

强化采油数值模拟的特征差分方法和 l^2 估计*

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摘 要

对于二维、多组分、多相、不可压缩混合流体组成的注化学溶液(如表面活性剂、醇、聚合物)强化采油数值模拟的特征差分方法及其收敛性分析, 其数学模型是一组非线性偶合偏微分方程组的初、边值问题. 在考虑相互干扰有界区域的一般情况下, 本文提出一类特征差分格式, 利用粗细网格配套、变分形式、先验估计理论和技巧, 得到了最佳阶的 l^2 误差估计结果. 彻底解决了 Douglas 所提出的著名问题.

关键词 强化采油、相互干扰、有界区域、特征差分法、 l^2 误差估计

油田经注水开采后, 油藏中仍残留大量的原油, 这些油或者被毛管力束缚住不能流动, 或者由于驱替相和被驱替相间的不利流度比, 使得注入流波及体积小而无法驱动原油. 在注入液中加入某些化学添加剂, 则可大大改善注入液的驱洗油能力. 常用的化学添加剂为表面活性剂、醇和聚合物, 表面活性剂和醇主要用于降低地下各相间的界面张力, 从而将被束缚的油启动. 聚合物被用来优化驱替相的流度以调整与被驱相之间的流度比, 均匀驱动前缘, 减弱高渗层指进, 提高驱替液的波及效率, 同时增加压力梯度等.

对于平面二相渗流驱动问题, 著名数学家、油藏数值模拟创始人 Douglas 教授在 1983 年发表了奠基性论文^[1], 但在数值分析时出现实质性困难, 他仅研究了周期性问题, 并未能得到最佳阶 l^2 估计. 关于强化采油的数值模拟, 国外已有数值软件应用于试生产. 关于数值分析文献[2]率先研究了注化学溶液驱油的差分方法和理论分析. 本文在考虑相互干扰有界区域的一般情况, 对压力方程采用五点差分格式, 对饱和度方程采用包含特征修正的五点差分格式. 利用粗细网格配套、变分形式、先验估计理论和技巧, 得到了最佳阶的 l^2 误差估计结果. 彻底解决了 Douglas 未能解决的著名问题^[1], 本文所提出的方法可以推广到三维问题, 从而在能源数学这一重要领域得到了完整的理论分析结果.

1 数 学 模 型

二维、多相、多组分、不可压缩混合流体的质量平衡方程是^[3,4]

1992-08-21 收稿, 1993-01-13 收修改稿.

* 国家攀登计划项目和国家“八五”攻关项目资助课题.

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \left[C_{ij} u_{jx_1} - \Phi S_j \left(K_{jx_1x_1} \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial x_1} + K_{jx_1x_2} \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial x_2} \right) \right] \\ + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \left[C_{ij} u_{jx_2} - \Phi S_j \left(K_{jx_2x_1} \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial x_1} + K_{jx_2x_2} \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial x_2} \right) \right] = Q_i(C_i), \\ x = (x_1, x_2)^T \in \Omega, t \in J = (0, T], i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

此处

$$\begin{aligned} K_{jx_1x_1} &= D_j + \frac{\alpha_L}{\phi S_j} \frac{u_{jx_1}^2}{|u_j|} + \frac{\alpha_T}{\phi S_j} \frac{u_{jx_2}^2}{|u_j|}, \\ K_{jx_1x_2} &= K_{jx_2x_1} = \frac{\alpha_L - \alpha_T}{\phi S_j} \frac{u_{jx_1} u_{jx_2}}{|u_j|}, \\ K_{jx_2x_2} &= D_j + \frac{\alpha_L}{\phi S_j} \frac{u_{jx_2}^2}{|u_j|} + \frac{\alpha_T}{\phi S_j} \frac{u_{jx_1}^2}{|u_j|}, \end{aligned}$$

C_{ij} 是组分 i 在液相 j 中的质量分数, C_i 是组分 i 在总液体中的质量分数; S_j 是液相 j 的饱和度, u_{jx_1} 和 u_{jx_2} 是在 x_1 方向和 x_2 方向的 j 相流速, $u_j = (u_{jx_1}, u_{jx_2})^T$. $K_{jx_1x_1}$, $K_{jx_1x_2}$, $K_{jx_2x_1}$, $K_{jx_2x_2}$ 是 j 相的扩散系数. $Q_i(C_i)$ 是单位孔隙介质中组分 i 的注入或采出质量流量. n_c 是组分数, n_p 是相数, Φ 是孔隙度. 需要寻求饱和度函数 $C_i(x, t)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c$) 和压力函数 $p(x, t)$. S_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n_p$), C_{ij} ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c; j = 1, 2, \dots, n_p$), 它们均是 C_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c$) 的函数. 由质量分数和饱和度的定义:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} C_i = 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} C_i t_i = 1 \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, n_p), \quad \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} S_j = 1.$$

对方程(1)关于 i 求和 $1 \leq i \leq n_c$, 可得压力方程

$$\frac{\partial u_{x_1}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_{x_2}}{\partial x_2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} Q_i, \quad x \in \Omega, t \in J. \quad (2a)$$

$$u_{x_m} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} u_{jx_m}, \quad u_{jx_m} = -K\lambda_j \left(\frac{\partial p_j}{\partial x_m} - \gamma_j \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_m} \right), \quad m = 1, 2, \quad (2b)$$

此处 p_j 是 j 相压力, K 是绝对渗透率, λ_j 是 j 相相对渗透率, γ_j 是重力密度, z 是高度; 注意 $p_j = p + p_{cj}(S_j)$, p 是水相压力, p_{cj} 是 j 相对于水相的毛细管力.

