

椭圆外区域上双曲问题的自然边界元法

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[摘要] 研究了椭圆外区域上双曲问题的自然边界元法. 利用自然边界归化原理,获得该问题的 Poisson 积分公式及自然积分方程,给出了自然积分方程的数值方法,最后给出数值例子以示文中所得的人工边界条件的有效性.

[关键词] 椭圆外区域,双曲方程,外问题,自然边界归化,数值解

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Natural Boundary Element Method for the Hyperbolic Problems
in an Exterior Elliptic Domain

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Abstract: In this paper, we investigate the natural boundary element method for the hyperbolic problems in an exterior elliptic domain. By the principle of the natural boundary reduction, we obtain the Poisson integral formula and the natural integral equation, and give the numerical method of the natural integral equation. Finally, we presented some numerical examples to demonstrate the performance of our method.

Key words: exterior elliptic domain, hyperbolic equation, exterior problem, natural boundary reduction, numerical solution

20 世纪 70 年代末由冯康教授和余德浩教授首创发展起来的自然边界元法^[1-4]与经典的边界元方法相比具有独特的特点:易实现,数值稳定性好,与有限元基于同一变分原理,可与有限元自然直接的耦合. 目前椭圆外区域上的自然边界元方法的研究工作已在调和方程等问题中取得了一些进展(二维问题^[5-6], 三维问题^[7]和各向异性问题^[8]),而对于发展型方程初边值问题的自然边界元方法则于近几年才开始,如[9-12]. 本文研究一类双曲型外问题的自然边界元方法,先是在保持时间变量连续性的情况下,利用某种变换化简原方程,进而获得原问题的 Poisson 积分公式和自然积分方程,而在数值求解自然积分是再对时间变量进行离散化,从而获得数值结果.

设 Ω 为平面内具有椭圆边界的有界单连通区域,其边界 $\Gamma = \partial\Omega, \Omega' := \mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \Omega$ 对任意固定的正实数 T , 记 $J := [0, T]$. 考虑如下二维椭圆外区域上双曲方程 Neumann 边值问题:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \Delta u, \quad (x, y, t) \in \Omega' \times J, \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x, y, t)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = g(x, y, t), \quad (x, y, t) \in \Gamma \times J, \tag{2}$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = 0, \quad (x, y) \in \Omega', \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x, y, 0)}{\partial t} = v(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \Omega', \tag{4}$$

其中 $g(x, y, t), v(x, y)$ 为满足适当条件的已知函数, \mathbf{n} 为 Γ 上关于 Ω' 的单位外法向量(其方向是指向 Ω 的

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内部). 假设函数 $u(x,y,t)$ 在无穷远处有界. 由自然边界元方法的理论可知,其主要任务是寻找 $u(x,y,t)$ 的 Dirichlet 边值 $u(x,y,t)|_{\Gamma}$ (记为 $u(x,y,t)|_{\Gamma}=u_0(x,y,t)$) 与 Neumann 边值 $\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}\right|_{\Gamma}$ 之间的关系,即

$$u(x,y,t)=Pu_0(x,y,t),\quad (x,y,t)\in\Omega\times J,$$

(5)

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y,t)}{\partial \mathbf{n}}=Ku_0(x,y,t),\quad (x,y,t)\in\Gamma\times J.$$

(6)

本文主要研究 Poisson 积分公式和自然积分方程的数值计算,并导出自然积分方程数值计算的刚度矩阵元素及 Poisson 的近似计算公式,给出了近似解的误差估计,最后给出了一些数值例子.

1 椭圆外区域上的 Poisson 积分公式与自然积分方程

为研究问题的需要,引入椭圆坐标 (μ,φ) ,它与直角坐标 (x,y) 的关系如下:

$$\begin{cases} x=f_0\cosh\mu\cos\varphi, \\ y=f_0\sinh\mu\sin\varphi, \end{cases}$$

(7)

其中 f_0 为正常数, \cosh 和 \sinh 分别表示双曲余弦和双曲正弦. 当 μ 取不同的正常数时, (7) 描述了平面上的一族共焦椭圆,公共焦点为 $(\pm f_0,0)$.

