

中立型泛微分方程的一类混合方法*

蒋 绥 权 马 瑞 霞

(桂林软件公司) (深圳软件公司)

HYBRID METHODS OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OF NEUTRAL TYPE

Jiang Shou-quan

(Software Company, Guilin)

Ma Rui-xia

(Software Company, Shenzhen)

Abstract

In this paper a class of Hybrid methods of functional differential equations of neutral type are investigated. A convergence theorem is presented and numerical examples are given.

考虑 Volterra 中立型泛函微分方程

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = f(t, y(\cdot), y'(\cdot)), t \in I = [\alpha, b], \\ y(t) = g(t), \quad t \in [\alpha, \alpha] = I_1, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $\alpha < a$, $g(t) \in C_n^0(I_1)$ 为已知的初值函数, $f: I \times C_n^0(I) \times C_n^1(I) \rightarrow R^n$, 满足下列条件:

H_1 : 对于固定的 $x \in C_n^1(I)$, 映射 $t \rightarrow f(t, x(\cdot), x'(\cdot))$ 在 I 上连续.

H_2 : 算子 f 满足 Lipschitz 条件

$$\|f(t, x_1(\cdot), y_1(\cdot)) - f(t, x_2(\cdot), y_2(\cdot))\| \leq L_1 \|x_1 - x_2\|^{[\alpha, t]} + L_2 \|y_1 - y_2\|^{[\alpha, t-\delta]},$$

其中 $L_1, L_2 \geq 0$ 为常数, $\delta > 0$, $t \in I$, $x_1, x_2 \in C_n^0(I)$, $y_1, y_2 \in C_n^1(I)$.

[1] 较早的提出了常微分方程的混合方法, [2] 又把这一方法推广于积分—微分方程. 但是他们提出的方法都需要用预报—校正公式计算. 本文将根据所讨论方程的特点, 给出显式混合算法.

对于中立型泛函微分方程, 很多方法都在 Lipschitz 常数 $L_2 < 1$ 的条件下提出的, 使得这些方法的局限性很大. 例如, Castleton 和 Grimm^[3], Jackiewicz^[4,5] 及关仕荣和苏德富^[6] 等. Jackiewicz^[7] 对 Adams 公式取消了 L_2 的限制. 本文在不限制 L_2 的条件下给出了混合算法的收敛性定理. 显然, 这个结果将以 Jackiewicz^[7] 的结果为特例.

* 1983 年 7 月 23 日收到.

首先我们定义 \mathcal{F} 为 f_n 的集合, 其中 $f_n: I \times C_n^0(I) \times C_n^1(I) \rightarrow R^n$, 且当 $h \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\|f(t, y(\cdot), y'(\cdot)) - f_n(t, y(\cdot), y'(\cdot))\| \rightarrow 0$.

定义方程(1)的一般显示公式如下:

$$\begin{cases} a_k y_n(t_{i+k-1} + rh) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} a_j(r)y(t_{i-j}) \\ = h \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} b_j(r)z_n(t_{i+j}) + h \sum_{j=0}^v c_j(r)f_{n+j+k-1-\theta_j}, \\ z_n(t_{i+k-1} + rh) = y'(t_{i+k-1} + rh), r \in (0, 1), \\ z_n(t_{i+k}) = f_n(t_{i+k}, y_n(\cdot), z_n(\cdot)), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $r \in [0, 1]$, $0 < \theta_j < 1$, $j = 0(1)V$, $f_{m-\varrho_i} = f(t_m - \theta_i h, y_n(\cdot), z_n(\cdot))$. 定义多项式 $\sigma[z]$ 、 $\rho[z]$ 如下:

$$\begin{cases} \rho(z) = a_k z^k + a_{k-1}(1)z^{k-1} + \cdots + a_0(1), \\ \sigma(z) = b_{k-1}(1)z^{k-1} + b_{k-2}(1)z^{k-2} + \cdots + b_0(1), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 z 为复数. 同时引入下列记号:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(t, r, h) &= a_k y(t + (k-1+r)h) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i(r)y(t + ih) \\ &\quad - h \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} b_j(r)y'(t + jh) + h \sum_{j=0}^v c_j(r)y'(t + (k-1-\theta_j)h), \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta(h) = \sup\{\|\eta(t, r, h)\| : t \in [\alpha, b - (k-1)h], r \in [0, 1]\},$$

