

doi: 103969/j. issn. 0490-6756. 2016. 03. 005

广义 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程的一个 非线性守恒差分逼近

陈 涛, 卓 茹, 胡劲松

(西华大学理学院, 成都 610039)

摘 要: 本文对一类带有齐次边界条件的广义 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程进行了数值研究, 提出了一个两层非线性 Crank-Nicolson 差分格式, 格式合理地模拟了问题的一个守恒性质, 得到了差分解的先验估计和存在唯一性, 并利用离散泛函分析方法分析了差分格式的二阶收敛性与无条件稳定性数值试验表明该方法是可靠的。

关键词: 广义 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程; 守恒差分格式; 收敛性; 稳定性

中图分类号: O241.82 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 0490-6756(2016)02-0265-05

A conservative nonlinear difference approximation of generalized Rosenau - Kawahara equation

CHEN Tao, ZHUO Ru, HU Jin-Song

(School of Science, Xihua University, Chengdu 610039, China)

Abstract: The numerical solution for an homogeneous boundary conditions of generalized Rosenau - Kawahara equation is considered. A nonlinear two-level Crank-Nicolson difference scheme is designed. The difference scheme simulates the conservation properties of the problem well. The prior estimate, existence and uniqueness of the finite difference solution are also obtained. It is proved that the finite difference scheme is convergent with second-order and unconditionally stable by discrete functional analysis method. The numerical example show this scheme is feasible.

Key words: Generalized Rosenau - Kawahara equation; Conservation of difference scheme; Convergence; Stability.

(2010 MSC 65M60)

1 引 言

在对紧离散系统的研究中, 文献[1,2]提出了 Rosenau 方程:

$$u_t + u_{xxxx} + u_x + uu_x = 0 \quad (1)$$

Park^[3]研究了 Rosenau 方程(1)的解的存在唯一性. 鉴于其解析解很难求出, 因此关于 Rosenau 方

程(1)的数值求解方法也有很多学者进行研究^[4-8]. 作为非线性波的进一步考虑, 对 Rosenau 方程(1)添加粘性项 $+u_{xxx}$ 和 $-u_{xxxx}$, 即得到 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程^[9]:

$$u_t + u_{xxxx} + u_x + u_{xxx} - u_{xxxx} + uu_x = 0 \quad (2)$$

文献[9]讨论了方程(2)的孤波解和周期解, 文献

收稿日期: 2014-06-29

基金项目: 西华大学重点基金项目(Z1513324); 西华大学研究生创新基金(ycjj2014033)

作者简介: 陈涛(1989-), 男, 四川凉山人, 主要研究方向为微分方程数值解法.

通讯作者: 胡劲松, E-mail: hujs@mail.xhu.edu.cn; hjs888hjs@163.com.

[10~13]对 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程展开了进一步的研究,其中文献[11,12]给出了一类广义 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程的孤波解和两个不变量.本文考虑如下广义 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程的初边值问题:

$$u_t + u_{xxxx} + u_x + u_{xxx} - u_{xxxx} + (u^p)_x = 0, \quad x \in (x_L, x_R), t \in (0, T] \quad (3)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad x \in [x_L, x_R] \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x_L, t) = u(x_R, t) = 0, \\ u_x(x_L, t) = u_x(x_R, t) = 0, \\ u_{xx}(x_L, t) = u_{xx}(x_R, t) = 0, t \in [0, T] \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中 $p \geq 2$ 为整数, $u_0(x)$ 是一个已知的光滑函数.由于方程(3)的渐近边界条件满足:当 $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,

$$u \rightarrow 0, u_x \rightarrow 0, u_{xx} \rightarrow 0 \quad (6)$$

所以当 $-x_L \geq 0, x_R \geq 0$ 时,初边值问题(3)~(5)与方程(3)的 Cauchy 问题是一致的,故边界条件(5)的假设是合理的.

