

三维涡度方程单向周期问题的谱 —差分混合格式及其误差估计

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摘 要 本文对非线性的三维涡度方程单向周期问题构造了一种新的谱——差分格式,并证明了格式的稳定性及收敛性。

关键词 谱—差分方法,混合格式,混合模

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近年来,谱方法作为一种高精度数值方法越来越受到人们的重视^{[1][2][3]},然而谱方法对偏微分方程的真解的“光滑性”要求太强,且 Fourier 谱方法对周期问题效果较好^[4];另一方面,古老的差分方法却具有应用的灵活性。因此人们尝试用谱——差分混合方法来处理数学物理问题^[5~7]。本文利用文献[8]、[9]中的方法对三维涡度方程单向周期问题给出谱——差分混合格式,对周期方向采用 Fourier 谱方法来离散,非周期方向用差分方法。并证明了格式的稳定性及收敛性。文献[9]处理的是三维涡度方程双向周期问题,本文可作为[9]的补充。

1 问题、记号和格式

假设 $\xi(x_1, x_2, x_3, t)$ 和 $\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3, t)$ 分别为涡度向量和流函数向量。

$$\xi(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = (\xi^{(1)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t), \xi^{(2)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t), \xi^{(3)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t))^T$$

$$\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = (\psi^{(1)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t), \psi^{(2)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t), \psi^{(3)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t))^T$$

$$\text{记 } Q = \{(x_1, x_2) / 0 < x_1 < 1, 0 < x_2 < 1\}, I = \{x_3 / 0 < x_3 < 2\pi\}$$

$$\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) / 0 < x_1 < 1, 0 < x_2 < 1, x_3 \in I\}$$

考虑下面的问题:

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + J(\xi, \psi) - H(\xi, \psi) - \nu \nabla^2 \xi = f_1, \quad X \in \Omega, \quad t \in (0, T)$$

$$-\nabla^2 \psi = \xi + f_2, \quad X \in \Omega, \quad t \in [0, T]$$

$$\xi(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = \xi(x_1, x_2, x_3 + 2\pi, t), \quad t \in [0, T]$$

$$\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = \psi(x_1, x_2, x_3 + 2\pi, t), \quad t \in [0, T]$$

$$\xi(0, x_2, x_3, t) = \xi(1, x_2, x_3, t) = \psi(0, x_2, x_3, t) = \psi(1, x_2, x_3, t) = 0$$

$$\xi(x_1, 0, x_3, t) = \xi(x_1, 1, x_3, t) = \psi(x_1, 0, x_3, t) = \psi(x_1, 1, x_3, t) = 0$$

$$\xi(x_1, x_2, x_3, 0) = \xi_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad X \in \bar{\Omega}$$

(1)

这里 $f_l(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = f_l(x_1, x_2, x_3 + 2\pi, t)$, $l=1, 2$

$$\xi_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \xi_0(x_1, x_2, x_3 + 2\pi), \quad v > 0$$

$$J(\xi, \psi) = [(\nabla \times \psi) \cdot \nabla] \xi, \quad H(\xi, \psi) = (\xi \cdot \nabla)(\nabla \times \psi)$$

假定 x_1 和 x_2 方向网格剖分为等步长的, h 为其网格步长, $Mh=1$ 且

$$Q_h = \{(x_1, x_2) / x_1 = j_1 h, x_2 = j_2 h, 1 \leq j_1 \leq M-1, 1 \leq j_2 \leq M-1\}$$

$$\Omega_h = Q_h \times I, \quad S_\tau = \{t = k\tau / k=0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

Γ_h 为网格区域边界, $\Gamma_{h,l}$ 为 x_l 方向网格区域的边界, $l=1, 2$. 记 $e_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $e_2 = (0, 1, 0)$

$$\Omega_{h,i}^{*+} = \{X = (x_1, x_2, x_3) / X \in \Omega_h, X + he_i \in \Gamma_h\}$$

$$\Omega_{h,i}^{*-} = \{X = (x_1, x_2, x_3) / X \in \Omega_h, X - he_i \in \Gamma_h\}$$

$$\Gamma_{h,i}^+ = \{X = (x_1, x_2, x_3) / X - he_i \in \Omega_h\}$$

$$\Omega_{h,i}^* = \Omega_{h,i}^{*+} \cup \Omega_{h,i}^{*-}, \quad l=1, 2$$

$$\Omega_h^* = \Omega_{h,1}^* \cup \Omega_{h,2}^*, \quad \Omega_h' = \Omega_h - \Omega_h^*, \quad \Omega_{h,i}' = \Omega_h - \Omega_{h,i}^*$$

