

第六章习题

习题 1 给定如下(标量型)差分格式

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

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

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

其中

$$v_j^k = \frac{u_j^k - u_j^{k-1}}{\tau}, \quad w_{j+1/2}^k = a \frac{(u_{j+1}^k - u_j^k) + (u_{j+1}^{k-1} - u_j^{k-1})}{2h} \quad (3)$$

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

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

首先验证 (2) 的第二个式子.

将 (3) 代入 (2) 的第二个式子, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a \frac{(u_j^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1}) + (u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n)}{2h} - a \frac{(u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n) + (u_j^{n-1} - u_{j-1}^{n-1})}{2h}}{\tau} \\ &= a \frac{\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} - \frac{u_{j-1}^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^n}{\tau} + \frac{u_j^n - u_j^{n-1}}{\tau} - \frac{u_{j-1}^n - u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{\tau}}{2h} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

即

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

显然，上式为恒等式.

接着验证 (2) 的第一个式子.

将 (3) 代入 (2) 的第一个式子, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} - \frac{u_j^n - u_j^{n-1}}{\tau}}{\tau} &= a \frac{a \frac{(u_{j+1}^n - u_j^n) + (u_{j+1}^{n-1} - u_j^{n-1})}{2h} + a \frac{(u_{j+1}^{n+1} - u_j^{n+1}) + (u_{j+1}^n - u_j^n)}{2h}}{2h} \\ &\quad - a \frac{a \frac{(u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n) + (u_j^{n-1} - u_{j-1}^{n-1})}{2h} + a \frac{(u_j^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1}) + (u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n)}{2h}}{2h} \end{aligned}$$

即

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

显然上式即为 (4).

综上所述, 当 $\theta = \frac{1}{4}$ 时, 差分格式 (1) 与 (2) 等价. □

习题 2 证明两层差分格式

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

绝对稳定.

证明: (6) 等价于 ($r = a\tau/h$ 为网比)

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

下面利用 Fourier 方法分析差分格式 (6) 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 (7),

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

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

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

 \Leftrightarrow

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

 \Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{cases} 2V_1^{n+1} - i2r \sin(\frac{\alpha h}{2})V_2^{n+1} = 2V_1^n + i2r \sin(\frac{\alpha h}{2})V_2^n \\ -i2r \sin(\frac{\alpha h}{2})V_1^{n+1} + 2V_2^{n+1} = i2r \sin(\frac{\alpha h}{2})V_1^n + 2V_2^n \end{cases}$$

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

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

 \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

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

 \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

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

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

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 (6) 绝对稳定. \square

方法二: 增长矩阵 $G(\alpha h)$ 对应的特征方程为

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

\Rightarrow

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

\Rightarrow

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

由 (8) 知, $\rho(G) = 1$, 满足 Von Neumann 条件, 所以差分格式 (6) 绝对稳定. □

习题 3 直接用 Fourier 方法证明差分格式

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{u_j^{n+1} - 2u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}}{\tau^2} \\
= & a^2 \left[\theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^2} + (1 - 2\theta) \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{h^2} \right. \\
& \left. + \theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1} - 2u_j^{n-1} + u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{h^2} \right] \quad (9)
\end{aligned}$$

(1) 当 $\theta \geq \frac{1}{4}$ 时绝对稳定;

(2) 当 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{1}{4}$ 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 (9), 有

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

约去公共因子得

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

$$\Rightarrow \left(\text{令 } r^2 = \frac{a^2 \tau^2}{h^2} \right)$$

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

\Rightarrow

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

 \Rightarrow 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 $|\lambda| \leq 1$,

 \Leftrightarrow

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

 \Leftrightarrow

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

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

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

\Leftrightarrow

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

$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2} = 0$ 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 $\theta \geq \frac{1}{4}$,

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

故格式绝对稳定。

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

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

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

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

解: 方程 (10) 的特征方向为

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

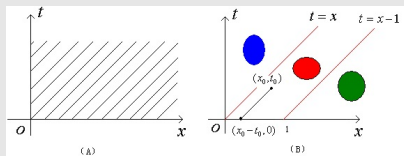
即特征线的斜率

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

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:

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

红色区域:

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

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 (x_0, t_0) 的任意性知

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

- 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 (x_0, t_0) 的任意性知

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

- 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

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

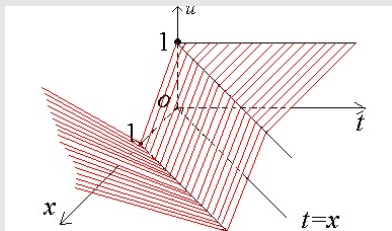
由 (x_0, t_0) 的任意性知

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

综上所述, $u(x, t)$ 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)

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

(2)

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

解: (1) 记 $r = a\frac{\tau}{h}$, 则 (11) 可以等价地写为

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

令

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

将 (14) 代入 (13), 得:

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

两边约去因子 $e^{i\alpha x_j}$, 可得

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

由 (15) 知, 差分格式 (11) 的增长因子为

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

差分格式 (11) 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

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

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow r \cdot (r + 1) \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r^2 \leq -r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(a \frac{\tau}{h}\right)^2 \leq -a \frac{\tau}{h}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \leq 0 \quad \text{且} \quad \left|a \frac{\tau}{h}\right| \leq 1 \quad (16)$$

即 (16) 是差分格式 (11) 稳定的充要条件.

