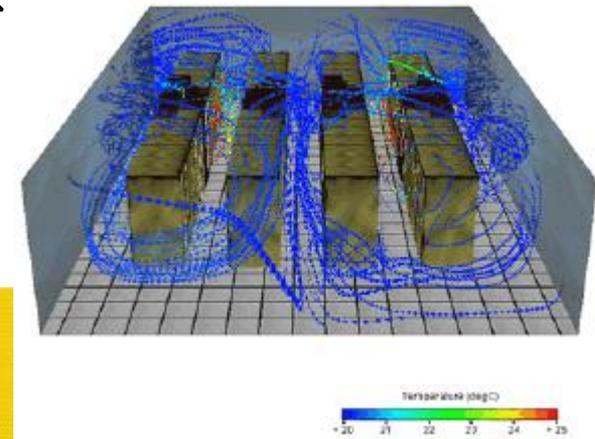
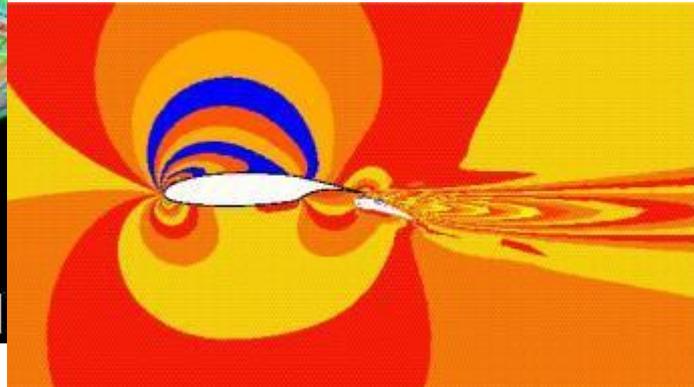
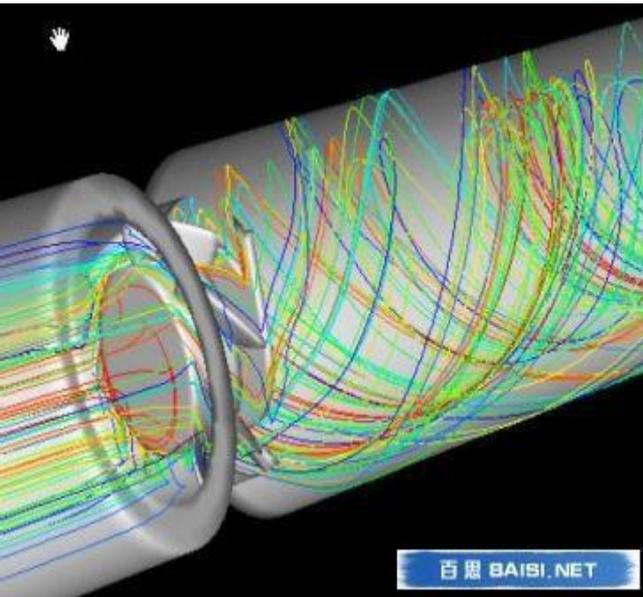


3.5 离散格式的定性分析II

收敛性稳定性



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3.5.3 离散格式的收敛性 和稳定性

1. 离散格式的收敛性

- 当网格步长趋于零时($h \rightarrow 0$), 在相同定解条件下, 离散方程在解域任意离散点上的解趋于原方程在该点的真解

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0, \Delta x \rightarrow 0} \phi_j^n = \phi(x_j, t_n)$$

- 范数表示

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0, \Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left\| \phi(x_j, t_n) - \phi_j^n \right\| = 0$$

Lax等价定理

- 对于适定的线性偏微分方程初值问题所建立起来的相容离散格式，稳定性是收敛性的充分必要条件，即稳定性 \rightarrow 收敛性
- 四个条件：
 1. 适定
 2. 线性偏微分方程
 3. 满足相容性
 4. 满足稳定性

2. 初值问题离散格式的稳定性

- 稳定性：在时间或类时间的推进计算过程中，对**误差**具有抑制能力
- **强不稳定**：计算中包含舍入误差在内的全部误差都增长；**强稳定**：计算中对所有误差都有抑制能力
- **弱不稳定**：计算中只有舍入误差是增长的
弱稳定：计算中对舍入误差有抑制能力