用 $u_n(X)$ 表示 $\Gamma_{n,i}$ 上的外法向差商, 即

$$u_n(X) = \begin{cases} u_{\bar{x}_i}(X) & X \in \Gamma_{h,i}^+ \\ -u_{x_i}(X) & X \in \Gamma_{h,i}^- \end{cases}$$

定义 $u_{x_2}(X, t) = \frac{1}{h}(u(x_1, x_2 + h, x_3, t) - u(x_1, x_2, x_3, t))$,

$$u_{\bar{x}_2}(X, t) = u_{x_2}(x_1, x_2 - h, x_3, t), \quad u_{x_2}^\wedge(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(u_{x_2}(x, t) + u_{\bar{x}_2}(x, t)),$$

$$\Delta u(X, t) = u_{x_1 \bar{x}_1}(x, t) + u_{x_2 \bar{x}_2}(x, t) + \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x_3^2}, \quad V_N = S_{pan}\{e^{ilx_3} / |l| \leq N\}.$$

定义正交投影算子 P_N

$$\int_I (P_N u - u) v dx_3 = 0, \quad \forall u, v \in [V_N]^3$$

$$R(v) = \left(v_{x_2}^{(3)} - \frac{\partial v^{(2)}}{\partial x_3}, \frac{\partial v^{(1)}}{\partial x_3} - v_{x_1}^{(3)}, v_{x_1}^{(3)} - v_{x_2}^{(1)} \right)^T$$

$$J^{(\alpha)}(u, v) = \alpha J_1(u, v) + (1 - \alpha) J_2(u, v), \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

$$J_1^{(p)}(u, v) = R^{(1)}(v) u_{x_1}^{(p)} + R^{(2)}(v) u_{x_2}^{(p)} + R^{(3)}(v) \frac{\partial u^{(p)}}{\partial x_3}$$

$$J_2^{(p)}(u, v) = (R^{(1)}(v) u^{(p)})_{x_1}^\wedge + (R^{(2)}(v) u^{(p)})_{x_2}^\wedge + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (R^{(3)}(v) u^{(p)}), \quad p=1, 2, 3$$

这里 $J_l(u, v) = (J_l^{(1)}(u, v), J_l^{(2)}(u, v), J_l^{(3)}(u, v))^T$, $l=1, 2$

又 $H_1(u, v) = (H_1^{(1)}(u, v), H_1^{(2)}(u, v), H_1^{(3)}(u, v))^T$

$$H_1^{(p)}(u, v) = u^{(1)} R_{x_1}^{(p)}(v) + u^{(2)} R_{x_2}^{(p)}(v) + u^{(3)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} R^{(p)}(v), \quad p=1, 2, 3$$

显然 $J^{(\alpha)}(u, v)$, $H_1(u, v)$ 分别为 $J(u, v)$, $H(u, v)$ 的模拟, 有时为方便计, 用

$J(u, v), H(u, v)$ 分别代替之。

令 $\eta^{(N)}, \varphi^{(N)}$ 分别为 ξ, ψ 的近似。

$$\eta^{(N)}(x, t) = \sum_{|l| < N} \eta_l^{(N)}(x_1, x_2, t) e^{ilx_3}, \quad \varphi^{(N)}(x, t) = \sum_{|l| < N} \varphi_l^{(N)}(x_1, x_2, t) e^{ilx_3}.$$

(1) 式的谱-差分混合格式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \eta_i^{(N)}(t) + P_N J^{(a)}(\eta^{(N)} + \delta \tau \eta_i^{(N)}, \varphi^{(N)}) - P_N H(\eta^{(N)}, \varphi^{(N)}) \\ & \quad - \nu \Delta(\eta^{(N)} + \sigma \tau \eta_i^{(N)}) = P_N f_1, \quad \Omega_h \times S_\tau \\ & - \Delta \varphi^{(N)} = \eta^{(N)} + P_N f_2, \quad \Omega_h \times S_\tau \\ & \eta^{(N)}|_{\Gamma_{h,1}} = \eta^{(N)}|_{\Gamma_{h,2}} = \varphi^{(N)}|_{\Gamma_{h,1}} = \varphi^{(N)}|_{\Gamma_{h,2}} = 0 \\ & \eta^{(N)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, 0) = \eta_0^{(N)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = P_N \xi_0(x_1, x_2, x_3), \quad \bar{\Omega}_h \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

这里 δ, σ 为格式参数, $0 \leq \delta, \sigma \leq 1$. 若 $\delta = \sigma = 0$, 则方程(2)为显格式, 否则为隐格式, 需用迭代法求解。

为得到格式的稳定性及收敛性的误差估计, 需给出模的定义。

混合模定义如下:

设 $u(X), v(X)$ 为 Ω_h 上的三维向量网格函数,

$$(u(x_1, x_2), v(x_1, x_2))_I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_I u(x_1, x_2, x_3) \cdot v(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_3,$$

$$\|u(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2 = (u(x_1, x_2), u(x_1, x_2))_I$$

$$(u, v) = h^2 \cdot \sum_{(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h} (u(x_1, x_2), v(x_1, x_2))_I$$

$$\|u\|^2 = (u, u), \quad |u|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\|u_{x_1}\|^2 + \|u_{x_1}\|^2 + \|u_{x_2}\|^2 + \|u_{x_2}\|^2) + \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_3} \right\|^2$$

$$\|u\|_1^2 = \|u\|^2 + |u|_1^2, \quad \|u\|_{0,\infty} = \max_{X \in Q_h \times I} |u|^2$$

$$|u|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} (|u_{x_1}|_{1,\Omega'_{h,1}}^2 + |u_{x_1}|_{1,\Omega'_{h,1}}^2 + |u_{x_2}|_{1,\Omega'_{h,2}}^2 + |u_{x_2}|_{1,\Omega'_{h,2}}^2) + \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_3} \right|_1^2$$

另外, 还需要二个和式

$$B_l(u, v) = \frac{h}{4\pi} \int_I \left\{ \sum_{X \in \Gamma_{h,l}^+} (u(X) + u(X - he_l)) v_n(X) + \sum_{X \in \Gamma_{h,l}^-} (u(X) + u(X + he_l)) v_n(X) \right\} dx_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_l(u, v) &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_I \left\{ \sum_{X \in \Omega_{h,l}^{*,+}} u(X) v(X) + \sum_{X \in \Omega_{h,l}^{*,\bar{-}}} u(X) v(X) \right\} dx_3 \\ &= \frac{h^{-2}}{2} (u(X), v(X))_{\Omega_{h,l}^*} \quad l=1, 2 \end{aligned}$$

2 一些引理

引理 1^[10] 对任意三维向量网格函数 $u(t)$ 有

$$2(u(t), u_t(t))_I = (\|u(t)\|_I^2)_t - \tau \|u_t(t)\|_I^2, \quad t \in S;$$

$$2(u(t), u_t(t)) = (\|u(t)\|^2)_t - \tau \|u_t(t)\|^2$$

引理 2^[11] 若 $0 \leq \alpha \leq \beta$, 对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u \in [H_p^\beta(I)]^3$

则 $\|P_N u - u\|_\alpha \leq C N^{\alpha-\beta} \|u\|_\beta$, $\|P_N u\|_\beta \leq C \|u\|_\beta$

引理 3^[10] 若对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u(X), v(X) \in [V_N]^3$ 则

$$(u, \Delta v) + \frac{1}{2}(u_{x_1}, v_{x_1}) + \frac{1}{2}(u_{\bar{x}_1}, v_{\bar{x}_1}) + \frac{1}{2}(u_{x_2}, v_{x_2}) + \frac{1}{2}(u_{\bar{x}_2}, v_{\bar{x}_2}) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_3}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_3}\right) = B_1(u, v) + B_2(u, v)$$

特别, 若 $u(X)|_{\Gamma_{h,1}} = u(X)|_{\Gamma_{h,2}} = v(X)|_{\Gamma_{h,1}} = v(X)|_{\Gamma_{h,2}} = 0$

则 $B_l(u, v) = -S_l(u, v)$, $l=1, 2$.

若记 $S_l(u) = S_l(u, u)$, 则有 $(u, \Delta u) + |u|_1^2 + \sum_{l=1}^2 S_l(u) = 0$

引理 4 若对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u(X) \in [V_N]^3$ 且 $u|_{\Gamma_{l,h}} = u|_{\Gamma_{2,h}} = 0$,

则对 $t \in S_t$ 有

$$-2(u_t(t), \Delta u) = -2(u(t), \Delta u_t(t)) = [|u(t)|_1^2 + S(u(t))]_t - \tau |u_t(t)|_1^2 - \tau S(u_t)$$

这里 $S(u(t)) = S_1(u(t)) + S_2(u(t))$

证明 可由引理 1、3 得到。

引理 5 对任意三维向量网格函数 $u(X), v(X)$ 成立

$$J^{(\frac{1}{2})}(u, v) = J_1(u, v) + O(h^2)$$

证明 由 $J^{(\alpha)}(u, v)$ 的定义及 Taylor 展式可得。

引理 6^[9] 若对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u(X), v(X), \omega(X) \in [V_N]^3$ 且

$$u(X)|_{\Gamma_{l,h}} = v(X)|_{\Gamma_{l,h}} = \omega(X)|_{\Gamma_{l,h}} = 0, \quad l=1, 2$$

