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带有分数阶边界条件的一维 Riesz 分数阶扩散方程差分方法

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摘要: 本文对带有分数阶边界条件的一维 Riesz 分数阶扩散方程进行了数值研究. 本文利用分数阶中心差分公式对方程中的 Riemann-Liouville 空间分数阶导数进行离散, 并利用标准的 Grünwald-Letnikov 分数阶算子对分数阶边界条件中的 Riemann-Liouville 空间分数阶导数进行离散, 进而建立了一种隐式有限差分格式, 然后讨论了该方法的解的存在唯一性, 分析了该格式的相容性、稳定性和收敛性. 最后本文通过数值实例验证了该方法的有效性.

关键词: Riesz 分数阶扩散方程; 分数阶边界条件; Grünwald-Letnikov 分数阶算子; 无条件稳定

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Finite difference approximation for one-dimensional Riesz fractional diffusion equation with fractional boundary condition

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Abstract: In this paper, we examine a numerical method to solve a one-dimensional Riesz fractional diffusion equation with fractional boundary condition. In order to propose an implicit finite difference method, we use the fractional centered derivative approach to approximate the Riesz fractional derivative and use the standard Grünwald-Letnikov fractional order operator to discrete the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative in fractional boundary condition. Then we discuss the existence and uniqueness of solution for the method. The stability, consistency and convergence of the method are also established. Finally, a numerical experiment is proposed to show the effectiveness of the method.

Keywords: Riesz fractional derivative; Fractional boundary condition; Grünwald-Letnikov fractional order operator; Unconditional stability

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1 引言

带有 Dirichlet 边界条件的 Riesz 分数阶扩散

方程的数值已有很多学者进行了研究^[1-5]. 近年来, 也有许多学者研究了带分数阶边界条件的分数阶方程, 如 Jia 和 Wang^[6] 给出了带有分数阶边界条

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件的空间分数阶扩散方程有限差分方法,Guo 和 Xu^[7]指出了分数阶边界条件的物理意义,并给出了一个隐性差分格式.对于带有分数阶边界条件的分数阶渗透方程,我们在对带有分数阶边界条件的分数阶对流-扩散方程的研究中给出了此方程组一个隐性差分格式^[8].据我们所知,关于带有分数阶边界条件的一维 Riesz 分数阶扩散方程的数值方法较为有限,这就促使我们研究此方程组的隐性差分方法.

2 差分格式的建立及其相容性

本文考虑如下带分数阶边界条件初边值问题的 Riesz 分数阶对流方程:

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = d(x) \frac{\partial^\alpha u(x,t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha} + f(x,t), \quad 0 < x < R, 0 < t \leq T \quad (1)$$

分数阶初边值条件为:

$$u(0,t) = 0, \beta u(R,t) + d(x) ({}_0^R D_x^{\alpha-1} u(x,t) |_{x=R}) = \omega(t), 0 < t < T \quad (2)$$

$$u(x,0) = q(x), 0 \leq x \leq R \quad (3)$$

其中 $1 < \alpha \leq 2$, 扩散系数 $d(x) \geq 0$ 在 $[0, R]$ 上连续, 且表示溶质的流动是从左到右的, $f(x, t)$ 为源项, $\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x, t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha}$ 和 ${}_0^R D_x^{\alpha-1} u(x, t)$ 分别是 Riesz 分数阶导数及左侧 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数.

定义 2.1^[9] 设 $p(x, t) \in AC^{n-1}([a, b])$, α 为任意非负实数, $n-1 \leq \alpha < n$. Riesz 分数阶导数及左侧 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数的定义为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^\alpha p(x,t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha} &= -\frac{1}{2\cos(\frac{\alpha\pi}{2})} \{ {}_a^R D_x^\alpha p(x,t) + {}_x^R D_b^\alpha p(x,t) \}, \\ {}_a^R D_x^\alpha p(x,t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} \int_a^x \frac{p(\xi,t)}{(x-\xi)^{\alpha+1-n}} d\xi, n \in \mathbf{Z}, \\ {}_x^R D_b^\alpha p(x,t) &= \frac{(-1)^n}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} \int_x^b \frac{p(\xi,t)}{(x-\xi)^{\alpha+1-n}} d\xi, n \in \mathbf{Z} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 为 Gamma 函数.

