第六章习题

第五章习题

$$\frac{u_{j}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n} + u_{j}^{n-1}}{\tau^{2}}$$

$$= a^{2} \left[\theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^{2}} + (1 - 2\theta) \frac{u_{j+1}^{n} - 2u_{j}^{n} + u_{j-1}^{n}}{h^{2}} + \theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1} - 2u_{j}^{n-1} + u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{h^{2}} \right]$$

试证: 当 $\theta = \frac{1}{4}$ 时, 差分格式 (??) 与以下 (向量型) 的两层格式 等价

$$\begin{cases} \frac{v_{j}^{n+1} - v_{j}^{n}}{2} = a \frac{w_{j+1/2}^{n} - w_{j-1/2}^{n} + w_{j+1/2}^{n+1} - w_{j-1/2}^{n+1}}{2h} \\ \frac{w_{j-1/2}^{n+1} - w_{j-1/2}^{n}}{\tau} = a \frac{v_{j}^{n+1} - v_{j-1}^{n+1} + v_{j}^{n} - v_{j-1}^{n}}{2h} \end{cases}$$
(2)

其中

$$v_i^k = \frac{u_j^k - u_j^{k-1}}{v_{j+1/2}^k}, \quad w_{j+1/2}^k = a \frac{\left(u_{j+1}^k - u_j^k\right) + \left(u_{j+1}^{k-1} - u_j^{k-1}\right)}{2^k}$$

注 → ← 注 → 注

(3)

(1)

证明: 当 $\theta = \frac{1}{4}$ 时, 差分格式 (??) 就变为

$$\frac{u_{j}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n} + u_{j}^{n-1}}{\tau^{2}} = a^{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{u_{j+1}^{n} - 2u_{j}^{n} + u_{j-1}^{n}}{h^{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1} - 2u_{j}^{n-1} + u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{h^{2}} \right]$$
(4)

首先验证 (??) 的第二个式子.

将 (??) 代入 (??) 的第二个式子, 有

$$\frac{a\frac{\left(u_{j}^{n+1}-u_{j-1}^{n+1}\right)+\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)}{2h} - a\frac{\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)+\left(u_{j}^{n-1}-u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)}{2h}}{\tau} \\
= a\frac{u_{j}^{n+1}-u_{j}^{n}}{\frac{\tau}{\tau}} - \frac{u_{j-1}^{n+1}-u_{j-1}^{n}}{\tau} + \frac{u_{j}^{n}-u_{j}^{n-1}}{\tau} - \frac{u_{j-1}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{\tau}}{2h} \tag{5}$$

即

$$\begin{split} &\frac{a}{2h\tau}\left[\left(u_{j}^{n+1}-u_{j-1}^{n+1}\right)+\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)-\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)-\left(u_{j}^{n-1}-u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)\right]\\ &=\frac{a}{2h\tau}\left[\left(u_{j}^{n+1}-u_{j}^{n}\right)-\left(u_{j-1}^{n+1}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)+\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j}^{n-1}\right)-\left(u_{j-1}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)\right] \end{split}$$

显然, 上式为恒等式.

接着验证 (??) 的第一个式子.

将 (??) 代入 (??) 的第一个式子, 有

$$\frac{\frac{u_{j}^{n+1}-u_{j}^{n}}{\tau}-\frac{u_{j}^{n}-u_{j}^{n-1}}{\tau}}{\tau} = a\frac{a\frac{\left(u_{j+1}^{n}-u_{j}^{n}\right)+\left(u_{j+1}^{n-1}-u_{j}^{n-1}\right)}{2h}+a\frac{\left(u_{j+1}^{n+1}-u_{j}^{n+1}\right)+\left(u_{j+1}^{n}-u_{j}^{n}\right)}{2h}}{2h} \\ -a\frac{a\frac{\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)+\left(u_{j}^{n-1}-u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)}{2h}+a\frac{\left(u_{j+1}^{n+1}-u_{j}^{n+1}\right)+\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)}{2h}}{2h}$$