方程(1)能够写成下述形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} C_{ij} u_j \right) - \nabla \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \Phi S_j D_j(u_j) \nabla C_{ij} \right) = Q_i, \quad x \in \Omega, t \in J, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

这里 $u_j = (u_{jx_1}, u_{jx_2})^T$, $D_j(u_j) = D_j \mathbf{I} + \frac{|u_j|}{\phi S_j} (\alpha_L E(u_j) + \alpha_T E^\perp(u_j))$ 为 2×2 矩阵, $\mathbf{I}$ 为单位矩阵 $E(u) = (u_i u_k / |u|^2)$, $u = (u_1, u_2)^T$, $E^\perp = \mathbf{I} - E$. 为了叙述简便, 在这里不考虑毛细管力而仅研究水平的情况,

$$u_j = -K\lambda_j(S_j) \nabla p, \quad u = \sum_{i=1}^{n_p} u_i = - \sum_{i=1}^{n_p} K\lambda_i(S_i) \nabla p, \quad (4)$$

侧压力方程可改写为

$$-\nabla \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} K \lambda_j(S_j) \nabla p \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} Q_i, \quad x \in \Omega, \quad t \in J, \quad (5)$$

于是方程(3)可改写为

$$\phi \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} C_{ij} K \lambda_j(S_j) \nabla p \right) - \nabla \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \phi S_j D_j(u_j) \nabla C_{ij} \right) = Q_i, \\ x \in \Omega, \quad t \in J, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1. \quad (6)$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} C_{ij} \lambda_j(S_j) \left(\sum_{j'=1}^{n_p} \lambda_{j'}(S_{j'}) \right)^{-1} u \right) &= \nabla \cdot (d_i(C) \cdot u) \\ &= \frac{\partial d_i}{\partial C_i} \nabla C_i \cdot u + \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \frac{\partial d_i}{\partial C_k} \nabla C_k \cdot u + d_i \sum_{i'=1}^{n_c} Q_{i'}, \quad \text{此处} \\ d_i &= \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} C_{ij} \lambda_j(S_j) \left(\sum_{j'=1}^{n_p} \lambda_{j'}(S_{j'}) \right)^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$C = (C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{n_c-1})^T$; $\sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1}$ 表示没有 $k=i$ 的一项。通常 $\sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1}$ 是影响很小的项。于是上式可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} + b_i \nabla C_i \cdot u - \nabla \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \phi S_j D_j(u_j) \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k} \nabla C_k \right) \\ = - \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} b_{ik} \nabla C_k \cdot u + g_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1, \quad x \in \Omega, \quad t \in J, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

此处 $b_i = \frac{\partial d_i}{\partial C_i}$, $b_{ik} = \frac{\partial d_i}{\partial C_k}$, $g_i(C) = Q_i - d_i \sum_{i'=1}^{n_c} Q_{i'}$ 。

不失一般性假定边界条件是

$$p = \gamma(x, t), \quad C_i = f_i(x, t), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad t \in J, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1. \quad (8)$$

初始条件为

$$C_i(x, 0) = C_{i0}(x), \quad x \in \Omega, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1. \quad (9)$$

在收敛性分析中,下述假定是需要的,即矩阵是正定的,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} S_j D_j(u_j) \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k} \right\} \xi_i \xi_k \geq D_* |\xi|_0^2, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^{n_c-1}, \quad (10)$$

此处 $|\xi|_0^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} \xi_i^2$, D_* 是某一正常数。这个假定在物理上也是合理的^[3,4]。

2 一类特征差分格式

研究二维问题。设区域 $\Omega = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, 用 $\partial\Omega$ 表示其边界, $h = N^{-1}$, $x_{\alpha\beta} = (\alpha h,$

βh), $t^n = n\Delta t$ 和 $W(x_{\alpha\beta}, t^n) = W_{\alpha\beta}^n$, 记

$$\begin{aligned} A_{i,\alpha+\frac{1}{2},\beta}^n &= \frac{1}{2} [a_i(C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n) + a_i(C_{h,\alpha+1,\beta}^n)], \\ A_{i,\alpha,\beta+\frac{1}{2}}^n &= \frac{1}{2} [a_i(C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n) + a_i(C_{h,\alpha,\beta+1}^n)], \end{aligned} \quad (11a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{i,\alpha+\frac{1}{2},\beta}^n &= \frac{1}{2} [a_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^n) + a_i(C_{\alpha+1,\beta}^n)], \\ a_{i,\alpha,\beta+\frac{1}{2}}^n &= \frac{1}{2} [a_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^n) + a_i(C_{\alpha,\beta+1}^n)], \end{aligned} \quad (11b)$$

