

1 问题

对于 $\Omega = (0, 1)$, $1 < \alpha < 2$, 假设 $f \in C^2(\Omega)$

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u(x) = f(x), & x \in \Omega \\ u(x) = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中

$$(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u(x) = -\frac{\partial^\alpha u}{\partial |x|^\alpha} = -\kappa_\alpha \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \int_{\Omega} \frac{u(y)}{|x-y|^{\alpha-1}} dy \quad (1.2)$$

$$\kappa_\alpha = -\frac{1}{2 \cos(\alpha\pi/2) \Gamma(2-\alpha)} > 0 \quad (1.3)$$

2 数值格式

用线性插值代替原函数, 中心差分代替二阶导数, 记 $u_h(x)$ 为 $u(x)$ 在网格点上的线性插值。

我们解这样的数值解

$$\begin{aligned} & -\kappa_\alpha \left(\frac{2}{h_{i+1}(h_i + h_{i+1})} \int_{\Omega} \frac{u_h(x)}{|x_{i+1} - y|^{\alpha-1}} dy \right. \\ & \quad - \frac{2}{h_i h_{i+1}} \int_{\Omega} \frac{u_h(x)}{|x_i - y|^{\alpha-1}} dy \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{2}{h_i(h_i + h_{i+1})} \int_{\Omega} \frac{u_h(x)}{|x_{i-1} - y|^{\alpha-1}} dy \right) \\ & = F_i \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

矩阵 A 是 M 矩阵, 主对角正, 其他负, 严格对角占优。

3 一致网格

当 $r = 1$, 网格成为一致网格, $x_i = ih, h = \frac{1}{2N}, i = 0, \dots, 2N$.
 A 等于

$$a_{ij} = \frac{-\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} h^{-\alpha} (|i-j-2|^{3-\alpha} - 4|i-j-1|^{3-\alpha} + 6|i-j|^{3-\alpha} - 4|i-j+1|^{3-\alpha} + |i-j+2|^{3-\alpha}) \quad (3.1)$$

矩阵行和

$$S_i = \sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} a_{ij} = \frac{-\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} h^{-\alpha} (|i+1|^{3-\alpha} - 3|i|^{3-\alpha} + 3|i-1|^{3-\alpha} - |i-2|^{3-\alpha} + \dots 2N) \quad (3.2)$$

我们得到

$$S_i \geq C(x_i^{-\alpha} + (1-x_i)^{-\alpha}) \quad (3.3)$$

下面估计截断误差 R_i .

$$R_i = \int_0^1 D(y) \frac{|y-x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y-x_i|^{1-\alpha} + |y-x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \quad (3.4)$$

目标是

$$R_i \leq Ch^{\alpha/2} S_i \quad (3.5)$$

这样我们就有

$$\epsilon \leq \max_i \frac{R_i}{S_i} \leq Ch^{\alpha/2} \quad (3.6)$$

考虑 R_1

$$R_1 = \int_\Omega (u(y) - u_h(y)) \frac{|y|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y-h|^{1-\alpha} + |y-2h|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \quad (3.7)$$

我们有

$$R_1 = \int_0^{3h} + \int_{3h}^{1/2} \quad (3.8)$$

当 $y > 3h$,

$$\frac{|y|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y-h|^{1-\alpha} + |y-2h|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} \leq C|y|^{-1-\alpha} \quad (3.9)$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\leq C \int_{3h}^{1/2} |y|^{-1-\alpha} u''(y) h^2 dy \\ &\leq C \int_{3h}^1 |y|^{-1-\alpha} y^{\alpha/2-2} h^2 dy \\ &\leq Ch^2 \int_{3h}^1 y^{-3-\alpha/2} dy \\ &\leq Ch^2 h^{-2-\alpha/2} = Ch^{-\alpha/2} \\ &\leq Ch^{\alpha/2} x_1^{-\alpha} \leq Ch^{\alpha/2} S_1 \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

在考虑

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^{3h} \frac{u(y) - u_h(y)}{h^2} (|y|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y-h|^{1-\alpha} + |y-2h|^{1-\alpha}) dy \\ &= \int_0^h + \int_h^{3h} = J_1 + J_2 \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

$$J_2 \leq Cu''(\eta) h^{2-\alpha} \leq Ch^{\alpha/2-2} h^{2-\alpha} \leq Ch^{-\alpha/2} \quad (3.12)$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} |u(x) - u_h(x)| &\leq \int_0^{x_1} |u'(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \int_0^{x_1} y^{\alpha/2-1} dy \\ &\leq C x_1^{\alpha/2}, \quad x \in (0, h) \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1 &= \int_0^h \frac{u(y) - u_h(y)}{h^2} (|y|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y-h|^{1-\alpha} + |y-2h|^{1-\alpha}) dy \\
&\leq Ch^{\alpha/2-2} h^{2-\alpha} = Ch^{-\alpha/2}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

所以有

$$R_1 \leq Ch^{-\alpha/2} \leq Ch^{\alpha/2} h^{-\alpha} \leq Ch^{\alpha/2} S_1, \quad (S_1 \geq Cx_1^{-\alpha}) \tag{3.15}$$

R_1, R_2, R_3 全部类似。

3.1 猜想

$$R_i \leq Ch^{\alpha/2+1} (x_i^{-\alpha-1} + (1-x_i)^{-\alpha-1}) \quad (then \leq Ch^{\alpha/2} S_i) \tag{3.16}$$

为了简便，我们记 $D(y) := u(y) - u_h(y)$.

当 $3 < i \leq N$ 时，

$$\begin{aligned}
R_i &= \int_0^1 D(y) \frac{|y - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} + |y - x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \\
&= \int_0^{x_1} D(y) \frac{|y - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} + |y - x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \\
&\quad + \int_{x_1}^{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}} D(y) \frac{|y - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} + |y - x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \\
&\quad + \int_{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}}^{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil + 1}} \frac{D(y+h) - D(y)}{h^2} |y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} + D(y) \frac{|y - x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha} - |y - x_i|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \\
&\quad + \int_{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil + 1}}^{x_i} \frac{D(y-h) - 2D(y) + D(y+h)}{h^2} |y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} dy \\
&\quad + \int_{x_i}^{x_{N+\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor - 1}} \frac{D(y-h) - 2D(y) + D(y+h)}{h^2} |y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} dy \\
&\quad + \int_{x_{N+\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor - 1}}^{x_{N+\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor}} \frac{D(y-h) - D(y)}{h^2} |y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} + D(y) \frac{|y - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha} - |y - x_i|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \\
&\quad + \int_{x_{N+\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor}}^{x_{2N-1}} + \int_{x_{2N-1}}^1 D(y) \frac{|y - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} + |y - x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \\
&= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + \dots
\end{aligned} \tag{3.17}$$

