

# 守恒型奇摄动常微分方程混合边值问题的数值解法

蔡 新      林鹏程

(华侨大学)      (福州大学)

**摘要** 本文考虑守恒型奇摄动常微分方程混合边值问题的数值解法, 构造一个非守恒型差分格式, 证明该格式一阶一致收敛. 对第一边值问题, 改进了文[1]的结果.

**关键词** 守恒方程, 常微分方程, 奇摄动, 混合边界, 一致收敛

## 0 引言

Doolan, Miller, Schilder 在文[1]中, 讨论守恒型常微分方程奇摄动第一边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon[p(x)u'(x)]' + [q(x)u(x)]' + r(x)u(x) = f(x), & 0 < x < 1, \\ u(0) = A, & u(1) = B, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中系数满足一定条件, 构成了非守恒型差分格式(\*), 用双网法证明格式一阶一致收敛.

文[1]中还讨论微分方程混合边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon u''(x) + a(x)u'(x) - b(x)u(x) = f(x), & 0 < x < 1, \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = A, & ru(1) + \delta u'(1) = B, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中系数满足一定条件, 构成了一个一阶一致收敛的差分格式.

近年来, 不少学者对上述守恒型常微分方程进行了深入的研究, 如文[3]已构造出二阶一致收敛的格式, 可以说守恒型常微分方程第一边值问题的研究已经获得令人满意的结果.

然而, 形如下列守恒型混合边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} Lu(x) \equiv \varepsilon[p(x)u'(x)]' + [q(x)u(x)]' + v(x)u(x) = f(x), & 0 < x < 1, \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = A, & ru(1) + \delta u'(1) = B, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

却尚未考虑, 其主要困难在于混合边值的处理.

本文对微分方程(3)构造一个非守恒型差分格式, 采用分离奇性法证明该格式为一阶

一致收敛. 同时, 指出文[1]中格式(\*)的一致收敛性可进一步提高, 所考虑的方程更一般, 采用的证明方法也不同, 对第一边值问题改进了文[1]的结果.

## 1 微分方程的性质

本文考虑:

$$Lu(x) \equiv \varepsilon[p(x)u'(x)]' + [q(x)u(x)]' + \gamma(x)u(x) = f(x), \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (4a)$$

$$B_0 u(0) \equiv \alpha^* u(0) - \beta^* u'(0) = A, \quad (4b)$$

$$B_1 u(1) \equiv \gamma^* u(1) + \delta^* u'(1) = B, \quad (4c)$$

其中系数  $p(x), q(x), r(x), f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上充分光滑且满足:  $\bar{\alpha} > p(x) > \alpha > 0, \bar{\beta} > q(x) > \beta > 0, r(x) \leq 0; \bar{p} > p(x) \geq 0, q'(x) \leq 0; \alpha^*, \beta^*, \gamma^*, \delta^* \geq 0, \alpha^* + \beta^* > 0, \gamma^* + \delta^* > 0, \gamma^* + b^* > 0$  (这里  $b^* = \min[-r(x)] = -\max \gamma(x)$ ).

定义新的算子:

$$\tilde{L}u(x) \equiv \varepsilon u''(x) + a(x, \varepsilon)u'(x) - b(x)u(x) = f(x)/p(x), \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad (5a)$$

$$B_0 u(0) = A, \quad (5b)$$

$$B_1 u(1) = B, \quad (5c)$$

其中

$$a(x, \varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon p'(x) + q(x)}{p(x)}, \quad b(x) = -\frac{q'(x) + r(x)}{p(x)}.$$

设

$$A^* = \max_{\varepsilon, x \in [0, 1]} a(x, \varepsilon) > 0, \quad \frac{\beta}{\bar{\alpha}} > a^* > 0,$$

则有  $A^* > a(x, \varepsilon) > a^*, b(x) \geq 0$ . 显然方程(4)与(5)等价, 利用方程(5), 下面将讨论方程(4)的一些性质.