将区域 $[0, R] \times [0, T]$ 进行网格剖分, 令 $h = \frac{R}{N}$ 为空间步长, $\Delta t = \frac{T}{M}$ 为时间步长, 则有 $x_i = ih, t_m = m\Delta t (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, N; m=0, 1, 2, \dots, M)$.

令 $d_i = d(x_i), f_i^m = f(x_i, t_m), \omega^m = \omega(t_m), q_i = q(x_i)$. 用 U_i^m 表示 $u(x, t)$ 在点 (x_i, t_m) 的精确解, u_i^m 表示 $u(x, t)$ 在点 (x_i, t_m) 的差分数值解. 分数阶中心差分公式定义为:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x,t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha} = -\frac{1}{h^\alpha} \sum_{k=-\lceil(R-x)/h\rceil}^{\lceil(x-L)/h\rceil} u(x-kh,t) c_k^\alpha.$$

引理 2.2^[1] 令 α 为正实数, 则系数

$$c_k^\alpha = (-1)^k \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\frac{\alpha}{2}-k+1)\Gamma(\frac{\alpha}{2}+k+1)}$$

有如下性质:

- (i) $c_0^\alpha > 0$;
- (ii) $c_k^\alpha = c_{-k}^\alpha \leq 0, k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$;
- (iii) $\sum_{k=-\infty, k \neq 0}^{\infty} |c_k^\alpha| = c_0^\alpha$.

标准的 Grünwald-Letnikov 分数阶算子的定义为:

$${}_R D_x^{\alpha-1} u(x,t) = \frac{1}{h^\alpha} \sum_{k=0}^{\lceil(x-L)/h\rceil} u(x-kh,t) g_k^{(\alpha-1)} \quad (5)$$

其中 N 为正整数, $h = \frac{x-L}{N} (x > L)$. Grünwald 权系数定义为:

$$g_k^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\Gamma(k-\alpha)}{\Gamma(-\alpha)\Gamma(k+1)} = (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k} = (-1)^k \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} \quad (6)$$

它的值仅依赖于 k 和 α .

引理 2.3^[10] 令 α 为正实数, 整数 $n \geq 1$. 系数 $g_k^{(\alpha)} = (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k}$ 有如下性质

- (i) 当 $k \geq 1$ 时, $g_0^{(\alpha)} = 1, g_1^{(\alpha)} = -\alpha, g_k^{(\alpha)} = (1 - \frac{\alpha+1}{k}) g_{k-1}^{(\alpha)}$;
- (ii) 当 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 时, $g_1^{(\alpha)} < g_2^{(\alpha)} < \dots < 0, \sum_{k=0}^n g_k^{(\alpha)} > 0$;
- (iii) 当 $1 < \alpha \leq 2$ 时, $g_2^{(\alpha)} > g_3^{(\alpha)} > \dots > 0, \sum_{k=0}^n g_k^{(\alpha)} < 0$.

