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解 Schrödinger 方程的高精度外推差分格式*

热娜·阿斯哈尔,阿布都热西提·阿布都外力

(新疆大学数学与系统科学学院,新疆 乌鲁木齐 830046)

摘要:通过构造 Schrödinger 方程的 Crank-Nicolson 格式,再利用 Richardson 外推法得到了一种高精度差分格式,这种格式具有 $O(\tau^4 + h^4)$ 阶精度,且是无条件稳定的。数值算例表明,该算法比古典 Crank-Nicolson 格式精度更高。

关键词:Crank-Nicolson 格式;Richardson 外推算法;Schrödinger 方程;截断误差

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Schrödinger 方程在量子力学、非线性光学及流体力学中有广泛的应用。笔者主要研究一维 Schrödinger 方程的周期初值问题:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = i \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < L, 0 < t < T, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad 0 < x < L, \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0, \quad 0 < t < T. \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(3)$$

这里 $u(x, t)$ 是复值函数, $i^2 = -1$, L 为周期, $u_0(x)$ 是以 L 为周期的已知周期函数。

用差分方法求解上述问题,目前已经有了一些较好的格式。由文献[1-3]可知,显格式常常对稳定性条件要求较苛刻;而文献[4-5]给出了稳定性较好的显式格式,但这些格式的截断误差阶都不高。文中首先构造截断误差为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$ 的 Crank-Nicolson 格式,然后以此格式为基础,用 Richardson 外推算法解 Schrödinger 方程,其截断误差阶可达 $O(\tau^4 + h^4)$ 。数值结果表明该算法具有很高的数值精度,是一种有效的算法。

1 差分格式的构造

记 $t_{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(t_k + t_{k+1})$, $\delta_t u_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tau}(u_j^{k+1} - u_j^k)$, $\delta_x^2 u_j^k = \frac{1}{h^2}(u_{j+1}^k - 2u_j^k + u_{j-1}^k)$ 。在点 $(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}})$ 处考虑微分方程(1),有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) - i \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) = 0 \quad 1 \leq j \leq m-1, 0 \leq k \leq n-1.$$

这里:将区间 $(0, L)$ 作 m 等分,取空间步长 h ;将区间 $(0, T)$ 作 n 等分,取时间步长 τ ; u_j^k 表示 $u(x, t)$ 在节点 $(jh, k\tau)$ 上的值; $x_j = jh$, $0 \leq j \leq m$; $t_k = k\tau$, $0 \leq k \leq n$ 。

应用公式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_j, t_k) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_j, t_{k+1}) \right] - \frac{\tau^2}{8} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2}(x_j, \zeta_{jk}), \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_j, t_k) &= \delta_x^2 u_j^k - \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}(\xi_{jk}, t_k), \end{aligned}$$

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作者简介:热娜·阿斯哈尔(1984-),女,新疆维吾尔族人,硕士研究生,主要从事偏微分方程数值解研究

通讯作者:阿布都热西提·阿布都外力(1963-),男(维吾尔族),新疆乌鲁木齐人,教授,博士后,主要从事偏微分方程数值解研究。E-mail:rashit@xju.edu.cn

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) = \delta_t u_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\tau^2}{24} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}(x_j, \eta_{jk}),$$

其中

$$\xi_{jk} \in (x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}), \zeta_{jk}, \eta_{jk} \in (t_k, t_{k+1}),$$

得到

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_t u_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - i\delta_x^2 u_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = R_{jk}, \\ u_j^0 = u_0(x_j) \quad 0 \leq j \leq m, \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_j^0 = u_0(x_j) \quad 0 \leq j \leq m, \\ u_0^k = u_m^k = 0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n, \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_0^k = u_m^k = 0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n, \end{array} \right. \quad (6)$$

其中

$$R_{jk} = (\frac{1}{24} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}(x_j, \eta_{jk}) - \frac{i}{8} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2}(x_j, \zeta_{jk}))\tau^2 - \frac{i}{24} (\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}(\xi_{jk}, t_k) + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}(\xi_{j,k+1}, t_{k+1}))h^2$$

$$\xi_{jk} \in (x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}), \zeta_{jk}, \eta_{jk} \in (t_k, t_{k+1}).$$