则 $(u, J^{(\frac{1}{2})}(v, w)) + (v, J^{(\frac{1}{2})}(u, w)) = 0$

特别 $(u, J^{(\frac{1}{2})}(u, v)) = 0$

引理 7 若对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u(X) \in [V_N]^3$ 且 $u|_{\Gamma_{l,h}} = 0$, $l=1, 2$

$$\text{则 } \|u\|^2 \leq |u|_1^2$$

引理 8 若对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u(X) \in [V_N]^3$ 且 $u|_{\Gamma_{l,h}} = 0$,

$$\text{则 } \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_3} \right\|^2 \leq N^2 \|u\|^2, \quad \|u_{x_l}\|^2 \leq \frac{4}{h^2} \|u\|^2, \quad \|u_{\bar{x}_l}\|^2 \leq \frac{4}{h^2} \|u\|^2, \quad l=1, 2$$

$$\text{从而 } |u|_1^2 \leq \left(N^2 + \frac{8}{h^2}\right) \|u\|^2$$

引理 9 对任意三维向量网格函数, 若定义

$$\|u\|_{L^4(\Omega_h)}^4 = \frac{h^2}{2\pi} \sum_{(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h} \int_{I_p} \sum_{p=1}^3 (u^{(p)}(X))^4 dx_3, \text{ 则存在正常数 } C \text{ 使}$$

$$\|u\|_{L^4(\Omega_h)}^4 \leq C h^{-2} \|u(X)\|^3 \|u\|_1$$

证明 令 $u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} u_l^{(p)}(x_1, x_2) e^{ilx_3}$, 由 Young-Hausdorff^[12] 不等式

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_I (u^{(p)}(X))^4 dx_3 \leq \left(\sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} |u_l^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)|^{4/3} \right)^3$$

$$\sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} |u_l^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)|^{4/3} = \sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} \left[|u_l^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)|^2 \left(1 + \frac{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2 |l|^2}{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}^2} \right) \right]^{2/3} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2 \cdot |l|^2}{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}^2} \right)^{-2/3}$$

这里 $|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)|_{1I}^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_I \left(\frac{\partial u^{(p)}}{\partial x_3} \right)^2 dx_3$, $\|u^{(p)}\|_{1I}^2 = \|u^{(p)}\|_I^2 + |u^{(p)}|_{1I}^2$

由 Hölder 不等式

$$\sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} |u_l^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)|^{4/3} \leq \left\{ \sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} |u_l^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)|^2 \left(1 + \frac{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2 |l|^2}{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}^2} \right) \right\}^{2/3} \cdot \left(\sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2 \cdot |l|^2}{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}^2} \right)} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} \left(|u_l^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)|^2 \left(1 + \frac{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2 \cdot |l|^2}{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}^2} \right) \right) \leq 2 \|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2 |l|^2}{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}^2} \right)^2} &\leq 1 + 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dr}{\left(1 + \frac{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2 r^2}{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}^2} \right)^2} \\ &\leq 1 + \frac{2 \|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}}{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dr}{(1+r^2)^2} \\ &\leq \left(1 + 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dr}{(1+r^2)^2} \right) \frac{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}}{\|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I} \end{aligned}$$

故 $\left(\sum_{|l|=0}^{\infty} |u_l^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)|^{4/3} \right)^3 \leq 4 \left(1 + 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dr}{(1+r^2)^2} \right) \|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^2 \cdot \|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h^2}{2\pi} \sum_{(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h} \int_I (u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2, x_3))^4 dx_3 &\leq 4 \left(1 + 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dr}{(1+r^2)^2} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot h^2 \sum_{(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h} \|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^3 \cdot \|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I} \\ &\leq 4 \left(1 + 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dr}{(1+r^2)^2} \right) h^{-2} \sum_{(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h} h^2 \|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_I^3 \\ &\quad \cdot \sum_{(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h} h^2 \|u^{(p)}(x_1, x_2)\|_{1I}^2 \\ &\leq Ch^{-2} \|u^{(p)}\|_I^3 \|u^{(p)}\|_{1I} \end{aligned}$$

再关于 p 求和即得引理。

引理 10 若对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u(X), v(X) \in [V_N]^3$ 则

$$\|P_N(uv)\|^2 \leq \frac{2N+1}{h^2} \|u\|^2 \cdot \|v\|^2$$

引理 11 若对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u(X) \in [V_N]^3$ 且 $u(X)|_{\Gamma_{l,h}} = 0$, $l=1, 2$

则存在正常数 C 使 $\|u\|_{0,\infty}^2 \leq C N h^{-1} |u|_1^2$

证明 (略)

