

# 二维三温热传导方程组的 分数步隐式差分格式\*

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**摘要** 本文给出一个解二维三温热传导方程组的分数步隐式有限差分格式, 利用离散变分形式及能量方法, 给出差分格式的最优阶离散  $H^1$  范数先验误差及稳定性估计.

**关键词** 三温热传导方程组, 分数步差分格式, 收敛性, 稳定性

## 1 引言

在惯性约束聚变 (ICF) 的二维数值模拟中, 常常要耦合求解包括电子热传导, 离子热传导和光子热传导方程的辐射流体力学方程组<sup>[1]</sup>, 其中带有不同能量之间交换的三温热传导方程组的求解占有重要的位置. 符尚武等<sup>[2,3]</sup>提出了能适应各种二维拉格朗日网格的九点差分格式. 本文利用分数步技术<sup>[4-6]</sup>, 建立一个解二维三温热传导方程组的分数步有限差分格式. 并从理论上分析了差分格式的收敛性和稳定性, 得到最优阶的离散  $H^1$  范数误差估计式及稳定性. 利用分数步方法, 可以把二维问题化为一维问题求解, 易于实现并行计算, 提高计算效率.

问题的数学模型是下述耦合非线性偏微分方程组的初边值问题

$$C_{ve} \frac{\partial T_e}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \operatorname{div} (K(\rho, T_e) \operatorname{grad} T_e) + \omega_{ei}(T_i - T_e) + \omega_{er}(T_r - T_e), \quad (1.1)$$

$$C_{vi} \frac{\partial T_i}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \operatorname{div} (K(\rho, T_i) \operatorname{grad} T_i) - \omega_{ei}(T_i - T_e), \quad (1.2)$$

$$C_{vr} \frac{\partial T_r}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \operatorname{div} (K(\rho, T_r) \operatorname{grad} T_r) - \omega_{er}(T_r - T_e), \quad (1.3)$$

初始条件为

$$T_\alpha(x, y, 0) = T_\alpha^0(x, y), \quad \alpha = e, i, r, \quad (1.4)$$

其中  $T_e, T_i, T_r$  是未知函数, 分别表示电子温度, 离子温度和光子温度;  $\omega_{ei}$  和  $\omega_{er}$  分别表示电子与离子, 电子与光子的能量交换系数;  $\rho$  为介质的密度.

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为方便起见, 设求解区域为  $\Omega = \Omega_{xy} \times [0, T]$ ,  $\Omega_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1; 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ ,  $T$  为正常数. 本文仅考虑第一类齐次边界条件的情况, 即

$$T_\alpha = 0, \quad \alpha = e, i, r, \quad (x, y, t) \in \partial\Omega_{xy} \times [0, T]. \quad (1.5)$$

作如下基本假设

$$0 < C_* \leq C_{v\alpha} \leq C^*, \quad 0 < K_* \leq K(\rho, T_\alpha) \leq K^*, \quad (1.6)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial K}{\partial T_\alpha}(\rho, T_\alpha) \right| \leq D^*, \quad \alpha = e, i, r. \quad (1.7)$$

此处  $C^*, C_*, K^*, K_*, D^*$  均为正常数. 并假设问题的解及方程的系数具有适当的光滑性.

## 2 分数步差分格式

令  $h = \frac{1}{N}$ ,  $x_i = ih$ ,  $y_j = jh$ ;  $\Delta t = \frac{T}{L}$ ,  $t^n = n\Delta t$ ,  $W_{ij}^n = W(x_i, y_j, t^n)$ . 用  $\alpha$  表示  $e, i, r$  中的任意一个, 用  $T_{\alpha h}$  表示  $T_\alpha$  的差分近似, 并记

$$k_{\alpha, i+\frac{1}{2}, j}^n = [K(\rho, T_{\alpha h, i+1, j}^n) + K(\rho, T_{\alpha h, i, j}^n)]/2,$$

$$K_{\alpha, i+\frac{1}{2}, j}^n = [K(\rho, T_{\alpha, i+1, j}^n) + K(\rho, T_{\alpha, i, j}^n)]/2,$$

