Implicit-Explicit Multistep Finite Element Methods for Some Nonlinear Reaction-Diffusion Equations*

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Abstract: Implicit-explicit multistep methods were recently proposed, and mainly used to nonlinearparabolicequations. We approximate the solution of initial boundary value problems for some nonlinear reaction-diffusion Equations, and discretize by Implicit-Explicit Multistep finite element methods. The optimal order error estimates is derived in this paper.

Keywords: Nonlinear Reaction-Diffusion Equations; Implicit-Explicit Multistep Finite Element Methods; Optimal Order Error Estimates

一类非线性反应扩散方程的隐 - 显多步有限元方法*

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摘 要: 隐 - 显多步有限元方法是近年来提出的一种方法,主要用于非线性抛物问题。我们对一类非线性反应扩散方程的初边值问题进行近似,给出了隐 - 显多步有限元方法的逼近格式,并证明了该格式的最优阶误差估计。

关键词: 非线性反应扩散方程: 隐 - 显多步有限元方法: 最优估计

1. 引言

隐-显多步有限元方法是由 Georgios Akrivis,Michel Crouzeix,Charalambos Makridakis 在 1998 年提出的,他们对非线性抛物方程的初边值问题的结果进行近似.在空间中,用有限元方法进行描述,而对于时间变量的离散,以线性多步格式为基础,方程的一部分显式离散,一部分隐式离散。这种演绎格式是稳定的,相容的,有效的^[1-3]。因为对于每个时间层,有相同的矩阵线性系统解,且在每个时间步长上,都要求他们实现。对于非线性反应扩散方程的数值求解,我们通常是在空间中用有限元离散,而在时间上用低阶有限差分离散^[4]。

本文在第 2 节中给出了文中所用到的一些记号,第 3 节中给出了给出的反应扩散方程的隐 - 显多步有限元方法,在第 4 节中我们对该格式进行了最优误差估计。

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2. 预备知识

考虑下列非线性反应扩散方程: 设 $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$ (d=2,3) 是具有光滑边界 $\partial \Omega$ 的有界区域。对于 T>0 ,求实值函数 $u \in \Omega \times [0,T]$,满足

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a(x)\Delta u = f(x, t, u), \quad (x, t) \in \Omega \times [0, T]$$
(1)

$$u(x,t) = 0$$
, $(x,t) \in \partial \Omega \times [0,T]$ (2)

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x), \qquad x \in \Omega$$
 (3)

其中,a(x)及f(x,t,u)为已知光滑函数。假设存在常数 a_* 和 a^* ,使得a(x)满足

$$0 < a_* < a(x) < a^*$$

下面给出本文将要用到的一些记号。

$$\alpha(\zeta) = \sum_{i=0}^{q} \alpha_i \zeta, \ \beta(\zeta) = \sum_{i=0}^{q} \beta_i \zeta, \ \gamma(\zeta) = \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \gamma_i \zeta$$
 (4)

用上述多项式描述的数值求解一阶 O.D.E q-步线性多步法,记为 (α,β) , (α,γ) 。假设格式 (α,β) 为强 A(0)-稳定的隐式多步法,格式 (α,γ) 为显式多步法。设格式 (α,β) , (α,γ) 的收敛阶都为 p 阶,其中 p,q 为正整数,且 $p \leq q^{[1,5,6]}$ 。

在假设 p=q 时,记多项式 $\alpha(\zeta)$, $\beta(\zeta)$, $\gamma(\zeta)$ 分别为

$$\alpha(\zeta) = \sum_{j=0}^{q} \frac{1}{j} \zeta^{q-j} \left(\zeta - 1 \right)^{j}, \ \beta(\zeta) = \zeta^{q}, \ \gamma(\zeta) = \zeta^{q} - \left(\zeta - 1 \right)^{q}$$
 (5)

由上述多项式给出的隐式 (α,β) 格式是著名的B.D.F方法,这种方法对 $1 \le q \le 6$ 是强A(0)-稳定的。

设
$$(v,w) = \int_{\Omega} vw ds$$
, $\|v\|^2 = (v,v)^{[7,8]} W_s^k(\Omega)$ 是上模为 $\|v\|_{W_\alpha^k} = \left\{\sum_{|\alpha| \le k} \left\| \frac{\partial^\alpha v}{\partial x^\alpha} \right\|_{L^s(\Omega)}^s \right\}^{1/s}$ 的 Sobolev 空间。