引理 12 若对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u(X), v(X) \in [V_N]^3$ 且 $u(X)|_{\Gamma_{h,l}} = 0$, $l=1, 2$, 则

$$\|H(u, v)\|^2 \leq C N h^{-1} |u|_1^2 \cdot |v|_2^2$$

证明 由引理11直接得到。

引理 13^[10] 若对 $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_h$, $u(X), v(X) \in [V_N]^3$ 且 $u(X)|_{\Gamma_{h,l}} = v(X)|_{\Gamma_{h,l}} = 0$, $l=1, 2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} 4(\Delta u, \Delta v) = & \sum_{l=1}^2 \{ (u_{x_1 x_1}, v_{x_1 x_1})_{\Omega_h} - \omega_{h,l}^{*+} + (u_{\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_1}, v_{\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_1})_{\Omega_h} - \omega_{h,l}^{*-} \\ & + 2(u_{x_1 \bar{x}_1}, v_{x_1 \bar{x}_1}) + 4\left(\frac{\partial u_{x_1}}{\partial x_3}, \frac{\partial v_{x_1}}{\partial x_3}\right) + 4\left(\frac{\partial u_{\bar{x}_1}}{\partial x_3}, \frac{\partial v_{\bar{x}_1}}{\partial x_3}\right) \\ & + (u_{\bar{x}_1 x_1}, v_{\bar{x}_1 x_1})_{\Omega_{h,l}^*} \} + 4(u_{x_1 x_2}, v_{x_1 x_2}) + 4(u_{x_1 \bar{x}_2}, v_{x_1 \bar{x}_2}) \\ & + 4(u_{\bar{x}_1 x_2}, v_{\bar{x}_1 x_2}) + 4(u_{\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2}, v_{\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2}) + 8S\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_3}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

特别地, $|u|_2^2 \leq \|\Delta u\|^2$.

3 稳定性的误差估计

令 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tau = O\left(h^2 + \frac{1}{N^2}\right)$ 以及 $\eta^{(N)}|_{\Gamma_{h,l}} = 0$, $l=1, 2$, $\eta^{(N)}$, $\varphi^{(N)}$, f_1 , f_2 以及 ξ_0 分别为 $\eta^{(N)}$, $\varphi^{(N)}$, f_1 , f_2 和 ξ_0 的误差, 则误差满足方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta^{(N)} + P_N J(\eta^{(N)} + \delta\tau\eta_i^{(N)}, \varphi^{(N)} + \varphi^{(N)}) + P_N J(\eta^{(N)} + \delta\tau\eta_i^{(N)}, \varphi^{(N)}) \\ - P_N H(\eta^{(N)}, \varphi^{(N)} + \varphi^{(N)}) - P_N H(\eta^{(N)}, \varphi^{(N)}) \\ - v\Delta(\eta^{(N)} + \sigma\tau\eta_i^{(N)}) = P_N \tilde{f}_1 & \quad \Omega_h \times S_\tau \\ - \Delta\varphi^{(N)} = \eta^{(N)} + P_N \tilde{f}_2 & \quad \Omega_h \times S_\tau \\ \eta^{(N)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, 0) = P_N \xi_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) & \quad \bar{\Omega}_h \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

设 m 为待定常数, 方程(3)的第一式两边与 $2\eta^{(N)}(t) + m\tau\eta_i^{(N)}(t)$ 作内积, 利用引理 1、3、4 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\eta^{(N)}(t)\|_i^2 + \tau(m-1-e)\|\eta_i^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + 2v[|\eta^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 + S(\tilde{\eta}^{(N)}(t))] \\ & + v\tau\left(\sigma + \frac{m}{2}\right)[|\tilde{\eta}^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 + S(\tilde{\eta}^{(N)}(t))] + v\tau^2\left(m\sigma - \sigma - \frac{m}{2}\right) \\ & \cdot [|\tilde{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 + S(\tilde{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t))] + \sum_{i=1}^5 G_i^{(N)}(t) \leq \|\eta^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \left(1 + \frac{m^2\tau}{4e}\right)\|\tilde{f}_1(t)\|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{这里 } G_1^{(N)}(t) &= (2\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t) + m\tau\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t), P_N J(\eta^{(N)}(t) + \delta\tau\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t), \bar{\varphi}^{(N)}(t))) \\
G_2^{(N)}(t) &= (2\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t) + m\tau\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t), P_N J(\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t) + \delta\tau\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t), \varphi^{(N)}(t))) \\
G_3^{(N)}(t) &= (\tau(m-2\delta)(\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t), J(\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t), \bar{\varphi}^{(N)}(t))) \\
G_4^{(N)}(t) &= -(2\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t) + m\tau\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t), P_N H(\bar{\eta}^{(N)}, \varphi^{(N)} + \bar{\varphi}^{(N)})) \\
G_5^{(N)}(t) &= -(2\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t) + m\tau\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t), P_N H(\eta^{(N)}, \bar{\varphi}^{(N)}))
\end{aligned}$$

