

Lect 12 Two-point BVP

一. Why?

两点边值问题是所有圆型PDE的最简单的原型, 是介绍PDE方法的良好模型.

二. 模型问题:

1. BVP: 设 $f(x) \in C^2[0,1]$

$$\begin{cases} -u''(x) = f(x) & x \in (0,1) \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程的通解 $u(x) = C_1 + C_2 x - \int_0^x F(s) ds$

其中 $F(s) = \int_0^s f(t) dt$, 分部积分得:

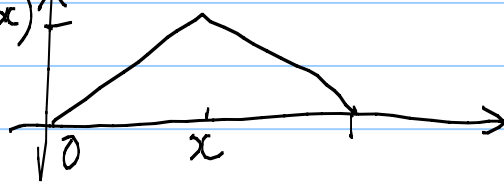
$$\int_0^x F(s) ds = \int_0^x (x-s) f(s) ds$$

由边条 $\Rightarrow C_1 = 0, C_2 = \int_0^1 (1-s) f(s) ds$

$u(x) = \int_0^1 G(x,s) f(s) ds$, 其中

$$G(x,s) = x(1-s) - \chi_{[0,x]}(s)(x-s) = \begin{cases} s(1-x) & 0 \leq s \leq x \\ x(1-s) & x \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

为 Green 函数. $x(1-x) \uparrow$



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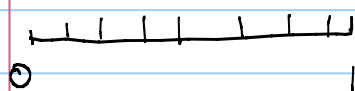
满足

$$\begin{cases} -\partial_{xx} G(x, s) = \delta(x-s) \\ G(0, s) = G(1, s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

三. 有限差分:

1. 离散

$$\{x_j\}_{j=0}^n \quad x_j = jh, \quad h = 1/n$$


 $\{u_j\}_{j=0}^n$ 为 $u(x_j)$ 的近似.

中心差分.

$$-\frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{h^2} = f(x_j) = f_j \quad j=1, \dots, n-1$$

$$u_0 = u_n = 0$$

得

$$A_h u_h = f_h$$

$$A_h = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & \\ -1 & 2 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & -1 \\ & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_h = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_h = h^2 \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 分析:

$$\cdot \text{定义 } \mathcal{L} = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \quad \text{则 } \mathcal{L}u = f$$

有极值原理:

$$\|u\|_\infty = \left\| \int_0^1 G(x, s) f(s) ds \right\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_\infty \cdot \left\| \int_0^1 G(x, s) ds \right\| \leq \frac{1}{8} \|f\|_\infty$$

$$\cdot \text{定义 } (\mathcal{L}_h u_h)_j = - (u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}) / h^2, \quad j=1, \dots, n-1$$

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为离散 Laplacian, 其中 W_h 是定义在格点上的离散值函数.

记 V_h 为定义在离散点 $\{x_j\}_{j=0}^n$ 上的离散函数, 而 V_h^0 为值为 0 的离散函数集.

有限差分法用于求解 $u_h \in V_h^0$ st.

$$(L_h u_h)_j = f(x_j) \quad j=1, \dots, n-1$$

相容性:

定义局部截断误差

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_h(x_j) &= (L_h u)_j - (Lu)_j \\ &= \frac{h^2}{12} u^{(4)}(\eta) - (Lu)_j - f(x_j) \end{aligned}$$

$$= O(h^2)$$

定义离散 L_h^∞ 范数:

$$\|u_h\|_{h,\infty} \triangleq \max_{0 \leq j \leq n} |u_h(x_j)|$$

$$\text{则 } \|\tau_h\|_{h,\infty} \leq \frac{h^2}{12} \|f''\|_\infty \quad \text{如 } f \in C^2[0,1] \text{ 则}$$

$$\|\tau_h\|_{h,\infty} \rightarrow 0 \quad (h \rightarrow 0)$$

令 $e_h = u - u_h$, 则 $L_h e_h = L_h(u - u_h)$

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$$= L_h u - f = \tau_h$$

定义离散 Green 函数 $G^k \in V_h^0$ 为:

$$L_h G^k = e^k \quad \text{其中 } e_k = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0) \\ k=1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\text{我们有 } (G^k)_j = h G(x_j, x_k) \quad j=1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\text{由 } L_h u_h = f$$

$$\Rightarrow u_h = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) G^k = L_h^{-1} f \\ = h \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} G(x_j, x_k) f(x_k)$$

· 稳定性:

$$\text{对 } L_h u_h = f \text{ 有}$$

$$|u_h(x_j)| \leq h \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} G(x_j, x_k) |f(x_k)|$$

$$\leq \|f\|_{h, \infty} \left(h \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} G(x_j, x_k) \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} x_j (1-x_j)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{8} \|f\|_{h, \infty}$$

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$$\text{即 } \|u_h\|_{h,\infty} \leq \frac{1}{8} \|f\|_{h,\infty}$$

