

QUICK Discrete Scheme for Fokker-Planck Equation

Haifa Yin

School of Mathematics and Statistics, Changsha University of Science and Technology, Changsha Hunan
Email: 2716350186@qq.com

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Abstract

We design a finite volume method for solving time fractional Fokker-Planck equation. The time is dispersed by L1-approximate, the space convection term is discretized by QUICK scheme, and the diffusion term is discretized by central difference. The numerical results show that the method is second-order convergent in space.

Keywords

Time Fractional Fokker-Planck Equations, Finite Volume Method, QUICK Scheme

Fokker-Planck方程的QUICK离散格式研究

尹海发

长沙理工大学数学与统计学院, 湖南 长沙
Email: 2716350186@qq.com

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摘 要

我们研究了一种求解时间分数阶Fokker-Planck方程的有限体积法, 时间上用 L_1 近似, 在空间对流项利用QUICK格式离散, 扩散项用中心差分离散。数值实验结果表明该方法在空间上为二阶收敛。

关键词

时间分数阶Fokker-Planck方程, 有限体积法, QUICK离散格式



1. 研究的问题

考虑如下的时间分数阶 Fokker-Planck 方程(FFPE):

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = \left(k_\alpha \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f \right) D_t^{1-\alpha} \omega, \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad (1.1)$$

初始条件和边值条件为

$$\omega(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad \omega(a, t) = g_1(t), \quad \omega(b, t) = g_2(t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad (1.2)$$

其中 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, k_α 为正常数, $f, \varphi(x), g_1(t), g_2(t)$ 为给定函数, 方程(1.1)中的分数阶导数为 Riemann-Liouville

分数阶导数: $D_t^{1-\alpha} \omega(x, t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^t \frac{\omega(x, s)}{(t-s)^{1-\alpha}} ds$, 其中 $\Gamma(x)$ 是 Gamma 函数。

方程(1.1)常用来模拟受外力场作用下的反常扩散(如[1]), k_α 表示广义扩散系数, f 表示外力场。方程(1.1)可改写为其等价形式:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha \omega}{\partial t^\alpha} = \left(k_\alpha \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f \right) \omega(x, t), \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T. \quad (1.3)$$

其中 $\partial^\alpha \omega / \partial t^\alpha$ 表示 $\alpha (0 < \alpha < 1)$ 阶 Caputo 分数阶导数: $\frac{\partial^\alpha \omega}{\partial t^\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^t \frac{\partial \omega(x, \eta)}{\partial t} \frac{d\eta}{(t-\eta)^\alpha}$ 。

对于分数阶 Fokker-Planck 方程的求解, 已有数值方法, 大多是针对 f 是常数的函数情况(参见[2]-[10])。其中对 $f = 0$ 情形, Jiang [3]对 Chen 等[5]中的数值格式给出了稳定性和收敛性的证明; Vong 和 Wang [10]开发了一种高阶差分格式求解时间分数阶 Fokker-Planck 方程, 并获得了它的稳定性和收敛性。对于 $f = f(x)$ (变外力场)情况, 已有的数值方法非常少, 我们发现 Le 等[11]研究了两种方法, 第一种是时间上连续(在空间中使用分段线性 Galerkin 有限元方法离散化), 第二种是空间连续(采用类似于经典隐式欧拉方法的时间步长方法), 并证明它的稳定性和收敛性。

有限体积法在成功应用于求解整数阶方程后, 现已开始应用于求解分数阶方程, 如[12]对空间分数阶方程采用了有限体积方法; [13]利用有限体积法数值求解时间-空间分数阶方程; [14]则对二维时间分数阶偏微分方程进行有限体积法研究(其中 $f = 0$)。

我们研究了一种求解(1.3)的 FV 方法, 在空间上利用对流项的二次向上差分格式离散, 时间上利用 L_1 近似离散。数值实验结果表明该方法在空间上为二阶收敛。

本文中, 假定解 ω 充分光滑, $f(x)$ 满足如下 Lipschitz 条件, 其中 C 表示正常数, 与网格大小无关。

$$|f(x) - f(x')| \leq Cx - x', \quad x, x' \in [a, b]. \quad (1.4)$$

2. 离散

设 N, L 为正整数, 取空间步长 $h = (b-a)/(N+1)$, 时间步长 $\Delta t = T/L$ 。区间 $[a, b]$ 上 $N+1$ 等分, 分点为 $x_i = a + ih, i = 0, 1, \dots, N+1$, 得到 N 个小区间 $\left[x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right], i = 0, 1, \dots, N$; 在区间 $[0, t]$ 上 L 等分, 分点

