带有弱奇异核的四阶偏积分微分方程的 Sinc-Galerkin方法

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摘要

本文我们利用Sinc-Galerkin方法求解带有弱奇异核的四阶偏积分微分方程。首先在时间上借助L1格式和 梯形卷积求积公式分别离散分数阶导数和积分,其次在空间上利用Sinc-Galerkin方法近似四阶偏导项, 得到方程的全离散格式。最后推导出数值格式的收敛阶并通过数值算例来验证该方法的准确性和有效性。

关键词

Sinc-Galerkin方法,偏积分微分方程,弱奇异核,指数收敛

The Sinc-Galerkin Method for the Fourth-Order Partial Integro-Differential Equation with Weakly Singular Kernels

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Abstract

The Sinc-Galerkin method is considered and analyzed for solving the fourth-order partial integro-differential equation with weakly singular kernels. At first, for the temporal direction, we use L1 scheme to approximate Caputo derivative and the trapezoidal convolution quadrature rule to discretize the Riemann-Liouville fractional integral term. Then for space, we utilize Sinc-Galerkin method to deal with fourth-order partial derivative and obtain the fully discrete scheme. Finally, we deduce the convergence order of the numerical scheme and verify the accuracy and effectiveness of the proposed method through a numerical example.

Keywords

Sinc-Galerkin Method, Partial Integro-Differential Equation, Weakly Singular Kernels, Exponential Convergence

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1. 引言

近年来,带有弱奇异核的积分微分方程在连续介质力学、热力学、电动力学和种群生物学等领域得到了广泛的应用[1],因此受到广大学者的关注和研究。针对这类方程,Hu 等[2]提出向后有限差分方法,并证明了数值格式的稳定性和收敛性,Mohebbi 等[3]提出高阶紧致差分格式,Chen 等[4]提出了积分微分方程的二阶 BDF 交替方向隐式差分格式,Slodicka 等[5]利用向后差分和线性有限元方法研究带有弱奇异型记忆项的抛物型方程。

本文考虑如下带有弱奇异核的分数阶积分微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} {}^{C}_{0}D^{\beta}_{t}u(x,t) + I^{(\alpha)}u_{xxxx}(x,t) = f(x,t) & x \in (a,b), \ t \in (0,T], \\ u(x,0) = u_{0}(x), & x \in (a,b), \\ u(a,t) = u(b,t) = u_{x}(a,t) = u_{x}(b,t) = 0, \quad t \in (0,T]. \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中 0 < β , α < 1, $u_{xxxx} = \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$, ${}_0^C D_t^\beta u(x,t)$ 是关于 *t* 的分数阶 Caputo 导数:

$${}_{0}^{C}D_{t}^{\beta}u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\beta)} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial u(x,s)}{\partial s} (t-s)^{-\beta} \,\mathrm{d}s.$$
⁽²⁾

 $I^{(\alpha)}u(x,t)$ 是关于 t 的分数阶 Riemann-Liouville 积分:

$$I^{(\alpha)}u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t u(x,s)(t-s)^{\alpha-1} \,\mathrm{d}s.$$
(3)

在本文中,我们利用 Sinc-Galerkin 方法离散方程(1)中的四阶偏导项。Sinc-Galerkin 方法最初是 Stenger [6]在研究 Whittaker 基数的基础上提出的,并应用该方法求解二阶微分方程。Smith 等[7]深入研 究了该方法,证明了该方法的收敛速率为 $O(e^{-k\sqrt{M}})$,给出相关矩阵的性质,并利用该方法求解了四阶微 分方程。此后有关 Sinc-Galerkin 方法的研究与应用大量涌现出来。Zarebnia 等[8]利用该方法研究 Troesch 问题,并验证了 Sinc-Galerkin 的指数收敛速度。El-Gamel 等[9]利用 Sinc-Galerkin 方法求解六阶两点边值 问题,并验证了算法的有效性。Rashidinia 等[10]在研究非线性两点边值问题中比较 Sinc-Galerkin 方法和 Sinc 配置方法,根据数值算例发现两种方法精度基本一致。Qiu 等[11]利用该方法求解四阶偏积分微分方 程,并将相关性质进行了推广。

2. 预备知识

将区域[0,T]均匀剖分,设 $\tau = T/N$ 为时间步长,令 $t_n = n\tau$,n = 0,1,2,...,N。为了方便,假设本文中的 $C, C_1, C_2, ...$ 均为不依赖变量的正常数,符号C(a,b)表示与参数a, b有关的正常数。记 exp $(y) = e^y$ 。接下来给出分数阶 Caputo 导数的 L1 格式。

引理 2.1 [12] 假设 0 < β < 1, v(t) ∈ [0,T],则有

$${}_{0}^{C}D_{t}^{\beta}v(t_{n}) = \frac{\tau^{-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} \left[a_{0}^{(\beta)}v(t_{n}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(a_{n-i-1}^{(\beta)} - a_{n-i}^{(\beta)} \right)v(t_{i}) - a_{n-1}^{(\beta)}v(t_{0}) \right] + R_{1}^{n},$$
(4)

 $| \ddagger + a_{n-i}^{(\beta)} = (n-i+1)^{1-\beta} - (n-i)^{1-\beta}, \quad |R_1^n| \le C\tau^{2-\beta}.$