记号  $k_{\alpha, i, j+\frac{1}{2}}^n, K_{\alpha, i, j+\frac{1}{2}}^n$  类似定义. 设

$$\delta_x(k_\alpha^n \delta_x T_{\alpha h}^{n+1})_{ij} = h^{-2} [k_{\alpha, i+\frac{1}{2}, j}^n (T_{\alpha h, i+1, j}^{n+1} - T_{\alpha h, i, j}^{n+1}) - k_{\alpha, i-\frac{1}{2}, j}^n (T_{\alpha h, i, j}^{n+1} - T_{\alpha h, i-1, j}^{n+1})], \quad (2.1)$$

$$\delta_y(k_\alpha^n \delta_y T_{\alpha h}^{n+1})_{ij} = h^{-2} [k_{\alpha, i, j+\frac{1}{2}}^n (T_{\alpha h, i, j+1}^{n+1} - T_{\alpha h, i, j}^{n+1}) - k_{\alpha, i, j-\frac{1}{2}}^n (T_{\alpha h, i, j}^{n+1} - T_{\alpha h, i, j-1}^{n+1})], \quad (2.2)$$

$$\nabla_h \cdot (k_\alpha^n \nabla_h T_{\alpha h}^{n+1})_{ij} = \delta_x(k_\alpha^n \delta_x T_{\alpha h}^{n+1})_{ij} + \delta_y(k_\alpha^n \delta_y T_{\alpha h}^{n+1})_{ij}. \quad (2.3)$$

电子热传导方程 (1.1) 的分数步隐式差分格式为

$$C_{ve, ij}^{n+1} \frac{T_{eh, ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - T_{eh, ij}^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_x(k_e^n \delta_x T_{eh}^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_{ij} + \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_y(k_e^n \delta_y T_{eh}^n)_{ij} + \omega_{ei, ij}^{n+1} (T_{ih}^n - T_{eh}^n)_{ij} + \omega_{er, ij}^{n+1} (T_{rh}^n - T_{eh}^n)_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1, \quad (2.4a)$$

$$C_{ve, ij}^{n+1} \frac{T_{eh, ij}^{n+1} - T_{eh, ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_y(k_e^n \delta_y (T_{eh}^{n+1} - T_{eh}^n))_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1. \quad (2.4b)$$

离子热传导方程 (1.2) 的分数步隐式差分格式为

$$C_{vi, ij}^{n+1} \frac{T_{ih, ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - T_{ih, ij}^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_x(k_i^n \delta_x T_{ih}^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_{ij} + \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_y(k_i^n \delta_y T_{ih}^n)_{ij} - \omega_{ei, ij}^{n+1} (T_{ih}^n - T_{eh}^n)_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1, \quad (2.5a)$$

$$C_{vi, ij}^{n+1} \frac{T_{ih, ij}^{n+1} - T_{ih, ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_y(k_i^n \delta_y (T_{ih}^{n+1} - T_{ih}^n))_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1. \quad (2.5b)$$

光子热传导方程 (1.3) 的分数步隐式差分格式为

$$C_{vr,ij}^{n+1} \frac{T_{rh,ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - T_{rh,ij}^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_x (k_r^n \delta_x T_{rh}^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_{ij} + \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_y (k_r^n \delta_y T_{rh}^n)_{ij} - \omega_{er,ij}^{n+1} (T_{rh}^n - T_{eh}^n)_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1, \quad (2.6a)$$

$$C_{vr,ij}^{n+1} \frac{T_{rh,ij}^{n+1} - T_{rh,ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_y (k_r^n \delta_y (T_{rh}^{n+1} - T_{rh}^n))_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1. \quad (2.6b)$$

初始逼近为

$$T_{eh}^0 = T_e^0(x, y), \quad T_{ih}^0 = T_i^0(x, y), \quad T_{rh}^0 = T_r^0(x, y). \quad (2.7)$$

分数步差分格式的计算程序是: 当  $\{T_{eh,ij}^n, T_{ih,ij}^n, T_{rh,ij}^n\}$  已知时, 首先由 (2.4a), (2.5a) 和 (2.6a) 沿  $x$  方向用追赶法并行计算出过度值  $\{T_{eh,ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, T_{ih,ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, T_{rh,ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\}$ , 再由 (2.4b), (2.5b) 和 (2.6b) 沿  $y$  方向用追赶法求并行计算出  $\{T_{eh,ij}^{n+1}, T_{ih,ij}^{n+1}, T_{rh,ij}^{n+1}\}$ . 由正定性条件 (1.6) 式可知, 差分格式 (2.4)–2.6 的解唯一.