将方程(3)的第二式与 $\bar{\varphi}^{(N)}$ 作内积, 由引理 3、7 得

$$|\bar{\varphi}^{(N)}|_1^2 + \mathcal{S}(\bar{\varphi}^{(N)}) \leq C(\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2)$$

显然亦有 $|\bar{\varphi}^{(N)}|_1^2 \leq C(\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2)$ (5)

令 $\|u\|_{q,\infty} = \max_{0 < t < T} \|u(t)\|_{w^{q,\infty}}$, 由引理 5、6、8、10、12、13 及 Schwarz 不等式得

(ε 为适当小的正数)

$$|G_1^{(N)}(t)| \leq \varepsilon\tau\|\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + C\left(1 + \frac{m^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}\right)\|\eta\|_{1,\infty}^2(\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2)$$

$$|G_2^{(N)}(t)| \leq \varepsilon\tau\|\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \frac{C(m-2\delta)^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}\|\varphi\|_{1,\infty}^2\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|_1^2$$

$$|G_3^{(N)}(t)| \leq \varepsilon\tau\|\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \frac{C(m-2\delta)^2\tau Nh^{-2}}{4\varepsilon}|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)|_1^2(\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2)$$

$$|G_4^{(N)}(t)| \leq 2\varepsilon\tau\|\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + C\left(1 + \left(1 + \frac{m^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}\right)\|\varphi\|_{2,\infty}^2\right)\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + Ch^{-2}\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^4$$

$$+ C\left(\left(\frac{m^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}Nh^{-1} + h^{-2}\right)\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \frac{m^2\tau Nh^{-1}}{4\varepsilon}\|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2\right)|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)|_1^2$$

$$|G_5^{(N)}(t)| \leq \varepsilon\tau\|\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \left(1 + C\left(1 + \frac{m^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}\right)\|\eta\|_{0,\infty}^2\right)\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 +$$

$$+ C\left(1 + \frac{m^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}\right)\|\eta\|_{0,\infty}^2\|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2$$

将以上关于 $G_i^{(N)}(t)$ 的估计代入(4)式得:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|_1^2 + \tau(m-1-7\varepsilon)\|\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \nu[|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 + \mathcal{S}(\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t))] \\
&+ \nu\tau\left(\sigma + \frac{m}{2}\right)[|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 + \mathcal{S}(\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t))] + \nu\tau^2\left(m\sigma - \sigma - \frac{m}{2}\right)(|\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 \\
&+ \mathcal{S}(\bar{\eta}_i^{(N)}(t))) \leq H_0\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + Ch^{-2}\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^4 + H_1(t)|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 + R(t)
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

式中 $H_0 = C\left(1 + \left(1 + \frac{m^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}\right)(\|\eta\|_{1,\infty}^2 + \|\eta\|_{0,\infty}^2 + \|\varphi\|_{2,\infty}^2)\right)$

$$H_1(t) = -\nu + \frac{C(m-2\delta)^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}[\|\varphi\|_{1,\infty}^2 + Nh^{-2}(\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2)]$$

$$+ C\left(\left(\frac{m^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}Nh^{-1} + h^{-2}\right)\|\bar{\eta}^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \frac{m^2\tau}{4\varepsilon}Nh^{-1}\|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2\right)$$

$$R(t) = C \left(1 + \frac{m^2 \tau}{4\varepsilon} \right) (\|\eta\|_{1,\infty}^2 + \|\eta\|_{0,\infty}^2) \|\tilde{f}_2(t)\|^2 + C \|\tilde{f}_2(t)\|^2 \\ + C \left(1 + \frac{m^2 \tau}{4\varepsilon} \right) \|\tilde{f}_1(t)\|^2$$

选取 m 的值按如下方式:

$$\text{情形 I: } \sigma > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 取 } m > m_1 = \max \left(\frac{2\sigma}{2\sigma - 1}, 1 + p_0 + 7\varepsilon \right), p_0 \geq 0$$

则(6)式可化为

$$\|\eta^{(N)}(t)\|_1^2 + p_0 \tau \|\eta^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \nu |\eta^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 + \nu \tau \left(\sigma + \frac{m}{2} \right) (|\eta^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 + S(\eta^{(N)}(t))), \\ \leq H_0 \|\eta^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + Ch^{-2} \|\eta^{(N)}(t)\|^4 + H_1(t) |\eta^{(N)}(t)|_1^2 + R(t) \quad (7)$$

$$\text{情形 II: } \sigma = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 取 } m > m_2 = 1 + p_0 + \frac{\nu \tau N^2}{2} + \frac{17\nu \tau}{4h^2} + 7\varepsilon$$

