

# 一类Caputo-Hadamard分数阶常微分方程数值解法

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## 摘要

本文采用有限差分法求解一类带有Caputo-Hadamard分数阶导数的常微分方程, 我们用构造的 $L_2 - 1_\alpha$ 公式来近似方程中的Caputo-Hadamard 分数阶导数, 并在特殊非均匀网格(对数意义下的均匀网格)上采用有限差分法离散。实验结果表明, 该方法得到的收敛速度为 $(3 - \alpha)$ 阶。

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## 关键词

Caputo-Hadamard导数,  $L_2 - 1_\alpha$ 格式, 非均匀网格, 有限差分法

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# A Caputo-Hadamard Numerical Solution for Fractional Ordinary Differential Equations

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## Abstract

In this paper, the finite difference method is used to solve a class of ordinary differential equations with Caputo-Hadamard fractional derivative. We approximate the Caputo-Hadamard fractional derivative by using the constructed  $L_2 - 1_\sigma$  formula. The finite difference method is used to discrete the special inhomogeneous mesh (uniform mesh in logarithmic sense). The experimental results show that the convergence rate obtained by this method is  $(3 - \alpha)$ .

## Keywords

**Caputo-Hadamard Derivative,  $L_2 - 1_\sigma$  Format, Heterogeneous Grid, Finite Difference Method**

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## 1. 介绍

本文研究下列具有初值条件的Caputo-Hadamard 分数阶导数常微分方程

$$\begin{cases} {}_{CH}D_{a,t}^\alpha u(t) = f(t), & t \in [a, T], \\ u(a) = u_a. \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中,  $0 < \alpha < 1$ ,  $a > 0$ , 自由项  $f(t)$  为已知函数。

这里  ${}_{CH}D_{a,t}^\alpha u(x, t)$  为关于时间变量  $t$  的  $\alpha$  ( $0 < \alpha < 1$ ) 阶 Caputo-Hadamard 分数阶导数, 定义如下

$${}_{CH}D_{a,t}^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \alpha)} \int_a^t \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{-\alpha} \frac{\partial f(s)}{\partial s} ds. \quad (1.2)$$

特殊非均匀网格如下，这种划分是非常有效的 [1]。

$$\begin{cases} t_k = \exp(\log t_0 + k\tau), \\ \tau = \log t_k - \log t_{k-1} = \frac{\log T - \log a}{N}, 1 \leq k \leq N. \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

为方便起见，我们定义  $f^k = f(t_k)$ ,  $t_{k-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(t_k + t_{k-1})$ , 并引入算子

$$\delta_{\log,t} f^{k-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{f^k - f^{k-1}}{\log \frac{t_k}{t_{k-1}}}, \delta_{\log,t}^2 f^k = \frac{\delta_{\log} f^{k+\frac{1}{2}} - \delta_{\log} f^{k-\frac{1}{2}}}{\log \frac{t_{k+1}}{t_{k-1}}}. \quad (1.4)$$

## 2. Caputo-Hadamard导数离散

设  $\sigma = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$  为固定常数，令  $t_{n-1+\sigma} \in (t_{n-1}, t_n)$ , 其具体值将在后面确定。把Caputo-Hadamard导数写成小区间上的积分和

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{CH}D_{a,t}^\alpha f(t) \Big|_{t=t_{n-1+\sigma}} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} f'(s) \left( \log \frac{t_{n-1+\sigma}}{s} \right)^{-\alpha} \frac{ds}{s} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n-1+\sigma}} f'(s) \left( \log \frac{t_{n-1+\sigma}}{s} \right)^{-\alpha} \frac{ds}{s} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

如 [2,3]所述，Hadamard分数阶微积分适合于处理函数  $f(t) \in \{1, \log t, \log^2 t, \dots, \log^m t\}$ , 更一般的是  $f(t) \in \{t^v \mid v \in \Lambda\}$ , 其中  $\Lambda$  是一个指标集。所以我们可以用对数函数意义上的插值函数来代替等效积分方程中的被积函数，得到更合适的数值格式 [4]。

在  $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$  上利用三点  $(t_{k-1}, f(t_{k-1})), (t_k, f(t_k)), (t_{k+1}, f(t_{k+1}))$ , 作  $f(t)$  在对数意义下的二次插值函数，记 ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ )

