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抛物型积分微分方程的新型 全离散弱 Galerkin 有限元法

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摘要: 本文研究基于任意多边形/多面体网格求解二维和三维抛物型积分微分方程的一类全离散弱 Galerkin 有限元法. 以真解 u 的单元内部值 u_0 、网格边界值 u_b 及单元内部的梯度 ∇u 为变量, 弱 Galerkin 法在空间上采用间断的分片 k 次, $k-1$ 次, $k-1 (k \geq 1)$ 次多项式来分别逼近 u_0 , u_b 和 ∇u ; 采用 Crack-Nicolson 差分格式对时间导数项进行离散. 本文证明了全离散格式解的存在唯一性, 导出了相应的误差估计. 数值实验验证了理论结果.

关键词: 抛物型积分微分方程; 弱 Galerkin 有限元法; 全离散; 误差分析; Crack-Nicolson 格式

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A new fully discrete weak Galerkin finite element method for parabolic integro-differential equation

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Abstract: In this paper, we study a fully discrete weak Galerkin finite element method for solving parabolic integro-differential equations based on polygons/polyhedrons mesh of any shape. The method contains three variables: u_0 , u_b and ∇u , where u_0 is the part of the exact solution u in the interior of elements, u_b the trace of u on the mesh interface, and ∇u the gradient of u in the interior of elements. The method uses discontinuous piecewise polynomials of degrees k , $k-1$ and $k-1 (k \geq 1)$ to approximate u_0 , u_b and ∇u respectively. The time derivative is discretized by the Crack-Nicolson difference scheme. We prove the existence and uniqueness of the solution of the fully discrete scheme of the method. Corresponding error estimates are derived. Numerical experiments are provided to verify the theoretical results.

Keywords: Parabolic integro-differential equation; Weak Galerkin finite element method; Full discrete; Error estimate; Crack-Nicolson scheme

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1 引言

考虑下面的抛物型积分微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u - \int_0^t \Delta k(\cdot, \tau) d\tau = f(x, t) \text{ in } \Omega \times (0, T], \\ u(x, t) = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \times (0, T], \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) \text{ in } \Omega \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^d$ ($d=2, 3$) 是一个有界凸多边形(多面体), 其边界记为 $\partial\Omega$. 在物理和工程领域, 同时带时间变量和空间变量的系统非常常见. 在研究其中一些问题时, 必须考虑之前的状态对现在状态的影响. 抛物型积分微分方程应运而生. 这类方程在热传导、核反应堆动力学、热弹性力学等领域有广泛的应用^[1-24]. 针对这类方程, 近几十年来出现了很多数值方法, 如混合有限元方法^[7, 13, 18], 谱方法^[8], 全离散自适应有限元方法^[17], 间断 Galerkin 方法^[14, 15], 最小二乘 Galerkin 方法^[9], 紧致的交替隐式差分格式^[16]等.

弱 Galerkin (Weak Galerkin, 简称 WG) 有限元法是近几年发展起来的用于求解偏微分方程的一类有限元方法^[25-29], 最早由 Wang 和 Ye 针对二阶椭圆方程提出^[21, 23]. WG 方法通过引入对间断函数适用的弱微分(弱梯度, 弱散度)算子, 使相应变分方程容许间断的逼近函数. 此方法既有间断有限元法网格剖分灵活的特点, 也有局部消去的特性, 减少了变量个数. 近年来, WG 方法更是被推广应用到多种偏微分方程的数值求解, 如线弹性问题^[3], Stokes 方程^[2, 20, 22, 25, 27], Ossen 方程^[12], Biot 固结问题^[5], 对流扩散反应方程^[1], 重调和方程^[1]等.

针对二维抛物型积分微分方程, 文献[29]提出了一类 WG 有限元方法, 给出了半离散格式与全离散格式的解的存在唯一性, 导出了相应的误差估计结果. 本文与该文献所提出的格式的不同之处在于:

- 本文的分析同时适用于二维与三维情形;
- 本文除了适用于单纯形网格, 还适用于任意多边形(多面体)网格, 文献[29]只针对二维的三角形网格;
- 本文采用 Crack-Nicolson 格式, 时间方向上精度为二阶, 文献[29]对时间的离散采用了向后 Euler 差分格式, 时间方向上精度为一阶.

本文的剩余内容安排如下: 第 2 节给出本文的记号和预备性结果; 第 3 节给出半离散格式以及

相应的误差估计; 第 4 节给出了全离散格式以及相应的误差分析; 第 5 节给出数值结果.

2 预备知识

2.1 记号

对任意的有界区域 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^d$ ($d=2, 3$), $H^m(D)$ 和 $H_0^m(D)$ 表示 D 上的 m -阶索伯列夫空间, 并且用 $\|\cdot\|_{m,D}$, $|\cdot|_{m,D}$ 分别表示这些空间上的范数和半范数. 我们用 $(\cdot, \cdot)_{m,D}$ 来表示 $H^m(D)$ 上的内积. 当 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^{d-1}$ 时, 采用 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_D$ 来替换 $(\cdot, \cdot)_D$. 特别地, 当 $D = \Omega$ 时, 简记 $\|\cdot\|_m := \|\cdot\|_{m,\Omega}$, $|\cdot|_m := |\cdot|_{m,\Omega}$, $(\cdot, \cdot) := (\cdot, \cdot)_\Omega$. 当 $m=0$ 时, 简记 $\|\cdot\| := \|\cdot\|_0$, $|\cdot| := |\cdot|_0$.

引入空间

$L^2(0, T; H^s(D)) := \{v: (0, T] \rightarrow H^s(D), v \text{ 是可测函数, 且 } (\int_0^T \|v\|_{s,D}^2 dt)^{1/2} < \infty\}$,

$L^\infty(0, T; H^s(D)) := \{v: (0, T] \rightarrow H^s(D), v \text{ 是可测函数, 且 } \sup_{t \in (0, T)} \|v\|_{s,D} < \infty\}$

及相应的范数

$$\|u\|_{L^2(0, T; H^s(D))} := \left(\int_0^T \|u(\cdot, t)\|_{s,D}^2 dt \right)^{1/2},$$

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^s(D))} := \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \|u(\cdot, t)\|_{s,D}.$$

在本文中, 除特殊说明外, 我们用 C 表示与网格尺度 h 和时间步长 Δt (稍后定义) 无关的正常数.

