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求解广义 Rosenau-KdV-RLW 方程的守恒差分格式

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摘要: 本文对一类带有齐次边界条件的广义 Rosenau-KdV-RLW 方程的初边值问题进行了数值研究, 提出了一个两层非线性 Crank-Nicolson 差分格式, 格式合理地模拟了原问题的两个守恒性质. 然后, 本文证明了差分解的存在唯一性, 并利用能量方法分析了该格式的二阶收敛性与无条件稳定性. 数值实验表明该方法是可靠的.

关键词: 广义 Rosenau-KdV-RLW 方程; 差分格式; 收敛性; 稳定性

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A conservation difference scheme for generalized Rosenau-KdV-RLW equation

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Abstract: In this paper, the numerical solution of initial-boundary value problem for generalized Rosenau-KdV-RLW equation with non-homogeneous boundary condition is considered. A nonlinear two-level Crank-Nicolson difference scheme is designed. The difference schemes simulate two conservative quantities of the problem. The existence and uniqueness of the difference solutions are also proved. It is proved by the discrete energy method that the difference scheme is second-order convergence and unconditionally stable. Numerical experiments verify the theoretical results.

Keywords: Generalized Rosenau-KdV-RLW equation; Difference scheme; Convergence; Stability
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1 引言

广义 Rosenau-KdV-RLW 方程^[1-3] 具有如下形式:

$$u_t - \alpha u_{xxt} + \beta u_{xxxxt} + \gamma u_x + \epsilon u_{xxx} + (u^p)_x = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \epsilon$ 都是确定的常数, 且 $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, p \geq 2$ 为整数. 该方程是在研究非线性波动方程时被引入的. 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, 方程(1)即为广义 Rosenau-KdV 方程^[4-6]; 当 $\beta = \gamma = 0$ 时, 方程(1)即为广义 improved KdV 方程^[7]; 当 $\epsilon = 0$ 时, 方程(1)即为广义

Rosenau-RLW 方程^[8-12]; 当 $\alpha = \epsilon = 0$ 时, 方程(1)即为广义 Rosenau 方程^[13]. 尽管这些方程在许多工程物理领域(如流体力学、等离子物理学等)有着广泛的应用, 因而备受关注^[4-15], 但这些方程都少有解析解, 所以研究其数值解就很有价值.

本文考虑如下一类广义 Rosenau-KdV-RLW 方程初边值问题:

$$\begin{aligned} u_t - u_{xxt} + u_{xxxxt} + u_x + u_{xxx} + (u^p)_x &= 0, \\ x \in (x_L, x_R), t \in (0, T] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= u_0(x), \quad x \in [x_L, x_R], \\ u(x_L, t) &= u(x_R, t) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

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$$u_{xx}(x_L, t) = u_{xx}(x_R, t) = 0, t \in [0, T] \quad (4)$$

其中 $u_0(x)$ 是一个已知的光滑函数. 文献[1~3]论了方程(1)的孤波解和两个不变量, 方程(1)的物理渐近边界条件为:

当 $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $u \rightarrow 0, u_{xx} \rightarrow 0$.

所以当 $-x_2 \geq 0, x_R \geq 0$ 时, 初边值问题(2)~(4)与方程(2)的 Cauchy 问题是一致的. 问题(2)~(4)具有如下守恒律^[1~3]:

$$Q(t) = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} u(x, t) dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} u_0(x) dx = Q(0) \quad (5)$$

$$E(t) = \|u\|_{L_2}^2 + \|u_x\|_{L_2}^2 + \|u_{xx}\|_{L_2}^2 = E(0) \quad (6)$$

其中 $Q(0), E(0)$ 均为仅与初始条件有关的常数. 文献[15, 16]对方程(1)在 $p = 2$ 时进行了数值研究, 分别提出了拟紧致线性格式和加权线性格式. 本文对问题(2)~(4)提出一个两层非线性 C-N 差分格式, 格式合理地模拟量守恒量(5)和(6), 并进行了数值验证.

