引理 5 可得到关于 $w_2(x, y)$, $w_2^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)$ 的同样的论断。如此继之, 可证得我们的论断对于一切 i ($i=0, 1, \dots, N$) 都成立。

现估计 $w_i(x, y)$ ($i=0, 1, \dots, N$) 的系数 $e^i - A\gamma^i(\tau) - B\gamma^i(2\tau)$ 。由(2.8)知, $i=0, 1$ 时这些系数为零。现考虑 $i \geq 2$ 情形。因为 $A+B=1$, 所以

$$e^i - A\gamma^i(\tau) - B\gamma^i(2\tau) = A(e^i - \gamma^i(\tau)) + B(e^i - \gamma^i(2\tau))$$

表达式

$$\varepsilon^i - \gamma^i(\nu) = \varepsilon^i \lambda^i (\lambda^{-1} - \operatorname{cth} \lambda) \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (\lambda^{-1})^{i-j-1} \operatorname{cth}^j \lambda$$

其中 $\lambda = a\nu/2\varepsilon$. 根据 $\gamma(\nu) \rightarrow \varepsilon(\nu \rightarrow 0)$ 及估计式 $\left| \frac{1}{\lambda} - \operatorname{cth} \lambda \right| \leq M\lambda$ 我们有

$$|\varepsilon^i - \gamma^i(\nu)| \leq M\nu^2 \quad (i \geq 2)$$

上一不等式对 $i=0$ 和 $i=1$ 亦成立, 因此

$$|\varepsilon^i - \gamma^i(\nu)| \leq M\nu^2 \quad (i \geq 0) \quad (5.9)$$

由于 A, B 有界, 所以在(5.3)中 $w_i(x, y)$ 的系数都是 $O(\nu^2)$ 的量, 于是估计式(5.1)得证.

现证估计式(5.2). 因为 A 和 B 有界, 由估计式(4.3), (4.4) 知, 只须对 $\eta = \max_i |\Delta_{y\bar{y}}(w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - \bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))|$ 作出估计. 我们反复应用引理4和引理5于问题(3.12₀), (3.13₀), (3.12_i), (3.13_i) 即可证得

$$|\Delta_{y\bar{y}}|w_i(x, y) - w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y)| \leq M(\nu^2 + \mu^2) \quad (5.10)$$

$$|\Delta_{y\bar{y}}(w_i(x, y) - \bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2) \quad (5.11)$$

从而我们有

$$\eta = \max_i |\Delta_{y\bar{y}}(\bar{U}_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y) - w_i^{(\mu, \nu)}(x, y))| \leq M(\nu + \mu^2) \quad (5.12)$$

有了(5.1), (5.2)这二个估计式以后我们可以得到下面的主要结果.

定理 若系数 $c(x, y)$ 和右端函数 $f(x, y)$ 充分光滑, 条件(1.4)成立, 并且 $a(x, y) = a = \text{const}$, 则外推解(2.7)关于小参数 ε 一致逼近于摄动问题(1.1), (1.2)的解, 并当 $N \geq N_0 = 6/\xi$ 时有估计式

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(\delta, \xi)(\tau^{2-\xi} + h^2) \quad (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq T - \delta) \quad (5.13)$$

其中 $\xi, \delta \in (0, 1)$ 的任意常数, M 不依赖于 h, τ 和 ε .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) &= U_N(x, y) - AU_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BU_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) \\ &\quad + V_N(x, y) - AV_N^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - BV_N^{(2h, 2\tau)}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

由(5.1), (5.2)我们有

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(h^2 + \tau^2 + \varepsilon^{N+1} + \gamma^{N+1} + \exp(-a(T-y)/\varepsilon)) \quad (5.14)$$

对任意 $\delta \in (0, 1)$ 可找到这样的 $M(\delta)$, 当 $T-y \geq \delta$ 时使有不等式 $M \exp(-a(T-y)/\varepsilon) \leq M(\delta)\varepsilon^{N+1}$ 成立. 故有

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(\delta)(h^2 + \tau^2 + \varepsilon^{N+1} + \gamma^{N+1}) \quad (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq T - \delta) \quad (5.15)$$

由[1]中的古典估计(参看本文附录)推得

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M\left(\frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^3} + h^2\right) \quad (5.16)$$

