

# 二维时间反向热传导问题的Fourier正则化

张建萍

西北师范大学数学与统计学院, 甘肃 兰州

收稿日期: 2023年1月17日; 录用日期: 2023年2月17日; 发布日期: 2023年2月24日

## 摘要

本文用Fourier正则化的方法求解了二维时间反向热传导问题, 即在无界区域中通过终值时刻的数据来确定温度的分布。该问题在图像处理方面有着广泛的应用。本文先用Fourier变换求出了问题的精确解, 发现该反问题是严重不适定的。为了解决这一反问题, 用Fourier正则化的方法构造出了问题的Fourier正则化解, 并在先验条件的假设下给出了其精确解与正则化近似解之间的对数型误差估计。最后由偏差原理给出了近似解的后验误差估计。

## 关键词

二维时间反向热传导方程, 不适定问题, Fourier正则化, 误差估计

# Fourier Regularization of the Two-Dimensional Time-Reverse Heat Conduction Problem

Jianping Zhang

Collage of Mathematics and Statistics, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou Gansu

Received: Jan. 17<sup>th</sup>, 2023; accepted: Feb. 17<sup>th</sup>, 2023; published: Feb. 24<sup>th</sup>, 2023

## Abstract

In this paper, the two-dimensional time reverse heat transfer problem is solved by the method of Fourier regularization, that is, the temperature distribution is determined by the data at the final value in the unbounded region. This problem has a wide range of applications in image processing. In this paper, the exact solution of the problem is first solved by using the Fourier transform, and it is found that the inverse problem is seriously ill-posed. In order to solve this inverse problem, the Fourier regular solution of the problem is constructed by the Fourier regularization method,

and the logarithmic error estimation between the exact solution and the regularization approximate solution is given under the assumption of the prior conditions. Finally, the posterior error estimation of the approximate solution is given by the bias principle.

### Keywords

Two-Dimensional Time-Reverse Heat Conduction Equation, Ill-Posed Problems, Fourier Regularization, Error Estimation

Copyright © 2023 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

## 1. 引言

与热传导方程有关的反问题大多都是不适定的，也就是即使方程存在唯一的精确解，也不连续依赖给定的数据。近年来，该领域的大多数已发表文献都使用了正则化方法。如 Fourier 正则化方法[1] [2] [3]，Tikhonov 正则化方法[4] [5] [6]、准边界法[7] [8]和拟逆正则化方法[9] [10]等。这些方法都被非常广泛的用于各种不适定问题的解决当中。而对于二维时间反向热传导问题，目前研究的还比较少[11] [12]，但二维时间反向热传导问题在数学建模以及图像处理等方面有着重要的应用。在文献中[13]，作者用拟逆正则化方法和分数次 Tikhonov 正则化方法求解了二维时间反向热传导问题。在文献[14]中，作者用 Fourier 正则化研究了一维的逆热传导问题。下面本文将用 Fourier 正则化的方法求解二维时间反向热传导方程，并分别给出了先验和后验参数选取下的误差估计。

考虑无界区域中的二维时间反向热传导方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, y, t) = \Delta u(x, y, t), & -\infty < x, y < \infty, 0 \leq t < T, \\ u(x, y, T) = g_T(x, y), & -\infty < x, y < \infty. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

下面，需通过数据  $g_T(x, y)$  来确定温度分布  $u(x, y, t)(0 \leq t < T)$ 。

设  $H^s$  是一个 Sobolev 空间，我们定义  $f(x, y) \in L(R) \times L(R)$  的 Fourier 变换为  $\hat{f}(\xi, \eta)$ ，由以下给出

$$\hat{f}(\xi, \eta) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{R^2} e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)} f(x, y) dx dy, \quad -\infty < \xi, \eta < \infty. \quad (2)$$

函数  $\hat{f}(\xi, \eta)$  相应的 Fourier 逆变换为

$$f(x, y) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{R^2} e^{i(\xi x + \eta y)} \hat{f}(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta, \quad -\infty < \xi, \eta < \infty. \quad (3)$$

$f(x, y)$  在 Sobolev 空间上的范数为

$$\|f(x, y)\|_{H^s} := \left( \iint_{R^2} |\hat{f}(\xi, \eta)|^2 (1 + \xi^2 + \eta^2)^s d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (4)$$