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \int_0^{x_1} (u(y) - u_h(y)) \frac{|y - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} + |y - x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \\
&\leq Ch^{\alpha/2} \int_0^h |y - x_i|^{-1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq Ch^{\alpha/2+1} x_i^{-1-\alpha}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.18}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 &= \int_{x_1}^{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}} D(y) \frac{|y - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha} - 2|y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} + |y - x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \\
&\leq C \int_{x_1}^{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}} y^{\alpha/2-2} h^2 |x_i - y|^{-1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq Ch^{\alpha/2-1} h^2 x_i^{-1-\alpha} \leq Ch^{\alpha/2+1} x_i^{-1-\alpha}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
I_3 &= \int_{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}}^{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}+1} \frac{D(y+h) - D(y)}{h^2} |y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} + D(y) \frac{|y - x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha} - |y - x_i|^{1-\alpha}}{h^2} dy \\
&\leq \int_{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}}^{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}+1} u'''(\eta_1) h |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha} + u''(\eta_2) h |x_i - y|^{-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq Ch^2 x_i^{-2-\alpha/2} \leq Ch^{1+\alpha/2} x_i^{-1-\alpha}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
I_4 &= \int_{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}+1}^{x_i} \frac{D(y-h) - 2D(y) + D(y+h)}{h^2} |y - x_i|^{1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq \int_{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}+1}^{x_i} u''''(\eta) h^2 |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq C x_i^{\alpha/2-4} h^2 x_i^{2-\alpha} \\
&\leq Ch^2 x_i^{-2-\alpha/2} \leq Ch^{1+\alpha/2} x_i^{-1-\alpha}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.21}$$

猜想证毕，一致网格证完。

4 非一致

 $r > 1$,

$$\begin{cases} x_i = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{i}{N} \right)^r, & 0 \leq i \leq N \\ x_i = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2N-i}{N} \right)^r, & N \leq i \leq 2N \end{cases} \tag{4.1}$$

令 $h = \frac{1}{2N}$, 那么
 当 $i \leq N, x_i < \frac{1}{2}$ 时

$$h_i = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{i}{N} \right)^r - \left(\frac{i-1}{N} \right)^r \right) \leq \frac{r}{2} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{i}{N} \right)^{r-1} = Ch x_i^{(r-1)/r} \quad (4.2)$$

当 $i > N, x_i \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时

$$h_i = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{2N-i+1}{N} \right)^r - \left(\frac{2N-i}{N} \right)^r \right) \leq \frac{r}{2} \left(\frac{2N-i+1}{N} \right)^{r-1} \frac{1}{N} = Ch(1-x_{i-1})^{(r-1)/r} \quad (4.3)$$

$$R_i = \int_0^1 D(y) \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} |x_{i+1}-y|^{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) |x_i-y|^{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_i} |x_{i-1}-y|^{1-\alpha} \right) dy \quad (4.4)$$

我们声明下面的命题并在这一节中证明

Theorem 4.1.

$$R_i \leq C(h^{r\alpha/2+r} x_i^{-1-\alpha} + h^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r} + h^2 \begin{cases} |\frac{1}{2} - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha}, & i \leq N \\ |\frac{1}{2} - x_{i+1}|^{1-\alpha}, & N < i \leq 2N \end{cases}) \quad (4.5)$$

为了简单, 我们令

$$D(x) := u(x) - u_h(x) \quad (4.6)$$

$$T_{ij} = \int_{x_{j-1}}^{x_j} D(y) |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha} dy \quad (4.7)$$

Lemma 4.2. 当 $x \in [0, x_1]$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} |D(x)| &= |u(x) - u_h(x)| \leq \int_0^{x_1} |u'(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \int_0^{x_1} y^{\alpha/2-1} dy \\ &\leq C x_1^{\alpha/2} \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

同理当 $x \in [x_{2N-1}, x_{2N}(=1)]$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 |D(x)| &= |u(x) - u_h(x)| \leq \int_{x_{2N-1}}^1 |u'(y)| dy \\
 &\leq C \int_{x_{2N-1}}^1 (1-y)^{\alpha/2-1} dy \\
 &\leq C(1-x_{2N-1})^{\alpha/2} = Cx_1^{\alpha/2}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

Lemma 4.3. 对于 $y \in [x_{j-1}, x_j]$, 我们记 $y_j^\theta = \theta x_{j-1} + (1-\theta)x_j$, 则

1. 当 $2 \leq j \leq N$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(y_j^\theta) &= -\frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{2} h_j^2 u''(\eta), \quad \eta \in [x_{j-1}, x_j] \\
 &\leq \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{2} h_j^2 C(\eta(1-\eta))^{\alpha/2-2} \\
 &\leq C h_j^2 \eta^{\alpha/2-2} \\
 &\leq C 2^{-r(\alpha/2-2)} h_j^2 (y_j^\theta)^{\alpha/2-2} \leq C h_j^2 (y_j^\theta)^{\alpha/2-2}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.10}$$

所以存在 $C = C(\alpha, r)$ 使得

$$\frac{D(y_j^\theta)}{h_j^2} \leq C (y_j^\theta)^{\alpha/2-2}, \quad 2 \leq j \leq N \tag{4.11}$$

同理

$$\frac{D(y_j^\theta)}{h_j^2} \leq C (1-y_j^\theta)^{\alpha/2-2}, \quad N \leq j \leq 2N-1 \tag{4.12}$$

2. 当 $2 \leq j \leq N$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_j &\leq \frac{r}{2} h x_j^{(r-1)/r} \\
 &\leq \frac{r}{2} h 2^{r-1} (y_j^\theta)^{(r-1)/r}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.13}$$

因此我们有

$$D(y_j^\theta) \leq C h^2 (y_j^\theta)^{\alpha/2-2/r}, \quad 2 \leq j \leq N \tag{4.14}$$

同理

$$D(y_j^\theta) \leq C h^2 (1-y_j^\theta)^{\alpha/2-2/r}, \quad N \leq j \leq 2N-1 \tag{4.15}$$

Lemma 4.4.

$$D(y_j^\theta) = -\frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{2}h_j^2u''(y_j^\theta) + \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{3!}h_j^3(\theta^2u'''(\eta_1) - (1-\theta)^2u'''(\eta_2)) \quad (4.16)$$

其中 $\eta_1 \in [x_{j-1}, y_j^\theta], \eta_2 \in [y_j^\theta, x_j], \eta_1 < \eta_2$.

4.1 i=1

下面讨论 R_1 , 令

$$\begin{aligned} S_{ij} &= \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j} \right) \\ &= \int_{x_{j-1}}^{x_j} D(y) \frac{2}{h_1 + h_2} \left(\frac{1}{h_2} |x_2 - y|^{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} \right) |x_1 - y|^{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_1} |y|^{1-\alpha} \right) dy \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

$$R_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{2N} S_{1j} \quad (4.18)$$

与一致网格时相似,

1.