**引理 1** 设  $u(x)$  是  $[0, 1]$  区间内非恒定常数的光滑函数, 且满足

$$\begin{cases} Lu(x) \leq 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ B_0 u(0) \geq 0, & B_1 u(1) \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

则  $u(x) \geq 0$ , 对任何  $x \in [0, 1]$  恒成立.

**证明** 引理条件与下列条件等价:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{L}u(x) \leq 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ B_0 u(0) \geq 0, & B_1 u(1) \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

易证:

1° 当  $Lu(x) \leq 0$  时,  $u(x)$  不可能在  $(0, 1)$  取到非正最小值.

2° 设  $u(x)$  在  $x=0$  取得非正最小值  $m$ , 因  $u(x)$  不是恒定常数, 故存在  $x_1 \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $u(x_1) > m$ , 令  $w(x) = u(x) + s \cdot v(x)$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq x_1$ . 其中

$$v(x) = 1 - e^{dx}, \quad d > \frac{\max b(x)}{a^*}, \quad 0 < s < \frac{m - u(x_1)}{v(x_1)},$$

因为  $Lv(x) \leq 0$ , 所以  $Lw(x) \leq 0$ , 根据 1° 知:  $w(x)$  不可能在  $(0, x_1)$  内取得非正最小值. 又因为

$$w(0) = u(0) = m, \quad w(x_1) > u(x_1) + s \cdot v(x_1) > m,$$

所以  $w(x_1)$  在  $x = 0$  取到非正最小值. 从而有  $w'(0) \geq 0$ , 即  $u'(0) > 0$ , 当  $\alpha^* = 0$  时, 因  $\beta^* > 0$  且  $B_0 u(0) \geq 0$ , 得  $u'(0) = 0$ . 因此  $\alpha^* = 0$  时  $u(0)$  不是非正最小值.

当  $\alpha^* \neq 0$  时, 若  $u(x)$  在  $x = 0$  取到非正最小值, 由  $B_0 u(0) \geq 0$  得:  $u(0) > (\beta^*/\alpha^*) u'(0) \geq 0$  即  $u(x) \geq 0$ .

同理可考虑  $u(x)$  在  $x = 1$  取到非正最小值的情况. 引理 1 证毕.

易证下列引理:

**引理 2** 若  $|Lu(x)| \leq k \cdot \{1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp[-(a^* x/\varepsilon)]\}$ , 与  $|B_0 u(0)| \leq k_0$ ,  $|B_1 u(1)| \leq k_1$ , 成立, 则  $|u(x)| \leq C$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

**引理 3** 若  $|(Lu^{(i)})| \leq k \cdot \{1 + \varepsilon^{-i-1} \exp[-(a^* x/\varepsilon)]\}$  ( $0 \leq i \leq j$ ), 与  $B_0 u(0) = A$ ,  $B_1 u(1) = B$  成立, 且这里  $A$  和  $B$  有界, 则  $|u^{(i)}(0)| \leq C \varepsilon^{-i}$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq j+2$  且当  $\beta^* \neq 0$  时,  $|u'(0)| \leq C$ .

**引理 4** 若  $|(Lu^{(i)})| \leq k \cdot \{1 + \varepsilon^{-i-1} \exp[-(a^* x/\varepsilon)]\}$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq j$ , 和  $|B_0 u(0)| \leq k$ ,  $|B_1 u(1)| \leq k$ ,

则

$$|u^{(i)}(x)| \leq C \cdot \{1 + \varepsilon^{-i} \exp[-(a^* x/\varepsilon)]\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq j+1.$$

引理 2—4 的证明从略.

总结引理 2—4, 把方程 (4) 解的奇性分离出来.

