

泊松方程第一边值问题的谱配置方法

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摘要

以Legendre-Gauss-Lobatto节点为配置点, 利用Legendre多项式建立谱配置格式求解具有第一边值问题的泊松方程, 给出算法格式, 通过数值运算表明算法格式的有效性和高精度。

关键词

泊松方程, 谱配置法, Legendre多项式

Spectral Collocation Method for Poisson Equation First Side Value Problem

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Abstract

Using Legendre-Gauss-Lobatto nodes as configuration points, a spectral collocation scheme is established using Legendre polynomials to solve Poisson's equation with first boundary value problems. The algorithm format is given, and the effectiveness and high accuracy of the algorithm format are demonstrated through numerical operations.

Keywords

Poisson Equations, Spectral Collocation Method, Legendre Polynomial



1. 引言

泊松方程是一类非常经典的线性椭圆偏微分方程, 在电磁学、理论物理和工程计算等领域是很常见的数学问题, 但是由于其计算的复杂性, 泊松方程的精确解并不容易得到, 随着计算机软件的蓬勃发展, 求解偏微分方程的数值解变得越来越方便和重要, 因此已经有不少学者投入到泊松方程第一边值问题数值解的研究中, 其中有学者分别用有限元法[1]、有限差分法等[2]进行求解。本文将采用的谱配置[3]方法来逼近泊松方程第一边值问题, 主要利用 Lagrange 插值[4]方法来逼近, 并根据线性方程条件来构造数值格式, 为研究泊松方程的数值解提供了一种新的方法。

2. 基于 Legendre-Gauss-Lobatto 节点 Lagrange 插值多项式及其微分矩阵

设 $L_N(x)$ ($x \in I = (-1, 1)$), 表示 N 阶 Legendre 多项式, $x_0 = -1$, $x_N = 1$ 以及 x_j ($1 \leq j \leq N-1$), 是 $(1-x^2)\partial_x L_N(x) = 0$ 的根。则以 x_j 为插值节点的 Lagrange 插值多项式为[5]:

$$\phi_j(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_{j-1})(x-x_{j+1})\cdots(x-x_N)}{(x_j-x_0)(x_j-x_1)\cdots(x_j-x_{j-1})(x_j-x_{j+1})\cdots(x_j-x_N)}, \quad j=0,1,\dots,N$$

上式等价于:

$$\phi_j(x) = \frac{\omega(x)}{(x-x_j)\partial_x \omega(x_j)} \quad (2-1)$$

其中 $\omega(x) = (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\cdots(x-x_N)$ 。

记 $\mathcal{P}_N(I)$ 为次数不超过 N 的多项式集合, 对于任意的 $u(x) \in C(I)$, 则有 Lagrange 插值多项式如下:

$$p_N(x) = \sum_{j=0}^N u_j \phi_j(x), \quad u_j = u(x_j), \quad x \in I$$

根据 Legendre 多项式的性质[6]:

$$\partial_x \left((1-x^2) \partial_x L_N(x) \right) + N(N+1) L_N(x) = 0$$

我们可以将(2-1)式转化为:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_j(x) &= \frac{c(1-x^2)\partial_x L_N(x)}{(x-x_j)\partial_x (c(1-x_j^2)\partial_x L_N(x_j))} \\ &= \frac{(x^2-1)\partial_x L_N(x)}{N(N+1)(x-x_j)L_N(x_j)} \end{aligned}$$

其中 c 为常数。

在 $x = x_k$ 处对 $p_N(x)$ 求一阶导数, 可得:

$$\partial_x p_N(x_k) = \sum_{m=0}^N d_{k,j} u_j, \quad k=0,1,\dots,N$$

其中 $d_{k,j} = \partial_x \phi_j(x_k)$ 。

设 $D = (d_{k,j})$ 是 $(N+1) \times (N+1)$ 矩阵, 根据文献[7]得到:

$$d_{k,j} = \begin{cases} \frac{L_N(x_k)}{(x_k - x_j)L_N(x_j)}, & k \neq j, \\ -\frac{N(N+1)}{4}, & k = j = 0, \\ \frac{N(N+1)}{4}, & k = j = N \\ 0, & 0 < k = j < N, \end{cases} \quad (2-2)$$

