数值求解对流占优问题的分步预估 校正有限差分—— 拟谱杂交方法*

王喜君 ** 吴江航

(北京大学力学系, 北京 100871)

张法高

(中国科学院海洋研究所,青岛 266071)

摘要 提出了数值求解对流占优问题的一种无条件 L^2 稳定和误差 L^2 指数地趋于零的分步预估校正有限差分—— 拟谱杂交方法; 对非线性的对流占优问题, 在数学上严格证明了这种格式的稳定性和收敛性, 给出了解的误差估计式, 并通过数值实验考核了方法的优越性.

关键词 对流占优问题 分步方法 预估校正方法 拟谱方法

对流占优的对流扩散问题的数值解法是当今学术界的热点,大多数数值解法都不那么令人满意,其中一些高精度的方法,稳定性不太好,解严重振荡;另一些方法则数值耗散大. 众所周知,在对流占优的对流扩散过程中,由双曲算子决定的对流作用较之由抛物算子决定的扩散作用更为重要,如对这些项用显式处理,那么一阶导数项用中心差分近似则会使数值振荡,甚至产生不稳定[1.2]. 70 年代末,人们通过对上游效应的考虑,建立了一些迎风有限元法(如 Petrov-Galerkin 有限元法),其结果仍然是引人数值粘性为代价而消除数值振荡的[3~5]. 自60 年代末至 70 年代初 Yanenko 等人提出了求解多变量的分步方法以后^[6],70 年代和 80 年代,计算流体中经常采用分步方法.但分步以后,都是采用通常的有限差分,有限元和有限分析方法求解,收敛速度和计算精度并没有提高,收敛速度仍然是代数地收敛,尤其对非线性项处理还是采用显式方法^[7].由于快速 Fourier 变换的推广,80 年代末期和 90 年代初期,谱方法蓬勃地发展起来,为数值求解偏微分方程提供了又一个强有力的工具.在文献[8] 中作者用拟谱方法算了一个具体问题,发现稳定性特别好,收敛得也很快,计算速度和精度比有限差分有明显提高.对于非线性发展型方程,谱方法对于时间方向的积分一般仍然采用各种有限差分法来计算,因此差分方法中成熟的优良格式如何与谱方法结合是发展谱方法的一种有效途径.本文应用分步方法将对流扩散方程分解成单纯的对流与扩散方程,利用杂交方法,对对流方程

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^{**} 现在中国科学院海洋研究所, 青岛 266071

非线性项的处理采用预估校正拟谱方法,利用迭代方法很好地保持了原对流占优的非线性性质.对扩散方程用拟谱方法求解,由于求解对流与求解扩散的配置点位置未变,在处理对流项时未进行线性化与插值,避免了数值粘性的引入.又由于成功应用函数与其各阶导数间关系式,预估校正处理对流项时在空间方向没有带来新误差.本文除了给出分步预估校正(差分)与拟谱结合的杂交格式外,在数学上对非线性的杂交格式的稳定性和收敛性进行了严格的证明,给出了解的误差估计式,从估计式看出此格式指数地收敛,而其它方法代数地收敛,并且通过数值实验考核了此方法的优越性.

1 数值求解对流扩散方程的分步预估校正——拟谱杂交格式

考虑下列二维对流扩散方程构成的混合问题:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = v \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \right) + f, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega, \ t \in (0, T], \tag{1}$$

$$\varphi(x,y,0) = \varphi^{\circ}(x,y), \quad (x,y) \in \Omega + \partial \Omega, \tag{2}$$

$$\varphi(x, y, t) = \varphi_{\Gamma}(x, y, t), \quad (x, y) \in \partial \Omega, \ t \in (0, T].$$
(3)

上述对流扩散方程可以用来模拟大气、海洋及江河的污染,也可以用来描述化工、冶金中的传热、传质和湍流运动与大气、海洋环流以及海洋中强温跃层变化问题.

按照 Yanenko 提出的求解多变量的分步方法^[6], 可将初边值问题 (1) ~ (3) 式的解化为依次求解下列问题

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{2\partial t} + U \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega, \ t \in \left(n \Delta t, \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Delta t \right], \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_2}{2\partial t} = \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial y^2} \right) + f, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega, \ t \in \left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Delta t, \ (n+1) \Delta t \right]. \tag{5}$$

相应的初值、边值条件为

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$$\varphi_1(x, y, n\Delta t) = \varphi(x, y, n\Delta t), \quad (x, y) \in \Omega + \partial \Omega,$$
 (6)

$$\varphi_2\left(x,y,\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Delta t\right) = \varphi_1\left(x,y,\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Delta t\right), \quad (x,y) \in \Omega + \partial \Omega, \tag{7}$$

$$\varphi(x,y,(n+1)\Delta t) = \varphi_2\left(x,y,\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Delta t\right), \quad (x,y)\in\Omega + \partial\Omega, \tag{8}$$

其中 $n=0, 1, \dots, N_T, N_T \Delta t = T, \Delta t$ 为时间步长.

经过分步以后,就可以通过求解(4),(5)式来建立分步预估校正——拟谱杂交格式.

