

# 双曲积分微分方程的有限元方法及其插值后处理技术应用

孙 澎 涛

(中国科学院数学研究所 北京 100080)

**提要** 本文对一类半线性双曲积分微分方程首次应用有限元方法,研究了它的半离散和全离散有限元格式,获得了  $L^\infty(L^2)$  模意义下的最优误差估计. 又对线性双曲积分微分方程利用插值后处理技术获得了  $L^\infty(L^1)$  模意义下整体超收敛1阶的高精度,而且计算量并未因此增加. 本文方法可运用到各类发展型微分及积分微分方程上面.

**关键词:** 双曲积分微分方程; 有限元; 插值后处理; 误差估计

**AMS(1991)主题分类:** 65L60.

## 1 引言

发展型积分微分方程广泛地应用在具有记忆的材料中的热传导, 气体扩散, 核反应动力学, 粘弹性力学, 人口动力学等领域. [1~3] 讨论了抛物型积分微分方程的有限元方法, 而双曲型积分微分方程的有限元研究, 迄今未见到. 本文对一类半线性双曲线积分微分方程研究了它的有限元方法, 提出了半离散和全离散两种有限元格式, 并获得了  $L^\infty(L^2)$  模最优误差估计. 又研究了插值后处理技术<sup>[4]</sup> 应用到此类问题上面的可行性, 获得了经过后处理的有限元解在  $L^\infty(H^1)$  模意义下整体超收敛1阶的高精度, 且计算量并未增加. [4] 仅对椭圆型问题得到了整体超收敛1阶的结果, 而对于发展型方程插值后处理技术的应用未做讨论. 本文方法可推广到各类发展型微分及积分微分方程上面.

考虑下面问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_u = \nabla \cdot (a(x, t) \nabla u) + b(x, t) \cdot \nabla u + c(x, t)u + \int_0^t \{ \nabla \cdot (d(x, t, \tau) \nabla u(\tau)) \\ \quad + e(x, t, \tau) \cdot \nabla u(\tau) + f(x, t, \tau)u(\tau) \} d\tau + g(u), (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T], \quad (1.1) \\ u_i(x, 0) = \varphi(x), u(x, 0) = \psi(x), x \in \Omega, \\ u(x, t) = 0, (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0, T], \end{array} \right.$$

其中,  $\Omega \subset R^n$  为有界区域, 其边界  $\partial\Omega$  逐段光滑,  $b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ ,  $e = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$  为向量函数, 并有条件(A)成立:

(i)  $\exists a_0, a_1 > 0$ , 使得  $0 < a_0 \leq a(x, t) \leq a_1$ ,

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(ii)  $a, b, c, d, e, f, g(u) (i=1, \dots, n)$  均为有界连续函数, 且具有1阶有界偏导数.

(iii)  $\varphi \in L^2(\Omega), \psi \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ .

事实上, 由下面误差分析知有限元解  $U$  一致收敛于真解  $u$ , 因此条件(A)只要求在  $u$  的某一个邻域内成立即可.

记  $\|\cdot\|_{s,q}$  表示通常意义下  $s$  阶 Sobolev 空间  $W^{s,q}(\Omega)$  的范数,  $H^s(\Omega) = W^{s,2}(\Omega)$ ,  $H^s = H^s(\Omega)$ ,  $\|\cdot\|_s = \|\cdot\|_{s,2}$ ,  $0 \leq s < \infty, 2 \leq q \leq \infty$ . 问题(1.1)对应于下面变分形式:

$$\begin{cases} \langle u_t, v \rangle + A(u, v) + \int_0^t D(u(\tau), v) d\tau = \langle b \cdot \nabla u, v \rangle + \langle cu, v \rangle \\ + \langle \int_0^t \{e \cdot \nabla u(\tau) + fu(\tau)\} d\tau, v \rangle + \langle g(u), v \rangle, \forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega), \\ \langle u_t(0), v \rangle = \langle \varphi, v \rangle, \langle u(0), v \rangle = \langle \psi, v \rangle, \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

其中,  $\langle v, w \rangle = \int_{\Omega} v(x)w(x)dx$ ,  $A(u, v) = \langle a(x, t) \nabla u, \nabla v \rangle$ ,  $D(u(\tau), v) = \langle d(x, t, \tau) \nabla u(\tau), \nabla v \rangle$ ,  $b = b(x, t)$ ,  $c = c(x, t)$ ,  $e = e(x, t, \tau)$ ,  $f = f(x, t)$ .