(2) 记 $r = a\frac{\tau}{h}$, 则 (12) 可以等价地写为

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

令

$$u_j^n = v_n e^{i\alpha x_j}, \quad \alpha = 2p\pi \quad (18)$$

将 (18) 代入 (17), 得:

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

两边约去因子 $e^{i\alpha x_j}$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} v_{n+1} &= v_n - \frac{r}{2}(v_n e^{i\alpha h} - v_n e^{-i\alpha h}) \\ &= \left[1 - \frac{r}{2}(e^{i\alpha h} - e^{-i\alpha h})\right] v_n \\ &= (1 - i \cdot r \sin \alpha h) \cdot v_n \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

由 (19) 知, 差分格式 (12) 的增长因子为

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

差分格式 (12) 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

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

\Leftrightarrow

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

\Leftrightarrow

$$r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h \leq 0 \quad (20)$$

显然, (20) 对任意的 $r \neq 0$ 均不成立, 因此, 差分格式 (12) 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

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

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} + a \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - u_j^{n+1}}{h} = 0, \quad a < 0 \quad (22)$$

绝对稳定.

解: 记 $r = \frac{\tau}{h}$, 则 (21) 可以等价地写为

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n - ar u_j^{n+1} + ar u_{j-1}^{n+1} \quad (23)$$

令

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

将 (24) 代入 (23), 得:

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

两边约去因子 $e^{i\alpha x_j}$, 可得

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

由 (25) 知, 差分格式 (21) 的增长因子为

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

所以差分格式 (21) 稳定的充要条件是增长因子满足 Von Neumann 条件:

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

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

显然当 $a \geq 0$ 时, 上式恒成立, 所以格式 (21) 是绝对稳定的.

同理知, 差分格式 (22) 的增长因子为

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

所以差分格式 (22) 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

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

显然当 $a < 0$ 时, 上式恒成立, 所以格式 (22) 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

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

绝对稳定.

解: 记 $r = a \frac{\tau}{h}$, 则 (26) 可以等价地写为

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

令

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

将 (28) 代入 (28), 得:

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

两边约去因子 $e^{i\alpha x_j}$, 可得

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

由 (29) 知, 差分格式 (26) 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 (26) 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

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

上式显然恒成立, 所以格式 (26) 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

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

证明其稳定条件是 $|a\tau/h| \leq 1$.

解: 记 $r = a\frac{\tau}{h}$, 将 (30) 化成等价的两层格式

$$w_j^{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} w_{j-1}^n + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} w_j^n + \begin{pmatrix} -r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} w_{j+1}^n$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} w_j^n = (u_j^n, v_j^n)^T \\ v_j^{n+1} = u_j^n \end{cases}$$

令 $w_j^n = w^n e^{i\alpha jh}$, 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

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -ir \sin \alpha h \pm \sqrt{1 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h}$$

$$1 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |r| \leq 1$$

则

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

所以 $|r| \leq 1$ 是格式稳定的必要条件.

现在验证 $|r| \leq 1$ 是充要条件. 即满足上章定理 4.4 的两个条件.
 由 (31) 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

$$|1 - |\lambda_1|| + |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2| = 2\sqrt{1 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha h} \quad (32)$$

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

因此

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

由 (32), (33) 知, 存在 M , 使得

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

所以条件 (2) 成立. 所以格式稳定的充要条件是

$$|r| = \left| \frac{a\tau}{h} \right| \leq 1.$$

□

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{u_j^{n+1} - 2u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}}{\tau^2} \\ = & a^2 \left[\theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^2} + (1 - 2\theta) \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{h^2} \right. \\ & \left. + \theta \frac{u_{j+1}^{n-1} - 2u_j^{n-1} + u_{j-1}^{n-1}}{h^2} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

试写出其等价的两层差分格式:

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

其中

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

α, β 为待定系数.

解：首先验证 (35) 的第二个式子. 将 (36) 代入 (35) 的左端, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{w_{j-1/2}^{n+1} - w_{j-1/2}^n}{\tau} \\
 &= a \frac{\left[\frac{\alpha(u_j^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1}) + (2-\alpha)(u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n)}{2h} \right] - \left[\frac{\alpha(u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n) + (2-\alpha)(u_j^{n-1} - u_{j-1}^{n-1})}{2h} \right]}{\tau} \\
 &= \frac{a}{2h} \left[\frac{\alpha(u_j^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^{n+1})}{\tau} + \frac{(2-\alpha)(u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n)}{\tau} \right] \\
 &\quad - \left[\frac{\alpha(u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n)}{\tau} + \frac{(2-\alpha)(u_j^{n-1} - u_{j-1}^{n-1})}{\tau} \right] \\
 &= a \frac{\alpha \frac{(u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n) - (u_{j-1}^{n+1} - u_{j-1}^n)}{\tau} + (2-\alpha) \frac{(u_j^n - u_j^{n-1}) - (u_{j-1}^n - u_{j-1}^{n-1})}{\tau}}{2h} \\
 &= a \frac{\alpha(v_j^{n+1} - v_{j-1}^{n+1}) + (2-\alpha)(v_j^n - v_{j-1}^n)}{2h} = \text{右端}
 \end{aligned}$$

即得 (35) 第二个式子恒成立, 因此要写出 (34) 的等价形式 (35), 只需通过验证 (35) 的第一个式子确定适当的 α, β 即可.

将 (36) 代入 (35) 的第一个式子, 有

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

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

因为上式应与 (34) 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, (35) 实际可以写为

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

其中 $\alpha(2 - \alpha) = 4\theta$.

