

# 非线性耦合波动方程组的Du Fort Frankel格式

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## 摘要

为了克服波动方程经典显式差分法条件稳定的限制, 本文将建立和分析一维非线性耦合波动方程组的Du Fort-Frankel (DFF)格式。在耦合波动方程组经典显式差分格式的基础上, 对二阶中心差分算子提出了一类改进的差分公式, 从而建立了具有更好稳定性的DFF格式。运用了能量分析法证明了由当前算法得到的数值解在无穷范数意义下有 $O\left(h_t^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2}\right)$ 的收敛阶。最后, 数值结果验证了格式的有效性和理论结果的正确性。

## 关键词

非线性耦合波动方程组, 显式差分方法, 收敛性, Du Fort-Frankel格式

# Du Fort Frankel Scheme for Nonlinear Coupled Wave Equations

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## Abstract

In order to overcome the limitation of the stability condition of the classical explicit difference method for wave equations, this paper is concerned with the development and analysis of an unconditionally stable Du Fort Frankel (DFF) scheme for coupled wave equations. Based on the classical explicit difference scheme for coupled wave equations, a DFF scheme with better stability is derived by improving the central difference operator. By using the discrete energy method, it is shown that numerical solutions obtained by the current method are convergent with an order of

$O\left(h_t^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2}\right)$  in maximum norm. Finally, numerical results verify the validity of the scheme and the correctness of the theoretical results.

## Keywords

Nonlinear Coupled Wave Equations, Explicit Difference Methods, Convergence, Du Fort-Frankel Scheme

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## 1. 引言

本文考虑如下一维非线性耦合波动方程组:

$$u_{tt} - au_{xx} = f(u(x,t), v(x,t), x, t), \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_l, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad (1a)$$

$$v_{tt} - bv_{xx} = g(u(x,t), v(x,t), x, t), \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_l, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad (1b)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi_1(x), \quad v(x, 0) = \varphi_2(x), \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_l, \quad (1c)$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = \phi_1(x), \quad v_t(x, 0) = \phi_2(x), \quad x_0 \leq x \leq x_l, \quad (1d)$$

$$u(x_0, t) = \chi_1(t), \quad u(x_l, t) = \gamma_1(t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad (1e)$$

$$v(x_0, t) = \chi_2(t), \quad v(x_l, t) = \gamma_2(t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad (1f)$$

当  $f(u(x,t), v(x,t), x, t) = -\delta^2 \sin(u-v)$ ,  $g(u(x,t), v(x,t), x, t) = \sin(u-v)$  时, 方程(1a)~(1f)被称作非线性耦合 sine-Gordon 方程组(文献[1] [2] [3] [4])。它在物理、生物等各个领域都有重要的应用。比如它能描绘脱氧核糖核酸(DNA)的开放状态和光脉冲在光纤波导中的传播等。因此, 非线性耦合 sine-Gordon 方程组已经得到了充分的研究。具体见文献[1] [2] [3] [4]。当  $f(u(x,t), v(x,t), x, t) = a_1u + b_1u^3 + c_1uv^2$ ,  $g(u(x,t), v(x,t), x, t) = a_2v + b_2v^3 + c_2u^2v$  时, 方程(1a)~(1f)被称作 Klein-Gordon 方程组(文献[5])。它由 Segal 首次提出, 其在描述带电介子在电磁场中的运动有着极其重要的作用。它的研究见文献[5]及其被引文献。

在文献[6]中, 吴等研究了此方程组的经典显式差分格式。虽然此格式有易于计算、耗时少等优点, 但太依赖于稳定的条件。陈等在文献[7]中对一类非线性延迟波动方程建立了 DFF 差分格式。受到抛物方程的 DFF 差分法和文献[7]工作的启发, 本文改进方程组(1a)~(1f)的经典显式差分格式, 对其建立了 DFF 格式。运用能量分析法证明了该格式的收敛性。最后, 也用数值算例验证了理论的正确性和算法的性能。

