

四阶方程的有理 Legendre 函数全对角化谱方法

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摘要: 针对四阶椭圆型方程, 提出了在半直线域上全对角化的有理 Legendre 谱方法。构造了 Sobolev 正交的 Legendre 有理基函数, 并导出了相应的全对角化的离散代数方程组。与此同时, 微分方程的真解和数值解都表示为 Fourier 级数形式及其截断形式。数值结果表明了该方法的高效性并保持谱精度。

关键词: 四阶椭圆型方程; 有理 Legendre 谱方法; Sobolev 正交; 半直线

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A Fully Diagonalized Legendre Rational Spectral Method for Solving Fourth Order Equations

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Abstract: A fully diagonalized Legendre rational spectral method for solving fourth order elliptic equations on the half line was proposed. Some Sobolev orthogonal Legendre rational basis functions were constructed which led to the diagonalization of discrete systems. Accordingly, both the exact solutions and the approximate solutions could be represented as infinite and truncated Fourier series. Numerical results demonstrate the effectiveness and the spectral accuracy

Keywords: fourth order elliptic equation; Legendre rational spectral method; Sobolev orthogonal function; half line

1 问题提出

谱方法是一种古老的数值方法, 广泛应用于数学物理和流体力学等理论研究中^[1-2]。谱方法最吸引人的地方是它的“谱精度”, 它的收敛性只与所逼近问题的光滑性有关, 所求问题的解越光滑, 收敛率越高。但是对于奇异问题以及无界区

域问题, 谱方法有时会出现不稳定的现象, 可能会造成精度的损失。由于科学和工程中的微分方程常常设定在无界区域上, 如何准确、高效地解决这些问题是一个非常重要的课题。近几十年, 谱方法在无界区域上得到了迅速的发展, 关于这一研究课题的大量文献也已经出现^[3-4], 意味着谱方法的研究取得了进展和突破。

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针对无界区域上的问题, 通常采用的第一种方法是人工边界法; 第二种方法是使用正交多项式相关的谱逼近, 例如 Laguerre 多项式和 Hermite 多项式; 第三类方法是变量变换法, 即将无界区域问题变换成有界区域上的奇异问题, 再利用 Jacobi 谱方法等方法进行数值求解; 第四种方法是有理谱方法^[4-7]。前3种方法已相对成熟, 但由于其各自的局限性, 使得第四种方法在近年快速发展起来。

众所周知, Fourier 函数是 Laplace 算子^[8]的特征函数, 它具有很好的正交性, 这个特性使得 Fourier 谱方法在求解周期边值问题时形成了对角化的代数系统。同时, 对于非周期边值问题通常采用 Legendre 谱方法。然而, 与高度稀疏(例如三对角线, 五对角线)和条件数良好的正交多项式函数的代数系统相比, 仍然希望得到一组完全对角化的 Fourier 型的基函数, 由此建立 Fourier 型的 Sobolev 正交多项式的基函数。本文的主要目的是实现半直线域上的四阶微分方程的有理 Legendre 谱方法的全对角化, 构造 Fourier 型的 Sobolev 正交多项式基函数^[9-10], 将原问题的真解展开成 Fourier 级数, 同时将数值解表示成级数的截断形式, 通过数值算例可以看出该算法的可行性以及高精度性。

2 预备知识

2.1 Legendre 多项式

首先回顾一下 Legendre 多项式。令 $I = (-1, 1)$, $L_k(y)$ 是指数为 k 次的 Legendre 多项式, 且是奇异的 Sturm-Liouville 问题的特征函数:

$$\partial_y((1-y^2)\partial_y L_k(y)) + k(k+1)L_k(y) = 0, \quad k \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\int_I L_k(y)L_l(y)dy = \frac{2}{2k+1}\delta_{k,l} \quad (2)$$

$$\int_I \partial_y L_k(y)\partial_y L_l(y)(1-y^2)dy = \frac{2k(k+1)}{2k+1}\delta_{k,l} \quad (3)$$

其中, $\delta_{k,l}$ 是 Kronecker 符号。Legendre 多项式满足如下递推式:

$$\begin{aligned} L_0(y) &= 1, \quad L_1(y) = y \\ (k+1)L_{k+1}(y) &= (2k+1)yL_k(y) - kL_{k-1}(y) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$(2k+1)L_k(y) = \partial_y L_{k+1}(y) - \partial_y L_{k-1}(y) \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2k+1)(1-y^2)\partial_y L_k(y) &= \\ k(k+1)(L_{k-1}(y) - L_{k+1}(y)) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

这里 $k \geq 1$, 且 $L_k(\pm 1) = (\pm 1)^k$, $\partial_y L_k(\pm 1) = (\pm 1)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{k}{2}(k+1)$ 。

2.2 Legendre 有理函数

其次回顾一下修正的 Legendre 有理函数。令 $\Lambda = (0, \infty)$, (u, v) 是 $L^2(\Lambda)$ 空间的内积。

定义 1^[8] 记 $R_k(x)$ 为 k 次 Legendre 有理函数, 满足

$$R_k(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x+1} L_k\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right), \quad x \in \Lambda = (0, \infty), \quad k \geq 0$$

为了方便起见, $k < 0$ 时, $R_k(x) \equiv 0$ 。

Legendre 有理函数满足如下递推式:

$$\begin{aligned} R_0(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x+1}, \quad R_1(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}(x-1)}{(x+1)^2}, \quad (k+1)R_{k+1}(x) = \\ (2k+1)\frac{x-1}{x+1}R_k(x) - kR_{k-1}(x), \quad k \geq 1 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(2k+1)R_k(x) &= (x+1)(R_{k+1}(x) - R_{k-1}(x)) + \\ (x+1)^2(\partial_x R_{k+1}(x) - \partial_x R_{k-1}(x)), \quad k \geq 1 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