当  $s = 0$  时， $\|(\cdot, \cdot)\|_{H^0} = \|(\cdot, \cdot)\|$  为  $L_2$  范数。

在本文的第二节中，用 Fourier 变换得到了问题的精确解并给出了反问题的不适定性分析；在第三节中，我们构造出了问题的 Fourier 正则化近似解，给出了先验参数选取下的对数型误差估计，并由偏差原理给出了后验参数选取下的 Hölder 型误差估计。最后，对本文进行了一个总结。

## 2. 问题的解及不适定性分析

首先对问题(1)关于变量  $x, y$  作 Fourier 变换, 可得

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_t(\xi, \eta, t) + (\xi^2 + \eta^2)\hat{u}(\xi, \eta, t) = 0, & -\infty < \xi, \eta < \infty, 0 \leq t < T, \\ \hat{u}(\xi, \eta, T) = \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta), & -\infty < \xi, \eta < \infty. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

可以得到问题(5)的解为

$$\hat{u}(\xi, \eta, t) = e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta). \quad (6)$$

由 Fourier 逆变换, 可以得到问题(1)的解为

$$u(x, y, t) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{R^2} e^{i(\xi x + \eta y)} e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta. \quad (7)$$

特别的, 当  $t = 0$  时, 由(6)式, 有

$$\hat{u}(\xi, \eta, 0) = e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta). \quad (8)$$

记  $g_0(x, y) := u(x, y, 0)$  考虑问题(1)在  $L^2(R)$  中关于变量  $x, y$  时, 设  $g_0(x, y)$  存在一个先验界:

$$\|g_0\| := \|u(\cdot, \cdot, 0)\| \leq E. \quad (9)$$

由(8), (9)式以及 Parseval 等式, 有

$$\|g_0\|^2 = \iint_{R^2} \left| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta < \infty. \quad (10)$$

由(6)式可知, 当  $|\xi| \rightarrow \infty, |\eta| \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \rightarrow \infty$ , 因此  $e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)}$  是一个放大因子, 当  $|\xi| \rightarrow \infty, |\eta| \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $\hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)$  必须是急速衰减的, 否则当  $\hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)$  有微小的扰动时, 放大因子  $e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)}$  将会把解无限的放大, 最终导致解的爆破, 但是在实际问题中  $T$  时刻的数据通常都是由测量得到的, 记为  $g_T^\delta(x, y)$ , 且  $g_T^\delta(x, y)$  一般是不会满足急速衰减的, 所以问题(1)是严重不适定的。

## 3. Fourier 正则化及误差估计

由于  $g_T(x, y)$  在实际中无法准确的知道, 记  $g_T^\delta(x, y)$  为  $T$  时刻的测量数据,  $\delta > 0$  为噪音水平, 满足:

$$\|g_T^\delta - g_T\| \leq \delta. \quad (11)$$

对于  $s \geq 0$ , 假设一个如下的先验界:

$$\|g_0\|_{H^s} \leq E. \quad (12)$$

这里的  $E$  是一个正常数,  $\|\cdot\|_{H^s}$  表示的是 Sobolev 空间  $H^s$  上的范数。

接下来, 构造出问题(1)的含有噪音数据  $g_T^\delta(x, y)$  的正则化近似解, 称为问题(1)的 Fourier 正则化解, 由以下给出

$$u_{\chi_\xi \chi_\eta}^\delta(x, y, t) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{R^2} e^{i(\xi x + \eta y)} e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \chi_\xi \chi_\eta d\xi d\eta. \quad (13)$$

等价于

$$\hat{u}_{\chi_\xi \chi_\eta}^\delta(\xi, \eta, t) = e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \chi_\xi \chi_\eta. \quad (14)$$

其中  $\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}$  是正常数,  $\chi_{\xi}, \chi_{\eta}$  分别表示的是区间  $[-\xi_{\max}, \xi_{\max}]$  和  $[-\eta_{\max}, \eta_{\max}]$  上的特征函数,  $\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}$  在这里扮演的是正则化参数的角色.