## 2. 差分格式

### 2.1. 记号

为了运用差分方法求解问题(1a)~(1f), 将区域  $\Omega = \{(x,t) | x_0 \leq x \leq x_l, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$  剖分。将空间区间  $[x_0, x_l]$  作  $m$  等分( $m$  为整数), 记空间步长  $h$  ( $h = (x_l - x_0)/m$ )。在时间方向上, 将区间  $[0, T]$  作  $n$  等分( $n$  为整数), 记时间步长  $h_t$  ( $h_t = T/n$ )。记  $x_i = x_0 + ih$ ,  $t_k = kh_t$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq m$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq n$ ,  $i, k$  均为整数。记网格剖分区域  $\Omega_h = \{(x_i, t_k) | 0 \leq i \leq m, 0 \leq k \leq n\}$ , 定义网格函数空间  $u_h = \{u | u = \{u_i | 0 \leq i \leq m\}, u_0 = u_m = 0\}$ 。

对任意  $u_i^k \in u_h$ , 引进如下记号:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_t^2 u_i^k &= \frac{1}{h_t^2} (u_i^{k+1} - 2u_i^k + u_i^{k-1}), \quad \delta_t u_i^k = \frac{1}{2} \left( \delta_t u_i^{k+\frac{1}{2}} + \delta_t u_i^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad \delta_t u_i^{k-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{h_t} (u_i^k - u_i^{k-1}), \\ \delta_x^2 u_i^k &= \frac{1}{h^2} (u_{i+1}^k - 2u_i^k + u_{i-1}^k), \quad (u, v) = h \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} u_i v_i, \quad (u, v)_1 = h \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \delta_x u_{i-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \left( \delta_x v_{i-\frac{1}{2}} \right), \\ \|u\| &= \sqrt{(u, u)}, \quad |u|_1 = \sqrt{(u, u)_1}, \quad \|u\|_\infty = \max_{0 \leq i \leq m} |u_i|. \end{aligned}$$

## 2.2. DFF 差分格式的建立

方程(1a)~(1f)在节点  $(x_i, t_k)$  处的精确解为  $u(x_i, t_k)$ ,  $v(x_i, t_k)$ 。即记  $U_i^k = u(x_i, t_k)$ ,  $V_i^k = v(x_i, t_k)$ 。在节点的数值解为  $u_i^k$ ,  $v_i^k$ 。即  $u_i^k \approx U_i^k$ ,  $v_i^k \approx V_i^k$ 。

由泰勒展式可知

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt}(x_i, t_k) &= \delta_t^2 U_i^k - \frac{h_t^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u(x_i, \eta_{ik})}{\partial t^4}, \quad u_{xx}(x_i, t_k) = \delta_x^2 U_i^k - \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u(\xi_{ik}, t_k)}{\partial x^4}, \\ v_{tt}(x_i, t_k) &= \delta_t^2 V_i^k - \frac{h_t^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 v(x_i, \eta_{ik})}{\partial t^4}, \quad v_{xx}(x_i, t_k) = \delta_x^2 V_i^k - \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 v(\xi_{ik}, t_k)}{\partial x^4}. \end{aligned}$$

在节点  $(x_i, t_k)$  处考虑微分方程(1a)~(1b), 将用上述差分公式  $\delta_t^2 U_i^k$ ,  $\delta_t^2 V_i^k$ ,  $\delta_x^2 U_i^k$ ,  $\delta_x^2 V_i^k$  离散  $u_{tt}(x_i, t_k)$ ,  $v_{tt}(x_i, t_k)$ ,  $u_{xx}(x_i, t_k)$ ,  $v_{xx}(x_i, t_k)$  可得

$$\delta_t^2 U_i^k - a \delta_x^2 U_i^k = f(U_i^k, V_i^k, x_i, t_k) + (\eta_1)_i^k, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \tag{2}$$

$$\delta_t^2 V_i^k - b \delta_x^2 V_i^k = g(U_i^k, V_i^k, x_i, t_k) + (\eta_2)_i^k, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \tag{3}$$