2.2 预备结果

Gronwall 不等式: 设 $u(t), \beta(t), \alpha(t)$ 是定义在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的实值连续函数, 其中 $\beta(t) \geq 0$ 对任意 $t \in [a, b]$, 若

$$u(t) \leq \alpha(t) + \int_a^t \beta(s) u(s) ds, \quad \forall t \in [a, b],$$

则有

$$u(t) \leq \alpha(t) + \int_a^t \alpha(s) \beta(s) e^{\int_s^t \beta(r) dr} ds,$$

$$\forall t \in [a, b] \quad (2)$$

离散的 Gronwall 不等式: 设 $(k_n)_{n \geq 0}, (p_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 均为非负数列. 若数列 $(\varphi_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0 \leq g_0, \\ \varphi_n \leq g_0 + \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} p_s + \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} k_s \varphi_s, n \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

则

$$\varphi_n \leq (g_0 + \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} p_s) \exp\left(\sum_{s=0}^{n-1} k_s\right), n \geq 1 \quad (3)$$

右矩形公式误差估计: 设实数 a, b 满足 $a < b$, $f \in C^1(a, b)$, 则

$$(b-a)f(b) - \int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} f'(\eta), \eta \in (a,b) \quad (4)$$

梯形公式误差估计: 设实数 a, b 满足 $a < b, f \in C^2(a, b)$, 则

$$\frac{b-a}{2}[f(a) + f(b)] - \int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{(b-a)^3}{12} f''(\eta), \eta \in (a,b) \quad (5)$$

复合梯形公式误差估计: 将区间 $[a, b]$ 划分为 n 等份, 分点 $x_k = a + kh, h = \frac{b-a}{n}, k = 0, 1, \dots, n, f \in C^2[a, b]$, 复合梯形公式为

$$T_n = \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})],$$

则

$$T_n - \int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{b-a}{12} h^2 f''(\eta), \eta \in (a,b) \quad (6)$$

3 半离散 WG 有限元方法

3.1 网格剖分

令 T_h 为 Ω 的正则 (shape-regular) 多边形/多面体剖分^[3]. 记 $\varepsilon_h = \cup \{e\}$ 是 T_h 中单元边/面的集合. 对于任意的单元 $T \in T_h$, 边/面 $e \in \varepsilon_h$, 用 h_T 和 h_e 分别表示单元 T 和边/面 e 的直径, 记 $h := \max_{T \in T_h} h_T$. 用 ∇_h 来表示在剖分 T_h 上分片定义的梯度和范数:

$$\langle u, v \rangle_{\partial T_h} := \sum_{T \in T_h} \langle u, v \rangle_{\partial T}, \|u\|_{\partial T_h} := \sum_{T \in T_h} \|u\|_{\partial T}.$$

3.2 离散弱算子

根据文献[21], 我们来定义离散的弱梯度算子. 给定 Ω 上的一个划分 T_h , 对于 $T \in T_h$, 用 $V(T)$ 表示 T 上的弱函数空间, 其定义如下:

$$V(T) = \{v = \{v_0, v_b\} : v_0 \in L^2(T), v_b \in H^{1/2}(\partial T)\} \quad (7)$$

选择一个有限维向量空间 $\mathbf{G}(T) \subset \mathbf{H}(\text{div}, T)$, 定义离散弱算子 $\nabla_{w,G,T}: V(T) \rightarrow \mathbf{G}(T)$.

定义 3.1 对于任意的 $v \in V(T)$, 相应的离散弱梯度算子 $\nabla_{w,G,T} v \in \mathbf{G}(T)$ 满足下列方程:

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_{w,G,T} v, \tau)_T &= -(v_0, \nabla \cdot \tau)_T + \langle v_b, \tau \cdot n_T \rangle_{\partial T} \quad \forall \tau \in \mathbf{G}(T) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

然后我们定义全局的离散弱梯度算子 $\nabla_{w,G}$:

$$\nabla_{w,G}|_T = \nabla_{w,G,T}, \quad \forall T \in T_h.$$

特别地, 如果 $\mathbf{G}(T) = [P_r(T)]^d$, 我们直接记 $\nabla_{w,r} := \nabla_{w,G}$.

3.3 半离散格式

对于非负整数 k 和任意有界区域 D , $P_k(D)$ 表示 D 上的所有次数不超过 k 的多项式集合. 用 Q_k^0 表示从 $L^2(T)$ 到 $P_k(T)$ 的 L^2 -投影, 用 Q_k^b 表示从 $L^2(e)$ 到 $P_k(e)$ 的 L^2 -投影. 对于任意整数 $k \geq 1$, 定义下面的有限元空间:

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &:= \{v_h = \{v_{h0}, v_{hb}\} : v_{h0}|_T \in P_k(T), \\ &\quad v_{hb}|_e \in P_{k-1}(e), \forall T \in T_h, \forall e \in \varepsilon_h\}, \\ V_h^0 &:= \{v_h = \{v_{h0}, v_{hb}\} \in V_h : v_{hb}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

问题(1) 的半离散格式为: 对任意 $t \in (0, T]$, 求 $u_h(\cdot, t) = \{u_{h0}(\cdot, t), u_{hb}(\cdot, t)\} \in V_h^0$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} ((u_{h0})_t, v_{h0}) + a_s(u_h, v_h) + \int_0^t a(u_h(\cdot, \tau), v_h) d\tau = \\ (f, v_{h0}), \quad \forall v_h \in V_h^0 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

初值条件为 $u_h(x, 0) = E_h u_0$ (定义见后文式(29)), 这里

$$\begin{aligned} a(u_h, v_h) &= (\nabla_{w,k-1} u_h, \nabla_{w,k-1} v_h), \\ s(u_h, v_h) &= \langle \sigma(Q_{k-1}^b u_{h0} - u_{hb}), Q_{k-1}^b v_{h0} - v_{hb} \rangle_{\partial T_h}, \\ \sigma|_{\partial T} &= h_T^{-1}, \\ a_s(u_h, v_h) &= a(u_h, v_h) + s(u_h, v_h). \end{aligned}$$

为方便表示, 我们记 $\nabla_w := \nabla_{w,k-1}$.

我们引入一种半范数: 对于任意 $v_h \in V_h$, 定义

$$\| |v_h| \|^2 := a_s(u_h, u_h) = \|\nabla_w v_h\|^2 + \|\sigma^{1/2}(Q_{k-1}^b v_{h0} - v_{hb})\|_{\partial T_h}^2 \quad (10)$$

引理 3.2^[21] 对于 $q_h = \{v_{h0}, v_{hb}\} \in V_h, T \in T_h, \nabla_w v_h = 0$ 在 T 上成立当且仅当 $v_{h0} = v_{hb} = \text{常数}$.

易知 $\| |v_h| \|$ 是 V_h^0 上的一种范数.