令 $d_{k,j}^{(2)} = \partial_x^2 \phi_j(x_k)$, 则在 $x = x_k$ 处对 $p_N(x)$ 求二阶导数有:

$$\partial_x^2 p_N(x_k) = \sum_{j=0}^N d_{k,j}^{(2)} u_j, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N$$

令 $\hat{D} = (d_{k,m}^{(2)})$, 则可得[7]: $\hat{D} = D^2$ 。

类似地, 若 $D^{(m)}$ 表示 m 阶微分矩阵, 根据文献[8]有: $D^{(m)} = D^m$ 。

同理, 在 y 轴上, 用 $\psi_m(y)$ 表示该方向上的插值多项式基函数, 并记 $\hat{d}_{l,j} = \partial_t \psi_j(y_l)$, y_l 为该方向的插值节点, 则可以推导出与(2-2)式类似的微分矩阵表达式。

3. 泊松方程第一边值问题的单区域谱配置法

3.1. 算法格式

泊松方程第一边值问题为:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f(s, t), & (s, t) \in D, \\ u(a, t) = f_1(t), u(b, t) = f_2(t), & t \in [c, d], \\ u(s, c) = f_3(s), u(s, d) = f_4(s), & s \in [a, b]. \end{cases} \quad (3-1)$$

其中 $D = (a, b) \times (c, d)$, 这里 Δ 是一个二维拉普拉斯算子, 即 $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ $f(s, t)$ 、 $f_1(t)$ 、 $f_2(t)$ 、 $f_3(s)$ 、 $f_4(s)$ 为已知函数, $u(s, t)$ 为待求函数。

对(3-1)式作变换: $x = \frac{2}{b-a}s - \frac{b+a}{b-a}$, $y = \frac{2}{d-c}t - \frac{d+c}{d-c}$, 并令 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \partial_x$, $\Omega = (-1, 1) \times (-1, 1)$, 则上式问题转化为[9]:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \partial_{xx} u - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \partial_{yy} u = f(x, y), & (x, y) \in \Omega \\ u(-1, y) = f_1(y), u(1, y) = f_2(y), & t \in [-1, 1] \\ u(x, -1) = f_3(x), u(x, 1) = f_4(x), & x \in [-1, 1] \end{cases} \quad (3-2)$$

令 $P_{M,N}(\Omega) = P_N[-1, 1] \times P_M[-1, 1]$, 则(3-2)式的配置方法就是用数值解[10] [11]:

$$u_{M,N}(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^M \hat{u}_{m,n} \phi_n(x) \psi_m(y) \in P_{M,N}(\Omega) \quad (3-3)$$

将(3-3)式代入(3-2)式, 得到:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^M \hat{u}_{m,n} \psi_m(y_l) \partial_{xx} \phi_n(x_k) - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^M \hat{u}_{m,n} \phi_n(x_k) \partial_{yy} \psi_m(y_l) = f(x_k, y_l), \\ k=1, 2, \dots, N-1; l=1, 2, \dots, M-1, \\ \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^M \hat{u}_{m,n} \phi_n(x_0) \psi_m(y_l) = f_1(y_l), \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^M \hat{u}_{m,n} \phi_n(x_N) \psi_m(y_l) = f_2(y_l), l=0, 1, \dots, M \\ \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^M \hat{u}_{m,n} \phi_n(x_k) \psi_m(y_0) = f_3(x_k), \sum_{n=0}^N \sum_{m=0}^M \hat{u}_{m,n} \phi_n(x_k) \psi_m(y_M) = f_4(x_k), k=0, 1, \dots, N \end{cases}$$