$$\mu(h) = \sup\{\|\eta(t, 1, h)\| : t \in [\alpha, b - (k-1)h]\},$$

$$\nu(h) = \sup \left\{ \left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \eta(t, r, h) \right\| : t \in [\alpha, b - (k-1)h], r \in [0, 1] \right\},$$

$$\xi(h) = \sup\{\|(\cdot, h)\| : t \in I\},$$

其中 $\xi(t, h) = f(t, y(\cdot), y'(\cdot)) - f_n(t, y(\cdot), y'(\cdot))$.

二、方法的相容性、稳定性和收敛性

定义 1. 如果 $\eta(h) = O(h^p)$, $\mu(h) = O(h^{p+1})$, $\nu(h) = O(h^{p+1})$, $\xi(h) = O(h^p)$, 则称方法(2)是 p 阶相容的.

定义 2. (根条件定义) 如果方程 $\rho(z) = 0$ 的 k 个根全在单位圆 $|z| = 1$ 内或在 $|z| = 1$ 上只有单根, 则称多项式 $\rho(z)$ 满足根条件.

定义 3. 如果 $\rho(z)$ 满足根条件, 则称方法(2)是稳定的.

引理 1 ([8]). 假定 $\rho(z)$ 满足根条件, ν_l ($l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 由

$$\frac{1}{a_k + a_{k-1}(1)z + \cdots + a_0(1)z^k} = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 z + \gamma_2 z^2 + \cdots$$

确定, 则 $\Gamma = \sup_{p=0,1,2,\dots} |\nu_l| < \infty$ 及

$$a_k \gamma_l + a_{k-1}(1) \gamma_{l-1} + \cdots + a_0(1) \gamma_{l-k} = \begin{cases} 1, & l = 0, \\ 0, & l \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

记

$$\varepsilon_h = y - y_h, \varepsilon'_h = y' - z_h.$$

定理 1. 假定

- i. H_1, H_2 满足 $f_h \in \mathcal{F}$;
- ii. 方法是稳定的;
- iii. 方法是 p 阶相容的, 且 $\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} \leq O(h^p)$, $\|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} \leq O(h^p)$,

则

$$\|\varepsilon_h\|^I \leq A_2 O(h^p),$$

其中 A_2 为不依赖于 h 的常数。

证明。考虑误差方程

$$\begin{aligned} a_k y_h(t_{i+k-1} + rh) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} a_j(r) \varepsilon_h(t_{i+j}) \\ = h \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} b_j(r) \varepsilon'_h(t_{i+j}) + h \sum_{j=0}^V c_j(r) G(t_{i+k-1} - \theta_j h) + \eta(t_i, r, h), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 $G(t_{i+k-1} - \theta_j h) = y'(t_{i+k-1} - \theta_j h) - f_h(t_{i+k-1} - \theta_j h)$. 当 $r = 1$ 时, 对 $i = m - k + l, l = 0, 1, \dots, m - k$, 用 γ_l 乘以(4)式的两端, 并对 l 求和, 然后利用引理 1, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon(t_m) + (a_{k-1}(1)\gamma_{m-k} + \dots + a_0(1)\gamma_{m-2k+1})\varepsilon_h(t_{k-1}) + \dots + a_0(1)\gamma_{m-k}\varepsilon_h(t_0) \\ &= h \sum_{l=0}^{m-k} \gamma_l \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} b_j(1) \varepsilon'_h(t_{m+j-l-k}) \\ &+ h \sum_{l=0}^{m-k} \gamma_l \sum_{j=0}^V c_j(1) G(t_{m-l-1} - \theta_j h) + \sum_{l=0}^{m-k} \gamma_l \eta(t_{m-k-l}, 1, h). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

(5)式两端取范数, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon_h(t_m)\| &\leq \Gamma(Ak\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} + hc\Gamma L_1 \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]} \\ &+ h\Gamma(B + cL_2) \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]} + m\mu(h) + \Gamma chm\xi(h)), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中 $A = \max(1, A_1)$, $B = \max_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq k-1 \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1}} (k'b_i(r))$,

$$C = \max_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq V \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1}} (k'b_i(r)), \quad k' = \max(k, V + 1),$$

$$A_1 = \max_{0 \leq r \leq 1} (|a_k| + |a_{k-1}(r)| + \dots + |a_0(r)|).$$

记(6)式的右端为 p_m .