问题(3)~(5)具有如下守恒律^[11,12]:

$$E(t) = \|u\|_{L_2}^2 + \|u_{xx}\|_{L_2}^2 = E(0) \quad (7)$$

文献[13]对初边值问题(3)~(5)在 $p = 2$ 时进行了数值方法研究,提出了两个守恒的差分格式,本文考虑更一般的情形,对问题(3)~(5)提出了一个两层非线性差分格式,该格式合理地模拟了守恒量(7),并讨论了其差分解的先验估计、分析了格式的二阶收敛性和无条件稳定性,最后给出数值算例来说明格式的有效性.

2 差分格式及守恒律

对区域 $[x_L, x_R] \times [0, T]$ 作网格剖分,取空间步长 $h = \frac{x_R - x_L}{J}$, 时间步长为 $\tau, x_j = x_L + jh (0 \leq j \leq J), t_n = n\tau (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N, N = \lceil \frac{T}{\tau} \rceil)$. 在本文中,记

$$Z_h^n = \{u = (u_j) \mid u_{-2} = u_{-1} = u_0 = u_j = u_{j+1} = u_{j+2} = 0, j = -2, -1, 0, \dots, J, J+1, J+2\},$$

分别用 u_j^n 和 U_j^n 表示函数 $u(x, t)$ 在点 (x_j, t_n) 处的真解和近似解,即 $u_j^n \equiv u(x_j, t_n), h = 0.1; U_j^n \approx u(x_j, t_n)$ 用 C 表示一般正常数(即在不同地方有不同的取值且与 τ, h 无关),并定义如下记号:

$$(U_j^n)_x = \frac{U_{j+1}^n - U_j^n}{h}, (U_j^n)_{\bar{x}} = \frac{U_j^n - U_{j-1}^n}{h},$$

$$(U_j^n)_{\dot{x}} = \frac{U_{j+1}^n - U_{j-1}^n}{2h}, (U_j^n)_t = \frac{U_j^{n+1} - U_j^n}{\tau},$$

$$U_j^{n+1/2} = \frac{U_j^{n+1} + U_j^n}{2}, \langle U^n, V^n \rangle = h \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} U_j^n V_j^n, \|U^n\|^2 = \langle U^n, U^n \rangle, \|U^n\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq j \leq J-1} |U_j^n|.$$

由于 $(u^p)_x = \frac{p}{p+1} [u^{p-1} u_x + (u^p)_x]$, 于是对问题(3)~(5)考虑如下有限差格式:

$$\begin{aligned} & (U_j^n)_t + (U_j^n)_{\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\dot{x}} + \\ & (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\bar{x}\bar{x}} - (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + \\ & \frac{p}{p+1} \{ (U_j^{n+1/2})^{p-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\dot{x}} + \\ & [(U_j^{n+1/2})^p]_{\dot{x}} \} = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, \\ & J-1, n = 1, 2, \dots, N-1 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$U_j^n = u_0(x_j), j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, J \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & U^n \in Z_h^0, (U_0^n)_{\dot{x}} = (U_J^n)_{\dot{x}} = 0, \\ & (U_0^n)_{\bar{x}\bar{x}} = (U_J^n)_{\bar{x}\bar{x}} = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

定理 2.1 设 $u_0 \in H_0^2[x_L, x_R]$, 则差分格式(8)~(10)具有以下离散守恒律,即

$$\begin{aligned} E^n &= \|U^n\|^2 + \|U_{xx}^n\|^2 = \\ E^{n-1} &= \dots = E^0 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

证明 将(8)式与 $2U^{n+1/2}$ 作内积,得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|U^n\|_t^2 + \|U_{xx}^n\|_t^2 + 2\langle U_x^{n+1/2}, U^{n+1/2} \rangle + \\ & 2\langle U_{xx}^{n+1/2}, U^{n+1/2} \rangle - 2\langle U_{xx\bar{x}\bar{x}}^{n+1/2}, U^{n+1/2} \rangle + 2\langle \varphi(U^{n+1/2}), U^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi(U_j^{n+1/2}) = \\ & \frac{p}{p+1} \{ (U_j^{n+1/2})^{p-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\dot{x}} + [(U_j^{n+1/2})^p]_{\dot{x}} \}. \end{aligned}$$

