

长波正则方程的广义差分法

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摘要 讨论长波正则(RLW)方程的初边值问题的广义差分法,证明半离散和全离散格式的稳定性与收敛性。

关键词 长波正则(RLW)方程, 广义差分法, 试探函数, 检验函数

非线性RLW方程在孤生子与非线性波的物理研究中占有重要的地位。对于该方程及其数值方法的研究,已有许多工作,见文献[1~8]。

考虑RLW方程的初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \gamma \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial t} = \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x}, & a < x < b, \quad 0 < t \leq T & (1) \\ u(a, t) = 0, \quad u(b, t) = 0, & 0 < t \leq T & (2) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), & a < x < b & (3) \end{cases}$$

其中, $f(u) = \alpha u + (1/2)\beta u^2$, α, β, γ 均为实常数, $\gamma > 0, u_0(x)$ 满足相容条件 $u_0(a) = u_0(b) = 0$ 。本文将广义差分法^[9,10]应用到问题(1), (2), (3), 提出半离散广义差分格式和全离散广义差分格式(Crank-Nicolson格式)。通过理论分析,得到了类似于标准有限元的最佳收敛阶。

在以下论述中, $H^m(a, b)$ 表示熟知的Sobolev空间, 其中的范数为

$$\|u\|_m = \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^m |u|_j^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad |u|_j = \left\{ \int_a^b \left| \frac{\partial^j u}{\partial x^j} \right|^2 dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$H_0^1(a, b)$ 表示 $C_0^1(a, b)$ 的闭包(按 $\|\cdot\|_1$)。空间 $L^2(a, b)$ 的内积记为 (\cdot, \cdot) , 相应的范数记为 $|\cdot|_0$ 或 $\|\cdot\|$ 。设 X 为Banach空间, $C^m([0, T]; X)$ 表示 $[0, T] \rightarrow X$ 的 m 次连续可微函数空间。

1 试探函数与检验函数

作 $[a, b]$ 的等距分划:

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b, \quad x_j = a + jh, \quad h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

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选取分段三次Hermite多项式空间为试探函数空间

$$U_h = \text{span}\{\phi_1^0, \dots, \phi_{n-1}^0; \phi_0^1, \dots, \phi_n^1\} \subset H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b)$$

其中

$$\phi_j^0(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha^0(h^{-1}|x-x_j|), & x_{j-1} \leq x \leq x_{j+1}, \\ 0, & \text{其它地方,} \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_j^1(x) = \begin{cases} h\alpha^1(h^{-1}|x-x_j|)\text{sgn}(x-x_j), & x_{j-1} \leq x \leq x_{j+1}, \\ 0, & \text{其它地方,} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha^0(\xi) = (\xi-1)^2(2\xi+1), \quad \alpha^1(\xi) = \xi(\xi-1)^2.$$

检验函数空间取为 $V_h = \text{span}\{\phi_1^0, \dots, \phi_{n-1}^0; \phi_0^1, \dots, \phi_n^1\} \subset L^2(a, b)$.

其中

$$\phi_j^0(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x_{j-\frac{1}{2}} \leq x \leq x_{j+\frac{1}{2}}, \\ 0, & \text{其它地方,} \end{cases} \quad \phi_j^1(x) = \begin{cases} x-x_j, & x_{j-\frac{1}{2}} \leq x \leq x_{j+\frac{1}{2}}, \\ 0, & \text{其它地方.} \end{cases}$$

定义离散范数

$$\forall u_h \in U_h, \|u_h\|_{1,h}^2 = h \sum_{j=1}^n \left[\left(\frac{\Delta u_j}{h} \right)^2 + (u'_{j-1})^2 + (u'_j)^2 \right],$$

此处 $u_j = u_h(x_j)$, $u'_j = \frac{\partial u_h(x_j)}{\partial x}$, $\Delta u_j = u_j - u_{j-1}$. 利用 u_h 的表达式

$$u_h(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} u_j \phi_j^0(x) + \sum_{j=0}^n u_j^1 \phi_j^1(x),$$

经演算得

引理 1 ^[10] 存在常数 $C_k (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 使

$$C_1 |u_h|_1 \leq \|u_h\|_{1,h} \leq C_2 |u_h|_1, \quad \forall u_h \in U_h,$$

$$C_3 |u_h|_2 \leq \|u_h\|_{1,h} \leq C_4 h^{-1} |u_h|_0, \quad \forall u_h \in U_h.$$