为 $t_k = k\Delta t, k = 0, 1, \dots, L$ 。为了方便, 仅取 f 在点 $x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}, i = 0, 1, \dots, N$ 处的值, 记 $f_{x+\frac{1}{2}} = f\left(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ 。

在方程(1.3)中取 $t = t_n (n = 0, 1, \dots, L)$, 在第 i 个控制体积上即区间 $\left[x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}\right]$ 上对方程两边求积得到

$$\int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\partial^\alpha \omega}{\partial t^\alpha} \Big|_{t_n} dx = k_\alpha \left(\left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}, n} - \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{i-\frac{1}{2}, n} \right) - \left((f\omega)_{i+\frac{1}{2}, n} - (f\omega)_{i-\frac{1}{2}, n} \right), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (2.1)$$

将 $\omega(x_i, t_n)$ 记做 $\omega_i^n (i = 0, 1, \dots, N+1; n = 0, 1, \dots, L)$, (2.1)式左边可以改写为:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\partial^\alpha \omega}{\partial t^\alpha} \Big|_{t_n} dx &= \left(\frac{\partial^\alpha \omega}{\partial t^\alpha} \right)_{(x_i, t_n)} h - h\gamma_{i,n}^{(1)} \\ &= \frac{h\Delta t^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \left(\omega_{i,n} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_{n-k-1} - a_{n-k}) \omega_i^k - a_{n-1} \omega_i^0 \right) - h\gamma_{i,n}^{(1)} - h\gamma_{i,n}^{(2)}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

(2.3)式中第一个等式应用中矩形公式, 第二个等式应用了 L_1 近似, 其中 $a_k = (k+1)^{1-\alpha} - k^{1-\alpha}$, (见[15][16]), 其中误差项

$$\gamma_{i,n}^{(1)} := \left(\left(\frac{\partial^\alpha \omega}{\partial t^\alpha} \right)_{(x_i, t_n)} h - \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\partial^\alpha \omega}{\partial t^\alpha} \Big|_{t_n} dx \right) / h \quad (2.3)$$

$$\gamma_{i,n}^{(2)} := \left(\frac{h\Delta t^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \left(\omega_{i,n} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_{n-k-1} - a_{n-k}) \omega_i^k - a_{n-1} \omega_i^0 \right) - h \left(\frac{\partial^\alpha \omega}{\partial t^\alpha} \right)_{(x_i, t_n)} \right) / h \quad (2.4)$$

根据式(2.3)和(2.4), 我们可以得到截断误差

$$h |\gamma_{i,n}^{(1)}| \leq Ch^3, \quad h |\gamma_{i,n}^{(2)}| \leq Ch \cdot t^{2-\alpha}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N; n = 1, \dots, L$$

(2.1)式右侧第一项可以根据中点差分公式写作

$$k_\alpha \left(\left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}, n} - \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{i-\frac{1}{2}, n} \right) = k_\alpha \left(\overline{\left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}, n}} - \overline{\left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{i-\frac{1}{2}, n}} \right) + h\gamma_{i,n}^{(3)} \quad (2.5)$$

其中

$$\overline{\left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}, n}} := \frac{\omega_{i+1}^n - \omega_i^n}{h}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, N \quad (2.6)$$

根据泰勒公式, 容易得到

$$h |\gamma_{i,n}^{(3)}| \leq Ch^3, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (2.7)$$

式(2.3)右侧第二项与对流速度 $f(x)$ 有关, 我们利用对流项的二次向上差分即 QUICK 格式

$$f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \omega_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^n = \overline{f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \omega_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^n} + r_{i+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (2.8)$$

其中 $i = 0, 1, \dots, N$,

$$\overline{f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \omega_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^n} := f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{3\omega_{i+1}^n + 6\omega_i^n - \omega_{i-1}^n}{8}, \quad (2.9)$$

$$r_{i+\frac{1}{2}} := f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \omega_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^n - \overline{f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \omega_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^n} = -\frac{1}{2} f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\partial^3 \omega_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^n}{\partial x^3} \right) h^3 + o(h^4), \quad (2.10)$$

式子(2.10)中是利用泰勒公式得到的, 据此可以将(2.1)式右侧改写为

$$(f\omega)_{i+\frac{1}{2},n} - (f\omega)_{i-\frac{1}{2},n} = \overline{(f\omega)_{i+\frac{1}{2},n}} - \overline{(f\omega)_{i-\frac{1}{2},n}} - h\gamma_{i,n}^{(4)} \quad (2.11)$$

