第五章 差分法

一、常微分方程边值问题





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1. 边值问题的差分方程

二阶边值问题

$$\begin{cases} Lu \equiv -u'' + q(x)u = f(x) & a < x < b \\ u(a) = \alpha, u(b) = \beta \end{cases}$$
 (1.1)

其中q(x), f(x) 是连续函数, $q(x) \ge 0$ 。

将[a,b]分成N等分,记分点(称为节点)

$$x_m = a + mh$$
 $m = 0,1,2,\dots,N$.

这里
$$x_0 = a, x_N = b$$
 。 $h = \frac{b-a}{N}$ 步长



$$\frac{1}{h^2} \left[u(x_{m+1}) - 2u(x_m) + u(x_{m-1}) \right] = u''(x_m) - R_m \quad (1.2)$$

其中
$$R_m = -\frac{h^2}{12}u^{(4)}(\xi_m)$$
 $\xi_m \in (x_{m-1}, x_{m+1})$

利用 Taylor 公式
$$\frac{1}{h^2} [u(x_{m+1}) - 2u(x_m) + u(x_{m-1})] = u''(x_m) - R_m \quad (1.2)$$
 其中 $R_m = -\frac{h^2}{12} u^{(4)}(\xi_m) \quad \xi_m \in (x_{m-1}, x_{m+1})$ 。 把(1.2)代入方程(1.1),得
$$L_h u(x_m) \equiv -\frac{1}{h^2} [u(x_{m+1}) - 2u(x_m) + u(x_{m-1})] + q(x_m)u(x_m) = f(x_m) + R_m$$
 略去余项 R_m ,记 $q_m = q(x_m)$, $f_m = f(x_m)$.

边值问题的差分方程

$$\begin{cases} L_{h}u_{m} = -\frac{1}{h^{2}}(u_{m+1} - 2u_{m} + u_{m-1}) + q_{m}u_{m} = f_{m} \\ m = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{0} = \alpha, u_{N} = \beta \end{cases}$$
(1.3)

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_{N-2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_{N-2} \\ u_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h^2 f_1 + \alpha \\ h^2 f_2 \\ \vdots \\ h^2 f_{N-2} \\ h^2 f_{N-1} + \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

在节点 x_m 建立差分方程的关键是在该点用u(x)的二阶中心差代替二阶导数,即:

$$\frac{u(x_{m+1}) - 2u(x_m) - u(x_{m-1})}{h^2} \approx u''(x_m)$$

其截断误差 $R_m(u) = Lu(x_m) - L_h u(x_m)$

先假定差分方程的形式,再用 Taylor 展开确定其中的系数,若设式(1.1)的差分方程为:

$$\begin{split} &-\frac{1}{h^2}(u_{m+1}-2u_m+u_{m-1})+c_0(q_mu_m-f_m)\\ &+c_1(q_{m+1}u_{m+1}-f_{m+1})+c_2(q_{m-1}u_{m-1}-f_{m-1})=0\\ &\sharp +c_0,c_1,c_2$$
为待定常数且 $c_1+c_2+c_0=1$ 。



利用Taylor展开

$$-\frac{1}{h^2} \Big[u(x+h) - 2u(x) + u(x-h) \Big] + c_0 \Big[q(x)u(x) - f(x) \Big]$$

$$+ c_1 \Big[q(x+h)u(x+h) - f(x+h) \Big] + c_2 \Big[q(x-h)u(x-h) - f(x-h) \Big]$$

$$+ (c_1 - c_2)hu'''(x) + \frac{1}{2}(c_1 + c_2)h^2u^{(4)}(x) + \frac{1}{6}(c_1 - c_2)h^3u^{(5)}(x)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24}(c_1 + c_2)h^4u^{(6)}(x) + \frac{1}{120}(c_1 - c_2)h^5u^{(7)}(x) + O(h^6)$$

$$\begin{cases} c_0 + c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ c_1 - c_2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(c_1 + c_2) = \frac{1}{12} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_0 - \frac{1}{6} \\ c_1 = \frac{1}{12} \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{E}}{\cancel{D}}$$

对于更一般的二阶边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} -u'' + p(x)u' + q(x)u = f(x) \\ \alpha_1 u'(a) + \alpha_2 u(a) = \alpha \\ \beta_1 u'(b) + \beta_2 u(b) = \beta \end{cases}$$
 (1.5)

其 中
$$p(x), q(x), f(x) \in C[a,b]$$
 $\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 \neq 0$, $\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 \neq 0$