因为 $AP \geq |a_k| \cdot |\gamma_0| \geq 1$, 因此 $p_m \geq \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]}$, 由序列 p_m 的非减性, 则有

$$\|\varepsilon_h(t_i)\| \leq p_m, \quad i \leq m = k, \dots, N. \quad (7)$$

由(4)式我们又有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon_h(t_m + rh)\| &\leq [AP_m + h(B + cL_2)\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_m]} + hcL_1\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_m]} \\ &+ \|\eta(t_{m-k}, r, h)\| + CI\xi(h)]/|a_k|. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由于不等式(8)对 r 一致成立, 因此有

$$\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[t_m, t_{m+1}]} \leq S_{m+1},$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} S_{m+1} = & \left[A\Gamma(Ak\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} + hc\Gamma L_1 \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]} \right. \\ & + h\Gamma(B + cL_2) \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]} + m\mu(h) + \Gamma chm\xi(h)) \\ & \left. + h(B + cL_2)\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_m]} + hcL_1\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_m]} + \eta(h) + CI\xi(h) \right] / |a_k|. \end{aligned}$$

令 $A' = A\Gamma Ak / |a_k|$, $B' = \max(A\Gamma\Gamma, 1)CL_1 / |a_k|$, $C' = \max(A\Gamma\Gamma, 1)(B + cL_2) / |a_k|$, $D' = A\Gamma I$, $E' = (A\Gamma\Gamma CI + CI) / |a_k|$, $F' = Y |a_k|$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} S_{m+1} \leq & A'\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} + hB' \sum_{i=0}^m \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]} \\ & + hC' \sum_{i=0}^m \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]} + D'\mu(h)/h + E'\xi(h) + F'\eta(h). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由于 $A' \geq 1$, 则 $S_{m+1} \geq \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]}$, 又由序列 S_m 的非减性, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{m+1}]} \leq & A'\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} + hB' \sum_{i=0}^m \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]} \\ & + hC' \sum_{i=0}^m \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]} + D'\mu(h)/h + E'\xi(h) + F'\eta(h). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

下面我们来估计 $\|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]}$.

由 ε'_h 的定义: $\varepsilon'_h = y' - z_h$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon'_h(t_i + rh)\| \leq & \|f(t_i + rh, y(\cdot), y'(\cdot)) - f_n(t_i + rh, y(\cdot), y'(\cdot))\| \\ & + \|f_n(t_i + rh, y(\cdot), y'(\cdot)) - f_n(t_i + rh, y_n(\cdot), z_n(\cdot))\| \\ & + \|f_n(t_i + rh, y_n(\cdot), z_n(\cdot)) - z_n\| \\ \leq & \xi(h) + \frac{1}{h}\nu(h) + L_1\|\varepsilon_n\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}]} + L_2\|\varepsilon'_n\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}-\delta]} \\ & + \|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} . \end{aligned}$$

由于上述不等式对 r 一致成立, 因此有

$$\|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}]} \leq \xi(h) + \frac{1}{h}\nu(h) + L_1\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}]} + L_2\|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}-\delta]} + \|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} . \quad (11)$$

令(11)式右端为 Q_{i+1} , 则有 $Q_{i+1} \geq \|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]}$, 又由 Q_i 的非减性, 则有

$$\|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}]} \leq \xi(h) + \frac{1}{h}\nu(h) + L_1\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}]} + L_2\|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}-\delta]} + \|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} . \quad (12)$$

k_1 为一满足 $k_1\delta > b - a$ 的最小常数, 令 $h < \delta$, 对不等式(12)递推 k_1 次, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}]} \leq & [\xi(h) + \frac{1}{h}\nu(h) + L_1\|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}]} \\ & + \|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]}]E + L_2^{k_1}\|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]}, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中

$$E = \begin{cases} (1 - L_2^{k_1})/(1 - L_2) & L_2 \neq 1, \\ k_1, & L_2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