因为 $1 - \alpha > -1$, 应用引理 4.2,

$$\begin{aligned} S_{11} &\leq 2^{1-r} \int_0^{x_1} \frac{|D(y)|}{h_1^2} (|x_2 - y|^{1-\alpha} + 2|x_1 - y|^{1-\alpha} + |y|^{1-\alpha}) dy \\ &\leq Cx_1^{\alpha/2-2} (x_1 h_2^{1-\alpha} + \frac{3}{2-\alpha} x_1^{2-\alpha}) \leq Cx_1^{-\alpha/2} = Ch^{-r\alpha/2} \end{aligned} \quad (4.19)$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} S_{12} &\leq 2^{1-r} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{|D(y)|}{h_1^2} (|x_2 - y|^{1-\alpha} + 2|x_1 - y|^{1-\alpha} + |y|^{1-\alpha}) dy \\ &\leq Cx_1^{\alpha/2-2} (3h_2^{2-\alpha} + h_2 h_1^{1-\alpha}) \leq Ch^{-r\alpha/2} \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

$S_{1,3}$ 同理。

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
I_3 &= \sum_{j=4}^N S_{1j} \\
&= \int_{x_3}^{1/2} D(y) \frac{2}{h_1 + h_2} \left(\frac{1}{h_2} |y - x_2|^{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} \right) |y - x_1|^{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_1} |y|^{1-\alpha} \right) dy \\
&\leq C \int_{x_3}^{1/2} h^2 y^{\alpha/2-2/r} y^{-1-\alpha} dy \quad \text{by 4.3 A.1} \\
&\leq Ch^2 \int_{x_3}^{1/2} y^{\alpha/2-2/r-1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq Ch^2 (h^r)^{-2/r-\alpha/2} = Ch^{-r\alpha/2}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.21}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
I_4 &= \int_{1/2}^{x_{2N-1}} D(y) \frac{2}{h_1 + h_2} \left(\frac{1}{h_2} |x_2 - y|^{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} \right) |x_1 - y|^{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_1} |y|^{1-\alpha} \right) dy \\
&\leq C \int_{1/2}^{x_{2N-1}} (1-y)^{\alpha/2-2} (h(1-y)^{(r-1)/r})^2 y^{-1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq C 2^{1+\alpha} h^2 \int_{1/2}^{x_{2N-1}} (1-y)^{\alpha/2-2+2-2/r} dy \\
&\leq Ch^2 (C + h_{2N}^{\alpha/2-2/r+1}) \\
&= Ch^2 (C + h^{r\alpha/2-2+r}) \leq Ch^{\min\{2, r\alpha/2+r\}}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.22}$$

5.

$$I_5 \leq Ch_{2N}^{\alpha/2+1} \leq Ch^{r\alpha/2+r} \tag{4.23}$$

综合有

$$R_1 \leq Ch^{-r\alpha/2} \tag{4.24}$$

 R_1, R_2, R_3 一样。

$R_i, 3 < i < N$ 比较困难。

4.2 $i < N/2$

当 $3 < i < N/2$, 即 $x_i < (\frac{1}{4})^r$ 时。

$$\begin{aligned}
R_i &= \sum_{j=1}^{2N} \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j} \right) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{i/2} \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} (T_{i+1,i/2+1} + T_{i+1,i/2+2}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,i/2+1} \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=i/2+2}^{2i-1} \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j+1} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j-1} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i-1}} (T_{i-1,2i} + T_{i-1,2i-1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,2i} \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=2i+1}^{2N} \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j} \right) \\
&= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5
\end{aligned} \tag{4.25}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \int_0^{x_1} + \int_{x_1}^{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}} \\
&\quad D(y) \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} |x_{i+1} - y|^{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_i} |x_{i-1} - y|^{1-\alpha} \right) dy
\end{aligned} \tag{4.26}$$

1.

$$J_1 \leq C x_1^{\alpha/2+1} x_i^{-1-\alpha} \leq C h^{r\alpha/2+r} x_i^{-1-\alpha} \tag{4.27}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
J_2 &\leq C \int_{x_1}^{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}} y^{\alpha/2-2} (hy^{(r-1)/r})^2 |x_i - y|^{-1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq Ch^2 x_i^{-1-\alpha} \int_{x_1}^{x_{\lceil \frac{i}{2} \rceil}} y^{\alpha/2-2/r} dy \\
&\leq Ch^2 x_i^{-1-\alpha} (h^{r\alpha/2-2+r} + x_i^{\alpha/2-2/r+1}) \\
&= C(h^{r\alpha/2+r} x_i^{-1-\alpha} + h^2 x_i^{\alpha/2-2/r})
\end{aligned} \tag{4.28}$$

我们先研究 I_3 , 考虑

$$\frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j+1} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j-1} \right) \tag{4.29}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{ij} &= \int_{x_{j-1}}^{x_j} D(y) |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha} dy \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{2} h_j^3 u''(y_j^\theta) |x_i - y_j^\theta|^{1-\alpha} d\theta \\
&\quad + \int_0^1 \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{3!} h_j^4 |x_i - y_j^\theta|^{1-\alpha} (\theta^2 u'''(\eta_{1,j}^\theta) - (1-\theta)^2 u'''(\eta_{2,j}^\theta)) d\theta
\end{aligned} \tag{4.30}$$

现在回到原来的问题, 我们要研究

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} h_{j+1}^3 u''(y_{j+1}^\theta) |x_{i+1} - y_{j+1}^\theta|^{1-\alpha} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) h_j^3 u''(y_j^\theta) |x_i - y_j^\theta|^{1-\alpha} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{h_i} h_{j-1}^3 u''(y_{j-1}^\theta) |x_{i-1} - y_{j-1}^\theta|^{1-\alpha} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{4.31}$$

我们希望把他看成一个函数的二阶导, 注意到当 $i/2 \leq j \leq 2i$ 时

$$x_i^{1/r} - x_j^{1/r} = x_{i+1}^{1/r} - x_{j+1}^{1/r} = 2^{-1/r} \frac{i-j}{N} \tag{4.32}$$

那么我们将其他的相都表示成 x_i 的函数。

$$y_L(x) = (x^{1/r} + z_L)^r, \quad y_R(x) = (x^{1/r} + z_R)^r \quad (4.33)$$

其中 $z_L = 2^{-1/r} \frac{j-i-1}{N}$, $z_R = 2^{-1/r} \frac{j-i}{N}$.

$$y_R(x_i) = x_j, \quad y_R(x_{i+1}) = x_{j+1}, \quad y_R(x_{i-1}) = x_{j-1} \quad (4.34)$$

$$y_L(x_i) = x_{j-1}, \quad y_L(x_{i+1}) = x_j, \quad y_L(x_{i-1}) = x_{j-2} \quad (4.35)$$

$$y_\theta(x) = \theta y_L(x) + (1 - \theta) y_R(x) \quad (4.36)$$

$$h_J(x) = y_R(x) - y_L(x) \quad (4.37)$$

那么我要研究的函数

$$K_1(x) = h_J^3(x) |x - y_\theta(x)|^{1-\alpha} u''(y_\theta(x)) \quad (4.38)$$

在网格 x_{i-1}, x_i, x_{i+1} 的数值二阶差商。

$$\frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} K_1(x_{i+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) K_1(x_i) + \frac{1}{h_i} K_1(x_{i-1}) \right) = K_1''(\xi), \quad \xi \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}] \quad (4.39)$$

由 Leibniz 公式

$$(uvw)'' = u''vw + uv''w + uvw'' + 2u'v'w + 2uv'w' + 2u'vw' \quad (4.40)$$

由 $y_R^{1/r} = x^{1/r} + z_R$, 我们得到

$$\frac{dy_R}{dx} = x^{1/r-1} y_R^{1-1/r} \quad (4.41)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y_R}{dx^2} = \frac{1-r}{r} x^{1/r-2} y_R^{1-2/r} z_R \quad (4.42)$$