采用分数阶中心差分公式和标准的 Grünwald-Letnikov 分数阶算子对方程中 Riesz 分数阶导数以及分数阶边界条件中 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数分别进行离散可得到

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x,t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha} \Big|_{(x_i,t_m)} = -\frac{1}{h^\alpha} \sum_{k=-N+i}^i c_k^\alpha U_{i-k}^m + O(h^2) \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & {}_0^R D_x^{\alpha-1} u(x, t) \Big|_{(R, t_m)} = \\
 & \frac{1}{h^{\alpha-1}} \sum_{k=0}^N g_k^{(\alpha-1)} U_{N-k}^m + O(h) \quad (8)
 \end{aligned}$$

利用向后 Euler 差分方法离散一阶时间导数可得

$$\frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} \Big|_{(x_i, t_m)} = \frac{U_i^m - U_i^{m-1}}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t).$$

由此, 对问题(1)~(3)式建立差分格式如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{u_i^m - u_i^{m-1}}{\Delta t} = -\frac{d_i}{h^\alpha} \sum_{k=-N+i}^i c_k^\alpha u_{i-k}^m + f_i^m, \\
 & 1 \leq i \leq N-1 \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & u_0^m = 0, \beta u_N^m + \left(\frac{d_N}{h^{\alpha-1}} \sum_{k=0}^N g_k^{(\alpha-1)} u_{N-k}^m \right) = \\
 & \tau \omega^m, i = N \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_i^0 = q_i \quad (11)$$

记 R_i^m 为局部截断误差, $1 \leq i \leq N$. 由(9)~(11)式可知, 当 $1 \leq i \leq N-1$ 时, 局部截断误差为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R_i^m = \frac{U_i^m - U_i^{m-1}}{\Delta t} + \frac{d_i}{h^\alpha} \sum_{k=-N+i}^i c_k^\alpha U_{i-k}^m - f_i^m = \\
 & O(\Delta t + h^2) \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $i = N$ 时, 局部截断误差为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R_N^m = \beta U_N^m + \left(\frac{d_N}{h^{\alpha-1}} \sum_{k=0}^N g_k^{(\alpha-1)} U_{N-k}^m \right) - \tau \omega^m = \\
 & O(h) \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 我们建立的隐式差分格式是相容的.

3 差分解的存在唯一性稳定性及收敛性分析

为计算简便, 我们记 $B_i = d_i \frac{\Delta t}{h^\alpha}$. (9)~(11)式通过整理可得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & u_i^m + B_i \sum_{k=-N+i}^i c_k^\alpha u_{i-k}^m = u_i^{m-1} + \Delta t f_i^m \quad (14) \\
 & (\beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)}) u_N^m + \\
 & \left(d_N \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} g_k^{(\alpha-1)} u_{N-k}^m \right) = h^{\alpha-1} \tau \omega^m, \\
 & i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (15)
 \end{aligned}$$

进一步, 可以将分数阶方程改写成下列矩阵的形式:

$$AU^m = Q^{m-1} + F^m, 1 \leq m \leq M \quad (16)$$

其中 $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^N$ 是一个 $N \times N$ 系数矩阵:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+B_1 c_0^\alpha & B_1 c_{-1}^\alpha & \cdots & B_1 c_{-N+2}^\alpha & B_1 c_{-N+1}^\alpha \\ B_2 c_1^\alpha & 1+B_2 c_0^\alpha & \cdots & B_2 c_{-N+3}^\alpha & B_2 c_{-N+2}^\alpha \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ B_{N-1} c_{N-2}^\alpha & B_{N-1} c_{N-3}^\alpha & \cdots & 1+B_{N-1} c_0^\alpha & B_{N-1} c_{-1}^\alpha \\ d_N g_{N-1}^{(\alpha-1)} & d_N g_{N-2}^{(\alpha-1)} & \cdots & d_N g_1^{(\alpha-1)} & \beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & U^m = (u_1^m, u_2^m, \dots, u_N^m)^T, \\
 & Q^{m-1} = (u_1^{m-1}, u_2^{m-1}, \dots, u_{N-1}^{m-1}, 0)^T, \\
 & F^m = (\Delta t f_1^m, \Delta t f_2^m, \dots, \Delta t f_{N-1}^m, h^{\alpha-1} \tau \omega^m)^T
 \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.1 如果 $\beta > 0$, 则差分格式(9)~(11)式的解存在且唯一.