一阶导数用差商代替

$$\frac{1}{2h} \left[u(x_{m+1}) - u(x_{m-1}) \right] = u'(x_m) + \frac{h^2}{b} u'''(\eta_m)$$

$$\eta_m \in (x_{m-1}, x_{m+1}) \, .$$





$$+u(x_{m-1}))+\frac{p(x_m)}{2h}(u(x_{m+1})-u(x_{m-1}))+O(h^2)$$
差分方程:
$$-\frac{1}{h^2}(u_{m+1}-2u_m+u_{m-1})+\frac{p_m}{2h}(u_{m+1}-u_{m-1})+q_mu_m=f_m$$
其中 $p_m=p(x_m),q_m=q(x_m),f_m=f(x_m)$ 边值条件
$$b\, \dot{h}: \qquad u'(b)\approx \frac{1}{h}\big[u(x_N)-u(x_{N-1})\big]+\frac{h}{2}u''(\eta)$$
 $\eta\in(x_{N-1},x_N)$ 得到差分方程 $\frac{\beta_1}{h}(u_N-u_{N-1})+\beta_2u_N=\beta$

 $-u''(x_m) + p(x_m)u'(x_m) = -\frac{1}{h^2}(u(x_{m+1}) - 2u(x_m))$

同样 a 点:
$$\frac{\alpha_1}{h}(u_1-u_0)+\alpha_2u_0=\alpha$$

同样 a 点:
$$\frac{\alpha_1}{h}(u_1 - u_0) + \alpha_2 u_0 = \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases}
-(1 + \frac{h}{2} p_m) u_{m-1} + (2 + h^2 q_m) u_m - \frac{h}{2} p_m u_{m+1} = h^2 f_m \\
(-\alpha_1 + h \alpha_2) u_0 + \alpha_1 u_1 = h \alpha \\
-\beta_1 u_{N-1} + (\beta_1 + h \beta_2) u_N = h \beta
\end{cases}$$

$$m = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$
(1.6)

$$N-1$$



$$\begin{cases} u'' = f(x,u,u') & a < x < b \\ u(a) = \alpha, u(b) = \beta \end{cases}$$

对于非线性边值问题
$$\begin{cases} u'' = f(x, u, u') & a < x < b \\ u(a) = \alpha, u(b) = \beta \end{cases}$$
 差分方程为:
$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{h^2}(u_{m+1} - 2u_m + u_{m-1}) + f(x_m, u_m, \frac{u_{m+1} - u_{m-1}}{2h}) = 0 \\ u_0 = \alpha, u_N = \beta \end{cases}$$
 (1.7)

(1.7)



例: 取步长 $h = \frac{1}{2}$,用差分法解边值问题

$$\int -u'' + \frac{2}{(x+2)^2}u = 0$$

$$u(-1) = 1, u(1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

-1 < x < 1



 $\begin{aligned}
& \text{if } \\
-\frac{1}{h^2}(u_2 - 2u_1 + u_0) + \frac{2}{(-\frac{1}{2} + 2)^2}u_1 &= 0 \\
& 1 \\
& 1 \\
& 2u_1 + u_2 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{h^2}(u_3 - 2u_2 + u_1) + \frac{2}{(0+2)^2}u_2 = 0\\ -\frac{1}{h^2}(u_4 - 2u_3 + u_2) + \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + 2)^2}u_3 = 0\\ u_0 = 1, u_4 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$



 $\therefore u_1 = \frac{9}{20}(1+u_2),$ $-u_1 + \frac{17}{8}u_2 - u_3 = 0$ $u_3 = \frac{25}{52}(\frac{1}{3} + u_3)$ $-u_2 + \frac{52}{25}u_3 = \frac{1}{3}$ $u_1 = \frac{563}{828} \approx 0.679952$ $\left\{ u_2 = \frac{952}{1863} \approx 0.511004 \right.$ $u_3 = \frac{3025}{7452} \approx 0.405931$

 $\frac{20}{9}u_1 - u_2 = 1$

整理后得:

2. 极值原理和差分解的唯一性

定理1: 差分方程组(1.3)和(1.4)都有唯一的解。

3. 差分解的稳定性与收敛性

定理 2: 差分方程 (1.3) 的解 um 满足:

$$|u_m| < \max\{|\alpha|, |\beta|\} + \frac{1}{2}(x_m - a)(b - x_m)\max|f_m|$$

$$1 \leq m \leq N$$
 $m = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$

定理 3: 设 u_m 是差分方程(1.3)的解,u(x) 是它的原边值问题的精确解,则

$$|u(x_m)-u_m| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{96} h^2 \max_{a\leq x\leq b} |u^{(4)}(x)|$$