为了离散 t_n 处的分数阶 Riemann-Liouville 积分 $I^{(\alpha)}\varphi$,下面给出梯形卷积求积公式[13]

$$Q^{(\alpha)}(\varphi) = \tau^{\alpha} \sum_{p=0}^{n} w_p^{(\alpha)} \varphi^{n-p} + \tau^{\alpha} \tilde{w}_n^{(\alpha)} \varphi^0, \qquad (5)$$

其中权 $w_p^{(\alpha)}$ 可以通过 $\left(\frac{2(1-z)}{1+z}\right)^{-\alpha} = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} w_p^{(\alpha)} z^p$ 得到, 修正权 $\tilde{w}_n^{(\alpha)} = \frac{n^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} - \sum_{p=0}^n w_p^{(\alpha)}$ 。

引理 2.2 [4]令 0 ≤ 9 < 1, *n* ≥ 1, $\varphi(t)$ 在区间 0 < *t* ≤ *T* 连续可导, **B**_g(0,*T*] = $\left\{ z ||z|_g = \sup_{0 < t \leq T} t^g |z(t)| < \infty \right\}$ 。 当 $\varphi_n \in \mathbf{B}_g(0,T]$,则存在常数 *C*,使得

$$\left|I^{(\alpha)}\varphi(t_{n})-Q^{(\alpha)}(\varphi)\right|=\left|R_{2}^{n}\right|\leq C\tau^{2}\left(t_{n}^{\alpha-1}\left|\varphi_{t}(0)\right|+t_{n}^{\alpha-\vartheta}\left|\varphi_{t}\right|_{\vartheta}\right).$$
(6)

引理 2.3 [11]假设0< α <1, $n \ge 0$,则对于 $w_p^{(\alpha)}$ 和 $\tilde{w}_n^{(\alpha)}$ 有

$$(1) w_{n}^{(\alpha)} = 2^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^{n} \kappa_{j}^{(\alpha)} \sigma_{n-j}^{(\alpha)}, \ \kappa_{j}^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+j)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(j+1)}, \ \sigma_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha-n+j+1)\Gamma(n-j+1)}, \ j \ge 0,$$

$$(2) |w_{n}^{(\alpha)}| = O(\tau t_{n}^{\alpha-1}), \ \left|\tilde{w}_{n}^{(\alpha)}\right| \le C(\alpha)\tau t_{n}^{\alpha-1}, \ n \ge 1,$$

$$(3) \sum_{p=0}^{n} |w_{p}^{(\alpha)}| \le C(\alpha,T), \ 0 \le n \le \mathcal{N}.$$

$$(7)$$

接下来,介绍 Sinc 函数及其相关性质。在实轴 ℝ上, Sinc 函数的定义为

$$\operatorname{Sinc}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$
(8)

给定步长 h, 第 k 次平移的 Sinc 函数为

$$S(k,h)(x) = \operatorname{Sinc}\left(\frac{x-kh}{h}\right), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots.$$
(9)

令v为定义在实轴上的可解析的有界函数,若级数 $r(v,h)(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} v(kh)S(k,h)(x)$ 收敛,则r(v,h)(x)为函数v的 Whittaker 基数展开式,且有r(v,h)(kh) = v(kh)。为了近似有限区间 $\Omega = (a,b)$ 上的函数v(x),引入映射 ϕ

$$\phi(x) = \log\left(\frac{x-a}{b-x}\right). \tag{10}$$

且有 $\phi(a) = -\infty$, $\phi(b) = +\infty$ 。映射 ϕ 将区域

$$D = \left\{ x = m + in: \left| \arg\left(\frac{x-a}{b-x}\right) \right| < d \le \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$
(11)

映射到能够推导出 Whittaker 基数展开式性质的区域

$$D_{d} = \left\{ w = u + iv : \left| v \right| < d \le \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}.$$
 (12)

因此有限区间上 Sinc 方法的基函数可以表示为

$$S_k(x) \coloneqq S(k,h)^{\circ}(\phi(x)) = \operatorname{Sinc}\left(\frac{\phi(x) - kh}{h}\right), \ k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots.$$
(13)

区间(a,b)上的 Sinc 方法网格节点为

$$x_{j} = \phi^{-1}(jh) = \frac{a + b \exp(jh)}{1 + \exp(jh)}.$$
(14)

应用 Sinc-Galerkin 方法求解问题会得出加权内积项,接下来我们介绍 Sinc 梯形求积公式的定义和相关性质。

定义 2.1 [7]令函数 ψ 为 ϕ 的逆映射, B(D)为在区域 D上可解析的函数 F的集合, 且满足

$$\int_{\psi(x+L)} \left| F(z) dz \right| \to 0, \ x \to \pm \infty,$$
(15)

其中 $L = iv: |v| < d \le \frac{\pi}{2}$,且在边界上(记为 ∂D)满足

$$H(F) = \int_{\partial D} \left| F(z) dz \right| < \infty.$$
⁽¹⁶⁾

定理 2.1 [7]令 $F \in B(D)$, $i = \sqrt{-1}$, 给定充分小的 h, 则有

$$\int_{\Omega} F(z) dz - h \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{F(z_j)}{\phi'(z_j)} = \frac{i}{2} \int_{\partial D} \frac{F(z)k(\phi,h)(z)}{\sin(\pi\phi(z)/h)} \equiv I_F,$$
(17)