Fourier分析方法

(又称为von Neumann分析法)

Lax等价定理：收敛性问题 \rightarrow 稳定性问题

假定：弱稳定 \rightarrow 强稳定

只需分析舍入误差即可

3.5.4 初值问题离散格式 稳定性分析方法

- 小扰动离散稳定性试验
- 双曲型方程显示格式的C-F-L条件
- von Neumann方法（Fourier分析法）
- 矩阵分析法（谱分析法）
- 能量分析法
- 修正方程分析法

von Neumann 分析方法

(Fourier分析方法)

(1) 稳定性分析 → 误差函数演化特性分析

以一维稳态导热方程为例：

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \sigma \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \quad (\sigma > 0)$$

FTCS离散

$$T_j^{n+1} = T_j^n + \alpha (T_{j+1}^n - 2T_j^n + T_{j-1}^n), \quad \alpha = \sigma \Delta t / \Delta x^2$$

- 离散格式的**精确解 D**， **数值解 N**， 误差 ε

$$N = D + \varepsilon$$

- 数值解 **N** 是按照**差分格式**演进：

$$N_j^{n+1} = N_j^n + \alpha (N_{j+1}^n - 2N_j^n + N_{j-1}^n)$$

- **D**是**精确解**， 本身应满足：

$$D_j^{n+1} = D_j^n + \alpha (D_{j+1}^n - 2D_j^n + D_{j-1}^n)$$

误差函数的演化

$$\varepsilon_j^{n+1} = \varepsilon_j^n + \alpha \left(\varepsilon_{j+1}^n - 2\varepsilon_j^n + \varepsilon_{j-1}^n \right)$$

误差函数演化满足跟原离散格式的不同规律

FTCS格式:

$$T_j^{n+1} = T_j^n + \alpha \left(T_{j+1}^n - 2T_j^n + T_{j-1}^n \right), \quad \alpha = \sigma \Delta t / \Delta x^2$$

稳定性

只需分析误差函数的
演化规律即可，
而其演化规律是满足
原离散格式

(2) von Neumann 稳定性分析方法

任意误差都可以展开成 Fourier 级数

$$\varepsilon(x, t) = \sum_m b_m(t) e^{ik_m x}$$

波数:

$$k_m = 2\pi / \lambda_m = \frac{2\pi}{2l/m} = \frac{m\pi}{l} \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M/2$$

最大最小波数: $k_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{l}, \quad k_{\max} = \frac{M\pi}{2l}$

基波:

$$\lambda_{\max} = 2l = M\Delta x, \quad \lambda_{\min} = 2\Delta x$$

线性条件下只需要分析一项

$$\varepsilon_m(x, t) = b_m(t) e^{ik_m x}$$

特解: $\varepsilon_m(x, t) = g^n e^{ik_m x}$

时间因子: $g = e^{a\Delta t}$

放大因子

$$t = 0 \quad (n = 0) \quad \varepsilon_m(x, 0) = g^0 e^{ik_m x} = e^{ik_m x} = \varepsilon_m(x, 0)$$

$$t = \Delta t \quad (n = 1) \quad \varepsilon_m(x, \Delta t) = g e^{ik_m x} = e^{a\Delta t} e^{ik_m x} = g \varepsilon_m(x, 0)$$

⋮

$$t = n\Delta t \quad (n = n) \quad \varepsilon_m(x, n\Delta t) = g^n e^{ik_m x} = e^{at} e^{ik_m x} = g \varepsilon_m(x, (n-1)\Delta t)$$

例3-6 一维非稳态导热方程FTCS格式稳定性

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \sigma \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} & (\sigma > 0) \\ T(x, 0) = e^{ikx} \end{cases}$$

初始误差（只取了一项）

FTCS格式

$$T_j^{n+1} = T_j^n + \alpha (T_{j+1}^n - 2T_j^n + T_{j-1}^n), \quad \alpha = \sigma \Delta t / \Delta x^2$$