### 3 收敛性和稳定性分析

对任意网格函数  $v = \{v_{ij}\}$ ,  $w = \{w_{ij}\}$ , 定义离散  $L^2$  内积和范数分别为

$$\langle v, w \rangle = \sum_{i,j=1}^{N-1} v_{ij} w_{ij} h^2, \quad \|v\|_h = \langle v, v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (3.1)$$

记

$$\langle a \delta_x v, \delta_x w \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} a_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} \delta_x v_{ij} \delta_x w_{ij} h^2, \quad \langle a \delta_y v, \delta_y w \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} a_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} \delta_y v_{ij} \delta_y w_{ij} h^2, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\langle a \nabla_h v, \nabla_h w \rangle = \langle a \delta_x v, \delta_x w \rangle + \langle a \delta_y v, \delta_y w \rangle, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\langle \nabla_h v, \nabla_h w \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \delta_x v_{ij} \delta_x w_{ij} h^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \delta_y v_{ij} \delta_y w_{ij} h^2. \quad (3.3)$$

定义离散  $H^1$  半范数、范数分别为

$$|v|_1^2 = \langle \nabla_h v, \nabla_h v \rangle, \quad \|v\|_1 = (\|v\|_h^2 + |v|_1^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (3.4)$$

定义最大值范数、半范数分别为

$$\|v\|_{0,\infty} = \max_{0 \leq i,j \leq N} |v_{ij}|, \quad |v|_{1,\infty} = \max_{0 \leq i,j \leq N} |\nabla_h v_{ij}|.$$

并记  $\|v\|_{1,\infty} = \max \{ \|v\|_{0,\infty}, |v|_{1,\infty} \}$ .

对光滑函数  $u(x, y, t)$  定义范数

$$\|u\|_{m,c} = \max_{0 \leq \alpha \leq m} \sup_{(x,y,t) \in \Omega} \left| \frac{\partial^\alpha u}{\partial x^{\alpha_1} \partial y^{\alpha_2}} \right|, \quad (3.5)$$

此处  $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_1 \geq 0$ ,  $\alpha_2 \geq 0$ . 当  $m = 0$  时, 记  $\|u\|_{0,c}$  为  $\|u\|_c$ .

容易验证如下分部求和公式成立.

**引理 1** 若网格函数  $\{v_{ij}\}, \{w_{i,j}\}$  在边界节点上为零, 则

$$-\langle \delta_{\bar{x}}(a\delta_x)v, w \rangle = \langle a\delta_x v, \delta_x w \rangle, \quad -\langle \delta_{\bar{y}}(a\delta_y)v, w \rangle = \langle a\delta_y v, \delta_y w \rangle,$$

即

$$-\langle \nabla_h \cdot (a\nabla_h v), w \rangle = \langle a\nabla_h v, \nabla_h w \rangle.$$

在以后的讨论中, 记号  $M(\cdot, \dots, \cdot)$  表示与括号中的量有关的正常数,  $M_j^*$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots$ ),  $\varepsilon$  分别表示与  $\Delta t, h$  无关的正常数和小的正常数.

首先研究电子热传导方程. 由 (2.4a) 和 (2.4b) 式消去  $T_{eh}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$  可得等价的差分方程

$$\begin{aligned} & C_{ve,ij}^{n+1} d_t T_{eh,ij}^n - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla_h \cdot (k_e^n \nabla_h T_{eh}^{n+1})_{ij} + \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{\rho^2} \delta_{\bar{x}} (k_e^n \delta_x (B_e^{n+1} (\delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t T_e^n))))_{ij} \\ & = \omega_{ei,ij}^{n+1} (T_{ih}^n - T_{eh}^n)_{ij} + \omega_{er,ij}^{n+1} (T_{rh}^n - T_{eh}^n)_{ij}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

式中  $d_t T_{eh,ij}^n = \frac{1}{\Delta t} (T_{eh,ij}^{n+1} - T_{eh,ij}^n)$ ,  $B_e^{n+1} = (C_{ve}^{n+1})^{-1}$ .