设  $T_h$  是  $\Omega$  上的一族拟一致正规剖分,  $S_h \subset H_0^1(\Omega)$  是  $T_h$  上的有限维子空间,  $h$  为剖分最大直径,  $S_h$  具有逼近性质: 对正整数  $k \geq 1$ , 成立

$$\inf_{v \in S_h} \{ \|v - \chi\|_0 + h \|v - \chi\|_1 \} \leq Ch^k \|v\|_k, \quad \forall v \in H^k \cap H_0^1, 1 \leq k \leq k+1. \quad (1.3)$$

这里及下面均用  $C$  表示与  $h$  无关, 而与  $u$  的范数及条件(A)中函数的上界有关的所有正常数.

## 2 半离散有限元方法

引理(1.2)的半离散有限元格式为, 求  $U(t): [0, T] \rightarrow S_h$ , 使得

$$\begin{cases} \langle U_t, V \rangle + A(U, V) + \int_0^t D(U(\tau), V) d\tau = \langle b \cdot \nabla U, V \rangle + \langle cU, V \rangle \\ + \langle \int_0^t \{e \cdot \nabla U(\tau) + fU(\tau)\} d\tau, V \rangle + \langle g(U), V \rangle, \\ \langle U_t(0), V \rangle = \langle \tilde{\varphi}, V \rangle, \langle U(0), V \rangle = \langle \tilde{\psi}, V \rangle, \forall V \in S_h. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $\tilde{\psi}, \tilde{\varphi}$  为  $\psi, \varphi$  的  $H^1$  投影, 定义为

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a(x, 0) \nabla (\psi - \tilde{\psi}), \nabla v \rangle &= 0, \\ \langle a(x, 0) \nabla (\varphi - \tilde{\varphi}), \nabla v \rangle + \langle a_t(x, 0) \nabla (\psi - \tilde{\psi}), \nabla v \rangle &= 0, \forall v \in S_h. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

下面引进  $u$  的非标准  $H^1$  投影  $\tilde{u}(t): [0, T] \rightarrow S_h$ , 满足<sup>[1,2]</sup>:

$$\langle a(x, t) \nabla (u - \tilde{u}) + \int_0^t d(x, t, \tau) \nabla (u - \tilde{u})(\tau) d\tau, \nabla v \rangle = 0, \forall v \in S_h. \quad (2.3)$$

并成立下面引理

**引理1<sup>[1,2]</sup>** 若  $u \in W^{2,\infty}(0, T; H^s(\Omega))$ ,  $1 \leq s \leq k+1$  为正整数, 则存在  $C > 0$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \|u - \tilde{u}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega^s)} + \|(u - \tilde{u})_t\|_{L^\infty(\Omega^s)} + \|(u - \tilde{u})_t\|_{L^2(\Omega^s)} \\ + h \{ \|u - \tilde{u}\|_{L^\infty(H^1)} + \|(u - \tilde{u})_t\|_{L^\infty(H^1)} + \|(u - \tilde{u})_t\|_{L^\infty(H^1)} \} \leq Ch^k; \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

又若  $u \in W^{2,\infty}(0, T; W^{1,\infty}(\Omega))$ , 则  $\exists C = C(u) > 0$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{u}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega^\infty)} + \|\tilde{u}_t\|_{L^\infty(\Omega^\infty)} + \|\tilde{u}_{tt}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega^\infty)} + \|\nabla \tilde{u}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega^\infty)} \\ + \|\nabla \tilde{u}_t\|_{L^\infty(\Omega^\infty)} + \|\nabla \tilde{u}_{tt}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega^\infty)} \leq C(u). \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

下面分析格式(2.1)的误差估计. 令  $U - u = \xi + \eta$ ,  $\xi = U - \tilde{u}$ ,  $\eta = \tilde{u} - u$ . 从(2.1)中减去(1.

2), 并利用(2.2), 得

$$\langle \xi_u, V \rangle + A(\xi, V) + \int_0^{t'} D(\xi(\tau), V) d\tau = - \langle \eta_u, V \rangle + \langle b \cdot \nabla(U - u), V \rangle + \langle c(U - u), V \rangle + \langle \int_0^{t'} \{e \cdot \nabla(U - u)(\tau) + f(U - u)(\tau)\} d\tau, V \rangle + \langle g(U) - g(u), V \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^5 G_j.$$