即

$$\begin{split} &\frac{u_{j}^{n+1}-2u_{j}^{n}+u_{j}^{n-1}}{\tau^{2}} \\ &= \frac{a^{2}}{4h^{2}}\left[\left(u_{j+1}^{n}-u_{j}^{n}\right)+\left(u_{j+1}^{n-1}-u_{j}^{n-1}\right)+\left(u_{j+1}^{n+1}-u_{j}^{n+1}\right)+\left(u_{j+1}^{n}-u_{j}^{n}\right)\right] \\ &-\frac{a^{2}}{4h^{2}}\left[\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)+\left(u_{j}^{n-1}-u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)+\left(u_{j}^{n+1}-u_{j-1}^{n+1}\right)+\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)\right] \\ &=a^{2}\left[\frac{1}{4}\frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1}-2u_{j}^{n+1}+u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^{2}}+\frac{1}{2}\frac{u_{j+1}^{n}-2u_{j}^{n}+u_{j-1}^{n}}{h^{2}}\right. \\ &+\frac{1}{4}\frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1}-2u_{j}^{n-1}+u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{h^{2}}\right] \end{split}$$

显然上式即为 (??).

综上可知, 当
$$\theta = \frac{1}{4}$$
 时, 差分格式 (??) 与 (??) 等价.



习题 2 证明两层差分格式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{v_{j}^{n+1}-v_{j}^{n}}{T} = a^{\frac{w_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n}-w_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{n}+w_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1}-w_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1}}{2h} \\ \frac{w_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1}-w_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{n}}{T} = a^{\frac{v_{j}^{n+1}-v_{j-1}^{n+1}+v_{j}^{n}-v_{j-1}^{n}}{2h}} \end{cases}$$
(6)

绝对稳定.

证明: (??) 等价于 $(r = a\tau/h)$ 为网比)

$$\begin{cases}
2v_j^{n+1} - 2v_j^n = r(w_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^n - w_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^n + w_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1} - w_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1}) \\
2w_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1} - 2w_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^n = r(v_j^{n+1} - v_{j-1}^{n+1} + v_j^n - v_{j-1}^n)
\end{cases} (7)$$

下面利用 Fourier 方法分析差分格式 (??) 的稳定性.

以通项

$$v_{j+m}^{n+q} = V_1^{n+q} e^{i\alpha x_{j+m}}, \quad w_{j+m}^{n+q} = V_2^{n+q} e^{i\alpha x_{j+m}}, \quad \alpha = 2p\pi$$

代入 (??),

$$\begin{cases} 2V_1^{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_j} - 2V_1^ne^{i\alpha x_j} = r[V_2^ne^{i\alpha x_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} - V_2^ne^{i\alpha x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ + V_2^{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} - V_2^ne^{i\alpha x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ 2V_2^{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}} - 2V_2^ne^{i\alpha x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}} = r[V_1^{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_j} - V_1^{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_{j-1}} \\ + V_1^ne^{i\alpha x_j} - V_1^ne^{i\alpha x_{j-1}}] \end{cases}$$

消去共同因子
$$e^{i\alpha x_j}$$
 和 $e^{i\alpha x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}$, 得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2V_{1}^{n+1}-2V_{1}^{n}=r[V_{2}^{n}e^{i\alpha h/2}-V_{2}^{n}e^{i\alpha(-h/2)}\\ +V_{2}^{n+1}e^{i\alpha h/2}-V_{2}^{n+1}e^{i\alpha(-h/2)}]\\ 2V_{2}^{n+1}-2V_{2}^{n}=r[V_{1}^{n+1}e^{i\alpha h/2}-V_{1}^{n+1}e^{i\alpha(-h/2)}\\ +V_{1}^{n}e^{i\alpha h/2}-V_{1}^{n}e^{i\alpha(-h/2)}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 2V_1^{n+1} - 2V_1^n = rV_2^n [e^{i\alpha h/2} - e^{i\alpha(-h/2)}] \\ + rV_2^{n+1} [e^{i\alpha h/2} - e^{i\alpha(-h/2)}] \\ 2V_2^{n+1} - 2V_2^n = rV_1^{n+1} [e^{i\alpha h/2} - e^{i\alpha(-h/2)}] \\ + rV_1^n [e^{i\alpha h/2} - e^{i\alpha(-h/2)}] \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2V_1^{n+1} - i2r\sin(\frac{\alpha h}{2})V_2^{n+1} = 2V_1^n + i2r\sin(\frac{\alpha h}{2})V_2^n \\ -i2r\sin(\frac{\alpha h}{2})V_1^{n+1} + 2V_2^{n+1} = i2r\sin(\frac{\alpha h}{2})V_1^n + 2V_2^n \end{array} \right.$$

其矩阵形式为 (记 $c = 2r \sin(\frac{\alpha h}{2})$)