在(4)中略去小量项 R_{jk} , 得到如下 Crank-Nicolson 格式:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_t u_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - i\delta_x^2 u_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \quad 1 \leq j \leq m-1, 0 \leq k \leq n-1, \\ u_j^0 = u_0(x_j) \quad 0 \leq j \leq m, \end{array} \right. \quad (7)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_j^0 = u_0(x_j) \quad 0 \leq j \leq m, \\ u_0^k = u_m^k = 0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n. \end{array} \right. \quad (8)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_0^k = u_m^k = 0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n. \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

由文献[6]可知如下结论成立:

定理 1 Crank-Nicolson 格式(7)至(9)的截断误差为 $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$, 并且是无条件稳定的.

2 Richardson 外推法

记差分格式(7)至(9)的近似解为 $u_j^k(h, \tau)$.

定理 2 设定解问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - i\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = p(x, t) \quad 0 < x < L, 0 < t < T, \\ v(x, 0) = 0 \quad 0 < x < L, \\ v(0, t) = v(L, t) = 0 \quad 0 < t < T \end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

和

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} - i\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial x^2} = q(x, t) \quad 0 < x < L, 0 < t < T, \\ \omega(x, 0) = 0 \quad 0 < x < L, \\ \omega(0, t) = \omega(L, t) = 0 \quad 0 < t < T \end{array} \right. \quad (11)$$

存在光滑解, 其中 $p(x, t) = \frac{1}{24} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3}(x, t) - \frac{i}{8} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2}(x, t), q(x, t) = -\frac{i}{12} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}(x, t)$, 则有

$$u_j^k(h, \tau) = u(x_j, t_k) - (\tau^2 v(x_j, t_k) + h^2 \omega(x_j, t_k)) + O(\tau^4 + h^4),$$

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq m-1, 1 \leq k \leq n} |u(x_j, t_k) - (\frac{4}{3} u_{2j}^{2k}(\frac{h}{2}, \frac{\tau}{2}) - \frac{1}{3} u_j^k(h, \tau))| = O(\tau^4 + h^4).$$

证明 设 $\{u(x, t) \mid 0 < x < L, 0 < t < T\}$ 为定解问题(1)至(3)的解, $\{u_j^k \mid 0 \leq j \leq m, 0 \leq k \leq n\}$ 为差分格式(7)至(9)的解. 记 $e_j^k = u(x_j, t_k) - u_j^k$. 将(4)至(6)式分别与(7)至(9)式相减, 得到误差方程如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_t e_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - i\delta_x^2 e_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = R_{jk}, \\ e_j^0 = 0 \quad 0 \leq j \leq m, \end{array} \right. \quad (12)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e_j^0 = 0 \quad 0 \leq j \leq m, \\ e_0^k = e_m^k = 0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n. \end{array} \right. \quad (13)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e_0^k = e_m^k = 0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n. \end{array} \right. \quad (14)$$

细致分析可知 $R_{jk} = p(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}})\tau^2 + q(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}})h^2 + O(\tau^4 + h^4)$, 于是误差方程(12)至(14)可写为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_t e_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - i\delta_x^2 e_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = p(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}})\tau^2 + q(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}})h^2 + O(\tau^4 + h^4), \\ e_j^0 = 0, e_0^k = e_m^k = 0. \end{array} \right. \quad (15)$$

对(10)式构造 Crank-Nicolson 格式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_t v_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - i\delta_x^2 v_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = p(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}}), \\ v_j^0 = 0, v_0^k = v_m^k = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (16)$$

可知

$$v(x_j, t_k) - v_j^k(h, \tau) = O(\tau^2 + h^2). \quad (17)$$

同理,对(11)式构造 Crank-Nicolson 格式

$$\begin{cases} \delta_t \omega_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - i\delta_x^2 \omega_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = q(x_j, t_{k+\frac{1}{2}}), \\ \omega_j^0 = 0, \omega_0^k = \omega_m^k = 0, \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