其中

$$k(\phi,h)(z) = \exp\left(\frac{i\pi}{h}\phi(z)\operatorname{sgn}\left(\operatorname{Im}(\phi(z))\right)\right).$$
(18)

利用
$$|k(\phi,h)(z)||_{z\in\partial D} = \exp\left(\frac{-\pi d}{h}\right)$$
,可以得到 $|I_F| \le \frac{\exp\left(-\pi d/h\right)}{2\sinh(\pi d/h)}H(F)$ 。
定理 2.2 [7] 假设 η , γ , \tilde{L} 为正常数,函数 $F \pi \phi$ 的定义与定理 2.1 一致,则有

$$\left|\frac{F(z)}{\phi'(z)}\right| \le \tilde{L} \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\eta \left|\phi(z)\right|\right), & z \in \psi\left(\left(-\infty, 0\right)\right), \\ \exp\left(-\gamma \left|\phi(z)\right|\right), & z \in \psi\left(\left(0, +\infty\right)\right). \end{cases}$$
(19)

因此有限项 Sinc 梯形求积公式可改写为

$$\left|\int_{\Omega} F(z) dz - h \sum_{j=-M}^{N} \frac{F(z_j)}{\phi'(z_j)}\right| \leq \tilde{L} \left(\frac{1}{\eta} \exp\left(-\eta Mh\right) + \frac{1}{\gamma} \exp\left(-\gamma Nh\right)\right) + \left|I_F\right|,\tag{20}$$

其中 $|I_F| \leq C \exp(-\pi d/h)$ 。令 $h = \sqrt{(\pi d)/(\eta M)}$, $N = \lfloor \eta M/\gamma + 1 \rfloor$ (这里 $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ 表示下取整), 则有

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$$\int_{\Omega} F(z) dz = h \sum_{j=-M}^{N} \frac{F(z_j)}{\phi'(z_j)} + O\left(\exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}\right)\right).$$
(21)

引理 2.4 [7]令 $S_k(x) = S(k,h)^{\circ}(\phi(x))$, $\delta_{kj}^{(l)} = h^l \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}^l}{\mathrm{d}\phi^l} \left[S(j,h)^{\circ}\phi(x) \right] \right]_{x=x_j}$, l = 0,1,2,3,4, 则 Sinc 导

函数在节点处的值为

$$\delta_{kj}^{(0)} = \begin{cases} 0, \quad j \neq k, \\ 1, \quad j = k, \end{cases} \delta_{kj}^{(1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^{j-k}}{j-k}, \quad j \neq k, \\ 0, \quad j = k, \end{cases} \delta_{kj}^{(2)} = \begin{cases} \frac{-2(-1)^{j-k}}{(j-k)^2}, \quad j \neq k, \\ \frac{-\pi^2}{3}, \quad j = k, \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_{kj}^{(3)} = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^{j-k}}{(j-k)^3} \Big[6 - \pi^2 (j-k)^2 \Big], \quad j \neq k, \\ 0, \quad j = k, \end{cases} \delta_{kj}^{(4)} = \begin{cases} \frac{-4(-1)^{j-k}}{(j-k)^4} \Big[6 - \pi^2 (j-k)^2 \Big], \quad j \neq k, \\ \frac{\pi^4}{5}, \quad j = k. \end{cases}$$

$$(22)$$

引理 2.5 [7]令d > 0, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 对于 $\forall h > 0$, l = 0,1,2,3,4, 有

$$\left|\frac{S_{k}^{(l)}(z)}{\sin(\pi\phi(z)/h)}\right|_{z\in\partial D} \leq C_{l}(h,d),$$
(23)

其中

$$C_{0}(h,d) = \frac{h}{\pi d}, \ C_{1}(h,d) = \frac{1}{d}C_{0}(h,d) + \frac{1}{d\tanh\left(\frac{\pi d}{h}\right)}, \ C_{2}(h,d) = \frac{2}{d}C_{1}(h,d) + \frac{\pi}{hd},$$

$$C_{3}(h,d) = \frac{3}{d}C_{2}(h,d) + \frac{\pi^{2}}{h^{2}d\tanh\left(\frac{\pi d}{h}\right)}, \ C_{4}(h,d) = \frac{4}{d}C_{3}(h,d) + \frac{\pi^{3}}{h^{3}d}.$$
(24)

3. Sinc 方法的离散格式构造及收敛阶分析

3.1. 半离散格式

记 $u^p(x) = u(x,t_p)$, $p = 0,1,2,\dots,n$, $f^n(x) = f(x,t_n)$, $x \in \Omega$, $0 \le n \le N$ 。利用引理 2.1 和引理 2.2 则方程(1)在 t_n 的半离散格式为

$$\mathcal{L}u^{n}(x) = \frac{\tau^{-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} \left[a_{0}^{(\beta)}u^{n}(x) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(a_{n-i-1}^{(\beta)} - a_{n-i}^{(\beta)} \right) u^{n}(x) - a_{n-1}^{(\beta)}u^{0}(x) \right] + \tau^{\alpha} \sum_{p=0}^{n} w_{p}^{(\alpha)} u_{xxxx}^{n-p}(x) + \tau^{\alpha} \tilde{w}_{n}^{(\alpha)} u_{xxxx}^{0}(x) + R_{t}^{n} = f^{n}(x).$$
(25)