定义 $H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b)$ 到 V_h 的算子 γ_h :

$$\forall u \in H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b), (\gamma_h u)(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} u(x_j) \phi_j^0(x) + \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{\partial u(x_j)}{\partial x} \phi_j^1(x).$$

易见 $\gamma_h U_h = V_h$, 且可证得

引理 2 存在常数 $C_5, C_6, C_7 > 0$ 使

$$C_5 |u_h|_0 \leq |\gamma_h u_h|_0 \leq C_6 |u_h|_0, \quad \forall u_h \in U_h,$$

$$|\gamma_h u_h - u_h|_0 \leq C_7 h^2 |u_h|, \quad \forall u_h \in U_h.$$

2 半离散广义差分格式

用广义差分法解问题(1), (2), (3), 即要解如下的离散问题: 求

$u_h(\cdot, t) \in U_h (0 \leq t \leq T)$, 满足

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \left(\frac{\partial u_h}{\partial x}, \gamma_h w_h \right) = \left(\frac{\partial f(u_h)}{\partial x}, \gamma_h w_h \right), \quad \forall w_h \in U_h, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T \\ u_h(x, 0) = u_{0,h}(x), \quad a \leq x \leq b \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

$$u_h(x, 0) = u_{0,h}(x), \quad a \leq x \leq b \quad (5)$$

其中

$$a(u, v) = \left(-\gamma \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + u, v \right),$$

$u_{0,h}(x) \in U_h$ 是 $u_0(x)$ 的某种近似.

关于 $a(\cdot, \gamma_h \cdot)$ 有

引理 3 存在常数 $M, \alpha_0 > 0$ 使

$$|a(u_h, \gamma_h w_h)| \leq M \|u_h\|_1 \|w_h\|_1, \quad \forall u_h, w_h \in U_h \quad (6)$$

$$a(u_h, \gamma_h u_h) \geq \alpha_0 \|u_h\|_1^2, \quad \forall u_h \in U_h \quad (7)$$

以下讨论半离散间(4), (5)的可解性、收敛性和稳定性.

设 $u_0(x) \in C^2([a, b])$, 据[11], 问题(1), (2), (3)有唯一解 $u^*(x, t) \in C^1([0, T], C^2([a, b]))$. 记

$$m_0 = \inf_{\substack{a < x < b \\ 0 < t < T}} u^*(x, t), \quad M_0 = \sup_{\substack{a < x < b \\ 0 < t < T}} u^*(x, t)$$

并作 $f(u)$ 的截断函数 $\hat{f}(u) \in C^2(-\infty, \infty)$,

$$\hat{f}(u) = f(u), \quad m_0 - \varepsilon \leq u \leq M_0 + \varepsilon \quad (\varepsilon > 0),$$

$$\sup_{-\infty < u < \infty} \max\{|\hat{f}(u)|, |\hat{f}'(u)|, |\hat{f}''(u)|\} = C_\varepsilon < \infty.$$

代替(1), (2), (3)和(4), (5)分别考虑

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \gamma \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{f}(u), \quad a < x < b, \quad 0 < t \leq T \\ u(a, t) = u(b, t) = 0, \quad 0 < t \leq T \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad a < x < b \end{array} \right. \quad (8)$$

和

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \left(\frac{\partial u_h}{\partial t}, \gamma_h w_h \right) = \left(\frac{\partial \hat{f}(u_h)}{\partial x}, \gamma_h w_h \right), \quad \forall w_h \in U_h \\ u_h(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad a < x < b \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

引理 4 当 $u_0(x) \in C^2([a, b])$ 时, 问题(8), (2), (3)有唯一解, 这解就是问题(1), (2), (3)的唯一解 $u^*(x, t)$.

证明从略.

据 $\hat{f}(u)$ 的有界性, 利用熟知的标准论证法可得

引理 5 当 $u_0(x) \in C^2([a, b])$ 时, 问题(9), (5)有唯一解 $u_h(\cdot, t)$ 定义在整个 $[0, T]$

上.

下面估计(9), (5)的解 $u_h(\cdot, t)$ 与(8), (2), (3)的解 $u^*(\cdot, t)$ 之差,

定义算子 $P_h: H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b) \rightarrow U_h$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall u \in H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b), \quad p_h u \in U_h, \\ & a(P_h u, \gamma_h w_h) = a(u, \gamma_h w_h), \quad \forall w_h \in U_h. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

据 [10], 若 $u \in H^4(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \|P_h u - u\|_1 \leq C_0 h^{4-j} |u|_4, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \\ & \|P_h u\|_1 \leq C_0 \|u\|_1, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

此处 $C_0, C_0 > 0$ 是常数.