谱方法取整体无限光滑的函数作基函数,基函数所张成的空间具有良好的逼近性质.本文取 Chebyshev 多项式为基函数. 拟谱方法是以无限光滑的函数系作为基底的配置法. 为了保证方法的稳定性和收敛性^[9],应该在能化为[-1,1]×[-1,1]的子区域 D 内求解. 对于复杂区域的问题,若将整个区域映照成一个规则区域求解,可能增加问题的复杂性并带来较大误差. 更好的方法是借助区域分裂技巧,即近来发展的多区域谱方法,将区域划分为若干

子区域,再将子区域映照成规则区域,相邻区域上的解通过交接面上的条件,例如函数本身或其导数连续性条件来连接.基于谱方法和拟谱方法分别称谱元素法和拟谱元素法.经过以上分析,方程(4),(5)最终可变为若干个标准区域[-1,1]×[-1,1]内求解.在子区域内原定解问题可化为^[9]

$$\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial t} + K_1 U \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x'} + K_2 V \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y'} = 0, \quad (x', y') \in (-1, 1) \times (-1, 1), \ t \in \left(n\Delta t, \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\Delta t\right], \quad (9)$$

$$\psi_1(x', y', n\Delta t) = \psi(x', y', n\Delta t), \quad (x', y') \in [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1], \tag{10}$$

$$\psi_1(x', y', t) = 0, \quad (x', y') \in \partial \Omega, \quad t \in \left(n\Delta t, \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\Delta t\right]; \tag{11}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial t} = v_1 \frac{\partial^2 \psi^2}{\partial x'^2} + v_2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi^2}{\partial y'^2} + f', \quad (x', y') \in (-1, 1) \times (-1, 1), \quad t \in \left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Delta t, (n+1) \Delta t\right], \tag{12}$$

$$\psi_2\left(x', y', \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\Delta t\right) = \psi_1\left(x', y', \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\Delta t\right), \quad (x', y') \in [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1], \tag{13}$$

$$\psi_{2}(x', y', t) = 0, \quad (x', y') \in \partial \Omega, \ t \in \left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Delta t, \ (n+1) \Delta t \right],$$

$$\psi(x', y', (n+1) \Delta t) = \psi_{2}(x', y', (n+1) \Delta t), \ (x', y') \in [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1],$$
(14)

 K_1 , K_2 , ν_1 , ν_2 为常数, f' 为(x',y',t)的已知函数.

1.1 计算对流的预估校正拟谱格式

求解(9)~(11)方程组

对于非线性问题, U, V 为 (x', y', ψ_1, t) 的已知函数, 当 (x', y', ψ_1, t) 为已知量时, U, V 就可以确定.

1. 预估校正格式[10]

设

$$f(t,\psi_1) = -K_1 U \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x'} - K_2 V \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y'} . \tag{14'}$$

引进一类迭代格式.令

$$f_n = -K_2 U(\psi_{1,n}) \frac{\partial \psi_{1,n}}{\partial x'} - K_2 V(\psi_{1,n}) \frac{\partial \psi_{1,n}}{\partial y'} , \qquad (15)$$

$$\psi_{1, n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(0)} = \psi_{1, n} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta t f_n, \tag{16}$$

$$f_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k)} = -K_1 U(\psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k)}) \frac{\partial \psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k)}}{\partial x'} - K_2 V(\psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k)}) \frac{\partial \psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k)}}{\partial y'}, \qquad (17)$$

$$\psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k+1)} = \psi_{1,n} + \frac{1}{4} \Delta t \left(f_n + f_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k)} \right), \tag{18}$$

k 为迭代步数,n 为 $n\Delta t$ 时刻.

先解出 $\psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(l)}$ 的值,然后开始迭代,当 $|\psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(N)} - \psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(N-1)}|_{\max} < \varepsilon$ 时 $(\varepsilon$ 为所要求的正误差)迭代结束, $\psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(N)}$ 为在 $\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)$ Δt 时刻 ψ_1 的值.

2. 求解(15),(17)式的拟谱格式[11]

(15),(17)式右端项空间方向的积分采用拟谱方法计算,下面我们用 Chebyshev 多项式展开来计算函数及其导数之值.

$$\psi_{1, n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k)} = \sum_{l=0}^{L} \sum_{m=0}^{M} a_{1, l, m} \cos[l. \arccos x'] \cdot \cos[m \cdot \arccos y'], \tag{19}$$

则

$$\frac{\partial \psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k)}}{\partial x'} = \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M} a_{1,l,m}^{(x)} \cos\left[l \cdot \arccos x'\right] \cdot \cos[m \cdot \arccos y'], \tag{20}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(k)}}{\partial y'} = \sum_{l=0}^{L} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} a_{1,l,m}^{(y')} \cos[l \cdot \arccos x'] \cdot \cos[l \cdot \arccos y']. \tag{21}$$

权函数取

$$W_1(x') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x'^2}}$$
, $W_2(y') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - y'^2}}$,

配置点取

$$x'_{l} = \cos \frac{l\pi}{L}$$
, $y'_{m} = \cos \frac{m\pi}{M}$, $l = 0, \dots, L; m = 0, \dots, M$.