误差的演化

初始误差

$$T_j^0 = e^{ikx_j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_j^1 &= T_j^0 + \alpha(T_{j+1}^0 - 2T_j^0 + T_{j-1}^0) = e^{ikx_j} + \alpha \left[e^{ik(x_j+\Delta x)} - 2e^{ikx_j} + e^{ik(x_j-\Delta x)} \right] \\ &= e^{ikx_j} \left[1 + \alpha(e^{ik\Delta x} - 2 + e^{-ik\Delta x}) \right] = e^{ikx_j} \left[1 + 2\alpha(\cos(k\Delta x) - 1) \right] \\ &= \left[1 + 2\alpha(\cos(k\Delta x) - 1) \right] T_j^0 \\ &= gT_j^0 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_j^2 = gT_j^1 = g^2T_j^0$$

$$T_j^{n+1} = gT_j^n = g^{n+1}T_j^0$$

放大因子

$$g = 1 + 2\alpha(\cos(k\Delta x) - 1) = 1 - 4\alpha \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2}$$

稳定性要求

放大因子 $|g| \leq 1$

$$-1 \leq 1 - 4\alpha \sin^2 \frac{k\Delta x}{2} \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq 1 - 2\alpha$$

$$\alpha \leq 1/2$$

稳定条件

$$\alpha = \sigma\Delta t / \Delta x^2$$

例3-7 二维非稳态导热方程

FTCS格式的稳定性

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \sigma \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right) & (\sigma > 0) \\ T(x, y, 0) = e^{ik_x x + ik_y y} \end{cases} \quad \text{初始误差}$$

FTCS格式:

$$T_{i,j}^{n+1} = T_{i,j}^n + \alpha_x (T_{i+1,j}^n - 2T_{i,j}^n + T_{i-1,j}^n) + \alpha_y (T_{i,j+1}^n - 2T_{i,j}^n + T_{i,j-1}^n)$$

$$\alpha_x = \sigma \Delta t / \Delta x^2, \alpha_y = \sigma \Delta t / \Delta y^2$$

误差的演化

初始误差

$$T_{i,j}^0 = e^{i(k_x x_i + k_y y_j)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{i,j}^1 &= T_{i,j}^0 + \alpha_x (T_{i+1,j}^0 - 2T_{i,j}^0 + T_{i-1,j}^0) + \alpha_y (T_{i,j+1}^0 - 2T_{i,j}^0 + T_{i,j-1}^0) \\ &= \left[1 + \alpha_x (e^{ik_x \Delta x} - 2 + e^{-ik_x \Delta x}) + \alpha_y (e^{ik_y \Delta y} - 2 + e^{-ik_y \Delta y}) \right] T_{i,j}^0 \\ &= \left[1 + 2\alpha_x (\cos(k_x \Delta x) - 1) + 2\alpha_y (\cos(k_y \Delta y) - 1) \right] T_j^0 \\ &= \left[1 - 4\alpha_x \sin^2 \frac{k_x \Delta x}{2} - 4\alpha_y \sin^2 \frac{k_y \Delta y}{2} \right] T_j^0 \\ &= g T_j^0 \end{aligned}$$

放大因子

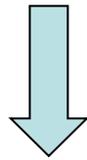
$$g = 1 - 4\alpha_x \sin^2 \frac{k_x \Delta x}{2} - 4\alpha_y \sin^2 \frac{k_y \Delta y}{2}$$

稳定性要求

$$|g| \leq 1 \quad -1 \leq 1 - 4\alpha_x \sin^2 \frac{k_x \Delta x}{2} - 4\alpha_y \sin^2 \frac{k_y \Delta y}{2} \leq 1$$

即：

$$\alpha_x \sin^2 \frac{k_x \Delta x}{2} + \alpha_y \sin^2 \frac{k_y \Delta y}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\alpha_x + \alpha_y \leq 1/2$$