且具有正交性:

$$\int_{\Lambda} R_k(x)R_l(x)dx = \frac{2}{2k+1}\delta_{k,l} \quad (9)$$

因此, Legendre 有理函数展开式为

$$v(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \hat{v}_k R_k(x), \quad \hat{v}_k = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \int_{\Lambda} v(x)R_k(x)dx$$

接下来, 对 $N \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 有

$$\mathcal{R}_N(\Lambda) = \text{span}\{R_0(x), R_1(x), \dots, R_N(x)\}$$

为了方便起见, 可以用下列符号表示:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_k(x) &= R_k(x) + R_{k+1}(x), \quad \psi_k(x) = (k+2)(R_k(x) + \\ R_{k+1}(x)) &+ (k+1)(R_{k+1}(x) + R_{k+2}(x)) \end{aligned}$$

引理 1 对 $k \geq 0$, 有如下等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x R_k(x) &= \frac{7k^2-2}{4k+2}R_{k-1}(x) - \frac{4k^2+4k+1}{4k+2}R_k(x) + \\ \frac{k^2+2k+1}{4k+2}R_{k+1}(x) &+ \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} (-1)^{j+k+1}(2j-3)R_j(x) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x \varphi_k(x) &= -\frac{k^2}{2(2k+1)}R_{k-1}(x) + \frac{3k^2+6k+2}{2(2k+3)}R_k(x) - \\ \frac{3k^2+6k+2}{2(2k+1)}R_{k+1}(x) &+ \frac{(k+2)^2}{2(2k+3)}R_{k+2}(x) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

证明 首先用数学归纳法来验证式(10), 由定义 1 可知

$$\partial_x R_0(x) = -\frac{1}{2}R_0(x) + \frac{1}{2}R_1(x)$$

$$\partial_x R_1(x) = \frac{5}{6}R_0(x) - \frac{3}{2}R_1(x) + \frac{2}{3}R_2(x)$$

$$\partial_x R_2(x) = -R_0(x) + \frac{13}{5}R_1(x) - \frac{5}{2}R_2(x) + \frac{9}{10}R_3(x)$$

当 $k = 0, 1, 2$ 时, 式(10)成立。假设 $k \leq n$ 时, 式

(10)成立, 只需验证 $k = n + 1$ 时式(10)成立即可。

由式(7)可知

$$(k+1)\partial_x R_{k+1}(x) = -k\partial_x R_{k-1}(x) + \frac{2(2k+1)}{(x+1)^2} R_k(x) + (2k+1)\partial_x R_k(x) - \frac{2(2k+1)}{x+1} \partial_x R_k(x)$$

和

$$\frac{1}{x+1} R_k(x) = -\frac{k}{2(2k+1)} R_{k-1}(x) + \frac{1}{2} R_k(x) - \frac{k+1}{2(2k+1)} R_{k+1}(x)$$

则

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} R_k(x) = \frac{k(k-1)}{2(2k+1)(2k-1)} R_{k-2}(x) - \frac{k}{2(2k+1)} R_{k-1}(x) + \frac{3k^2+3k+2}{2(2k+3)(2k-1)} R_k(x) - \frac{k+1}{2(2k+1)} R_{k+1}(x) + \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{4(2k+3)(2k+1)} R_{k+2}(x)$$

因此, 由以上计算和归纳假设直接可计算得到 $k = n + 1$ 的结果, 由式(10)可以很容易推导出式(11)的结果, 即证。

引理2 对 $k \geq 0$, 有

$$\partial_x \psi_k(x) = -\frac{k^2(k+2)}{4k+2} R_{k-1}(x) - \frac{3(2k^3+9k^2+11k+3)}{2(2k+2)(2k+5)} R_{k+1}(x) + \frac{k^2+3k+1}{2} R_k(x) - \frac{k^2+3k+1}{2} R_{k+2}(x) + \frac{(k+3)^2(k+1)}{2(2k+5)} R_{k+3}(x) \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x^2 \psi_k(x) &= \frac{(k^3-3k+2)k^2}{4(4k^2-1)} R_{k-2}(x) - \frac{(3k^2+6k-1)k^2}{4(2k+1)} R_{k-1}(x) + \frac{15k^5+75k^4+97k^3+k^2-20k-8}{4(2k-1)(2k+5)} R_k(x) - \\ &\frac{10k^5+75k^4+204k^3+243k^2+124k+24}{2(2k+1)(2k+5)} R_{k+1}(x) + \\ &\frac{15k^5+150k^4+547k^3+872k^2+568k+128}{4(2k+1)(2k+7)} R_{k+2}(x) - \\ &\frac{(k+3)^2(3k^2+12k+8)}{4(2k+5)} R_{k+3}(x) + \\ &\frac{(k+3)^2(k+1)(k+4)^2}{4(2k+5)(2k+7)} R_{k+4}(x) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