取  $V = \xi_t$ , 两端对  $t$  从 0 到  $t'$  积分得各项估计, 其中用到(1.3), (2.4), (2.5) 及  $\epsilon$ -不等式:  $p q \leq \epsilon p^2 + \frac{1}{4\epsilon} q^2$ , 有

$$\leq \epsilon p^2 + \frac{1}{4\epsilon} q^2, \text{ 有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t'} \{ \langle \xi_u, \xi_t \rangle + A(\xi, \xi_t) \} dt &\geq \frac{1}{2} \|\xi_t\|_0^2 + \frac{a_0}{2} \|\nabla \xi\|_0^2 - C \int_0^{t'} \|\nabla \xi\|_0^2 dt, \\ \int_0^{t'} \int_0^{\tau} D(\xi(\tau), \xi_t) d\tau dt &\geq - C \int_0^{t'} \|\nabla \xi\|_0^2 dt - \epsilon \|\nabla \xi\|_0^2, \\ \int_0^{t'} G_2 dt &= \int_0^{t'} \{ - \langle b(U - u), \nabla \xi_t \rangle - \langle (\nabla \cdot b)(U - u), \xi_t \rangle \} dt \\ &= - \langle b(U - u), \nabla \xi \rangle + \int_0^{t'} \{ \langle b(U - u)_t, \nabla \xi \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle b_t(U - u), \nabla \xi \rangle - \langle (\nabla \cdot b)(U - u), \xi_t \rangle \} dt \\ &\leq C \left\{ h^{2k+2} + \int_0^{t'} (\|\xi_t\|_0^2 + \|\nabla \xi\|_0^2 + \|\xi\|_0^2) dt \right\} + \epsilon \|\xi\|_0^2. \end{aligned}$$

其中用到公式:  $\|\xi\|_0^2 \leq C \int_0^{t'} (\|\xi_t\|_0^2 + \|\xi\|_0^2) dt$ . 类似亦可得

$$\int_0^{t'} (C_1 + G_3 + G_4 + G_5) dt \leq C \left\{ h^{2k+2} + \int_0^{t'} (\|\xi_t\|_0^2 + \|\xi\|_0^2) dt \right\} + \epsilon \|\nabla \xi\|_0^2.$$

综合便得估计:

$$\|\xi_t\|_0^2 + \|\nabla \xi\|_0^2 \leq C \left\{ h^{2k+2} + \int_0^{t'} (\|\xi_t\|_0^2 + \|\nabla \xi\|_0^2 + \|\xi\|_0^2) dt \right\} + \epsilon \|\nabla \xi\|_0^2.$$

适当选取  $\epsilon$  足够小, 并利用 Gronwall 不等式和 Poincaré 不等式, 便得

$$\|\xi_t\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} + \|\nabla \xi\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} \leq Ch^{k+1}. \tag{2.6}$$

(2.6) 与 (2.4) 结合立得

**定理1** 设  $U$  是格式(2.1)的解,  $u$  为(1.1)的真解,  $u, u_t \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega)), u_{tt} \in L^2(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega))$ , 则有最优误差估计

$$\begin{aligned} &\|U - u\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} + \|(U - u)_t\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} \\ &+ h \{ \|\nabla(U - u)\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} + \|\nabla(U - u)_t\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} \} \leq Ch^{k+1}. \end{aligned}$$

### 3 全离散有限元方法

将区间  $[0, T]$  分成  $N$  等份:  $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = T, t_j = j\Delta t, \Delta t = t_{j+1} - t_j, t_{j+\frac{1}{2}} = (j + \frac{1}{2})\Delta t$ , 引入记号:

$$\begin{aligned} U^j &= U(x, t_j), \quad U^{j+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(U^{j+1} + U^j), \\ U^{j+\frac{1}{4}} &= \frac{1}{4}(U^{j+1} + 2U^j + U^{j-1}) = \frac{1}{2}(U^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + U^{j-\frac{1}{2}}), \\ \partial U^{j+\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{1}{\Delta t}(U^{j+1} - U^j), \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial_t U^j = \frac{1}{2\Delta t}(U^{j+1} - U^{j-1}) = \frac{1}{\Delta t}(U^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - U^{j-\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_t U^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + \partial_t U^{j-\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$\partial_t^2 U^j = \frac{1}{(\Delta t)^2}(U^{j+1} - 2U^j + U^{j-1}) = \frac{1}{\Delta t}(\partial_t U^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - \partial_t U^{j-\frac{1}{2}}).$$

引入数值积分公式<sup>[1,2]</sup>

$$\int_0^{j+1} f(t)g(t)dt = \Delta t \sum_{m=0}^j f(t_{m+\frac{1}{2}})g^{m+\frac{1}{2}} + O((\Delta t)^{\frac{5}{2}}). \quad (3.1)$$