可知

$$\omega(x_j, t_k) - \omega_j^k(h, \tau) = O(\tau^2 + h^2). \quad (19)$$

记 $r_j^k = e_j^k - \tau^2 v_j^k - h^2 \omega_j^k$. 将(16)式同乘以 τ^2 , 将(18)式同乘以 h^2 , 并将所得结果和(15)式相减, 得到

$$\begin{cases} \delta_t r_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - i\delta_x^2 r_j^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = O(\tau^4 + h^4), \\ r_j^0 = 0, r_0^k = r_m^k = 0. \end{cases}$$

由此可得 $\|r^k\|_\infty = O(\tau^4 + h^4)$, 即 $e_j^k - \tau^2 v_j^k - h^2 \omega_j^k = O(\tau^4 + h^4)$. 利用(17)和(18)式得

$$u(x_j, t_k) - u_j^k(h, \tau) - (\tau^2 v(x_j, t_k) + h^2 \omega(x_j, t_k)) = O(\tau^4 + h^4), \quad (20)$$

同理有

$$u(x_j, t_k) - u_{2j}^{2k}\left(\frac{h}{2}, \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - ((\frac{\tau}{2})^2 v(x_j, t_k) + (\frac{h}{2})^2 \omega(x_j, t_k)) = O((\frac{\tau}{2})^4 + (\frac{h}{2})^4). \quad (21)$$

将(21)式两边同乘以 $\frac{4}{3}$, 将(20)式两边同乘以 $\frac{1}{3}$, 并将所得结果相减可得

$$u(x_j, t_k) - (\frac{4}{3} u_{2j}^{2k}\left(\frac{h}{2}, \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{3} u_j^k(h, \tau)) = O(\tau^4 + h^4).$$

定理 2 证毕.

3 数值例子

考虑如下周期初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = i \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & 0 < x < L, 0 < t < T, \\ u(x, 0) = e^{-\frac{x}{4}} \sin x & 0 < x < L, \\ u(x + 2\pi, t) = u(x, t) & 0 < x < L, 0 < t < T. \end{cases}$$

其精确解为 $u(x, t) = e^{-i(t+\frac{x}{4})} \sin x$.

对上述问题利用文中所构造的差分格式和 C-N 格式分别求数值解,并进行比较. 取 $L = 2\pi, h = 2\pi/64, r = \tau/h^2$, 计算到 $n = 500$ 层.

表 1,2 分别给出了网格比 r 分别取 $1/2, 2$ 时, 2 种格式的数值计算结果. 表 3 给出了取不同空间步长时, 文中格式与 C-N 格式的最大误差(E 分别为精确解的实部和虚部减去差分解的实部和虚部取模的最大值)和收敛阶($\text{rate} = \ln(E_1/E_2)/\ln 2$). 图 1~4 分别给出了网格比 r 分别取 $1/2, 2$ 时, 文中格式与 C-N 格式数值解的实部的误差曲线. 计算结果表明, 文中格式达到了 4 阶精度, 而 C-N 格式精度只有 2 阶; 并且当网格比 r 为 $1/2, 2$ 时, 计算均是收敛的, 表明文中格式是无条件稳定的. 这与文中的理论分析结果一致.

表 1 文中格式与 C-N 格式的数值结果比较($n=500, r=1/2$)