**引理 5** 方程 (4) 的解  $u(x)$  满足

$$u(x) = \mathcal{P} \cdot v(x) + z(x),$$

其中

$$v(x) = \exp\{-[q(0)x/p(0)\varepsilon]\},$$

$$|z^{(i)}| \leq C \cdot \{1 + \varepsilon^{-i+1} \exp[-(a^* x/\varepsilon)]\},$$

$$|\mathcal{P}| \leq \begin{cases} C, & \text{当 } \beta^* = 0, \\ C\varepsilon, & \text{当 } \beta^* \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

**证明** 令

$$z(x) = u(x) - \mathcal{P} \cdot v(x) \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{P} = \begin{cases} -\varepsilon u'(0)[p(0)/q(0)], & \text{当 } \beta^* = 0, \\ \varepsilon^2 u''(0)[p^2(0)/q^2(0)], & \text{当 } \beta^* \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

1° 当  $\beta^* = 0$  时,  $|\mathcal{P}| \leq C$ , 计算得:  $z'(0) = 0$ .

2° 当  $\beta^* \neq 0$  时, 由  $B_0 u(0) = A$  推出:  $|u'(0)| \leq C$ . 又由  $Lu(x) = f(x)$  直接得到:  $|u''(0)| \leq C\varepsilon^{-1}$ , 因此有  $|\mathcal{P}| \leq C\varepsilon$ . 计算得:  $z''(0) = 0, |z'(0)| \leq C$ . 因此无论 1° 或 2° 都有:  $|B_0[p(0)z'(0)]| \leq C$ . 又从式 (6) 得知:  $|z^{(i)}(1)| \leq C, i = 1, 2$ . 所以

$$|B_1[p(1)z'(1)]| \leq C.$$

\* 本文中的  $C$  均指与  $h, \varepsilon$  无关的正常数.

另外定义新的算子:

$$\tilde{L}u(x) \equiv \varepsilon u''(x) + E(x)u'(x) + F(x)u(x),$$

其中

$$E(x) = \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} > \frac{\beta}{\alpha} > 0,$$

$$F(x) = \frac{q'(x)p(x) - q(x)p'(x)}{p^2(x)} + \frac{q'(x) + r(x)}{p(x)} \leq 0,$$

令  $\bar{v}(x) = p(x)z'(x)$ , 则  $\tilde{L}\bar{v}(x) = G(x)$ , 其中  $G(x) = [Lz(x)]' - [q''(x) + r'(x)] \cdot z(x)$ . 因为

$$|G^{(i)}(x)| \leq C \{1 + \varepsilon^{-i-1} \exp[-(\alpha^*x/\varepsilon)]\},$$

所以

$$|\bar{v}^{(i)}(x)| \leq C \{1 + \varepsilon^{-i} \exp[-(\alpha^*x/\varepsilon)]\},$$

即

$$|[p(x)z(x)]^{(i)}| \leq C \{1 + \varepsilon^{-i} \exp[-(\alpha^*x/\varepsilon)]\}.$$

用归纳法容易证得引理结论.

## 2 非守恒差分格式及其一致收敛性

对区间  $[0, 1]$  进行等距划分:  $x_i = ih, i = 0, 1, \dots, N, Nh = 1$ . 构造差分格式:

$$L^h u_i \equiv \varepsilon \sigma_i \delta[p(x_i) \delta u_i] + D_0[q(x_i) u_i] + r(x_i) u_i = f(x_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1, \quad (7a)$$

$$B_0^h u_0 \equiv \alpha^* u_0 - \beta^* [(u_1 - u_0)/h] = A, \quad (7b)$$

$$B_1^h u_N \equiv \gamma^* u_N + \delta^* [(u_N - u_{N-1})/h] = B, \quad (7c)$$

其中

$$\sigma_i = \frac{q(x_i - h)\rho}{2p(x_i - 0.5h)} \coth \frac{q(x_i - h)\rho}{2p(x_i - 0.5h)}, \quad \rho = h/\varepsilon$$

对于差分格式 (7), 仍有下列极值原理和解的先验估计.