定理 1^[5] 变换(7)有下列性质:

1° 变换(7)的 Jacobi 行列式为

$$J(\mu,\varphi)=f_0^2\cosh^2\mu\sin^2\varphi+f_0^2\sinh^2\mu\cos^2\varphi=f_0^2(\cosh^2\mu-\cos^2\varphi),$$

(8)

$J(\mu,\varphi)=0$ 当且仅当 $(x,y)=(\pm f_0,0)$;

2° 对 $u\in C^2(\mathbf{R}^2)$, 成立

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \mu^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}=J(\mu,\varphi)\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right);$$

(9)

3° 设 $\Gamma_{\mu_0}:=\{(\mu,\varphi)|\mu=\mu_0,\varphi\in[0,2\pi]\}$ 为椭圆外区域 $\Omega=\{(\mu,\varphi)|\mu>\mu_0,\varphi\in[0,2\pi]\}$ 的内边界, \mathbf{n} 是 Γ_{μ_0} 上的单位外法向量, 则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{J(\mu_0,\varphi)}}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu}.$$

(10)

由分离变量知,方程(1)~(4)的解可表示为

$$u(x,y,t)=Z(x,y)\sin(\omega t),\quad \omega\neq 0,$$

则控制方程转为如下方程

$$\Delta Z(x,y)+\omega^2 Z=0.$$

(11)

方程(11)在椭圆坐标 (μ,φ) 下可表示为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{J}}\left(\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial \mu^2}+\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial \varphi^2}\right)+\omega^2 Z=0.$$

(12)

由分离变量可知,方程(12)的解可表示为 $Z(\mu,\varphi)=F(\varphi)G(\mu)$, 并且 $F(\varphi)$ 、 $G(\mu)$ 满足下面的二阶微分方程

$$F''(\varphi)+(p-2q\cos 2\varphi)F(\varphi)=0,$$

(13)

$$G''(\mu)+(p-2q\cosh 2\mu)G(\mu)=0,$$

(14)

其中 $p=k-\frac{\omega^2 f_0^2}{2}, q=\frac{\omega^2 f_0^2}{4}$, k 为分离变量时引进的参数. 由[13]可知方程(13)和(14)为马丢方程和修正的马丢方程, 它们的解为角向马丢函数和径向马丢函数.

1.1 角与马丢函数的定义

方程(13)是一个二阶线性微分方程,它有两组相互独立的解,分别称为偶的马丢函数和奇的马丢函数,记为

$$\Phi(\varphi,q)=\begin{cases} Ce_n(\varphi,q), & n=0,1,2,\cdots, \\ Se_n(\varphi,q), & n=1,2,3,\cdots, \end{cases}$$

n 称为马丢函数的阶,其中 $Ce_n(\varphi, q), Se_n(\varphi, q)$ 定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} Ce_{2n}(\varphi, q) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_{2k}^{(2n)}(q) \cos 2k\varphi, \\ Ce_{2n+1}(\varphi, q) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_{2k+1}^{(2n+1)}(q) \cos(2k+1)\varphi, \\ Se_{2n+1}(\varphi, q) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_{2k+1}^{(2n+1)}(q) \sin(2k+1)\varphi, \\ Se_{2n+2}(\varphi, q) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_{2k+2}^{(2n+2)}(q) \sin(2k+2)\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

式中 $n=0, 1, 2, \dots, A_{2k}^{(2n)}, A_{2k+1}^{(2n+1)}, B_{2k+1}^{(2n+1)}, B_{2k+2}^{(2n+2)}$ 为待定的展开式系数,它们可分别由下面将给出的递推公式和归一关系式确定.

1.1.1 展开式系数 $A_l^{(n)}, B_l^{(n)}$ 的确定

记 $Ce_n(\varphi, q), Se_n(\varphi, q)$ 的特征值 λ 分别为 a_n, b_n , 其展开式系数按如下方式计算:

(1) $Ce_{2n}(\varphi, q)$ 系数计算

$$\begin{cases} a_{2n}A_0 - qA_2 = 0, \\ (a_{2n} - 4)A_2 - q(2A_0 + A_4) = 0, \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ (a_{2n} - (2k)^2)A_{2k} - q(A_{2k-2} + A_{2k+2}) = 0, \quad k \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

归一关系式为

$$2(A_0)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (A_{2k})^2 = 1.$$

(2) $Ce_{2n+1}(\varphi, q)$ 系数计算

$$\begin{cases} (a_{2n+1} - 1 - q)A_1 - qA_3 = 0, \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ (a_{2n+1} - (2k+1)^2)A_{2k+1} - q(A_{2k-1} + A_{2k+3}) = 0, \quad k \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