则(7)式仍成立。

$$\text{情形 III: } \sigma < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 且 } \tau < \frac{4h^2}{\nu(1-2\sigma)(17+2N^2h^2)}, \text{ 则取}$$

$$m > m_3 = \left(1 + p_0 + \frac{17\nu \sigma \tau}{2h^2} + \nu \sigma \tau N^2 + 7\varepsilon \right) \left(1 - \frac{(17+2N^2h^2)(1-2\sigma)\nu \tau}{4h^2} \right)^{-1}$$

(7) 式仍成立。

在(7)式中取

$$\tilde{E}^{(N)}(t) = \|\eta^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \tau \sum_{\substack{y \in S_\tau \\ y \leq t-\tau}} (p_0 \tau \|\eta^{(N)}(y)\|^2 + \nu |\eta^{(N)}(y)|_1^2)$$

$$\tilde{P}^{(N)}(t) = \|\eta^{(N)}(0)\|^2 + \tau \sum_{\substack{y \in S_\tau \\ y < t-\tau}} \|R(y)\|^2$$

(7)式关于 t 求和得

$$\tilde{E}^{(N)}(t) \leq \tilde{P}^{(N)}(t) + \tau \sum_{\substack{y \in S_\tau \\ y < t-\tau}} (H_0 \tilde{E}^{(N)}(y) + Ch^{-2} (\tilde{E}^{(N)}(y))^2 + H_1(y) |\eta^{(N)}(y)|_1^2)$$

利用[10]中引理 15 得

定理 1 若下列条件满足:

$$(i) \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \tau = O\left(h^2 + \frac{1}{N^2}\right), \quad (ii) \quad \sigma \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } \tau < \frac{4h^2}{\nu(1-2\sigma)(17+2N^2h^2)},$$

$$(iii) \quad \text{对所有 } t \leq T, \quad \tilde{P}^{(N)}(t) e^{(H_0+C_1)t} = O(N^{-1}h^2), \\ \|\tilde{f}_2(t)\|^2 = O(N^{-1}h^2),$$

则对所有 $t \in S_\tau$ 成立

$$\tilde{E}^{(N)}(t) \leq \tilde{P}^{(N)}(t) e^{(H_0+C_1)t} \quad (C_1 \text{ 为大于 } 0 \text{ 的常数})$$

特别, 如果

$$2\sigma \geq \begin{cases} m_1, & \sigma > \frac{1}{2} \\ m_2, & \sigma = \frac{1}{2} \\ m_3, & \sigma < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

则取 $m = 2\delta$, 此时

$$H_1(t) = -\nu + C \left(\left(\frac{m^2 \tau}{4\epsilon} N h^{-1} + h^2 \right) \|\eta^{(N)}(t)\|^2 + \frac{m\tau^2}{4\epsilon} N h^{-1} \|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2 \right)$$

故有下述定理。

定理 2 若条件(8)及定理 1 的条件成立,

且 $\bar{P}^{(N)}(t)e^{(H_0+C_1)t} = O(\min(N^{-1}h, h^2)), \|\bar{f}_2(t)\|^2 = O(N^{-1}h), t \leq T$

则对所有 $t \in S_\tau$,

$$\bar{E}^{(N)}(t) \leq \bar{P}^{(N)}(t)e^{(H_0+C_1)t}$$

4 收敛性

设 ξ, ψ 为方程(1)的解, $\eta^{(N)}, \varphi^{(N)}$ 为谱一差分解,

$$\xi^{(N)} = P_N \xi, \psi^{(N)} = P_N \psi, \bar{\xi}^{(N)} = \eta^{(N)} - \xi^{(N)}, \bar{\psi}^{(N)} = \varphi^{(N)} - \psi^{(N)},$$

则 $\bar{\xi}^{(N)}, \bar{\psi}^{(N)}$ 满足方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \bar{\xi}_t^{(N)} + P_N J^{(\alpha)}(\bar{\xi}^{(N)} + \delta\tau \bar{\xi}_t^{(N)}, \psi^{(N)} + \bar{\psi}^{(N)}) \\ & + P_N J^{(\alpha)}(\xi^{(N)} + \delta\tau \xi_t^{(N)}, \bar{\psi}^{(N)}) - P_N H(\bar{\xi}^{(N)}, \bar{\psi}^{(N)} + \psi^{(N)}) \\ & - P_N H(\xi^{(N)}, \bar{\psi}^{(N)}) - \nu \Delta(\bar{\xi}^{(N)} + \sigma\tau \bar{\xi}_t^{(N)}) \\ & = - \sum_{l=1}^7 M_l^{(N)} \quad \Omega_h \times S_\tau \\ & - \Delta \bar{\psi}^{(N)} = \bar{\xi}^{(N)} - M_8^{(N)} - M_9^{(N)}, \bar{\xi}^{(N)}|_{\Gamma_{l,h}} = 0, l=1, 2. \quad \Omega_h \times S_\tau \\ & \bar{\xi}^{(N)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, 0) = 0 \quad \bar{\Omega}_h \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