Chebyshev-Gauss-Lobatto 求积公式的计算系数分别为

$$W_{1!} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\pi}{2L} & l = 0, \ l = L \\ \frac{\pi}{L} & 1 \leq l \leq L - 1 \end{array} \right., \qquad W_{2m} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\pi}{2M} & m = 0, \ m = M, \\ \frac{\pi}{M} & 1 \leq m \leq M - 1; \end{array} \right.$$

$$a_{1,l,m}^{(x')} = 2* \sum_{p=l+1}^{p \leq L} [p a_1(p,m)/c_1(l)], \quad c_1(l) = \begin{cases} 2 & l=0, \ l=L, \\ 1 & 1 \leq l \leq L-1; \end{cases}$$

$$a_{1,l,m}^{(j')} = 2 * \sum_{p=m+1}^{p \le M} [p a_1(l,p)/c_2(m)], \quad c_2(m) = \begin{cases} 2 & m = 0, M, \\ 1 & 1 \le m \le M-1. \end{cases}$$

将 (19) ~ (21) 式代人 (15) ~ (18) 式求解出 $\psi_{(l,n+\frac{1}{2})}^{(k+1)}$ 在 Gauss 点上的值, 利用快速 Fourier 变换求出其谱展开式系数, 进而求出其导数值, 进入下一次迭代.

1.2 求解扩散的拟谱格式

为消除附加的数值粘性,求解扩散的配置点位置应与求解对流的配置点位置一致. 用拟谱法求解(12)~(14)式.令

$$\psi_2^{(L,M)} = \sum_{l=0}^{L} \sum_{m=0}^{M} a_{2,l,m} \cos\left[l \cdot \arccos x'\right] \cdot \cos\left[m \cdot \arccos y'\right], \tag{22}$$

则

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi_2^{(L,M)}}{\partial x'^2} = \sum_{l=0}^{L-2} \sum_{m=0}^{M} a_{2,l,m}^{(x',x')} \cos[l \cdot \arccos x'] \cdot \cos[m \cdot \arccos y'], \tag{23}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi_2^{(L,M)}}{\partial v'^2} = \sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{m=0}^{M-2} a_{2,l,m}^{(y',y')} \cos[l \cdot \arccos x'] \cdot \cos[m \cdot \arccos y']. \tag{24}$$

$$\begin{split} a_{2,l,m}^{(x',x')} &= \sum_{p=l+2}^{p \leqslant L} [p(p^2 - l^2) a_2(p,m) / c_1(l)], \quad c_1(l) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 & l = 0, \ l = L, \\ 1 & 1 \leqslant l \leqslant L - 1, \end{array} \right. \\ a_{2,l,m}^{(y',y')} &= \sum_{p=m+2}^{p \leqslant M} [p(p^2 - m^2) a_2(l,p) / c_2(m)], \quad c_2(m) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 & m = 0, \ m = M, \\ 1 & 1 \leqslant m \leqslant M - 1. \end{array} \right. \end{split}$$

将 (22)~(24)式代人 (12)~(14)式,利用配置法,在配置点上离散方程,离散化以后方程变为求解 (L+1) (M+1)个一阶常微分方程组,由于 (12)式是线性方程,求解一阶线性常微分方程组可以做到非常准确 (如高阶 Runge-Kuta 有法)求解出 $a_{2,l,m}((n+1)\Delta t)$ 的值,代人 (22)式利用快速 Fourier 变换求解出 ψ ,在 $(n+1)\Delta t$ 时刻 Gauss 点上的值,利用插值求出所有点上的值.

2 分步预估校正有限差分——拟谱杂交格式的稳定性和收敛性

分步预估校正——拟谱杂交格式的稳定性和收敛性主要取决于时间方向差分格式的选取和空间方向配置点的选取.

定理1 由(15)~(18)式迭代求解格式无条件稳定,且有误差估计式

$$|e_{1, n+\frac{1}{2}}| \le c_0(\Delta t)^2 + c_1|e_1(n\Delta t)|.$$

证 由(15)~(18)式,空间方向的积分虽然用拟谱方法求解,但由于求解扩散的配置点位置与求解对流的配置点位置一致,这样用预估校正法处理对流项时空间方向避免了数值粘性引人.并且由于成功地应用了函数与其各阶导数间关系式,在空间方向没有带来新误差.

由 (14')式 $f(t, \psi_1)$ 显然满足 Lipschitz 条件,由 (16) 式求解的截断误差为: $|e_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(0)}| \leq c_0(\Delta t)^2 + c_1|e_1(n\Delta t)|$,并且方法无条件稳定 (证明略,参见文献[10]).

由 (16),(18) 式迭代求解的截断误差 (当 $N \ge 2$ 时) 为: $|e_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}^{(N)}| \le c_0(\Delta t)^2 + c_1|e_1(n\Delta t)|$,并且方法稳定(证明略, 参见文献[10]).

所以最终误差估计式为: $|e_{1,n+\frac{1}{2}}| \leq c_0(\Delta t)^2 + c_1|e_1(n\Delta t)|$, 方法无条件稳定 (c_0,c_1) 为正常数).

定理 2 用拟谱格式求解(12)~(14)式格式 L^2 范数稳定和误差的 L^2 范数指数地趋于前半步误差的 L^2 范数.