归一关系式为

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (A_{2k+1})^2 = 1.$$

(3) $Se_{2n+1}(\varphi, q)$ 系数计算

$$\begin{cases} (b_{2n+1} - 1 + q)B_1 - qB_3 = 0, \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ (b_{2n+1} - (2k+1)^2)B_{2k+1} - q(B_{2k-1} + B_{2k+3}) = 0, \quad k \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

归一关系式为

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (B_{2k+1})^2 = 1.$$

(4) $Se_{2n+2}(\varphi, q)$ 系数计算

$$\begin{cases} (b_{2n+2} - 4)B_2 - qB_4 = 0, \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ (b_{2n+2} - (2k+2)^2)B_{2k+2} - q(B_{2k} + B_{2k+4}) = 0, \quad k \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

归一关系式为

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (B_{2k+2})^2 = 1.$$

1.1.2 特征值 a_n, b_n 的计算

采用递推公式确定展开式系数时需注意递推的稳定性,通常采用逆向递推法. 由以上递推关系式可

见,为了能用它们确定出展开式系数,还需确定出特征值 a_n, b_n 的值. 对于 4 种形式的马丢函数的特征值可由如下无穷连分式的超越方程确定:

$$F_i(\lambda, q) = (2n+p)^2 + T_1 + T_2 - \lambda = 0,$$

式中 $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$, 对偶数阶 n 的马丢函数 $p=0$; 对奇数阶 n 的马丢函数 $p=1$; $i=1, 2, 3, 4$ 分别对应于 $Ce_{2n}(\varphi, q)$ 、 $Ce_{2n+1}(\varphi, q)$ 、 $Se_{2n+1}(\varphi, q)$ 、 $Se_{2n+2}(\varphi, q)$ 4 种情形; 而

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= -\frac{q^2}{(2n+2+p)^2 - \lambda_-} \frac{q^2}{(2n+4+p)^2 - \lambda_-} \frac{q^2}{(2n+6+p)^2 - \lambda_-} \dots, \\ T_2 &= -\frac{q^2}{(2n-2+p)^2 - \lambda_-} \frac{q^2}{(2n-4+p)^2 - \lambda_-} \dots \frac{q^2}{(4-p)^2 - \lambda - q^2/T_{0i}}, \quad i=1, 2, 3, 4. \\ T_{01} &= 4 - \lambda - 2q^2/\lambda, \quad T_{02} = 1 + q - \lambda, \quad \lambda = a_n, \\ T_{03} &= 1 - q - \lambda, \quad T_{04} = 4 - \lambda, \quad \lambda = b_n. \end{aligned}$$

1.2 径向马丢函数的计算

径向马丢函数是第一类变型马丢函数, 它们是变型马丢方程的解且具有双曲函数的展开式、Bessel 函数的展开式、Bessel 函数乘积的展开式等定义. 本文采用收敛性最好的 Bessel 函数乘积的展开式来定义径向马丢函数. 其定义如下

$$\begin{aligned} Je_{2n}(\mu, q) &= (A_0^{(2n)})^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+n} A_{2k}^{(2n)}(q) J_k(z_1) J_k(z_2), \\ Je_{2n+1}(\mu, q) &= (A_1^{(2n+1)})^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+n} A_{2k+1}^{(2n+1)}(q) [J_k(z_1) J_{k+1}(z_2) + J_{k+1}(z_1) J_k(z_2)], \\ Jo_{2n+1}(\mu, q) &= (B_1^{(2n+1)})^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+n} B_{2k+1}^{(2n+1)}(q) [J_k(z_1) J_{k+1}(z_2) - J_{k+1}(z_1) J_k(z_2)], \\ Jo_{2n+2}(\mu, q) &= (B_2^{(2n+2)})^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+n} B_{2k+2}^{(2n+2)}(q) [J_k(z_1) J_{k+2}(z_2) - J_{k+2}(z_1) J_k(z_2)], \\ Ne_{2n}(\mu, q) &= (A_0^{(2n)})^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+n} A_{2k}^{(2n)}(q) J_k(z_1) J_k(z_2), \\ Ne_{2n+1}(\mu, q) &= (A_1^{(2n+1)})^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+n} A_{2k+1}^{(2n+1)}(q) [J_k(z_1) Y_{k+1}(z_2) + J_{k+1}(z_1) Y_k(z_2)], \\ No_{2n+1}(\mu, q) &= (B_1^{(2n+1)})^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+n} B_{2k+1}^{(2n+1)}(q) [J_k(z_1) Y_{k+1}(z_2) - J_{k+1}(z_1) Y_k(z_2)], \\ No_{2n+2}(\mu, q) &= (B_2^{(2n+2)})^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+n} B_{2k+2}^{(2n+2)}(q) [J_k(z_1) Y_{k+2}(z_2) - J_{k+2}(z_1) Y_k(z_2)]. \end{aligned}$$