其中

$$h\gamma_{i,n}^{(4)} = \left(r_{i-\frac{1}{2}} - r_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

我们很容易得到

$$\left| r_{i-\frac{1}{2}} - r_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right| \leq Ch^3.$$

将(2.2)、(2.5)和(2.11)代入(2.1)式可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{h\Delta t^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \left(\omega_i^n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_{n-k-1} - a_{n-k}) \omega_i^k - a_{n-1} \omega_i^0 \right) \\ &= k_\alpha \left(\overline{\left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2},n}} - \overline{\left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right)_{i-\frac{1}{2},n}} \right) + \overline{(f\omega)_{i+\frac{1}{2},n}} - \overline{(f\omega)_{i-\frac{1}{2},n}} + h\gamma_i^n \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

$i=1, 2, \dots, N; n=1, 2, \dots, L$, 其中 $r_i^n = \sum_{j=1}^4 \gamma_{i,n}^{(j)}$ 。我们用 W_i^n 近似 ω_i^n , 由(2.12)式我们可以得到如下的有限体积法(FV): $i=1, 2, \dots, N; n=1, 2, \dots, L$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{h\Delta t^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \left(W_i^n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_{n-k-1} - a_{n-k}) W_i^k - a_{n-1} W_i^0 \right) \\ &= k_\alpha \left(\overline{\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2},n}} - \overline{\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \right)_{i-\frac{1}{2},n}} \right) + \overline{(fW)_{i+\frac{1}{2},n}} - \overline{(fW)_{i-\frac{1}{2},n}} + h\gamma_i^n \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

边界条件和初始条件为

$$W_0^n = g_1(t_n), \quad W_{N+1}^n = g_2(t_n), \quad W_i^0 = \varphi(x_i) \quad (2.14)$$

其中 $\overline{\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2},n}}$ 是直接(2.4)式中用 W 替换 ω , $\overline{(fW)_{i+\frac{1}{2},n}}$ 是直接(2.8)、(2.9)和(2.11)中用 W 替换 ω 。

有限体积法(FV)的矩阵形式如下

$$\left(\frac{h\Delta t^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} I + A + B \right) W^n = \frac{h\Delta t^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (a_{n-k-1} - a_{n-k}) W^k + a_{n-1} W^0 \right) + d^n \quad (2.15)$$

$n=1, 2, \dots, L$, $W^k = (W_1^k, W_2^k, \dots, W_N^k)^T$, $d^n = (d_1^n, d_2^n, \dots, d_N^n) \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $I \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ 是单位矩阵。
 $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ 是(2.13)式右侧第一项系数矩阵, $B = (b_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ 是(2.13)式右侧第二项系数矩阵, 矩阵 A, B, d^n 如下:

矩阵 A 的第 1 列

$$a_{11} = \frac{2k_\alpha}{h}, a_{21} = -\frac{k_\alpha}{h}, a_{i1} = 0, i \geq 3; \quad (2.16)$$

矩阵 A 的第 N 列

$$a_{NN} = \frac{2k_\alpha}{h}, a_{(N-1)N} = -\frac{k_\alpha}{h}, a_{iN} = 0, i \leq N-2; \quad (2.17)$$

矩阵 A 的第 i 列 ($i = 2, \dots, N-1$)

$$a_{ii} = \frac{2k_\alpha}{h}, a_{(i+1)i} = a_{(i-1)i} = -\frac{k_\alpha}{h}, a_{ij} = 0, i \geq j+2, i \leq j-2; \quad (2.18)$$

矩阵 B 的第 1 列

$$b_{11} = \frac{6}{8}f_{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}f_{\frac{1}{2}}, b_{21} = -\frac{1}{8}f_{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{6}{8}f_{\frac{3}{2}}, b_{31} = \frac{1}{8}f_{\frac{5}{2}}, b_{i1} = 0, i \geq 4 \quad (2.19)$$

矩阵 B 的第 $N-1$ 列

$$b_{(N-1)(N-1)} = \frac{6}{8}f_{N-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{8}f_{N-\frac{3}{2}}, b_{(N-2)(N-1)} = \frac{3}{8}f_{N-\frac{3}{2}} \quad (2.20)$$

$$b_{N(N-1)} = -\frac{1}{8}f_{N+\frac{1}{2}} - f_{N-\frac{1}{2}}, b_{i1} = 0, i \leq N-3 \quad (2.21)$$