证 令
$$L = -v_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} - v_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y'^2}$$
, 方程(12)变为
$$\frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial t} + L\psi_2 = f',$$

$$\psi_2^{(L,M)} = \sum_{l=0}^{L} \sum_{m=0}^{M} \psi_{2,l,m} \cos[l \cdot \arccos x'] \cdot \cos[m \cdot \arccos y'].$$

由于配置法 $\psi_2^{L,M}$ 在配置点上精确满足 (12) 和 (14) 式, 引进一个在配置点上与 ψ_2 相等的插值函数 $\overline{\psi}_3$:

$$\widetilde{\psi}_2 = I_{L,M} \psi_2 = \sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{m=0}^M \widetilde{\psi}_{2,l,m} \cos[l \cdot \arccos x'] \cdot \cos[m \cdot \arccos y'],$$

$$\widetilde{\psi}_2(x', y'_m) = \psi_2(x'_l, y'_m), \quad l = 0, \dots, L; \quad m = 0, \dots, M.$$

 ψ_2 满足方程(12),故在区域 D内 $\psi_2 \in L^2_w(D)$,由文献[12], ψ_2 可以写成

$$\psi_2 = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \widetilde{\psi}_{2,l,m} \cos[l \cdot \arccos x'] \cdot \cos[m \cdot \arccos y'], \tag{24'}$$

其中 $\arcsin x' = \theta_1$, $\arcsin x' = \theta_2$.

$$e_{l,m} = (\widetilde{\psi}_{2} - \psi_{1}^{L,M})_{l,m} = (\psi_{2} - \psi_{2}^{L,M})_{l,m}, \quad l = 0, \dots, L; \quad m = 0, \dots, M.$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + L\right)e, e\right)_{L,M} = \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + L\right)(\widetilde{\psi}_{2} - \psi_{2}^{L,M}), e\right)_{L,M} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\widetilde{\psi}_{2} - \psi_{2}), e\right) + (L(\widetilde{\psi}_{2} - \psi_{2}), e)$$

$$+ (f', e) - (f', e)_{L,M} + \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial t}, e\right)_{L,M} - \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial t}, e\right) + (L\widetilde{\psi}_{2}, e)_{L,M} - (L\widetilde{\psi}_{2}, e)$$

$$(25)$$

$$(Le, e)_{L, M} = \sum_{l=0}^{L} \sum_{m=0}^{M} \left(-\frac{\partial^{2} e}{\partial x'^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} e}{\partial y'^{2}} \right) \cdot e w_{1l} w_{2m}.$$
 (26)

由 Chebyshev-Gauss-Lobatto 求积公式 (参考文献[11]). 由于 $e=\widetilde{\psi}_2-\psi_2^{L,M}$,

$$-\left(\frac{\partial^{2}e}{\partial x'^{2}} \cdot e\right)$$
 对 x' 为 $2L-2$ 次多项式不超过 $2L-1$,
$$-\left(\frac{\partial^{2}e}{\partial y'^{2}} \cdot e\right)$$
 对 y' 为 $2M-2$ 次多项式不超过 $2M-1$,

所以(26)式可部分写成积分形式

$$(Le, e)_{L,M} = \sum_{m=0}^{M} \left[\int_{-1}^{1} -\left(\frac{\partial^{2}e}{\partial x'^{2}} \cdot e \right) w_{1}(x') w_{2m} dx' \right] + \sum_{l=0}^{L} \left[\int_{-1}^{1} -\left(\frac{\partial^{2}e}{\partial y'^{2}} \cdot e \right) w_{2}(y') w_{1l} dy' \right].$$

由文献[10]以及(25)和(26)式,可得如下不等式(证明略):

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{2\mathrm{d}t} \left[\|e\|_{L,M} \right]^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{m=0}^{M} \left[\int_{-1}^{1} (e_{x'})^{2} w_{1}(x') w_{2m} \mathrm{d}x' \right] + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{l=0}^{L} \left[\int_{-1}^{1} (e_{y'})^{2} w_{2}(x') w_{1l} \mathrm{d}y' \right] \\
\leq \left| \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\widetilde{\psi}_{2} - \psi_{2} \right), e \right) \right| + \left| \left(L(\widetilde{\psi}_{2} - \psi_{2}), e \right) \right| + \left| \left(f', e \right) - \left(f', e \right)_{L,M} \right| + \left| \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial t}, e \right)_{L,M} - \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial t}, e \right) \right| \\
+ \left| \left(L\widetilde{\psi}_{2}, e \right)_{L,M} - \left(L\widetilde{\psi}_{2}, e \right) \right|. \tag{27}$$

由文献 [12] 可得如下不等式(证明略):

$$|(L(\widetilde{\psi}_{2}-\psi_{2}), e)| \leq \varepsilon_{0} \left[\int_{-1}^{1} \|(\widetilde{\psi}_{2}-\psi_{2})_{x'}\|_{L_{w_{1}}^{2}}^{2} \cdot w_{2}(y') dy' + \int_{-1}^{1} \|(\widetilde{\psi}_{2}-\psi_{2})_{y'}\|_{L_{w_{2}}^{2}}^{2} w_{1}(x') dx' \right] + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{0}} \left[\int_{-1}^{1} \|e_{x'}\|_{L_{w_{1}}^{2}}^{2} w_{2}(y') dy' + \int_{-1}^{1} \|e_{y'}\|_{L_{w_{2}}^{2}}^{2} w_{1}(x') dx' \right].$$