定义(1.2)的全离散有限元格式为,求  $\{U^j\}_{j=0}^N: [0, T] \rightarrow S_h$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \partial_t^2 U^j, V \rangle + \langle a^j \nabla U^{j-\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla V \rangle = & - \langle \Delta t \sum_{m=0}^j d_{jm} \nabla U^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla V \rangle + \langle b^j \cdot \nabla U^{j-\frac{1}{2}}, V \rangle + \langle c^j U^{j-\frac{1}{2}}, V \rangle \\ & + \langle \Delta t \sum_{m=0}^j (e_{jm} \cdot \nabla U^{m+\frac{1}{2}} + f_{jm} U^{m+\frac{1}{2}}), V \rangle + \langle g(U^j), V \rangle, \forall V \in S_h, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

其中, (i)  $d_{jm} = \frac{1}{4} \{d(x, t_{j+1}, t_{m+\frac{1}{2}}) + 2d(x, t_j, t_{m+\frac{1}{2}}) + d(x, t_{j-1}, t_{m+\frac{1}{2}})\}$ ,  $e_{jm} = \frac{1}{4} \{e(x, t_{j+1}, t_{m+\frac{1}{2}}) + 2e(x, t_j, t_{m+\frac{1}{2}}) + e(x, t_{j-1}, t_{m+\frac{1}{2}})\}$ ,  $f_{jm} = \frac{1}{4} \{f(x, t_{j+1}, t_{m+\frac{1}{2}}) + 2f(x, t_j, t_{m+\frac{1}{2}}) + f(x, t_{j-1}, t_{m+\frac{1}{2}})\}$ ,  $m=0, 1, \dots, j-2$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} d_{j,j-1} &= \frac{1}{4} \{d(x, t_{j+1}, t_{j-\frac{1}{2}}) + 2d(x, t_j, t_{j-\frac{1}{2}})\}, \\ e_{j,j-1} &= \frac{1}{4} \{e(x, t_{j+1}, t_{j-\frac{1}{2}}) + 2e(x, t_j, t_{j-\frac{1}{2}})\}, \\ f_{j,j-1} &= \frac{1}{4} \{f(x, t_{j+1}, t_{j-\frac{1}{2}}) + 2f(x, t_j, t_{j-\frac{1}{2}})\}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

$$d_{jj} = \frac{1}{4} d(x, t_{j+1}, t_{j+\frac{1}{2}}), e_{jj} = \frac{1}{4} e(x, t_{j+1}, t_{j+\frac{1}{2}}), f_{jj} = \frac{1}{4} f(x, t_{j+1}, t_{j+\frac{1}{2}}).$$

(ii)  $U^0 = \tilde{\varphi}$ , 这里  $\tilde{\varphi}$  由(2.2)定义;

(iii)  $U^1$  由下式确定:

$$\langle a^1 \nabla U^1 + \int_0^{t_1} d(x, t_1, \tau) \nabla U d\tau, \nabla V \rangle = \langle a^1 \nabla \phi + \int_0^{t_1} d(x, t_1, \tau) \nabla \hat{\varphi} d\tau, \nabla V \rangle, \forall V \in S_h, \quad (3.4a)$$

上式为连续时间形式的定义式, 离散时间形式的定义为:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a^1 \nabla U^1 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta t d(x, t_1, t_{\frac{1}{2}}) \nabla (U^1 + \tilde{\varphi}), \nabla V \rangle \\ = \langle a^1 \nabla \phi + \frac{1}{2} \Delta t d(x, t_1, t_{\frac{1}{2}}) \nabla (\hat{\varphi} + \tilde{\varphi}), \nabla V \rangle, \forall V \in S_h, \end{aligned} \quad (3.4b)$$

其中,  $\phi = \psi + \Delta t \varphi + \frac{1}{2} (\Delta t)^2 u_n(0)$ , 这里  $u_n(0)$  可由(1.1)算出;  $\hat{\varphi} = \psi + \Delta t \varphi$ ;  $\hat{\varphi} = \psi$ ;  $\hat{\varphi} = \hat{\varphi}(x, t)$  取作时间间隔  $[0, t_1]$  内  $t$  的线性函数, 它是通过连结两点  $\hat{\varphi} = \hat{\varphi}(t_1)$  和  $\hat{\varphi} = \hat{\varphi}(0)$  的值而得到的.