**引理 5** 若  $u_i$  满足  $L^h u_i \leq 0, 1 \leq i \leq N-1$ , 与  $B_0^h u_0 \geq 0, B_1^h u_N \geq 0$ . 则  $u_i \geq 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, N$ .

**引理 6** 若  $u_i$  满足

$$|L^h u_i| \leq k \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^* x_{i-1}}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1$$

$$\left\{ |B_0^h u_0| \leq k_0 \beta^* \left\{ 1 + \frac{1 - \exp(-A^* \rho)}{h} \right\}, |B_1^h u_N| \leq k_1, \right.$$

则  $|u_i| \leq C, i = 0, 1, \dots, N$ .

由解的先验估计, 可估计解的误差, 令

$$L^h v_i = Lv(x_i), \quad (8a)$$

$$B_0^h v_0 = B_0 v(0), \quad (8b)$$

$$B_1^h v_N = B_1 v(1). \quad (8c)$$

和

$$L^h z_i = Lz(x_i), \quad (9a)$$

$$B_0^h z_0 = B_0 z(0). \quad (9b)$$

$$B_1^h z_N = B_1 z(1). \quad (9c)$$

那么格式(7)的解  $u_i = \mathcal{P}v_i + z_i$ .

**引理 7** 若  $v_i$  是式(8)的解, 则  $|\mathcal{P}[v(x_i) - v_i]| \leq Ch$ .

**证明** 通过 Taylor 展开:

$$p(x_i + \frac{h}{2}) = p(x_i - \frac{h}{2}) + hp'(x_i - \frac{h}{2}) + \frac{h^2}{2}p''(x_i - \frac{h}{2}) + \frac{h^3}{6}p'''(\xi_1),$$

$$p'(x_i) = p'(x_i - \frac{h}{2}) + \frac{h}{2}p''(x_i - \frac{h}{2}) + \frac{h^2}{8}p'''(\xi_2),$$

$$p(x_i) = p(x_i - \frac{h}{2}) + \frac{h}{2}p'(x_i - \frac{h}{2}) + \frac{h^2}{8}p''(\xi_3),$$

$$q(x_i + h) = q(x_i - h) + 2hq'(x_i - h) + \frac{1}{2!}4h^2q''(x_i - h) + \frac{1}{3!}8h^3q'''(\eta_1),$$

$$q'(x_i) = q'(x_i - h) + hq''(x_i - h) + \frac{h^2}{2}q'''(\eta_2),$$

$$q(x_i) - q(x_i - h) + hq'(x_i - h) + \frac{h^2}{2}q''(x_i - h) + \frac{h^3}{3!}q'''(\eta_3),$$

其中

$$\xi_1 \in (x_i - \frac{h}{2}, x_i + \frac{h}{2}), \quad \eta_1 \in (x_i - h, x_i + h),$$

$$\xi_2, \xi_3 \in (x_i - \frac{h}{2}, x_i), \quad \eta_2, \eta_3 \in (x_i - h, x_i).$$

得

$$LV(x_i) - L^h V(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^6 F_i.$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 = & \frac{q(0)}{qp(0)} p(x_i - 0.5h) \left[ \frac{q(0)}{p(0)} - \frac{q(x_i - h)}{p(x_i - 0.5h)} \right] V(x_i) \\ & + \frac{2q(x_i - h)qh \frac{q(0)\rho}{2p(0)} \operatorname{sh} \left[ \frac{q(x_i - h)}{2p(x_i - 0.5h)} - \frac{q(0)}{2p(0)} \right] \rho}{h \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{q(x_i - h)\rho}{2p(x_i - 0.5h)}} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$F_2 = p(x_i - 0.5h) \left\{ -\frac{q(0)}{p(0)} + \frac{q^2(0)\rho}{2p^2(0)} - \frac{\sigma_i}{\rho} \left[ \rho^{-\frac{q(0)}{p(0)}} - 1 \right] \right\} V(x_i), \quad (11)$$