且很容易得到 $R_t^n=R_1^n+R_2^n=C\tau^{2-\beta}+C\tau^{1+\alpha}$ 。

3.2. 全离散格式

Sinc 方法的逼近格式为

$$u_{\mathcal{M}}^{n}(x) = \sum_{j=-M}^{N} u_{j}^{n} S_{j}(x), \quad \mathcal{M} = M + N + 1, \ 1 \le n \le \mathcal{N},$$

$$(26)$$

其中未知系数 $\{u_i\}$ 通过对残差正交化得出,即

$$\left\langle \mathcal{L}u_{\mathcal{M}}^{n}\left(x\right)-f^{n},S_{k}\right\rangle =0,\ -M\leq k\leq N.$$

$$(27)$$

这里 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 为加权内积,其中权函数w(x)的选取与偏微分方程的边界条件,定义的区域有关[7]。为了利用 Sinc 求积公式逼近积分项,这里采取另一种分析方法:

$$0 = \left\langle \mathcal{L}u^{n} - f^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{\tau^{-\beta} a_{0}^{(\beta)}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} \left\langle u^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle - \frac{\tau^{-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} \left(a_{n-i-1}^{(\beta)} - a_{n-i}^{(\beta)} \right) \left\langle u^{p}, S_{k} \right\rangle - \frac{\tau^{-\beta} a_{n-1}^{(\beta)}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} \left\langle u^{0}, S_{k} \right\rangle$$

$$+ \tau^{\alpha} \sum_{p=0}^{n} w_{p}^{(\alpha)} \left\langle u_{xxxx}^{n-p}, S_{k} \right\rangle + \tilde{w}_{n}^{(\alpha)} \left\langle u_{xxxx}^{0}, S_{k} \right\rangle + \left\langle R_{i}^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle - \left\langle f^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle.$$

$$(28)$$

因此上式中的加权内积项可以被定理 2.1 和定理 2.2 精确逼近。

我们首先讨论 $\left\langle u_{xxx}^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle$,利用四次分部积分得到

$$\left\langle u_{xxxx}^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle = \left(u^{n}, \left(wS_{k} \right)_{xxxx} \right) + B_{T}, \ 1 \le n \le \mathcal{N},$$
(29)

其中 (\cdot, \cdot) 表示 L_2 内积,且边界项 B_T 为

$$B_{T} = \left\{ u_{xxx}^{n} \left(wS_{k} \right) - u_{xx}^{n} \left(wS_{k} \right)_{x} + u_{x}^{n} \left(wS_{k} \right)_{xx} - u^{n} \left(wS_{k} \right)_{xxx} \right\} \left(x \right)_{a}^{p}$$
(30)

应用定理 2.1 中的求积公式可得

$$\left\langle u_{xxxx}^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle = h \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{u^{n}\left(x_{j}\right)}{\phi'\left(x_{j}\right)} \left(wS_{k}\right)_{xxxx}\left(x_{j}\right) + B_{T} + I_{F}^{(1)}, \tag{31}$$

其中积分误差项 $I_F^{(1)}$ 是将式(17)中的 F 替换为 $u^n (wS_k)_{xxxx}$ 得到的。这里为了计算方便,将无限项求和截取为从-M 到 N 的有限项求和。假设 $1 \le n \le N$,选取合适的权函数,使得 $B_T = 0$,利用 $\delta_{kj}^{(l)}$ 的定义,可以得到

$$\left\langle u_{xxxx}^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle = h \sum_{j=-M}^{N} \frac{u^{n}(x_{j})}{\phi'(x_{j})} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{\delta_{kj}^{(l)}}{h^{l}} g^{(l)}(x_{j}) \right] + I_{F}^{(1)}.$$
 (32)

其中

$$\begin{cases} g^{(0)}(x) = w^{(4)}(x), \\ g^{(1)}(x) = \{4\phi'w'' + 6\phi''w'' + 4\phi'''w' + \phi''''w\}(x), \\ g^{(2)}(x) = \{6[\phi']^2 w'' + 12\phi'\phi''w' + 4\phi'\phi'''w + 3[\phi'']^2 w\}(x), \\ g^{(3)}(x) = \{4[\phi']^3 w' + 6[\phi']^2 \phi''w\}(x), \\ g^{(4)}(x) = \{[\phi']^4\}(x). \end{cases}$$
(33)

同理得到剩下的积分的逼近格式

$$\left\langle G, S_k \right\rangle = h \frac{w(x_k) G(x_k)}{\phi'(x_k)} + I_F^{(2)},\tag{34}$$

(36)

其中G为(28)中的 u^n , u^p , u^0 , f^n 或 R_t^n , 积分项误差 $I_F^{(2)}$ 是分别将式(17)中F替换为 $u^n w S_k$, $u^p w S_k$, $u^0 w S_k$, $f^n w S_k 和 R_t^n w S_k$ 得到的。