式中 $z_1 = \sqrt{q} e^{-\mu}$, $z_2 = \sqrt{q} e^{\mu}$, 而 $J_n(x)$ 、 $Y_n(x)$ 分别为第一类和第二类 n 阶 Bessel 函数. 变型马丢函数的展开式系数以及特征值与马丢函数的相同. 对于外问题, 方程(14)的解可由第一类和第二类奇、偶修正马丢函数表示, 记为

$$He_n(\mu, q) = Je_n(\mu, q) + iNe_n(\mu, q), \quad Ho_n(\mu, q) = Jo_n(\mu, q) + iNo_n(\mu, q).$$

1.3 Poisson 积分公式与自然积分方程

方程(1)~(4)的解可以表示为

$$ue_n(\mu, q) = Ce_n(\varphi, q) He_n(\mu, q) \sin(\omega t), \quad uo_n(\mu, q) = Se_n(\varphi, q) Ho_n(\mu, q) \sin(\omega t),$$

则有

$$u(\mu, \varphi, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n Ce_n(\varphi, q) He_n(\mu, q) \sin(\omega t) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n Se_n(\varphi, q) Ho_n(\mu, q) \sin(\omega t), \quad \mu > \mu_0, \quad (15)$$

其中 C_n, D_n 为线性组合的系数. 由上式可得

$$u_0(\mu_0, \varphi, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n Ce_n(\varphi, q) He_n(\mu_0, q) \sin(\omega t) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n Se_n(\varphi, q) Ho_n(\mu_0, q) \sin(\omega t), \quad (16)$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{\pi H e_n(\mu_0, q) \sin(\omega t)} \int_0^{2\pi} u(\mu_0, \varphi', t) C e_n(\varphi', q) d\varphi', \quad n=0, 1, \dots, \omega \neq 0, \quad (17)$$

$$D_n = \frac{1}{\pi H o_n(\mu_0, q) \sin(\omega t)} \int_0^{2\pi} u(\mu_0, \varphi', t) S e_n(\varphi', q) d\varphi', \quad n=0, 1, \dots, \omega \neq 0. \quad (18)$$

由(15)、(17)、(18)得 $u(\mu, \varphi, t)$ 的积分表示

$$u(\mu, \varphi, t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} A_n(\mu, \mu_0, q) C e_n(\varphi, q) C e_n(\varphi', q) u_0(\mu_0, \varphi', t) d\varphi' + \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} B_n(\mu, \mu_0, q) S e_n(\varphi, q) S e_n(\varphi', q) u_0(\mu_0, \varphi', t) d\varphi' := P u_0(\mu_0, \varphi, t), \quad (19)$$

$$\text{其中 } A_n(\mu, \mu_0, q) = \frac{H e_n(\mu, q)}{H e_n(\mu_0, q)}, B_n(\mu, \mu_0, q) = \frac{H o_n(\mu, q)}{H o_n(\mu_0, q)}.$$

又

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right|_{\mu=\mu_0} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{J(\mu_0, \varphi)}} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu} \right|_{\mu=\mu_0} = - \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{J(\mu_0, \varphi)}} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} C_n(\mu_0, q) C e_n(\varphi, q) C e_n(\varphi', q) u_0(\mu_0, \varphi', t) d\varphi' + \right. \\ \left. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} D_n(\mu_0, q) S e_n(\varphi, q) S e_n(\varphi', q) u_0(\mu_0, \varphi', t) d\varphi' \right] := K u_0(\mu_0, \varphi', t), \quad (20)$$

$$\text{其中 } C_n(\mu_0, q) = \frac{H e'_n(\mu_0, q)}{H e_n(\mu_0, q)}, D_n(\mu_0, q) = \frac{H o'_n(\mu_0, q)}{H o_n(\mu_0, q)}.$$

(19)与(20)式分别为问题(1)~(4)的 Poisson 积分公式与自然积分方程.