证明 由式(10)知, 当 $k \geq 2$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x \psi_k(x) &= (k+2)\partial_x \varphi_k(x) + (k+1)\partial_x \varphi_{k+1}(x) = \\ &(k+2)\left(-\frac{k^2}{2(2k+1)} R_{k-1}(x) + \frac{3k^2+6k+2}{2(2k+3)} R_k(x) - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{3k^2+6k+2}{2(2k+1)} R_{k+1}(x) + \frac{(k+2)^2}{2(2k+3)} R_{k+2}(x)\right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(k+1)\left(-\frac{(k+1)^2}{2(2k+3)} R_k(x) + \frac{3(k+1)^2+6(k+1)+2}{2(2k+5)} R_{k+1}(x) - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{3(k+1)^2+6(k+1)+2}{2(2k+3)} R_{k+2}(x) + \frac{(k+3)^2}{2(2k+5)} R_{k+3}(x)\right) = \\ &-\frac{k^2(k+2)}{4k+2} R_{k-1}(x) + \frac{k^2+3k+1}{2} R_k(x) - \\ &\frac{3(2k^3+9k^2+11k+3)}{2(2k+1)(2k+5)} R_{k+1}(x) - \frac{k^2+3k+1}{2} R_{k+2}(x) + \\ &\frac{(k+3)^2(k+1)}{2(2k+5)} R_{k+3}(x) \end{aligned}$$

根据式(10)和式(11), 当 $k \geq 3$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x^2 \psi_k(x) &= (k+2)\partial_x^2 \varphi_k(x) + (k+1)\partial_x^2 \varphi_{k+1}(x) = \\ &(k+2)\left(-\frac{k^2}{2(2k+1)} \partial_x R_{k-1}(x) + \frac{3k^2+6k+2}{2(2k+3)} \partial_x R_k(x) - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{3k^2+6k+2}{2(2k+1)} \partial_x R_{k+1}(x) + \frac{(k+2)^2}{2(2k+3)} \partial_x R_{k+2}(x)\right) + \\ &(k+1)\left(-\frac{(k+1)^2}{2(2k+3)} \partial_x R_k(x) + \frac{(k+3)^2}{2(2k+5)} \partial_x R_{k+3}(x) + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{3(k+1)^2+6(k+1)+2}{2(2k+5)} \partial_x R_{k+1}(x) - \frac{3(k+1)^2+6(k+1)+2}{2(2k+3)} \right. \\ &\left. \partial_x R_{k+2}(x)\right) = \frac{(k^3-3k+2)k^2}{4(4k^2-1)} R_{k-2}(x) - \frac{(3k^2+6k+1)k^2}{4(2k+1)} R_{k-1}(x) + \\ &\frac{15k^5+75k^4+97k^3+k^2-20k-8}{4(2k-1)(2k+5)} R_k(x) - \\ &\frac{10k^5+75k^4+204k^3+243k^2+124k+24}{2(2k+5)(2k+1)} R_{k+1}(x) + \\ &\frac{15k^5+150k^4+547k^3+872k^2+568k+128}{4(2k+1)(2k+7)} R_{k+2}(x) - \\ &\frac{(k+3)^2(3k^2+12k+8)}{4(2k+5)} R_{k+3}(x) + \frac{(k+3)^2(k+1)(k+4)^2}{4(2k+5)(2k+7)} R_{k+4}(x) \end{aligned}$$

所以对于 $k \geq 3$ 可直接得到结果。因此, 对于 $0 \leq k \leq 3$, 由式(10)和式(11)很容易验证符合式(13), 即证。

3 四阶 Dirichlet 边值问题

本节主要研究四阶 Dirichlet 边值问题的全对角化的有理 Legendre 谱方法, 构造相应的 Fourier 型 Sobolev 正交基函数, 使得方程的真解和数值解应展开成 Fourier 级数的形式。考虑如下的四阶 Dirichlet 边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(x) - \alpha u''(x) + \beta u(x) = f(x), \alpha, \beta \geq 0, x \in \Lambda \\ u(0) = u'(0) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} u(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} u'(x) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

方程(14)的弱形式是找到 $u \in H_0^2(\Lambda)$, 使得

$$D_{\alpha\beta}(u, v) := (\partial_x^2 u, \partial_x^2 v) + \alpha(\partial_x u, \partial_x v) + \beta(u, v), \quad v \in H_0^2(\Lambda) \quad (15)$$

显然, 若 $f \in (H^2(\Lambda))'$, 由 Lax-Milgram 引理可知, 式(15)就存在唯一解。

Legendre 有理谱方法是寻找到 $u_N \in \mathcal{R}_N(\Lambda)$, 使得

$$D_{\alpha\beta}(u_N, \varphi) = (f, \varphi), \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{R}_N(\Lambda) \quad (16)$$

为了对式(16)提出一种完全对角化逼近格式, 需要在 $\mathcal{R}_N(\Lambda)$ 中构造一组新的基函数 $\{P_k(x)\}_{0 \leq k \leq N}$, 这组基函数与 Sobolev 内积 $D_{\alpha\beta}(\cdot, \cdot)$ 是相互正交的。