$$(28)$$

$$\left| \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\widetilde{\psi}_2 - \psi_2 \right), e \right) \right| \leq \varepsilon_1 \| (\widetilde{\psi}_2 - \psi_2)_t \|_{L^2_{(w_1, w_2)}}^2 + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_1} \| e \|_{L^2_{(w_1, w_2)}}^2.$$
 (29)

$$\begin{split} |(f',e)-(f',e)_{L,M}| &\leq \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\varepsilon_{2} (\|f'-p_{L-1}f'\|_{w_{1}} + \|f'-I_{L}f'\|)^{2} + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{2}} (\|e\|_{w_{1}})^{2} \right] w_{2}(y') \, \mathrm{d}y' \\ &+ \left| \sum_{l=0}^{L} \left[\varepsilon_{2} (\|f'-p_{M-1}f'\|_{w_{2}} + \|f'-I_{M}f'\|_{w_{2}})^{2} + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{2}} \|e\|_{w_{2}} \right]^{2} \cdot w_{1l} \right|. \quad (30) \\ \left| \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial t} , e \right)_{L,M} - \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial t} , e \right) \right| &\leq \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\varepsilon_{3} (\|\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}-p_{L-1}\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}\|_{w_{1}} + \|\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}-I_{1}\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}\|_{w_{1}})^{2} \\ &+ \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{3}} (\|e\|_{w_{1}})^{2} \right] \cdot w_{2}(y') \, \mathrm{d}y' + \sum_{l=0}^{L} \left[\varepsilon_{3} (\|\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}-p_{M-1}\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}\|_{w_{2}} \\ &+ \|\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}-I_{M}\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}\|_{w_{2}} \right]^{2} + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{3}} (\|e\|_{w_{2}})^{2} \right] \cdot w_{1l}. \quad (31) \\ |(L\widetilde{\psi}_{2},e)_{L,M} - (L\widetilde{\psi}_{2},e)| &\leq \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\varepsilon_{4} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'} - p_{M-1} \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'} \right\|_{w_{2}} + \left\| \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'} - I_{M} \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'} \right\|_{w_{2}} \right]^{2} \\ &+ \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{4}} \left\| \frac{\partial (ew_{1})}{w_{1}\partial x'} \right\|_{w_{2}}^{2} \right] w_{1}(x') \, \mathrm{d}x' + \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\varepsilon_{4} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial y'} - p_{L-1} \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial y'} \right\|_{w_{1}} \right] \\ &+ \left\| \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial y'} - I_{L} \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial y'} \right\|_{w_{1}}^{2} + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon_{4}} \cdot \left\| \frac{\partial (ew_{2})}{w_{2}\partial y'} \right\|_{w_{1}}^{2} \right] w_{2}(y') \, \mathrm{d}y', \quad (32) \end{split}$$

其中 $(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4)$ 为正常数.

由文献[13] 存在 c>0, $\varphi \in H^1_{w,0}$,

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi^2 w^4 dx \le c \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x'} \right)^2 w dx. \tag{33}$$

由文献[15], φ 为 N 次多项式,则有

$$\|\varphi\| \le \|\varphi\|_{N} \le 2\|\varphi\|. \tag{34}$$

将 (28) ~ (32) 式代人 (27) 式, 把离散形式式子通过 (33), (34) 式, 利用不等关系变为连续形式, 再用 Poincare 不等式 (4), 适当选取 ϵ_0 , ϵ_1 , ϵ_2 , ϵ_3 , ϵ_4 将 (27) 式右端存有 e 的项通过左端存有 e 的项消去, (27) 式可变为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \|e\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2} + c_{0}[\|e_{x'}\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2} + \|e_{y'}\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2}] \leq c_{1}[\|f' - p_{L-1}f'\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2} + \|f' - I_{L}f'\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2}] + \|f' - I_{L}f'\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2}] + c_{1}[\|f' - p_{L-1}f'\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2} + \|f' - I_{L}f'\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2}] + c_{2}[\|\widetilde{\psi}_{2, t} - p_{L-1}\widetilde{\psi}_{2, t}\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2} + \|\widetilde{\psi}_{2, t} - I_{L}\widetilde{\psi}_{2, t}\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2}] + c_{3}[\|\frac{\partial\widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'} - p_{L-1}\frac{\partial\widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'}\|^{2} + \|\frac{\partial\widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'} - I_{L}\frac{\partial\widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'}\|^{2}] + \|\frac{\partial\widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'} - I_{L}\frac{\partial\widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'}\|^{2} + \|\frac{\partial\widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'} - I_{L}\frac{\partial\widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'}\|^{2}]_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2} + c_{4}[\|\widetilde{\psi}_{2, t} - \psi_{2, t}\|^{2} + \|(\widetilde{\psi}_{2} - \psi_{2})_{x'}\|^{2} + \|(\widetilde{\psi}_{2} - \psi_{2})_{y'}\|^{2}]_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}^{2}. \tag{35}$$