假设 $u_{\mathcal{M}}^{n}(x)$ 为方程(1)的近似解,记 u_{j}^{n} 为 $u(x_{j},t_{n})$,令 $u(x_{j},t_{n})$, $k = -M, -M + 1, \dots, N$, $1 \le n \le \mathcal{N}$ 。 令 $\mu = \tau^{-\beta} / \Gamma(2-\beta)$,则确定未知系数 $\{u_{j}^{n}\}$ 的 Sinc-Galerkin 全离散格式为

$$\mu a_{0}^{(\beta)} \frac{w(x_{k})}{\phi'(x_{k})} u_{k}^{n} - \mu \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} \left(a_{n-p-1}^{(\beta)} - a_{n-p}^{(\beta)} \right) \frac{w(x_{k})}{\phi'(x_{k})} u_{p}^{n} - \mu a_{n-1}^{(\beta)} \frac{w(x_{k})}{\phi'(x_{k})} u_{0}^{n}$$

$$= -\tau^{\alpha} \sum_{p=0}^{n} w_{p}^{(\alpha)} \sum_{j=-M}^{N} \frac{u_{j}^{n-p}}{\phi'(x_{j})} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{\delta_{kj}^{(l)}}{h^{l}} g^{(l)}(x_{j}) \right]$$

$$- \tilde{w}_{n}^{(\alpha)} \sum_{j=-M}^{N} \frac{u_{j}^{0}}{\phi'(x_{j})} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{\delta_{kj}^{(l)}}{h^{l}} g^{(l)}(x_{j}) \right] + \frac{w(x_{k})}{\phi'(x_{k})} f^{n}(x_{k}).$$

$$(35)$$

记 $\mathbf{D}(\cdot)$ 为对角线上元素为 $s(x_j)$ 的 M + N + 1阶对角矩阵, $j = -M, \dots, N$, $\mathbf{U}^n = [u_{-M}, \dots, u_N]^T$, $\mathbf{F}^n = [f_{-M}, \dots, f_N]^T$, $I^{(l)} = [\delta_{k_j}^{(l)}]_{\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}} \circ \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{D}\left(\frac{w}{\phi'}\right)$, $\mathbf{P} = \sum_{l=0}^4 \frac{I^{(l)}}{h^l} \mathbf{D}\left(\frac{g^{(l)}(x_j)}{\phi'(x_j)}\right)$, $\mathbf{A} = \mu a_0^{(\beta)} \mathbf{B} + \tau^{\alpha} w_0^{(\alpha)} \mathbf{P} \circ$ 则可以得到式(35)的矩阵形式:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}^{n} = \mu \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} \left(a_{n-p-1}^{(\beta)} - a_{n-p}^{(\beta)} \right) \mathbf{B}\mathbf{U}^{p} + \mu a_{n-1}^{(\beta)} \mathbf{B}\mathbf{U}^{0} - \tau^{\alpha} \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} w_{n-p}^{(\alpha)} \mathbf{P}\mathbf{U}^{p} - \tilde{w}_{n}^{(\alpha)} \mathbf{P}\mathbf{U}^{0} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{F}^{n}.$$

3.3. 收敛阶分析

给定函数 $H(\cdot)$ 满足定义 2.1,函数 $C_{l}(h,d)$ 满足引理 2.5, $G(\cdot)$ 满足(34),对于(28),利用定理 2.1 和 引理 2.5 可以得到

$$\left| \left\langle u_{xxxx}^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle - h \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{u^{n} \left(x_{j} \right)}{\phi' \left(x_{j} \right)} \left(wS_{k} \right)_{xxxx} \left(x_{j} \right) \right| \\
= \left| I_{F}^{(1)} \right| \leq \frac{\exp\left(-\pi d/h\right)}{2} \int_{\partial D} \sum_{l=0}^{4} \left| u^{n} \left(x \right) g^{(l)} \left(x \right) \right| \left| \frac{S_{k}^{(l)} \left(x \right)}{\sin\left(\pi \phi(x)/h\right)} \right| \left| dx \right| \\
\leq \frac{\exp\left(-\pi d/h\right)}{2} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{4} C_{l} \left(h, d \right) H \left(u^{n} g^{(l)} \right) \right] \equiv C_{1} \exp\left(-\pi d/h\right),$$
(37)

和

$$\left| \left\langle G, S_k \right\rangle - h \frac{w(x_k) G(x_k)}{\phi'(x_k)} \right| = \left| I_F^{(0)} \right| \le \frac{1}{2} C_0(h, d) H(wG) \exp\left(-\pi d/h\right).$$
(38)

在实际计算中,我们需要将式(37)中的无限项求和截断为有限项,即

$$\left| \left\langle u_{xxxx}^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle - h \sum_{j=-M}^{N} \sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{u^{n}\left(x_{j}\right)}{\phi'\left(x_{j}\right)h^{l}} \delta_{kj}^{(l)} g^{(l)} \right| \\
\leq \left| I_{F}^{(1)} \right| + h \left| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{-M-1} \sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{u^{n}\left(x_{j}\right)}{\phi'\left(x_{j}\right)h^{l}} \delta_{kj}^{(l)} g^{(l)} \right| + h \left| \sum_{j=N+1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{u^{n}\left(x_{j}\right)}{\phi'\left(x_{j}\right)h^{l}} \delta_{kj}^{(l)} g^{(l)} \right|.$$
(39)

接着继续分析(39)中级数的截断项, 令0≤n≤N, 0≤l≤4, 通过定理 2.2 可以得到

$$\left|\frac{u^{n}(x)g^{(l)}(x)}{\phi'(x)}\right| \leq \tilde{L} \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\eta\left|\phi(x)\right|\right) & x \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right), \\ \exp\left(-\gamma\left|\phi(x)\right|\right) & x \in \left[\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right). \end{cases}$$
(40)