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{k-i} &= a_{k-i}a_{k-i-1} - b_{k-i}, \quad \tilde{b}_{k-i} = a_{k-i}b_{k-i-1} - c_{k-i}, \quad \tilde{c}_{k-i} = a_{k-i}c_{k-i-1} - d_{k-i}, \quad \tilde{d}_{k-i} = a_{k-i}d_{k-i-1} - e_{k-i}, \\ \hat{a}_{k-i} &= a_{k-i-2}\tilde{a}_{k-i} - \tilde{b}_{k-i}, \quad \hat{b}_{k-i} = \tilde{a}_{k-i}\tilde{a}_{k-i-2} - a_{k-i-3}\tilde{b}_{k-i} + \tilde{c}_{k-i}, \quad \hat{c}_{k-i} = \tilde{a}_{k-i-3}\tilde{b}_{k-i} - a_{k-i-4}\tilde{c}_{k-i} + \tilde{d}_{k-i}, \quad \tilde{a}_{k-1} = \tilde{a}_{k-1}\hat{a}_{k-3} - \hat{c}_{k-1}, \\ Q_k &= 2k+1, \quad M_k = Q_{k+2}Q_kQ_{k-1}Q_{k-2}Q_{k-3}, \quad \tilde{M}_k = M_kQ_{k+3}, \quad \hat{M}_k = M_kQ_{k-4}, \quad N_k = k^2, \quad R_k = k \end{aligned}$$

$$S_1 = 3(154k^{11} + 2541k^{10} + 16737k^9 + 54432k^8 + 79212k^7 - 13671k^6)$$

$$S_2 = -3(216427k^5 + 289902k^4 + 128220k^3 - 31752k^2 - 44064k - 10368), \quad S = (S_1 + S_2)Q_{k+1}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \frac{3(33k^8 + 264k^7 + 598k^6 - 108k^5 - 1739k^4 - 1308k^3 + 532k^2 + 576k - 192)Q_kQ_{k-3}}{2\tilde{M}_kN_{k+1}N_k}$$

$$\tilde{B} = \frac{3(165k^{10} + 825k^9 - 670k^8 - 7630k^7 - 4931k^6 + 15377k^5 + 19564k^4 + 2948k^3 - 17392k^2 - 14784k - 3840)Q_{k-1}}{8\tilde{M}_kN_{k+1}N_{k-1}}$$

$$\tilde{C} = \frac{k^3(55k^6 - 570k^4 + 1263k + 980)Q_{k-2}}{4M_kN_{k+1}N_{k-2}}$$

$$\tilde{D} = \frac{k^2(33k^8 - 165k^7 - 158k^6 + 1622k^5 - 1135k^4 - 2965k^3 + 5420k^2 - 3676k + 1024)Q_{k-3}}{4\hat{M}_kN_{k+1}N_{k-3}}$$

$$\tilde{E} = \frac{(3k^2 - 6k - 25)R_{k-1}Q_{k+2}N_kN_{k-1}N_{k-2}}{4M_kN_{k+1}N_{k-4}}, \quad \tilde{F} = \frac{(k^3 - 3k + 2)R_{k-5}Q_{k+2}N_kN_{k-2}N_{k-3}}{8\hat{M}_kN_{k+1}N_{k-5}}, \quad \tilde{G} = \frac{N_kN_{k-1}R_{k+2}R_{k-3}}{2Q_kQ_{k-1}Q_{k-2}N_{k+1}N_{k-3}}$$

$$\tilde{H} = \frac{k^3(k^2 - 5)}{Q_kQ_{k-1}N_{k+1}N_{k+2}}, \quad \tilde{I} = \frac{(2k^6 + 6k^5 - 11k^4 - 32k^3 + 17k^2 + 34k + 12)Q_{k-1}Q_{k-3}}{M_kN_{k+1}N_{k-1}}, \quad \tilde{J} = \frac{2R_{k+2}R_{k-1}}{Q_kN_{k+1}N_{k-1}}$$

$$\tilde{K} = \frac{k^5 + 5k^4 + 9k^3 + 7k^2 - 2k + 4}{Q_{k+2}Q_{k-1}N_{k+1}N_k}, \quad \tilde{L} = \frac{4R_{k+1}}{N_{k+1}N_k}, \quad \tilde{S} = \frac{S}{2Q_{k+2}\tilde{M}_{k+1}N_{k+1}^2}$$

$$\tilde{T} = \frac{(10k^7 + 105k^6 + 417k^5 + 765k^4 + 589k^3 + 18k^2 - 176k - 48)Q_{k-2}Q_{k-3}}{\tilde{M}_kN_{k+1}^2}, \quad \tilde{W} = \frac{12(2k^3 + 9k^2 + 13k + 6)}{Q_{k+2}Q_kN_{k+1}^2}$$

$$\text{a. } \sigma_k = -(a_k)^2\sigma_{k-1} - (b_k)^2\sigma_{k-2} - (c_k)^2\sigma_{k-3} - (d_k)^2\sigma_{k-4} - (e_k)^2\sigma_{k-5} - (f_k)^2\sigma_{k-6} + \tilde{S} + \alpha\tilde{T} + \beta\tilde{W}, \quad k \geq 0$$

$$\text{b. } a_k = -\frac{1}{\sigma_{k-1}}(\tilde{A} + \tilde{B}a_{k-1} + \tilde{C}\tilde{a}_{k-1} + \tilde{D}\hat{a}_{k-1} + \tilde{E}\hat{b}_{k-1} + \tilde{F}\tilde{a}_{k-1} - \alpha\tilde{G}\hat{a}_{k-1} - \alpha\tilde{H}\tilde{a}_{k-1} - \alpha\tilde{I}a_{k-1} + \beta\tilde{J}a_{k-1} + \alpha\tilde{K} - \beta\tilde{L}), \quad k \geq 1$$

$$\text{c. } b_k = \frac{1}{\sigma_{k-2}}(\tilde{B} + \tilde{C}a_{k-2} + \tilde{D}\tilde{a}_{k-2} + \tilde{E}\hat{a}_{k-2} + \tilde{F}\hat{b}_{k-2} - \alpha\tilde{G}\tilde{a}_{k-2} - \alpha\tilde{H}a_{k-2} - \alpha\tilde{I} + \beta\tilde{J}), \quad k \geq 2$$