$$F_3 = p''(x_i - 0.5h) \left\{ -\frac{hq(0)}{2p(0)} - \frac{\varepsilon\sigma_i}{2} \left[ \rho^{-\frac{q(0)}{p(0)}} - 1 \right] \right\} V(x_i), \quad (12)$$

$$F_4 = q'(x_i - h) \left[ 1 - \frac{q(0)}{p(0)} \rho - e^{-\frac{q(0)}{p(0)} \rho} \right] V(x_i), \quad (13)$$

$$F_5 = q''(x_i - h) \left\{ h - \frac{h^2 q(0)}{2 \varepsilon q(0)} - h e^{-\frac{q(0)}{p(0)} \rho} \right\} V(x_i), \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_6 = & \left\{ \frac{h^2}{2} q'''(\eta_2) - \frac{h^2 q(0)}{8 p(0)} p'''(\xi_2) - \frac{h^3 q(0)}{6 q p(0)} q'''(\eta_3) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{h^2 q^2(0)}{8 q p^2(0)} q'''(\xi_3) \right\} V(x_i) - \frac{2 h^2}{3} q'''(\eta_1) V(x_{i+1}) \\ & - \frac{\varepsilon \sigma_i}{6} h p'''(\xi_1) [V(x_{i+1}) - V(x_i)] \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

类似于文[2]的证明,容易得到,当  $h \leq C_1 = \min_{0 \leq i \leq N} \left[ \frac{T(0) - \alpha^*}{[T(0) - T(x_i)]/x_i} \right]$  时,其中  $T(0) = \frac{q(0)}{p(0)}$ ,  $T(x_i) = \frac{q(x_i - h)}{p(x_i - 0.5h)}$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq N-1$ .

$$|F_1| \leq \frac{Ch^2 x_i}{\varepsilon^2(h + \varepsilon)} v(x_i) \quad (16)$$

此外尚可计算得各个  $|F_i|$  的估计. 因篇幅关系,此处从略.

所以当  $h \leq C_1$  时,

$$|L^h[v(x_i) - v_i]| \leq Ch \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\max(h, q)} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_{i-1}}{q}\right) \right\}.$$

考虑边界条件如下, 因为

$$B_0^* [V(0) - V_0] = B_0^* V(0) - B_0 V(0) = -\beta^* \frac{q(0)}{p(0) \varepsilon} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\exp[-(q(0)\rho/p(0)) - 1]}{q(0)\rho/p(0)} \right\},$$

所以

$$|B_0^* [\bar{v}(v(0) - v_0)]| \leq \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } \beta^* = 0, \\ C\beta^* [1 - \exp(-A^* \rho)], & \text{当 } \beta^* \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

又因  $|B_1^* [V(1) - v_N]| \leq Ch$ . 根据引理 6 知: 当  $h \leq C_1$  时,  $|p[V(x_i) - v_i]| \leq Ch$ , 当  $h \geq C_1$  时易证:  $|pv_i| \leq C$ . 所以  $|p[v(x_i) - v_i]| \leq Ch$ . 证毕.

**引理 8** 若  $z_i$  是式(9)的解, 则  $|z(x_i) - z_i| \leq Ch$ .

**证明**  $L^h[z(x_i) - z_i] = G_1 + G_2 + G_3$ , 其中

$$G_1 = \varepsilon(\sigma_i - 1) \delta[p(x_i) \delta z(x_i)], \quad (17)$$

$$G_2 = \varepsilon \{ \delta[p(x_i) \delta z(x_i)] - [p(x_i) z'(x_i)]' \} \quad (18)$$

$$G_3 = D_0[q(x_i) z(x_i)] - [q(x_i) z(x_i)]' \quad (19)$$

利用关系式:

$$|\delta[p(x_i) \delta z(x_i)]| \leq Ch^{-1} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} [z''(s) + |z'(s)|] ds,$$

$$|\delta[p(x_i) \delta z(x_i)] - [p(x_i) z'(x_i)]'| \leq C \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} [|z^{(3)}(s)| + |z^{(2)}(s)|] ds,$$