其中,

$$(\eta_1)_i^k = \left( h_t^2 \frac{\partial^4 u(x_i, \eta_{ik})}{\partial t^4} - ah^2 \frac{\partial^4 u(\xi_{ik}, t_k)}{\partial x^4} \right) / 12, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \tag{4}$$

$$(\eta_2)_i^k = \left( h_t^2 \frac{\partial^4 v(x_i, \eta_{ik})}{\partial t^4} - bh^2 \frac{\partial^4 v(\xi_{ik}, t_k)}{\partial x^4} \right) / 12, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1. \tag{5}$$

在(2) (3)中用  $u_i^k$  代替  $U_i^k$ , 用  $v_i^k$  代替  $V_i^k$ , 略去小量项  $(\eta_1)_i^k$ ,  $(\eta_2)_i^k$ , 得到如下经典显式差分格式

$$\delta_t^2 u_i^k - a \delta_x^2 u_i^k = f(u_i^k, v_i^k, x_i, t_k), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \tag{6a}$$

$$\delta_t^2 v_i^k - b \delta_x^2 v_i^k = g(u_i^k, v_i^k, x_i, t_k), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1. \tag{6b}$$

格式(6a)~(6b)就是文献[1]中的显格式, 它要求网格比  $r_x = h_t/h < 1$ 。

为了得到稳定性更好的格式, 我们对差分算子  $\delta_x^2 U_i^k$  进行如下改进

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_x^2 U_i^k &= \frac{1}{h^2} (U_{i+1}^k - 2U_i^k + U_{i-1}^k) \\ &= \frac{1}{h^2} \left[ U_{i+1}^k - 2 \left( \frac{U_{i+1}^k + U_{i-1}^k}{2} - \frac{h^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i, \varsigma_{ik})}{\partial t^2} \right) + U_{i-1}^k \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{h^2} (U_{i+1}^k + U_{i-1}^k) - \frac{2}{h^2} U_i^k - \frac{1}{h^2} (U_{i+1}^k + U_{i-1}^k) + \frac{2}{h^2} U_i^k + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2} \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i, \varsigma_{ik})}{\partial t^2} \\ &= \delta_x^2 U_i^k - \frac{h_t^2}{h^2} \delta_t^2 U_i^k + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2} \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i, \varsigma_{ik})}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

将(7)式代入(2)式中得

$$(1+ar_x^2)\delta_t^2 U_i^k - a\delta_x^2 U_i^k = f(U_i^k, V_i^k, x_i, t_k) + (R_1)_i^k, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1. \quad (8)$$

同理可得

$$(1+br_x^2)\delta_t^2 V_i^k - b\delta_x^2 V_i^k = g(U_i^k, V_i^k, x_i, t_k) + (R_2)_i^k, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1. \quad (9)$$

截断误差为

$$(R_1)_i^k = (\eta_1)_i^k + ar_x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i, \zeta_{ik})}{\partial t^2}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \quad (10)$$

$$(R_2)_i^k = (\eta_2)_i^k + br_x^2 \frac{\partial^2 v(x_i, \zeta_{ik})}{\partial t^2}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1. \quad (11)$$

显然, 此格式是三层显式差分格式。第 0 层的数值解是已知的。为了启动的计算, 还必须算出第一层的数值解。用带有积分型余项的泰勒公式对  $U_i^1, V_i^1$  在节点  $(x_i, t_0)$  处泰勒展开可得

$$\begin{aligned} U_i^1 &= u(x_i, t_0) + h_t \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^3}{6} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}(x_i, t_0) \\ &\quad + \frac{h_t^4}{24} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^5}{24} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial t^5}(x_i, \lambda h_t) (1-\lambda)^4 d\lambda \\ &= u_i^1 + [R_1]_i^0, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_i^1 &= v(x_i, t_0) + h_t \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^3}{6} \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3}(x_i, t_0) \\ &\quad + \frac{h_t^4}{24} \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial t^4}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^5}{24} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^5 v}{\partial t^5}(x_i, \lambda h_t) (1-\lambda)^4 d\lambda \\ &= v_i^1 + [R_2]_i^0, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中