$$\text{d. } c_k = -\frac{1}{\sigma_{k-3}}(\tilde{C} + \tilde{D}a_{k-3} + \tilde{E}\tilde{a}_{k-3} + \tilde{F}\hat{a}_{k-3} - \alpha\tilde{G}a_{k-3} - \alpha\tilde{H}), \quad k \geq 3$$

$$\text{e. } d_k = \frac{1}{\sigma_{k-4}}(\tilde{D} + \tilde{E}a_{k-4} + \tilde{F}\tilde{a}_{k-4} - \alpha\tilde{G}), \quad k \geq 4$$

$$\text{f. } e_k = -\frac{1}{\sigma_{k-5}}(\tilde{E} + \tilde{F}a_{k-5}), \quad k \geq 5$$

$$\text{g. } f_k = \frac{\tilde{F}}{\sigma_{k-6}}, \quad k \geq 6$$

引理 3 令 $P_k(x) \in \mathcal{R}_{k+2}(\Lambda)$ 是 Sobolev 空间下的正交 Legendre 有理函数, 则 $P_k(x) - \frac{\psi_k(x)}{(k+1)^2} \in \mathcal{R}_{k+1}(\Lambda)$ 并且有

$$D_{\alpha\beta}(P_k, P_l) = \sigma_k \delta_{k,l}, \quad k, l \geq 0 \quad (17)$$

那么, 可以得到如下递推关系:

$$P_k(x) = \frac{\psi_k(x)}{(k+1)^2} - a_k P_{k-1}(x) - b_k P_{k-2}(x) - c_k P_{k-3}(x) - d_k P_{k-4}(x) - e_k P_{k-5}(x) - f_k P_{k-6}(x), \quad k \geq 6 \quad (18)$$

其中, $P_k(x) \equiv 0 (k < 0)$, $\sigma_k = 0 (k < 0)$, $a_k = 0 (k < 1)$, $b_k = 0 (k < 2)$, $c_k = 0 (k < 3)$, $d_k = 0 (k < 4)$, $e_k = 0 (k < 5)$, $f_k = 0 (k < 6)$, 记:

证明 首先用数学归纳法验证式(14), 由正交性有

$$P_k(x) = \frac{\psi_k(x)}{(k+1)^2} - \sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \frac{D_{\alpha\beta}\left(\frac{\psi_k(x)}{(k+1)^2}, P_m(x)\right)}{\sigma_m} P_m(x),$$

$$k \geq 1 \quad (19)$$

根据式(12), (13)和(15), 可以得到

$$D_{\alpha\beta}\left(\frac{\psi_1(x)}{4}, P_0(x)\right) = \left(\partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_1(x)}{4}, \partial_x^2 P_0(x)\right) +$$

$$\alpha\left(\partial_x \frac{\psi_1(x)}{4}, \partial_x P_0(x)\right) + \beta\left(\frac{\psi_1(x)}{4}, P_0(x)\right) =$$

$$-16 - \frac{4\alpha}{7} + 2\beta$$

因此 $a_1 = \frac{-16+2\beta}{\sigma_0} - \frac{4\alpha}{7\sigma_0}$, 故 $P_1(x) = \frac{\psi_1(x)}{4} - a_1 P_0(x)$, 用同样的方法, 可以得到

$$a_3 = -\frac{43\,072}{2\,145\sigma_2} - \frac{12\,696a_2}{1\,001\sigma_2} - \frac{378\tilde{a}_2}{55\sigma_2} - \alpha\left(\frac{59}{495\sigma_2} - \frac{17a_2}{176\sigma_2} - \frac{27\tilde{a}_2}{140\sigma_2}\right) + \beta\left(\frac{1}{9\sigma_2} - \frac{5a_2}{112\sigma_2}\right)$$

$$b_3 = \frac{12\,696}{1\,001\sigma_1} + \frac{378a_1}{55\sigma_1} - \alpha\left(\frac{17}{176\sigma_1} + \frac{27a_1}{140\sigma_1}\right) + \frac{5\beta}{112\sigma_1}, c_3 = -\frac{378}{55\sigma_0} + \frac{27\alpha}{140\sigma_0}$$

$$a_4 = -\frac{37\,092}{1\,625\sigma_3} - \frac{204\,416a_3}{14\,625\sigma_3} - \frac{2\,128\tilde{a}_3}{325\sigma_3} + (\tilde{b}_3 - a_1\tilde{a}_3)\frac{29\,248}{11\,375\sigma_3} + \alpha\left(-\frac{149}{1\,820\sigma_3} + \frac{9\,892a_3}{131\,625\sigma_3} + \frac{176\tilde{a}_3}{1\,575\sigma_3} - \right.$$

$$\left. (\tilde{b}_3 - a_1\tilde{a}_3)\frac{48}{875\sigma_3}\right) + \beta\left(\frac{1}{20\sigma_3} - \frac{4a_3}{225\sigma_3}\right)$$

$$b_4 = \frac{204\,416}{14\,625\sigma_2} + \frac{2\,128a_2}{325\sigma_2} + \frac{29\,248\tilde{a}_2}{11\,375\sigma_2} - \alpha\left(\frac{9\,892}{131\,625\sigma_2} + \frac{176a_2}{1\,575\sigma_2} - \frac{48\tilde{a}_2}{875\sigma_2}\right) + \frac{4\beta}{225\sigma_2}$$