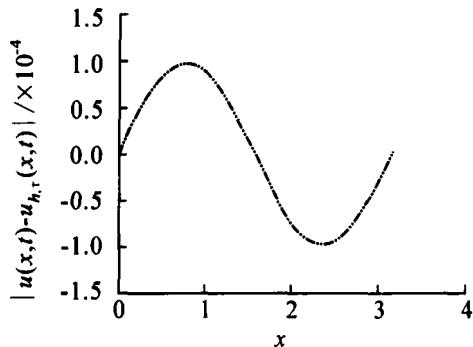
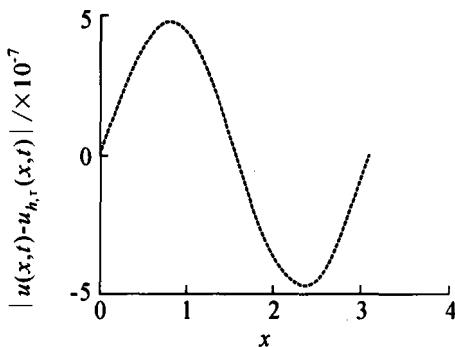
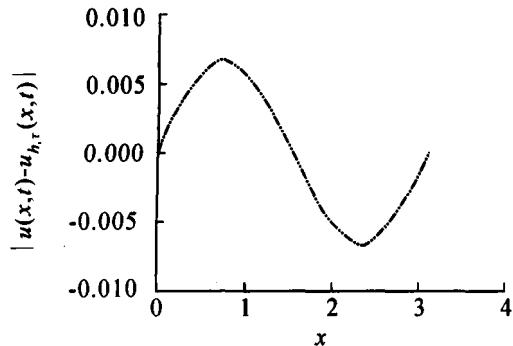
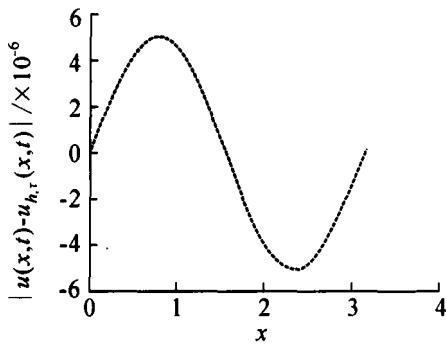
	x			
	$5\pi/32$	$22\pi/32$	$39\pi/32$	$56\pi/32$
文中格式	$-0.47072559 + 0.02514969i$	$-0.83028582 + 0.04436009i$	$0.63349008 - 0.03384578i$	$0.70610005 - 0.03772515i$
精确解	$-0.47072537 + 0.02514975i$	$-0.83028543 + 0.04436020i$	$0.63348978 - 0.03384587i$	$0.70609971 - 0.03772525i$
C-N 格式	$-0.47077326 + 0.02423679i$	$-0.83036990 + 0.04274988i$	$0.63355422 - 0.03261723i$	$0.70617155 - 0.03635578i$

表 2 文中格式与 C-N 格式的数值结果比较($n=500, r=2$)

	x			
	$5\pi/32$	$22\pi/32$	$39\pi/32$	$56\pi/32$
文中格式	$-0.25513303 + 0.39639072i$	$-0.45001449 + 0.69917082i$	$0.34335130 - 0.53345217i$	$0.38270587 - 0.59459590i$
精确解	$-0.25513064 + 0.39638774i$	$-0.45001028 + 0.69916555i$	$0.34334809 - 0.53344815i$	$0.38270228 - 0.59459142i$
C-N 格式	$-0.25830798 + 0.39432457i$	$-0.45561461 + 0.69552645i$	$0.34762407 - 0.53067160i$	$0.38746838 - 0.59149663i$

表3 文中格式与C-N格式取不同步长时数值解的最大误差($n=500, r=1/2$)

x	文中格式的最大误差	C-N格式的最大误差	文中格式的收敛阶	C-N格式的收敛阶
$2\pi/32$	1.224e-4	7.736e-3	3.969	1.994
$2\pi/64$	8.115e-6	1.939e-3	3.915	1.996
$2\pi/128$	6.297e-7	4.885e-4	3.688	1.989

图1 当 $r=1/2$ 时C-N解的误差曲线图2 当 $r=1/2$ 时文中格式解的误差曲线图3 当 $r=2$ 时C-N解的误差曲线图4 当 $r=2$ 时文中格式解的误差曲线

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A High Accuracy Extrapolation Difference Scheme for Solving the Schrödinger Equation

RANA Eskar, ABDIRISHIT Abduwali

(College of Mathematics and System Science, Xinjiang University, Urumchi 830046, China)

Abstract: The Crank-Nicolson scheme is presented for solving Schrödinger equation. The Richardson's extrapolation method is successfully applied to the scheme. Meanwhile, the numerical solution can be gained with accuracy of $O(\tau^4 + h^4)$. This method is shown to be unconditionally stable. The result of numerical experiment shows that the new scheme has higher accuracy than Crank-Nicolson scheme.

Key words: Crank-Nicolson method; Richardson's extrapolation method; Schrödinger equation; truncation error

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