这里 $M_1^{(N)} = \xi_t^{(N)} - \frac{\partial \xi^{(N)}}{\partial t}, \quad M_2^{(N)} = P_N J^{(\alpha)}(\xi^{(N)}, \psi^{(N)}) - P_N J(\xi, \psi)$

$M_3^{(N)} = \delta\tau P_N J^{(\alpha)}(\xi_t^{(N)}, \psi^{(N)}), \quad M_4^{(N)} = P_N H(\xi^{(N)}, \psi^{(N)}) - P_N H(\xi, \psi)$

$M_5^{(N)} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 \xi^{(N)}}{\partial x_1^2} - \nu \xi_{x_1 x_1}^{(N)}, \quad M_6^{(N)} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 \xi^{(N)}}{\partial x_2^2} - \nu \xi_{x_1 x_2}^{(N)}$

$M_7^{(N)} = \nu \sigma \tau \Delta \xi_t^{(N)}, \quad M_8^{(N)} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi^{(N)}}{\partial x_1^2} - \psi_{x_1 x_1}^{(N)}$

$M_9^{(N)} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi^{(N)}}{\partial x_2^2} - \psi_{x_2 x_2}^{(N)}$

因 $\tau \sum_{\substack{y \in S_\tau \\ y < t - \tau}} \|\partial_t \xi^{(N)}(y) - \xi_t^{(N)}(y)\|^2 \leq C \tau^2 \|\partial_t^2 \xi\|_{L^2(\Omega, T)}^2 [L^2(\Omega)]^3$

由引理 2 及 [13] 中的方法得:

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_2^{(N)}(t)\|^2 &\leq CN^{2-2\beta} (\|\psi\|_{W^{1,\infty}}^2 + \|\xi\|_{W^{1,\infty}}^2) (\|\xi\|_{W^{0,\beta}}^2 + \|\psi\|_{W^{0,\beta}}^2), \\ \|M_3^{(N)}(t)\|^2 &\leq C\tau^2 \|\partial_t \xi\|_{W^{1,\infty}} \cdot \|\psi\|_{W^{1,\infty}}, \\ \|M_4^{(N)}(t)\|^2 &\leq CN^{2-2\beta} (\|\eta\|_{W^{0,\infty}}^2 \|\psi\|_{W^{0,\beta+1}}^2 + N^{-2} \|\psi\|_{W^{2,\infty}}^2 \cdot \|\eta\|_{W^{0,\beta}}^2), \beta > 1, \\ \|M_5^{(N)}(t)\|^2 &\leq Ch^4 \|\xi\|_{W^{4,\infty}}^2, \quad \|M_6^{(N)}(t)\|^2 \leq Ch^4 \|\xi\|_{W^{4,\infty}}^2, \\ \|M_7^{(N)}(t)\|^2 &\leq C\tau^2 \|\partial_t \xi\|_{W^{2,\infty}}^2, \quad \|M_8^{(N)}(t)\|^2 \leq Ch^4 \|\xi\|_{W^{4,\infty}}^2, \\ \|M_9^{(N)}(t)\|^2 &\leq Ch^4 \|\psi\|_{W^{2,\infty}}^2. \end{aligned}$$

由以上关于 $M_i^{(N)}(t)$ 的估计, 应用定理 1 得以下定理。

定理 3 若定理 1 的条件 (i), (ii) 成立, 且对 ξ, ψ 满足下述条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &\in L^2(0, T; W^{4,\infty} \cap H^\beta) \cap H^1(0, T; W^{2,\infty}) \cap H^2(0, T; L^2), \\ \psi &\in L^2(0, T; W^{4,\infty} \cap H^{\beta+1}), \quad \beta > 1 \end{aligned}$$

则存在依赖于 $\|\xi\|_{L^2(0, T; W^{4,\infty} \cap H^\beta)}, \|\xi\|_{H^1(0, T; W^{2,\infty})},$

$$\|\xi\|_{H^2(0, T; L^2)}, \|\psi\|_{L^2(0, T; W^{4,\infty} \cap H^{\beta+1})} \text{ 和 } \nu \text{ 的常数 } b^*, \text{ 使得对所有 } t \leq T \text{ 有}$$

$$\|\xi(t) - \eta^{(N)}(t)\|^2 \leq b^*(\tau^2 + h^4 + N^{2-2\beta}).$$

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The Hybrid Spectral-Difference Schemes for the Three-Dimensional Vorticity Equation with One Periodic Direction in Space and it's Error Estimation

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Abstract

In this paper, a new kind of hybrid spectral-difference schemes for three-dimensional vorticity equation with one periodic direction in space is given, the stability and the convergence for each schemes are also discussed.

Key words, Spectral-Difference method, hybrid scheme, hybrid norm