引理 3.3^[3] 设整数 m 满足 $1 \leq m \leq j+1$. 则对于任意 $T \in T_h, e \in \varepsilon_h$, 有

$$\|Q_j^0 v\|_{0,T} \leq \|v\|_{0,T}, \quad \forall v \in L^2(T),$$

$$\|Q_j^b v\|_{0,e} \leq \|v\|_{0,e}, \quad \forall v \in L^2(e),$$

$$\|v - Q_j^b v\|_{0,\partial T} \leq Ch_T^{m-1/2} |v|_{m,T},$$

$$\forall v \in H^m(T),$$

$$|v - Q_j^0 v|_{s,T} \leq Ch_T^{m-s} |v|_{m,T},$$

$$\forall v \in H^m(T), 0 \leq s \leq m,$$

$$\|\nabla^s (v - Q_j^0 v)\|_{0,\partial T} \leq Ch_T^{m-s-1/2} |v|_{m,T},$$

$$\forall v \in H^m(T), 0 \leq s+1 \leq m.$$

定理 3.4 假设 $f_i(x, t)$ 在 $(0, T]$ 是连续的. 则

当 h 足够小时, 半离散格式 (9) 有唯一解 $u_h = \{u_{h0}, u_{hb}\} \in V_h^0$.

设 $u_{h0}(t)|_T = \Phi_0 \alpha(t)$, $u_{hb}(t)|_T = \Phi_b \beta(t)$, $\nabla_w u_h(t)|_T = \Phi \gamma(t)$, 其中 $\Phi_0 = \{\varphi_{i0}\}_{i=1}^{r_1}$, $\Phi_b = \{\varphi_{ib}\}_{i=1}^{r_2}$, $\Phi = \{\varphi_i\}_{i=1}^{r_3}$, $\alpha(t) = \{\alpha_1(t), \alpha_2(t), \dots, \alpha_{r_1}(t)\}^T$, $\beta(t) = \{\beta_1(t), \beta_2(t), \dots, \beta_{r_2}(t)\}^T$, $\gamma(t) = \{\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t), \dots, \gamma_{r_3}(t)\}^T$. 给出一些矩阵的定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} M_0 &= \sum_{T \in T_h} \int_T \Phi^T \Phi dx, \\ M_1 &= \sum_{T \in T_h} \int_{\partial T} \Phi^T n_T \Phi_b ds, \\ M_2 &= \sum_{T \in T_h} \int_T (\nabla \cdot \Phi)^T \Phi_0 ds, \\ M_3 &= \sum_{T \in T_h} \int_T \Phi_0^T \Phi_0 dx, \\ M_4 &= \sum_{T \in T_h} \int_{\partial T} \Phi_b^T \Phi_0 ds, \\ M_5 &= \sum_{T \in T_h} \int_{\partial T} \Phi_b^T \Phi_b ds, \\ M_7 &= \sum_{T \in T_h} \int_{\partial T} (Q^b \Phi_0)^T (Q^b \Phi_0) ds, \\ F(t) &= \sum_{T \in T_h} \int_T \Phi_0^T f(t) dx. \end{aligned}$$

在式(8)中取 $\tau = \varphi_j, j = 1, 2 \dots r_3$, 可得

$$M_0 \hat{\gamma}(t) - M_1 \hat{\beta}(t) + M_2 \hat{\alpha}(t) = 0 \tag{11}$$

其中, $\hat{\alpha}(t)|_T = \alpha(t)$, $\hat{\beta}(t)|_T = \beta(t)$, $\hat{\gamma}(t)|_T = \gamma(t)$.

在(11)式中取 $v_h = \{v_{h0}, 0\} = \{\varphi_{j0}, 0\}, j = 1, 2 \dots r_1$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} M_3 \frac{d\hat{\alpha}(t)}{dt} - M_2^T [\hat{\gamma}(t) + \int_0^t \hat{\gamma}(\tau) d\tau] + \\ h_T^{-1} M_7 \hat{\alpha}(t) + h_T^{-1} M_4^T \hat{\beta}(t) = F(t) \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

在式(9)中取 $v_h = \{0, v_{hb}\} = \{0, \varphi_{jb}\}, j = 1, 2 \dots r_2$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} M_1^T [\hat{\gamma}(t) + \int_0^t \hat{\gamma}(\tau) d\tau] - h_T^{-1} M_4 \hat{\alpha}(t) + \\ h_T^{-1} M_5 \hat{\beta}(t) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

设

$$\tilde{\gamma}(t) := \hat{\gamma}(t) + \int_0^t \hat{\gamma}(\tau) d\tau.$$

则

$$M_0 \hat{\gamma}(t) - M_1 \hat{\beta}(t) + M_2 \hat{\alpha}(t) = 0 \tag{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_3 \frac{d\hat{\alpha}(t)}{dt} - M_2^T \tilde{\gamma}(t) + h_T^{-1} M_7 \hat{\alpha}(t) + \\ h_T^{-1} M_4^T \hat{\beta}(t) = F(t) \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

$$M_1^T \tilde{\gamma}(t) - h_T^{-1} M_4 \hat{\alpha}(t) + h_T^{-1} M_5 \hat{\beta}(t) = 0 \tag{16}$$

接下来考虑 $\nu = 1$ 的情况. 由 M_5 的对称正定性, 消去 $\hat{\beta}(t)$, (11)~(13)式可化为

$$A_1 \hat{\gamma}(t) - \sigma^{-1} A_2 \int_0^t \hat{\gamma}(\tau) d\tau + A_3 \hat{\alpha}(t) = 0 \tag{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_3 \frac{d\hat{\alpha}(t)}{dt} + \sigma A_4 \hat{\alpha}(t) + A_5 (\hat{\gamma}(t) + \\ \int_0^t \hat{\gamma}(\tau) d\tau) = F \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &:= M_0 - \sigma^{-1} M_1 M_5^{-1} M_1^T, A_2 := M_1 M_5^{-1} M_1^T, \\ A_3 &:= M_2 + M_1 M_5^{-1} M_4, A_4 := M_7 - M_4^T M_5^{-1} M_4, \\ A_5 &:= M_4^T M_5^{-1} M_1^T - M_2^T. \end{aligned}$$

在方程(17)和(18)两端对时间变量求导, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 & 0 \\ \sigma A_4 & M_3 & A_5 \\ A_3 & 0 & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha}(t) \\ \tilde{\gamma}(t) \\ \hat{\gamma}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -A_5 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma^{-1} A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha}(t) \\ \tilde{\gamma}(t) \\ \hat{\gamma}(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{dF}{dt} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

当 h 足够小时, $A_1 = M_0 - \sigma^{-1} M_1 M_5^{-1} M_1^T$ 是可逆的. 根据常微分方程的理论, 由于 f_t 在 $(0, T]$ 是连续的, 则 $\hat{\alpha}(t), \hat{\gamma}(t)$ 的存在唯一性得证. 再结合式(13), 我们得出了 $\hat{\beta}(t)$ 的存在唯一性.