有条件稳定

例3-8 二维非稳态导热方程 分裂C-N格式的稳定性

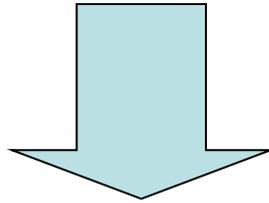
$$\begin{cases} T_t = \sigma T_{xx} \\ T_t = \sigma T_{yy} \\ T(x, y, 0) = e^{ik_x x + ik_y y} \end{cases} \quad \text{初始误差}$$

离散:

$$\frac{\bar{T}_{i,j}^{n+1} - T_{i,j}^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{\sigma}{2\Delta x^2} \left(\delta_x^2 \bar{T}_{i,j}^{n+1} + \delta_x^2 T_{i,j}^n \right)$$
$$\frac{T_{i,j}^{n+1} - \bar{T}_{i,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\sigma}{2\Delta y^2} \left(\delta_y^2 \bar{T}_{i,j}^{n+1} + \delta_y^2 T_{i,j}^{n+1} \right)$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\alpha_x}{2} \delta_x^2\right) \bar{T}_{i,j}^{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_x}{2} \delta_x^2\right) T_{i,j}^n, \quad \alpha_x = \sigma \Delta t / \Delta x^2$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\alpha_y}{2} \delta_y^2\right) T_{i,j}^{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_y}{2} \delta_y^2\right) \bar{T}_{i,j}^{n+1}, \quad \alpha_y = \sigma \Delta t / \Delta y^2$$



$$\left(1 - \frac{\alpha_y}{2} \delta_y^2\right) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_x}{2} \delta_x^2\right) T_{i,j}^{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_y}{2} \delta_y^2\right) \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_x}{2} \delta_x^2\right) T_{i,j}^n$$

误差的演化

初始误差: $T_{i,j}^0 = e^{i(k_x x_i + k_y y_j)}$

$$\delta_x^2 T_{i,j} = T_{i+1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i-1,j} = -2(1 - \cos(k_x \Delta x)) T_{i,j}$$

$$\delta_y^2 T_{i,j} = T_{i,j+1} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i,j-1} = -2(1 - \cos(k_y \Delta y)) T_{i,j}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\alpha_y}{2} \delta_y^2\right) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_x}{2} \delta_x^2\right) T_{i,j}^{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_y}{2} \delta_y^2\right) \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_x}{2} \delta_x^2\right) T_{i,j}^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[1 + \alpha_y (1 - \cos(k_y \Delta y))\right] \left[1 + \alpha_x (1 - \cos(k_x \Delta x))\right] g^{n+1} T_{i,j}^0 \\ &= \left[1 - \alpha_y (1 - \cos(k_y \Delta y))\right] \left[1 - \alpha_x (1 - \cos(k_x \Delta x))\right] g^n T_{i,j}^0 \end{aligned}$$

放大因子

$$g = \frac{\left[1 - 2\alpha_y \sin^2 \frac{k_y \Delta y}{2} \right] \left[1 - 2\alpha_x \sin^2 \frac{k_x \Delta x}{2} \right]}{\left[1 + 2\alpha_y \sin^2 \frac{k_y \Delta y}{2} \right] \left[1 + 2\alpha_x \sin^2 \frac{k_x \Delta x}{2} \right]}$$

$$|g| \leq 1$$

恒稳定

2 矩阵分析方法 (谱分析方法)

对所有节点离散方程所组合起来的方程组进行全局分析，包括内部节点和边界节点

问题求解的矢量型式

$$\mathbf{BU}^{n+1} = \mathbf{AU}^n + \mathbf{F}$$

未知时层 已知时层

$$\mathbf{U}^{n+1} = \mathbf{GU}^n + \mathbf{D}$$

全局稳定型分析

误差函数演化:

$$\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{n+1} = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^n \quad \text{or} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{n+1} = \mathbf{G}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^n$$

要求:

$$\|\mathbf{G}\| \leq 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \|\mathbf{G}^n\| \leq K \quad (K \text{ 为常数})$$

一步放大

n步累积放大

谱半径

- 谱半径：矩阵所有特征值绝对值的最大值

$$\rho(\mathbf{G}) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq J-1} |\lambda_j(\mathbf{G})| \leq 1$$