收敛性:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } L_h C_h = \tau_h &\Rightarrow \|C_h\|_{h,\infty} \leq \frac{1}{8} \|\tau_h\|_{h,\infty} \\ &\leq \frac{h^2}{96} \|f''\|_{\infty} \end{aligned}$$

四. 有限元离散:

1. 边值问题的变分形式:

$$\text{域上 } Lu = f \quad L \text{ 为线性自伴算子}$$

$$AX = b \Leftrightarrow \min_x \Phi(x) = \frac{1}{2} X^T A X - X^T b$$

$$\min_u \frac{1}{2} (u, Lu) - (f, u) \triangleq J(u) \quad u \in V \sim \text{Hilbert 空间}$$

$$\forall v \in V, \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{J(u + \varepsilon v) - J(u)}{\varepsilon} = 0$$

$$a(u, v) \triangleq (Lu, v) = (f, v)$$

$$\text{如 } L = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \quad \text{则} \quad a(u, v) = \int_0^1 u' v' dx$$

偏微分方程的变分求解法将 PDE 化为变分形式:

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寻找 $u \in V$ 为 Hilbert 空间, s.t.

$$a(u, v) = f(v) \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\triangleq (f, v) \sim L^2\text{-内积}$$

对 BVP 取 $V = H_0^1(0,1) \triangleq \{u \mid u \in L^2(0,1), u' \in L^2(0,1), u(0)=u(1)=0\}$.

2. Galerkin 方法:

取 V 的子空间 V_h (有限维), 且:

寻找 $u_h \in V_h$ s.t.

$$a(u_h, v_h) = f(v_h) \quad \forall v_h \in V_h$$

如 $\{\varphi_j\}_{j=1}^N$ 为 V_h -组基, 则

$$u_h = \sum_{j=1}^N u_j \varphi_j(x), \quad v_h = \sum_{j=1}^N v_j \varphi_j(x)$$

$$a(u_h, v_h) = \sum_{j,k=1}^N u_j v_k a(\varphi_j, \varphi_k) = u^T A v$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^N \quad a_{ij} = a(\varphi_i, \varphi_j)$$

$$(f, v_h) = \sum_{j=1}^N v_j (f, \varphi_j) = f^T \cdot v \quad f_j = (f, \varphi_j)$$

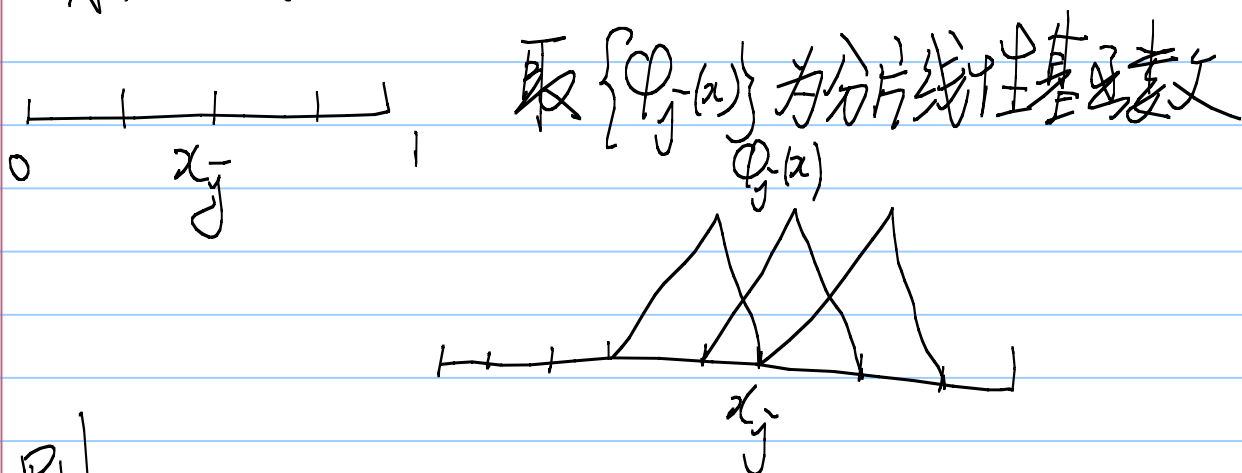
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故化为求 $u \in \mathbb{R}^N$ s.t.

$$u^T A v = f^T v \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$\Rightarrow u^T A = f^T \Rightarrow A^T u = f$$

3. 有限元方法:



则

$$a(\varphi_{\bar{j}}, \varphi_k) = \begin{cases} 2/h & \bar{j}=k \\ -1/h & |\bar{j}-k|=1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\bar{j}} = (f, \varphi_{\bar{j}}) = \int_0^1 f(x) \varphi_{\bar{j}}(x) dx \sim O(h)$$

求解线性代数方程组即可得.