3.4 误差估计

设

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, t) = -\Delta u - \int_0^t \Delta u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau, x \in \Omega, \\ 0 \leq t \leq T, \end{aligned}$$

其中 u 是问题(1)的真解. 对任意的 $0 \leq t \leq T$, 定义 u 的椭圆投影 $E_{hu} := \{E_{h0}u, E_{hb}u\} \in V_h$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} a_\sigma(E_h u, v_h) + \int_0^t a(E_h u(\cdot, \tau), v_h) d\tau = \\ (F, v_{h0}), \forall v_h \in V_h^0 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

引理 3.5^[28] 设 $u \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega))$ 为问题(1)的真解. 记 $\rho := \{\rho_0, \rho_b\} = E_h u - Q_h u$. 则当 h 足够小时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla_w \rho\| &\leq Ch^k (\|u\|_{k+1}^2 + \\ &\int_0^t \|u(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau)^{\frac{1}{2}}, 0 \leq t \leq T, \\ \|\rho_0\| &\leq Ch^{k+1} (\|u\|_{k+1}^2 + \\ &\int_0^t \|u(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau)^{\frac{1}{2}}, 0 \leq t \leq T. \end{aligned}$$

注 1 文献[28]中只证明了二维 RT 元的情况. 事实上, 对 $(k, k-1, k-1)$ 型元以及三维的情况

可类似证明.

对(19)两边关于 t 求导,再由类似引理 3.5 的方式我们可以得到 ρ_t, ρ_u 的估计如下.

引理 3.6 假设引理 3.5 的条件均成立,且 $u_t \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega))$, 则当 h 足够小时,有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla_w \rho_t\| &\leq Ch^k (\|u_t\|_{k+1}^2 + \int_0^t \|u_t(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \\ \|(\rho_0)_t\| &\leq Ch^{k+1} (\|u_t\|_{k+1}^2 + \int_0^t \|u_t(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T. \end{aligned}$$

进一步,若 $u_{tt} \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega))$, 则当 h 足够小时,有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla_w \rho_u\| &\leq Ch^k (\|u_{tt}\|_{k+1}^2 + \int_0^t \|u_{tt}(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \\ \|(\rho_0)_u\| &\leq Ch^{k+1} (\|u_{tt}\|_{k+1}^2 + \int_0^t \|u_{tt}(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T. \end{aligned}$$

引理 3.7^[21] 假设 $v \in H^{k+1}(\Omega)$, 其中 $k \geq 1$. 则 $\|\nabla v - \nabla_w(Q_h v)\| \leq Ch^k \|v\|_{k+1}$, 其中 $Q_h v = \{Q_k^v, Q_{k-1}^v\}$.

定理 3.8 设 u 是问题(1)的解,且满足 $u, u_t \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega))$, $u_h \in V_h^0$ 是半离散格式 (11) 的解. 则

$$\|\nabla_w u_h - \nabla u\| \leq Ch^k (\|u\|_{k+1}^2 + \int_0^t \|u_t(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau)^{1/2}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T \quad (20)$$

$$\|u_{h0} - u\| \leq Ch^{k+1} (\|u\|_{k+1}^2 + \int_0^t \|u_t(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau)^{1/2}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T \quad (21)$$

证明 记 $\xi := \{\xi_0, \xi_b\} = u_h - E_h u$, $\rho := \{\rho_0, \rho_b\} = E_h u - Q_h u$. $Q_h u$ 满足

$$(Q_k^0 u_t, v_{h0}) + (-\Delta u, v_{h0}) + \int_0^t (-\Delta u(\cdot, \tau), v_{h0}) d\tau = (f, v_{h0}), \quad \forall v_h \in V_h^0 \quad (22)$$

由 $E_h u$ 的定义可知

$$\begin{aligned} a_s(E_h u, v_h) + \int_0^t a(E_h u(\cdot, \tau), v_h) d\tau = \\ (-\Delta u, v_{h0}) + \int_0^t (-\Delta u(\cdot, \tau), v_{h0}) d\tau, \\ \forall v_h \in V_h^0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

结合(9), (22)和(23)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} ((\xi_0)_t, v_{h0}) + a_s(\xi, v_h) = \\ -((\rho_0)_t, v_{h0}) - \int_0^t a(\xi(\cdot, \tau), v_h) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

取 $v_h = \xi_t$. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \|\nabla_w \xi\|^2 &= 2(\nabla_w \xi_t, \nabla_w \xi_t), \\ \frac{d}{dt} \|\sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}(Q_{k-1}^b \xi_0 - \xi_b)\|_{\partial T_h}^2 &= 2\langle \sigma(Q_{k-1}^b \xi_0 - \xi_b), \\ &Q_{k-1}^b(\xi_0)_t - (\xi_b)_t \rangle_{\partial T_h}, \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\xi_0)_t\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\xi\|^2 = \\ -((\rho_0)_t, (\xi_0)_t) - \int_0^t a(\xi(\cdot, \tau), \xi_t) d\tau \leq \\ \frac{1}{4} \|(\rho_0)_t\|^2 + \|(\xi_0)_t\|^2 - \int_0^t a(\xi(\cdot, \tau), \xi_t) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

对时间变量从 0 到 t 积分,考虑到 $\xi(x, 0) = 0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\xi\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \|(\rho_0)_t(\cdot, \tau)\|^2 d\tau + \\ 2 \left| \int_0^t \left(\int_0^\tau \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \zeta) d\zeta, \nabla_w \xi_t(\cdot, \tau) \right) d\tau \right| \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

对于右端第二项,由分部积分公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^t \left(\int_0^\tau \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \zeta) d\zeta, \nabla_w \xi_t(\cdot, \tau) \right) d\tau \right| = \\ \left| \left(\int_0^\tau \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \zeta) d\zeta, \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau) \right) \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t (\nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau), \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau)) d\tau \right| = \\ \left| \left(\int_0^t \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau) d\tau, \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, t) \right) + \int_0^t \|\nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau)\|^2 d\tau \right| \leq \\ \left(\frac{1}{T} + 1 \right) \int_0^t \|\nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau)\|^2 d\tau + \frac{1}{4} \|\nabla_w \xi(\cdot, t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

结合 $\|\cdot\|$ 的定义,有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla_w \xi\|^2 \leq C \int_0^t \|(\rho_0)_t(\cdot, \tau)\|^2 d\tau + \\ C \int_0^t \|\nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau)\|^2 d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

利用 Gronwall 不等式,结合引理 3.6, 可得如下结果:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla_w \xi\|^2 \leq C \int_0^t \|(\rho_0)_t(\cdot, \tau)\|^2 d\tau + \\ C \int_0^t \int_0^\tau \|(\rho_0)_t(\cdot, \zeta)\|^2 d\zeta e^{t-\tau} d\tau \leq \\ C \int_0^t \|(\rho_0)_t(\cdot, \tau)\|^2 d\tau (1 + \int_0^t e^{t-\tau} d\tau) \leq \\ Ch^{2k} \int_0^t \|u_t(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

则式(20)可通过引理 3.5, 引理 3.7 和三角不等式得到.