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & -ic \\ -ic & 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} V_1^{n+1} \\ V_2^{n+1} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & ic \\ ic & 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} V_1^n \\ V_2^n \end{array}\right)$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_1^{n+1} \\ V_2^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -ic \\ -ic & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & ic \\ ic & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^n \\ V_2^n \end{pmatrix}$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} V_1^{n+1} \\ V_2^{n+1} \end{array}\right) = \frac{1}{4+c^2} \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & ic \\ ic & 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & ic \\ ic & 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} V_1^n \\ V_2^n \end{array}\right)$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_1^{n+1} \\ V_2^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4-c^2}{4+c^2} & \frac{i4c}{4+c^2} \\ \frac{i4c}{4+c^2} & \frac{4-c^2}{4+c^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^n \\ V_2^n \end{pmatrix}$$

则增长矩阵

$$G(\alpha h) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4-c^2}{4+c^2} & \frac{i4c}{4+c^2} \\ \frac{i4c}{4+c^2} & \frac{4-c^2}{4+c^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

容易验证

$$G^HG = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-c^2/4}{1+c^2/4} & \frac{-ic}{1+c^2/4} \\ \frac{-ic}{1+c^2/4} & \frac{1-c^2/4}{1+c^2/4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-c^2/4}{1+c^2/4} & \frac{ic}{1+c^2/4} \\ \frac{ic}{1+c^2/4} & \frac{1-c^2/4}{1+c^2/4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$$

$$GG^{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-c^{2}/4}{1+c^{2}/4} & \frac{ic}{1+c^{2}/4} \\ \frac{ic}{1+c^{2}/4} & \frac{1-c^{2}/4}{1+c^{2}/4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-c^{2}/4}{1+c^{2}/4} & \frac{-ic}{1+c^{2}/4} \\ \frac{-ic}{1+c^{2}/4} & \frac{1-c^{2}/4}{1+c^{2}/4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$$

所以 $G(\alpha h)$ 是酉矩阵 (一种正规矩阵), 那么为了证明格式按初值稳定, 只需验证 $G(\alpha h)$ 的谱半径满足 Von Neumann 条件即可.

下面给出估计增长矩阵 $G(\alpha h)$ 的谱半径的两种不同方法.

方法一: 注意到此时
$$||G(\alpha h)||_2 = \rho(G(\alpha h))$$
, 又

$$\|G(\alpha h)\|_2 = \sqrt{\rho(G(\alpha h)G^H(\alpha h))} = \sqrt{\rho(I)} = 1,$$

故

$$\rho(G(\alpha h))=1,$$

从而该差分方程满足 Von Neumann 条件, 故 (??) 绝对稳定.



方法二: 增长矩阵 $G(\alpha h)$ 对应的特征方程为

$$(\lambda - \frac{1 - c^2/4}{1 + c^2/4})^2 + (\frac{c}{1 + c^2/4})^2 = 0$$

 \Rightarrow

$$\lambda = \frac{1 - c^2/4}{1 + c^2/4} \pm \frac{ic}{1 + c^2/4}$$

 \Rightarrow

$$|\lambda| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1-c^2/4}{1+c^2/4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{1+c^2/4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$
 (8)

由 (??) 知, $\rho(G) = 1$, 满足 Von Neumann 条件, 所以差分格式 (??) 绝对稳定.

习题 3 直接用 Fourier 方法证明差分格式

$$\frac{u_{j}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n} + u_{j}^{n-1}}{\tau^{2}}$$

$$= a^{2} \left[\theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^{2}} + (1 - 2\theta) \frac{u_{j+1}^{n} - 2u_{j}^{n} + u_{j-1}^{n}}{h^{2}} + \theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1} - 2u_{j}^{n-1} + u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{h^{2}} \right]$$

$$(9)$$

- (1) 当 $\theta \geqslant \frac{1}{4}$ 时绝对稳定;
- (2) 当 $0 \le \theta < \frac{1}{4}$ 时稳定的充要条件是

$$r = \frac{a\tau}{h} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 4\theta}}.$$