记  $\pi_\alpha = T_\alpha - T_{\alpha h}$ ,  $\alpha = e, i, r$ . 在 (1.1) 式中取  $t = t^{n+1}$ , 与 (3.6) 式相减可得误差方程

$$\begin{aligned} & C_{ve,ij}^{n+1} d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla_h \cdot (k_e^n \nabla_h \pi_e^{n+1})_{ij} + \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{\rho^2} \delta_{\bar{x}} (k_e^n \delta_x (B_e^{n+1} (\delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n))))_{ij} \\ & = C_{ve,ij}^{n+1} \left[ d_t T_{e,ij}^n - \frac{\partial T_{e,ij}}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=t^{n+1}} \right] + \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla_h \cdot ((K_e^n - k_e^n) \nabla_h T_e^{n+1})_{ij} \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{\rho} [\nabla \cdot (K_e^n \nabla T_e^{n+1})_{ij} - \nabla_h \cdot (K_e^n \nabla_h T_e^{n+1})_{ij}] + \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \cdot ((K_e^{n+1} - K_e^n) \nabla T_e^{n+1})_{ij} \\ & \quad + [\omega_{ei,ij}^{n+1} (d_t T_{ih}^n - d_t T_{e,ij}^n) \Delta t + \omega_{er,ij}^{n+1} (d_t T_{rh}^n - d_t T_{r,ij}^n) \Delta t] \\ & \quad + [\omega_{ei,ij}^{n+1} (\pi_i^n - \pi_e^n) + \omega_{er,ij}^{n+1} (\pi_r^n - \pi_e^n)] + \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{\rho^2} \delta_{\bar{x}} (k_e^n \delta_x (B_e^{n+1} (\delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t T_e^n))))_{ij} \\ & \equiv G_{1,ij}^n + G_{2,ij}^n + G_{3,ij}^n + G_{4,ij}^n + G_{5,ij}^n + G_{6,ij}^n + G_{7,ij}^n. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

容易验证

$$|G_{1,ij}^n| \leq M \left( \|C_{ve}\|_c, \left\| \frac{\partial^2 T_e}{\partial t^2} \right\|_c \right) \cdot \Delta t, \quad (3.8)$$

$$|G_{3,ij}^n| \leq M (\|K\|_{3,c}, \|T_e\|_{4,c}) \cdot h^2, \quad (3.9)$$

$$|G_{4,ij}^n| \leq M \left( \|K\|_{1,c}, \left\| \frac{\partial T_e}{\partial t} \right\|_{1,c} + \|T_e\|_{2,c} \right) \cdot \Delta t, \quad (3.10)$$

$$|G_{5,ij}^n| \leq M \left( \|w_{ei}\|_c, \|w_{er}\|_c, \left\| \frac{\partial T_e}{\partial t} \right\|_c, \left\| \frac{\partial T_i}{\partial t} \right\|_c, \left\| \frac{\partial T_r}{\partial t} \right\|_c \right) \cdot \Delta t, \quad (3.11)$$

$$|G_{6,ij}^n| \leq M (\|w_{ei}\|_c, \|w_{er}\|_c) \cdot [|\pi_{e,ij}^n| + |\pi_{i,ij}^n| + |\pi_{r,ij}^n|]. \quad (3.12)$$

(3.7) 式两边与  $\pi_e^{n+1} - \pi_e^n = d_t \pi_e^n \Delta t$  作离散  $L^2$  内积, 对左端第二项利用分部求和公式