$$u_i^1 = \varphi_1(x_i) + h_t \phi_1(x_i) + \frac{h_t^2}{2(1+ar_x^2)} [a\delta_x^2 u_i^0 + f(u_i^0, v_i^0, x_i, t_k)], \quad 0 \leq i \leq m,$$

$$v_i^1 = \varphi_2(x_i) + h_t \phi_2(x_i) + \frac{h_t^2}{2(1+br_x^2)} [b\delta_x^2 v_i^0 + f(u_i^0, v_i^0, x_i, t_k)], \quad 0 \leq i \leq m,$$

$$[R_1]_i^0 = \frac{h_t^3}{6} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^4}{24} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t^4}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^5}{24} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial t^5}(x_i, \lambda h_t) (1-\lambda)^4 d\lambda, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m,$$

$$[R_2]_i^0 = \frac{h_t^3}{6} \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^4}{24} \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial t^4}(x_i, t_0) + \frac{h_t^5}{24} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^5 v}{\partial t^5}(x_i, \lambda h_t) (1-\lambda)^4 d\lambda, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m.$$

在(8)~(9), (12)~(13)中略去小量项  $(R_1)_i^k, (R_2)_i^k$ , 用  $u_i^k$  代替  $U_i^k$ , 用  $v_i^k$  代替  $V_i^k$  可得 DFF 格式如下

$$(1+ar_x^2)\delta_t^2 u_i^k - a\delta_x^2 u_i^k = f(u_i^k, v_i^k, x_i, t_k), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \quad (14a)$$

$$(1+br_x^2)\delta_t^2 v_i^k - b\delta_x^2 v_i^k = g(u_i^k, v_i^k, x_i, t_k), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \quad (14b)$$

$$u_i^0 = \varphi_1(x), \quad v_i^0 = \varphi_2(x), \quad 0 \leq i \leq m, \quad (14c)$$

$$u_0^k = \chi_1(t), \quad v_0^k = \chi_2(t), \quad 0 < k \leq n, \quad (14d)$$

$$u_m^k = \gamma_1(t), v_m^k = \gamma_2(t), \quad 0 < k \leq n, \quad (14e)$$

$$u_i^1 = \varphi_1(x_i) + h_i \phi_1(x_i) + \frac{h_i^2}{2(1+ar_x^2)} \left[ a\delta_x^2 u_i^0 + f(u_i^0, v_i^0, x_i, t_k) \right], \quad 0 \leq i \leq m, \quad (14f)$$

$$v_i^1 = \varphi_2(x_i) + h_i \phi_2(x_i) + \frac{h_i^2}{2(1+br_x^2)} \left[ b\delta_x^2 v_i^0 + f(u_i^0, v_i^0, x_i, t_k) \right], \quad 0 \leq i \leq m. \quad (14g)$$

### 2.3. 差分格式的收敛性分析

设问题(1a)~(1f)在节点 $(x_i, t_k)$ 的精确解为 $U_i^k, V_i^k, u_i^k, v_i^k$ 为差分格式(14a)~(14g)的数值解。令 $U_i^k - u_i^k = e_i^k, V_i^k - v_i^k = \tilde{e}_i^k, F_i^k = f(U_i^k, V_i^{k_1}, x_i, t_k) - f(u_i^k, v_i^{k_1}, x_i, t_k), G_i^k = g(U_i^k, V_i^{k_1}, x_i, t_k) - g(u_i^k, v_i^{k_1}, x_i, t_k)$ 。用(8)~(9), (10)~(11), (12)~(13)式依次减去(14a)~(14g)式可得到如下误差方程

$$(1+ar_x^2)\delta_i^2 e_i^k - a\delta_x^2 e_i^k = F_i^k + [R_1]_i^k, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \quad (15a)$$