由微分矩阵定义, 以及 $u_{M,N}(x_k, y_l) = \hat{u}_{l,k}$, 将上式化简为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \sum_{n=0}^N \hat{u}_{l,n} d_{k,n}^{(2)} + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \sum_{m=0}^M \hat{u}_{m,k} \hat{d}_{l,m}^{(2)} = -f(x_k, y_l), k=1, 2, \dots, N-1; l=1, 2, \dots, M-1 \\ \hat{u}_{l,0} = f_1(y_l), \hat{u}_{l,N} = f_2(y_l), l=0, 1, \dots, M \\ \hat{u}_{0,k} = f_3(x_k), \hat{u}_{M,k} = f_4(x_k), k=0, 1, \dots, N. \end{cases} \quad (3-4)$$

根据已知的边界条件(3-4)式可以等价于:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \hat{u}_{l,n} d_{k,n}^{(2)} + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \hat{u}_{m,k} \hat{d}_{l,m}^{(2)} \\ = -f(x_k, y_l) - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \hat{u}_{l,0} d_{k,0}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \hat{u}_{l,N} d_{k,N}^{(2)} \\ - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \hat{u}_{0,k} \hat{d}_{l,0}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \hat{u}_{M,k} \hat{d}_{l,M}^{(2)}, \\ k=1, 2, \dots, N-1; l=1, 2, \dots, M-1. \end{cases} \quad (3-5)$$

将(3-5)式按照 $l=1, 2, \dots, M-1$ 展开, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} l=1 \\ \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} (\hat{u}_{1,1} d_{k,1}^{(2)} + \hat{u}_{1,2} d_{k,2}^{(2)} + \dots + \hat{u}_{1,N-1} d_{k,N-1}^{(2)}) + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} (\hat{u}_{1,k} \hat{d}_{1,1}^{(2)} + \hat{u}_{2,k} \hat{d}_{1,2}^{(2)} + \dots + \hat{u}_{M-1,k} \hat{d}_{1,M-1}^{(2)}) \\ = -f(x_k, y_1) - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \hat{u}_{1,0} d_{k,0}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \hat{u}_{1,N} d_{k,N}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \hat{u}_{0,k} \hat{d}_{1,0}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \hat{u}_{M,k} \hat{d}_{1,M}^{(2)}, \\ l=2 \\ \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} (\hat{u}_{2,1} d_{k,1}^{(2)} + \hat{u}_{2,2} d_{k,2}^{(2)} + \dots + \hat{u}_{2,N-1} d_{k,N-1}^{(2)}) + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} (\hat{u}_{1,k} \hat{d}_{2,1}^{(2)} + \hat{u}_{2,k} \hat{d}_{2,2}^{(2)} + \dots + \hat{u}_{M-1,k} \hat{d}_{2,M-1}^{(2)}) \\ = -f(x_k, y_2) - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \hat{u}_{2,0} d_{k,0}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \hat{u}_{2,N} d_{k,N}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \hat{u}_{0,k} \hat{d}_{2,0}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \hat{u}_{M,k} \hat{d}_{2,M}^{(2)}, \\ \dots \\ l=M-1, \\ \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} (\hat{u}_{M-1,1} d_{k,1}^{(2)} + \hat{u}_{M-1,2} d_{k,2}^{(2)} \dots \hat{u}_{M-1,N-1} d_{k,N-1}^{(2)}) + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} (\hat{u}_{1,k} \hat{d}_{M-1,1}^{(2)} + \hat{u}_{2,k} \hat{d}_{M-1,2}^{(2)} \dots \hat{u}_{M-1,k} \hat{d}_{M-1,M-1}^{(2)}) \\ = -f(x_k, y_{M-1}) - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \hat{u}_{M-1,0} d_{k,0}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \hat{u}_{M-1,N} d_{k,N}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \hat{u}_{0,k} \hat{d}_{M-1,0}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \hat{u}_{M,k} \hat{d}_{M-1,M}^{(2)}, \\ k=1, 2, \dots, N-1. \end{aligned}$$