并把估计式 (3.8)–(3.12) 代入可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle C_{ve}^{n+1} d_t \pi_e^n, d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \Delta t + \frac{1}{\rho} \langle k_e^n \nabla_h \pi_e^{n+1}, \nabla_h (\pi_e^{n+1} - \pi_e^n) \rangle \\ & + \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \langle \delta_{\bar{x}} (k_e^n \delta_x (B_e^{n+1} (\delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n)))) \rangle, d_t \pi_e^n \\ & \leq \langle G_2^n, d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \Delta t + \langle G_7^n, d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \Delta t + M_1^* (|\pi_e^n| + |\pi_i^n| + |\pi_r^n| + \Delta t + h^2, d_t \pi_e^n) \Delta t. \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

由 (1.6) 式可知

$$\langle C_{ve}^{n+1} d_t \pi_e^n, d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \Delta t \geq C_* \|d_t \pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t. \quad (3.14)$$

利用 Cauchy 不等式可得

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \langle k_e^n \nabla_h \pi_e^{n+1}, \nabla_h (\pi_e^{n+1} - \pi_e^n) \rangle \geq \frac{1}{2\rho} \langle k_e^n \nabla_h \pi_e^{n+1}, \nabla_h \pi_e^{n+1} \rangle - \frac{1}{2\rho} \langle k_e^n \nabla_h \pi_e^n, \nabla_h \pi_e^n \rangle. \quad (3.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle G_2^n, d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \Delta t \leq \frac{1}{\rho} M (\|T_e\|_{2,c}, \|K\|_{1,c}) \cdot \{ |\langle \pi_e^n, d_t \pi_e^n \rangle| \Delta t + |\langle \nabla_h \pi_e^n, d_t \pi_e^n \rangle| \Delta t \} \\ & \leq M_2^* \|\pi_e^n\|_1^2 \Delta t + \varepsilon \|d_t \pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & M_1^* (|\pi_e^n| + |\pi_i^n| + |\pi_r^n| + \Delta t + h^2, d_t \pi_e^n) \Delta t \\ & \leq M_3^* [\|\pi_e^n\|_h^2 + \|\pi_i^n\|_h^2 + \|\pi_r^n\|_h^2 + (\Delta t)^2 + h^4] \Delta t + \varepsilon \|d_t \pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t. \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

为了估计 (3.13) 式左端第三项及  $G_7^n$ , 假定时间和空间剖分参数满足限制性条件

$$\Delta t = O(h^2). \quad (3.18)$$

作归纳假定: 当  $0 \leq n \leq l$  时, 有

$$\max \{ \|\pi_e^n\|_{1,\infty}, \|\pi_i^n\|_{1,\infty}, \|\pi_r^n\|_{1,\infty} \} \rightarrow 0, \quad h \rightarrow 0. \quad (3.19)$$

注意到  $\pi_\alpha^0 = 0$ ,  $\alpha = e, i, r$ , 显然 (3.19) 式对  $n = 0$  成立.

由归纳假定 (3.19) 可知, 当  $n \leq l$  时, 对充分小的  $\Delta t$  和  $h$ , 有

$$\|T_{\alpha h}^n\|_{1,\infty} \leq \|T_\alpha\|_{1,c} + 1.$$

假定解  $T_e$  具有足够的光滑性. 当  $n \leq l$  时, 利用限制性条件 (3.18), 归纳假定 (3.19) 及逆估计

$$\|\delta_{\bar{x}} \delta_x T_{\alpha h}\|_{0,\infty} \leq M_4^* h^{-2} \|T_{\alpha h}\|_{0,\infty}, \quad \|\delta_{\bar{x}} T_{\alpha h}\|_{0,\infty} \leq M_4^* h^{-1} \|T_{\alpha h}\|_{0,\infty},$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} |G_{7,ij}^n| &= \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{\rho^2} |\delta_{\bar{x}} (k_e^n \delta_x (B_e^{n+1} (\delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t T_e^n))))_{ij}| \\ &\leq \frac{(\Delta t)^2}{\rho^2} M \left( \|K\|_{3,c}, \|B_e\|_{2,c}, \left\| \frac{\partial T_e}{\partial t} \right\|_{4,c}, \|T_e\|_{1,c} \right) \cdot h^{-2} \leq M_5^* \Delta t. \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