矩阵 B 的第 N 列

$$b_{NN} = \frac{6}{8}f_{N+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{8}f_{N-\frac{1}{2}}, b_{(N-1)N} = \frac{3}{8}f_{N-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.22)$$

矩阵 B 的第 j 列 $2 \leq j \leq N-2$ 列

$$b_{jj} = \frac{6}{8}f_{j+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{8}f_{j-\frac{1}{2}}, b_{(j-1)j} = \frac{3}{8}f_{j-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.23)$$

$$b_{(j+1)j} = -\frac{1}{8}f_{j+\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{6}{8}f_{j+\frac{1}{2}}, b_{(j+2)j} = \frac{1}{8}f_{j+\frac{3}{2}} \quad (2.24)$$

矩阵 d^n

$$d_1^n = \left(\frac{1}{8}f_{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}f_{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{k_\alpha}{h} \right) g_1(t_n), d_2^n = \left(-\frac{1}{8}f_{\frac{3}{2}} \right) g_1(t_n) \\ d_i^n = 0, i = 3, \dots, N-1, \quad (2.25)$$

$$d_N^n = \left[-\frac{3}{8}f_{N+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{k_\alpha}{h} \right] g_2(t_n). \quad (2.26)$$

3. 数值实验及结论

本小节将利用我们设计的有限体积法解决{(1.1)(1.2)}问题。考虑下列具有精确解的方程

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha \omega}{\partial t^\alpha} = \left(k_\alpha \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x) \right) + g(x, t), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad (3.1)$$

初始条件和边值条件为 $u(x, 0) = 0$, $g_1(t) = t^2$, $g_2(t) = -t^2$, 其中

$$g(x) = \frac{\Gamma(3)}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} t^{2-\alpha} \cos(\pi x) + k_\alpha \pi^2 t^2 \cos \pi x + t^2 [(1-2x)\cos(\pi x) - f(x)\pi \sin(\pi x)], \quad (3.2)$$

并且 $k_\alpha = 1$, $f(x) = x - x^2 + 1500$ 。此方程的精确解为 $u(x, t) = t^2 \cos(\pi x)$ 。
我们定义空间收敛阶如下：

$$\text{空间收敛阶} = \left| \frac{\ln(\|\text{细网格误差}\|_1 / \|\text{粗网格误差}\|_1)}{\ln(\text{细网格划分数} N+1 / \text{粗网格划分数} N+1)} \right|$$

空间收敛阶的数值结果列于表 1~表 3 中。数值实验表明该方法空间上可以达到二阶收敛。

Table 1. Convergence rate for space with $a = 0.2, L = 5000$

表 1. 空间收敛阶 $a = 0.2, L = 5000$

$N+1$	5	10	20	40	80
$\max_n \ e^n\ _\infty$	1.785×10^{-1}	4.367×10^{-2}	1.074×10^{-2}	2.804×10^{-3}	8.860×10^{-3}
$\max_n \ e^n\ _1$	9.265×10^{-2}	2.461×10^{-2}	6.210×10^{-3}	1.602×10^{-3}	4.673×10^{-4}
Conv.rate		1.919	1.987	1.954	1.778

Table 2. Convergence rate for space with $a = 0.5, L = 5000$

表 2. 空间收敛阶 $a = 0.5, L = 5000$

$N+1$	5	10	20	40	80
$\max_n \ e^n\ _\infty$	1.784×10^{-1}	4.368×10^{-2}	1.073×10^{-2}	2.805×10^{-3}	8.861×10^{-3}
$\max_n \ e^n\ _1$	9.264×10^{-2}	2.461×10^{-2}	6.211×10^{-3}	1.602×10^{-3}	4.674×10^{-4}
Conv.rate		1.919	1.987	1.954	1.778

Table 3. Convergence rate for space with $a = 0.8, L = 5000$

表 3. 空间收敛阶 $a = 0.8, L = 5000$

$N+1$	5	10	20	40	80
$\max_n \ e^n\ _\infty$	1.786×10^{-1}	4.367×10^{-2}	1.074×10^{-2}	2.801×10^{-3}	8.860×10^{-3}
$\max_n \ e^n\ _1$	9.265×10^{-2}	2.462×10^{-2}	6.210×10^{-3}	1.602×10^{-3}	4.673×10^{-4}
Conv.rate		1.919	1.987	1.954	1.778

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