通过引理 2.4 和 $\delta_{kj}^{(l)}$ 的定义,得到如下不等式

$$\left|\delta_{kj}^{(0)}\right| \le 1, \ \left|\delta_{kj}^{(1)}\right| \le 1, \ \left|\delta_{kj}^{(2)}\right| \le \frac{\pi^2}{3}, \ \left|\delta_{kj}^{(3)}\right| \le \frac{2\pi^2 - 3}{4}, \ \left|\delta_{kj}^{(4)}\right| \le \frac{\pi^4}{5}.$$
(41)

结合(39), (40)和(41), 可以得到

$$h \left| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{-M-1} \sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{u^{n}(x_{j})}{\phi'(x_{j})h^{l}} \delta_{kj}^{(l)} g^{(l)} \right|$$

$$\leq h \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} \left| \sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{u^{n}(x_{-j})}{\phi'(x_{-j})} g^{(l)}(x_{-j}) \right| \left| \frac{\delta_{k,-j}^{(l)}}{h^{l}} \right|$$

$$\leq \tilde{L}h \left(1 + \frac{1}{h} + \frac{\pi^{2}}{3h^{2}} + \frac{2\pi^{2} - 3}{4h^{3}} + \frac{\pi^{4}}{5h^{4}} \right) \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} e^{-\eta jh}$$

$$\leq \frac{\tilde{L}}{\eta} C_{2} e^{-\eta Mh},$$
(42)

其中 $C_2 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{h} + \frac{\pi^2}{3h^2} + \frac{2\pi^2 - 3}{4h^3} + \frac{\pi^4}{5h^4}\right)$, 同理对另一侧截断级数分析可以得到

$$h\left|\sum_{j=N+1}^{\infty}\sum_{l=0}^{4}\frac{u^{n}\left(x_{j}\right)}{\phi'\left(x_{j}\right)h^{l}}\delta_{kj}^{(l)}g^{(l)}\right| \leq \frac{\tilde{L}}{\gamma}C_{2}e^{-\eta Nh}.$$
(43)

因此,将(42)和(43)代入(39),得到

$$\left| \left\langle u_{xxxx}^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle - h \sum_{j=-M}^{M} \frac{u^{n}\left(x_{j}\right)}{\phi'\left(x_{j}\right)} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{\delta_{kj}^{(l)}}{h^{l}} g^{(l)}\left(x_{j}\right) \right) \right|$$

$$\leq \tilde{L}C_{2} \left(\frac{\exp\left(-\eta Mh\right)}{\eta} + \frac{\exp\left(-\gamma Nh\right)}{\gamma} \right) + C_{1} \exp\left(-\pi d/h\right) \equiv \chi\left(h, M\right).$$
(44)

这里选取 $h = \sqrt{(\pi d)/(\eta M)}$, $N = \lfloor \eta M/\gamma + 1 \rfloor$, 注意到 $C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{l=0}^4 C_l(h, d) H\left(u^n g^{(l)}\right) \right]$, 结合引理 2.5

$$C_{l}(h,d) \leq Ch^{1-l} = C\left(\frac{\eta}{\pi d}\right)^{\frac{l-1}{2}} M^{\frac{l-1}{2}} \leq CM^{\frac{l-1}{2}}.$$
(45)

因此 $C_1 \leq CM^{\frac{3}{2}}$,且有

$$\chi(h,M) \le C_3 M^2 \exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}\right) + C M^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}\right) \le C M^2 \exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}\right), \tag{46}$$

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其中 $C_3 = \tilde{L}\left[\frac{\pi^4}{5}\left(\frac{\eta}{\pi d}\right)^2 + \frac{2\pi^2 - 3}{4}\left(\frac{\eta}{\pi d}\right)^{3/2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3}\left(\frac{\eta}{\pi d}\right) + \left(\frac{\eta}{\pi d}\right)^{1/2} + 1\right]\left(\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\eta}\right)$. 最后讨论带有权和修正权的误差 估计,结合引理 2.3, (44)和(46),可以得到

$$\left| \tau^{\alpha} \sum_{p=0}^{n} w_{p}^{(\alpha)} \left[\left\langle u_{xxxx}^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle - h \sum_{j=-M}^{N} \frac{u^{n} \left(x_{j} \right)}{\phi' \left(x_{j} \right)} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{\delta_{kj}^{(l)}}{h^{l}} g^{(l)} \left(x_{j} \right) \right) \right] \right|$$

$$\leq \tau^{\alpha} \sum_{p=0}^{n} \left| w_{p}^{(\alpha)} \right| CM^{2} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M} \right) \leq C\left(\alpha, T\right) \tau^{\alpha} M^{2} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M} \right),$$

$$(47)$$

和

$$\left| \begin{split} \tilde{w}_{n}^{(\alpha)} \left[\left\langle u_{xxxx}^{0}, S_{k} \right\rangle - h \sum_{j=-M}^{N} \frac{u^{0}\left(x_{j}\right)}{\phi'\left(x_{j}\right)} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{\delta_{kj}^{(l)}}{h^{l}} g^{(l)}\left(x_{j}\right) \right) \right] \right] \\ \leq \left| \tilde{w}_{n}^{(\alpha)} \right| CM^{2} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}\right) \leq C\tau t_{n}^{\alpha-1}M^{2} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}\right) \\ \leq C \frac{\tau^{\alpha}}{n^{1-\alpha}} M^{2} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}\right) \leq C\tau^{\alpha} M^{2} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}\right). \end{split}$$

$$(48)$$

注意到 a_0^{β} , a_n^{β} , $\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} \left(a_{n-p-1}^{(\beta)} - a_{n-p}^{(\beta)} \right)$ 有界,结合上述证明,可以得到(28)中其余积分项的估计。为了 表述方便,其结果由下述定理给出。