这里 $a_i = K\lambda_i(S_i(C))$. 设

$$\delta_{\bar{x}_i}(A_i^n \delta_{x_1} P_h^n)_{\alpha\beta} = h^{-2} \{ A_{i,\alpha+\frac{1}{2},\beta}^n (P_{h,\alpha+1,\beta}^n - P_{h,\alpha\beta}^n) - A_{i,\alpha-\frac{1}{2},\beta}^n (P_{h,\alpha\beta}^n - P_{h,\alpha-1,\beta}^n) \}; \quad (12a)$$

$$\delta_{\bar{x}_i}(A_i^n \delta_{x_2} P_h^n)_{\alpha\beta} = h^{-2} \{ A_{i,\alpha,\beta+\frac{1}{2}}^n (P_{h,\alpha,\beta+1}^n - P_{h,\alpha\beta}^n) - A_{i,\alpha,\beta-\frac{1}{2}}^n (P_{h,\alpha\beta}^n - P_{h,\alpha,\beta-1}^n) \}, \quad (12b)$$

$$\nabla_h(A_i^n \nabla_h P_h^n)_{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\bar{x}_i}(A_i^n \delta_{x_1} P_h^n)_{\alpha\beta} + \delta_{\bar{x}_i}(A_i^n \delta_{x_2} P_h^n)_{\alpha\beta}, \quad (13)$$

则可列出压力方程的差分方程

$$-\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \nabla_h(A_j^n \nabla_h P_h^n)_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} G_{i,h,\alpha\beta}^n, \quad 1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq N-1, \quad (14)$$

此处 $G_{i,h,\alpha\beta}^n = h^{-2} \int_{x_{\alpha\beta+Q_h}} Q_i(C_i^n) dx_1 dx_2$, Q_h 为中心在原点边长为 h 的正方形.

速度 $U_{ih} = (V_i, W_i)^T$ 按下述公式近似计算:

$$V_{i,\alpha\beta}^n = -\frac{1}{2} \left[A_{i,\alpha+\frac{1}{2},\beta}^n \frac{P_{h,\alpha+1,\beta}^n - P_{h,\alpha\beta}^n}{h} + A_{i,\alpha-\frac{1}{2},\beta}^n \frac{P_{h,\alpha\beta}^n - P_{h,\alpha-1,\beta}^n}{h} \right], \quad (15a)$$

$$W_{i,\alpha\beta}^n = -\frac{1}{2} \left[A_{i,\alpha,\beta+\frac{1}{2}}^n \frac{P_{h,\alpha,\beta+1}^n - P_{h,\alpha\beta}^n}{h} + A_{i,\alpha,\beta-\frac{1}{2}}^n \frac{P_{h,\alpha\beta}^n - P_{h,\alpha,\beta-1}^n}{h} \right], \quad (15b)$$

$$U_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_p} U_{ih}.$$

这流动实际上是沿着特征方向的,用特征线方法处理方程(7)的一阶双曲部分将具有很高的精确度^[5,6]. 记 $\phi_i(x, C) = [\phi^2(x) + b_i^2(C)|u|^2]^{1/2}$, $\partial/\partial\tau_i = \phi_i^{-1}\{\phi\partial/\partial t + b_i(C)u \cdot \nabla\}$, 则饱和度方程(7)能写为下述形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_i \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial \tau_i} - \nabla \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \phi S_j D_j(u_j) \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \frac{\partial C_{kj}}{\partial C_k} \nabla C_k \right) \\ = - \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} b_{ik} \nabla C_k \cdot u + g_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

对饱和度方程(16),考虑逼近 $\phi_i \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial \tau_i}$, 在这里用向后差商沿着在 $(x_{\alpha\beta}, t^{n+1})$ 的 τ_i 特征切线方向. 此切线交 $(Q \times [t^n, t^{n+1}]) \cup (\partial Q \times [t^n, t^{n+1}])$ 于点 $(\tilde{x}_i^{n+1}(x_{\alpha\beta}), t^{n+1} - \Delta \tilde{\tau}_i^{n+1} \cdot (x_{\alpha\beta}))$, 此处 $x_{\alpha\beta} = (\alpha h, \beta h) = (\alpha, \beta)$, 使得

$$\tilde{x}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = x_{\alpha\beta} - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta \tilde{\tau}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} / \phi_{\alpha\beta}, \quad (17)$$