和

$$|D_0 z(x) - z'(x)| \leq C \int_{x-h}^{x+h} |z''(s)| ds, ,$$

证得

$$|L^h[z(x_i) - z_i]| \leq Ch \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\max(h, \varepsilon)} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_{i-1}}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\}.$$

又因为

$$|B_0^h[z(0) - z_0]| \leq \beta^* \int_0^h |z''(s)| ds \leq \beta^* Ch \left\{ 1 + \frac{1 - \exp(-A^* \rho)}{h} \right\},$$

$$|B_1^h[z(1) - z_N]| \leq r^* Ch,$$

所以

$$|z(x_i) - z_i| \leq Ch.$$

结合引理 7 和 8 得到下列定理:

**定理** 若  $u(x_i)$ 、 $u_i$  分别是微分方程 (4) 和差分格式 (7) 的解. 则  $|u(x_i) - u_i| \leq Ch$ .

**注** 对于守恒微分方程第一边值问题的对应非守恒型差分格式, 可得证:

$$|u(x_i) - u_i| \leq C \frac{h^2}{h + \varepsilon} + \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_i}{\varepsilon}\right),$$

其中  $u(x_i)$ 、 $u_i$  分别是微分方程第一边值问题和相应的非守恒型格式的解.

**证明** 只须证明当  $h \leq \varepsilon$  时

$$|L^h[u(x_i) - u_i]| \leq C \left[ \frac{h^2}{h + \varepsilon} + \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_i}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] \left\{ 1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_{i-1}}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\},$$

易证得当  $h \leq \varepsilon$  时

$$|F_i| \leq C \left\{ \frac{h^2}{h + \varepsilon} + \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_i}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \left\{ 1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_{i-1}}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 5 \quad (20)$$

另外, 利用关系式  $|c_i - 1| \leq C \frac{h^2}{(h + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} |D_0 u(x) - u'(x)| &\leq \frac{1}{4h} \int_{x-h}^x (s+h-x)^2 |u^{(3)}(s)| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4h} \int_x^{x+h} (x+h-s)^2 |u^{(3)}(s)| ds \end{aligned}$$

所以当  $h \leq \varepsilon$  时

$$|G_i| \leq C \left[ \frac{h^2}{h + \varepsilon} + \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_i}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] \left\{ 1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_{i-1}}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\}, \quad i = 1, 3. \quad (21)$$

估计  $G_2$  如下:

因为

$$\delta p(x) = p'(x) + \frac{h^2}{48} [p^{(3)}(\xi_1) + p^{(3)}(\xi_2)],$$

$$\xi_1 \in (x, x + 0.5h), \quad \xi_2 \in (x - 0.5h, x).$$

$$p[x + (h/2)] + p[x - (h/2)] = 2p(x) + (h^2/8)[p''(\xi_3) + p''(\xi_4)],$$

$$\xi_3 \in (x, x + 0.5h), \quad \xi_4 \in (x - 0.5h, x).$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \delta[p(x)\delta z(x)] &= [p(x)z'(x)]' + \frac{h^2}{48} [p^{(3)}(\xi_1) + p^{(3)}(\xi_2)] z'(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{h^2}{16} [p''(\xi_2) + p''(\xi_4)] z''(x) + \frac{h^2}{6} p'(\xi_5) z^{(3)}(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6h^2} \left[ p\left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \int_x^{x+h} z^{(4)}(s)(x+h-s)^3 ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + p\left(x - \frac{h}{2}\right) \int_{x-h}^x z^{(4)}(s)(s-x+h)^3 ds \right], \quad \xi_5 \in \left(x - \frac{h}{2}, x + \frac{h}{2}\right), \end{aligned}$$

所以当  $h \leq \varepsilon$  时

$$|G_2| \leq C \left[ \frac{h^2}{h+\varepsilon} \frac{h^2}{\varepsilon} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_i}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] \left\{ 1 + \varepsilon^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{a^* x_{i-1}}{\varepsilon}\right) \right\} \quad (22)$$

综合不等式 (20) — (22), 就得结论.