证明: 令
$$u_j^n = v^n e^{i\alpha x_j}$$
 代入 (??), 有

$$\frac{(v^{n+1} - 2v^n + v^{n-1})e^{i\alpha x_j}}{\tau^2}
= a^2 \left[\theta \frac{v^{n+1}(e^{i\alpha x_{j+1}} - 2e^{i\alpha x_j} + e^{i\alpha x_{j-1}})}{h^2} + (1 - 2\theta) \frac{v^n(e^{i\alpha x_{j+1}} - 2e^{i\alpha x_j} + e^{i\alpha x_{j-1}})}{h^2} + \theta \frac{v^{n-1}(e^{i\alpha x_{j+1}} - 2e^{i\alpha x_j} + e^{i\alpha x_{j-1}})}{h^2}\right]$$

$$v^{2} - 2v + 1 = \frac{a^{2}\tau^{2}}{h^{2}} [2v^{2}\theta(\cos\alpha h - 1) + 2v(1 - 2\theta)(\cos\alpha h - 1) + 2\theta(\cos\alpha h - 1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow (? r^{2} = \frac{a^{2}\tau^{2}}{h^{2}})$$

$$v^{2} - 2v + 1 = -r^{2} \left[4\theta \sin^{2} \frac{\alpha h}{2} v^{2} + 4(1 - 2\theta) \sin^{2} \frac{\alpha h}{2} v + 4\theta \sin^{2} \frac{\alpha h}{2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$(1 + 4\theta r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2})v^2 - (2 - 4(1 - 2\theta)r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2})v + (1 + 4\theta \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2}) = 0$$

⇒ 特征方程为

$$\lambda^{2} - \frac{2 - 4(1 - 2\theta)r^{2}\sin^{2}\frac{\alpha h}{2}}{1 + 4\theta r^{2}\sin^{2}\frac{\alpha h}{2}}\lambda + 1 = 0$$

格式稳定的必要条件是 $|\lambda| \leqslant 1$,

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{2 - 4(1 - 2\theta)r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2}}{1 + 4\theta r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2}} \right| \leqslant 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$-2\theta r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2} \leqslant (1-2\theta) r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2} \leqslant 1 + 2\theta r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2}$$



$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 (: $1-2\theta > -2\theta$, 故左边不等式恒成立.)

$$(1-2\theta)r^2\sin^2\frac{\alpha h}{2} \leqslant 1 + 2\theta r^2\sin^2\frac{\alpha h}{2}$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$(1-4\theta)r^2\sin^2\frac{\alpha h}{2}\leqslant 1$$

 $\sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2} = 0$ 时,显然成立。下面分两种情形讨论 $\sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2} \neq 0$ 时上述不等式成立的条件.

(1) 当
$$\theta \geqslant \frac{1}{4}$$
,

$$(1-4\theta)r^2\sin^2\frac{\alpha h}{2}\leqslant 0<1,$$

故格式绝对稳定.

(2) 当
$$0 \le \theta < \frac{1}{4}$$
,格式稳定必要条件为

$$(1-4\theta)r^2 \leqslant 1 \Rightarrow r \leqslant \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-4\theta}}$$

当 $r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-4\theta}}$ 时,若 $\sin^2\frac{\alpha h}{2} = 1$ 成立,则等号成立,故 $r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-4\theta}}$ 不稳定,故稳定的充要条件是

$$r = \frac{a\tau}{h} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 4\theta}}.$$



习题 4 试求下列混合问题的解

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, & 0 < x < \infty, \quad t > 0 \\
u(x, 0) = |x - 1|, & u(0, t) = 1
\end{cases}$$
(10)

解: 方程 (??) 的特征方向为

$$\tau = (1,1)$$

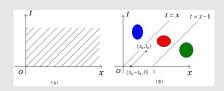
即特征线的斜率

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = 1$$

所以有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} = 0$$

即在特征线上, u 是一个常数 (如下图 (A) 所示).



下面给出 u(x,t) 的函数表达式,为此,将 (x,t) 所属的求解区域第一象限分为如下三个子区域 (见上图 (B)):

蓝色区域:

$$\Omega_1 = \{(x, t) : t > 0, 0 < x \leqslant t\}$$

红色区域:

$$\Omega_2 = \{(x, t) : t > 0, t < x \leqslant t + 1\}$$

绿色区域:

$$\Omega_3 = \{(x, t) : t > 0, x > t + 1\}$$



这时,

▶ 当 $(x_0, t_0) \in \Omega_1$ 时, 过该点且斜率为 1 的特征直线:

$$t = t_0 + (x - x_0)$$

必与 t 轴相交, 而 u(x,t) 在该特征线上的函数值都相等, 由边值条件 u(0,t)=1 可得

$$u(x_0,t_0)=1$$

由 (x₀, t₀) 的任意性知

$$u(x,t)=1, (x,t)\in\Omega_1$$

▶ 当 $(x_0, t_0) \in \Omega_2$ 时, 过该点的特征线必与 x 轴相交, 交点为 $(x_0 - t_0, 0)$, 其中 $x_0 - t_0 \in (0, 1]$, 因此, 有