因此

$$\langle G_7^n, d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \Delta t \leq M_6^* (\Delta t)^3 + \varepsilon \|d_t \pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t. \quad (3.21)$$

利用  $\delta_x \delta_y = \delta_y \delta_x$ ,  $\delta_x \delta_{\bar{y}} = \delta_{\bar{y}} \delta_x$ ,  $\delta_{\bar{x}} \delta_y = \delta_y \delta_{\bar{x}}$ ,  $\delta_{\bar{x}} \delta_{\bar{y}} = \delta_{\bar{y}} \delta_{\bar{x}}$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \langle \delta_{\bar{x}} (k_e^n \delta_x (B_e^{n+1} (\delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n)))) \rangle, d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \\
&= - \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \langle k_e^n \delta_x (B_e^{n+1} (\delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n))) \rangle, \delta_x d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \\
&= - \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \langle B_e^{n+1} \delta_x \delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n) + \delta_x B_e^{n+1} \cdot \delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n), k_e^n \delta_x d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \\
&= - \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \{ \langle \delta_{\bar{y}} \delta_x (k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n), B_e^{n+1} k_e^n \delta_x d_t \pi_e^n \rangle + \langle \delta_{\bar{y}} (k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n), \delta_x B_e^{n+1} \cdot k_e^n \delta_x d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \} \\
&= \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \{ \langle \delta_x (k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n), \delta_y (B_e^{n+1} k_e^n \delta_x d_t \pi_e^n) \rangle + \langle k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n, \delta_y (\delta_x B_e^{n+1} \cdot k_e^n \delta_x d_t \pi_e^n) \rangle \} \\
&= \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \langle k_e^n \delta_x \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n + \delta_x k_e^n \cdot \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n, B_e^{n+1} k_e^n \delta_x \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n + \delta_y (B_e^{n+1} k_e^n) \cdot \delta_x d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \\
&\quad + \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \langle k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n, \delta_x \delta_y B_e^{n+1} \cdot k_e^n \delta_x d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \\
&\quad + \delta_x B_e^{n+1} \cdot \delta_y k_e^n \cdot \delta_x d_t \pi_e^n + \delta_x B_e^{n+1} \cdot k_e^n \delta_x \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n \rangle \\
&= \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} k_{e,i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n k_{e,i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n B_{e,ij}^{n+1} [\delta_x \delta_y d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n]^2 \cdot h^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} k_{e,i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n \delta_y (k_{e,i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n B_{e,ij}^{n+1}) \cdot \delta_x d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot \delta_x \delta_y d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot h^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} k_{e,i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n B_{e,ij}^{n+1} \delta_x k_{e,i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n \cdot \delta_y d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot \delta_x \delta_y d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot h^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} [\delta_x k_{e,i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n \cdot \delta_y (B_{e,ij}^{n+1} k_{e,i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n)] \cdot \delta_x d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot \delta_y d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot h^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} k_{e,i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n k_{e,i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \delta_x B_{e,ij}^{n+1} \cdot \delta_y d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot \delta_x \delta_y d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot h^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} [k_{e,i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n \delta_y k_{e,i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \cdot \delta_x B_{e,ij}^{n+1}] \cdot \delta_x d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot \delta_y d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot h^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} [k_{e,i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n k_{e,i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \cdot \delta_x \delta_y B_{e,ij}^{n+1}] \cdot \delta_x d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot \delta_y d_t \pi_{e,ij}^n \cdot h^2 \\
&\equiv \sum_{m=1}^7 T_m^n. \tag{3.22}
\end{aligned}$$

由 (1.6) 式可知

$$T_1^n \geq \frac{K_*^2 (\Delta t)^3}{C^* \rho^2} \|\delta_x \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n\|_h^2 \geq 0. \tag{3.23}$$

当  $n \leq l$  时, 由归纳假定 (3.19) 可以推出  $k_{e,i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n, k_{e,i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n, \delta_x k_{e,i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n, \delta_y (k_{e,i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n B_{e,ij}^{n+1})$  有