此处

$$\Delta \tilde{t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = -\alpha h \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, \text{ 当 } \alpha h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} < 0, \\ \text{和 } 0 \leq \beta h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} \leq 1; \quad (18a)$$

$$\Delta \tilde{t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = \beta h \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, \text{ 当 } 0 \leq \alpha h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} \leq 1, \\ \text{和 } \beta h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} < 0; \quad (18b)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = (\alpha h - 1) \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, \\ \text{当 } \alpha h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} > 1 \text{ 和 } 0 \leq \beta h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} \leq 1; \quad (18c)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = (\beta h - 1) \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, \\ \text{当 } 0 \leq \alpha h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} \leq 1 \text{ 和 } \beta h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} > 1, \quad (18d)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = \min\{\alpha h \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, (\beta h - 1) \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}\}, \\ \text{当 } \alpha h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} < 0 \text{ 和 } \beta h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} > 1; \quad (18e)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = \min\{\alpha h \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, \beta h \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}\}, \\ \text{当 } \alpha h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} < 0 \text{ 和 } \beta h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} < 0; \quad (18f)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = \min\{(\alpha h - 1) \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, \beta h \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}\}, \\ \text{当 } \alpha h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} > 1 \text{ 和 } \beta h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} < 0; \quad (18g)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = \min\{(\alpha h - 1) \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, (\beta h - 1) \Phi_{\alpha\beta} / b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}\}, \\ \text{当 } \alpha h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} > 1 \text{ 和 } \beta h - b_i(C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}) u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \Delta t / \Phi_{\alpha\beta} > 1; \quad (18h)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = \Delta t, \text{ 其他情况.} \quad (18i)$$

则

$$\left(\phi_i \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial \tau_i}\right)(x_{\alpha\beta}, t^{n+1}) = \phi_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} [C_i(x_{\alpha\beta}, t^{n+1}) - C_i(\tilde{x}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1}, t^{n+1} - \tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1})] / \\ [(x_{\alpha\beta} - \tilde{x}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1})^2 + (\tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1})^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} + o\left(\left|\frac{\partial^2 C_i}{\partial \tau_i^2}\right| \Delta \tau_i\right) \\ = \Phi_{\alpha\beta} [C_i(x_{\alpha\beta}, t^{n+1}) - C_i(\tilde{x}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1}, t^{n+1} - \tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1})] / \tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} + o\left(\left|\frac{\partial^2 C_i}{\partial \tau_i^2}\right| \Delta \tau_i\right), \quad (19)$$

这里 $\Delta \tau_i = [(x_{\alpha\beta} - \tilde{x}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1})^2 + (\tilde{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1})^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

注意到此处如果 $\Delta t_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} < \Delta t$, 则 $(\tilde{x}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1}, t^{n+1} - \Delta \tilde{t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1})$ 处在边界上, $C_i(\tilde{x}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1}, t^{n+1} - \Delta \tilde{t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1})$ 用边界条件(8)的值来计算.

在具体列出差分格式时, $C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}$ 被差分解 $C_{h,\alpha\beta}^{n+1}$ 所逼近, $u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}$ 被有限差分 $U_{h,\alpha\beta}^n$ 所逼近. 定义

$$\hat{x}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = x_{\alpha\beta} - b_i(C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n) U_{h,\alpha\beta}^n \hat{\Delta t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} / \Phi_{\alpha\beta}, \quad (20)$$

此处 $\Delta \hat{t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1}$ 的计算只要将(18)式中的 $C_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}$, $u_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}$ 分别换为 $C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n$, $U_{h,\alpha\beta}^n$.

设 $\{C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n; i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1\}$ 是差分解的网点值, $C_h^n(x)$ 为网格值的双二次插值函数, 即由 $C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n$ 及其相邻 8 个节点值由乘积型双二次插值函数所决定. 记

$$\hat{C}_{ih}^n(x_{\alpha\beta}) = C_{ih}^n(\hat{x}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1}, t^{n+1} - \Delta \hat{t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1}) = \hat{C}_{ih,\alpha\beta}^n,$$

当 $\Delta \hat{t}_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1} = \Delta t$, 即由 $C_h^n(x)$ 所决定, 否则由边界条件(8)给定. 对于扩散项

$$E_{ijk}(C, u_j) = \Phi S_j(C) D_j(u_j) \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k}$$

是 2×2 矩阵, 选定

$$\nabla \cdot (E_{ijk}(C_h, u_j) \nabla C_k)(x_{\alpha\beta}, t^{n+1}) \approx \nabla_h \cdot (E_{ijk}(C_h^n, U_{jh}^n) \nabla_h C_{ih}^{n+1})_{\alpha\beta}, \quad (21)$$