2 差分格式及其守恒律

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 $x_j = x_L + jh (0 \leq j \leq J)$, $T_r = n\tau (n=0, 1, 2, \dots, N, N = \lceil T/\tau \rceil)$. 在本文中, 记

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

$$U_j^n = u(x_j, t_n), U_j^n \approx u(x_j, t_n),$$

并用 C 表示与 τ 和 h 无关的一般正常数(即在不同地方可以有不同的取值), 并定义如下记号:

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

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

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

$$\|U^n\|^2 = \langle U^n, V^n \rangle,$$

$$\|U^n\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq j \leq J-1} |U_j^n|.$$

由于 $(u^p)_x = \frac{2}{p+1} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} u^i (u^{p-i})_x$, 于是对问题(2)~(4)考虑如下有限差分格式:

$$(U_j^n)_t - (U_j^n)_{x\bar{x}t} + (U_j^n)_{xx\bar{x}\bar{x}t} + (U_j^{n+1/2})_{\hat{x}} + (U_j^{n+1/2})_{x\bar{x}\hat{x}} + \varphi(U_j^{n+1/2}) = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$U_j^0 = u_0(x_j), j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, J \quad (8)$$

$$U^n \in Z_h^0, (U_0^n)_{\bar{x}\bar{x}} = (U_J^n)_{\bar{x}\bar{x}} = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\varphi(U_j^{n+1/2}) = \frac{2}{p+1} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})^i [(U_j^{n+1/2})^{p-i}]_{\hat{x}}.$$

定理 2.1 设 $u_0 \in H_0^2$, 则差分格式(7)~(9)关于以下离散能量是守恒的, 即

$$Q^n = h \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} U_j^n = Q^{n-1} = \dots = Q^0 \quad (10)$$

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

证明 将(7)式两端乘以 h , 然后对 j 从 1 到 $J-1$ 求和, 由边界条件(9)和分部求和公式^[12, 13], 有

$$h \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} (U_j^n)_t + h \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \varphi(U_j^{n+1/2}) = 0 \quad (12)$$

又由

$$\begin{aligned} & h \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})^i [(U_j^{n+1/2})^{p-i}]_{\hat{x}} = \\ & - h \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})^{p-i} [(U_j^{n+1/2})^i]_{\hat{x}}, \\ & h \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} [(U_j^{n+1/2})^p]_{\hat{x}} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

当 p 取偶数时有

$$h \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})^{p/2} [(U_j^{n+1/2})^{p/2}]_{\hat{x}} = 0.$$

由此可得

$$h \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \varphi(U_j^{n+1/2}) = 0 \quad (13)$$

将(13)式代入(12)式, 然后递推可得(10)式.

将(7)式与 $2U^{n+1/2}$ 作内积, 并注意到

$$\langle U_x^{n+1/2}, U^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0, \langle U_{xx}^{n+1/2}, U^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0 \quad (14)$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|U^n\|_t^2 + \|U_x^n\|_t^2 + \|U_{xx}^n\|_t^2 \\ & + 2\langle \varphi(U^{n+1/2}), U^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

由边界条件(9)和分部求和公式^[12, 13], 得

$$\langle \varphi(U^{n+1/2}), U^{n+1/2} \rangle =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2h}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})^{i+1} [(U_j^{n+1/2})^{p-i}]_{\hat{x}} \\ & - \frac{2h}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} [(U_j^{n+1/2})^{i+1}]_{\hat{x}} (U_j^{n+1/2})^{p-i} = \\ & - \langle \varphi(U^{n+1/2}), U^{n+1/2} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\langle \varphi(U^{n+1/2}), U^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0 \quad (16)$$

将(16)式代入(15)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, 设 $g:H \rightarrow H$ 是连续算子且存在一个 $\alpha > 0$ 使得任意 $x \in H$, $\|x\| = \alpha$ 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 $U^n \in Z_h^0$ 满足差分格式(7)~(9).