因此

1.

$$h_J^3 \sim h^3 y_R^{3-3/r} \sim h^3 x^{3-3/r} \quad (4.43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (h_J^3)' &= 3h_J^2(y_R' - y_L') \\ &= 3h_J^2 x^{1/r-1} (y_R^{1-1/r} - y_L^{1-1/r}) \\ &\sim h^3 y_R^{2-2/r} x^{1/r-1} y_R^{1-2/r} \\ &\sim h^3 x^{2-3/r} \end{aligned} \quad (4.44)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (h_J^3)'' &= 6h_J x^{2/r-2} (y_R^{1-1/r} - y_L^{1-1/r})^2 + 3h_J^2 \frac{1-r}{r} x^{1/r-2} (y_R^{1-2/r} z_R - y_L^{1-2/r} z_L) \\ &\sim h y_R^{1-1/r} x^{2/r-2} (h y_R^{1-2/r})^2 + \frac{1-r}{r} h^2 y_R^{2-2/r} x^{1/r-2} (z_R h y_R^{1-3/r} + h y_L^{1-2/r}) \\ &\sim h^3 y_R^{3-5/r} x^{2/r-2} + h^3 (y_R^{3-5/r} x^{1/r-2} z_R + y_R^{3-4/r} x^{1/r-2}) \\ &\sim h^3 (y_R^{3-5/r} x^{2/r-2} + y_R^{3-4/r} x^{1/r-2} + y_R^{3-5/r} x^{1/r-2} z_R) \\ &\sim h^3 x^{1-3/r} \end{aligned} \quad (4.45)$$

2.

由于

$$x - y_L = (x^{1/r})^r - (x^{1/r} + z_L)^r = -z_L \xi^{r-1} \sim z_L x^{(r-1)/r} \quad (4.46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x - y_\theta|^{1-\alpha} &= |x - \theta y_L - (1-\theta)y_R|^{1-\alpha} \sim |(\theta z_L + (1-\theta)z_R)\xi^{1-1/r}|^{1-\alpha} \\ &\sim z_\theta^{1-\alpha} \xi^{1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r}, \quad \xi \in [y_L, x] \end{aligned} \quad (4.47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (|x - y_\theta|^{1-\alpha})' &= \text{sign}(x - y_\theta)(1-\alpha)|x - y_\theta|^{-\alpha} (1 - x^{1/r-1}(\theta y_L^{1-1/r} + (1-\theta)y_R^{1-1/r})) \\ &= (1-\alpha)|x - y_\theta|^{-\alpha} x^{1/r-1} (x^{1-1/r} - (\theta y_L^{1-1/r} + (1-\theta)y_R^{1-1/r})) \\ &\sim |x - y_\theta|^{-\alpha} x^{1/r-1} (\theta z_L + (1-\theta)z_R)\xi_2^{1-2/r} \\ &\sim |(\theta z_L + (1-\theta)z_R)\xi_1^{1-1/r}|^{-\alpha} x^{1/r-1} (\theta z_L + (1-\theta)z_R)\xi_2^{1-2/r} \\ &\sim z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} \end{aligned} \quad (4.48)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(|x - y_\theta|^{1-\alpha})'' &= \alpha(\alpha - 1)|x - y_\theta|^{-1-\alpha}(1 - x^{1/r-1}(\theta y_L^{1-1/r} + (1 - \theta)y_R^{1-1/r}))^2 \\
&\quad - \text{sign}(x - y_\theta)(1 - \alpha)|x - y_\theta|^{-\alpha}\left(\frac{1-r}{r}x^{1/r-2}(\theta y_L^{1-2/r}z_L + (1 - \theta)y_R^{1-2/r}z_R)\right) \\
&\sim |(\theta z_L + (1 - \theta)z_R)\xi_1^{1-1/r}|^{-1-\alpha}x^{2/r-2}\xi_2^{2-4/r}(\theta z_L + (1 - \theta)z_R)^2 \\
&\quad + |(\theta z_L + (1 - \theta)z_R)\xi_1^{1-1/r}|^{-\alpha}x^{1/r-2}(\theta z_L + (1 - \theta)z_R)y_R^{1-2/r} \\
&\sim z_\theta^{1-\alpha}x^{-1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.49}$$

3.

$$u''(y_\theta) \leq C y_\theta^{\alpha/2-2} \sim x^{\alpha/2-2} \tag{4.50}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(u''(y_\theta))' &= u'''(y_\theta)x^{1/r-1}(\theta y_L^{1-1/r} + (1 - \theta)y_R^{1-1/r}) \\
&\leq C y_\theta^{\alpha/2-3}x^{1/r-1}y_R^{1-1/r} \sim x^{\alpha/2-3}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.51}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(u''(y_\theta))'' &= u''''(y_\theta)(x^{1/r-1}(\theta y_L^{1-1/r} + (1 - \theta)y_R^{1-1/r}))^2 \\
&\quad + u'''(y_\theta)\frac{1-r}{r}x^{1/r-2}(\theta y_L^{1-2/r}z_L + (1 - \theta)y_R^{1-2/r}z_R) \\
&\sim y_\theta^{\alpha/2-4}(x^{1/r-1}y_R^{1-1/r})^2 + z_\theta y_R^{\alpha/2-3+1-2/r}x^{1/r-2} \\
&< x^{\alpha/2-4}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.52}$$

$$u''vw \sim h^3 x^{1-3/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x^{\alpha/2-2} \sim h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \quad (4.53)$$

$$uv''w \sim h^3 x^{3-3/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x^{\alpha/2-2} \sim h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \quad (4.54)$$

$$uvw'' \sim h^3 x^{3-3/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x^{\alpha/2-4} \sim h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \quad (4.55)$$

$$u'v'w \sim h^3 x^{2-3/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x^{\alpha/2-2} \sim h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \quad (4.56)$$

$$uv'w' \sim h^3 x^{3-3/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x^{\alpha/2-3} \sim h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \quad (4.57)$$

$$u'vw' \sim h^3 x^{2-3/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x^{\alpha/2-3} \sim h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \quad (4.58)$$

因此

$$K_1''(\xi) \sim h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r}, \xi \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}] \quad (4.59)$$

现在我们处理第二部分

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} h_{j+1}^4 u'''(\eta_{1,j+1}^\theta) |x_{i+1} - y_{j+1}^\theta|^{1-\alpha} \right. \\ & \quad - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) h_j^4 u'''(\eta_{1,j}^\theta) |x_i - y_j^\theta|^{1-\alpha} \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{h_i} h_{j-1}^4 u'''(\eta_{1,j-1}^\theta) |x_{i-1} - y_{j-1}^\theta|^{1-\alpha} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4.60)$$

这次我们只用一阶差分

$$\frac{1}{h_i} (h_j^4 u'''(\eta_{1,j}^\theta) |x_i - y_j^\theta|^{1-\alpha} - h_{j-1}^4 u'''(\eta_{1,j-1}^\theta) |x_{i-1} - y_{j-1}^\theta|^{1-\alpha}) \quad (4.61)$$