据 (8), (9), (10) 我们有

$$a\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(P_h u^* - u_h), \gamma_h w_h\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f(u^*)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(u_h)}{\partial x}, \gamma_h w_h\right), \quad \forall w_h \in U_h.$$

两端对 t 积分, 令 $w_h = P_h u^* - u_h$, 利用 (7), (8) 及引理 2 得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t) \|_1^2 & \leq M \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t) \|_1 \cdot \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, 0) \\ & - u_h(\cdot, 0) \|_1 + C_0 C_\varepsilon \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t) \|_1 \int_0^t \| u^*(\cdot, s) - u_h(\cdot, s) \|_1 ds, \\ \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t) \|_1 & \leq \frac{M}{\alpha_0} \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, 0) - u_{0h}(\cdot) \|_1 \\ & + \frac{C_0 C_\varepsilon}{\alpha_0} \int_0^t \| u^*(\cdot, s) - u_h(\cdot, s) \|_1 ds. \\ \| u_h(\cdot, t) - u^*(\cdot, t) \|_1 & \leq \frac{M}{\alpha_0} \| u_0(\cdot) - u_{0h}(\cdot) \|_1 \\ & + \max \left\{ 1, \frac{M}{\alpha_0} \right\} \sup_{0 < t < T} \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u^*(\cdot, t) \|_1 \\ & + \frac{C_0 C_\varepsilon}{\alpha_0} \int_0^t \| u_h(\cdot, s) - u^*(\cdot, s) \|_1 ds. \end{aligned}$$

利用 Gronwall 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \| u_h(\cdot, t) - u^*(\cdot, t) \|_1 & \leq e^{CT} \left\{ \frac{M}{\alpha_0} \| u_0(\cdot) - u_{0h}(\cdot) \|_1 \right. \\ & \left. + \max \left\{ 1, \frac{M}{\alpha_0} \right\} \sup_{0 < t < T} \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u^*(\cdot, t) \|_1, \quad C = \frac{C_0 C_\varepsilon}{\alpha_0} \right. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

如果问题 (1), (2), (3) 的解 $u^*(x, t) \in C^1([0, T]; H^4(a, b))$, 初始函数 $u_0(x)$ 的近似 $u_{0h}(x)$ 如此选取使

$$\| u_{0h} - u \|_1 = O(h^3),$$

则由 (11), (12) 得

$$\sup_{0 < t < T} \| u_h(\cdot, t) - u^*(\cdot, t) \|_1 = O(h^3).$$

进而据 Sobolev 嵌入定理有

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left\| u_h(\cdot, t) - u^*(\cdot, t) \right\|_{L(a,b)} = O(h^3).$$

于是当 $h > 0$ 充分小时,

$$\begin{aligned} m_0 + \varepsilon \leq u_h(x, t) \leq M_0 + \varepsilon, \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \\ f(u_h(x, t)) = f(u_h(x, t)), \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T. \end{aligned}$$

因此 $u_h(x, t)$ 是问题 (4), (5) 的解.

综合上述我们得

定理 1 设问题 (1), (2), (3) 的解 $u^*(x, t) \in C^1([0, T]); H^1(a, b)$, 初始函数 $u_0(x)$ 的近似 $u_{0h}(x)$ 满足条件 $\|u_{0h} - u_0\|_1 = O(h^3)$, 则当 $h > 0$ 充分小时, 半离散问题 (4), (5) 有唯一解 $u_h(\cdot, t) \in U_h$ 定义在整个区间 $0 \leq t \leq T$ 上, 并且

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \|u_h(\cdot, t) - u^*(\cdot, t)\|_1 = O(h^3) \quad (13)$$

以下讨论 $u_h(\cdot, t) - u^*(\cdot, t)$ 的 L^2 范数估计. 先指出关于算子 γ_h 的性质 (试与引理 2 指出者比较):

$$|\gamma_h u - u|_0 \leq C_{10} h^2 |u|_2, \quad \forall u \in H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b) \quad (14)$$

此处 $C_{10} > 0$ 为常数.