此处 $\nabla_h(E\nabla_h C_{kh}^{n+1})_{\alpha\beta} = \left\{ \delta_{\bar{x}_1}(E^{11}\delta_{x_1}C_{kh}^{n+1}) + \delta_{\bar{x}_2}(E^{22}\delta_{x_2}C_{kh}^{n+1}) + \frac{1}{4}(\delta_{x_1} + \delta_{\bar{x}_1})[E^{12}(\delta_{x_2} + \delta_{\bar{x}_2}) \cdot C_{kh}^{n+1}] + \frac{1}{4}(\delta_{x_2} + \delta_{\bar{x}_2})[E^{21}(\delta_{x_1} + \delta_{\bar{x}_1})C_{kh}^{n+1}] \right\}_{\alpha\beta}$, 这里 δ_{x_i} 和 $\delta_{\bar{x}_i}$ 是一个空间变量的向前和向后差商. 对 $\delta_{x_2}, \delta_{\bar{x}_2}$ 的定义是类似的. $E = \begin{pmatrix} E^{11} & E^{12} \\ E^{21} & E^{22} \end{pmatrix}$, $E^{12} = E^{21}$. 对饱和度方程(7)定义下述差分格式, 寻求 $t = t^{n+1}$ 时刻的差分解 $\{C_{ih}^{n+1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1\}$, 满足方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\alpha\beta} \frac{C_{ih,\alpha\beta}^{n+1} - \hat{C}_{ih,\alpha\beta}^n}{\Delta t_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \nabla_h(E_{ijk}(C_{jh}^n, U_{jh}^n) \nabla_h C_{kh}^{n+1})_{\alpha\beta} \\ = - \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} b_{ik}(C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n) [\dot{\nabla}_h C_{kh}^n \cdot U_{h,\alpha\beta}^n] + g_i(C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n), \\ 1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

此处 $\{\dot{\nabla}_h C\}_{\alpha\beta} = \left(\frac{C_{\alpha+1,\beta} - C_{\alpha-1,\beta}}{2h}, \frac{C_{\alpha,\beta+1} - C_{\alpha,\beta-1}}{2h} \right)$.

初始逼近

$$C_{ih,\alpha\beta}^0 = C_i(x_{\alpha\beta}, 0), 0 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq N, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1. \quad (23)$$

在差分格式(22)中, 仅由已知项 $\hat{C}_{ih,\alpha\beta}^n$ 由 $\{C_{ih,\alpha\beta}^n\}$ 的双二次插值函数决定, 对欲求解的未知函数 $\{C_{ih,\alpha\beta}^{n+1}\}$ 仍为五点格式.

特征差分格式(14), (22)的计算程序是: 若已知 t^* 时刻的差分解 $\{C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n\}$, 首先由差分格式(14)求出差分解 $\{P_{h,\alpha\beta}^n\}$, 由正定性推出问题有唯一解; 再由(15)式算出近似速度 $\{U_{h,\alpha\beta}^n\}$. 最后由格式(22)求出差分解 $\{C_{h,\alpha\beta}^{n+1}\}$, 由正定性条件(10)保证解存在且唯一.

3 收敛性分析

设 $\pi = p - P_h$, $\xi_i = C_i - C_{ih}$, 此处 $p, C_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1)$ 为问题的精确解, $P_h, C_{ih} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1)$ 为差分解. 对压力方程(5)可直接推出

$$-\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \nabla_h(a_j \nabla_h p)_{\alpha\beta}^n = \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} G_{i,\alpha\beta}^n + \delta_{\alpha\beta}^n, 1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq N - 1, \quad (24)$$

此处

$$G_{i,\alpha\beta}^n = h^{-2} \int_{x_{\alpha\beta} + Q_h} Q_i(C_i^n) dx_1 dx_2, |\delta_{\alpha\beta}^n| \leq M\{h^2 + \Delta t\}.$$

对于正方形区域 $\bar{Q} = \{x = (x_1, x_2)^T | 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1, 0 \leq x_2 \leq 1\}$ 中的矩形网格 $\bar{Q}_h = \bar{\omega}_1 \times \bar{\omega}_2$, 记 $\bar{\omega}_1 = \{x_{1\alpha} | \alpha = 0, 1, \dots, N\}$, $\bar{\omega}_2 = \{x_{2\beta} | \beta = 0, 1, \dots, N\}$, $\omega_1^+ = \{x_{1\alpha} | \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, N\}$, $\omega_2^+ = \{x_{2\beta} | \beta = 1, 2, \dots, N\}$. 在等距网格的情况

$$h_i = x_i - x_{i-1} = h = \frac{1}{N}, h_0 = h_N = \frac{h}{2}.$$

记号 $\|f\|_0 = \langle f, f \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 表示离散空间 $l^2(Q)$ 的模.