2 自然积分方程的数值解

设 σ 为时间步长,并记 $t_k = k \cdot \sigma, g^k(\mu, \varphi) = g(\mu, \varphi, t_k), u^k(\mu, \varphi) = u(\mu, \varphi, t_k), k=1, 2, \dots, K, K = [J/\sigma]$.

于是(19)和(20)相应的半离散化形式分别为

$$u^k(\mu, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} A_n(\mu, \mu_0, q) C e_n(\varphi, q) C e_n(\varphi', q) u_0^k(\mu_0, \varphi', t) d\varphi' + \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} B_n(\mu, \mu_0, q) S e_n(\varphi, q) S e_n(\varphi', q) u_0^k(\mu_0, \varphi', t) d\varphi', \quad (21)$$

$$g^k(\mu_0, \varphi) = - \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{J(\mu_0, \varphi)}} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} C_n(\mu_0, q) C e_n(\varphi, q) C e_n(\varphi', q) u_0^k(\mu_0, \varphi', t) d\varphi' + \right. \\ \left. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} D_n(\mu_0, q) S e_n(\varphi, q) S e_n(\varphi', q) u_0^k(\mu_0, \varphi', t) d\varphi' \right). \quad (22)$$

(22)式的变分问题为:求 $u_0^k(\mu, \varphi) \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$, 使得

$$\hat{D}(u_0^k, v^k) = \langle g^k, v^k \rangle, \quad \forall v^k \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma), \quad (23)$$

其中

$$\hat{D}(u_0^k, v^k) = \langle K u_0^k, v^k \rangle \equiv \int_{\Gamma} v^k \cdot K u_0^k ds, \quad \langle g^k, v^k \rangle = \int_{\Gamma} g^k v^k ds. \quad (24)$$

现对椭圆周 Γ 作有限元剖分,剖分满足通常的正则条件. 为简单起见,在此我们对 Γ 采用均匀剖分,现设 $S_h(\Gamma) \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ 为由适当选取的基函数所张成的 $H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ 的线性子空间,则(22)式相对应的变分问题为 $u_{0h}^k(\mu, \varphi) \in S_h(\Gamma)$, 使得 $\hat{D}(u_{0h}^k, v^k) = \langle g^k, v^k \rangle, \forall v^k \in S_h(\Gamma)$, 其中

$$\hat{D}(u_{0h}^k, v^k) = \langle K u_{0h}^k, v^k \rangle \equiv \int_{\Gamma} v^k \cdot K u_{0h}^k ds, \quad \langle g^k, v^k \rangle = \int_{\Gamma} g^k v^k ds.$$

2.1 刚度矩阵的计算

取均匀剖分下分段二次基函数,即满足

$$L_i(\varphi) = \delta_i^j = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j, i, j=1, 2, \dots, 2N \\ 0, & i \neq j, i, j=1, 2, \dots, 2N \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

的如下函数族:

$$L_{2i-1}(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{h^2}(\varphi - \varphi_{2i-2})(\varphi_{2i} - \varphi), & \varphi \in [\varphi_{2i-2}, \varphi_{2i}], i=1, 2, \dots, N, \\ 0, & \text{else,} \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

$$L_{2i}(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2h^2}(\varphi - \varphi_{2i-1})(\varphi - \varphi_{2i-2}), & \varphi \in [\varphi_{2i-2}, \varphi_{2i}], i=1, 2, \dots, N, \\ \frac{1}{2h^2}(\varphi - \varphi_{2i+1})(\varphi - \varphi_{2i+2}), & \varphi \in [\varphi_{2i}, \varphi_{2i+2}], i=1, 2, \dots, N, \\ 0, & \text{else,} \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

其中 $h = \pi/N, \varphi_i = ih, i=1, 2, \dots, 2N$, 显然 $\text{span}L_i(\varphi)_{i=1}^{2N} \subset H^1(\Gamma) \subset H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ 且 $\sum_{i=1}^{2N} L_i(\varphi) = 1$. 设 $u_{0h}^k(\mu_0, \varphi) =$