$$c_4 = -\frac{2\,128}{325\sigma_1} - \frac{29\,248a_1}{11\,375\sigma_1} + \alpha\left(\frac{176}{1\,575\sigma_1} + \frac{48a_1}{875\sigma_1}\right), d_4 = \frac{29\,248}{11\,375\sigma_0} - \frac{48\alpha}{875\sigma_0}$$

$$a_5 = -\frac{3\,440\,624}{133\,875\sigma_4} - \frac{611\,441a_4}{39\,270\sigma_4} - \frac{6\,200\tilde{a}_4}{891\sigma_4} + (\tilde{b}_4 - a_2\tilde{a}_4)\frac{1\,580\tilde{a}_3}{693\sigma_4} - (\tilde{a}_2\tilde{a}_4 - a_1\tilde{b}_4 + c_4)\frac{400}{693\sigma_4} + \beta\left(\frac{2}{75\sigma_4} - \frac{7a_4}{792\sigma_4}\right) -$$

$$\alpha\left(\frac{628}{10\,125\sigma_4} - \frac{43a_4}{720\sigma_4} - \frac{625\tilde{a}_4}{8\,019\sigma_4} + (\tilde{b}_4 - a_2\tilde{a}_4)\frac{25}{891\sigma_4}\right)$$

$$b_5 = \frac{611\,441}{39\,270\sigma_3} + \frac{6\,200a_3}{891\sigma_3} + \frac{1\,580\tilde{a}_3}{693\sigma_3} - (\tilde{b}_3 - a_1\tilde{a}_3)\frac{400}{693\sigma_3} - \alpha\left(\frac{43}{720\sigma_3} + \frac{625a_3}{8\,019\sigma_3} + \frac{25\tilde{a}_3}{891\sigma_3}\right) + \frac{7\beta}{792\sigma_3}$$

$$c_5 = -\frac{6\,200}{891\sigma_2} - \frac{1\,580a_2}{693\sigma_2} - \frac{400\tilde{a}_2}{693\sigma_2} + \alpha\left(\frac{625}{8\,019\sigma_2} + \frac{25a_2}{891\sigma_2}\right), d_5 = \frac{1\,580}{693\sigma_1} + \frac{400a_1}{693\sigma_1} - \frac{25\alpha}{891\sigma_1}, e_5 = -\frac{400}{693\sigma_0}$$

$$a_6 = -\frac{6\,411\,544}{223\,839\sigma_5} - \frac{622\,689\,488a_5}{36\,006\,425\sigma_5} - \frac{372\,006\tilde{a}_5}{49\,049\sigma_5} + (\tilde{b}_5 - a_3\tilde{a}_5)\frac{2\,508\,320}{1\,072\,071\sigma_5} - (\tilde{a}_3\tilde{a}_5 - a_2\tilde{b}_5 + \tilde{c}_5)\frac{23\,500}{49\,049\sigma_5} + (a_1\tilde{a}_3\tilde{a}_5 +$$

$$\tilde{a}_5\tilde{b}_3 + \tilde{a}_2\tilde{b}_5 + a_1\tilde{c}_5 - \tilde{d}_5)\frac{2\,880}{49\,049\sigma_5} - \alpha\left(\frac{587}{11\,781\sigma_5} - \frac{13\,292a_5}{270\,725\sigma_5} - \frac{837\tilde{a}_5}{14\,014\sigma_5} + (\tilde{b}_5 - a_3\tilde{a}_5)\frac{400}{21\,021\sigma_5}\right) + \beta\left(\frac{1}{63\sigma_5} - \frac{16}{3\,185\sigma_5}\right)$$

$$b_6 = \frac{622\,689\,488}{36\,006\,425\sigma_4} + \frac{372\,006a_4}{49\,049\sigma_4} + \frac{2\,508\,320\tilde{a}_4}{1\,072\,071\sigma_4} - (\tilde{b}_4 - a_2\tilde{a}_4)\frac{23\,500}{49\,049\sigma_4} + (\tilde{a}_2\tilde{a}_4 - a_1\tilde{b}_4 + \tilde{c}_4)\frac{2\,880}{49\,049\sigma_4} +$$

$$\alpha\left(\frac{13\,292}{270\,725\sigma_4} - \frac{837a_4}{14\,014\sigma_4} - \frac{400\tilde{a}_4}{21\,021\sigma_4}\right) + \frac{16\beta}{3\,185\sigma_4}$$

$$c_6 = -\frac{372\,006}{49\,049\sigma_3} - \frac{2\,508\,320a_3}{1\,072\,071\sigma_3} - \frac{23\,500\tilde{a}_3}{49\,049\sigma_3} + (\tilde{b}_3 - a_1\tilde{a}_3)\frac{2\,880}{49\,049\sigma_3} + \alpha\left(\frac{837}{14\,014\sigma_3} + \frac{400a_3}{21\,021\sigma_3}\right)$$

$$d_6 = \frac{2\,508\,320}{1\,072\,071\sigma_2} + \frac{23\,500a_2}{49\,049\sigma_2} + \frac{2\,880\tilde{a}_2}{49\,049\sigma_2} - \frac{400\alpha}{21\,021\sigma_2}, e_6 = -\frac{23\,500}{49\,049\sigma_1} - \frac{2\,880a_1}{49\,049\sigma_1}, f_6 = \frac{2\,880}{49\,049\sigma_0}$$

$$D_{\alpha\beta}\left(\frac{\psi_2(x)}{9}, P_0(x)\right) = \left(\partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_2(x)}{9}, \partial_x^2 P_0(x)\right) +$$

$$\alpha\left(\partial_x \frac{\psi_2(x)}{9}, \partial_x P_0(x)\right) + \beta\left(\frac{\psi_2(x)}{9}, P_0(x)\right) =$$

$$\frac{6\,112 - 44\alpha + 88\beta}{495}$$

$$D_{\alpha\beta}\left(\frac{\psi_2(x)}{9}, P_1(x)\right) = -\frac{1\,744}{99} - \frac{6\,112a_1}{495} +$$

$$\alpha\left(\frac{4a_1}{45} - \frac{17}{81}\right) + \beta\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{8a_1}{45}\right)$$