定理 3.1 令映射 ϕ , Sinc 网格节点 x_j , 函数 $H(\cdot)$, 函数 $C_l(h,d)$, 集合 B(D) 的定义与前文一致, 给定 l, l = 0,1,2,3,4, $1 \le n \le N$, 选择 $h = \sqrt{(\pi d)/(\eta M)}$, $N = \lfloor \eta M/\gamma + 1 \rfloor$, 对于式(28)中的每一个积分项 有如下估计:

1) $\Leftrightarrow wu^p \in B(D)$, $p = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, 则有

$$\frac{\tau^{-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} \left| \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} \left(a_{n-p-1}^{(\beta)} - a_{n-p}^{(\beta)} \right) \left[\left\langle u^{p}, S_{k} \right\rangle - h \frac{w(x_{k})u^{p}(x_{k})}{\phi'(x_{k})} \right] \right| \\
\leq C \frac{\mathcal{N}^{\beta} \left(a_{0}^{(\beta)} - a_{n-1}^{(\beta)} \right) H\left(wu^{p}\right)}{T^{\beta} 2\Gamma(2-\beta)} M^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}}.$$
(49)

2) 令 $wu^0 \in B(D)$, 则有

$$\frac{\tau^{-\beta}a_{0}^{(\beta)}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)}\left|\left\langle u^{0},S_{k}\right\rangle-h\frac{w(x_{k})u^{0}(x_{k})}{\phi'(x_{k})}\right|\leq C\frac{\mathcal{N}^{\beta}a_{0}^{(\beta)}H\left(wu^{0}\right)}{T^{\beta}2\Gamma(2-\beta)}M^{-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}}.$$
(50)

3) 令
$$wu^{n-1} \in B(D)$$
, 则有

$$\frac{\tau^{-\beta}a_{n-1}^{(\beta)}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} \bigg| \langle u^{n-1}, S_k \rangle - h \frac{w(x_k)u^{n-1}(x_k)}{\phi'(x_k)} \bigg| \le C \frac{\mathcal{N}^{\beta}a_{n-1}^{(\beta)}H(wu^{n-1})}{T^{\beta}2\Gamma(2-\beta)} M^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}}.$$
(51)
4) 令 $wf^n \in B(D)$, 则有

$$wf^{n} \in B(D), \quad \text{Mf}$$

$$\left| \left\langle f^{n}, S_{k} \right\rangle - h \frac{w(x_{k}) f^{n}(x_{k})}{\phi'(x_{k})} \right| \leq C \frac{H(wf^{n})}{2} M^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}}.$$

$$(52)$$

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5) 令
$$wR_t^n \in B(D)$$
, $\delta = \min\{1+\alpha, 2-\beta\}$, 则有
$$\left|\left\langle R_t^n, S_k \right\rangle\right| \le \left|h\frac{w(x_k)R_t^n(x_k)}{\phi'(x_k)}\right| + \frac{C_0(h,d)}{2}H(wR_t^n)e^{-\pi d/h} \le C\tau^{\delta} + C\frac{H(wR_t^n)}{2}M^{-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}}.$$
(53)

6) 令
$$u^n g^{(l)} \in B(D)$$
, 则有

$$\left|\tau^{\alpha}\sum_{p=0}^{n}w_{p}^{(\alpha)}\left[\left\langle u_{xxxx}^{n},S_{k}\right\rangle-h\sum_{j=-M}^{N}\frac{u^{n}\left(x_{j}\right)}{\phi'\left(x_{j}\right)}\left(\sum_{l=0}^{4}\frac{\delta_{kj}^{(l)}}{h^{l}}g^{(l)}\left(x_{j}\right)\right)\right]\right|\leq C\left(\alpha,T\right)\tau^{\alpha}M^{2}\mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}},$$
(54)

$$\left| \tilde{w}_{n}^{(\alpha)} \left[\left\langle u_{xxxx}^{0}, S_{k} \right\rangle - h \sum_{j=-M}^{N} \frac{u^{0}\left(x_{j}\right)}{\phi'\left(x_{j}\right)} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{4} \frac{\delta_{kj}^{(l)}}{h^{l}} g^{(l)}\left(x_{j}\right) \right) \right] \right| \leq C \tau^{\alpha} M^{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\sqrt{\pi d \eta M}}.$$

$$(55)$$

定理 3.1 给出方程(1)的 Sinc-Galerkin 全离散格式的精确估计。令 $\delta = \min\{1+\alpha, 2-\beta\}$,则全离散格式的收敛阶为 $O\left(\tau^{\delta} + \left(\mathcal{N}^{\beta}M^{-\frac{1}{2}} + M^{2}\right)\exp\left(-\sqrt{\pi d\eta M}\right)\right)$ 。

4. 数值实验

定义误差的无穷范数为

$$Error(M,N) = \max |u(x_j,t_n)-u_j^n|.$$

时间和空间上的收敛阶分别为

$$Rate^{t} = \log_{\frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}}} \left(\frac{Error(M, N_{1})}{Error(M, N_{2})} \right), \quad Rate^{x} = \log_{\frac{M_{2}}{M_{1}}} \left(\frac{Error(M_{1}, N)}{Error(M_{2}, N)} \right).$$
(56)