证明 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(7)~(9), 下面证明存在 U^{n+1} 满足差分格式(7)~(9). 定义 g 是 Z_h^0 上的算子, 且满足

$$\begin{aligned} g(v) = & 2v - 2U^n - 2v_{xx} + 2U_{xx} + \\ & 2v_{xx\bar{x}} - 2U_{xx\bar{x}} + \tau v_x + \tau v_{x\bar{x}\hat{x}} + \tau \varphi(v) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

将(17)式与 v 作内积, 并注意到类似于(14)和(16)式, 有

$$\langle v_{\hat{x}}, v \rangle = 0, \langle v_{x\bar{x}\hat{x}}, v \rangle = 0, \langle \varphi(v), v \rangle = 0.$$

再由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式得

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

因此, 只要取 $v \in Z_h^0$, $\|v\|^2 = \|U^n\|^2 + \|U_x^n\|^2 + \|U_{xx}^n\|^2 + 1$, 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(7)~(9)的解.

4 差分格式收敛性、稳定性和解的唯一性

差分格式(7)~(9)的截断误差定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} r_j^n = & (u_j^n)_t - (u_j^n)_{x\bar{x}t} + (u_j^n)_{xx\bar{x}\bar{x}t} + \\ & (u_j^{n+1/2})_{\hat{x}} + (u_j^{n+1/2})_{x\bar{x}\hat{x}} + \varphi(u_j^{n+1/2}) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

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 $u_0 \in H_0^2$, 则初边值问题(2)~(4)的解满足如下估计:

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{L_2} \leq C, \|u_x\|_{L_2} \leq C, \|u_{xx}\|_{L_2} \leq C, \\ \|u\|_{L^\infty} \leq C, \|u_x\|_{L^\infty} \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

证明 由(5)式, 有 $\|u\|_{L_2} \leq C$, $\|u_x\|_{L_2} \leq C$, $\|u_{xx}\|_{L_2} \leq C$, 再由 Sobolev 不等式得: $\|u\|_{L^\infty} \leq C$, $\|u_x\|_{L^\infty} \leq C$.

定理 4.2 设 $u_0 \in H_0^2$, 则差分格式(7)~(9)的解满足:

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

证明 由定理 2.1, 有 $\|U^n\| \leq C$, $\|U_x^n\| \leq C$, $\|U_{xx}^n\| \leq C$, 再由离散 Sobolev 不等式^[17] 得: $\|U^n\|_\infty \leq C$, $\|U_x^n\|_\infty \leq C$.

注 定理 4.2 表明, 差分格式(7)~(9)的解 U^n 以 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 无条件稳定.

定理 4.3 设 $u_0 \in H_0^2$, 则差分格式(7)~(9)的解 U^n 以 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 收敛到初边值问题(2)~(4)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(18)式减去(7)式有

$$\begin{aligned} r_j^n = & (e_j^n)_t - (e_j^n)_{x\bar{x}t} + (e_j^n)_{xx\bar{x}\bar{x}t} + (e_j^{n+1/2})_{\hat{x}} + \\ & (e_j^{n+1/2})_{x\bar{x}\hat{x}} + \varphi(u_j^{n+1/2}) - \varphi(U_j^{n+1/2}) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

将(19)式两端与 $2e^{n+1/2}$ 作内积, 并注意到类似于(14)式, 有

$$\langle e_x^{n+1/2}, e^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0, \langle e_{x\bar{x}\hat{x}}^{n+1/2}, e^{n+1/2} \rangle = 0,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^n\|_t^2 + \|e_x^n\|_t^2 + \|e_{xx}^n\|_t^2 + 2\langle \varphi(u^{n+1/2}) - \\ \varphi(U_j^{n+1/2}), e^{n+1/2} \rangle = \langle r^n, 2e^{n+1/2} \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi(u^{n+1/2}) - \varphi(U_j^{n+1/2}), e^{n+1/2} \rangle = & \frac{2h}{p+1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \left[e_j^{n+1/2} \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} (u_j^{n+1/2})^k (U_j^{n+1/2})^{i-1-k} \right] \cdot \right. \\ & \left. \left[(u_j^{n+1/2})_{\hat{x}} \sum_{k=0}^{p-i-1} (u_{j+1}^{n+1/2})^k (u_{j-1}^{n+1/2})^{p-i-1-k} \right] + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (U_j^{n+1/2})^i \left[(e_j^{n+1/2}) \sum_{k=0}^{p-i-1} (u_j^{n+1/2})^k (U_j^{n+1/2})^{p-i-1-k} \right]_{\hat{x}} \right\} \cdot e_j^{n+1/2} \leq \\ & C[\|e_x^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e_x^n\|^2 + \|e^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e^n\|^2] \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\langle r^n, 2e^{n+1/2} \rangle \leq \|r^n\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\|e^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e^n\|^2) \quad (22)$$