在式(24)中取 $v = \xi$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \xi_0 \|^2 + \| \xi \|^2 = \\ & - ((\rho_0)_t, \xi_0) - \int_0^t a(\xi(\cdot, \tau), \xi) d\tau \leq \\ & C \| (\rho_0)_t \|^2 + \| \xi_0 \|^2 + \\ & C \int_0^t \| \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau) \|^2 d\tau + \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla_w \xi \|^2. \end{aligned}$$

易得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \| \xi_0 \|^2 + \| \nabla_w \xi \|^2 \leq C \| (\rho_0)_t \|^2 + \\ & \| \xi_0 \|^2 + C \int_0^t \| \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau) \|^2 d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

对时间变量从 0 到 t 积分, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \| \xi_0 \|^2 + \int_0^t \| \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \tau) \|^2 d\tau \leq \\ & C \int_0^t \| (\rho_0)_t(\cdot, \tau) \|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t \| (\xi_0)_t(\cdot, \tau) \|^2 d\tau + \\ & C \int_0^t \int_0^\tau \| \nabla_w \xi(\cdot, \zeta) \|^2 d\zeta d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

利用 Gronwall 不等式, 考虑到 $\xi(x, 0) = 0$, 结合引理 3.5, 可得如下结果

$$\begin{aligned} & \| \xi_0 \|^2 \leq C \int_0^t \| (\rho_0)_t(\cdot, \tau) \|^2 d\tau + \\ & \int_0^t \int_0^\tau \| (\rho_0)_t(\cdot, \zeta) \|^2 d\zeta e^{t-\tau} d\tau \leq \\ & C \int_0^t \| (\rho_0)_t(\cdot, \tau) \|^2 d\tau (1 + \int_0^t e^{t-\tau} d\tau) \leq \\ & Ch^{2k+2} \int_0^t \| u_t(\cdot, \tau) \|_{k+1}^2 d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

结合引理 3.5, 引理 3.4 和三角不等式, 我们得出式(21). 证毕.

4 全离散 WG 有限元方法

4.1 全离散格式

在半离散格式(9)的基础上, 我们考虑用 Crack-Nicolson 差分格式来对时间进行离散. 设 N 是一个正整数, 取时间步长 $\Delta t := T/N$, 定义

$$\begin{aligned} & t_n := n\Delta t, \quad n=0, 1, \dots, N, \\ & t_{n+1/2} := t_n + 1/2\Delta t, \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1. \end{aligned}$$

在时刻 $t = t_{n+1/2}$, 我们用 $(u_h^{n+1} + u_h^n)/2$ 来逼近 $u_h(\cdot, t_{n+1/2})$. 记

$$\partial_t u_{h0}^{n+1} := (u_{h0}^{n+1} - u_{h0}^n) / \Delta t.$$

我们用上式来替代时间导数项 $(u_{h0})_t(\cdot, t_{n+1/2})$,

用复合梯形公式来逼近积分 $\int_0^{t_n} \nabla_w u_h^n(\cdot, \tau) d\tau$, 用

右矩形公式来逼近积分 $\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1/2}} \nabla_w u_h^n(\cdot, \tau) d\tau$. 对于序列 $\{u_h^n\}_{n=0,1,\dots,N}$, 定义

$$u_I^{n+1/2} := \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{u_h^{i+1} + u_h^i}{2} + \frac{u_h^{n+1} + u_h^n}{4}.$$

则问题(1)的 Crack-Nicolson 全离散 WG 格式为: 对于 $0 \leq n \leq N-1$, 求 $u_h^{n+1} = (u_{h0}^{n+1}, u_{hb}^{n+1}) \in V_h^0$, 使得对任意 $v_h \in V_h^0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & (\partial_t u_{h0}^{n+1}, v_{h0}) + a_s \left(\frac{u_h^{n+1} + u_h^n}{2}, v_h \right) + \Delta t a(u_I^{n+1/2}, \\ & v_h) = (f(\cdot, t_{n+1/2}), v_{h0}) \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

其初值条件为 $u_h^0 = E_h u_0 = \{E_{h0} u_0, E_{hb} u_0\}$, 其中, u_0 的椭圆投影可由定理 3.8 类似得到.

定理 4.1 问题(1)的全离散格式(27)有唯一解.

证明 只需证明(26)式对应的齐次问题只有零解. 取 $f=0$, $u_h^i=0$, 其中 $i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$. 取 $v_h = u_h^{n+1}$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Delta t} \| u_{h0}^{n+1} \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla_w u_h^{n+1} \|^2 + \\ & \frac{\Delta t}{4} \| \nabla_w u_h^{n+1} \|^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是 $u_{h0}^{n+1} = u_{hb}^{n+1} = 0$.

4.2 误差估计

在开始分析误差之前, 我们先给出一些逼近误差的定义和估计. 当 $n=0, 1, \dots, N-1$ 时, 记

$$\begin{aligned} & R_1^{n+1/2} := \frac{\nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_{n+1}) + \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_n) - \\ & \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_{n+1/2})}{2}, \\ & R_2^{n+1/2} := \Delta t \nabla_w (E_h u)_I^{n+1/2} - \\ & \int_0^{t_{n+1/2}} \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau, \\ & R_3^{n+1/2} := \frac{E_{h0} u(\cdot, t_{n+1}) - E_{h0} u(\cdot, t_n) - \\ & E_{h0} u_t(\cdot, t_{n+1/2})}{\Delta t}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $n=1, 2, \dots, N-1$ 时, 记

$$\begin{aligned} & R_4^n := \frac{\Delta t}{2} (\nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_{n+1/2}) + \\ & \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_{n-1/2})) - \int_{t_{n-1/2}}^{t_{n+1/2}} \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

引理 4.2 对于如上定义的 $R_1^{n+1/2}, R_2^{n+1/2}, R_3^{n+1/2}, R_4^n$, 有如下估计:

$$\begin{aligned} & \| R_1^{n+1/2} \|^2 \leq C [\Delta t^4 \| u_{xx} \|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega))}^2 + \\ & h^{2k+2} \| u \|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega))}^2] \tag{28} \\ & \| R_3^{n+1/2} \|^2 \leq C [\Delta t^4 \| u_{xx} \|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega))}^2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$h^{2k+2} \| u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^{k+1}(\Omega))}^2 \tag{29}$$

$$\| R_2^{n+1/2} \|^2 \leq C[\Delta t^4 (\| u_u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2 + \| u_t \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2) + h^{2k+2} \| u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^{k+1}(\Omega))}^2] \tag{30}$$

$$\| \frac{1}{\Delta t} R_4^n \|^2 \leq C[\Delta t^4 \| u_u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2 + h^{2k+2} \| u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^{k+1}(\Omega))}^2] \tag{31}$$

证明 根据 $\nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_{n+1})$ 和 $\nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_n)$ 在 $t_{n+1/2}$ 处的 Taylor 展开式, 可得

$$R_1^{n+1/2} = \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{16} [\nabla_w E_h u_u(\cdot, \alpha_1^n) + \nabla_w E_h u_u(\cdot, \alpha_2^n)], \alpha_1^n \in (t_n, t_{n+1/2}), \alpha_2^n \in (t_{n+1/2}, t_{n+1}).$$