$\sum_{j=1}^{2N} u_{0j}^k L_j(\varphi)$, 由(24)式得到线性方程组

$$QU_0^k = b^k,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} Q &:= (q_{ij})_{2N \times 2N}, U_0^k := (u_{01}^k, u_{02}^k, \dots, u_{0, 2 \times N}^k)^T, b^k := (b_1^k, b_2^k, \dots, b_{2N}^k)^T, \\ q_{ij} &= \hat{D}(L_i(\varphi), L_j(\varphi)) d\varphi, \\ b_j^k &= \int_0^{2\pi} g^k(\mu_0, \varphi) L_j(\varphi) d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

经过计算得

$$\begin{aligned} q_{ij} = -\frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{J(\mu_0, \varphi)}} & \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [C_{2n}(\mu_0, q) p_i(2n) p_j(2n) + C_{2n+1}(\mu_0, q) P_i(2n+1) P_j(2n+1) + \right. \\ & \left. D_{2n+1}(\mu_0, q) s_i(2n+1) s_j(2n+1) + D_{2n+2}(\mu_0, q) S_i(2n+2) S_j(2n+2) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

其中

$$p_{2k-1}(2n) = \frac{4h}{3} A_0^{(2n)} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} A_l^{(2n)} \frac{\cos 2(2k-1)lh}{2h^2} \left[\frac{4}{(2l)^3} \sin 2lh - \frac{4h}{(2l)^2} \cos 2lh \right], \quad (29)$$

$$p_{2k}(2n) = \frac{4h}{3} A_0^{(2n)} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} A_l^{(2n)} \frac{\cos(4klh)}{2h^2} \left[\frac{6h}{2l^2} + \frac{2h}{(2l)^2} \cos 4lh - \frac{4}{(2l)^3} \sin 4lh \right], \quad (30)$$

$$P_{2k-1}(2n+1) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[A_l^{(2n+1)} \frac{\cos(2k-1)(2l+1)h}{2h^2} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{(2l+1)^3} \sin(2l+1)h - \frac{4h}{(2l+1)^2} \cos(2l+1)h \right) \right], \quad (31)$$

$$P_{2k}(2n+1) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[A_l^{(2n+1)} \frac{\cos 2k(2l+1)h}{2h^2} \cdot \left(\frac{6h}{(2l+1)^2} + \frac{2h}{(2l+1)^2} \cos 2(2l+1)h - \frac{4}{(2l+1)^3} \sin 2(2l+1)h \right) \right], \quad (32)$$

$$s_{2k-1}(2n+1) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[B_l^{(2n+1)} \frac{\sin(2k-1)(2l+1)h}{2h^2} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{(2l+1)^3} \sin(2l+1)h - \frac{4h}{(2l+1)^2} \cos(2l+1)h \right) \right], \quad (33)$$

$$s_{2k}(2n+1) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[B_l^{(2n+1)} \frac{\sin 2k(2l+1)h}{2h^2} \cdot \left(\frac{6h}{(2l+1)^2} + \frac{2h}{(2l+1)^2} \cos 2(2l+1)h - \frac{4}{(2l+1)^3} \sin 2(2l+1)h \right) \right], \quad (34)$$

$$S_{2k-1}(2n+2) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[B_l^{(2n+2)} \frac{\sin(2k-1)(2l+1)h}{2h^2} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{(2l+1)^3} \sin(2l+1)h - \frac{4h}{(2l+2)^2} \cos(2l+1)h \right) \right], \quad (35)$$

$$S_{2k}(2n+2) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[B_l^{(2n+2)} \frac{\sin 2k(2l+1)h}{2h^2} \cdot \left(\frac{6h}{(2l+1)^2} + \frac{2h}{(2l+1)^2} \cos 2(2l+1)h - \frac{4}{(2l+1)^3} \sin 2(2l+1)h \right) \right]. \quad (36)$$

2.2 边界上的误差估计

定理 2 设 u_0^k, u_{0h}^k 分别是边值问题(20)与(24)的解, 若 $S_h(\Gamma)$ 由分段的 j 次多项式构成($j \geq 1$), 且 $u_0^k \in H^{j+1}(\Gamma)$, 则存在与 h 无关的正常数 C , 成立不等式

$$\|u_0^k - u_{0h}^k\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq Ch^{j+1} \|u_0^k\|_{H^{j+1}(\Gamma)}.$$

定理 2 的证明类似于[4]中的定理 1.16 的证明.