证明 假设 r_i 是矩阵 $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^N$ 第 i 行除了对角线元素之外所有元素绝对值之和. 根据引理 2.2, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & r_i = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N |a_{i,j}| = B_i \sum_{k=-N+i, j \neq 0}^i |c_k^\alpha| < B_i c_0^\alpha < \\
 & a_{i,i} (1 \leq i \leq N-1), \\
 & r_N = \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} |a_{N,j}| = \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} |d_N g_{N-j}^{(\alpha-1)}| = -\sum_{j=1}^{N-1} d_N g_j^{(\alpha-1)} = \\
 & -d_N \left(\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} g_j^{(\alpha-1)} - g_0^{(\alpha-1)} \right) < d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)} < a_{N,N}.
 \end{aligned}$$

综上可知矩阵 $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^N$ 是严格对角占优矩阵. 所以矩阵 $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^N$ 可逆, 即(9)~(11)式的解存在且唯一.

接下来我们讨论差分格式的稳定性和收敛性. 假设 \bar{u}_i^m 为 $u(x, t)$ 在初始值为 \bar{u}_i^0 时 (x_i, t_m) 点的近似值, 并有如下定义:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \epsilon_i^m = u_i^m - \bar{u}_i^m, \epsilon^m = (\epsilon_1^m, \epsilon_2^m, \dots, \epsilon_N^m)^T, \\
 & \|\epsilon^m\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} |\epsilon_i^m|, \\
 & e_i^m = U_i^m - \bar{u}_i^m (1 \leq i \leq N, 0 \leq m \leq M), \\
 & e^m = (e_1^m, e_2^m, \dots, e_N^m), \|\epsilon^m\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} |e_i^m|.
 \end{aligned}$$

则当 $1 \leq i \leq N-1$ 时, 误差 $\epsilon_i^m = u_i^m - \bar{u}_i^m$ 满足

$$\epsilon_i^m + B_i \sum_{k=-N+i}^i c_k^\alpha \epsilon_{i-k}^m = \epsilon_i^{m-1} \quad (18)$$

当 $i = N$ 时, 误差 $\epsilon_N^m = u_N^m - \bar{u}_N^m$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)}) \epsilon_N^m + \\
& (d_N \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} g_k^{(\alpha-1)} \epsilon_{N-k}^m) = 0 \tag{19}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\epsilon_0^m = 0 (m = 1, 2, \dots, M)$. 从而当 $1 \leq i \leq N - 1$ 时, 误差 $e_i^m = U_i^m - u_i^m$ 满足

$$e_i^m + B_i \sum_{k=-N+i}^i c_k^\alpha e_{i-k}^m = e_i^{m-1} + \Delta t R_i^m \tag{20}$$

当 $i = N$ 时, 误差 $e_N^m = U_N^m - u_N^m$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)}) e_N^m + \\
& (d_N \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} g_k^{(\alpha-1)} e_{N-k}^m) = h^{\alpha-1} R_N^m \tag{21}
\end{aligned}$$

定理 3.2 设 $\beta > 0$. 差分格式(9)~(11)式无条件稳定.

证明 由引理 2.3 得

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N-1} |g_j^{(\alpha-1)}| = - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} g_j^{(\alpha-1)} < g_0^{(\alpha-1)} \tag{22}$$

由式(19)可得

$$\begin{aligned}
|\epsilon_N^m| &= \frac{\left| d_N \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} g_k^{(\alpha-1)} \epsilon_{N-k}^m \right|}{\left| \beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)} \right|} \leq \\
& \frac{d_N \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} |g_k^{(\alpha-1)}| |\epsilon_{N-k}^m|}{\beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)}} < \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} |\epsilon_i^m| \tag{23}
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 2.2 中 $c_k^\alpha = c_{-k}^\alpha \leq 0, k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$,