又由边界条件(10)和分部求和公式^[13,14]得

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle U_x^{n+1/2}, U^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0, \langle U_{xx}^{n+1/2}, U^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0, \\ & \langle U_{xx\bar{x}\bar{x}}^{n+1/2}, U^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0, \\ & \langle \varphi(U^{n+1/2}), U^{n+1/2} \rangle = \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{ph}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})^p (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\dot{x}} + \\ & \frac{ph}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} [(U_j^{n+1/2})^p]_{\dot{x}} U_j^{n+1/2} = \\ & \frac{ph}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})^p (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\dot{x}} - \\ & \frac{ph}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})^p (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\dot{x}} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

将(13)、(14)式代入(12)式后,递推即可得(11)式.

3 差分格式的可解性

引理 3.1 (Brouwer 不动点定理^[16]) 设 H 是

有限维的内积空间, $g: H \rightarrow H$ 是连续算子且存在一个 $\alpha > 0$ 使得 $\forall x \in H, \|x\| = \alpha$ 时有 $\langle g(x), x \rangle > 0$, 则存在一个 $x^* \in H$ 使得 $g(x^*) = 0$ 且 $\|x^*\| = \alpha$.

定理 3.2 存在 $U^n \in Z_h^0 (1 \leq n \leq N)$ 满足差分格式(8)~(10).

证明 用数学归纳法. 设当 $n \leq N - 1$ 时, 存在 U^0, U^1, \dots, U^n 满足差分格式(8)~(10), 定义 g 是 Z_h^0 上的算子, 且满足

$$g(v) = 2v - 2U^n + 2v_{\overline{xx\overline{x}}} - 2U^n_{\overline{xx\overline{x}}} + \tau v_{\overline{x}} + \tau v_{\overline{xx}} - \tau v_{\overline{xx\overline{x}}} + \tau \varphi(v) \quad (15)$$

将(15)式与 v 作内积, 并注意到类似于(13)和(14)式, 有

$$\langle v_{\overline{x}}, v \rangle = 0, \langle v_{\overline{xx}}, v \rangle = 0, \langle v_{\overline{xx\overline{x}}}, v \rangle = 0, \langle \varphi(v), v \rangle = 0,$$

再由分部求和公式^[13,14]以及 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \langle g(v), v \rangle &= 2 \|v\|^2 - 2 \langle U^n, v \rangle - 2 \langle U^n_{\overline{xx}}, v_{\overline{xx}} \rangle + 2 \|v_{\overline{xx}}\|^2 \geq \\ &2 \|v\|^2 - (\|U^n\|^2 + \|v\|^2) - (\|U^n_{\overline{xx}}\|^2 + \|v_{\overline{xx}}\|^2) + 2 \|v_{\overline{xx}}\|^2 \geq \\ &\|v\|^2 - (\|U^n\|^2 + \|U^n_{\overline{xx}}\|^2) \end{aligned}$$

因此只要取 $v \in Z_h^0, \|v\|^2 = \|U^n\|^2 + \|U^n_{\overline{xx}}\|^2 + 1$, 就有 $\langle g(v), v \rangle > 0$ 成立. 由引理 3.1 可知, 存在 $v^* \in Z_h^0$ 使得 $g(v^*) = 0$. 令 $U^{n+1} = 2v^* - U^n$, 从而 U^{n+1} 即为差分格式(8)~(10)的解.

4 差分格式收敛性、稳定性和解的唯一性

差分格式(8)~(10)的截断误差定义如下:

$$r_j^n = (u_j^n)_i + (u_j^n)_{\overline{xx\overline{xt}}} + (u_j^{n+1/2})_{\overline{x}} + (u_j^{n+1/2})_{\overline{xx}} - (u_j^{n+1/2})_{\overline{xx\overline{x}}} + \varphi(u_j^{n+1/2}) \quad (16)$$

由 Taylor 展开, 可知当 $h, \tau \rightarrow 0$ 时, $|r_j^n| = O(\tau^2 + h^2)$.