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{\bar{\omega}_1} h_\alpha \sum_{\bar{\omega}_2} h_\beta f(x) g(x) = \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq N-1} f_{\alpha\beta} g_{\alpha\beta} h^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{h^2}{2} \sum_{1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq N-1} \{f_{0\beta}g_{0\beta} + f_{N\beta}g_{N\beta} + f_{\alpha 0}g_{\alpha 0} + f_{\alpha N}g_{\alpha N}\} \\
& + \frac{h^2}{4} \{f_{00}g_{00} + f_{0N}g_{0N} + f_{N0}g_{N0} + f_{NN}g_{NN}\}
\end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

表示离散空间的内积, $(A\nabla_h f, \nabla_h f)$ 对应于 $H^1(\Omega) = W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ 的离散空间 $h^1(\Omega)$ 的加权半模平方

$$\begin{aligned}
(A\nabla_h f, \nabla_h f) &= \sum_{\omega_1^+} h_\alpha \sum_{\omega_2^-} h_\beta \{A(x)[\delta_{x_1} f(x)]^2\} \\
&+ \sum_{\omega_1^-} h_\alpha \sum_{\omega_2^+} h_\beta \{A(x)[\delta_{x_2} f(x)]^2\}.
\end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

从方程(24)减去(14)式可得下述误差方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \nabla_h (A_j(C_h^n) \nabla_h \pi^n)_{\alpha\beta} &= \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \nabla_h ([a_j(C^n) - a_j(C_h^n)] \nabla_h p^n)_{\alpha\beta} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} (G_i^n - G_{ih}^n)_{\alpha\beta} + \delta_{\alpha\beta}, \quad 1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq N-1.
\end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

对上式乘以 $\pi_{\alpha\beta}^n$ 求和, 注意到在边界节点上其值为零, 应用分部求和公式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} (A_j(C_h^n) \nabla_h \pi^n, \nabla_h \pi^n) &= - \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} ([a_j(C^n) - a_j(C_h^n)] \nabla_h p^n, \nabla_h \pi^n) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} \langle G_i^n - G_{ih}^n, \pi^n \rangle + \langle \delta^n, \pi^n \rangle.
\end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

注意到此处 $\sum_{j=1}^{n_p} A_j(C_h^n) \geq a_* > 0$ 和应用离散形式的 Poincaré 不等式可得

$$|\nabla_h \pi^n|_0^2 \leq M \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} |\xi_i^n|_0^2 + h^4 + (\Delta t)^2 \right\}, \quad (29)$$

此处 $|\nabla_h f|_0$ 表示 f 的离散半模.

其次讨论饱和度误差方程. 由(16)和(22)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\xi_{i,\alpha\beta}^{n+1} - (C_i(\tilde{x}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n) - \hat{C}_{ih,\alpha\beta}^n)}{\Delta t_{i(\alpha,\beta)}^{n+1}} &= \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \nabla_h (E_{ijk}(C_h^n, U_{ih}^n) \nabla_h \xi_k^{n+1})_{\alpha\beta} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \nabla_h \left\{ \left[(\Phi S_j(C^{n+1}) D_j(u_j^{n+1})) \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k} (C^{n+1}) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - \Phi S_j(C_h^n) D_j(U_{jh}^n) \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k} (C_h^n) \right] \nabla_h C_{i\alpha\beta}^{n+1} \right\} \\
&+ \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \{b_{ik}(C^{n+1}) \nabla C_k^{n+1} \cdot u^{n+1} - b_{ik}(C_h^n) \nabla_h C_{kh}^n \cdot U_h^n\}_{\alpha\beta}
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \{g_i(C^{n+1}) - g_i(C_h^n)\}_{\alpha\beta} + \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, \quad 1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq N-1, \quad (30)$$

此处 $|\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{n+1}| \leq M\{h^2 + \Delta t\}$. 注意到此时节点值 $\{\xi_{i,\alpha\beta}^n\}$ 的分片双二次插值, 可将其分解为

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{i,\alpha\beta}^{n+1} - (C_i(\tilde{x}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n) - \hat{C}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n) &= (\xi_{i,\alpha\beta}^{n+1} - \hat{\xi}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n) + (C_i(\tilde{x}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n) - C_i(\hat{x}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n)) \\ &\quad - (I - I_2)C_i^n(x_{i,\alpha\beta}^n). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

此处 I 是恒等算子, I_2 是双二次插值算子. 若问题的解有一定的光滑性, 则有

$$|C_i^n(\tilde{x}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n) - C_i^n(\hat{x}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n)| \leq M(\Delta t + |\xi_{i,\alpha\beta}^n| + |\nabla_h \pi_{\alpha\beta}^n|) \Delta t_{i,\alpha,\beta}^{n+1}. \quad (32)$$

由(30)–(32)式可推出下述估计式:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\xi_{i,\alpha\beta}^{n+1} - \hat{\xi}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n}{\Delta t_{i,\alpha\beta}^{n+1}} - \Phi_{\alpha\beta} \frac{(I - I_2)C_i^n(\hat{x}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n)}{\Delta t_{i,\alpha,\beta}^{n+1}} - \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \nabla_k(E_{ijk}(C_h^n, \\ U_{jh}^n) \nabla_h \xi_k^{n+1})_{\alpha\beta} \leq M \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} [|\xi_{i,\alpha\beta}^n| + |\nabla_h \pi_{\alpha\beta}^n| + h^2 + \Delta t] \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \nabla_h \left\{ \left[\Phi S_j(C^{n+1}) D_j(u_j^{n+1}) \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k} (C^{n+1}) \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \Phi S_j(C_h^n) D_j(U_{jh}^n) \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k} (C_h^n) \right] \nabla_h C_k^{n+1} \right\}_{\alpha\beta} \\ \left. + \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \{b_{ik}(C_k^n) \dot{\nabla}_h C_{kh}^n \cdot U_h^n - b_{ik}(C^{n+1}) \nabla C_k^{n+1} \cdot u^n\}_{\alpha\beta}, \right. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