为了方便计算，我们还是用辅助函数来对上面一项进行估计。

$$K_2(x) = h_j^4(x) |x - y_\theta(x)|^{1-\alpha} \quad (4.62)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_2'(x) &= (h_j^4)'|x - y_\theta(x)|^{1-\alpha} + h_j^4(|x - y_\theta(x)|^{1-\alpha})' \\
&\sim h^3 x^{3-3/r} x^{1/r-1} h y_R^{1-2/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} \\
&\quad + h^4 y_R^{4-4/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} \\
&\sim h^4 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{4-5/r-\alpha+\alpha/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.63}$$

那么，上面就等于

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{h_i} (K_2(x_i) u'''(\eta_{1,j}^\theta) - K_2(x_{i-1}) u'''(\eta_{1,j-1}^\theta)) \\
&= \frac{1}{h_i} K_2(x_i) (u'''(\eta_{1,j}^\theta) - u'''(\eta_{1,j-1}^\theta)) + \frac{1}{h_i} (K_2(x_i) - K_2(x_{i-1})) u'''(\eta_{1,j-1}^\theta) \\
&\leq h_i^{-1} K_2(x_i) u''''(\eta_j^\theta) (x_j - x_{j-2}) + K_2'(\xi) u'''(\eta_{1,j-1}^\theta) \quad (\eta_j^\theta \in [x_{j-2}, x_j], \xi \in [x_{j-1}, x_j]) \\
&\sim h_i^{-1} h_j^4 |x_i - y_j^\theta|^{1-\alpha} C(\eta_j^\theta)^{\alpha/2-4} 2h_j \\
&\quad + h^4 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} \xi^{4-5/r-\alpha+\alpha/r} (\eta_j^\theta)^{\alpha/2-3} \\
&\sim h^4 x_i^{4-4/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x_i^{1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x_i^{\alpha/2-4} + h^4 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x_i^{4-5/r-\alpha+\alpha/r} x_i^{\alpha/2-3} \\
&\sim h x_i^{1-1/r} h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.64}$$

因此，

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \frac{1}{h_i} (K_2(x_i) u'''(\eta_{1,j}^\theta) - K_2(x_{i-1}) u'''(\eta_{1,j-1}^\theta)) \\
&\sim h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.65}$$

最终我们得到，当 $i/2 + 2 \leq j \leq 2i - 1 < N$ 时，有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j+1} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j-1} \right) \\
&\leq C h^3 \left(\frac{|i-j|+1}{N} \right)^{1-\alpha} x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.66}$$

那么我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
I_3 &\leq C \sum_{j=i/2+2}^{2i-1} \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^3 \left(\frac{|i-j|+1}{N}\right)^{1-\alpha} x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \\
&\leq C \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \left(\frac{2i}{N}\right)^{2-\alpha} \\
&\leq C \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} x_i^{(2-\alpha)/r} \\
&= C \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.67}$$

现在我们处理 I_2 , 记 $k = i/2 + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 &= \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} (T_{i+1,i/2+1} + T_{i+1,i/2+2}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}}\right) (T_{i,i/2+1}) \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} (T_{i+1,k} - T_{i,k}) + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} (T_{i+1,k+1} - T_{i,k}) + \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{1}{h_i}\right) T_{i,k} \right) \\
&= J_1 + J_2 + J_3
\end{aligned} \tag{4.68}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1 &= \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} (T_{i+1,k} - T_{i,k}) \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} D(y) \frac{|x_{i+1} - y|^{1-\alpha} - |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha}}{h_{i+1}} dy \\
&\leq C x_i^{\alpha/2-2} h_k^2 x_i^{-\alpha} \\
&\leq C h^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.69}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J_2 &= \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} (T_{i+1,k+1} - T_{i,k}) \\
&= \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \int_0^1 \frac{h_{k+1} D(y_{k+1}^\theta) |x_{i+1} - y_{k+1}^\theta|^{1-\alpha} - h_k D(y_k^\theta) |x_i - y_k^\theta|^{1-\alpha}}{h_{i+1}} d\theta
\end{aligned} \tag{4.70}$$

我们看他的两个积分项

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{K_1(x_{i+1}) - K_1(x_i)}{h_{i+1}} &= K_1'(\xi) \\
&\sim h^3 x^{2-3/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x^{\alpha/2-2} \\
&\quad + h^3 x^{3-3/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x^{\alpha/2-2} \\
&\quad + h^3 x^{3-3/r} z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{1-\alpha+(\alpha-1)/r} x^{\alpha/2-3} \\
&\sim h x^{1-1/r} h^2 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x^{-\alpha/2+\alpha/r-3/r} \\
&\sim h x^{1-1/r} h^2 x^{(1-\alpha)/r} x^{-\alpha/2+\alpha/r-3/r} \\
&\sim h x^{1-1/r} h^2 x^{-\alpha/2-2/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.71}$$

第二部分研究过了

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{h_i} (K_2(x_{i+1}) u'''(\eta_{1,k+1}^\theta) - K_2(x_i) u'''(\eta_{1,k}^\theta)) \\
&\sim h x_i^{1-1/r} h^3 z_\theta^{1-\alpha} x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \\
&\sim h x_i^{1-1/r} h^3 x_i^{(1-\alpha)/r} x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \\
&\sim h x_i^{1-1/r} h^3 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r-1/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.72}$$

因此

$$J_2 \leq C h^2 x^{-\alpha/2-2/r} \tag{4.73}$$

现在考虑 J_3

$$\begin{aligned}
J_3 &= \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} - \frac{1}{h_i} \right) T_{i,k} \\
&= -\frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \frac{h_{i+1} - h_i}{h_i h_{i+1}} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} D(y_k^\theta) |x_i - y_k^\theta|^{1-\alpha} dy \\
&\sim h_i^{-1} x_i^{-1} h_k^3 x_i^{\alpha/2-2} x_i^{1-\alpha} \\
&\sim h^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.74}$$

因此我们有

$$I_2 \leq C h^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r} \tag{4.75}$$

I_4 类似。

现在考虑 I_5

$$\begin{aligned}
I_5 &= \sum_{j=2i+1}^N + \sum_{j=N+1}^{2N-1} + \sum_{2N} \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j} \right) \\
&= \int_{x_{2i}}^{x_N} + \int_{x_N}^{x_{2N-1}} + \int_{x_{2N-1}}^{2N} \\
&\quad D(y) \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} |x_{i+1} - y|^{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_i} |x_{i-1} - y|^{1-\alpha} \right) dy \\
&= J_1 + J_2 + J_3 \tag{4.76} \\
J_1 &= \int_{x_{2i}}^{1/2} D(y) \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} |x_{i+1} - y|^{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_i} |x_{i-1} - y|^{1-\alpha} \right) dy \\
&\leq C \int_{x_{2i}}^{1/2} y^{\alpha/2-2} (hy^{1-1/r})^2 |y - x_i|^{-1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq C \int_{x_{2i}}^{1/2} h^2 y^{\alpha/2-2+2-2/r-1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq Ch^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r} \tag{4.77} \\
J_2 &= \int_{1/2}^{x_{2N-1}} D(y) \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} |x_{i+1} - y|^{1-\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_i} |x_{i-1} - y|^{1-\alpha} \right) dy \\
&\leq C \int_{1/2}^{x_{2N-1}} (1-y)^{\alpha/2-2} (h(1-y)^{1-1/r})^2 |y - x_i|^{-1-\alpha} dy \\
&\leq C \int_{1/2}^{x_{2N-1}} h^2 (1-y)^{\alpha/2-2+2-2/r} dy \\
&\leq Ch^2 (C + h^{r(\alpha/2-2/r+1)}) \\
&\leq Ch^2 + Ch^{r\alpha/2+r} \tag{4.78}
\end{aligned}$$

$$J_3 \leq Ch_{2N}^{\alpha/2+1} \leq Ch^{r\alpha/2+r} \tag{4.79}$$

全部加起来, 我们得到

$$R_i \leq Ch^{r\alpha/2+r} x_i^{-1-\alpha} + Ch^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r} \tag{4.80}$$