引理 4.1 设 $u_0 \in H_0^2[x_L, x_R]$, 则初边值问题(3)~(5)的解满足如下估计:

$$\|u\|_{L_2} \leq C, \|u_x\|_{L_2} \leq C, \|u_{xx}\|_{L_2} \leq C, \|u\|_{L_\infty} \leq C, \|u_x\|_{L_\infty} \leq C.$$

证明 由(7)式, 有

$$\|u\|_{L_2} \leq C, \|u_{xx}\|_{L_2} \leq C,$$

再利用 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式, 有

$$\|U^n_x\|_{L_2}^2 = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} u_x u_x dx = uu_x \Big|_{x_L}^{x_R} - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} uu_{xx} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} uu_{xx} dx &\leq \|u\|_{L_2} \cdot \|u_{xx}\|_{L_2} \leq \\ &\frac{1}{2} (\|u\|_{L_2}^2 + \|u_{xx}\|_{L_2}^2) \leq C \end{aligned}$$

最后由 Sobolev 不等式得: $\|u\|_{L_\infty} \leq C, \|u_x\|_{L_\infty} \leq C$.

定理 4.2 设 $u_0 \in H_0^2[x_L, x_R]$, 则差分格式(8)~(10)的解满足:

$$\begin{aligned} \|U^n\| \leq C, \|U^n_x\| \leq C, \|U^n_{xx}\| \leq C, \\ \|U^n\|_\infty \leq C, \|U^n_x\|_\infty \leq C, n = 1, 2, \dots, N. \end{aligned}$$

证明 由定理 2.1 有

$$\|U^n\| \leq C, \|U^n_{xx}\| \leq C.$$

再由分部求和公式^[13,14]及 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式有

$$\begin{aligned} \|U^n_x\|^2 &\leq \|U^n\| \cdot \|U^n_{xx}\| \leq \\ &\frac{1}{2} (\|U^n\|^2 + \|U^n_{xx}\|^2) \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

再由离散 Sobolev 不等式^[15]得:

$$\|U^n\|_\infty \leq C, \|U^n_x\|_\infty \leq C.$$

注 定理 4.2 表明差分格式(8)~(10)的解 U^n 以 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 无条件稳定.

定理 4.3 设 $u_0 \in H_0^2[x_L, x_R]$, 则差分格式(8)~(10)的解 U^n 以 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 收敛到初边值问题(3)~(5)的解, 且收敛阶为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$.

证明 记 $e_j^n = u_j^n - U_j^n$, 由(16)式减去(8)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} r_j^n &= (e_j^n)_i + (e_j^n)_{\overline{xx\overline{xt}}} + (e_j^{n+1/2})_{\overline{x}} + \\ &(e_j^{n+1/2})_{\overline{xx}} - (e_j^{n+1/2})_{\overline{xx\overline{x}}} + \varphi(u_j^{n+1/2}) - \\ &\varphi(U_j^{n+1/2}) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

将(17)两端与 $2e^{n+1/2}$ 作内积, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^n\|_i^2 + \|e^n_{xx}\|_i^2 + 2 \langle e^{n+1/2}, e^{n+1/2} \rangle + \\ 2 \langle e^{n+1/2}_{\overline{xx}}, e^{n+1/2} \rangle - 2 \langle e^{n+1/2}_{\overline{xx\overline{x}}}, e^{n+1/2} \rangle + \\ 2 \langle \varphi(u^{n+1/2}) - \varphi(U^{n+1/2}), e^{n+1/2} \rangle = \\ \langle r^n, 2e^{n+1/2} \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

类似于(13)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle e_x^{n+1/2}, e^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0, \langle e^{n+1/2}_{\overline{xx}}, e^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0, \\ \langle e^{n+1/2}_{\overline{xx\overline{x}}}, e^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