根据 $E_{h0} u(\cdot, t_{n+1})$ 和 $E_{h0} u(\cdot, t_n)$ 在 $t_{n+1/2}$ 处的 Taylor 展开式, 可得

$$R_3^{n+1/2} = \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{48} [E_{h0} u_u(\cdot, \alpha_3^n) + E_{h0} u_u(\cdot, \alpha_4^n)], \alpha_3^n \in (t_n, t_{n+1/2}), \alpha_4^n \in (t_{n+1/2}, t_{n+1}).$$

由复合梯形公式(7)和右矩形公式(4)的误差估计, 得

$$R_2^{n+1/2} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \Delta t \frac{\nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_{i+1}) + \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_i)}{2} - \int_0^{t_n} \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau + R_1^{n+1/2} + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, t_{n+1/2}) - \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1/2}} \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau = \frac{t_n (\Delta t)^2}{12} \nabla_w E_h u_u(\cdot, \alpha_5^n) + \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{16} [\nabla_w E_h u_u(\cdot, \alpha_1^n) + \nabla_w E_h u_u(\cdot, \alpha_2^n)] + \frac{\Delta t^2}{8} \nabla_w E_h u_t(\cdot, \alpha_6^n), \alpha_6^n \in (t_n, t_{n+1/2}).$$

由梯形公式的误差估计(5), 有

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t} R_4^n = \frac{\Delta t^2}{12} \nabla_w E_h u_u(\cdot, \alpha_7^n), \alpha_7^n \in (t_{1/2}, t_{m-1/2}) \tag{32}$$

由引理 3.6, 引理 3.4, 3.7 和三角不等式, 可得

$$\| \nabla_w E_h u_u \|^2 \leq C[\| \nabla_w \rho_u \|^2 + \| \nabla_w Q_h u_u - \nabla u_u \|^2 + \| \nabla u_u \|^2] \leq C[\| u_u \|^2 + \int_0^{t_i} \| u_u(\cdot, \tau) \|^2 d\tau] \leq C \| u_u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2 \tag{33}$$

类似可得

$$\| E_{h0} u_u \|^2 \leq C \| u_u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2, \| \nabla_w E_h u_t \|^2 \leq C \| u_t \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2.$$

进而可得式(28)~(31).

注 2 证明过程中利用到了时间与空间的独立性, 即 $(\nabla_w E_h u)_u = \nabla_w E_h u_u, (\nabla_w E_h u)_t = \nabla_w E_h u_t, (E_{h0} u)_u = E_{h0} u_u$.

定理 4.3 设 u 是问题(1)的解, 且满足 $u \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega)), u_u \in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega)), u_t^n (n = 1, 2 \dots N)$ 是全离散格式(26)的解, 则 h 足够小时, 有

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N} \| u_{h0}^n - u(x, t^n) \| \leq C \Delta t^2 (\| u_u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2 + \| u_t \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2) + C h^{k+1} \| u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^{k+1}(\Omega))}^2 \tag{34}$$

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N} \| \nabla_w u_h^n - \nabla u(x, t^n) \| \leq C \Delta t^2 (\| u_u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2 + \| u_t \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2) + C h^k \| u \|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^{k+1}(\Omega))}^2 \tag{35}$$

证明 记

$$\xi^n = \{ \xi_0^n, \xi_b^n \} = u_h^n - E_h u(x, t_n), n = 0, 1, \dots, N, \rho^{n+1/2} := \{ \rho_0^{n+1/2}, \rho_b^{n+1/2} \} = E_h u(x, t_{n+1/2}) - Q_h u(x, t_{n+1/2}), n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1.$$

结合(1)式与 $Q_h u = \{ Q_k^0 u, Q_{k-1}^n u \}$ 的定义, 可得

$$(Q_k^0 u_t, v_{h0}) + (-\Delta u, v_{h0}) + \int_0^{t_i} (-\Delta u(\cdot, \tau), v_{h0}) d\tau = (f, v_{h0}), \forall v_h \in V_h^0 \tag{36}$$

在式(36)中取 $t = t_{n+1/2}$, 结合式(27), (19), 可得

$$(\partial_t \xi_0^{n+1}, v_{h0}) + \frac{1}{2} a_s (\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n, v_h) + \frac{\Delta t}{4} a (\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n, v_h) = -(\rho_0^{n+1/2}, v_{h0}) - (R_3^{n+1/2}, v_{h0}) + \int_0^{t_{n+1/2}} a (E_h u(\cdot, \tau), v_h) d\tau - \Delta t a (u_t^{n+1/2}, v_h) \tag{37}$$

取 $v_h = \xi^{n+1} + \xi^n$. 我们有

$$(\partial_t \xi_0^{n+1}, \xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n) + \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla_w (\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n) \|^2 + \frac{\Delta t}{4} \| \nabla_w (\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n) \|^2 = S_1^n + S_2^n + S_3^n \tag{38}$$

其中

$$S_1^n := -(\rho_0^{n+1/2}, \xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n), S_2^n := -(R_3^{n+1/2}, \xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n), S_3^n := \int_0^{t_{n+1/2}} a (E_h u(\cdot, \tau), \xi^{n+1} + \xi^n) d\tau - \Delta t a (u_t^{n+1/2}, \xi^{n+1} + \xi^n).$$

对于式(38)左端第一项, 通过计算可得

$$(\partial_t \xi_0^{n+1}, \xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n) = \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\| \xi_0^{n+1} \|^2 - \| \xi_0^n \|^2) \tag{39}$$

下面估计式(38)的右端项. 利用 Young 不等式, 有

$$|S_1^n| = |(\rho_0^{n+1/2}, \xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n)| \leq \|\rho_0^{n+1/2}\|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \|\xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n\|^2 \quad (40)$$

$$|S_1^n| = |(R_3^{n+1/2}, \xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n)| \leq \|R_3^{n+1/2}\|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \|\xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n\|^2 \quad (41)$$

S_3^n 可拆为如下两部分来估计:

$$S_3^n = -(R_1^{n+1/2} + R_2^{n+1/2}, \nabla_w(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n)) - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a(\xi^{i+1} + \xi^i, \xi^{n+1} + \xi^n).$$

利用 Young 不等式, 可得

$$|(R_1^{n+1/2} + R_2^{n+1/2}, \nabla_w(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n))| \leq 2 \|R_1^{n+1/2} + R_2^{n+1/2}\|^2 + \frac{1}{8} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n)\|^2,$$

$$|\frac{\Delta t}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a(\xi^{i+1} + \xi^i, \xi^{n+1} + \xi^n)| \leq$$

$$2 \|\frac{\Delta t}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \nabla_w(\xi^{i+1} + \xi^i)\|^2 +$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n)\|^2 \leq$$

$$\frac{T\Delta t}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{i+1} + \xi^i)\|^2 +$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n)\|^2.$$