当 s = 2 时, $\|v\|_{W_s^\kappa} = \|v\|_{H^\kappa} = \|v\|_{\kappa}$

用 || || 表示 || || 的半范数,则当 s=2,k=1时,半范数 $|v|_1^2=|\nabla v|$ 。

用 $H_0^1(\Omega)$ 表示函数值在边界 $\partial\Omega$ 上为 0 的 $H^1(\Omega)$ 的子空间,则在子空间上 $||_{\Gamma} = ||_{\Pi_1}$ 。 定义椭圆算子 A:

$$Av = -a(x)\Delta v \tag{6}$$

显然,算子 A 是在 Hilbert 空间 H 上的线性自共轭正定算子,且 $\sqrt{(Av,v)}$ 等价于 $|v|_1$ 。不失一般性,记 $|v|_1 = \sqrt{(Av,v)}$ 。定义:

$$\| |v| \| = (\alpha_q \| v \|^2 + \beta_q \tau |v|_1^2)^{1/2}$$
(7)

对于
$$V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_a)^T \in (H_0^1)^q$$
, $W = (\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_a)^T \in (H_0^1)^q$, 我们定义

$$\begin{split} \left(V,W\right) &= \sum_{i=1}^{q} \left(\upsilon_{i}, \omega_{i}\right), \ \left\|V\right\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{q} \left\|\upsilon_{i}\right\|^{2}\right)^{1/2}, \ \left|V\right|_{1} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{q} \left|\upsilon_{i}\right|_{1}^{2}\right)^{1/2} \\ \left\|\left\|V\right\|\right\| &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{q} \left\|\left|\upsilon_{i}\right\|\right|^{2}\right)^{1/2}, \ \left\|V\right\|_{-1} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{q} \left\|\upsilon_{i}\right\|_{-1}^{2}\right)^{1/2}, \ \left\|V\right\|_{j,\infty} = \max_{1 \le i \le q} \left\|\upsilon_{i}\right\|_{j,\infty} \end{split}$$

对于线性算子 $M: (H_0^1)^q \rightarrow (H_0^1)^q$, 我们记

$$||M|| = \sup_{V \in (H_0^1)^q, V \neq 0} \frac{||MV||}{||V||}$$

3. 隐 - 显多步有限元格式

(1)的弱形式为: $\forall v \in H_0^1$,

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, v\right) + \left(a(x)\nabla u, \nabla v\right) = (f, v) \tag{8}$$

取 $\tau > 0$, $N = T/\tau \in Z$, $t^n = n\tau$, $v^n = v(x, t^n)$ 。设 $V_h \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ 为有限元空间,且相应于 Ω 上的拟一致正则剖分指标为r。

设下列逼近性和逆性质都成立,

$$\inf_{u_h \in V_h} \left[\|u - u_h\| - h \|u - u_h\|_1 \right] \le M \|u\|_{r+1} h^{r+1}$$
(9)

$$\|u_h\|_{j,\infty} \le Mh^{-d/2} \|u_h\|_{j}, \quad j = 0,1, \quad \forall u_h \in V_h$$
 (10)

定义 $A_h: H_0^1 \rightarrow V_h, R_h: H_0^1 \rightarrow V_h, P_0: H_0^1 \rightarrow V_h$, 满足

a)
$$(A_h v, \chi) = (Av, \chi) = (a(x)\nabla v, \nabla \chi), \forall \chi \in V_h$$

b)
$$(AR_h v, \chi) = (Av, \chi), \quad \forall \chi \in V_h$$
 (11)

c)
$$(P_0 v, \chi) = (v, \chi), \forall \chi \in V_h$$

则有 $A_h R_h = P_0 A$ 成立。

记 $z=u-R_bu$, 由椭圆投影的逼近性, 可知

$$||z|| + \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \right| + h \left(||z||_1 + \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \right|_1 \right) \le M \left(||u||_{r+1}, \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{r+1} \right) h^{r+1}$$