由文献[14,15](证明略),(35)式可化为

$$\begin{split} &\|e[n+1\Delta t]\|_{L^{2}(w_{1},w_{2})}^{2} \leq \left\|e\left[\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Delta t\right]\right\|_{L^{2}(w_{1},w_{2})}^{2} + c_{1}\left[L^{-\sigma_{x}}\left[\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\int_{-1}^{1}\|f'\|_{\sigma_{x'},w_{1}}^{2} \cdot w_{2}(y')\,dy'dt\right]^{V/2} \\ &+ M^{-\sigma_{y'}}\left[\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\int_{-1}^{1}\|f'\|_{\sigma_{y'},w_{2}}^{2} \cdot w_{1}(x')dx'dt\right]^{1/2} + L^{-\sigma_{x'}}\left[\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\int_{-1}^{1}\|\tilde{\varphi}_{x_{1}}^{2}\|_{\sigma_{x'},w_{1}}^{2} \cdot w_{2}(y')\,dy'dt\right]^{V/2} \\ &+ M^{-\sigma_{y'}}\left[\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\int_{-1}^{1}\|\frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x_{1}}\|_{\sigma_{y'},w_{2}}^{2}\right] \cdot w_{1}(x')dx'dt\right]^{1/2} + L^{-\sigma_{x'}}\left[\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\int_{-1}^{1}\|\frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial y'}\|_{\sigma_{x'},w_{1}}^{2} \cdot w_{2}(y')dy'dt\right]^{1/2} \\ &+ M^{-\sigma_{y'}}\left[\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\int_{-1}^{1}\|\frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{2}}\|^{2}dt\right]^{1/2} + L^{-\sigma_{x'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\int_{-1}^{1}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{x'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} \\ &+ M^{-\sigma_{y'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{y'}}\psi_{2,t}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{2}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} + L^{-\sigma_{x'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{x'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} \\ &+ M^{-\sigma_{y'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{y'}}\psi_{2,t}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} + L^{2}M^{-\sigma_{y'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{x'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} \\ &+ L^{2-\sigma_{x'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{y'}}\psi_{2,t}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} + L^{2}M^{-\sigma_{y'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{x'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} \\ &+ M^{2-\sigma_{y'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{y'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} + L^{-\sigma_{x'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{x'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} \\ &+ M^{2-\sigma_{y'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+1)\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{y'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} + L^{-\sigma_{x'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{x'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} \\ &+ M^{2-\sigma_{y'}}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{x'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2} + L^{2}\left(\int_{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}^{(n+\frac{1}{2})\Delta t}\|\frac{\partial^{\sigma_{x'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial \theta_{x'}^{3}}\|^{2}dt\right)$$

微分方程的解至少二次可微,我们又用多项式去逼近; $\sigma_{x'}$, $\sigma_{y'}$ 在(36)式中至少大于等于1,由(24'), $\sigma_{x'}$, $\sigma_{y'}$ 可为任意正整数,当 L, M 以同一速度趋于无穷时,那么由(36)式得

$$||e[(n+1)\Delta t]||_{L^2(w_1,w_2)}^2 \rightarrow ||e[(n+1/2)\Delta t]||_{L^2(w_1,w_2)}^2$$

问题后一部分得证,下面证明稳定性.

令 ε 为对应两个不同初值问题的数值解,则由方程(12)得

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} + \left(-\nu_1 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x'} - \nu_2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y'} \right) = 0.$$

由于边界条件为零条件,故

$$\sum_{m=0}^{M} \sum_{l=0}^{L} \left[\left[\left(\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} - v_{1} \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon}{\partial x'} - v_{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon}{\partial y'} \right) \right] \cdot \varepsilon \cdot w_{1l} \cdot w_{2m} \right] = 0.$$

由文献[12~15] 得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varepsilon^2}{\mathrm{d}t} \ w_1 w_2 \mathrm{d}x' \mathrm{d}y' \leq 0, \quad t \in ((n+1/2)\Delta t, (n+1)\Delta t).$$

故

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\varepsilon ((n+1)\Delta t) \right]^{2} \cdot w_{1} w_{2} dx' dy' \leq \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\varepsilon (n+1/2)\Delta t \right]^{2} \cdot w_{1} \cdot w_{2} dx' dy',$$

稳定性得证,定理2得证.

定理 3 由整个过程求解的分步预估校正——拟谱杂交格式 L^2 范数稳定和收敛.

证 由定理 1 得前半步无条件稳定,显然 L² 稳定

$$\|\varepsilon[(n+1/2)\Delta t]\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})} \le \|[\varepsilon(n\Delta t)]\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}$$

由定理2

$$\|\varepsilon[(n+1)\Delta t]\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})} \leq \|\varepsilon[(n+1/2)\Delta t]\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})},$$

所以

$$\|\varepsilon[(n+1)\Delta t]\|_{L^2(w_1, w_2)} \leq \|[\varepsilon(n\Delta t)]\|_{L^2(w_1, w_2)}.$$

依次递推最后可得

$$\|[\varepsilon(n+1)\Delta t]\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})} \le \|[\varepsilon(0)]\|_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})},$$

稳定性得证.