记 $\mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1} = \{x_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathcal{Q}_h; \Delta t_{i,\alpha\beta}^{n+1} = \Delta t\}$, $\mathcal{Q}_{h,2}^{n+1} = \mathcal{Q}_h \setminus \mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1}$, 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi(\xi_i^{n+1} - \hat{\xi}_i^n) / \Delta t_i, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle &= \langle \Phi(\xi_i^{n+1} - \hat{\xi}_i^n) / \Delta t, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1} \\ &\quad + \langle \Phi \xi_i^{n+1} / \Delta t_{i,\alpha\beta}^{n+1}, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1} \geq \langle \Phi(\xi_i^{n+1} - \hat{\xi}_i^n) / \Delta t, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1} \\ &\quad + \langle \Phi(\hat{\xi}_i^n - \xi_i^n) / \Delta t, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1} + \langle \Phi \xi_i^{n+1} / \Delta t, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \mathcal{Q}_{h,2}^{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Delta t} \langle \Phi \xi_i^{n+1}, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle - \frac{1}{\Delta t} \langle \Phi \xi_i^{n+1}, \xi_i^n \rangle \mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1} + \langle \Phi(\xi_i^n \\ &\quad - \hat{\xi}_i^n) / \Delta t, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1} \geq \frac{1}{2\Delta t} \{|\Phi^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2 - |\Phi^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_i^n|_0^2\} + \langle \Phi(\xi_i^n \\ &\quad - \hat{\xi}_i^n) / \Delta t, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

则对(33)式乘以 $\xi_{i,\alpha\beta}^{n+1}$ 求和, 并应用分步求和公式和估计式(34)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\Delta t} \{|\Phi^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2 - |\Phi^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_i^n|_0^2\} &+ \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \langle E_{ijk}(C_h^n, U_{jh}^n) \nabla_h \xi_k^{n+1}, \nabla_h \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \\ &\leq \langle \Phi(\hat{\xi}_i^n - \xi_i^n) / \Delta t, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \mathcal{Q}_{h,1}^{n+1} + \left\langle \Phi \frac{(I - I_2)C_i^n(X_i^n)}{\Delta t_{i,\alpha\beta}^{n+1}}, \xi_i^{n+1} \right\rangle \\ &\quad + M \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} [|\xi_i^n|_0^2 + |\xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2] + |\nabla_h \pi^n|_0^2 + h^2 + (\Delta t)^2 \right\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \left\langle \left[\Phi S_j(C^{n+1}) D_j(u_j^{n+1}) \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k} (C^{n+1}) \right. \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \Phi S_i(C_h^n) D_i(U_h^n) \left. \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k}(C_h^n) \right| \nabla_h C_k^{n+1}, \nabla \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \\
& + \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \langle b_{ik}(C_h^n) \dot{\nabla}_h C_{kh}^n \cdot U_h^n - b_{ik}(C_h^{n+1}) \nabla C_k^{n+1} \cdot u^{n+1}, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle.
\end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

由正定性条件(10)可以推得上式左端第二项有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \langle E_{ijk}(C_h^n, U_h^n) \nabla_h \xi_k^{n+1}, \nabla_h \xi_j^{n+1} \rangle \geq D_* \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} |\nabla_h \xi_k^{n+1}|_0^2. \quad (36)$$

现在估计(35)式右端第一项,注意到

$$\hat{\xi}_{i,\alpha\beta}^n - \xi_{i,\alpha\beta}^n = - \int_{x_{\alpha\beta}}^{\hat{x}_{i,\beta\alpha}^{n+1}} \Delta \xi_i^n \frac{b_i(C_{i,\alpha\beta}^n) U_{h,\alpha\beta}^n d\sigma}{|b_i(C_{h,\alpha\beta}^n) U_{h,\alpha\beta}^n|}, \quad x_{\alpha\beta} \in Q_{h,1}^{n+1} \quad (37)$$

$$\text{可得} \quad |\hat{\xi}_i^n - \xi_i^n|_{Q_{h,1}^{n+1}} \leq M |U_h^n|_0^2 \left\{ 1 + M |U_h^n|_\infty \frac{\Delta t}{h} \right\} |\nabla_h \xi_i|_0^2 (\Delta t)^2. \quad (38)$$

注意到 $|U_h^n|_\infty \leq M \{1 + |\nabla_h \pi^n|_\infty\}$, 引入归纳法假定

$$\sup_{0 \leq n \leq L} |\nabla_h \pi^n|_\infty \rightarrow 0, \quad (h, \Delta t) \rightarrow 0, \quad (39)$$