$$u(x_0, t_0) = u(x_0 - t_0, 0) = |x_0 - t_0 - 1| = 1 - x_0 + t_0$$

由 (x₀, t₀) 的任意性知

$$u(x,t) = 1 - x + t$$
, $(x,t) \in \Omega_2$



▶ 当 $(x_0, t_0) \in \Omega_3$ 时, 过该点的特征线与 x 轴的交点为 $(x_0 - t_0, 0)$, 其中 $x_0 - t_0 \in (1, +\infty)$, 因此, 有

$$u(x_0, t_0) = u(x_0 - t_0, 0) = |x_0 - t_0 - 1| = x_0 - t_0 - 1$$

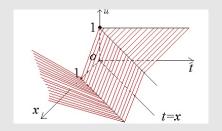
由 (x₀, t₀) 的任意性知

$$u(x,t)=x-t-1, (x,t)\in\Omega_3$$

综上可得, u(x,t) 的函数表达式为

$$u(x,t) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq t, \ t \geq 0 \\ 1 - x + t, & t < x \leq t + 1, \ t \geq 0 \\ x - t - 1, & x > t + 1, \ t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

解函数的图像为 (3D 图象)



习题 5 分析下列两种差分格式的稳定性.

(1)

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} + a \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_j^n}{h} = 0$$
(11)

(2)

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} + a \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2h} = 0$$
 (12)

解: (1) 记 $r = a_h^{\tau}$, 则 (??) 可以等价地写为

$$u_j^{n+1} = (1+r)u_j^n - ru_{j+1}^n$$
 (13)

令

$$u_j^n = v_n e^{i\alpha x_j}, \quad \alpha = 2p\pi$$
 (14)

将 (??) 代入 (??), 得:

$$v_{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_j}=(1+r)v_ne^{i\alpha x_j}-rv_ne^{i\alpha(x_j+h)}$$

两边约去因子 $e^{i\alpha x_j}$, 可得

$$v_{n+1} = (1+r)v_n - rv_n e^{i\alpha h} = (1+r-re^{i\alpha h})v_n$$
 (15)

由 (??) 知, 差分格式 (??) 的增长因子为

$$G(ph,\tau) = 1 + r - re^{i\alpha h} = (1 + r - r\cos\alpha h) - i \cdot r\sin\alpha h$$

差分格式 (??) 稳定的充要条件是增长因子满足 Von Neumann 条件:

$$|G(ph,\tau)| \leqslant 1 + M\tau$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$|(1+r-r\cos\alpha h)-i\cdot r\sin\alpha h|\leqslant 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$(1+r-r\cos\alpha h)^2+r^2\sin^2\alpha h\leqslant 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$r \cdot (r+1) \cdot (1-\cos \tau h) \leqslant 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$r\cdot(r+1)\leqslant 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$r^2 \leqslant -r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$(a\frac{\tau}{h})^2 \leqslant -a\frac{\tau}{h}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$a \leqslant 0$$
 \mathbb{H} $\left| a \frac{\tau}{h} \right| \leqslant 1$

(16)

即 (??) 是差分格式 (??) 稳定的充要条件.

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(2) 记 $r = a \frac{\tau}{h}$, 则 (??) 可以等价地写为

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n - \frac{r}{2}(u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n)$$
 (17)

令

$$u_j^n=v_ne^{ilpha x_j},\;\;lpha=2p\pi$$
?), 得:

将 (??) 代入 (??), 得:

$$v_{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_j}=v_ne^{i\alpha x_j}-\frac{r}{2}(v_ne^{i\alpha(x_j+h)}-v_ne^{i\alpha(x_j-h)})$$

两边约去因子 eiaxi, 可得

$$v_{n+1} = v_n - \frac{r}{2}(v_n e^{i\alpha h} - v_n e^{-i\alpha h})$$

$$= \left[1 - \frac{r}{2}(e^{i\alpha h} - e^{-i\alpha h})\right] v_n$$

$$= (1 - i \cdot r \sin \alpha h) \cdot v_n$$

(18)

由 (??) 知, 差分格式 (??) 的增长因子为

$$G(ph, \tau) = 1 - i \cdot r \sin \alpha h$$

差分格式 (??) 稳定的充要条件是增长因子满足 Von Neumann 条件:

$$|G(ph, \tau)| \leq 1 + M\tau$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$|1 - i \cdot r \sin \alpha h| \leqslant 1$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$1 + r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h \leqslant 1$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h \leqslant 0 \tag{20}$$

显然, (??) 对任意的 $r \neq 0$ 均不成立, 因此, 差分格式 (??) 对任意的 $r \neq 0$ 均不稳定.