由定理1得

$$||[e(n+1/2)\Delta t]||_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})} \le c_{1}O(\Delta t^{2}) + c_{2}||[e(n\Delta t)]||_{L^{2}(w_{1}, w_{2})}$$

同样道理,用 (36) 式再去估计 $\|[e(n\Delta t)]\|_{L^2(w_1, w_2)}$, 这样向前估计下去,一直估计到 $\|[e(0)]\|_{L^2(w_1, w_2)}$, 我们将相同的项进行合并,由于进行 (n+1) 次估计,再由参考文献 [6, 7],分步过程 (即用 $(4) \sim (8)$ 式代替 $(1) \sim (3)$ 式的误差在整个计算时间由不超过 $c_0 \cdot T \cdot (\Delta t)$, (36) 式的最终结果 $(T=(n+1)\Delta t)$ 为

$$\begin{split} \|[e(T)]\|_{L^{2}(w_{1},w_{2})} &\leq c_{0} \cdot T \cdot (\Delta t) + \|[e(0)]\|_{L^{2}(w_{1},w_{2})}^{2} + c_{w} \left[L^{-\sigma_{x'}} \left[\int_{0}^{T} \int_{-1}^{1} \|f'\|_{\sigma_{x'},w_{1}}^{2} \cdot w_{2}(y') \, \mathrm{d}y' \mathrm{d}t \right]^{1/2} \\ &+ M^{-\sigma_{y'}} \left[\int_{0}^{T} \int_{-1}^{1} \|f'\|_{\sigma_{y'},w_{2}}^{2} \cdot w_{1}(x') \, \mathrm{d}x' \mathrm{d}t \right]^{1/2} + L^{\sigma_{x'}} \left[\int_{0}^{T} \int_{-1}^{1} \|\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}\|_{\sigma_{x'},w_{1}}^{2} \cdot w_{2}(y') \, \mathrm{d}y' \mathrm{d}t \right]^{1/2} \\ &+ M^{-\sigma_{y'}} \left[\int_{0}^{T} \int_{-1}^{1} \|\widetilde{\psi}_{2,t}\|_{\sigma_{y'},w_{2}}^{2} \cdot w_{1}(x') \, \mathrm{d}x' \mathrm{d}t \right]^{1/2} + L^{-\sigma_{y'}} \left[\int_{0}^{T} \int_{-1}^{1} \left\| \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial y'} \right\|_{\sigma_{x'},w_{1}}^{2} \cdot w_{2}(y') \, \mathrm{d}y' \mathrm{d}t \right]^{1/2} \\ &+ M^{-\sigma_{y'}} \left[\int_{0}^{T} \int_{-1}^{1} \left\| \frac{\partial \widetilde{\psi}_{2}}{\partial x'} \right\|_{\sigma_{y'},w_{2}}^{2} \cdot w_{1}(x') \, \mathrm{d}x' \mathrm{d}t \right]^{1/2} + \left[L^{-\sigma_{x'}} \left(\int_{0}^{T} \left\| \frac{\partial^{\sigma_{x'}}\psi_{2,t}}{\partial \theta_{1}^{\sigma_{x'}}} \right\|^{2} \mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/2} \right] \right]^{1/2} \end{split}$$

$$+M^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\psi_{2,t}}{\partial\theta_{2}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}}\right\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2}+L^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{2}}{\partial x'}\right)}{\partial\theta_{1}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}}\right\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2}$$

$$+M^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{2}}{\partial x'}\right)}{\partial\theta_{2}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}}\right\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2}+M^{2}L^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial\theta_{1}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}}\right\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2}$$

$$+L^{2-\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial\theta_{1}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}}\right\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2}+L^{2}M^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial\theta_{2}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}}\right\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2}$$

$$+M^{2-\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial\theta_{2}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}}\right\|^{2}dt^{2}\right)^{1/2}+L^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{2}}{\partial y'}\right)}{\partial\theta_{1}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}}\right\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2}$$

$$+M^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial\theta_{2}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}}\right\|^{2}dt^{2}\right)^{1/2}+L^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{2}}{\partial y'}\right)}{\partial\theta_{1}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}}\right\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2}$$

$$+M^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}\psi_{2}}{\partial\theta_{2}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'}}}\right\|^{2}dt^{2}\right)^{1/2}+L^{-\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\int_{0}^{T}\left\|\frac{\partial^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}\left(\frac{\partial\psi_{2}}{\partial y'}\right)}{\partial\theta_{1}^{\tilde{\sigma}_{x'}}}\right\|^{2}dt\right)^{1/2}$$

由于 $\|[e(0)]\|_{L^2(w_1, w_2)} = 0$ $(c_0, c_w$ 为正常数, T 为计算时间),

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0, L \rightarrow \infty, M \rightarrow \infty \text{ fit, } \|[e(T)]\|_{L^2(w_1, w_2)} \rightarrow 0.$$

问题的解如果无限可微,则其误差趋于零的速度快于配置点数的任何次幂,具有无限高的精确度,与此对照,有限差分和有限元法产生有限阶的收敛速率.

3 检验算例

为便于考核方法的优越性,我们选具有精确解的初边值问题进行考核.