4.3 $N/2 < i < N$

当 $N/2 < i < N$, 即 $(\frac{1}{4})^r < x_i < \frac{1}{2}$ 时。

$$\begin{aligned}
R_i &= \sum_{j=1}^{2N} \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j} \right) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{i/2} \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} (T_{i+1,i/2+1} + T_{i+1,i/2+2}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,i/2+1} \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=i/2+2}^{3N/2-1} \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j+1} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j-1} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i-1}} (T_{i-1,3N/2} + T_{i-1,3N/2-1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,3N/2} \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=3N/2+1}^{2N} \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j} \right) \\
&= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5
\end{aligned} \tag{4.81}$$

I_1, I_2, I_4, I_5 略。

$$\begin{aligned}
I_3 &= \sum_{j=i/2+2}^{N-1} + \sum_{j=N}^{N+1} + \sum_{N+2}^{2N-i} + \sum_{2N-i+1}^{3N/2-1} \\
&\quad \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} T_{i+1,j+1} - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h_i} T_{i-1,j-1} \right) \\
&= J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + J_4
\end{aligned} \tag{4.82}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1 &\leq C \sum_{j=i/2+2}^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^3 \left(\frac{|i-j|+1}{N}\right)^{1-\alpha} x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \\
&\leq C \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} \left(\left(\frac{i}{2N}\right)^{2-\alpha} + \left(\frac{N-i}{N}\right)^{2-\alpha}\right) \\
&\leq C \left(\frac{1}{N}\right)^2 x_i^{-\alpha/2-2/r+(\alpha-2)/r} (x_i^{(2-\alpha)/r} + |\frac{1}{2} - x_i|^{2-\alpha} x_i^{(2-\alpha)(1/r-1)}) \\
&= Ch^2 |\frac{1}{2} - x_i|^{2-\alpha} + Ch^2 \leq Ch^2
\end{aligned} \tag{4.83}$$

对于 J_3, J_4 , 由于 $i < N < j-1$

$$x_i^{1/r} + (1-x_j)^{1/r} = 2^{-1/r} \left(\frac{i}{N} + \frac{2N-j}{N}\right) = 2^{-1/r} \left(2 - \frac{j-i}{N}\right) = x_{i-1}^{1/r} + (1-x_{j-1})^{1/r} \tag{4.84}$$

那么令

$$y_L = 1 - (z_L - x^{1/r})^r, \quad y_R = 1 - (z_R - x^{1/r})^r \tag{4.85}$$

其中

$$z_L = 2^{-1/r} \left(2 - \frac{j-i-1}{N}\right), \quad z_R = 2^{-1/r} \left(2 - \frac{j-i}{N}\right) \tag{4.86}$$

那么类似的

$$\frac{dy_R}{dx} = x^{1/r-1} (1-y_R)^{1-1/r} \tag{4.87}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y_R}{dx^2} = \frac{1-r}{r} x^{1/r-2} (1-y_R)^{1-2/r} z_R \tag{4.88}$$

那么 we 考虑

$$K_1(x) = h_J^3 |y_\theta - x|^{1-\alpha} u''(y_\theta) \tag{4.89}$$

的二阶导数

其中 $\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} < y_\theta < \frac{3}{4}$.

1.

$$h_J^3 \sim h^3(1 - y_R)^{3-3/r} \sim h^3 \quad (4.90)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (h_J^3)' &= 3h_J^2(y_R' - y_L') \\ &= 3h_J^2 x^{1/r-1}((1 - y_R)^{1-1/r} - (1 - y_L)^{1-1/r}) \\ &\sim h^3(1 - y_R)^{2-2/r} x^{1/r-1} (1 - y_R)^{1-2/r} \\ &\sim h^3 \end{aligned} \quad (4.91)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (h_J^3)'' &= 6h_J x^{2/r-2}((1 - y_R)^{1-1/r} - (1 - y_L)^{1-1/r})^2 \\ &\quad + 3h_J^2 \frac{1-r}{r} x^{1/r-2}((1 - y_R)^{1-2/r} z_R - (1 - y_L)^{1-2/r} z_L) \\ &\sim h(1 - y_R)^{1-1/r} x^{2/r-2} (h(1 - y_R)^{1-2/r})^2 \\ &\quad - h^2(1 - y_R)^{2-2/r} x^{1/r-2} (z_R h(1 - y_R)^{1-3/r} + h(1 - y_L)^{1-2/r}) \\ &\sim h^3 \end{aligned} \quad (4.92)$$

2.

由于

$$y - x \sim \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - x, & 1 < y < 1 - x \\ \frac{1}{2} - y, & y > 1 - x \end{cases} \quad (4.93)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (|y_\theta - x|^{1-\alpha})' &= (1 - \alpha)|y_\theta - x|^{-\alpha} (x^{1/r-1}(\theta(1 - y_L)^{1-1/r} + (1 - \theta)(1 - y_R)^{1-1/r}) - 1) \\ &= (1 - \alpha)|y_\theta - x|^{-\alpha} x^{1/r-1} (\theta(1 - y_L)^{1-1/r} + (1 - \theta)(1 - y_R)^{1-1/r} - (1 - (1 - x))^{1-1/r}) \\ &\sim |y_\theta - x|^{-\alpha} (y_\theta - (1 - x)) \end{aligned} \quad (4.94)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (|y_\theta - x|^{1-\alpha})'' &= \alpha(\alpha - 1)|y_\theta - x|^{-1-\alpha} (x^{1/r-1}(\theta(1 - y_L)^{1-1/r} + (1 - \theta)(1 - y_R)^{1-1/r}) - 1)^2 \\ &\quad - (1 - \alpha)|y_\theta - x|^{-\alpha} \left(\frac{1-r}{r} x^{1/r-2} (\theta(1 - y_L)^{1-2/r} z_L + (1 - \theta)(1 - y_R)^{1-2/r} z_R) \right) \\ &\sim |y_\theta - x|^{-1-\alpha} (y_\theta - (1 - x))^2 + |y_\theta - x|^{-\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (4.95)$$

3.