习题 6 证明逼近 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ 的差分格式

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} + a \frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h} = 0, \ a \ge 0$$

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} + a \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - u_j^{n+1}}{h} = 0, \ a < 0$$
(21)

绝对稳定.

解:记 $r = \frac{\tau}{h}$,则(??)可以等价地写为

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n - aru_j^{n+1} + aru_{j-1}^{n+1}$$
 (23)

令

$$u_j^n = v_n e^{i\alpha x_j}, \quad \alpha = 2p\pi \tag{24}$$

将 (??) 代入 (??), 得:

$$v_{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_j} = v_n e^{i\alpha x_j} - arv_{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_j} + arv_{n+1}e^{i\alpha(x_j-h)}$$

两边约去因子 $e^{i\alpha x_j}$, 可得

$$(1 + ar - are^{-i\alpha h})v_{n+1} = v_n \tag{25}$$

由 (??) 知, 差分格式 (??) 的增长因子为

$$G(ph, \tau) = (1 + ar - are^{-i\alpha h})^{-1}$$

所以差分格式 (??) 稳定的充要条件是增长因子满足 Von Neumann 条件:

$$|G(ph,\tau)| \leqslant 1 + M\tau$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$\left| \frac{1}{1 + ar - ar \cos \alpha h + i \cdot r \sin \alpha h} \right| \leqslant 1$$

显然当 $a \ge 0$ 时, 上式恒成立, 所以格式 (??) 是绝对稳定的.

同理知, 差分格式 (??) 的增长因子为

$$G(ph, \tau) = (1 - ar + are^{i\alpha h})^{-1}$$

所以差分格式 (??) 稳定的充要条件是增长因子满足 Von Neumann 条件:

$$|G(ph, \tau)| \leqslant 1 + M\tau$$

 \Leftrightarrow

$$\left| \frac{1}{1 - ar + ar \cos \alpha h + i \cdot ar \sin \alpha h} \right| \leqslant 1$$

显然当 a < 0 时, 上式恒成立, 所以格式 (??) 是绝对稳定的.

习题 7 证明逼近 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ 的隐格式

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} + a \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{2h} = 0$$
 (26)

绝对稳定.

解:记 $r=a_h^{\tau}$,则(??)可以等价地写为

$$2u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n - ru_{j+1}^{n+1} + ru_{j-1}^{n+1}$$
 (27)

令

$$u_j^n = v_n e^{i\alpha x_j}, \quad \alpha = 2p\pi$$
 (28)

将 (??) 代入 (??), 得:

$$2v_{n+1}e^{i\alpha x_j}=v_ne^{i\alpha x_j}-rv_{n+1}e^{i\alpha(x_j+h)}+rv_{n+1}e^{i\alpha(x_j-h)}$$

两边约去因子 $e^{i\alpha x_j}$, 可得

$$(2 + re^{i\alpha h} - re^{-i\alpha h})v_{n+1} = v_n$$
 (29)

由 (??) 知, 差分格式 (??) 的增长因子为

$$G(ph, \tau) = (2 - re^{i\alpha h} + re^{-i\alpha h})^{-1} = (2 - i2r\sin\alpha h)^{-1}$$

所以差分格式 (??) 稳定的充要条件是增长因子满足 Von Neumann 条件:

$$|G(ph, \tau)| \leq 1 + M\tau$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2 - i2r \sin \alpha h} \right| \leqslant 1$$

上式显然恒成立, 所以格式 (??) 是绝对稳定的.

习题 8 逼近 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ 的蛙跳 (Leap—frog) 格式是

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^{n-1}}{2\tau} + a \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2h} = 0$$
 (30)

证明其稳定条件是 $|a\tau/h| \leq 1$.