易知, 若(1.1)中初值条件给定, 则在每一固定的时间步长  $\Delta t$  下,  $\phi$  的值和  $\hat{\varphi}(x, t)$  的函数表达式便唯一确定下来, 由(3.4b)便可确定出  $U^1$  的值. 下面分析(3.4)的性质, 首先有数值积分公式([2]中(2.5)):

$$\int_0^{t_1} d(x, t_1, \tau) \nabla g(\tau) d\tau = \Delta t d(x, t_1, t_{\frac{1}{2}}) \nabla g^{\frac{1}{2}} + O((\Delta t)^3),$$

由上式和(3.4),(2.3)得

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle a^1 \nabla \xi^1 + \int_0^{t_1} d(x, t_1, \tau) \nabla \xi d\tau, \nabla \xi^1 \rangle = \langle a^1 \nabla (\varphi^1 - u^1), \nabla \xi^1 \rangle \\ & + \langle \int_0^{t_1} d(x, t_1, \tau) \nabla (\hat{\varphi} - u)(\tau) d\tau, \nabla \xi^1 \rangle + \langle a^1 \nabla (u^1 - \tilde{u}^1) + \int_0^{t_1} d(x, t_1, \tau) \nabla (u - \tilde{u}) d\tau, \nabla \xi^1 \rangle \\ & = \langle a^1 \nabla (\varphi^1 - u^1), \nabla \xi^1 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \langle d(x, t_1, t_{\frac{1}{2}}) \nabla (\hat{\varphi}^1 + \hat{\varphi}^0 - u^1 - u^0), \nabla \xi^1 \rangle \\ & \quad + \langle O((\Delta t)^3), \nabla \xi^1 \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\|\nabla \xi^1\|_0 \leq C \left\{ (\Delta t)^3 + \int_0^{t_1} \|\nabla \xi\|_0 d\tau \right\}. \tag{3.5}$$

对(3.5)利用 Gronwall 不等式便有结论:

$$\|\nabla \xi^1\|_0 \leq C(\Delta t)^3, \quad \|\partial_x \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0 \leq C(\Delta t)^2. \tag{3.6}$$

令(1.2)在  $t_{j+1}, t_j, t_{j-1}$  时刻分别取值后,相应取权:  $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$ , 相加得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle u_{\tilde{u}}^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, v \rangle + \langle (a(x, t) \nabla u)^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, \nabla v \rangle + \left\langle \left( \int_0^t d(x, t, \tau) \nabla u d\tau \right)^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, \nabla v \right\rangle \\ & = \langle (b \cdot \nabla u)^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, v \rangle + \langle (cu)^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, v \rangle + \left\langle \left( \int_0^t (e \cdot \nabla u + fu)(\tau) d\tau \right)^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, v \right\rangle + \langle g^{j, \frac{1}{4}}(u), v \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

令  $r^j = \partial_x^2 u^j - u_{\tilde{u}}^{j, \frac{1}{4}}$ , 则

$$\|r^j\|_0^2 \leq C(\Delta t)^3 \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_{j+1}} \|u_{t,t}\|_0^2 dt. \tag{3.8}$$

下面分析格式(3.2),(3.3),(3.4)的误差估计.从(3.2)中减去(3.7),并利用(2.3)得

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \partial_x^2 \xi^j, V \rangle + \langle a^j \nabla \xi^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, \nabla V \rangle = - \langle \partial_x^2 \eta^j, V \rangle - \langle r^j, V \rangle + \langle (a(x, t) \nabla \tilde{u})^{j, \frac{1}{4}} - a^j \nabla \tilde{u}^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, \nabla V \rangle \\ & + \left\langle \left( \int_0^t d(x, t, \tau) \nabla \tilde{u} d\tau \right)^{j, \frac{1}{4}} - \Delta t \sum_{m=0}^j d_{jm} \nabla U^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla V \right\rangle + \langle b^j \cdot \nabla U^{j, \frac{1}{4}} - (b \cdot \nabla u)^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, V \rangle \\ & \quad + \langle c^j U^{j, \frac{1}{4}} - (cu)^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, V \rangle + \langle \Delta t \sum_{m=0}^j (e_{jm} \cdot \nabla U^{m+\frac{1}{2}} + f_{jm} U^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \\ & \quad - \left( \int_0^t (e \cdot \nabla u + fu)(\tau) d\tau \right)^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, V \rangle + \langle g(U^j) - g^{j, \frac{1}{4}}(u), V \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^8 H_j, \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

取  $V = \partial_x \xi^j$ , (3.9)两端同乘  $2\Delta t$  后,对  $j$  从1到  $N-1$  求和,得各项估计为