$\sum_{k=-\infty, k \neq 0}^{\infty} |c_k^\alpha| = c_0^\alpha$ 得 $\sum_{k=-N+i_0}^{i_0} c_k^\alpha > 0$. 设 $\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty = |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| (1 \leq i_0 \leq N - 1)$. 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty &= |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| < (1 + B_{i_0} \sum_{k=-N+i_0}^{i_0} c_k^\alpha) |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| \leq \\
& (1 + c_0^\alpha B_{i_0}) |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| + B_{i_0} \sum_{k=-N+i_0, k \neq 0}^{i_0} c_k^\alpha |\epsilon_{i_0-k}^m| \leq \\
& \left| \epsilon_{i_0}^m + B_{i_0} \sum_{k=-N+i_0}^{i_0} c_k^\alpha \epsilon_{i_0-k}^m \right| = \\
& |\epsilon_{i_0}^{m-1}| \leq \|\epsilon^{m-1}\|_\infty \tag{24}
\end{aligned}$$

应用(24)式 $m-1$ 次得

$$\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty < \|\epsilon^0\|_\infty, 1 \leq m \leq M.$$

综上, (9)~(11)式是无条件稳定的.

定理 3.3 如果 $\beta > 0$, 则差分格式(9)~(11)式的解 u_i^m 以 $\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty$ 收敛到初边值问题(1)~(3)式的解 U_i^m , 且存在一个正的常数 C 使得

$$\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty \leq C(\Delta t + h), 1 \leq m \leq M \tag{25}$$

证明 假设 $\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty = |\epsilon_N^m| \geq \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} |\epsilon_i^m|, i = N$. 由式(20)及引理 2.3 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} g_k^{(\alpha-1)}) |e_N^m| = \\
& (\beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)}) |e_N^m| - \\
& (d_N \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} |g_k^{(\alpha-1)}|) |e_N^m| \leq \\
& (\beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)}) |e_N^m| - \\
& (d_N \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} |g_k^{(\alpha-1)}|) |e_{N-k}^m| \leq \\
& |(\beta h^{\alpha-1} + d_N g_0^{(\alpha-1)}) e_N^m + \\
& (d_N \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} g_k^{(\alpha-1)}) e_{N-k}^m| = \\
& h^{\alpha-1} |R_N^m| \tag{26}
\end{aligned}$$

由引理 2.3 和 Stirling 定理^[11]有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} g_k^{(\alpha-1)} \right)^{-1} = (-1)^{N-1} \binom{\alpha-2}{N-1}^{-1} = \\
& \frac{\Gamma(N)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)\Gamma(N-\alpha+1)} = O(N^{\alpha-1}) \tag{27}
\end{aligned}$$

当 $N \rightarrow \infty$, 结合式(26)和式(27)得

$$|e_N^m| \leq (d_N \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} g_k^{(\alpha-1)})^{-1} h^{\alpha-1} |R_N^m| \leq C_1 h \tag{28}$$

由引理 2.2, 假设 $\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty = |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| \geq |e_N^m| (1 \leq i_0 \leq N - 1)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty &= |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| < (1 + B_{i_0} \sum_{k=-N+i_0}^{i_0} c_k^\alpha) |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| = \\
& (1 + c_0^\alpha B_{i_0}) |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| + B_{i_0} \sum_{k=-N+i_0, k \neq 0}^{i_0} c_k^\alpha |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| \leq \\
& (1 + c_0^\alpha B_{i_0}) |\epsilon_{i_0}^m| + B_{i_0} \sum_{k=-N+i_0, k \neq 0}^{i_0} c_k^\alpha |\epsilon_{i_0-k}^m| \leq \\
& \left| \epsilon_{i_0}^m + \sum_{k=-N+i_0}^{i_0} c_k^\alpha \epsilon_{i_0-k}^m \right| = \\
& |\epsilon_{i_0}^{m-1} + \Delta t R_{i_0}^m| \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq N-1} |\epsilon_i^{m-1}| + \\
& \Delta t C_2 (\Delta t + h^2) \tag{29}
\end{aligned}$$

运用(29)式 $m-1$ 次有

$$\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty \leq (m-1) \Delta t C_2 (\Delta t + h^2).$$

又因为 $(m-1) \Delta t \leq T$, 所以存在一个常数 $C_3 = C_2 T$ 使得

$$\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty \leq C_3 (\Delta t + h^2) \tag{30}$$

综上, $\|\epsilon^m\|_\infty \leq C(\Delta t + h)$. 格式收敛.