$$(12)$$

非线性反应扩散方程(1)的隐 - 显多步格式为: 设给定 $U^0 \in V_h$, 求 $U^n \in V_h$ 为 $u^n = u(t^n)$ 的离散估计, $n = 0, 1, \cdots, N$,满足

$$\sum_{i=0}^{q} \alpha_{i} U^{n+i} + \tau \sum_{i=0}^{q} \beta_{i} A_{h} U^{n+i} = \tau P_{0} \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \gamma_{i} \left[f\left(t^{n+i}, U^{n+i}\right) \cdot U^{n+i} \right]$$

$$n = 0, 1, \dots, N - q$$
(13)

其初始值计算格式为

a)
$$U^{0} = R_{i}u_{0}$$

b)
$$U^k = R_h T_k^{\nu} u_0, k = 1, 2, \dots, q - 1,$$
 (14)

其中

$$T_k^{\nu} u_0 = u_0 + u_0^{(1)} + \frac{\left(k\tau\right)^2}{2!} u_0^{(2)} + \dots + \frac{\left(k\tau\right)^{(\nu-1)}}{(\nu-1)!} u_0^{(\nu-1)}$$
(15)

这里 $u_0^{(i)}$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,\nu-1)$ 为(1)的解在t=0处关于时间t的i阶导数,可以根据原方程计算求得。

由多步格式 (α,β) 为强A(0)-稳定的,可得 $\alpha_q\beta_q>0$,则 $\alpha_qI+\beta_qA_h$ 为可逆算子。因此,格式(13)(14)有唯一解。

4. 收敛性分析

令 $\mathcal{G}^n = R_{\nu} u^n - U^n$, 由格式(13)(14)得

$$\|\mathcal{S}^n\| < M\tau^{\nu}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, q-1$$
 (16)

由(8)和(13)及 $A_{b}R_{b}=P_{0}A$,可得误差方程

$$\sum_{i=0}^{q} \alpha_{i} \mathcal{S}^{n+i} + \tau \sum_{i=0}^{q} \beta_{i} A_{h} \mathcal{S}^{n+i} = \tau \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} F_{i}^{n} \mathcal{S}^{n+i} + \tau E_{1}^{n} + \tau E_{2}^{n} + \tau E_{3}^{n}, n = 0, 1, \dots, q-1$$
(17)

其中

$$F_i^n = P_0 \gamma_i \int_0^1 f' \left(R_h u^{n+i} - s \mathcal{S}^{n+i} \right) \mathrm{d}s , \qquad (18)$$

$$E_1^n = P_0 \left(\sum_{i=0}^q \beta_i A u^{n+i} - \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \gamma_i A u^{n+i} \right)$$
 (19)

$$\tau E_2^n = \left(R_h - P_0\right) \sum_{i=0}^q \alpha_i u^{n+i} + P_0 \left(\sum_{i=0}^q \alpha_i u^{n+i} - \tau \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \gamma_i \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \left(t^{n+i}\right)\right)$$
 (20)

$$\tau E_3^n = \tau P_0 \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \gamma_i \left[f\left(t^{n+i}, u^{n+i}\right) - f\left(t^{n+i}, R_h u^{n+i}\right) \right]$$
(21)

记

$$\delta_i(x) = -\frac{\alpha_i + \beta_i x}{\alpha_a + \beta_a x}, \ \Delta_i = \delta_i(\tau A_h), \ i = 0, 1, \dots, q - 1$$
(22)

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{G}}^{n+q-1} \\ \boldsymbol{\mathcal{G}}^{n+q-2} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\mathcal{G}^{n}} \end{pmatrix}, \; \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{1}^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{E}_{1}^{n} \\ \boldsymbol{0} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}, \; \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2}^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{E}_{2}^{n} + \boldsymbol{E}_{3}^{n} \\ \boldsymbol{0} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}, \; \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{n} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{1}^{n} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2}^{n}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \big(\boldsymbol{\tau} \boldsymbol{A}_{h} \big) = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{q-1} & \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{q-2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\Delta}_{0} \\ \boldsymbol{I} & \boldsymbol{0} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{0} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{0} & & \boldsymbol{I} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{F}^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{q-1}^{n} & F_{q-2}^{n} & \cdots & F_{q-3}^{n} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \left(\alpha_{q} + \tau \beta_{q} A_{h}\right) \boldsymbol{\theta}^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\alpha_{q} + \tau \beta_{q} A_{h}\right) \boldsymbol{\beta}^{n+q-1} \\ \left(\alpha_{q} + \tau \beta_{q} A_{h}\right) \boldsymbol{\beta}^{n+q-2} \\ \vdots \\ \left(\alpha_{q} + \tau \beta_{q} A_{h}\right) \boldsymbol{\beta}^{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