定理 3 设 u^k 是(21)的解, 若 u_h^k 是(21)的近似解, 则存在仅与 u, φ 有关而与 h 无关的正常数 C , 成立不等式

$$\|u^k - u_h^k\|_{L^2(\Omega^F)} \leq C(\mu, \varphi) \|u_0^k - u_{0h}^k\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

3 数值例子

为验证本文方法的可行性与有效性,现考虑一椭圆外区域问题. 取 $\Omega = \{ (u, \varphi) \mid \mu > 1, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \}$, $\Gamma = \{ (\mu_0, \varphi) \mid \mu_0 = 1, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \}$, $\omega = 2, f_0 = 2.5$,

$$g(\mu_0, \varphi, t) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{J(\mu_0, \varphi)}} \left[\frac{\sinh \mu_0 \cos \varphi}{E(\mu_0, \varphi)} H_1^{(1)}(\omega f_0 E(\mu_0, \varphi)) - \frac{\omega f_0 \cosh^2 \mu_0 \sinh \mu_0 \cos \varphi}{E^2(\mu_0, \varphi)} H_2^{(1)}(\omega f_0 E(\mu_0, \varphi)) \right] + i \left[\frac{\cosh \mu_0 \sin \varphi}{E(\mu_0, \varphi)} H_1^{(1)}(\omega f_0 E(\mu_0, \varphi)) - \frac{\omega f_0 \cosh \mu_0 \sinh^2 \mu_0 \sin \varphi}{E^2(\mu_0, \varphi)} H_2^{(1)}(\omega f_0 E(\mu_0, \varphi)) \right] \sin \omega t, \tag{37}$$

$$v(\mu, \varphi, 0) = \omega H_1^{(1)}(\omega f_0 E(\mu, \varphi)) \left(\frac{\cosh \mu \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{E(\mu, \varphi)}} + i \frac{\sinh \mu \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{E(\mu, \varphi)}} \right), \tag{38}$$

其中 $E(\mu, \varphi) = \sqrt{\cosh^2 \mu \cos^2 \varphi + \sinh^2 \mu \sin^2 \varphi}$, $H_1^{(1)}(x)$ 、 $H_2^{(1)}(x)$ 为 Hankel 函数,真解为

$$u(\mu, \varphi, t) = H_1^{(1)}(\omega f_0 E(\mu, \varphi)) \left(\frac{\cosh \mu \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{E(\mu, \varphi)}} + i \frac{\sinh \mu \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{E(\mu, \varphi)}} \right) \sin \omega t. \tag{39}$$

用 $\sum_{n=0}^M$ 、 $\sum_{l=0}^L$ 分别代替 $\sum_{n=0}^\infty$ 、 $\sum_{l=0}^\infty$, $M=10, L=20$. 表 1 列出了部分点 $u_h^k(u, \varphi)$ 的计算值与精确值 $u^k(\mu, \varphi)$ 的对比.

表 1 数值解 u_h^k 与精确值 u^k 的比较 ($t=0.2$)
Table 1 Comparison with numerical solutions u_h^k and exact solution u^k at $t=0.2$

μ	φ	解的实部		解的虚部		$\left \frac{u-u^k}{u} \right $
		$\text{Re}(u_h^k)$	$\text{Re}(u^k)$	$\text{Im}(u_h^k)$	$\text{Im}(u^k)$	
1	0	5.871 388E-2	5.873 729E-2	7.106 655E-3	7.079 430E-3	5.61E-4
1.5	$\pi/8$	-5.997 269E-2	-5.996 671E-2	7.746 178E-2	7.746 555E-2	7.21E-5
2	$\pi/2$	-7.610 041E-2	-7.610 522E-2	1.146 814E-2	1.146 718E-2	6.37E-5
3	$3\pi/4$	1.584 046E-2	1.583 785E-2	4.342 362E-2	4.342 549E-2	6.94E-5
4.0	$7\pi/4$	2.654 730E-2	2.654 720 2E-2	9.005 819E-3	9.007 704E-3	6.74E-5

下面给出部分解的绝对误差和相对误差曲线.

(1) $N=32, \mu=3.0, t=0.2$, 以步长为 $\frac{2\pi}{2N}$ 取遍 $[0, 2\pi]$ 时, 绝对误差与相对误差曲线分别如图 1 与图 2 所示.