下面通过一个数值算例验证收敛阶。给定区域 $\Omega = (0,1)$, 令 $d = \pi/2$, T = 1, 取 $\eta = \gamma = 1$, $h = \pi/\sqrt{2M}$, 则空间上的误差为 $O\left(\exp\left(-\pi\sqrt{M/2}\right)\right)$ 。Sinc-Galerkin 方法的权函数为 $w(x) = 1/(\phi'(x))^{3/2}$, 记B(p,q)为 Beta 函数, 令精确解为 $u(x,t) = (1+t^{1+\alpha})x^{\frac{5}{2}}(\log x)^3$, 对应的源项为

$$f(x,t) = \frac{(1+\alpha)B(1+\alpha,1-\beta)}{\Gamma(1-\beta)}t^{1+\alpha-\beta}x^{\frac{5}{2}}(\log x)^{3} + \left(\frac{t^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+2)t^{2\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(2\alpha+2)}\right)\frac{3\left[112\log x - 16(\log x)^{2} - 5(\log x)^{3} + 128\right]}{16x^{3/2}}.$$
(57)

首先计算 L_{∞} 范数下的时间误差和收敛阶。在空间上令 M = 32,选择不同的 N 进行验证,结果如图 1 和表 1 所示。在表 1 中分别选择 $\alpha = 0.25$, $\beta = 0.6$ 和 $\alpha = 0.7$, $\beta = 0.35$ 得到 L_{ω} 范数下的时间误差和收敛阶。在图 1 中,分别画出了数值模拟和理论估计在时间上的收敛阶图像。结合表 1 的数据和图 1 的结果来看,在时间上收敛阶与理论分析一致。接着令 N = 10000,选择不同的 M 得到相应的空间 Sinc 点,完成数值模拟。接着选择四组不同的 α, β 验证,在表 2 中得到四组 L_{ω} 范数下的空间误差和收敛阶。选择 $\alpha = 0.45$, $\beta = 0.6$,在图 2 中得到空间上的收敛阶曲线并与理论估计值比较。综合来看,在空间上收敛阶与理论分析也一致,均为指数收敛。

Table	1.	The n	naxim	um-norm	errors,	temporal	converger	ce rates v	with different	α, β	when	M = 32
表1.	М	= 32	, L_{∞}	范数下的	时间设	吴差和收敛	敛阶					

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	P	٨٢	E	Data 4	~	ρ	٨٢	Emer	Data t
u	$\rho$	Л	Error	Rate t	u	$\rho$	Л	Error	Rate t
		4	2.19612E-04				4	1.26739E-03	
		8	9.85429E-05	1.1561			8	3.84978E-04	1.7190
0.15	0.75	16	4.42384E-05	1.1555	0.7	0.35	16	1.16409E-04	1.7256
		32	1.99758E-05	1.1470			32	3.56133E-05	1.7087
		64	9.21539E-06	1.1161			64	1.19961E-05	1.5698

**Table 2.** The maximum-norm errors, spatial convergence rates with different  $\alpha, \beta$  when  $\mathcal{N} = 10000$ 表 2.  $\mathcal{N} = 10000$ ,  $L_{\infty}$ 范数下的空间误差和收敛阶

α	β	$\mathcal{N}$	Error	Rate t	α	β	$\mathcal{N}$	Error	Rate t
		2	4.04027E-02				2	1.26739E-03	
		4	1.94593E-02	1.0540			4	3.84978E-04	1.7190
0.25	0.35	8	4.63054E-03	2.0712	0.7	0.35	8	1.16409E-04	1.7256
		16	3.23767E-04	3.8382			16	3.56133E-05	1.7087
		32	2.36793E-06	7.0952			32	1.19961E-05	1.5698
0.5		2	4.04038E-02				2	4.04042E-02	
		4	1.94650E-02	1.0536			4	1.94674E-02	1.0534
	0.25	8	4.63800E-03	2.0693	0.8	0.35	8	4.64115E-03	2.0685
		16	3.31357E-04	3.8070			16	3.34556E-04	3.7942
		32	2.36540E-06	7.1302			32	4.33366E-06	6.2705



**Figure 1.** The temporal convergence rates when M = 32图 1. M = 32 时得到的时间收敛阶



**Figure 2.** The spatial convergence rate when  $\mathcal{N} = 10000$ 图 2.  $\mathcal{N} = 10000$ 时得到的空间收敛阶

### 5. 结论

本文中,我们利用 Sinc-Galerkin 方法求解带有弱奇异核的四阶偏积分微分方程。在时间上利用 L1 格式和梯形卷积求积公式分别离散分数阶导数和积分。在空间上针对四阶导数的复杂性,利用 Sinc-Galerkin 方法去近似它。相较有限差分方法,Sinc-Galerkin 方法通过较少的点近似高阶导数并可以 达到指数收敛。最后我们通过数值算例证明方法的准确性和有效性。结果表明,在空间上利用较少的点 即可达到较高的精度,且收敛阶与理论估计一致,再一次证明方法的准确性和有效性。相比之下时间上 的精度还不够理想,在今后的研究中我们将考虑分数阶算子的其他差分格式,使时间上的精度得到提高。

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