定义算子 $Q_h: H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b) \rightarrow U_h$,

$$\forall u \in H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b), \quad Q_h u \in U_h,$$

$$b(Q_h u, w_h) = b(u, w_h), \quad \forall w_h \in U_h \quad (15)$$

此处

$$b(u, v) = \int_a^b \left(-\gamma \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + u \right) \left(-\gamma \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + v \right) dx.$$

据 [12], 如果 $u \in H^m(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b)$ ($m \geq 2$), 则

$$\|Q_h u - u\|_j \leq C_{11} h^{m-j} \|u\|_m, \quad j = 0, 1, 2 \quad (16)$$

$$\|Q_h u\|_2 \leq C_{12} \|u\|_2 \quad (17)$$

此处 $C_{11}, C_{12} > 0$ 为常数.

设 $Z(\cdot, t) \in H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b)$ ($0 \leq t \leq T$) 使

$$a(v, Z) = (v, P_h u^* - u_h), \quad \forall v \in H^2(a, b) \cap H_0^1(a, b) \quad (18)$$

或

$$-\gamma \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2} + Z = P_h u^* - u_h \quad (19)$$

我们有

$$\|Z(\cdot, t)\|_2 \leq C_{13} |(P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t)|_0, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T \quad (20)$$

$C_{13} > 0$ 为常数.

于(18)令 $v = P_h u^* - u_h$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |(P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t)|_0^2 &= a((P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t), Z(\cdot, t)) \\ &= a((P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t), Z(\cdot, t) \\ &\quad - (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t)) + a((P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, 0), (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t)) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \left(\frac{\partial f(u^*(\cdot, s))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(u_h(\cdot, s))}{\partial x}, (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t) \right) ds \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

估计上式右端的第二项, 利用(14), (16), (17), 有

$$\begin{aligned} |a((P_h u^*)(\cdot, 0) - u_h(\cdot, 0), (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t))| \\ \leq |a((P_h u^*)(\cdot, 0) - u_h(\cdot, 0), (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t) - (Q_h Z)(\cdot, t))| \\ + |a((P_h u^*)(\cdot, 0) - u_h(\cdot, 0), (Q_h Z)(\cdot, t))| \\ \leq C_{14} \{C_{10} + C_{11}\} h^2 \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, 0) - u_h(\cdot, 0) \|_2 + C_{13} | (P_h u^*)(\cdot, 0) \\ - u_h(\cdot, t) |_0 \| Z(\cdot, t) \|_2, \quad C_{14} \text{—常数,} \end{aligned}$$

再利用(20)及

$$\forall w_h \in U_h, \|w_h\|_2 \leq C_{15} h^{-2} |w_h|_0 \quad (C_{15} \text{—常数})$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} |a((P_h u^*)(\cdot, 0) - u_h(\cdot, 0), (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t))| \\ \leq C_{16} | (P_h u^*)(\cdot, 0) - u_h(\cdot, 0) |_0 \cdot | (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t) |_0 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$C_{16} = C_{14} C_{15} (C_{10} + C_{11} + C_{12})$. 估计(21)右端第三项.

存在常数 $C_{17} > 0$ 使

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int_0^t \left(\frac{\partial f(u^*(\cdot, s))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(u_h(\cdot, s))}{\partial x}, (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t) \right) ds \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_0^t \left(\frac{\partial f(u^*(\cdot, t))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(u_h(\cdot, s))}{\partial x}, (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t) - Z(\cdot, t) \right) ds \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \int_0^t \left(\frac{\partial f(u^*(\cdot, s))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(u_h(\cdot, s))}{\partial x}, Z(\cdot, t) \right) ds \right| \\ &\leq C_{17} \| Z(\cdot, t) \|_2 \{ h^2 T \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \| u^*(\cdot, s) - u_h(\cdot, s) \|_1 \\ &\quad + \int_0^t |u^*(\cdot, s) - u_h(\cdot, s)|_0 ds \}. \end{aligned}$$

由此式及(20)得

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \iint_0^t \left(\frac{\partial f(u^*(\cdot, \bar{s}))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(u_h(\cdot, s))}{\partial x}, (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t) \right) ds \right| \\ &\leq C_{13} C_{17} | (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t) |_0 \{ T h^2 \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \| u^*(\cdot, s) - u_h(\cdot, s) \|_1 \\ &\quad + \int_0^t |u^*(\cdot, s) - u_h(\cdot, s)|_0 ds \}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

利用引理 1, 2 可得(21)右端第一项的估计:

$$|a((P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t), Z(\cdot, t) - (\gamma_h Z)(\cdot, t))| \leq C_{18} h \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t) \|_1 \cdot | (P_h u^*)(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t) |_0 \quad (24)$$