所以, 这里 $a_2 = -\frac{1\,744}{99\sigma_1} - \frac{6\,112a_1}{495\sigma_1} + \alpha\left(\frac{4a_1}{45\sigma_1} - \frac{17}{81\sigma_1}\right) + \beta\left(\frac{1}{3\sigma_1} - \frac{8a_1}{45\sigma_1}\right)$, $b_2 = \frac{6\,112 - 44\alpha + 88\beta}{495\sigma_0}$, 故 $P_2(x) = \frac{\psi_2(x)}{9} - a_2 P_1(x) - b_2 P_0(x)$, 相似地, 当 $n = 3, 4, 5, 6$ 时, 式(18)仍成立, 其中

进一步, 可以假设, 当 $1 \leq m \leq k-1$ 和 $k > 7$ 时,

$$P_l(x) = \frac{\psi_l(x)}{(l+1)^2} - a_l P_{l-1}(x) - b_l P_{l-2}(x) - c_l P_{l-3}(x) - d_l P_{l-4}(x) - e_l P_{l-5}(x) - f_l P_{l-6}(x)$$

接下来, 只需要证明, 当 $k \geq 7$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\psi_k}{(1+k)^2}, P_m \right) &= \left(\partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_k}{(1+k)^2}, \partial_x^2 P_m \right) + \alpha \left(\partial_x \frac{\psi_k}{(1+k)^2}, \partial_x P_m \right) + \beta \left(\frac{\psi_k}{(1+k)^2}, P_m \right) = \\ &= \left(\partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_k}{(1+k)^2}, \partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_m}{(1+m)^2} - a_m \partial_x^2 P_{m-1} - b_m \partial_x^2 P_{m-2} - c_m \partial_x^2 P_{m-3} - d_m \partial_x^2 P_{m-4} - e_m \partial_x^2 P_{m-5} - f_m \partial_x^2 P_{m-6} \right) + \\ &+ \alpha \left(\partial_x \frac{\psi_k}{(1+k)^2}, \partial_x \frac{\psi_m}{(1+m)^2} - a_m \partial_x P_{m-1} - b_m \partial_x P_{m-2} - c_m \partial_x P_{m-3} - d_m \partial_x P_{m-4} - e_m \partial_x P_{m-5} - f_m \partial_x P_{m-6} \right) + \\ &+ \beta \left(\frac{\psi_k}{(1+k)^2}, \frac{\psi_m}{(1+m)^2} - a_m P_{m-1} - b_m P_{m-2} - c_m P_{m-3} - d_m P_{m-4} - e_m P_{m-5} - f_m P_{m-6} \right) = \\ &= \left(\partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_k}{(1+k)^2}, \partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_m}{(1+m)^2} - a_m \partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_{m-1}}{m^2} + \tilde{a}_m \partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_{m-2}}{(m-1)^2} + (\tilde{b}_m - a_{m-2} \tilde{a}_m) \partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_{m-3}}{(m-2)^2} + (\tilde{a}_m \tilde{a}_{m-2} - a_{m-3} \tilde{b}_m + \tilde{c}_m) \partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_{m-4}}{(m-3)^2} + \right. \\ &+ (-a_{m-4} \tilde{a}_m \tilde{a}_{m-2} + \tilde{a}_m \tilde{b}_{m-2} + \tilde{a}_{m-3} \tilde{b}_m - a_{m-4} \tilde{c}_m + \tilde{d}_m) \partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_{m-5}}{(m-4)^2} \left. + \beta \left(\frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2}, \frac{\psi_m}{(m+1)^2} - a_m \frac{\psi_{m-1}}{m^2} \right) + \right. \\ &+ \alpha \left(\partial_x \frac{\psi_k}{(1+k)^2}, \partial_x \frac{\psi_m}{(1+m)^2} - a_m \partial_x \frac{\psi_{m-1}}{m^2} + \tilde{a}_m \partial_x \frac{\psi_{m-2}}{(m-1)^2} + (\tilde{b}_m - a_{m-2} \tilde{a}_m) \partial_x \frac{\psi_{m-3}}{(m-2)^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