进而有

$$|S_3^n| \leq 2 \|R_1^{n+1/2} + R_2^{n+1/2}\|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n)\|^2 + \frac{T\Delta t}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{i+1} + \xi^i)\|^2 \quad (42)$$

结合式(38)~(42)以及 $\|\cdot\|$ 的定义, 可得

$$\frac{\|\xi_0^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\xi_0^n\|^2}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{4} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n)\|^2 \leq \|\rho_0^{n+1/2}\|^2 + \|R_3^{n+1/2}\|^2 + 2 \|R_1^{n+1/2} + R_2^{n+1/2}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n\|^2 + \frac{T\Delta t}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{i+1} + \xi^i)\|^2.$$

上式两边同时乘上 Δt , 对 n 从 0 取到 $m-1$ 求和, 由

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \|\xi_0^{n+1} + \xi_0^n\|^2 \leq \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} (\|\xi_0^{n+1}\|^2 + \|\xi_0^n\|^2) \leq 2 \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \|\xi_0^n\|^2 + \|\xi_0^m\|^2,$$

再结合 $\xi^0 = 0$ 可得

$$(1 - \Delta t) \|\xi_0^m\|^2 + \frac{\Delta t}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n)\|^2 \leq A_m + 2\Delta t \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \|\xi_0^n\|^2 + \frac{T(\Delta t)^2}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{i+1} + \xi^i)\|^2 \leq A_m + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} (\frac{2}{1 - \Delta t} + 2T)\Delta t [(1 - \Delta t) \|\xi_0^n\|^2 + \frac{\Delta t}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{i+1} + \xi^i)\|^2],$$

其中

$$A_m := \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} [\|\rho_0^{n+1/2}\|^2 + \|R_3^{n+1/2}\|^2 + 2 \|R_1^{n+1/2} + R_2^{n+1/2}\|^2].$$

利用离散的 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$(1 - 2\Delta t) \|\xi_0^m\|^2 + \frac{\Delta t^2}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \|\nabla_w(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n)\|^2 \leq A_m + \exp(m(\frac{2}{1 - \Delta t} + 2T)\Delta t) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} (\frac{2}{1 - \Delta t} + 2T)\Delta t A_n \leq CA_m.$$

由引理 3.5 可得

$$\|\rho_0^{n+1/2}\|^2 \leq Ch^{2k+2} [\|u\|_{k+1}^2 + \int_0^t \|u(\cdot, \tau)\|_{k+1}^2 d\tau] \leq C \|u\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega))}^2.$$

再结合引理 4.2 有

$$\|\xi_0^n\|^2 \leq CA_m \leq C\Delta t^4 (\|u_n\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega))}^2 + \|u_t\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\Omega))}^2) + Ch^{2k+2} \|u\|_{L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega))}^2.$$

结合引理 3.5, 引理 3.7 与三角不等式, 我们得出式(34).

在式(37)中取 $v_h = \partial_t \xi^{n+1}$. 对于 $0 \leq n \leq N-1$, 有

$$\|\partial_t \xi_0^{n+1}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} a_s(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n, \partial_t \xi^{n+1}) + \frac{\Delta t}{4} a(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n, \partial_t \xi^{n+1}) = T_1^n + T_2^n + T_3^n \quad (43)$$

其中

$$T_1^n := -(\rho_0^{n+1/2}, \partial_t \xi_0^{n+1}),$$

$$T_2^n := -(R_3^{n+1/2}, \partial_t \xi_0^{n+1}),$$

$$T_3^n := \int_0^{t_{n+1/2}} a(E_h u(\cdot, \tau), \partial_t \xi^{n+1}) d\tau - \Delta t a(u_t^{n+1/2}, \partial_t \xi^{n+1}).$$

对于方程(43)的左端项, 有

$$a_s(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n, \xi^{n+1} - \xi^n) = | \| \nabla_w \xi^{n+1} \| |^2 - | \| \nabla_w \xi^n \| |^2, a(\xi^{n+1} + \xi^n, \xi^{n+1} - \xi^n) = \| \nabla_w \xi^{n+1} \|^2 - \| \nabla_w \xi^n \|^2 \quad (44)$$

对于其右端项,我们有

$$| T_1^n | = | -(\rho_0^{n+1/2}, \partial_t \xi_0^{n+1}) | \leq \| \rho_0^{n+1/2} \|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \| \partial_t \xi_0^{n+1} \|^2 \quad (45)$$

同时,由

$$| T_2^n | = | -(R_3^{n+1/2}, \partial_t \xi_0^{n+1}) | \leq \| R_3^{n+1/2} \|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \| \partial_t \xi_0^{n+1} \|^2 \quad (46)$$

结合式(43)~(45)可得

$$\| \partial_t \xi_0^{n+1} \|^2 + \frac{1}{2\Delta t} (| \| \nabla_w \xi^{n+1} \| |^2 - | \| \nabla_w \xi^n \| |^2) + \frac{1}{4} (\| \nabla_w \xi^{n+1} \|^2 - \| \nabla_w \xi^n \|^2) \leq \| \rho_0^{n+1/2} \|^2 + \| R_3^{n+1/2} \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \partial_t \xi_0^{n+1} \|^2 + T_3^n \quad (47)$$

上式对 n 从 0 取到 $m-1$ 求和,再两边同时乘 Δt , 可得

$$\frac{1}{2} | \| \nabla_w \xi^m \| |^2 + \frac{\Delta t}{4} \| \nabla_w \xi^m \|^2 \leq \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} (\| \rho_0^{n+1/2} \|^2 + \| R_3^{n+1/2} \|^2) + \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^m T_3^n \quad (48)$$

现在我们来考虑 $\Delta t \sum_{n=1}^m T_3^n$. 经过计算,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^m T_3^n &= \sum_{n=1}^m \int_0^{t_{n-1/2}} a(E_h u(\cdot, \tau), \xi^n) d\tau - \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \int_0^{t_{n+1/2}} a(E_h u(\cdot, \tau), \xi^n) d\tau - \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^m a(u_I^{n-1/2}, \xi^n) + \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} a(u_I^{n+1/2}, \xi^n) = \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \int_{t_{n+1/2}}^{t_{n-1/2}} a(E_h u(\cdot, \tau), \xi^n) d\tau - \int_0^{t_{m-1/2}} a(E_h u(\cdot, \tau), \xi^m) d\tau + \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} a(u_I^{n+1/2} - u_I^{n-1/2}, \xi^n) + \Delta t u_I^{m-1/2}, \xi^m = \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \left(\frac{\Delta t}{2} \left[\frac{\nabla_w u_h^{n+1} + \nabla_w u_h^n}{2} + \frac{\nabla_w u_h^n + \nabla_w u_h^{n-1}}{2} \right] - \int_{t_{n-1/2}}^{t_{n+1/2}} \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau, \nabla_w \xi^n \right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_0^{t_{m-1/2}} \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau - \Delta t u_I^{m-1/2}, \nabla_w \xi^m \right) = \frac{\Delta t}{4} \sum_{n=1}^m a(\xi^{n+1} + 2\xi^n + \xi^{n-1}, \xi^n) + \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^m (R_1^{n+1/2} + R_1^{n-1/2} + \frac{1}{\Delta t} R_4^n, \nabla_w \xi^n) + \left(\int_0^{t_{m-1/2}} \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau - \Delta t u_I^{m-1/2}, \nabla_w \xi^m \right). \end{aligned}$$