解:记 $r = a_h^{\tau}$,将(??)化成等价的两层格式

$$w_j^{n+1} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right) w_{j-1}^n + \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) w_j^n + \left(\begin{array}{cc} -r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right) w_{j+1}^n$$

其中

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} w_j^n = \left(u_j^n, v_j^n\right)^{-T} \\ v_j^{n+1} = u_j^n \end{array}\right.$$

令 $w_i^n = w^n e^{i\alpha jh}$, 可得其二阶增长矩阵

$$G(\tau,\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} -i2r\sin\alpha h & 1\\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

其特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 + 2ir\sin(\alpha h)\lambda - 1 = 0$$

则其特征值为

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -ir \sin \alpha h \pm \sqrt{1 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h}$$
$$1 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h \geqslant 0 \Leftrightarrow |r| \leqslant 1$$

则

$$|\lambda|^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h + 1 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h = 1$$
 (31)

所以 |r| ≤1 是格式稳定的必要条件.

现在验证 $|r| \le 1$ 是充要条件. 即满足上章定理 4.4 的两个条件. 由 (??) 式知条件 1 是成立的, 现验证条件 2: 因为

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -2ir\sin\alpha h$$

$$\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 2\sqrt{1 - r^2\sin^2\alpha h}$$

$$|\lambda_1| = |\lambda_2| = 1, \quad 1 - |\lambda_1| = 1 - |\lambda_2| = 0$$

所以

$$|1 - |\lambda_1|| + |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2| = 2\sqrt{1 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h}$$

$$G(\theta) - \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2} I = \begin{bmatrix} -ir \sin \alpha h & 1\\ 1 & ir \sin \alpha h \end{bmatrix}$$
(32)

因此

$$\left\| G(\theta) - \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2} I \right\|_F = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h}$$
 (33)

由 (??), (??) 知, 存在 M, 使得

$$\left\|G(\theta)-\frac{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}{2}I\right\|_F\leqslant M(|1-|\lambda_1||+|\lambda_1-\lambda_2|)$$

所以条件 (2) 成立. 所以格式稳定的充要条件是 $|r| = \left| \frac{ar}{h} \right| \leq 1$.



第五章习:

习题 1^* 对于一般的 $\theta \in [0,1]$ 将三层差分格式

$$\frac{u_{j}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n} + u_{j}^{n-1}}{\tau^{2}}$$

$$= a^{2} \left[\theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^{2}} + (1 - 2\theta) \frac{u_{j+1}^{n} - 2u_{j}^{n} + u_{j-1}^{n}}{h^{2}} + \theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1} - 2u_{j}^{n-1} + u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{h^{2}} \right]$$
(34)

试写出其等价的两层差分格式:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{v_{j}^{n+1} - v_{j}^{n}}{\tau} = a \frac{\beta(w_{j+1/2}^{n} - w_{j-1/2}^{n}) + (2 - \beta)(w_{j+1/2}^{n+1} - w_{j-1/2}^{n+1})}{2h} \\
\frac{w_{j-1/2}^{n+1} - w_{j-1/2}^{n}}{\tau} = a \frac{\alpha(v_{j}^{n+1} - v_{j-1}^{n+1}) + (2 - \alpha)(v_{j}^{n} - v_{j-1}^{n})}{2h}
\end{cases}$$
(35)

其中

$$\begin{cases} v_j^k = \frac{u_j^k - u_j^{k-1}}{\tau} \\ w_{j+1/2}^k = a \frac{\alpha(u_{j+1}^k - u_j^k) + (2 - \alpha)(u_{j+1}^{k-1} - u_j^{k-1})}{2h} \end{cases}$$
(36)

 α , β 为待定系数.

解: 首先验证 (??) 的第二个式子. 将 (??) 代入 (??) 的左端, 有

$$\begin{split} &\frac{w_{j-1/2}^{n+1} - w_{j-1/2}^{n}}{\tau} \\ &= a \frac{\left[\frac{\alpha\left(u_{j}^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1}\right) + (2-\alpha)\left(u_{j}^{n} - u_{j-1}^{n}\right)}{2h}\right] - \left[\frac{\alpha\left(u_{j}^{n} - u_{j-1}^{n}\right) + (2-\alpha)\left(u_{j}^{n-1} - u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)}{2h}\right]}{\tau} \\ &= \frac{a}{2h} \left[\frac{\alpha\left(u_{j}^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1}\right)}{\tau} + \frac{\left(2-\alpha\right)\left(u_{j}^{n} - u_{j-1}^{n}\right)}{\tau}\right] \\ &- \left[\frac{\alpha\left(u_{j}^{n} - u_{j-1}^{n}\right)}{\tau} + \frac{\left(2-\alpha\right)\left(u_{j}^{n-1} - u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)}{\tau}\right] \\ &= a \frac{\alpha\left(u_{j}^{n+1} - u_{j}^{n}\right) - \left(u_{j-1}^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n}\right)}{\tau} + \left(2-\alpha\right)\frac{\left(u_{j}^{n} - u_{j}^{n-1}\right) - \left(u_{j-1}^{n} - u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)}{\tau}}{2h} \\ &= a \frac{\alpha\left(v_{j}^{n+1} - v_{j-1}^{n+1}\right) + \left(2-\alpha\right)\left(v_{j}^{n} - v_{j-1}^{n}\right)}{2h} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\lambda u_{j}^{n}}{\lambda n} \end{split}$$