因为 $|\gamma(\tau)| \leq M(\varepsilon + \tau)$, 所以(5.15)可改写为

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(\delta)(h^2 + \tau^2 + \varepsilon^{N+1} + (\varepsilon + \tau)^{N+1}) \quad (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq T - \delta) \quad (5.17)$$

由(5.16)和(5.17)推得, 当 $N \geq N_0 = 6/\xi$ 时有

$$|u(x, y) - \tilde{u}^{(h, \tau)}(x, y)| \leq M(\delta, \xi)(\tau^{2-\xi} + h^2) \quad (0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq T - \delta)$$

于是定理得证。

附 录

现对文[1]中差分格式给出一致收敛性的证明。

按 Люстерник-Вишик 方法我们可构造摄动问题 (1.1), (1.2) 的渐近解:

$$u(x, y) = w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.1})$$

其中 $w(x, y)$ 是退化问题 (1.5), (1.6) 的解, $v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right)$ 是边界层函数: $v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) = -w(x, T) \cdot \exp(-a(x, T(T-y)/\varepsilon))$ 根据渐近解 (A.1), 相容性条件 (1.4) 和不等式 $t^k \exp(-t) \leq M \exp(-t/2) (t \geq 0)$ 可以证得

$$|D_x^i u| \leq M, \quad |D_y^i u| \leq M[e^{-i} \exp(-a(x, T)(T-y)/\varepsilon) + 1], \quad i = \overline{1, 4} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

此外,

$$|e - \gamma(x, y, \tau)| \leq M\tau^2/\varepsilon \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$|u_{y\bar{y}}| \leq \tau^{-1} \int_{y_{j-1}}^{y_{j+1}} \left| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right| dy \leq M\varepsilon^{-2} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)}(u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - u(x, y))| &\leq \frac{\varepsilon\tau^2}{12} \left| \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4} \right| + \frac{h^2}{12} \left| \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \right| + \frac{1}{6} m\tau^2 \left| \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^3} \right| \\ &+ |e - \gamma(x, y, \tau)| |u_{y\bar{y}}| \leq M \left(\frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^3} + h^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

在 $\Gamma_{h, \tau}$ 上 $u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - u(x, y) = 0$. 故由极值原理得到误差的古典估计:

$$|u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - u(x, y)| \leq M \left(\frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^3} + h^2 \right), \quad (x, y) \in \bar{R}_{h, \tau} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

现在来作非古典估计. 由 (A.1) 只须对差

$$u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left(w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \quad (\text{A.7})$$

作出估计即可. 以差分算子 $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)}$ 作用于表达式 (A.7), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} \left[u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left(w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right] \\ = O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon) - \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \\ = O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon) - [\gamma(x, y, \tau)v_{0y\bar{y}} - a(x, y)v_{0y} + v_{0x\bar{x}} + c(x, y)v_0] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

设 $Q_1(x, y) = \gamma(x, y, \tau)v_{0y\bar{y}} - a(x, y)v_{0y}$

$$Q_2(x, y) = v_{0x\bar{x}}, \quad Q_3(x, y) = c(x, y)v_0$$

则 (A.8) 可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} \left[u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left(w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right] \\ = O(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon) - [Q_1(x, y) + Q_2(x, y) + Q_3(x, y)] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

现在来逐一估计 $Q_i(x, y) (i = 1, 2, 3)$. 因为 $v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right)$ 满足方程 $\gamma(x, T, \tau)v_{0y\bar{y}} - a(x, T)v_{0y} = 0$,

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_1(x, y) &= [\gamma(x, y, \tau) - \gamma(x, T, \tau)]v_{0, y} - [a(x, y) - a(x, T)]v_{0, 0} \\
&= -w(x, T) \left\{ \frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot 4 \sinh^2(a(x, T)\tau/2\varepsilon) \exp(-a(x, T)(T-y)/\varepsilon) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
|Q_1(x, y)| &\leq M \frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left| \left(\operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot 4 \sinh^2(a(x, T)\tau/2\varepsilon) \exp(-a(x, T)(T-y)/\varepsilon) \right| \quad (\text{A.10})
\end{aligned}$$