则,误差方程(17)可改写为

$$\left(\alpha_{q} + \tau \beta_{q} A_{h}\right) \theta^{n+1} = \left(\alpha_{q} + \tau \beta_{q} A_{h}\right) \Lambda \theta^{n} + \tau F^{n} \theta^{n} + \tau \varepsilon^{n}$$
(23)

下面运用 Crouzeix 在参考文献[2]中的结果

引理1 存在常数 η , $0 \le \eta \le 1$, 以及连续 $H: \overline{R}^+ \to C^{q \times q}$, 使得对 $x \ge 0$, 矩阵H(x)是可逆的, 且对于矩阵L(x)

$$L(x) = \frac{\alpha_q + \beta_q x}{\alpha_r + \beta_r x} H(x)^{-1} \Lambda(x) H(x)$$

有

$$\left\| \boldsymbol{L}(\boldsymbol{x}) \right\|_{2} \le 1 \tag{24}$$

记

$$H = H(\tau A_h), L = L(\tau A_h), Y^n = H^{-1}\theta^n, F^n = H^{-1}F^n, \varepsilon^n = H^{-1}\varepsilon^n$$

则,误差方程(23)可以改写为

$$\left(\alpha_{a} + \tau \beta_{a} A_{h}\right) Y^{n+1} = \left(\alpha_{a} + \tau \eta \beta_{a} A_{h}\right) L Y^{n} + \tau \mathbf{F}^{n} \theta^{n} + \tau \mathbf{\varepsilon}^{n}$$
(25)

将上式两端与 Y^{n+1} 作内积,可得

$$\|Y^{n+1}\|^{2} = ((\alpha_{a} + \tau \eta \beta_{a} A_{b}) L Y^{n}, Y^{n+1}) + (\tau F^{n} \theta^{n}, Y^{n+1}) + (\tau \varepsilon^{n}, Y^{n+1}) = T_{1} + T_{2} + T_{3}$$
(26)

由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式,得

$$|T_{1}| = \left| \left(\left(\alpha_{q} + \tau \eta \beta_{q} A_{h} \right) L Y^{n}, Y^{n+1} \right) \right| = \left| \alpha_{q} \left(L Y^{n}, Y^{n+1} \right) + \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left(L \left(A^{1/2} Y^{n} \right), A^{1/2} Y^{n+1} \right) \right|$$

$$\leq \alpha_{q} \left\| Y^{n} \right\| \left\| Y^{n+1} \right\| + \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n} \right| \left| Y^{n+1} \right|$$
(27)

由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式及 Poincare 不等式,得

$$|T_{2}| = |(\tau F^{n} \theta^{n}, Y^{n+1})| = \tau |(H^{-1} F^{n} \theta^{n}, H^{T} (H^{T})^{-1} Y^{n+1})| = \tau \int_{\Omega} (F^{n} \theta^{n}, (H^{T})^{-1} Y^{n+1}) dx$$

$$\leq M \tau ||\theta^{n}|| \cdot ||(H^{T})^{-1} Y^{n+1}|| \leq M \tau ||Y^{n}|| \cdot ||Y^{n+1}|| \leq M \tau ||Y^{n}|| \cdot ||Y^{n+1}||_{1}$$
(28)