例3-10 一维非稳定导热方程第1类边界条件 FTCS格式的稳定性

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \sigma \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad (\sigma > 0)$$

$$T(x, 0) = F(x)$$

$$T(0, t) = f_1(t), \quad T(1, t) = f_2(t)$$

FTCS格式离散:

$$T_j^{n+1} = T_j^n + \alpha (T_{j+1}^n - 2T_j^n + T_{j-1}^n) = \alpha T_{j-1}^n + (1-2\alpha) T_j^n + \alpha T_{j+1}^n, \quad \alpha = \sigma \Delta t / \Delta x^2$$

边界条件

$$T_j^{n+1} = \alpha T_{j-1}^n + (1-2\alpha) T_j^n + \alpha T_{j+1}^n$$

左边界

$$T_1^{n+1} = (1-2\alpha)T_1^n + \alpha T_2^n + \alpha T_0^n$$

右边界

$$T_{J-1}^{n+1} = \alpha T_{J-2}^n + (1-2\alpha)T_{J-1}^n + \alpha T_J^n$$

等价齐次方程

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{n+1} = \mathbf{G}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^n$$

三对角对称矩阵的特征值

$$\lambda_j = l_2 + 2\sqrt{l_1 l_3} \cos \frac{j\pi}{J}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J-1$$

$$\lambda_j(\mathbf{G}) = 1 - 2\alpha + 2\alpha \cos \frac{j\pi}{J} = 1 - 4\alpha \sin^2 \frac{j\pi}{2J}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J-1$$

格式稳定性要求

$$\rho(\mathbf{G}) = \max_j |\lambda_j| = \max_j \left| 1 - 4\alpha \sin^2 \frac{j\pi}{2J} \right| \leq 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J-1$$

即：

$$\left| 1 - 4\alpha \sin^2 \frac{j\pi}{2J} \right| \leq 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J-1$$

结果：

$$\alpha \leq 1/2$$

总结

谱分析方法是一种**精确**的分析方法

高维条件下矩阵特征值计算十分**复杂**，困难

局部分析常用此法

例3-11 一维对流方程组非一致离散格式的稳定性

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

非一致离散：前方程**FTCS**，后方程**BTCS**

$$\begin{cases} v_j^{n+1} = v_j^n + c(w_{j+1}^n - w_{j-1}^n)/2 \\ w_j^{n+1} = w_j^n + c(v_{j+1}^{n+1} - v_{j-1}^{n+1})/2 \end{cases} \quad (\text{其中 } c = a \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x})$$
$$v_j^0 = v_0 e^{ikx_j}, w_j^0 = w_0 e^{ikx_j}$$

初始误差

矢量型式

$$\begin{cases} v_j^{n+1} = v_j^n + c(w_{j+1}^n - w_{j-1}^n)/2 \\ w_j^{n+1} = w_j^n + c(v_{j+1}^{n+1} - v_{j-1}^{n+1})/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{c}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_{j+1}^{n+1} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_j^{n+1} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{c}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_{j-1}^{n+1} \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{c}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_{j+1}^n + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_j^n + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{c}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_{j-1}^n \end{aligned}$$

演化

未知时层

已知时层

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{c}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{ik\Delta x} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \frac{c}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-ik\Delta x} \right\} \mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{c}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{ik\Delta x} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{c}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-ik\Delta x}$$

引入 $\beta = c \sin(k\Delta x)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -i\beta & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i\beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

得：

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -i\beta & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i\beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ i\beta & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i\beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i\beta \\ i\beta & 1-\beta^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i\beta \\ i\beta & 1-\beta^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

特征方程: $|\mathbf{G} - \lambda\mathbf{I}| = 0$

即: $\lambda^2 - \lambda(2 - \beta^2) + 1 = 0$

1) $\beta^2 - 4 > 0$ $\lambda_1\lambda_2 = 1$

2) $\beta^2 - 4 = 0$ $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda = -1$

3) $\beta^2 - 4 < 0$ $\lambda = [2 - \beta^2 \pm i\sqrt{\beta^2(4 - \beta^2)}] / 2$

不稳定

稳定

稳定

稳定条件 $-2 \leq c \leq 2$ ($c = a\Delta t / \Delta x$)