以下分 $\tau/\varepsilon \leq 1$ 和 $\tau/\varepsilon \geq 1$ 二种情况分别利用不等式 $c_2 t \leq \sinh t \leq c_1 t$ ($0 \leq t \leq c$) 和不等式 $c_1 \exp t \leq \sinh t$

$\leq c_2 \exp t$ ($c \leq t < \infty$) 对 $\frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left| \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right|$ 作出估计. 我们得到,

$$\text{当 } \tau/\varepsilon \leq 1 \text{ 时 } \quad \frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left| \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right| \leq M \frac{e^{(T-y)}}{\tau^2} \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$\text{当 } \tau/\varepsilon \geq 1 \text{ 时 } \quad \frac{a(x, y)}{2\tau} \left| \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, y)\tau}{2\varepsilon} - \operatorname{cth} \frac{a(x, T)\tau}{2\varepsilon} \right| \leq M \frac{a(x, y)}{\tau} \exp(-a\tau/\varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.12})$$

据此易证

$$|Q_1(x, y)| \leq M \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon) \quad (x, y) \in R_{h, \tau}$$

对 $Q_2(x, y)$, 根据 $v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right)$ 的表达式, 利用不等式 $|v_{0, x}| \leq h^{-1} \int_{x-h}^{x+h} |v_0'' x^2| dx$ 可以证得:

$$|Q_2(x, y)| = |v_{0, x}| \leq M \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon)$$

对 $Q_3(x, y)$ 显然有

$$|Q_3(x, y)| \leq M \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon)$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} \left[u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left(w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right] \\
\leq M(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon + \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon)), \quad (x, y) \in R_{h, \tau}
\end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.13})$$

构造函数

$$W(x, y) = c_1(T+y) + c_2 \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.14})$$

其中 c_1, c_2 都是正的常数, 我们取

$$c_1 = M(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon)/a, \quad c_2 = \max(\varepsilon, \tau)/c \quad (\text{A.15})$$

以差分算子 $\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)}$ 作用于函数 $W(x, y)$ 便得到

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} W(x, y) \leq -M(\tau^2 + h^2 + \varepsilon) - M \exp(-a(T-y)/2\varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.16})$$

设

$$Z(x, y) = W(x, y) \pm \left[u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left(w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right] \quad (\text{A.17})$$

则有

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^{(h, \tau)} Z(x, y) \leq 0 \quad (\text{A.18})$$

此外, 易证在 $\Gamma_{h, \tau}$ 上 $Z(x, y) \geq 0$. 因此由极值原理推得

$$\left| u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left(w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right| \leq W(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \bar{R}_{h, \tau} \quad (\text{A.19})$$

故有

$$\left| u^{(h, \tau)}(x, y) - \left(w(x, y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right| \leq M(\tau + h^2 + \varepsilon) \quad (\text{A.20})$$

从而得到误差的非古典估计

$$\begin{aligned} |u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y) - u(x,y)| &\leq \left| u(x,y) - \left(w(x,y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right| \\ &\quad + \left| u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y) - \left(w(x,y) + v_0\left(x, \frac{T-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right) \right| \\ &\leq M\varepsilon + M(\tau + h^2 + \varepsilon) \leq M(\tau + h^2 + \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.21})$$

当 $\varepsilon^2 \geq \tau$ 时利用古典估计(A.6), 当 $\varepsilon^2 \leq \tau$ 时利用非古典估计(A.21)即得到我们所要证明的一致误差估计:

$$|u(x,y) - u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y)| \leq M(\tau^{\frac{1}{2}} + h^2) \quad (\text{A.22})$$

其中 M 是与 ε, h, τ 无关的常数.

若在渐近解中取更多的项以得到非古典估计

$$|u(x,y) - u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y)| \leq M(\tau + h^2 + \varepsilon^3) \quad (\text{A.23})$$

则可得到更精确的一致误差估计

$$|u(x,y) - u^{(h,\tau)}(x,y)| \leq M(\tau + h^2) \quad (\text{A.24})$$

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Applications of the Extrapolation Method to the Numerical Solution of Singular Perturbation Problems

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Abstract

In this paper we consider applications of extrapolation method to the numerical solution of singular perturbation problem for elliptic-parabolic equation in order to manifesting accuracy of approximations and estimate the order of accuracy. Concerning the uniform convergence in ref. [1], its proof is given in the appendix.