$$\chi_{\xi} = \begin{cases} 1, & |\xi| \leq \xi_{\max}, \\ 0, & |\xi| > \xi_{\max}. \end{cases}$$

$$\chi_{\eta} = \begin{cases} 1, & |\eta| \leq \eta_{\max}, \\ 0, & |\eta| > \eta_{\max}. \end{cases}$$

### 3.1. 先验参数选取下的误差估计

**定理 1** 设  $u(x, y, t)$  和  $\hat{u}_{\chi_{\xi}\chi_{\eta}}^{\delta}(\xi, \eta, t)$  分别为问题(1)的精确解和 Fourier 正则化解, 假设先验条件(11)和(12)成立, 如果选取正则化参数

$$\xi_{\max} = \eta_{\max} = \left( \ln \left( \left( \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2T}} \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{-\frac{s}{4T}} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \tag{15}$$

则有以下的估计

$$\|u(\cdot, \cdot, t) - u_{\chi_{\xi}\chi_{\eta}}^{\delta}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| \leq E^{\left(\frac{1-t}{T}\right)} \delta^{\frac{t}{T}} \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s(T-t)}{2T}} \left( 3 \left( \frac{\ln \frac{E}{\delta}}{\frac{1}{T} \ln \frac{E}{\delta} + \ln \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s}{2T}}} \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} + 1 \right). \tag{16}$$

**证明:** 由 Parseval 等式和三角不等式, 由(6), (14)式有

$$\begin{aligned} \|u(\cdot, \cdot, t) - u_{\chi_{\xi}\chi_{\eta}}^{\delta}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| &= \|\hat{u}(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}_{\chi_{\xi}\chi_{\eta}}^{\delta}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| \\ &= \|\hat{u}(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}_{\chi_{\xi}\chi_{\eta}}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| + \|\hat{u}_{\chi_{\xi}\chi_{\eta}}(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}_{\chi_{\xi}\chi_{\eta}}^{\delta}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| \\ &= I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

首先对  $I_1$  做估计, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \|\hat{u}(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}_{\chi_{\xi}\chi_{\eta}}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| \\ &= \left\| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) - e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) \chi_{\xi} \chi_{\eta} \right\| \\ &= \left\| e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) (1 - \chi_{\xi} \chi_{\eta}) \right\| \\ &= \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left( \iint_{\Omega_3} \left| e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_4} \left| e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= I_{11} + I_{12} + I_{13} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1 &= [-\xi_{\max}, \xi_{\max}] \times [-\eta_{\max}, \eta_{\max}]; \\ \Omega_2 &= ((-\infty, -\xi_{\max}] \cup [\xi_{\max}, +\infty)) \times [-\eta_{\max}, \eta_{\max}]; \\ \Omega_3 &= [-\xi_{\max}, \xi_{\max}] \times ((-\infty, -\eta_{\max}] \cup [\eta_{\max}, +\infty)); \\ \Omega_4 &= ((-\infty, -\xi_{\max}] \cup [\xi_{\max}, +\infty)) \times ((-\infty, -\eta_{\max}] \cup [\eta_{\max}, +\infty)). \end{aligned}$$

对  $I_{11}$  作估计, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_{11} &= \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \frac{e^{-(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)t}}{(1 + \xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)^{\frac{s}{2}}} \left( \iint_{\Omega_3} (1 + \xi^2 + \eta^2)^s |\hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta)|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \frac{e^{-(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)t}}{(1 + \xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)^{\frac{s}{2}}} E = \frac{e^{-2\xi_{\max}^2 t}}{\xi_{\max}^s} E. \end{aligned}$$

同理可以得到  $I_{12}, I_{13}$  的估计

$$\begin{aligned} I_{12} &= \left( \iint_{\Omega_3} \left| e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{e^{-2\xi_{\max}^2 t}}{\xi_{\max}^s} E; \\ I_{13} &= \left( \iint_{\Omega_4} \left| e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{e^{-2\eta_{\max}^2 t}}{\eta_{\max}^s} E. \end{aligned}$$