界, 利用 Cauchy 不等式可证

$$|T_2^n| \leq M_7^* [\|\delta_x \pi_e^n\|_h^2 + \|\delta_x \pi_e^{n+1}\|_h^2] \Delta t + \frac{1}{3} T_1^n, \quad (3.24)$$

$$|T_3^n| \leq M_8^* [\|\delta_y \pi_e^n\|_h^2 + \|\delta_y \pi_e^{n+1}\|_h^2] \Delta t + \frac{1}{3} T_1^n, \quad (3.25)$$

$$|T_5^n| \leq M_9^* [\|\delta_y \pi_e^n\|_h^2 + \|\delta_y \pi_e^{n+1}\|_h^2] \Delta t + \frac{1}{3} T_1^n, \quad (3.26)$$

$$|T_4^n + T_6^n + T_7^n| \leq M_{10}^* [|\pi_e^n|_1^2 + |\pi_e^{n+1}|_1^2] \Delta t. \quad (3.27)$$

于是 (3.13) 式左端第三项有如下估计式

$$\frac{(\Delta t)^3}{\rho^2} |\langle \delta_{\bar{x}}(k_e^n \delta_x (B_e^{n+1}(\delta_{\bar{y}}(k_e^n \delta_y d_t \pi_e^n)))) , d_t \pi_e^n \rangle| \leq M_{11}^* [|\pi_e^n|_1^2 + |\pi_e^{n+1}|_1^2] \Delta t. \quad (3.28)$$

把 (3.14)–(3.17), (3.21) 和 (3.28) 代入 (3.13), 由 (3.18) 式并从  $n = 0$  到  $n = l$  作和可得

$$\begin{aligned} & C_* \sum_{n=0}^l \|d_t \pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2\rho} \langle k_e^l \nabla_h \pi_e^{l+1}, \nabla_h \pi_e^{l+1} \rangle - \frac{1}{2\rho} \langle k_e^0 \nabla_h \pi_e^0, \nabla_h \pi_e^0 \rangle \\ & \leq 3\varepsilon \sum_{n=1}^l \|d_t \pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2\rho} \sum_{n=1}^l \langle (k_e^n - k_e^{n-1}) \nabla_h \pi_e^n, \nabla_h \pi_e^n \rangle \\ & \quad + M_{12}^* \left\{ h^4 + |\pi_e^{l+1}|_1^2 \Delta t + \sum_{n=0}^l \|\pi_e^n\|_1^2 \Delta t + \sum_{n=0}^l \|\pi_i^n\|_h^2 \Delta t + \sum_{n=0}^l \|\pi_r^n\|_h^2 \Delta t \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} |k_e^n - k_e^{n-1}| &= |K(\rho, T_{eh}^n) - K(\rho, T_{eh}^{n-1})| \leq D^* |d_t T_e^{n-1} - d_t \pi_e^{n-1}| \Delta t \\ &\leq M \left( D^*, \left\| \frac{\partial T_e}{\partial t} \right\|_c \right) \cdot \{1 + |d_t \pi_e^{n-1}|\} \Delta t, \end{aligned}$$

利用归纳假定 (3.19) 及 Cauchy 不等式可得

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^l \langle (k_e^n - k_e^{n-1}) \nabla_h \pi_e^n, \nabla_h \pi_e^n \rangle \right| \leq \varepsilon \sum_{n=1}^l \|d_t \pi_e^{n-1}\|_h^2 \Delta t + M_{13}^* \sum_{n=1}^l |\pi_e^n|_1^2 \Delta t. \quad (3.30)$$

易证

$$\|\pi_e^{l+1}\|_h^2 - \|\pi_e^0\|_h^2 \leq \varepsilon \sum_{n=0}^l \|d_t \pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t + M_{14}^* \sum_{n=0}^{l+1} \|\pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t. \quad (3.31)$$