再由引理 4.1, 定理 4.2 以及 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi(u^{n+1/2}) - \varphi(U^{n+1/2}), e^{n+1/2} \rangle = \\ \frac{ph}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} [(u_j^{n+1/2})^{p-1} (u_j^{n+1/2})_{\overline{x}} - \\ (U_j^{n+1/2})^{p-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\overline{x}}] e_j^{n+1/2} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{ph}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \{ [(u_j^{n+1/2})^p]_{\dot{x}} - \langle (U_j^{n+1/2})^p \rangle_{\dot{x}} \} e_j^{n+1/2} =$$

$$\frac{ph}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} [(u_j^{n+1/2})^{p-1} (e_j^{n+1/2})_{\dot{x}}] +$$

$$e_j^{n+1/2} (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\dot{x}} \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} (u_j^{n+1/2})^{p-2-k} (U_j^{n+1/2})^k e_j^{n+1/2} -$$

$$\frac{ph}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} [e_j^{n+1/2} \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} (u_j^{n+1/2})^{p-1-k} (U_j^{n+1/2})^k] (e_j^{n+1/2})_{\dot{x}} \leq$$

$$C (\|e_x^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e_x^n\|^2 + \|e^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e^n\|^2) \quad (20)$$

$$\langle r^n, 2e^{n+1/2} \rangle \leq \|r^n\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\|e^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e^n\|^2) \quad (21)$$

$$\|e_x^{n+1}\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\|e^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e_{xx}^{n+1}\|^2),$$

$$\|e_x^n\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} (\|e^n\|^2 + \|e_{xx}^n\|^2) \quad (22)$$

将(19)~(22)式代入(18)式,整理有

$$\|e^n\|_t^2 + \|e_{xx}^n\|_t^2 \leq \|r^n\|^2 + C (\|e_{xx}^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e_{xx}^n\|^2 + \|e^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e^n\|^2) \quad (23)$$

令 $B^n = \|e^n\|^2 + \|e_{xx}^n\|^2$, 对(23)式两边乘以 τ , 然后从 0 到 $N-1$ 求和得

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{6(-5 + \sqrt{29})} \operatorname{sech}^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{-5 + \sqrt{29}} \left(x - \frac{\sqrt{29}}{5} t \right) \right),$$

当 $p = 8$ 时,方程(3)的孤波解^[11,12]为:

$$u(x, t) = \left(\frac{55}{1224} (-85 + \sqrt{7549}) \right)^{1/7} \operatorname{sech}^{4/7} \left(\frac{7}{36} \sqrt{-85 + \sqrt{7549}} \left(x - \frac{\sqrt{7549}}{85} t \right) \right),$$

在计算中,取初值函数 $u_0(x) = u(x, 0)$, 固定 $x_L = -80, x_R = 120, T = 40$. 就 τ 和 h 的不

$$B^N \leq B^0 + C\tau \sum_{n=0}^N B^n + C\tau \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \|r^n\|^2.$$

又

$$\tau \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \|r^n\|^2 \leq N\tau \max_{0 \leq n \leq N-1} \|r^n\|^2 \leq T \cdot O(\tau^2 + h^2)^2,$$

$$B^0 = O(\tau^2 + h^2)^2, \text{ 于是}$$

$$B^N \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2)^2 + C\tau \sum_{n=0}^N B^n.$$

由离散的 Gronwall 不等式^[15]可得

$$\|e^N\| \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2), \|e_{xx}^N\| \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2).$$

再由(22)式有

$$\|e_x^N\| \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2),$$

最后由离散 Sobolev 不等式^[15]有

$$\|e^N\|_\infty \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2).$$

与定理 4.3 类似,可以证明:

定理 4.4 差分格式(8)~(10)的解是唯一的。

5 数值实验

对初边值问题(3)~(5)考虑 $p = 3$ 和 $p = 8$ 两种情形进行数值实验. 当 $p = 3$ 时,方程(3)的孤波解^[11,12]为:

同取值对数值解和孤波解在几个不同时刻的误差见表 1;格式对守恒量(7)的数值模拟 E^n 见表 2.