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \{ \langle \partial_x^2 \xi^j, \partial_x \xi^j \rangle + \langle a^j \nabla \xi^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, \nabla \partial_x \xi^j \rangle \} = \|\partial_x \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - \|\partial_x \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \\ & + \langle a^{N-1} \nabla \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle - \langle a^0 \nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}} \rangle - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \langle (a^j - a^{j-1}) \nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle \\ & \geq \|\partial_x \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - \|\partial_x \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + a_0 \|\nabla \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - a_1 \|\nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - C\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \|\nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2. \\ & 2\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} H_3 = 2 \langle (a(x, t) \nabla \tilde{u})^{N-1, \frac{1}{4}} - a^{N-1} \nabla \tilde{u}^{N-1, \frac{1}{4}}, \nabla \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle \\ & - 2 \langle (a(x, t) \nabla \tilde{u})^{0, \frac{1}{4}} - a^0 \nabla \tilde{u}^{0, \frac{1}{4}}, \nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}} \rangle - 2\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \langle [(a(x, t) \nabla \tilde{u})^{j, \frac{1}{4}} - (a(x, t) \nabla \tilde{u})^{j-1, \frac{1}{4}}] / \Delta t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - (a^j \nabla \tilde{u}^{j, \frac{1}{4}} - a^{j-1} \nabla \tilde{u}^{j-1, \frac{1}{4}}) / \Delta t, \nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle \\
 & \leq C \{ (\Delta t)^4 + \|\nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \|\nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \} + \epsilon \|\nabla \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2. \\
 2\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} H_4 & = 2\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \left\{ \left\langle \left( \int_0^t d(x, t, \tau) \nabla \tilde{u} d\tau \right)^{j, \frac{1}{4}} - \Delta t \sum_{m=0}^j d_{jm} \nabla \tilde{u}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \partial_t \xi^j \right\rangle \right. \\
 & \left. - \left\langle \Delta t \sum_{m=0}^j d_{jm} \nabla \xi^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \partial_t \xi^j \right\rangle \right\} = K_1 + K_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

由(3.1)和(3.3)易知,

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1 & = 2\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \langle O((\Delta t)^{\frac{5}{2}}), \nabla \partial_t \xi^j \rangle \leq C \{ (\Delta t)^4 + \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^N \|\nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \}, \\
 K_2 & = -2\Delta t \left\{ \left\langle \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} d_{N-1,m} \nabla \xi^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}} \right\rangle - \langle d_{\infty} \nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}} \rangle \right. \\
 & \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \left\langle \left( \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} d_{j-1,m} - d_{jm} \right) \nabla \xi^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \right\rangle - \langle d_{jj} \nabla \xi^{j+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle \right\} \\
 & \leq C \{ \|\nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^N \|\nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \} + \epsilon \|\nabla \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2. \\
 2\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} H_5 & = 2\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \left\{ \langle b^j \cdot \nabla \xi^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, \partial_t \xi^j \rangle - \langle \eta^j \eta^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, \nabla \partial_t \xi^j \rangle \right. \\
 & \left. - \langle (\nabla \cdot b^j) \eta^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, \partial_t \xi^j \rangle + \langle b^j \cdot \nabla u^{j, \frac{1}{4}} - (b(x, t) \cdot \nabla u)^{j, \frac{1}{4}}, \partial_t \xi^j \rangle \right\} = \sum_{i=1}^4 M_i, \\
 M_1 & = \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \langle b^j \cdot \nabla (\xi^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}), \partial_t \xi^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + \partial_t \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle \\
 & \leq C \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^N (\|\nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\partial_t \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

下面完全类似前面估计方法可得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & M_2 + M_3 + M_4 + 2\Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} (H_1 + H_2 + H_6 + H_7 + H_8) \\
 & \leq C \{ h^{2k+2} + (\Delta t)^4 + \|\nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\partial_t \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} (\|\nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\partial_t \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2) \} \\
 & \quad + \epsilon \|\nabla \xi^{N-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中用到:  $\|\xi^j\|_0 \leq \Delta t \sum_{m=1}^j \|\partial_t \xi^{m-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0$ .

综合所有估计,取  $\epsilon$  适当小,并利用离散型 Gronwall 不等式便得到

$$\sup_{1 \leq j \leq N} (\|\partial_t \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0 + \|\nabla \xi^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0) \leq C \{ h^{k+1} + (\Delta t)^2 + \|\nabla \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0 + \|\partial_t \xi^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0 \}.$$

上式与(2.4),(3.6)相结合立得

**定理2** 设  $\{U^j\}_{j=0}^N$  是格式(3.2),(3.3),(3.4)的解,  $u \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(0, T; W^{1,\infty}(\Omega))$ ,  $u_i, u_n \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+1}(\Omega))$ ,  $u_r, u_s \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$ , 则成立最优误差估计

$$\sup_{1 \leq j \leq N} \{ \|\partial_t(U - u)^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0 + \|(U - u)^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0 + h \|\nabla(U - u)^{j-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0 \} \leq C \{ h^{k+1} + (\Delta t)^2 \}.$$