根据上式可得如下矩阵形式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,1} & \hat{u}_{1,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{1,N-1} \\ \hat{u}_{2,1} & \hat{u}_{2,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{2,N-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,1} & \hat{u}_{M-1,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{M-1,N-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_{k,1}^{(2)} \\ d_{k,2}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ d_{k,N-1}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{1,1}^{(2)} & \hat{d}_{1,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{d}_{1,M-1}^{(2)} \\ \hat{d}_{2,1}^{(2)} & \hat{d}_{2,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{d}_{2,M-1}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{d}_{M-1,1}^{(2)} & \hat{d}_{M-1,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{d}_{M-1,M-1}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,k} \\ \hat{u}_{2,k} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,k} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = - \begin{pmatrix} f(x_k, y_1) \\ f(x_k, y_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_k, y_{M-1}) \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,0} \\ \hat{u}_{2,0} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,0} \end{pmatrix} d_{k,0}^{(2)} - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,N} \\ \hat{u}_{2,N} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,N} \end{pmatrix} d_{k,N}^{(2)} \\
 & \quad - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{1,0}^{(2)} \\ \hat{d}_{2,0}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{d}_{M-1,0}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{0,k} - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{1,M}^{(2)} \\ \hat{d}_{2,M}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{d}_{M-1,M}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{M,k}, \quad k=1,2,\dots,N-1.
 \end{aligned}$$

再将上式按照 $k=1,2,\dots,N-1$ 展开, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,1} & \hat{u}_{1,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{1,N-1} \\ \hat{u}_{2,1} & \hat{u}_{2,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{2,N-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,1} & \hat{u}_{M-1,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{M-1,N-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_{1,1}^{(2)} & d_{2,1}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{N-1,1}^{(2)} \\ d_{1,2}^{(2)} & d_{2,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{N-1,2}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{1,N-1}^{(2)} & d_{2,N-1}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{N-1,N-1}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{1,1}^{(2)} & \hat{d}_{1,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{d}_{1,M-1}^{(2)} \\ \hat{d}_{2,1}^{(2)} & \hat{d}_{2,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{d}_{2,M-1}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{d}_{M-1,1}^{(2)} & \hat{d}_{M-1,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{d}_{M-1,M-1}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,1} & \hat{u}_{1,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{1,N-1} \\ \hat{u}_{2,1} & \hat{u}_{2,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{2,N-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,1} & \hat{u}_{M-1,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{M-1,N-1} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,0} \\ \hat{u}_{2,0} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_{1,0}^{(2)} & d_{2,0}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{N-1,0}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,N} \\ \hat{u}_{2,N} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,N} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_{1,N}^{(2)} & d_{2,N}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{N-1,N}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \quad - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{1,0}^{(2)} \\ \hat{d}_{2,0}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{d}_{M-1,0}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{0,1} & \hat{u}_{0,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{0,N-1} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{1,M}^{(2)} \\ \hat{d}_{2,M}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{d}_{M-1,M}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{M,1} & \hat{u}_{M,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{M,N-1} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \quad - \begin{pmatrix} f(x_1, y_1) & f(x_2, y_1) & \cdots & f(x_{N-1}, y_1) \\ f(x_1, y_2) & f(x_2, y_2) & \cdots & f(x_{N-1}, y_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(x_1, y_{M-1}) & f(x_2, y_{M-1}) & \cdots & f(x_{N-1}, y_{M-1}) \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

令:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \begin{pmatrix} d_{1,1}^{(2)} & d_{1,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{1,N-1}^{(2)} \\ d_{2,1}^{(2)} & d_{2,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{2,N-1}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{N-1,1}^{(2)} & d_{N-1,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{N-1,N-1}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{1,1}^{(2)} & \hat{d}_{1,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{d}_{1,M-1}^{(2)} \\ \hat{d}_{2,1}^{(2)} & \hat{d}_{2,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{d}_{2,M-1}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{d}_{M-1,1}^{(2)} & \hat{d}_{M-1,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & \hat{d}_{M-1,M-1}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \\
 F_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,0} \\ \hat{u}_{2,0} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_{1,0}^{(2)} & d_{2,0}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{N-1,0}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,N} \\ \hat{u}_{2,N} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,N} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_{1,N}^{(2)} & d_{2,N}^{(2)} & \cdots & d_{N-1,N}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
 F_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{1,0}^{(2)} \\ \hat{d}_{2,0}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{d}_{M-1,0}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{0,1} & \hat{u}_{0,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{0,N-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \hat{d}_{1,M}^{(2)} \\ \hat{d}_{2,M}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{d}_{M-1,M}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{M,1} & \hat{u}_{M,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{M,N-1} \end{pmatrix}, \\
 C &= \begin{pmatrix} f(x_1, y_1) & f(x_2, y_1) & \cdots & f(x_{N-1}, y_1) \\ f(x_1, y_2) & f(x_2, y_2) & \cdots & f(x_{N-1}, y_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(x_1, y_{M-1}) & f(x_2, y_{M-1}) & \cdots & f(x_{N-1}, y_{M-1}) \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{1,1} & \hat{u}_{1,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{1,N-1} \\ \hat{u}_{2,1} & \hat{u}_{2,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{2,N-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{u}_{M-1,1} & \hat{u}_{M-1,2} & \cdots & \hat{u}_{M-1,N-1} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

简化后我们可以得到以下线性矩阵方程:

$$\frac{4}{(b-a)^2} XA^T + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} BX = -C - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} F_1 - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} F_2 \quad (3-6)$$

3.2. 数值结果

令:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= (\hat{u}_{1,1}\hat{u}_{1,2}\cdots\hat{u}_{1,N-1}, \hat{u}_{2,1}\cdots\hat{u}_{2,N-1}, \cdots, \hat{u}_{M-1,1}\hat{u}_{M-1,2}\cdots\hat{u}_{M-1,N-1})^T, \\
 D &= (f(x_1, y_1)\cdots f(x_{N-1}, y_1), f(x_1, y_2)\cdots f(x_{N-1}, y_2), \cdots, f(x_1, y_{M-1})\cdots f(x_{N-1}, y_{M-1}))^T, \\
 H_1 &= (\hat{u}_{1,0}(d_{1,0}^{(2)} \ d_{2,0}^{(2)} \cdots d_{N-1,0}^{(2)}), \hat{u}_{2,0}(d_{1,0}^{(2)} \ d_{2,0}^{(2)} \cdots d_{N-1,0}^{(2)}), \cdots, \hat{u}_{M-1,0}(d_{1,0}^{(2)} \ d_{2,0}^{(2)} \cdots d_{N-1,0}^{(2)}))^T \\
 &\quad + (\hat{u}_{1,N}(d_{1,N}^{(2)} \ d_{2,N}^{(2)} \cdots d_{N-1,N}^{(2)}), \hat{u}_{2,N}(d_{1,N}^{(2)} \ d_{2,N}^{(2)} \cdots d_{N-1,N}^{(2)}), \cdots, \hat{u}_{M-1,N}(d_{1,N}^{(2)} \ d_{2,N}^{(2)} \cdots d_{N-1,N}^{(2)}))^T, \\
 H_2 &= (\hat{d}_{1,0}^{(2)}(\hat{u}_{0,1}\hat{u}_{0,2}\cdots\hat{u}_{0,N-1}), \hat{d}_{2,0}^{(2)}(\hat{u}_{0,1}\hat{u}_{0,2}\cdots\hat{u}_{0,N-1}), \cdots, \hat{d}_{M-1,0}^{(2)}(\hat{u}_{0,1}\hat{u}_{0,2}\cdots\hat{u}_{0,N-1}))^T \\
 &\quad + (\hat{d}_{1,M}^{(2)}(\hat{u}_{M,1}\hat{u}_{M,2}\cdots\hat{u}_{M,N-1}), \hat{d}_{2,M}^{(2)}(\hat{u}_{M,1}\hat{u}_{M,2}\cdots\hat{u}_{M,N-1}), \cdots, \hat{d}_{M-1,M}^{(2)}(\hat{u}_{M,1}\hat{u}_{M,2}\cdots\hat{u}_{M,N-1}))^T,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 Y 、 D 、 H_1 、 H_2 分别是矩阵 X 、 C 、 F_1 、 F_2 按照行进行拉长后的转置向量, 因此, 我们可以将(3-3)式转换成如下线性方程组:

$$\left(\frac{4}{(b-a)^2} E_{M-1} \otimes A + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} B \otimes E_{N-1} \right) Y = -D - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} H_1 - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} H_2$$