表 1 数值解和孤波解在不同时刻的误差

Tab.1 The error comparison between the numerical solution and the solitary wave solution at various time

p	t	$\ e\ _\infty$				$\ e\ $	
		$\tau = h = 0.1$	$\tau = h = 0.05$	$\tau = h = 0.025$	$\tau = h = 0.1$	$\tau = h = 0.05$	$\tau = h = 0.025$
3	20	2.318382e-4	5.798475e-5	1.449846e-5	6.599259e-4	1.650461e-4	4.126714e-5
	40	4.022000e-4	1.006166e-4	2.515781e-5	1.206495e-3	3.017886e-4	7.545641e-5
8	20	3.366975e-4	8.421987e-5	2.105792e-5	9.522318e-4	2.383318e-4	6.022763e-5
	40	6.423929e-4	1.607480e-4	4.020273e-5	1.926855e-3	4.823048e-4	1.215041e-4

表 2 对守恒量 E^n 的数值模拟Tab. 2 Numerical simulations on the conservation invariant E^n

	$p = 3$			$p = 8$		
	$\tau = h = 0.1$	$\tau = h = 0.05$	$\tau = h = 0.025$	$\tau = h = 0.1$	$\tau = h = 0.05$	$\tau = h = 0.025$
$t = 0$	1.2428766784	1.2428769554	1.2428770247	5.3081886045	5.3081892200	5.3081893739
$t = 20$	1.2428766785	1.2428769556	1.2428770248	5.3081886413	5.3081895352	5.3081919783
$t = 40$	1.2428766785	1.2428769554	1.2428770246	5.3081886413	5.3081895361	5.3081919869

从表 1 和表 2 可以看出, 本文对初边值问题(3)~(5)提出的差分格式(8)~(10)是可靠的.

参考文献:

- [1] Rosenau P. A quasi-continuous description of a non-linear transmission line[J]. Physical Scripta, 1986, 34: 827.
- [2] Rosenau P. Dynamics of dense discrete systems[J]. Progress of Theoretical Physics, 1988, 79: 1028.
- [3] Park M A. On the Rosenau equation[J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 1990, 9(2): 145.
- [4] Chung S K, Ha S N. Finite element Galerkin solution for the Rosenau equation[J]. Applicable Analysis, 1994, 54(1-2): 39.
- [5] Omrani K, Abidi F, Achouri F, Khiari N. A new conservative finite difference scheme for the Rosenau equation[J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 2008, 201(1-2): 35.
- [6] Chung S K. Finite difference approximate solutions for the Rosenau equation [J]. Applicable Analysis, 1998, 69(1-2): 149.
- [7] Chung S K, Pani A K. Numerical methods for the Rosenau equation[J]. Applicable Analysis, 2001, 77(3-4): 351.
- [8] 冯博, 闵心畅, 余跃玉, 胡兵. Rosenau 方程的一个新的三层守恒差分格式[J]. 四川大学学报: 自然科学版, 2011, 48(1): 7.
- [9] Zuo J M. Solitons and periodic solutions for the Rosenau-KdV and Rosenau-Kawahara equations[J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 2009, 215(2): 835.
- [10] Labidi M, Biswas A. Application of He's principles to Rosenau-Kawahara equation[J]. Mathematics in Engineering, Science and Aerospace (MESA), 2009, 2(2): 183.
- [11] Biswas A, Triki H, Labidi M. Bright and dark solitons of the Rosenau Kawahara equation with power law nonlinearity[J]. Physics of Wave Phenomena, 2011, 19(1): 24.
- [12] 胡劲松, 王玉兰, 王正华. 广义 Rosenau-Kawahara 方程的孤波解及其守恒律[J]. 西华大学学报: 自然科学版, 2013, 32(3): 26.
- [13] Hu J S, Xu Y C, Hu B, Xie X P. Two conservative difference schemes for Rosenau-Kawahara equation [J]. Advances in Mathematical Physics, 2014: Article ID 217393.
- [14] 张世军, 杜瑜, 胡兵. 一维半线性色散耗散波动方程的紧致差分格式[J]. 四川大学学报: 自然科学版, 2012, 49(3): 521.
- [15] Zhou Y L. Application of discrete functional analysis to the finite difference methods[M]. Beijing: International Academic Publishers, 1990.
- [16] Browder F E. Existence and uniqueness theorems for solutions of nonlinear boundary value Problems [J]. Proceedings of Symposia in Applied Mathematics, 1965, 17: 24.