### 4 插值后处理技术应用

本节考虑矩形区域  $\Omega \subset R^2$ , 或者  $\Omega$  为边界相互垂直或平行的规则非凸多边区域. 取剖分  $T_h$  为均匀的矩形元剖分  $T_h(\tau)$ ,  $\tau$  为矩形元,  $h = \max(h_\tau, k_\tau)$ , 此处  $h_\tau, k_\tau$  分别为水平和垂直方向单元直径的一半. 取  $S_h = \{v \in H_0^1(\Omega); v \in Q^k(\tau)\}$ , 此处  $Q^k(\tau) = \text{span}\{x^i y^j; 0 \leq i, j \leq k\}$ .

首先引进[4]中一些定义和结论. 设  $p_i, l_j, s_j, (1 \leq i \leq 4, 1 \leq j \leq 2)$  分别表示  $\tau$  的4个顶点、平行于  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴的两边, 于是定义“点一边一元”插值  $i_h^k \in (C \rightarrow S_h)$ , 满足

- (i)  $i_h^k u(p_i) = u(p_i), 1 \leq i \leq 4.$
- (ii)  $\int_{l_j} (i_h^k u - u) v dx = \int_{s_j} (i_h^k u - u) v dy = 0, \forall v \in P^{k-2}(l_j, s_j), 1 \leq j \leq 2. \tag{4.1}$
- (iii)  $\int_\tau (i_h^k u - u) v dx dy = 0, \forall v \in Q^{k-2}(\tau).$

其中  $P^{k-2}(l_j, s_j)$  表示边  $l_j, s_j$  上的完全  $k-2$  次多项式集合.

**引理 2**<sup>[4]</sup> 设  $\alpha(x), \beta(x), \nu(x)$  均为已知光滑函数, 且  $\exists a_0 > 0$ , 使  $\alpha(x) \geq a_0 > 0$ , 则对  $v \in S_h$  有:

$$\left| \int_\Omega \nu(x) (i_h^k u - u) v dx dy \right| \leq C h^{k+2} \| \nu \|_{2+1,q} \| v \|_{1,q}, \tag{4.2a}$$

$$\left| \int_\Omega (\alpha(x) \nabla (i_h^k u - u) \cdot \nabla v + \beta(x) \cdot \nabla (i_h^k u - u) v + \nu(x) (i_h^k u - u) v) dx dy \right| \leq C h^{k+2-r} \| \alpha \|_{k+3,q} \| \beta \|_{2-r,q} \| \nu \|_{2-r,q}, \forall v \in S_h, r = 0, 1. \tag{4.2b}$$

**引理 3** 设  $\alpha(x, t), \beta(x, t), \nu(x, t)$  均为已知光滑函数,  $(x, t) \in \Omega \times [0, T]$ , 且  $\exists a_0 > 0$ , 使  $\alpha(x, t) \geq a_0$ , 则成立

$$| \langle \nu(x, t) (i_h^k u_\tau - u_\tau), \nu \rangle | = O(h^{k+2}) \sum_{l=0}^j \| u_l \|_{k+1,q} \| \nu \|_{1,q}, \tag{4.3a}$$

$$| \langle \alpha(x, t) \nabla (i_h^k u_\tau - u_\tau), \nabla v \rangle + \langle \beta(x, t) \cdot \nabla (i_h^k u_\tau - u_\tau), v \rangle + \langle \nu(x, t) (i_h^k u_\tau - u_\tau), v \rangle | = O(h^{k+2-r}) \sum_{l=0}^j \| u_l \|_{k+3,q} \| \nu \|_{2-r,q}, \tag{4.3b}$$

其中,  $j=0, 1, 2, 3, r=0, 1, v \in S_h$ .

[4]还定义了粗网格(剖分直径 $2h$ )上  $k+2$ 次高插值算子:  $I_{2h}^{k+2}$ , 其定义同(4.1).

本节考虑线性双曲积分微分方程, 即将(1.1)中  $g(u)$  改写为  $g(x, t)$ , 变分形式及有限元格式中均做同样改写, 便有(1.1)', (1.2)', (2.1)' 和(3.2)'. 下面列出主要结论.