(2) $N=32, \mu=3.0, T=2, \tau=0.05$ 时关于时间的相对误差曲线如图 3 所示.

从上述的数值结果来看, 本文提出的方法是可行且非常有效的.

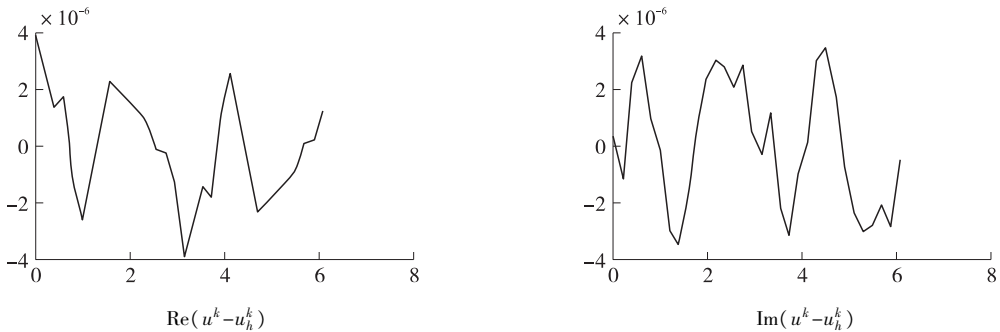


图 1 曲线 $\text{Re}(u^k - u_h^k)$ 和 $\text{Im}(u^k - u_h^k)$
Fig. 1 The curves of $\text{Re}(u^k - u_h^k)$ and $\text{Im}(u^k - u_h^k)$

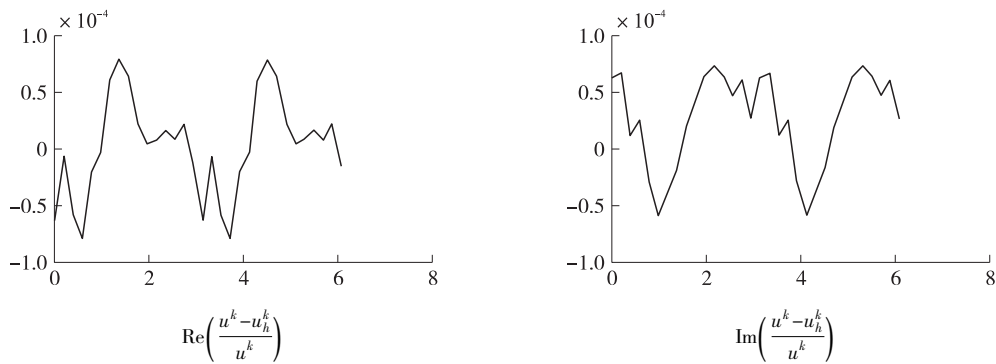


图 2 曲线 $\text{Re}\left(\frac{u^k-u_h^k}{u^k}\right)$ 和 $\text{Im}\left(\frac{u^k-u_h^k}{u^k}\right)$

Fig. 2 The curves of $\text{Re}\left(\frac{u^k-u_h^k}{u^k}\right)$ and $\text{Im}\left(\frac{u^k-u_h^k}{u^k}\right)$

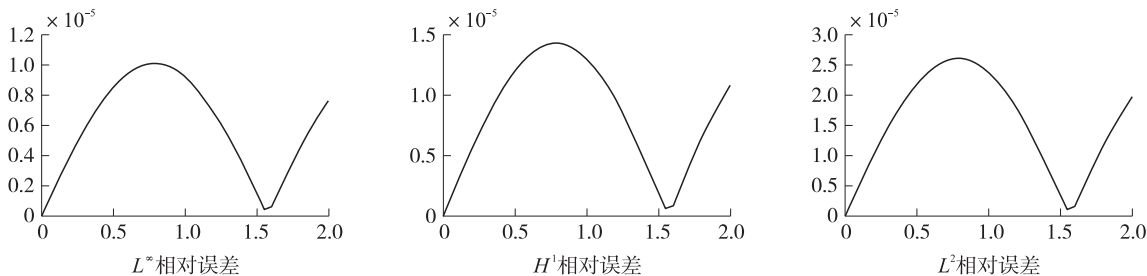


图 3 L^∞ 、 H^1 、 L^2 相对误差

Fig. 3 The relative errors of L^∞ , H^1 and L^2

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