$$u''(y_\theta) \leq C(1 - y_\theta)^{\alpha/2-2} \sim 1 \quad (4.96)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (u''(y_\theta))' &= u'''(y_\theta)x^{1/r-1}(\theta(1 - y_L)^{1-1/r} + (1 - \theta)(1 - y_R)^{1-1/r}) \\ &\sim 1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.97)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (u''(y_\theta))'' &= u''''(y_\theta)(x^{1/r-1}(\theta(1 - y_L)^{1-1/r} + (1 - \theta)(1 - y_R)^{1-1/r}))^2 \\ &\quad + u'''(y_\theta)\frac{1-r}{r}x^{1/r-2}(\theta(1 - y_L)^{1-2/r}z_L + (1 - \theta)(1 - y_R)^{1-2/r}z_R) \\ &\sim 1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.98)$$

那么 大概齐，要补上细节

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 &\leq C \sum_{j=N+2}^{2N-i} h^3 \left(\left| \frac{1}{2} - x_i \right|^{1-\alpha} + \left| \frac{1}{2} - x_i \right|^{-\alpha} \right) \\ &\leq Ch^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} - x_i \right|^{-\alpha} \int_{1/2}^{1-x_i} 1 \, dy \\ &\leq Ch^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} - x_i \right|^{1-\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (4.99)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_4 &\leq C \int_{1-x_i}^{3/4} h^2 |y - x_i|^{-\alpha} \\ &\leq Ch^2 + Ch^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} - x_i \right|^{1-\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (4.100)$$

综上，

$$I_3 \leq Ch^2 \left| \frac{1}{2} - x_i \right|^{1-\alpha} \quad (4.101)$$

4.4 i=N

$$h_N = h_{N+1}, \quad x_N = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$R_N = \frac{1}{h_N^2} \int_0^1 D(y) (|x_{N+1}-y|^{1-\alpha} - 2|x_N-y|^{1-\alpha} + |x_{N-1}-y|^{1-\alpha}) dy \quad (4.102)$$

5 收敛性分析

Lemma 5.1.

$$\sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} \tilde{a}_{ij} = \frac{1}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \left(\frac{|x_i - x_0|^{3-\alpha} - |x_i - x_1|^{3-\alpha}}{h_1} + \frac{|x_{2N} - x_i|^{3-\alpha} - |x_{2N-1} - x_i|^{3-\alpha}}{h_{2N}} \right) \quad (5.1)$$

令

$$g(x) = g_0(x) + g_{2N}(x) \quad (5.2)$$

其中

$$g_0(x) := \frac{-\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \frac{|x_i - x_0|^{3-\alpha} - |x_i - x_1|^{3-\alpha}}{h_1}$$

$$g_{2N}(x) := \frac{-\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \frac{|x_{2N} - x_i|^{3-\alpha} - |x_{2N-1} - x_i|^{3-\alpha}}{h_{2N}}$$

Lemma 5.2. A 是 M 矩阵。且

$$\begin{aligned} S_i &:= \sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} a_{ij} \\ &= \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} g(x_{i+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) g(x_i) + \frac{1}{h_i} g(x_{i-1}) \right) \\ &\geq C(x_i^{-\alpha} + (1-x_i)^{-\alpha}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

证明. 事实上, 当 $i \geq 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} g_0(x_{i+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) g_0(x_i) + \frac{1}{h_i} g_0(x_{i-1}) \right) \\ &= g_0''(\xi), \quad \xi \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}] \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

又有

$$\begin{aligned}
g_0''(\xi) &= -\kappa_\alpha \frac{|\xi - x_0|^{1-\alpha} - |\xi - x_1|^{1-\alpha}}{h_1} \\
&= \kappa_\alpha(\alpha - 1)|\xi - \eta|^{-\alpha}, \quad \eta \in [x_0, x_1] \\
&\geq \kappa_\alpha(\alpha - 1)x_{i+1}^{-\alpha} \geq \kappa_\alpha(\alpha - 1)2^{-r\alpha}x_i^{-\alpha}
\end{aligned} \tag{5.5}$$

当 $i = 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{2}{h_1 + h_2} \left(\frac{1}{h_2} g_0(x_2) - \left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} \right) g_0(x_1) + \frac{1}{h_1} g_0(x_0) \right) \\
&= \frac{2\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \frac{h_1^{3-\alpha} + h_2^{3-\alpha} + 2h_1^{2-\alpha}h_2 - (h_1 + h_2)^{3-\alpha}}{(h_1 + h_2)h_1h_2} \\
&= \frac{2\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \frac{h_1^{3-\alpha} + h_2^{3-\alpha} + 2h_1^{2-\alpha}h_2 - (h_1 + h_2)^{3-\alpha}}{(h_1 + h_2)h_1^{1-\alpha}h_2} h_1^{-\alpha} \\
&= \frac{2\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \frac{1 + (2^r - 1)^{3-\alpha} + 2(2^r - 1) - (2^r)^{3-\alpha}}{2^r(2^r - 1)} h_1^{-\alpha}
\end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

因为 $3 - \alpha > 1$, 我们有 $1 + (2^r - 1)^{3-\alpha} \geq (2^r)^{3-\alpha}$, 因此

$$RHS \geq \frac{2\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} 2^{1-r} x_1^{-\alpha} \tag{5.7}$$

关于 $g_{2N}(x)$, 完全对称, 所以存在 $C = C(\alpha, r)$ 使得

$$S_i \geq \kappa_\alpha(\alpha - 1)2^{-r\alpha}(x_i^{-\alpha} + (1 - x_i)^{-\alpha}) \tag{5.8}$$

□

令

$$G = \text{diag}(x_1, \dots, x_N (= 1 - x_N), 1 - x_{N+1}, \dots, 1 - x_{2N-1}) \tag{5.9}$$

Lemma 5.3. 矩阵 $B := AG$ 主对角元为正, 其他元为负。且存在 $C = C(\alpha, r) > 0$ 使得

$$M_i := \sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} b_{ij} \geq -C(x_i^{1-\alpha} + (1 - x_i)^{1-\alpha}) + C \begin{cases} |\frac{1}{2} - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha}, & i \leq N \\ |x_{i+1} - \frac{1}{2}|^{1-\alpha}, & i \geq N \end{cases} \tag{5.10}$$

证明. 令

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \leq 1/2 \\ 1-x, & 1/2 < x < 1 \end{cases} \quad (5.11)$$

因为 $g(x)$ 的线性插值就是他自身 $g(x) \equiv g_h(x)$, 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{M}_i &:= \sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} \tilde{b}_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} \tilde{a}_{ij} g(x_j) \\ &= \int_0^1 |x_i - y|^{1-\alpha} g(y) dy \\ &= \frac{-2}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \left| \frac{1}{2} - x_i \right|^{3-\alpha} + \frac{1}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} (x_i^{3-\alpha} + (1-x_i)^{3-\alpha}) \\ &:= w(x_i) = p(x_i) + q(x_i) \end{aligned} \quad (5.12)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} M_i &:= \sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} a_{ij} g(x_j) \\ &= -\kappa_\alpha \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} w(x_{i+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) w(x_i) + \frac{1}{h_i} w(x_{i-1}) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