取 $m = k-1, k-2, k-3, k-4, k-5, k-6$, 可以得到结论 $b \sim g$ 。

接下来计算常数 σ_k , 由式 (12), (13), (15) 和 (17), 当 $k \geq 7$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2}, \frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2} \right) &= \left(\partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2}, \partial_x^2 \frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2} \right) + \\ &+ \alpha \left(\partial_x \frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2}, \partial_x \frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2}, \frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{3(154k^{11} + 2541k^{10} + 16737k^9 + 54432k^8)}{2(2k+9)(2k+7)(2k+5)(2k-3)(4k^2-1)} + \\ &+ \frac{3(-128220k^3 + 31752k^2 + 44064k + 10368)}{2(2k+9)(2k+7)(2k+5)(2k-3)(4k^2-1)} + \\ &+ \alpha \frac{10k^7 + 105k^6 + 417k^5 + 765k^4 + 589k^3 + 18k^2 - 176k - 48}{(2k+7)(2k+5)(4k^2-1)} + \\ &+ \beta \frac{12(2k^3 + 9k^2 + 13k + 6)}{(2k+5)(2k+1)} = \tilde{S} + \alpha \tilde{T} + \beta \tilde{W} \end{aligned}$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2}, \frac{\psi_k}{(k+1)^2} \right) &= D_{\alpha\beta} (P_k + a_k P_{k-1} + b_k P_{k-2} + \\ &+ c_k P_{k-3} + d_k P_{k-4} + e_k P_{k-5} + f_k P_{k-6}, P_k + a_k P_{k-1} + \\ &+ b_k P_{k-2} + c_k P_{k-3} + d_k P_{k-4} + e_k P_{k-5} + f_k P_{k-6}) = \\ &= \sigma_k + (a_k)^2 \sigma_{k-1} + (b_k)^2 \sigma_{k-2} + (c_k)^2 \sigma_{k-3} + (d_k)^2 \sigma_{k-4} + \\ &+ (e_k)^2 \sigma_{k-5} + (f_k)^2 \sigma_{k-6} \end{aligned}$$

由此可以得到结论 a, 即证。

那么由式 (15) 和式 (16) 以及 $\{P_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ 的正交性可以推出定理 1。

$$P_k(x) = \frac{\psi_k(x)}{(k+1)^2} - a_k P_{k-1}(x) - b_k P_{k-2}(x) - c_k P_{k-3}(x) - d_k P_{k-4}(x) - e_k P_{k-5}(x) - f_k P_{k-6}(x)$$

事实上, 由式 (12), (13) 和 (15), 当 $k > m \geq 0$,

$k \geq 7$, 则

定理 1 设 $u(x)$ 和 $u_N(x)$ 分别是方程 (15) 和有理谱格式 (16) 的真解和数值解, 那么 $u(x)$ 和 $u_N(x)$ 分别可以展开成基函数 $\{P_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ 的级数形式和级数截断形式, 即

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \hat{u}_k P_k(x), \quad u_N(x) = \sum_{k=0}^N \hat{u}_k P_k(x) \\ \hat{u}_k &= \frac{1}{\eta_k} D_{\alpha\beta}(u, P_k) = \frac{1}{\eta_k} (f, P_k), \quad k \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

4 数值实验

在这一节中针对对角化 Legendre 有理谱方法在半直线上求解椭圆型方程的有效性和精确度进行了检验。并考察了四阶方程 (14) 在 $\mu = 1, \lambda = 1$ 时测试函数具有不同衰减速度时的收敛性。

针对震荡且无穷远处指数衰减的测试函数 $u(x) = e^{-x^2} \sin(2x^2)$, 图 1 绘制了谱格式 (16) 取自然对数后的离散 L^2 误差和 H^1 误差与 N 之间的关系。从图中可以观察到谱格式 (16) 具有几何收敛速度, 即保持了谱方法的指数收敛优点。

针对震荡且无穷远处代数衰减的测试函数 $u(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$, 图 2 绘制了谱格式 (16) 取自然对数后的离散 L^2 误差和 H^1 误差与 N 之间的关系。从图中可以观察到谱格式 (16) 具有几何收敛速度, 即保持了谱方法的指数收敛优点。

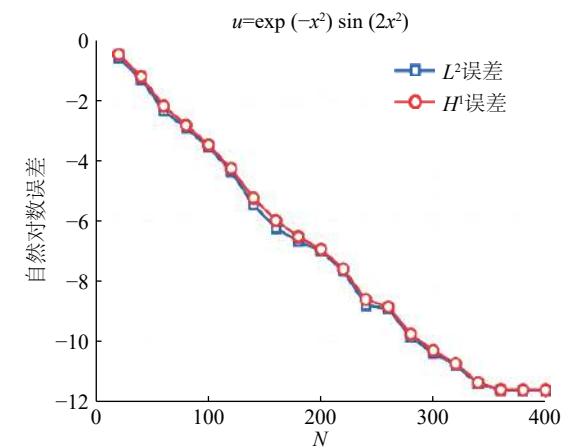


图 1 指数衰减时谱格式(16)的误差

Fig.1 Errors of scheme (16) with exponential decay function

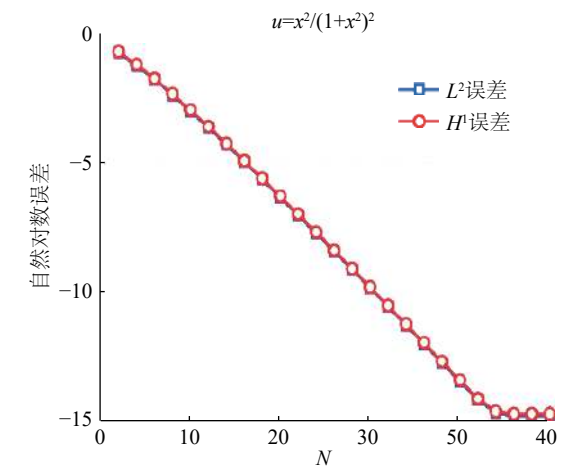


图 2 代数衰减时谱格式(16)的误差

Fig.2 Errors of scheme (16) with algebraic decay function

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