对  $I_2$  做估计, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \left\| \hat{u}_{\chi_\xi \chi_\eta}(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}_{\chi_\xi \chi_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t) \right\| \\ &= \left\| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) \chi_\xi \chi_\eta - e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \chi_\xi \chi_\eta \right\| \\ &= \left\| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} (\hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)) \chi_\xi \chi_\eta \right\| \\ &= \left( \iint_{\Omega_1} \left| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq e^{(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)(T-t)} \left( \iint_{\Omega_1} |\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq e^{(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)(T-t)} \delta = e^{2\xi_{\max}^2(T-t)} \delta. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|u(\cdot, \cdot, t) - u_{\chi_\xi \chi_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| &\leq 3 \frac{e^{-2\xi_{\max}^2 t}}{\xi_{\max}^s} E + e^{2\xi_{\max}^2 (T-t)} \delta \\
 &= 3 \frac{e^{-2t \ln \left( \left( \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2T}} \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s}{4T}} \right)}}{\left( \ln \left( \left( \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2T}} \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s}{4T}} \right) \right)^{\frac{s}{2}}} E + e^{2(T-t) \ln \left( \left( \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2T}} \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s}{4T}} \right)} \delta \\
 &= 3 \left( \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{t}{T}} \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{st}{2T}} \left( \frac{\ln \frac{E}{\delta}}{\frac{1}{T} \ln \frac{E}{\delta} + \ln \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s}{2T}}} \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} E + E^{(1-\frac{t}{T})} \delta^{\frac{t}{T}} \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{-\frac{s(T-t)}{2T}} \\
 &= E^{(1-\frac{t}{T})} \delta^{\frac{t}{T}} \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{-\frac{s(T-t)}{2T}} \left( 3 \left( \frac{\ln \frac{E}{\delta}}{\frac{1}{T} \ln \frac{E}{\delta} + \ln \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s}{2T}}} \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} + 1 \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

所以，定理 1 得证。

**注 1:** 当  $s = 0$  时，估计(16)式为

$$\|u(\cdot, \cdot, t) - u_{\chi_\xi \chi_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| \leq 4E^{(1-\frac{t}{T})} \delta^{\frac{t}{T}}.$$

此时为  $L_2(R)$  中的 Hölder 型最优稳定性估计。当  $t \rightarrow 0^+$  时正则化解的精度逐渐降低，在  $t = 0$  处误差为  $4E$ 。

**注 2:** 在  $t = 0$  处，当  $s > 0$ ， $\delta \rightarrow 0^+$  时，估计(16)式为

$$\|u(\cdot, \cdot, t) - u_{\chi_\xi \chi_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| \leq E \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} \left( 3 \left( \frac{\ln \frac{E}{\delta}}{\frac{1}{T} \ln \frac{E}{\delta} + \ln \left( \ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{s}{2T}}} \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} + 1 \right) \rightarrow 0.$$

此时(16)式仍为最优估计。

### 3.2. 后验参数选取下的误差估计

当噪音水平  $\delta$  已知时，一般采用偏差原理进行后验正则化参数的选取，定义新的正则化算子  $\rho_\xi, \rho_\eta$ 。找到  $\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}$  满足下面的方程

$$\|(1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)\| = r\delta. \tag{17}$$

其中  $r > 1$  是常数， $\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}$  均为正常数在这里扮演的是正则化参数的角色。

$$\rho_\xi = \begin{cases} 1, & |\xi| \leq \xi_{\max}, \\ e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)}, & |\xi| > \xi_{\max}. \end{cases}$$

$$\rho_\eta = \begin{cases} 1, & |\eta| \leq \eta_{\max}, \\ e^{-(T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)}, & |\eta| > \eta_{\max}. \end{cases}$$

构造出问题(1)的 Fourier 正则化解

$$u_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}^\delta(x, y, t) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{R^2} e^{i(\xi x + \eta y)} e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \rho_\xi \rho_\eta d\xi d\eta.$$

本节考虑  $s = 0$  时, 即  $L_2(R)$  中后验参数的选取, 假设一个新的先验界:

$$\|g_0\| \leq M. \tag{18}$$

这里的  $M$  是一个正常数,  $\|\cdot\|$  表示的是  $L^2(R^2)$  空间上的范数.