$$(1+br_x^2)\delta_i^2 \tilde{e}_i^k - b\delta_x^2 \tilde{e}_i^k = G_i^k + [R_2]_i^k, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \quad (15b)$$

$$e_i^0 = 0, \tilde{e}_i^0 = 0, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m, \quad (15c)$$

$$e_0^k = 0, \tilde{e}_0^k = 0, \quad 0 < k \leq n, \quad (15d)$$

$$e_m^k = 0, \tilde{e}_m^k = 0, \quad 0 < k \leq n, \quad (15e)$$

$$e_i^1 = [R_1]_i^0, \tilde{e}_i^1 = [R_2]_i^0, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m. \quad (15f)$$

为了研究上述显式差分格式的收敛性, 引入如下引理和假设。

**引理 2.1** [8] 设 $w \in u_h$ , 则有下列不等式成立

$$(-\delta_x^2 w, w) = \|\delta_x w\|^2, \quad \|w\|_\infty \leq \frac{\sqrt{x_l - x_0}}{2} |w|_1,$$

$$\|w\| \leq \frac{x_l - x_0}{\sqrt{6}} |w|_1, \quad |w|_1^2 \leq \frac{4}{h^2} \|w\|^2.$$

另外, 根据(10) (11)可假设, 存在常数 $c_1, c_2$ , 使得

$$\|(R_1)_i^k\|^2 \leq c_1 \left( h_i^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_i^2}{h^2} \right)^2, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, 1 \leq k \leq n-1, \quad (16)$$

$$\|(R_2)_i^k\|^2 \leq c_2 \left( h_i^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_i^2}{h^2} \right)^2, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m-1, 1 \leq k \leq n-1. \quad (17)$$

成立。

假设函数 $f(u, v, x, t), g(u, v, x, t)$ 满足如下**局部 Lipschitz 条件**:

设 $u, v$ 为问题方程(1a)~(1f)的精确解, 且存在正常数 $c_3, \varepsilon_0$ , 当 $|\zeta_i| < \varepsilon_0, (i = 1, 2)$ 时, 函数 $f(u, v, x, t), g(u, v, x, t)$ 满足如下不等式

$$|f(u + \zeta_1, v + \zeta_2, x, t) - f(u, v, x, t)| \leq c_3 (|\zeta_1| + |\zeta_2|), \quad (18)$$

$$|g(u + \zeta_1, v + \zeta_2, x, t) - g(u, v, x, t)| \leq c_3 (|\zeta_1| + |\zeta_2|). \quad (19)$$

其中  $c_3$  为 Lipschitz 常数。

**引理 2.2** 设  $H^k = (1+ar_x^2) \left\| \delta_t e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + a(\delta_x e^k, \delta_x e^{k-1}) + (1+br_x^2) \left\| \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + b(\delta_x \tilde{e}^k, \delta_x \tilde{e}^{k-1})$ , 有

$$\left\| \delta_t e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + \left\| \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + a \left| e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 + b \left| \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 \leq H^k, \quad (20)$$

$$\left| e^k \right|_1^2 \leq 2 \max(r_x^2, a^{-1}) H^k, \quad \left| \tilde{e}^k \right|_1^2 \leq 2 \max(r_x^2, b^{-1}) H^k, \quad (21)$$

$$\left| e^k \right|_1^2 + \left| \tilde{e}^k \right|_1^2 \leq \max(2r_x^2, 2a^{-1}, 2b^{-1}) H^k. \quad (22)$$

**证明:** 根据  $\alpha\beta = \left[ \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \right]^2 - \left[ \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \right]^2$ , 有

$$a(\delta_x e^k, \delta_x e^{k-1}) = a \left| e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 - \frac{ah_t^2}{4} \left\| \delta_x \delta_t e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2, \quad (23)$$

$$b(\delta_x \tilde{e}^k, \delta_x \tilde{e}^{k-1}) = b \left| \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 - \frac{bh_t^2}{4} \left\| \delta_x \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2. \quad (24)$$