将(21)、(22)式代入(20)式,整理得

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

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

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

又

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

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^[17]可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^N\| &\leq O(\tau^2 + h^2), \|e_x^N\| \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2), \\ \|e_{xx}^N\| &\leq O(\tau^2 + h^2), \end{aligned}$$

最后由离散 Sobolev 不等式^[17], 有

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

关于差分解的唯一性, 我们有

定理 4.4 差分格式(7)~(9)的解是唯一的.

证明 设 \tilde{U}^n 是差分格式(7)~(9)的另外一个解, 令 $\tilde{e}^n = \tilde{U}^n - U^n$, 类似于定理 4.3 的证明可得 $\|\tilde{e}^n\|_\infty = 0$, 从而有 $\tilde{U}^n = U^n$.

5 数值实验

对初边值问题(2)~(4), 考虑 $p = 3$ 和 $p = 5$ 两种情形来进行数值实验. 当 $p = 3$ 时, 方程(2)的孤波解^[1]为

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & \sqrt{15}(\sqrt{57} - 5)/(4\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{57} - 5) - 8) \times \\ & \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2\sqrt{57} - 10}\left(x - \frac{1}{42}(5\sqrt{57} + 33)t\right)\right); \end{aligned}$$

当 $p = 5$ 时, 方程(2)的孤波解^[1]为

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & 3^{-3/4} \cdot 2\sqrt{2\sqrt{43} - 10} (9/(80(\sqrt{43} - 5) - 72))^{1/4} \times \\ & \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{4\sqrt{43} - 20}\left(x - \frac{1}{91}(59 + 10\sqrt{43})t\right)\right). \end{aligned}$$

在计算中, 取初值函数 $u_0(x) = u(x, 0)$, 固定 $x_L = -30, x_R = 120, T = 40$. 就 τ 和 h 的不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(5)和(6)的数值模拟见表 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	8.2669685e-3	2.0723939e-3	5.1845851e-4	2.0404633e-2	5.1144890e-3	1.2794351e-3
	40	1.5801770e-2	3.9628542e-3	9.9145008e-4	3.9419162e-2	9.8818494e-3	2.4721060e-3
5	20	7.7709095e-3	1.9503753e-3	4.8808740e-4	1.9231273e-2	4.8249826e-3	1.2103906e-3
	40	1.6027640e-2	4.0233016e-3	1.0068746e-3	4.0197792e-2	1.0088087e-2	2.5257172e-3

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

			Q^n			E^n		
p	t	$\tau = h = 0.1$	$\tau = h = 0.05$	$\tau = h = 0.025$	$\tau = h = 0.1$	$\tau = h = 0.05$	$\tau = h = 0.025$	
3	0	8.02671121088	8.02671120596	8.02671120348	6.53633235012	6.53660117466	6.53666841769	
	20	8.02670599814	8.02670658622	8.02670326303	6.53633316438	6.53660122571	6.53666843597	
	40	8.02682305532	8.02673655885	8.02671082198	6.53633317289	6.53660122718	6.53666842141	
5	0	7.52139667006	7.52139648265	7.52139638846	5.11028988758	5.11050190243	5.11055494256	
	20	7.52132574924	7.52125236941	7.52110144671	5.11029086725	5.11050220019	5.11055625169	
	40	7.52147868838	7.52129135953	7.52111117477	5.11029104611	5.11050230948	5.11055710055	

从数值算例可以看出,本文对初边值问题(1)~(3)提出的差分格式(6)~(8)是有效的.

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