同理可得

$$|T_3| \le M \|\varepsilon^n\| \cdot |Y^{n+1}|, \tag{29}$$

由(27)(28)(29),及不等式 $ab \le \frac{\varepsilon}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}b^2$,可得

$$\left\| \left| Y^{n+1} \right| \right\|^{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{q} \left\| Y^{n} \right\|^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{q} \left\| Y^{n+1} \right\|^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n+1} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} M^{2} \tau \left(\left\| Y^{n} \right\|^{2} + \left\| \varepsilon^{n} \right\|^{2} \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left| Y^{n+1} \right|_{1}^{2} (30)^{2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} M^{2} \tau \left(\left\| Y^{n} \right\|^{2} + \left\| \varepsilon^{n} \right\|^{2} \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left| Y^{n+1} \right|_{1}^{2} (30)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} M^{2} \tau \left(\left\| Y^{n} \right\|^{2} + \left\| \varepsilon^{n} \right\|^{2} \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left| Y^{n+1} \right|_{1}^{2} (30)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} M^{2} \tau \left(\left\| Y^{n} \right\|^{2} + \left\| \varepsilon^{n} \right\|^{2} \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left| Y^{n+1} \right|_{1}^{2} (30)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{n} \right|_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tau \eta \beta_{q} \left| Y^{$$

取 $0 < \varepsilon < (1-\eta^2)\beta_q$,有

$$\|Y^{n+1}\|^{2} \le (1+M\tau)^{2} \|Y^{n}\|^{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} M^{2} \tau (\|Y^{n}\|^{2} + \|\varepsilon^{n}\|^{2})$$
(31)

下面我们估计 $|E^n|_{-1}$ 多步格式 (α, β) , (α, γ) 是 ν 阶收敛的,即 $(0^0 = 1)$

a)
$$\sum_{i=0}^{q} \alpha_i = 0$$

b)
$$\sum_{i=0}^{q} i^{k} \alpha_{i} = k \sum_{i=0}^{q} i^{k-1} \beta_{i} = k \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} i^{k-1} \gamma_{i}, k = 1, 2, \dots, \nu$$
 (32)

由 Taylor 定理及(32), 可得

$$\sum_{i=0}^{q} \beta_{i} u^{n+j} + \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \gamma_{i} u^{n+j} = o(\tau^{\nu}), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, d$$
(33)

则

$$\left| \left(E_1^n, v \right) \right| = \left| \left(\left(\sum_{i=0}^q \beta_i A u^{n+i} - \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \gamma_i A u^{n+i} \right), v \right) \right| \le M \tau^v \left\| v \right\|$$
(34)

即得

$$\left\| \mathcal{E}_{1}^{n} \right\|_{-1} = \left\| E_{1}^{n} \right\|_{-1} \le M \tau^{\nu} \tag{35}$$

下面我们估计(20)(21)。由 Taylor 定理及(32),可得

$$\left\| E_2^n \right\| \le M \tau h^{r+1} \tag{36}$$

同理可得

$$\sum_{i=0}^{q} \alpha_{i} u^{n+j} - \tau \sum_{i=0}^{q-1} \gamma_{i} u_{i} \left(t^{n+j} \right) = o\left(\tau^{\nu+1} \right)$$
(37)

即得

$$\left\| E_3^n \right\| \le M \tau^{\nu+1} \tag{38}$$

则有

$$\left\| \mathcal{E}_{2}^{n} \right\| = \left\| E_{2}^{n} + E_{3}^{n} \right\| \le M \left(h^{r+1} + \tau^{\nu} \right) \tag{39}$$

设

$$h^{r+1-d/2} = o(\tau^{1/2}), \ \tau^{\nu-1/2} = o(h^{d/2})$$
 (40)

则

$$\left\|\left|\theta^{n+1}\right|\right\| \leq M \left[\left\|\theta^{0}\right\| + \tau \left(\left\|\varepsilon_{1}^{n}\right\|_{-1}^{2} + \left\|\varepsilon_{2}^{n}\right\|^{2}\right)^{1/2}\right] \leq M \left(h^{r+1} + \tau^{\nu}\right), \quad \left(n = 1, 2, \dots, N - q\right)$$

综上可得

定理 1 u 是(1)~(3)的解,且充分光滑, U^n 是格式(13)(14)的解,设 $r \ge \frac{d}{2}$,且满足网格条件(40),则有最优误 差估计

$$\max_{0 \le n \le N} \left\| u\left(t^{n}\right) - U^{n} \right\| \le M\left(h^{r+1} + \tau^{\nu}\right)$$

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