将 (3.31) 式加到 (3.29) 式中, 利用 (3.30) 并取  $5\varepsilon \leq C_*$ ,  $\Delta t \leq \min \left\{ \frac{K_*}{4\rho M_{12}^*}, \frac{1}{2M_{14}^*} \right\}$ , 注意到  $\pi_\alpha^0 = 0$ , 可得

$$\|\pi_e^{l+1}\|_1^2 \leq M_{15}^* \left\{ h^4 + \sum_{n=1}^l \|\pi_e^n\|_1^2 \Delta t + \sum_{n=1}^l \|\pi_i^n\|_h^2 \Delta t + \sum_{n=1}^l \|\pi_r^n\|_h^2 \Delta t \right\}. \quad (3.32)$$

对离子和光子热传导的误差方程进行类似的分析可得

$$\|\pi_i^{l+1}\|_1^2 \leq M_{16}^* \left\{ h^4 + \sum_{n=1}^l \|\pi_i^n\|_1^2 \Delta t + \sum_{n=1}^l \|\pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t \right\}, \quad (3.33)$$

$$\|\pi_r^{l+1}\|_1^2 \leq M_{17}^* \left\{ h^4 + \sum_{n=1}^l \|\pi_r^n\|_1^2 \Delta t + \sum_{n=1}^l \|\pi_e^n\|_h^2 \Delta t \right\}. \quad (3.34)$$

于是

$$\sum_{\alpha=e,i,r} \|\pi_\alpha^{l+1}\|_1^2 \leq M_{18}^* \left\{ h^4 + \sum_{n=1}^l \sum_{\alpha=e,i,r} \|\pi_\alpha^n\|_1^2 \Delta t \right\}. \quad (3.35)$$

利用 Gronwall 不等式即得

$$\sum_{\alpha=e,i,r} \|\pi_\alpha^{l+1}\|_1^2 \leq M_{19}^* h^4. \quad (3.36)$$

接下来需验证归纳假定 (3.19) 式当  $n = l + 1$  时成立. 事实上, 由 (3.36) 式及逆估计式

$$\|\pi_\alpha^{l+1}\|_{1,\infty} \leq M_{20}^* h^{-1} \|\pi_\alpha^{l+1}\|_1,$$

可得

$$\|\pi_\alpha^{l+1}\|_{1,\infty} \leq M_{21}^* h \rightarrow 0, \quad h \rightarrow 0.$$

即 (3.19) 式当  $n = l + 1$  时成立.

对差分格式 (2.4)–(2.6) 作类似于上面的分析可得到

$$\sum_{\alpha=e,i,r} \|T_{\alpha h}^{l+1}\|_1^2 \leq M_{22}^* \sum_{\alpha=e,i,r} \|T_\alpha^0\|_1^2. \quad (3.37)$$

综上所述, 有如下结论.

**定理** 假设精确解  $T_\alpha$  及方程系数满足  $T_\alpha, \frac{\partial T_\alpha}{\partial t} \in C^4(\Omega), \frac{\partial^2 T_\alpha}{\partial t^2} \in C(\Omega), w_{ei}, w_{er} \in C(\Omega), 1/C_{v\alpha} \in C^2(\Omega), \frac{\partial^3 K}{\partial T_\alpha^3}$  有界, ( $\alpha = e, i, r$ ), 且  $\Delta t = O(h^2)$ , 则存在常数  $M$  使

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{1 \leq n \leq L} \sum_{\alpha=e,i,r} \|T_\alpha^n - T_{\alpha h}^n\|_1^2 &\leq M h^4, \\ \max_{1 \leq n \leq L} \sum_{\alpha=e,i,r} \|T_{\alpha h}^n\|_1^2 &\leq M \sum_{\alpha=e,i,r} \|T_\alpha^0\|_1^2. \end{aligned}$$

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## FRACTIONAL-STEP IMPLICIT DIFFERENCE SCHEME FOR TWO-DIMENSIONAL EQUATIONS OF HEAT CONDUCTION WITH THREE TEMPERATURES

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**Abstract** A fractional-step implicit finite difference scheme is introduced for two-dimensional equations of heat conduction with three temperatures. The optimal rate of convergence and the stability in discrete  $H^1$ -norm for this scheme are derived.

**Key words** Equations of heat conduction with three temperatures, fractional-step difference scheme, convergence, stability