**引理 1** 设  $P(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}) = \|(1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)\|$ , 如果当  $0 < \delta < \|\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)\|$ , 则  $P(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max})$  满足以下性质

- 1)  $P(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max})$  为连续函数;
- 2)  $P(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max})$  为单调增函数;
- 3)  $P_{\rho_\xi \rightarrow 0+, \rho_\eta \rightarrow 0+}(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}) = 0$ ;
- 4)  $P_{\rho_\xi \rightarrow +\infty, \rho_\eta \rightarrow +\infty}(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}) = \|\hat{g}_T^\delta\|$ .

**证明:** 由于

$$P(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}) = \begin{cases} \|(1-1)\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)\|, & |\xi| \leq \xi_{\max}, |\eta| \leq \eta_{\max}, \\ \left\| \left(1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)}\right) \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \right\|, & |\xi| > \xi_{\max}, |\eta| \leq \eta_{\max}, \\ \left\| \left(1 - e^{-(T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)}\right) \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \right\|, & |\xi| \leq \xi_{\max}, |\eta| > \eta_{\max}, \\ \left\| \left(1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2) - (T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)}\right) \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \right\|, & |\xi| > \xi_{\max}, |\eta| > \eta_{\max}. \end{cases}$$

由以上易知  $P(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max})$  为连续函数, 因此 1) 成立.

又因为  $e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)}$ ,  $e^{-(T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)}$ ,  $e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2) - (T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)}$  均为单调减函数, 所以  $P(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max})$  为单调增函数, 因此 2) 得证:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } P_{\rho_\xi \rightarrow 0+, \rho_\eta \rightarrow 0+}(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}) &= \lim_{\rho_\xi \rightarrow 0+, \rho_\eta \rightarrow 0+} \|(1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)\| \\ &= \|(1-1)\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)\| = 0, \\ P_{\rho_\xi \rightarrow +\infty, \rho_\eta \rightarrow +\infty}(\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}) &= \lim_{\rho_\xi \rightarrow +\infty, \rho_\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \|(1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)\| \\ &= \|(1-0)\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)\| = \|\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta)\|, \end{aligned}$$

可得性质 3), 4).

**引理 2** 假设条件(11)和(18)成立, 且  $\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}$  是(17)式的解, 则有以下不等式成立

$$e^{\eta_{\max}^2} = e^{\xi_{\max}^2} \leq \left( \frac{3M}{(r-1)\delta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2T}}. \tag{19}$$

**证明:** 由(8)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\| (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \right\| \\
 &= \left\| (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) + \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right\| \\
 &\leq \left\| (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right\| + \left\| (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) \right\| \\
 &\leq \delta + \left\| (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) \right\| \\
 &\leq \delta + \left\| (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) \right\| \\
 &= \delta + \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right) \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_3} \left| \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)} \right) \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_4} \left| \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2) - (T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)} \right) \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\leq \delta + \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left( \iint_{\Omega_3} \left| \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_4} \left| \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \delta + e^{-(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)T} M + e^{-(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)T} M + e^{-(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)T} M \\
 &= \delta + e^{-2\xi_{\max}^2 T} M + e^{-2\eta_{\max}^2 T} M + e^{-2\xi_{\max}^2 T} M \\
 &= \delta + 3e^{-2\xi_{\max}^2 T} M
 \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 r\delta &= \left\| (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \right\| \leq \delta + 3e^{-2\xi_{\max}^2 T} M \\
 (r-1)\delta &\leq 3e^{-2\xi_{\max}^2 T} M \\
 e^{\xi_{\max}^2} &\leq \left( \frac{3M}{(r-1)\delta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2T}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**定理 2** 设  $u(x, y, t)$  和  $\hat{u}_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}^\delta(\xi, \eta, t)$  分别为问题(1)的精确解和 Fourier 正则化解, 假设条件(11)和(18)成立, 且  $\xi_{\max}, \eta_{\max}$  是方程(17)的解, 则有以下估计

$$\left\| u_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t) - u(\cdot, \cdot, t) \right\| \leq M^{1-\frac{t}{T}} \delta^{\frac{t}{T}} \left( 4 \left( \frac{3}{r-1} \right)^{1-\frac{t}{T}} + 3(r+1)^{\frac{t}{T}} \right). \tag{20}$$