再由引理 2.1, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} H^k &= (1+ar_x^2) \left\| \delta_t e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + a \left| e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 - \frac{ah_t^2}{4} \left\| \delta_x \delta_t e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + (1+br_x^2) \left\| \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + b \left| \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 - \frac{bh_t^2}{4} \left\| \delta_x \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 \\ &\geq \left\| \delta_t e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + \left\| \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + a \left| e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 + b \left| \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2. \end{aligned}$$

即(20)成立。

应用恒等式  $e_i^k = \frac{h_t}{2} \frac{e^k - e^{k-1}}{h_t} + \frac{e^k + e^{k-1}}{2}$  以及三角不等式, 可以得到

$$\left| e^k \right|_1^2 \leq 2 \left| e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 + 2 \frac{h_t^2}{4} \left\| \delta_t e_i^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 \leq 2 \left| e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 + 2 \frac{h_t^2}{4h^2} h^2 \left\| \delta_t e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2.$$

对上述不等式再应用引理 2.1 可得

$$\left| e^k \right|_1^2 \leq 2r_x^2 \left\| \delta_t e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + 2a^{-1} a \left| e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 \leq \max(2r_x^2, 2a^{-1}) \left( \left\| \delta_t e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + a \left| e^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 \right) \leq 2 \max(r_x^2, a^{-1}) H^k.$$

同理可得

$$\left| \tilde{e}^k \right|_1^2 \leq \max(2r_x^2, 2b^{-1}) \left( \left\| \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + b \left| \tilde{e}^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \right|_1^2 \right) \leq 2 \max(r_x^2, b^{-1}) H^k.$$

即(21)得证。

(22)式可由(21)式直接得出。

**引理 2.3** [8] Gronwall 不等式: 设  $\{P^k | k \geq 0\}$  为非负序列, 且满足  $P^{k+1} \leq (1+c\tau)P^k + \tau q$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , 其中  $c$  和  $q$  为非负常数, 则有

$$P^k \leq e^{ck\tau} \left( P^0 + \frac{q}{c} \right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

**定理 2.1** 设问题(1a)~(1f)在节点  $(x_i, t_k)$  处的精确解为  $U_i^k$ ,  $V_i^k$ 。DFE 格式(14a)~(14g)的数值解为  $u_i^k$ ,  $v_i^k$ 。记  $L = x_l - x_0$ 。假设存在常数  $c_4 \geq 0$ , 使得  $H^1 \leq c_4 \left( h_t^2 + h^2 + (h_t/h)^2 \right)$ 。当步长满足如下条件

$$h \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_0}{3c_7\sqrt{L}}}, \quad h_t \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_0}{3c_7\sqrt{L}}}, \quad \frac{h_t}{h} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_0}{3c_7\sqrt{L}}}, \quad c_5 h_t \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

时, 有如下误差估计

$$\max_{0 \leq k \leq N} \left( |e^k|_1, |\tilde{e}^k|_1 \right) \leq c_7 \left( h_t^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2} \right), \quad (25)$$

$$\max_{0 \leq k \leq N} \left( \|e^k\|_\infty, \|\tilde{e}^k\|_\infty \right) \leq c_8 \left( h_t^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2} \right), \quad (26)$$

其中,

$$c_5 = 1 + \frac{4}{3} (c_3 L)^2 \max(r_x^2, a^{-1}, b^{-1}), \quad c_6 = \max(2r_x^2, 2a^{-1}, 2b^{-1}) e^{3c_5 T} \left[ c_4 + \frac{1}{2c_5} (c_1 + c_2) \right],$$

$$c_7 = \max\left(\sqrt{2r_x^2 c_4}, \sqrt{2a^{-1} c_4}, \sqrt{2b^{-1} c_4}, \sqrt{c_6}\right), \quad c_8 = \frac{\sqrt{L}}{2} c_7.$$