则有 $|U_h^n|_\infty \leq M$. 当剖分参数满足下述限定:

$$\Delta t = O(h^2) \quad (40)$$

时,则由(38)式可以推得

$$\langle \Phi(\hat{\xi}_i^n - \xi_i^n)/\Delta t, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle_{Q_{h,1}^{n+1}} \leq \varepsilon |\nabla_h \xi_i^n|_0^2 + M |\xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2. \quad (41)$$

再次引入归纳法假定

$$\sup_{0 \leq n \leq L} \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\xi_i^n|_\infty \rightarrow 0, \quad (42)$$

由(39),(40)和(42)式,对(35)式最后二项进行估计有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{j=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \left\langle \left[\Phi S_j(C_h^{n+1}) D_j(u_j^{n+1}) \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k}(C_h^{n+1}) - \Phi S_j(C_h^n) D_j(U_h^n) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. \cdot \frac{\partial C_{ij}}{\partial C_k}(C_h^n) \right] \nabla_h C_k^{n+1}, \nabla_h \xi_i^{n+1} \right\rangle \leq \varepsilon |\nabla_h \xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2 \\
& \quad + M \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\xi_i^n|_0^2 + |\nabla_h \pi^n|_0^2 + h^4 + (\Delta t)^2 \right\},
\end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} \langle b_{ik}(C_h^n) \dot{\nabla}_h C_{kh}^n \cdot U_h^n - b_{ik}(C_h^{n+1}) \nabla C_k^{n+1} \cdot u^n, \xi_i^{n+1} \rangle \\
& \leq \varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^{n_c-1} |\nabla_h \xi_k^n|_0^2 + M \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} [|\xi_i^n|_0^2 + |\xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2] + |\nabla_h \pi^n|_0^2 + h^4 + (\Delta t)^2 \right\}.
\end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

对估计式(35)右端第二项,应用 Peano 核定理,由文献[5]可得估计

$$\left| \left\langle \Phi \frac{(I - I_\gamma) C_i^n(\hat{x}_i^n)}{\hat{\Delta} t_i^{n+1}}, \xi_i^{n+1} \right\rangle \right| \leq M \{h^4 + |\xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2\}. \quad (45)$$

对(35)式关于 $1 \leq i \leq n_c - 1$ 相加,由(36)–(45)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\Delta t} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\Phi^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\Phi^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi_i^n|_0^2 \right\} + \frac{D^*}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\nabla_h \xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2 \\ & - \frac{D^*}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\nabla_h \xi_i^n|_0^2 \leq M \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} [|\xi_i^n|_0^2 + |\xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2] + h^4 + (\Delta t)^2 \right\}. \quad (46) \end{aligned}$$

对上式乘以 $2\Delta t$, 并对时间 t 从 0 开始累加至 L , 注意到 $\xi_i^0 = 0$ 可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\xi_i^{L+1}|_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\nabla_h \xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2 \Delta t \leq M \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\xi_i^n|_0^2 \Delta t + h^4 + (\Delta t)^2 \right\}. \quad (47)$$

应用 Gronwall 引理得到

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\xi_i^{L+1}|_0^2 + \sum_{n=0}^L \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\nabla_h \xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2 \Delta t \leq M \{h^2 + (\Delta t)^2\}. \quad (48)$$

组合(48)和(29)式可得

$$|\nabla_h \pi^{L+1}|_0^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\xi_i^{L+1}|_0^2 + \sum_{n=0}^L \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} |\nabla_h \xi_i^{n+1}|_0^2 \Delta t \leq M \{h^4 + (\Delta t)^2\}. \quad (49)$$

下面检验归纳法假定(39), (42). 首先讨论(39)式, 对于 $n = 0$ 时, 因为 $\xi_i^0 = 0$, 由(26)式剖分限定(40)以及逆估计可以推出(39)式显然成立. 若 $1 \leq n \leq L$ 假定成立, 由(49)式和可以推出 $|\nabla_h \pi^{L+1}|_\infty \leq M h^{-1} |\nabla_h \pi^{L+1}|_0 \leq M h^{-1} \{h^2 + \Delta t\} \leq M h$, 剖分限定(40)

归纳假定当 $n = L + 1$ 时(39)式成立. 同样的推理可证归纳法假定(42)也是正确的.

定理 若问题(5)–(9)的精确解具有适当的光滑性, 采用差分格式(14), (22)逐层计算, 若其剖分参数满足限制性条件(40), 则下述误差估计式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|p - P_h\|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^1(\Omega))} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} \|C_i - C_{ih}\|_{L^\infty([0, T]; L^2(\Omega))} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^{n_c-1} \|C_i - C_{ih}\|_{L_2([0, T]; H^1(\Omega))} \leq M \{h_2 + \Delta t\}, \quad (50) \end{aligned}$$

这里常数 M 依赖于 $C_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n_c - 1)$, p 及其导函数. 对有界区域的情况, 得到了最佳阶 h^2 误差估计, 彻底解决了 Douglas 提出的著名问题.

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