**证明:** 由 Parseval 等式和三角不等式, 有



$$\begin{aligned} \|u_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t) - u(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| &= \|\hat{u}_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| \\ &= \|\hat{u}_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| + \|\hat{u}_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| \\ &= S_1 + S_2 \end{aligned}$$

下面我们对  $S_1, S_2$  分别作估计, 对  $S_1$  做估计有

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \|\hat{u}_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| \\ &= \left\| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \rho_\xi \rho_\eta - e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) \rho_\xi \rho_\eta \right\| \\ &= \left\| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \rho_\xi \rho_\eta (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right\| \\ &= \left( \iint_{\Omega_1} \left| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_3} \left| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} e^{-(T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)} (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_4} \left| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2) - (T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)} (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= I_1 + \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| e^{(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_3} \left| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)(T-t)} (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_4} \left| e^{(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)(T-t)} (\hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta)) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq e^{2\xi_{\max}^2(T-t)} \delta + e^{(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)(T-t)} \delta + e^{(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)(T-t)} \delta + e^{(\xi_{\max}^2 + \eta_{\max}^2)(T-t)} \delta \\ &\leq 4e^{2\xi_{\max}^2(T-t)} \delta \leq 4\delta \left( \left( \frac{3M}{(r-1)\delta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2T}} \right)^{2(T-t)} \\ &= 4\delta \left( \frac{3M}{(r-1)\delta} \right)^{1-\frac{t}{T}} = 4M^{1-\frac{t}{T}} \delta^{\frac{t}{T}} \left( \frac{3}{r-1} \right)^{1-\frac{t}{T}}. \end{aligned}$$

另一方面, 对  $S_2$  作估计

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_2 &= \left\| \hat{u}(\cdot, \cdot, t) - \hat{u}_{\rho_\xi \rho_\eta}(\cdot, \cdot, t) \right\| = \left\| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) - e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) \rho_\xi \rho_\eta \right\| \\
 &= \left\| e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)(T-t)} \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \right\| = \left\| e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \right\| \\
 &= \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right) \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_3} \left| \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)} \right) \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\quad + \left( \iint_{\Omega_4} \left| \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2) - (T-t)(\eta^2 - \eta_{\max}^2)} \right) \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= S_{21} + S_{22} + S_{23}
 \end{aligned}$$

对  $S_{21}$  作估计, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{21} &= \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right) \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right) \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\leq \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} |\hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta)|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)} \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \left( \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) \right)^{\frac{t}{T}} e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\leq M^{1 - \frac{t}{T}} \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \left( \hat{g}_0(\xi, \eta) \right)^{\frac{t}{T}} e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\leq M^{1 - \frac{t}{T}} \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \left( \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) e^{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)T} \right)^{\frac{t}{T}} e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2)t} \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\leq M^{1 - \frac{t}{T}} \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \left( \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) \right)^{\frac{t}{T}} \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\leq M^{1 - \frac{t}{T}} \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{t}{2T}} \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{2 \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)} \\
 &\leq M^{1 - \frac{t}{T}} \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{t}{2T}} \sup_{\xi, \eta \in \Omega_2} \left( 1 - e^{-(T-t)(\xi^2 - \xi_{\max}^2)} \right)^{1 - \frac{t}{T}} \\
 &\leq M^{1 - \frac{t}{T}} \left( \iint_{\Omega_2} \left| \left( \hat{g}_T(\xi, \eta) - \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) + \hat{g}_T^\delta(\xi, \eta) \right) (1 - \rho_\xi \rho_\eta) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{t}{2T}} \\
 &\leq M^{1 - \frac{t}{T}} ((r+1)\delta)^{\frac{t}{T}}
 \end{aligned}$$

同理, 可以得到

$$S_{22} \leq M^{1-\frac{t}{T}} ((r+1)\delta)^{\frac{t}{T}}; S_{23} \leq M^{1-\frac{t}{T}} ((r+1)\delta)^{\frac{t}{T}}.$$