**定理 3** 设  $U$  是格式(2.1)' 的解,  $u$  为(1.1)' 的真解,  $u, u_n \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+3}(\Omega)), u_t, u_{tt} \in L^2(0, T; H^{k+3}(\Omega))$ , 则成立估计:

$$\| I_{2h}^{k+2} U - u \|_{L^\infty(H^1)} + \| (I_{2h}^{k+2} U - u)_t \|_{L^\infty(L^2)} \leq C h^{k+1}.$$

**定理 4** 设  $\{U^j\}_{j=0}^N$  是格式(3.2)', (3.3), (3.4) 的解,  $u \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+3}(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(0, T; W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)), u_t, u_{tt} \in L^\infty(0, T; H^{k+3}(\Omega)), u_x, u_{xt} \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$ , 则成立  $\sup_{1 \leq j \leq N} \{ \| (I_{2h}^{k+2} U - u)^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \|_1 + \| a(I_{2h}^{k+2} U - u)^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \|_0 \} \leq C \{ h^{k+1} + (\Delta t)^2 \}$ .

下面只证明定理3, 定理4的证明由定理2和定理3易得. 令  $\xi = U - i_h^k u, \eta = i_h^k u - u$ . 误差方程为

$$\langle \xi_n, V \rangle + \langle a(x, t) \nabla \xi \cdot \nabla V \rangle + \left\langle \int_0^t d(x, t, \tau) \nabla \xi(\tau) d\tau, \nabla V \right\rangle = - \langle \eta_n, V \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \langle a(x,t) \nabla \eta, \nabla V \rangle - \left\langle \int_0^t d(x,t,\tau) \nabla \eta(\tau) d\tau, \nabla V \right\rangle + \langle b \cdot \nabla \xi, V \rangle + \langle b \cdot \nabla \eta, V \rangle + \langle c\xi, V \rangle \\
& + \langle c\eta, V \rangle + \left\langle \int_0^t \{e \cdot \nabla \xi + f\xi\} d\tau, V \right\rangle + \left\langle \int_0^t \{e \cdot \nabla \eta + f\eta\} d\tau, V \right\rangle = \sum_{j=1}^9 R_j. \quad (4.4)
\end{aligned}$$

取  $V = \xi_t$ , 估计方法完全类似第2节, 其中主要利用引理3来代替引理1进行估计, 有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^t R_1 dt &= - \langle \eta_u, \xi \rangle + \int_0^t \langle \eta_{uu}, \xi \rangle dt \leq C \left\{ h^{2k+4} + \int_0^t \|\xi\|_1^2 dt \right\} + \epsilon \|\xi\|_1^2, \\
\int_0^t \sum_{j=2}^9 R_j dt &\leq C \left\{ h^{2k+2} + \int_0^t (\|\xi\|_1^2 + \|\xi_t\|_0^2) dt \right\} + \epsilon \|\xi\|_1^2.
\end{aligned}$$

综合所有估计, 取  $\epsilon$  适当小并利用 Gronwall 不等式便得

$$\|\xi_t\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} + \|\xi\|_{L^\infty(H^1)} \leq Ch^{k+1}. \quad (4.5)$$

又由插值估计公式, 令  $\bar{\eta} = I_{2h}^{k+2} u - u$ , 有

$$\|\bar{\eta}\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} + \|\bar{\eta}_t\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} + h \{ \|\bar{\eta}\|_{L^\infty(H^1)} + \|\bar{\eta}_t\|_{L^\infty(H^1)} \} \leq Ch^{k+3}. \quad (4.6)$$

由 [4],  $I_{2h}^{k+2} i_h^k = I_{2h}^{k+2}$ , 因此 (4.5), (4.6) 结合得

$$\|I_{2h}^{k+2} U - u\|_1 \leq \|I_{2h}^{k+2} \xi\|_1 + \|\bar{\eta}\|_1 \leq C \|\xi\|_1 + \|\bar{\eta}\|_1 \leq Ch^{k+1}.$$

同理亦有  $\|(I_{2h}^{k+2} U - u)_t\|_{L^\infty(L^2)} \leq Ch^{k+1}$ . 定理3获证.

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## The F. E. M. for Hyperbolic Integrodifferential Equation and the Application of Interpolated Postprocessing Technique

Sun Pengtao

(Institute of Mathematics, Academia Sinica, Beijing, 100080)

### Abstract

This paper studies the semidiscrete and fully discrete F. E. M. for a type of semilinear hyperbolic integrodifferential equation, and obtains the optimal error estimates in  $L^\infty(L^2)$  norm. We also apply the interpolated postprocessing technique to the linear condition, and obtain global super convergence one order in  $L^\infty(H^1)$  norm, while the computing quantity is not increased.

**Keywords:** Hyperbolic integrodifferential equation; Finite element; Interpolated postprocessing; Error estimates

**AMS(1991) subject classification:** 65L60.