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\log,2,k} f(t) &= f(t_{k-1}) \frac{\log \frac{t}{t_k} \log \frac{t}{t_{k+1}}}{\log \frac{t_{k-1}}{t_k} \log \frac{t_{k-1}}{t_{k+1}}} + f(t_k) \frac{\log \frac{t}{t_{k-1}} \log \frac{t}{t_{k+1}}}{\log \frac{t_k}{t_{k-1}} \log \frac{t_k}{t_{k+1}}} \\ &\quad + f(t_{k+1}) \frac{\log \frac{t}{t_{k-1}} \log \frac{t}{t_k}}{\log \frac{t_{k+1}}{t_{k-1}} \log \frac{t_{k+1}}{t_k}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

并有如下余项表达式

$$f(t) - L_{\log,2,k} f(t) = \frac{f'''(\xi_k)}{6} \log \frac{t}{t_{k-1}} \log \frac{t}{t_k} \log \frac{t}{t_{k+1}}, \xi_k \in (t_{k-1}, t_{k+1}). \quad (2.3)$$

在  $[t_{n-1}, t_{n-1+\sigma}]$  上利用两点  $(t_{n-1}, f(t_{n-1})), (t_n, f(t_n))$ , 作  $f(t)$  在对数意义下的一次插值函数，记

$$L_{\log,1,n}f(t) = f(t_{n-1}) \frac{\log \frac{t}{t_n}}{\log \frac{t_{n-1}}{t_n}} + f(t_n) \frac{\log \frac{t}{t_{n-1}}}{\log \frac{t_n}{t_{n-1}}}. \quad (2.4)$$

并有如下余项表达式

$$f(t) - L_{\log,1,n}f(t) = \frac{1}{2}f''(\eta_n) \log \frac{t}{t_{n-1}} \log \frac{t}{t_n}, \eta_n \in (t_{n-1}, t_n). \quad (2.5)$$

对  $L_{\log,1,n}f(t), L_{\log,2,k}f(t)$  分别求导得

$$(L_{\log,1,n}f(t))' = \delta_{\log,t}f^{n-\frac{1}{2}}, (L_{\log,2,k}f(t))' = \delta_{\log,t}f^{k-\frac{1}{2}} + (\delta_{\log,t}^2f^k) \left( \log \frac{t^2}{t_k t_{k-1}} \right). \quad (2.6)$$

分别近似Caputo-Hadamard导数积分和右端中的  $f'(s)$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_{CH}D_{a,t}^\alpha f(t)|_{t=t_{n-1+\sigma}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} (L_{\log,2,k}f(s))' \left( \log \frac{t_{n-1+\sigma}}{s} \right)^{-\alpha} \frac{ds}{s} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n-1+\sigma}} (L_{\log,1,n}f(s))' \left( \log \frac{t_{n+1+\sigma}}{s} \right)^{-\alpha} \frac{ds}{s} \right] + R^n \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \left[ \delta_{\log,t}f^{k-\frac{1}{2}} + (\delta_{\log,t}^2f^k) \left( \log \frac{s^2}{t_{k-1}t_k} \right) \right] \left( \log \frac{t_{n-1+\sigma}}{s} \right)^{-\alpha} \frac{ds}{s} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n-1+\sigma}} \delta_{\log,t}f^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \log \frac{t_{n-1+\sigma}}{s} \right)^{-\alpha} \frac{ds}{s} \right\} + R^n \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left[ a_{n-k}^{(\alpha)} \delta_{\log,t}f^{k-\frac{1}{2}} + 2b_{n-k}^{(\alpha)} (\delta_{\log,t}^2f^k) \right] + a_0^{(\alpha)} \delta_{\log,t}f^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right\} + R^n \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_{n-1-k}^{(n,\alpha)} \delta_{\log,t}f^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \left( \log \frac{t_{k+1}}{t_k} \right) + R^n \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k^{(n,\alpha)} \delta_{\log,t}f^{n-k-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \log \frac{t_{n-k}}{t_{n-k-1}} \right) + R^n \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k^{(n,\alpha)} [f(t_{n-k}) - f(t_{n-k-1})] + R^n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