则, 有

$$S_2 \leq 3M^{1-\frac{t}{T}} ((r+1)\delta)^{\frac{t}{T}}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_{\rho_z, \rho_\eta}^\delta(\cdot, \cdot, t) - u(\cdot, \cdot, t)\| &\leq 4M^{1-\frac{t}{T}} \delta^{\frac{t}{T}} \left(\frac{3}{r-1}\right)^{1-\frac{t}{T}} + 3M^{1-\frac{t}{T}} ((r+1)\delta)^{\frac{t}{T}} \\ &= M^{1-\frac{t}{T}} \delta^{\frac{t}{T}} \left(4\left(\frac{3}{r-1}\right)^{1-\frac{t}{T}} + 3(r+1)^{\frac{t}{T}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

所以, 定理 2 得证。

#### 4. 结论

本文解决了一个不适定问题, 即二维时间反向热传导方程在无界区域中通过终值时刻的数据来确定温度的分布。本文先通过 Fourier 变换推导出了问题的精确解, 然后构造出了问题的 Fourier 正则化解。最后分别给出了先验和后验参数选取下的误差估计。

#### 参考文献

- [1] Dou, F.F., Fu, C.L. and Yang, F.L. (2009) Optimal Error Bound and Fourier Regularization for Identifying an Unknown Source in the Heat Equation. *Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics*, **230**, 728-737. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cam.2009.01.008>
- [2] Kokila, J. and Nair, M.T. (2020) Fourier Truncation Method for the Non-Homogeneous Time Fractional Backward Heat Conduction Problem. *Inverse Problems in Science and Engineering*, **28**, 402-426. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17415977.2019.1580707>
- [3] 石万霞, 熊向团. 多层介质中逆热传导方程的傅里叶正则化方法[J]. *应用数学计算学报*, 2012, 26(3): 348-354.
- [4] Yang, F. and Fu, C.L. (2010) The Method of Simplified Tikhonov Regularization for Dealing with the Inverse Time-Dependent Heat Source Problem. *Computers & Mathematics with Applications*, **60**, 1228-1236. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.camwa.2010.06.004>
- [5] Yang, F. and Fu, C.L. (2010) A Simplified Tikhonov Regularization Method for Determining the Heat Source. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, **34**, 3286-3299. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apm.2010.02.020>
- [6] Cheng, W. and Fu, C.L. (2010) A Modified Tikhonov Regularization Method for an Axisymmetric Backward Heat Equation. *Acta Mathematica Sinica, English Series*, **26**, 2157-2164. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10114-010-8509-5>
- [7] Cheng, W. and Zhao, Q. (2020) A Modified Quasi-Boundary Value Method for a Two-Dimensional Inverse Heat Conduction Problem. *Computers & Mathematics with Applications*, **79**, 293-302. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.camwa.2019.06.031>
- [8] Ruan, Z., Zhang, S. and Xiong, S. (2018) Solving an Inverse Source Problem for a Time Fractional Diffusion Equation by a Modified Quasi-Boundary Value Method. *Evolution Equations and Control Theory*, **7**, 669-682. <https://doi.org/10.3934/eect.2018032>
- [9] Koba, H. and Matsuoka, H. (2015) Generalized Quasi-Reversibility Method for a Backward Heat Equation with a Fractional Laplacian. *Analysis*, **35**, 47-57. <https://doi.org/10.1515/analy-2014-1262>
- [10] 石娟娟, 熊向团. 时间反向热传导问题的拟逆正则化方法及误差估计[J]. *江西师范大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2021, 45(1): 22-25.
- [11] Reinhardt, H.J., Hào, D.N., Frohne, J. and Suttmeier, F.T. (2007) Numerical Solution of Inverse Heat Conduction Problems in Two Spatial Dimensions. *Journal of Inverse and Ill-Posed Problems*, **15**, 181-198.

<https://doi.org/10.1515/JIIP.2007.010>

- [12] Li, M. and Xiong, X.T. (2012) On a Fractional Backward Heat Conduction Problem: Application to Deblurring. *Computers and Mathematics with Applications*, **64**, 2594-2602. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.camwa.2012.07.003>
- [13] 侯佳琪. 二维时间反向热传导问题的两种正则化方法及后验误差估计[J]. 理论数学, 2021, 11(12): 1974-1986.
- [14] Fu, C.L., Xiong, X.T. and Qian, Z. (2007) Fourier Regularization for a Backward Heat Equation. *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, **331**, 472-480. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmaa.2006.08.040>