**证明:** 用数学归纳法证明(25)成立, 当  $k = 0, 1$  时, 式(25)显然成立。假设当  $k = 0, 1, \dots, l$  时, (25)式成立。下面证明当  $k = l+1$  时, (25)也成立。

由引理 2.1 可得

$$\max_{0 \leq k \leq N} \left( \|e^k\|_\infty, \|\tilde{e}^k\|_\infty \right) \leq \frac{\sqrt{L}}{2} \max_{0 \leq k \leq N} \left( |e^k|_1, |\tilde{e}^k|_1 \right) \leq \frac{\sqrt{L}}{2} c_7 \left( h_t^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2} \right).$$

又由  $h \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_0}{3c_7\sqrt{L}}}$ ,  $h_t \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_0}{3c_7\sqrt{L}}}$ ,  $\frac{h_t}{h} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_0}{3c_7\sqrt{L}}}$  可得

$$\max_{0 \leq k \leq N} \left( \|e^k\|_\infty, \|\tilde{e}^k\|_\infty \right) \leq \varepsilon_0.$$

于是, 根据(18), (19)有

$$\|F^k\|^2 \leq 2c_3^2 \left( \|e^k\|^2 + \|\tilde{e}^k\|^2 \right), \quad \|G^k\|^2 \leq 2c_3^2 \left( \|e^k\|^2 + \|\tilde{e}^k\|^2 \right), \quad 0 \leq k \leq l. \quad (27)$$

接下来对(15a) (15b)两边分别与  $2\delta_i e^k$ ,  $2\delta_i \tilde{e}^k$  作内积, 根据三角不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{H^{k+1} - H^k}{h_t} &= 2(F^k, \delta_i e^k) + 2(R_1^k, \delta_i e^k) + 2(G^k, \delta_i \tilde{e}^k) + 2(R_2^k, \delta_i \tilde{e}^k) \\ &\leq \|F^k\|^2 + \|\delta_i e^k\|^2 + \|R_1^k\|^2 + \|\delta_i e^k\|^2 + \|G^k\|^2 + \|\delta_i \tilde{e}^k\|^2 + \|R_2^k\|^2 + \|\delta_i \tilde{e}^k\|^2 \end{aligned}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq l. \quad (28)$$

将(27)代入(28)中以及应用不等式  $\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{a^2+b^2}{2}$  和引理 2.1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{H^{k+1}-H^k}{h_t} &\leq 4c_3^2 \left( \|e^k\|^2 + \|\tilde{e}^k\|^2 \right) + \left( \left\| \delta_t e^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + \left\| \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 \right) + \left( \left\| \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + \left\| \delta_t e^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 \right) + \|R_1^k\|^2 + \|R_2^k\|^2 \\ &\leq \frac{2}{3} (c_3 L)^2 \left( |e^k|_1^2 + |\tilde{e}^k|_1^2 \right) + \left( \left\| \delta_t e^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + \left\| \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 \right) + \left( \left\| \delta_t \tilde{e}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 + \left\| \delta_t e^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \right\|^2 \right) + \|R_1^k\|^2 + \|R_2^k\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

对(29)式应用引理 2.2 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{H^{k+1}-H^k}{h_t} &\leq \frac{2}{3} (c_3 L)^2 \max(2r_x^2, 2a^{-1}, 2b^{-1}) H^k + H^k + H^{k+1} + \|R_1^k\|^2 + \|R_2^k\|^2 \\ &\leq c_5 (H^k + H^{k+1}) + \|R_1^k\|^2 + \|R_2^k\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

对(30)式两边同乘  $h_t$ ，再将  $H^{k+1}$  都放在不等号左边，当  $c_5 h_t \leq \frac{1}{3}$  时，整理式(30)可得

$$\begin{aligned} H^{k+1} &\leq \frac{1+c_5 h_t}{1-c_5 h_t} H^k + \frac{h_t}{1-c_5 h_t} \left( \|R_1^k\|^2 + \|R_2^k\|^2 \right) \\ &\leq (1+3c_5 h_t) H^k + \frac{3}{2} h_t \left( \|R_1^k\|^2 + \|R_2^k\|^2 \right), \quad k=0,1,\dots,l. \\ &\leq (1+3c_5 h_t) H^k + \frac{3}{2} h_t \max_{0 \leq k \leq N} \left( \|R_1^k\|^2 + \|R_2^k\|^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