对区间  $[\log a, \log T]$  进行(1.3)式的特殊非均匀划分, 则其中的离散系数定义为

$$a_0^{(\alpha)} = \sigma^{1-\alpha}, a_{n-k}^{(\alpha)} = (n-k+\sigma)^{1-\alpha} - (n-k-1+\sigma)^{1-\alpha}, \quad (2.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_{n-k}^{(\alpha)} &= \frac{1}{2-\alpha} \left[ (n-k+\sigma)^{2-\alpha} - (n-k-1+\sigma)^{2-\alpha} \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \left[ (n-k+\sigma)^{1-\alpha} + (n-k-1+\sigma)^{1-\alpha} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

当  $n = 1$  时

$$c_0^{(n,\alpha)} = a_0^{(\alpha)}, \quad (2.10)$$

当  $n \geq 2$  时, 记

$$c_k^{(n,\alpha)} = \begin{cases} a_0^{(\alpha)} + b_1^{(\alpha)}, & k = 0, \\ a_k^{(\alpha)} + b_{k+1}^{(\alpha)} - b_k^{(\alpha)}, & 1 \leq k \leq n-2, \\ a_k^{(\alpha)} - b_k^{(\alpha)}, & k = n-1. \end{cases} \quad (2.11)$$

其中  $R^n$  为局部截断误差, 在不引起混淆的情况下, 记  $c_k^{(n,\alpha)}$  为  $c_k^{(n)}$ 。

类似 [5], 我们称(2.7)的数值逼近公式为  $L2 - 1_\sigma$  公式。

### 3. 数值格式

在(1.3)式的特殊非均匀网格下, 将区间  $[\log a, \log T]$  划分为  $\log a = \log t_0 < \log t_1 < \dots < \log t_N = \log T$ , 步长为  $\tau$ , 这可以看作是对数意义上的均匀网格。令  $u^n$  为  $u$  在  $t = t_n$  处的数值解, 结合(2.7)式方程(1.1)在  $t = t_{n-1+\sigma}$  时的离散格式为

$$u^n = \left( \frac{\tau^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} f^{n-1+\sigma} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} c_k^{(n)} (u^{n-k} - u^{n-k-1}) + c_0^{(n)} u^{n-1} \right) / c_0^{(n)}, u^0 = 0. \quad (3.1)$$

### 4. 数值实验

**例4.1.** 考虑方程(1.1), 其中  $a = 1, T = 2, u_a = 0$ , 源项为  $f(t) = \frac{6}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} (\log t)^{3-\alpha}$ 。

该方程的精确解为  $u(t) = (\log t)^3$ 。在数值实验中, 我们让分数阶分别取  $\alpha = 0.3, 0.5, 0.7$ , 网格剖分份数取  $N = 10, 20, 40, 80, 160$ , 得到了见表 1 的数值结果。结果表明, 随着网格的细分, 误差越来越小, 且误差的收敛阶趋近于  $(3 - \alpha)$  阶, 这与理论结果一致。

**Table 1.** Error and convergence order under different number of mesh sections

**表 1.** 不同网格剖分份数下的误差及收敛阶

$N$	$\alpha = 0.3$		$\alpha = 0.5$		$\alpha = 0.7$	
	误差	收敛阶	误差	收敛阶	误差	收敛阶
10	$3.3302 \times 10^{-4}$	-	$3.3302 \times 10^{-4}$	-	$5.4580 \times 10^{-4}$	-
20	$4.1628 \times 10^{-5}$	3.0000	$4.9753 \times 10^{-5}$	2.7428	$1.0109 \times 10^{-4}$	2.4328
40	$5.2035 \times 10^{-6}$	3.0000	$8.7449 \times 10^{-6}$	2.5083	$1.9672 \times 10^{-5}$	2.3614
80	$6.5044 \times 10^{-7}$	3.0000	$1.5608 \times 10^{-6}$	2.4862	$3.9258 \times 10^{-6}$	2.3250
160	$8.5775 \times 10^{-8}$	2.9228	$2.7967 \times 10^{-7}$	2.4996	$7.9255 \times 10^{-7}$	2.3084

## 5. 总结

本文研究了一类带有Caputo-Hadamard分数阶导数的常微分方程，我们在特殊非均匀网格（对数意义下的均匀网格）上用有限差分法构造了Caputo - Hadamard 导数的 $L_2 - 1_\sigma$  公式，并用来近似常微分方程的分数阶导数，验证了该离散格式的有效性，得到其收敛速度为 $(3 - \alpha)$  阶。

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