特别的,

$$\begin{aligned} P_N &:= -\kappa_\alpha \frac{2}{h_N + h_{N+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{N+1}} p(x_{N+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_N} + \frac{1}{h_{N+1}} \right) p(x_N) + \frac{1}{h_N} p(x_{N-1}) \right) \\ &= \frac{4\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)h_N^2} h_N^{3-\alpha} \\ &= \frac{4\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \left(\frac{1}{2} - x_{N-1} \right)^{1-\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{N-1} &:= \frac{-2\kappa_\alpha}{h_{N-1} + h_N} \left(\frac{1}{h_N} p(x_N) - \left(\frac{1}{h_{N-1}} + \frac{1}{h_N} \right) p(x_{N-1}) + \frac{1}{h_{N-1}} p(x_{N-2}) \right) \\
&= \frac{2\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \frac{2}{h_{N-1} + h_N} \left(-\left(\frac{1}{h_{N-1}} + \frac{1}{h_N} \right) h_N^{3-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_{N-1}} (h_{N-1} + h_N)^{3-\alpha} \right) \\
&= \frac{4\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)h_{N-1}} (-h_N^{2-\alpha} + (h_{N-1} + h_N)^{2-\alpha}) \\
&= \frac{4\kappa_\alpha}{(3-\alpha)} \xi^{1-\alpha} \quad \xi \in [h_N, h_{N-1} + h_N] \\
&\geq \frac{4\kappa_\alpha}{(3-\alpha)} (h_{N-1} + h_N)^{1-\alpha} = \frac{4\kappa_\alpha}{(3-\alpha)} \left(\frac{1}{2} - x_{N-2} \right)^{1-\alpha}
\end{aligned} \tag{5.15}$$

对于 $1 \leq i < N-1$, 应用引理 A.1 得

$$\begin{aligned}
P_i &= -\kappa_\alpha \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} p(x_{i+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) p(x_i) + \frac{1}{h_i} p(x_{i-1}) \right) \\
&= 2\kappa_\alpha \left| \frac{1}{2} - \xi \right|^{1-\alpha} \quad \xi \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}] \\
&\geq 2\kappa_\alpha \left| \frac{1}{2} - x_{i-1} \right|^{1-\alpha}
\end{aligned} \tag{5.16}$$

而 $2N-i$ 完全对称, 综合起来有

$$P_i \geq 2\kappa_\alpha \begin{cases} \left| \frac{1}{2} - x_{i-1} \right|^{1-\alpha}, & i \leq N \\ \left| x_{i+1} - \frac{1}{2} \right|^{1-\alpha}, & i \geq N \end{cases} \tag{5.17}$$

并且对于 $1 < i \leq N$, 我们有不等式

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_i &:= -\kappa_\alpha \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}} q(x_{i+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}} \right) q(x_i) + \frac{1}{h_i} q(x_{i-1}) \right) \\
&= -\kappa_\alpha q''(\xi) \quad \xi \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}] \\
&= -\kappa_\alpha (\xi^{1-\alpha} + (1-\xi)^{1-\alpha}) \\
&\geq -\kappa_\alpha (x_{i-1}^{1-\alpha} + (1-x_{i+1})^{1-\alpha}) \\
&\geq -\kappa_\alpha 2^{-r(1-\alpha)} (x_i^{1-\alpha} + (1-x_i)^{1-\alpha})
\end{aligned} \tag{5.18}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
{}_L Q_1 &= \frac{-\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)} \frac{2}{h_1+h_2} \left(-\left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2}\right) h_1^{3-\alpha} + \frac{1}{h_2} (h_1+h_2)^{3-\alpha} \right) \\
&= \frac{-2\kappa_\alpha}{(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)h_2} (-h_1^{2-\alpha} + (h_1+h_2)^{2-\alpha}) \\
&= \frac{-2\kappa_\alpha}{(3-\alpha)} \xi^{1-\alpha} \quad \xi \in [h_1, h_1+h_2] \\
&\geq \frac{-2\kappa_\alpha}{(3-\alpha)} h_1^{1-\alpha}
\end{aligned} \tag{5.19}$$

能得到

$$Q_i \geq -2^{r(\alpha-1)+1} \kappa_\alpha (x_{i-1}^{1-\alpha} + (1-x_{i+1})^{1-\alpha}) \tag{5.20}$$

□

Theorem 5.4. 存在 $\lambda > 0$, 以及 $C = C(\alpha, r) > 0$, 使得 $B := A(\lambda I + G)$ 也是 M 矩阵, 且

$$M_i := \sum_{j=1}^{2N-1} b_{ij} \geq C(x_i^{-\alpha} + (1-x_i)^{-\alpha}) + C \begin{cases} |\frac{1}{2} - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha}, & i \leq N \\ |x_{i+1} - \frac{1}{2}|^{1-\alpha}, & i \geq N \end{cases} \tag{5.21}$$

证明. 由引理 5.3 以及定理 5.2 只需令 $\lambda = (2^{r\alpha+1} + 2^{2r\alpha-r+1})/(\alpha-1)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
M_i &\geq 2\kappa_\alpha \begin{cases} |\frac{1}{2} - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha}, & i \leq N \\ |x_{i+1} - \frac{1}{2}|^{1-\alpha}, & i \geq N \end{cases} - 2^{r(\alpha-1)+1} \kappa_\alpha (x_i^{1-\alpha} + (1-x_i)^{1-\alpha}) \\
&\quad + \lambda \kappa_\alpha (\alpha-1) 2^{-r\alpha} (x_i^{-\alpha} + (1-x_i)^{-\alpha}) \\
&\geq 2\kappa_\alpha \left(\begin{cases} |\frac{1}{2} - x_{i-1}|^{1-\alpha}, & i \leq N \\ |x_{i+1} - \frac{1}{2}|^{1-\alpha}, & i \geq N \end{cases} + \alpha^{-r} (x_i^{-\alpha} + (1-x_i)^{-\alpha}) \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{5.22}$$

□

Theorem 5.5. 那么由定理 4.1 以及定理 5.4 我们可以得到

$$\max_i \left| \frac{\epsilon_i}{\lambda + g(x_i)} \right| = \left| \frac{\epsilon_{i_0}}{\lambda + g(x_{i_0})} \right| \leq \frac{|R_{i_0}|}{M_{i_0}} \leq Ch^{\min\{2, r\alpha/2\}} \tag{5.23}$$

从而

$$|\epsilon_i| \leq C(\lambda + \frac{1}{2})h^{\min\{2, r\alpha/2\}} \quad (5.24)$$

A 引理

Lemma A.1. 若 $g(x)$ 三阶连续可微, 那么

1.

$$g(x_{i-1}) = g(x_i) - (x_i - x_{i-1})g'(x_i) + \frac{(x_i - x_{i-1})^2}{2}g''(\xi_1), \quad \xi_1 \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

$$g(x_{i+1}) = g(x_i) + (x_{i+1} - x_i)g'(x_i) + \frac{(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2}{2}g''(\xi_2), \quad \xi_2 \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{h_i + h_{i+1}} \left(\frac{1}{h_{i+1}}g(x_{i+1}) - \left(\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{1}{h_{i+1}}\right)g(x_i) + \frac{1}{h_i}g(x_{i-1}) \right) \\ &= \frac{h_i}{h_i + h_{i+1}}g''(\xi_1) + \frac{h_{i+1}}{h_i + h_{i+1}}g''(\xi_2) \\ &= g''(\xi), \quad \xi \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

B 不等式