### 3 数值例子

考虑方程

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon \left[ \sqrt{1+x} u'(x) \right]' + \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} u(x) \right]' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}, \\ u(0) - 2u'(0) = 1, \quad u(1) + 4u'(1) = 1, \end{cases}$$

其精确解为

$$u(x) = \frac{1+x}{1+\varepsilon} + 2k_1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{2+\varepsilon} + k_2 (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}.$$

这里

$$k_1 = \left[ 1 - \frac{6}{1+\varepsilon} - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon} \right) / 2 \right] (2+\varepsilon) / 4\sqrt{2}, \quad k_2 = \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon} \right] / \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right).$$

采用追赶法, 计算结果表明: 数值解和精确解十分接近, 这与前几节的理论分析相符合. 表 1—2 中的误差是指精确解同数值解之差.

表 1  $H=0.02$  时数值解和误差表

$\varepsilon$	坐标点	数值解	误差
$10^{-2}$	0	-0.7303079	-3.6335746 $E-2$
	1/50	-0.747611	-8.013249 $E-3$
	5/50	-0.7398829	-3.53014 $E-3$
	49/50	-0.4935824	-3.93641 $E-3$
	50/50	-0.4861516	-3.947467 $E-3$
$10^{-3}$	0	-0.7392143	-2.843243 $E-2$
	1/50	-0.7566064	-7.629097 $E-3$
	50/50	-0.4918085	-7.192433 $E-3$
$10^{-6}$	0	-0.7392175	-2.354932 $E-2$
	1/50	-0.7566097	-8.746147 $E-3$
	50/50	-0.4918127	-8.1864 $E-3$



表 2  $\varepsilon=10^{-3}$  时数值解和误差表

$H$	坐标点	数值解	误差
0.04	0	-0.7108987	-5.674798E-2
	15/25	-0.619126	-1.58596 E-2
	25/25	-0.4834725	-1.552844E-2
0.01	0	-0.07534385	-1.42082 E-2
	60/100	-0.6318628	-3.122747E-3
	100/100	-0.495896	-3.104866E-3

参 考 文 献

[ 1 ] Doolan, E.P., Miller, J.J.H. and Schilders, W.H.A., *Uniform Methods for problems with Initial and Boundary Layers*, Dublin: Boole Press, (1980 ).

[ 2 ] Kellogg, K.B., Tsam, A., Analysis of some Difference Approximations for A Singular Perturbation Problem Without Turning Points, *Math. Comp.*, 32, (1978), 1025—1039.

[ 3 ] Stynes, M. and O'Riordan, E., A Uniformly Accurate Finite Element Method for A Singular Perturbation Problem in Conservative Form, *SIAM-I. Numer. Anal.*, 23, 2 (1986), 369—375.

# Numerical Solution to Conservative Form and Singular Perturbed Ordinary Differential Equation with Mixed Boundary Condition

Cai xin                      Lin Pencheng  
 ( Huaqiao University )      ( Fuzhou University )

**Abstract** A numerical solution is presented by the authorsto the conservative form and singular perturbed ordinary differential equation with mixed boundary condition. To this end, a non-conservative form difference scheme is constructed. The scheme is proved to be uniformly converged to the solution of differential equation in order one. For the first boundary value problem, the result of literature<sup>(1)</sup> has got its improvement.

**Key words** conservation equations, ordinary differential equations, singular perturbation, compound boundary, uniform convergence