现分别估计上式右端的三项. 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\Delta t}{4} \sum_{n=1}^m a(\xi^{n+1} + 2\xi^n + \xi^{n-1}, \xi^n) \leq \frac{\Delta t}{4} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{m-1} 4 \| \nabla_w \xi^n \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla_w \xi^m \|^2 \right), \\ & \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^m (R_1^{n+1/2} + R_1^{n-1/2} + \frac{1}{\Delta t} R_4^n, \nabla_w \xi^n) \leq \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \left(\| R_1^{n+1/2} + R_1^{n-1/2} + \frac{1}{\Delta t} R_4^n \|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \| \nabla_w \xi^n \|^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

对于第三项,采用与式(42)同样方式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_0^{t_{m-1/2}} \nabla_w E_h u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau - \Delta t u_I^{m-1/2}, \nabla_w \xi^m \right) \leq 2 \| R_1^{m-1/2} + R_2^{m-1/2} \|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \| \nabla_w \xi^m \|^2 + \frac{T\Delta t}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{m-2} \| \nabla_w (\xi^{i+1} + \xi^i) \|^2 \leq 2 \| R_1^{m-1/2} + R_2^{m-1/2} \|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \| \nabla_w \xi^m \|^2 + 2T\Delta t \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \| \nabla_w \xi^n \|^2. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^m T_3^n &\leq \frac{5\Delta t}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \| \nabla_w \xi^n \|^2 + \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \| R_1^{n+1/2} + R_1^{n-1/2} + \frac{1}{\Delta t} R_4^n \|^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\Delta t}{8} \right) \| \nabla_w \xi^m \|^2 + 2 \| R_1^{m-1/2} + R_2^{m-1/2} \|^2 + 2T\Delta t \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \| \nabla_w \xi^n \|^2 \quad (49) \end{aligned}$$

结合式(48), (49)和 $\| \cdot \|$ 的定义,有

$$\frac{1}{4} \| \nabla_w \xi^m \|^2 \leq B_m + 2T\Delta t \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \| \nabla_w \xi^n \|^2,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} B_m &:= \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} (\| \rho_0^{n+1/2} \|^2 + \| R_3^{n+1/2} \|^2) + 2 \| R_1^{m-1/2} + R_2^{m-1/2} \|^2 + \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \| R_1^{n+1/2} + \end{aligned}$$

$$R_1^{n-1/2} + \frac{1}{\Delta t} R_4^n \|^2.$$

利用离散的 Gronwall 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla_w \xi^m\| &\leq 4 B_m + \\ \exp(2Tm\Delta t) \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} 8T\Delta t B_n &\leq C B_m. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 3.5 和引理 4.2, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla_w \xi^m\|^2 &\leq C B_m \leq C \Delta t^4 (\|u_t\|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2 + \\ &\|u_t\|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^1(\Omega))}^2) + C h^{2k+2} \|u\|_{L^\infty(0,T; \\ &H^{k+1}(\Omega))}. \end{aligned}$$

最后, 根据引理 3.5, 引理 3.4 和三角不等式, 即得式(35). 证毕.

5 数值实验

本节将用数值算例来验证定理 4.3 中的理论结果. 在所有算例中, 取 $\Omega = (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$, $T = 1$, 选择右端项 f 使初值条件使真解为 $u(x, t) = t^2 x_1(1-x_1)x_2(1-x_2)$.

表 1 给出了真解与离散解内部的误差 $e_1 := \|u - u_{h0}\|$ 和梯度的误差 $e_2 := \|\nabla u - \nabla_w u_h\|$ 及相应的收敛阶.

由表 1 和表 2 可以看出, $k = 1$ 时, u 的逼近在时间精度上有 2 阶, 在空间精度上有 2 阶, 与定理 4.3 相符; ∇u 的逼近在时间精度上有 2 阶, 在空间精度上有 1 阶, 也与定理 4.3 相符.

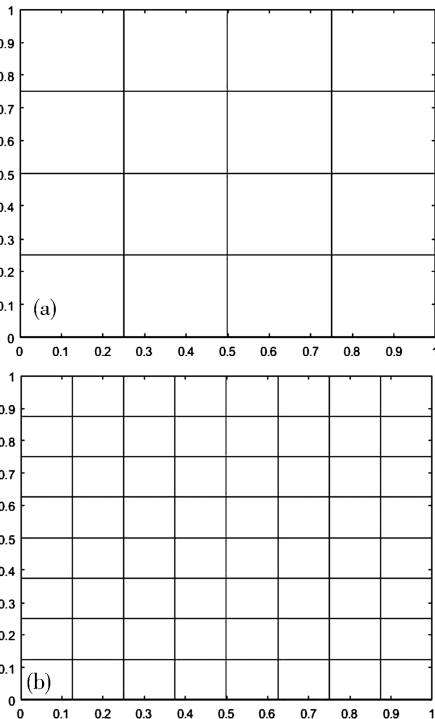


图 1 正方形网格: 4×4 网格(a) 和 8×8 网格(b)
Fig. 1 Squaredgrid: 4×4 (a) and 8×8 (b)

表 1 正方形网格, $k = 1$

Tab. 1 Squaredgrid, $k = 1$

$\Delta t = 1/100$				
网格	e_1	阶	e_2	阶
2×2	$3.704e-2$		$9.304e-2$	
4×4	$1.057e-2$	1.809	$5.040e-2$	0.885
8×8	$2.776e-3$	1.929	$2.536e-2$	0.990
16×16	$7.040e-4$	1.980	$1.264e-2$	1.005
32×32	$1.759e-4$	2.000	$6.311e-1$	1.002

表 2 正方形网格, $k = 1$

Tab. 2 Squaredgrid, $k = 1$

网格	$\Delta t = 2h$		$h = 4 \Delta t^2$	
	e_1	阶	Δt	阶
2×2	$8.746e-3$		2^{-1}	$1.467e-1$
4×4	$7.772e-3$	0.170	2^{-2}	$5.014e-2$
8×8	$2.103e-3$	1.885	2^{-3}	$1.265e-2$
16×16	$5.462e-4$	1.946	2^{-4}	$3.160e-3$
32×32	$1.380e-4$	1.984	2^{-5}	$7.901e-4$

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