对(31)式应用引理 2.3，取  $k=l$  有，得到

$$H^{l+1} \leq e^{3c_5 T} \left[ H^1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{3c_5} \max_{0 \leq k \leq N} \left( \|R_1^k\|^2 + \|R_2^k\|^2 \right) \right]. \quad (32)$$

将(16)(17)代入(32)式得到

$$H^{l+1} \leq e^{3c_5 T} \left[ c_4 + \frac{1}{2c_5} (c_1 + c_2) \right] \left( h_t^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2} \right)^2. \quad (33)$$

最后，将(33)式代入(22)式，有

$$|e^{l+1}|_1^2 + |\tilde{e}^{l+1}|_1^2 \leq c_6 \left( h_t^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2} \right)^2.$$

即证  $\max_{0 \leq k \leq N} \left( |e^{l+1}|_1^2, |\tilde{e}^{l+1}|_1^2 \right) \leq |e^{l+1}|_1^2 + |\tilde{e}^{l+1}|_1^2 \leq c_6 \left( h_t^2 + h^2 + \frac{h_t^2}{h^2} \right)^2$ 。显然(25)式对  $k=l+1$  时也是成立的。所以，

由归纳法可证(25)式成立。

对(25)式运用引理 2.1 可直接证明(26)式成立。

### 3. 数值实验

**算例** 考虑如下非线性耦合 sine-Gordon 方程组：

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} - u_{xx} &= -\delta^2 \sin(u-v) \\ v_{tt} - b v_{xx} &= -\sin(u-v), \quad (x,t) \in (0,1] \times (0,1] \end{aligned}$$



初边值条件由精确解  $u(x,t) = \frac{c^2}{4(e^2-1)d^2} \sin(2d(x-et))$ ,  $v(x,t) = \frac{c^2}{4(e^2-1)d^2} \sin(2d(x-et)) - 2d(x-et)$

确定。

这里取  $b=2, c=2, d=1.5, e = \sqrt{(1-bc^2)/(1-c^2)}$ 。

定义  $E_\infty(h, h_t) = \max \left\{ \max_{0 \leq i \leq l, 0 \leq k \leq N} |u(x_i, t_k) - u_i^k|, \max_{0 \leq i \leq l, 0 \leq k \leq N} |v(x_i, t_k) - v_i^k| \right\}$ ,

$\text{order} = \log_2(E_\infty(2h, 2h_t)/E_\infty(h, h_t))$ 。

表 1 为格式(3a)~(3g)在  $h_t = h^2$  时取不同步长时得到的数值解的最大误差, 收敛阶, CPU 时间(秒)。从表中可以看到当  $h_t = h^2$  时, 数值解在最大范数意义下有  $O(h^2)$  的收敛阶。从而, 表 1 表明了定理 2.1 的正确性。

**Table 1.** Difference method (3a)~(3f) numerical results for this problem

**表 1.** 差分方法(3a)~(3f)求解该问题得到的数值结果( $h_t = h^2$ )

$h$	$E_\infty(h, h_t)$	order	CPU
1/10	2.072e-02	*	0.045s
1/20	5.247e-03	1.982	0.055
1/40	1.316e-03	1.995	0.080s
1/80	3.296e-04	1.998	0.325s
1/160	8.240e-05	2.000	1.319s

## 4. 结论

本文受抛物方程的 Du Fort-Frankel 差分法的启发, 对非线性耦合波动方程组建立了 Du Fort-Frankel 差分格式。运用能量分析法, 证明了它在最大范数意义下有  $O\left(h_t^2 + h^2 + \frac{h^2}{h^2}\right)$  的收敛阶。数值结果验证了理论结果的正确性。

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