即得 (??) 第二个式子恒成立, 因此要写出 (??) 的等价形式 (??), 只需通过验证 (??) 的第一个式子确定适当的 α, β 即可.

将 (??) 代入 (??) 的第一个式子, 有

$$\begin{split} &\frac{u_{j}^{n+1}-2u_{j}^{n}+u_{j}^{n-1}}{\tau^{2}} \\ &= a\frac{a\frac{\beta\alpha\left(u_{j+1}^{n}-u_{j}^{n}\right)+\beta(2-\alpha)\left(u_{j+1}^{n-1}-u_{j}^{n-1}\right)}{2h}+a\frac{(2-\beta)\alpha\left(u_{j+1}^{n+1}-u_{j}^{n+1}\right)+(2-\beta)(2-\alpha)\left(u_{j+1}^{n}-u_{j}^{n}\right)}{2h}}{2h} \\ &-a\frac{a\frac{\beta\alpha\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)+\beta(2-\alpha)\left(u_{j}^{n-1}-u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)}{2h}+a\frac{(2-\beta)\alpha\left(u_{j}^{n+1}-u_{j-1}^{n+1}\right)+(2-\beta)(2-\alpha)\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)}{2h}}{2h} \\ &=\frac{a^{2}}{4h^{2}}\left[\beta\alpha\left(u_{j+1}^{n}-u_{j}^{n}\right)+\beta(2-\alpha)\left(u_{j+1}^{n-1}-u_{j}^{n-1}\right)\right. \\ &+\left.(2-\beta)\alpha\left(u_{j+1}^{n+1}-u_{j}^{n+1}\right)+(2-\beta)(2-\alpha)\left(u_{j+1}^{n}-u_{j}^{n}\right)\right] \\ &-\frac{a^{2}}{4h^{2}}\left[\beta\alpha\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)+\beta(2-\alpha)\left(u_{j}^{n-1}-u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)\right. \\ &+\left.(2-\beta)\alpha\left(u_{j}^{n+1}-u_{j-1}^{n}\right)+(2-\beta)(2-\alpha)\left(u_{j}^{n}-u_{j-1}^{n-1}\right)\right] \end{split}$$

$$= a^{2} \left[\frac{(2-\beta)\alpha}{4} \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_{j}^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^{2}} + \frac{\beta\alpha + (2-\beta)(2-\alpha)}{4} \frac{u_{j+1}^{n} - 2u_{j}^{n} + u_{j-1}^{n}}{h^{2}} + \frac{\beta(2-\alpha)}{4} \frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1} - 2u_{j}^{n-1} + u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{h^{2}} \right]$$

因为上式应与 (??) 等价, 所以

$$\begin{cases} \frac{(2-\beta)\alpha}{4} = \theta \\ \frac{\beta\alpha + (2-\beta)(2-\alpha)}{4} = 1 - 2\theta \\ \frac{\beta(2-\alpha)}{4} = \theta \end{cases}$$

 \Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \beta \\ \alpha(2 - \alpha) = 4\theta \end{cases}$$

特别当 $\theta=1/4$ 时, 可取 $\alpha=1$; 当 $\theta=3/16$ 时, 可取 $\alpha=3/2$ 或 1/2

综上, (??) 实际可以写为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{v_j^{n+1} - v_j^n}{\tau} = a \frac{\alpha(w_{j+1/2}^n - w_{j-1/2}^n) + (2-\alpha)(w_{j+1/2}^{n+1} - w_{j-1/2}^{n+1})}{2h} \\ \frac{w_{j-1/2}^{n+1} - w_{j-1/2}^n}{\tau} = a \frac{\alpha(v_{j+1/2}^n - w_{j-1/2}^n) + (2-\alpha)(v_j^n - v_{j-1}^n)}{2h} \end{cases}$$

其中
$$\alpha(2-\alpha)=4\theta$$
.