4 数值试验

在区域 $[0, 1]$ 上考虑如下的分数阶对流-扩散方程

$$\frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = d(x) \frac{\partial^\alpha u(x, t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha} + f(x, t),$$

扩散系数 $d(x) = 1$, 原项

$$f(x, t) = -e^{-t} x^2 (1-x)^2 + \frac{e^{-t}}{\Gamma(5-\alpha)} \sec\left(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \{x^{2-\alpha} [12(1-x)^2 + (-7+6x)\alpha + \alpha^2] + (1-x)^{2-\alpha} [12x^2 - 6x\alpha + (-1+\alpha)\alpha]\},$$

$\beta = 1$, 分数阶初边值条件为

$$u(0, t) = 0,$$

$$\beta u(R, t) + d(x) \left(\frac{\partial u^{\alpha-1}(x, t)}{\partial x^{\alpha-1}} \Big|_{x=R} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} - \frac{12}{\Gamma(5-\alpha)} + \frac{24}{\Gamma(6-\alpha)} \right) e^{-t},$$

$$u(x, 0) = x^2 (1-x)^2.$$

此方程的精确解为 $x(t) = e^{-t} x^2 (1-x)^2$.

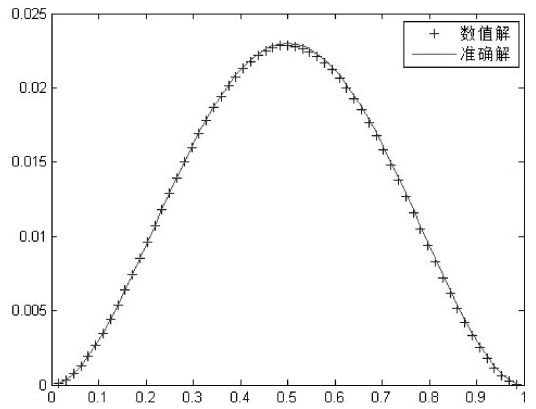


图 1 数值结果
Fig. 1 Numerical result

表 1 $T = 1$ 时隐式差分格式的误差

Tab.1 Errors for implicit finite difference scheme at $T=1$

$\Delta t = h$	$\alpha = 1.96$		$\alpha = 1.85$		$\alpha = 1.75$	
	$\ e_h^n\ _\infty$	Error-rate	$\ e_h^n\ _\infty$	Error-rate	$\ e_h^n\ _\infty$	Error-Rate
2^{-4}	0.02361		0.03122		0.04895	
2^{-5}	0.01189	1.9857	0.01624	1.9224	0.02642	1.8528
2^{-6}	0.00601	1.9784	0.00823	1.9951	0.01341	1.9717
2^{-7}	0.00314	1.9140	0.00427	1.9274	0.00706	1.8994

图 1 为在 $\Delta t = h = 2^{-6}$ 的网格上当 $T = 1, \alpha = 1.96$ 时(9)~(11)式所得到的数值解以及精确解的比较. 可看出, 数值解与精确解基本重合, 即所给出差分格式是有效的.

表 1 为 $T = 1$, 取相同的空间、时间步长时数值解的最大误差及误差阶. 在表 1 中, 当空间步长取原值、时间步长减半时, 误差接近原有格式, 这表明差分格式的收敛阶为 $O(\Delta t + h)$.

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