将(13)式代入(10)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{m+1}]} &\leq A' \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} + h B' \sum_{i=0}^m \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]} \\ &+ h C' \sum_{i=0}^m \left[\left(\xi(h) + \frac{1}{h} v(h) + L_1 \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{i+1}]} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} \right) E + L_2^{k-1} \|\varepsilon'_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} \right] \\ &+ D' \mu(h)/h + E' \xi(h) + F' \eta(h). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

记 $B'_1 = B' + C'L_1E$, $E'_1 = E' + C'EI$, $G'_1 = (L_2^{k-1} + E)C'I$, $H_1 = C'EI$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{m+1}]} &\leq A' \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} + E'_1 \xi(h) + D' \mu(h)/h + F' \eta(h) \\ &+ G'_1 \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} + H_1 v(h)/h + h B'_1 \sum_{i=0}^m \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_i]}. \end{aligned}$$

由归纳法不难证明下面的结果:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varepsilon_h\|^l &\leq [A' \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} + E'_1 \xi(h) + D' \mu(h)/h \\ &+ F' \eta(h) + G'_1 \|\varepsilon_h\|^{[\alpha, t_{k-1}]} + H_1 v(h)/h] \rho^{B'_1 l}. \end{aligned}$$

再由定理 1 的假定 iii, 则

$$\|\varepsilon_h\|^l \leq A_2 O(h^p).$$

定理得证。

三、算例

我们给出一个三阶公式

$$\begin{aligned} y_h(t_i + rh) &= y_h(t_i) + rh \left(11 + \frac{3}{2} r + \frac{2}{3} r^2 \right) f_i \\ &+ \left(\frac{1}{2} r + \frac{2}{3} r^2 \right) f_{i-1} - \left(2r + \frac{4}{3} r^2 \right) f_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_h(t_i + rh) &= (1 + 2r + 3r^2) f_i + r(1 + 2r) f_{i-1} \\ &- 2r(1 + 2r) f_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, r \in (0, 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$z_h(t_{i+1}) = f_h(t_{i+1}, y_h(\cdot), z_h(\cdot)).$$

表 1

T	$Y(T)$	$h = 2^{-4}$ YH	$h = 2^{-6}$ YH	$h = 2^{-8}$ YH	$h = 2^{-10}$ YH
0.25	1.2840254167	1.2840142641	1.2840252347	1.2840254138	1.2840254167
0.50	1.6487212707	1.6486938651	1.6487208275	1.6487212637	1.6487212706
0.75	2.1170000166	2.1169757910	2.1169985079	2.116999988	2.1170000164
1.00	2.7182818285	2.718135338	2.7182781398	2.7182817841	2.7182818278

计算方程

$$y(t) = \left[y' \left(t - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) \right]^{1+t} y(t^2) e^{1-2t^2}, \quad t \in [0,1],$$

$$y(t) = g(t), \quad t \in [-1,0]$$

(其精确解为 $y(t) = \rho^t$) 的数值解, 其结果见表 1 (其中 YH 表示近似值, $Y(T)$ 表示精确值).

本文是在广西大学苏德富老师指导下完成的, 谨致谢意.

参 考 文 献

- [1] C. W. Gear, Hybrid methods for initial value problems in ordinary differential equations, SINUM 2. 1964, 69—86.
- [2] Makroglou, A. Hybrid methods in the numerical solution of volterra integro-differential equations IMA Journal of Numerical Analysis 2, (1982), 21—35.
- [3] R. N. Castleton, L. J. Grimm, A first order method for differential equations of neutral type. Math. Comp. 27 (1973), pp. 571—577.
- [4] Z. Jackiewicz, one-step methods for the numerical solution of volterra functional differential equations of neutral type Applicable Anal, Vol 12. (1981) pp. 1—11.
- [5] Z. Jackiewicz, The numerical Solution of Volterra functional differential equations of neutral type SIAMJ. NUMER. ANAL, Vol. 18. No. 4. August 1981.
- [6] 关仕茱, 苏德富, 中立型方程组的单步法, 计算数学, 5: 3, 1983.
- [7] Jackiewicz, Z. Adams methods for neutral functional differential equations. Numer, Math. Vol. 39. 1982 221—230.
- [8] P. Henrici, Discrete variable Methods in ordinary Differential equations John wiley and sons, 1962. 中译本, 科学出版社, 1985. p. 290—291.