定解问题
$$(\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \sin(2\lambda x) e^{-\frac{4\lambda^2}{Re}t} + \frac{1}{Re} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right), \tag{38}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \sin(2\lambda y) e^{-\frac{4\lambda^2}{Re}t} + \frac{1}{Re} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right), \tag{39}$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \cos(\lambda x)\sin(\lambda y),$$

$$v|_{t=0} = -\sin(\lambda x)\cos(\lambda y),$$

$$(x, y) \in (-1, 1) \times (-1, 1).$$

$$|u|_{x=\pm 1} = 0,$$

$$|v|_{x=\pm 1} = \mp \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}y\right) e^{-\frac{2\lambda^2}{Re}t}.$$

$$|u|_{y=\pm 1} = \pm \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) e^{-\frac{2\lambda^2}{Re}t},$$

$$|v|_{y=\pm 1} = 0.$$

定解问题的精确解为

$$u = \cos(\lambda x)\sin(\lambda y)e^{-\frac{2\lambda^2}{Re}t},$$

$$v = -\sin(\lambda x)\cos(\lambda y)e^{-\frac{2\lambda^2}{Re}t}.$$

利用格式(4)~(8),(15)~(20)式离散(38)~(39)式(略).

由于篇幅所限,我们只给出一些计算结果与精确解的最大误差随 Re 分布,如表 1. 令 $L^{\infty}(u) = \max(|\widetilde{u}_{i,j} - u_{i,j}|)$, $L^{\infty}(v) = \max(|\widetilde{v}_{i,j} - v_{i,j}|)$,对所有配置点 i, j. $\widetilde{u}_{i,1}$, $\widetilde{v}_{i,1}$ 为数值解, $u_{i,j}$, $v_{i,j}$ 为精确解,Re 为 Reynolds 数.我们的计算是在 IBM486 微机上完成.

农工 医左对仰											
方法	网格步长	计算到 T=1 所 需时间	L^{∞}	Re	100	500	1000	1500	2 000	10 000	2 0 000
	$\Delta t = 0.02$		t	$L^{\infty}(u)$	0.006 42	0.006 55	0.006 56	0.006 57	0.006 57	0.006 57	0.006 58
分步		30(s)	0.3	$L^{\infty}(v)$	0.006 42	0.006 55	0.006 56	0.006 57	0.006 57	0.006 57	0.006 58
			0.6	$L^{\infty}(u)$	0.013 07	0.013 89	0.014 00	0.014 03	0.014 05	0.014 09	0.014 10
	L=4			$L^{\infty}(v)$	0.013 07	0.013 89	0.014 00	0.014 04	0.014 05	0.014 09	0.014 10
预	M=4		1.0	$L^{\infty}(u)$	0.021 33	0.025 16	0.025 68	0.025 86	0.025 95	0.026 17	0.026 19
估				$L^{\infty}(v)$	0.021 33	0.025 16	0.025 68	0.025 87	0.025 96	0.026 16	0.026 20
拟			0.3	$L^{\infty}(u)$	0.003 14	0.003 15	0.003 13	0.003 14	0.003 14	0.003 13	0.003 13
谱	$\Delta t = 0.02$			$L^{\infty}(v)$	0.003 14	0.003 15	0.003 15	0.003 14	0.003 14	0.003 15	0.003 14
法		250(s)	0.6	$L^{\infty}(u)$	0.006 16	0.007 28	0.007 42	0.007 47	0.007 50	0.007 56	0.007 56
	L=8	l		$L^{\infty}(v)$	0.006 16	0.007 27	0.007 43	0.007 48	0.007 50	0.007 55	0.007 56
	M=8		1.0	$L^{\infty}(u)$	0.009 32	0.010 29	0.010 62	0.010 95	0.011 14	0.016 03	0.016 81
		L		$L^{\infty}(v)$	0.009 31	0.010 29	0.010 63	0.010 92	0.011 56	0.015 55	0.016 21

表 1 误差分布

从表 1 可以看出, 当配置点数目 L 和 M 增加时, 误差迅速减小, 反映在理论部分是负指数 地收敛. 当配置点数目固定时, 随着 Re 数的增大, 近似解误差只有微小增大, 不象其它一些高精度方法, 解严重振荡.

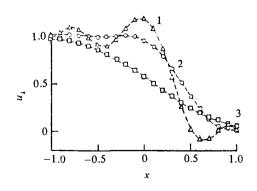


图 1 Burgers 方程 Legendre 谱方法近似解 1 —— Re = 100, 2 —— Re = 10, 3 —— Re = 1

图 1 是用 Lergendre 谱方法求解一维 Burgers 方程解的情况,可以看出 Re 数达到 100 时,解严重振荡,在我们的计算中 Re 数已经达到 20000,解还很稳定. 这是由于成功地应用了分步预估差分与拟谱法相结合,求解对流与求解扩散的配置点位置不变的结果. 我们在处理对流项时,未进行线性化处理与插值,从而避免了数值粘性的引入;又由于我们成功地应用了函数与其各阶导数的关系式,预估校正处理对流项时,在空间方向上没有带来新的误差. 从表 1 还可以看出,当计算时间增大时,误差略有所增大,与理论分析结果(37)式一致. 当计算时间

增大时,我们可以根据(37)式通过增加配置点数和减小时间步长来减小误差,从而达到所要求的误差范围.

4 结论

理论分析和数值实验都证明了分步预估(差分)与拟谱法结合,是一种有效的计算方法,尤其对高 Reynolds 数.

将对流扩散方程按不同性质的算子进行分步,然后分别用预估校正有限差分和拟谱方法求解,整个过程无条件 L^2 稳定,对线性和非线性方程,格式收敛,且有误差估计式(41).如问题的解无限可微,则其误差的 L^2 范数趋于零的速度快于配置点数的任何次幂,而有限差分法、有限元法和有限分析法均为有限阶的收敛速率.

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