$C_{18} > 0$ 为常数. 将(22), (23), (24)代到(21), 稍加整理可得

$$|u^*(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t)|_0 \leq C_{18} \{ |u_{0h} - u_0|_0 + h \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \{ \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, s) - u^*(\cdot, s) \|_1 + \| u^*(\cdot, s) - u_h(\cdot, s) \|_1 \} + \int_0^t |u^*(\cdot, s) - u_h(\cdot, s)|_0 ds \},$$

$C_{18} > 0$ 为常数. 利用Gronwall不等式得

$$|u^*(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t)|_0 \leq C_{18} e^{C_{18} T} \{ |u_{0h} - u_0|_0 + h \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \{ \| (P_h u^*)(\cdot, s) - u^*(\cdot, s) \|_1 + \| u^*(\cdot, s) - u_h(\cdot, s) \|_1 \} \} \quad (25)$$

据此及由定理1和(11)式得

定理2 在定理1的条件下, 如果 $u_{0h}(x)$ 还满足条件 $|u_{0h} - u_0| = O(h^4)$, 则

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |u^*(\cdot, t) - u_h(\cdot, t)|_0 = O(h^4).$$

注意到 $\|u_h(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(a,b)}$ 于 $0 \leq t \leq T$ 有界及 $f(u)$, $f'(u)$ 局部Lipschitz连续, 我们能推得如下稳定性.

定理3 在定理1的条件下, 存在常数 $C > 0$ 能使 $h > 0$ 充分小时有

$$\|(\delta u_h)(\cdot, t)\|_1 \leq C \|(\delta u_{0h})(\cdot)\|_1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,$$

$$\|(\delta u_h)(\cdot, t)\|_0 \leq C \|(\delta u_{0h})(\cdot)\|_0, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,$$

此处 $(\delta u_{0h})(x)$ 表示系统(4), (5)的初始扰动, $(\delta u_h)(x, t)$ 表示由于初始扰动引起系统(4), (5)的解 $u_h(x, t)$ 的扰动.

3 全离散广义差分格式

记时间步长为 $\tau > 0$. 针对问题(1), (2), (3)的全离散格式为

$$\begin{cases} a \left(\frac{u_h^{k+1} - u_h^k}{\tau}, \gamma_h w_h \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f(u_h^{k+1})}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f(u_h^k)}{\partial x}, \gamma_h w_h \right), \\ \forall w_h \in U_h, k+1 \leq \frac{T}{\tau} \\ u_h^0(x) = u_{0h}(x), a \leq x \leq b \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

$$(27)$$

这里待求的是 $u_h^k(x) \in U_h$, $k \leq \frac{T}{\tau}$. 完全类似于半离散情形的推导方法和步骤, 可推得如下的相应结论.

定理4 设问题(1), (2), (3)的解 $u^*(x, t)$ 适当光滑, 初始函数 $u_0(x)$ 的近似如此选取使 $\|u_{0h} - u_0\|_0 + h \|u_{0h} - u_0\|_1 = O(h^4)$, 于是, 当 $h > 0$, $\tau > 0$ 充分小且 $\tau = O(h)$ 时,

全离散问题(26), (27)存在唯一解 $\{u_h^k(x)\} \subset U_h$, 它对 $k = 0, 1, \dots, [\frac{T}{\tau}]$ 有定义, 且

$$\sup_{0 < k < \frac{T}{\tau}} \|u_h^k(\cdot) - u^*(\cdot, t_k)\|_0 = O(h^4 + \tau^2),$$

$$\sup_{0 < k < \frac{T}{\tau}} \|u_h^k(\cdot) - u^*(\cdot, t_k)\|_1 = O(h^3 + \tau^2).$$

定理 5 在定理 4 的条件下, 存在常数 $C > 0$, 能使当 $h > 0$ 充分小且 $\tau = O(h)$ 时,

$$\|\delta u_h^k(\cdot)\|_j \leq C \|\delta u_h^0(\cdot)\|_j, \quad j = 0, 1, \quad 0 \leq k \leq \frac{T}{\tau},$$

此处 $\delta u_h^0(x)$ 表示系统 (26), (27) 的初始扰动, $\{\delta u_h^k(x)\}_{k < T/\tau}$ 表示由于初始扰动引起的解 $\{u_h^k(x)\}_{k < T/\tau}$ 的扰动.

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The Generalized Difference Methods for RLW Equations

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Abstract The generalized difference methods for the initial—boundary value problems of nonlinear RLW (Regularized Long Wave) equations are analyzed. Stability and convergence of the semi—discrete or fully discrete schemes are proved.

Keywords RLW equation, generalized difference method, trial function, test function, nonlinear wave

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