其中 E_n 表示 n 阶单位矩阵, “ $\otimes$ ” 表示 Kronecker 积, 则上式等价于:

$$Y = \left(\frac{4}{(b-a)^2} E_{M-1} \otimes A + \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} B \otimes E_{N-1} \right)^{-1} \left(-D - \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} H_1 - \frac{4}{(d-c)^2} H_2 \right) \quad (3-7)$$

本文中我们将使用 L^∞ -误差:

$$E_{M,N} = \max_{1 \leq l \leq M-1, 1 \leq k \leq N-1} |u(x_k, y_l) - u_{M,N}(x_k, y_l)|$$

来度量数值误差。

本文我们选取的泊松方程第一边值问题的例子为:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = -(s^2 + t^2) \exp(st), & (s, t) \in D, \\ u(-2, t) = \exp(-2t), u(2, t) = \exp(2t), & t \in [-2, 2], \\ u(s, -2) = \exp(-2s), u(s, 2) = \exp(2s), & s \in [-2, 2]. \end{cases} \quad (3-8)$$

其精确解为:

$$u(s, t) = \exp(st)$$

根据变换关系, 我们可知(1-2)式的精确解为:

$$u(x, y) = \exp\left(\left(\frac{b-a}{2}x + \frac{b+a}{2}\right)\left(\frac{d-c}{2}y + \frac{d+c}{2}\right)\right)$$

图 1 和图 2 是经过数值实验得到的误差结果图。图 1 表示当 y 轴方向插值多项式次数为 $M=18$ 时, 最大值误差 $E_{M,N}$ 在 x 轴方向随插值多项式次数 N 的变化情况。由图 1 可以看出, 误差随 N 的增大而呈现近似线性递减的趋势, 且 x 轴方向和 y 轴方向所用的节点数量平衡。

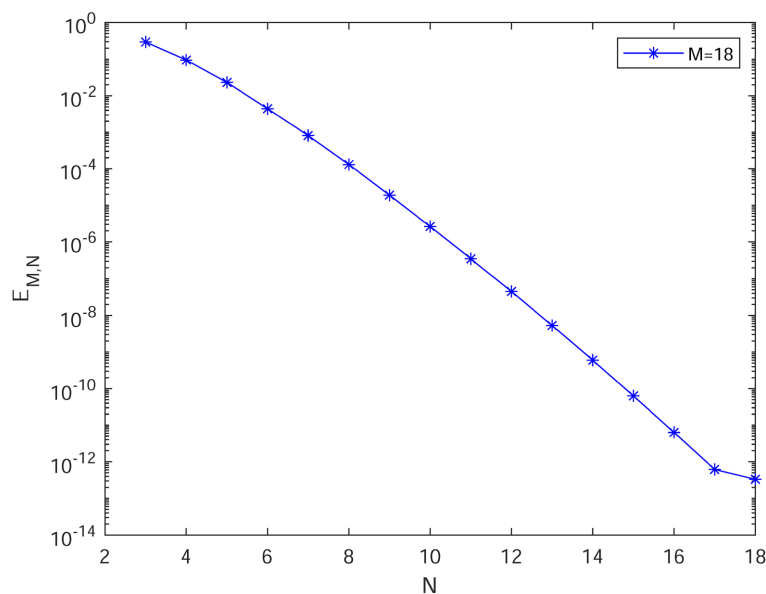


Figure 1. Change of $E_{M,N}$ at $M=18$, $N=3:1:18$

图1. $M=18$, $N=3:1:18$ 时误差 $E_{M,N}$ 的变化

图 2 表示当 x 轴方向插值多项式次数为 $N=18$ 时, 最大值误差 $E_{M,N}$ 在 y 轴方向随插值多项式次数 M 增加时的变化情况。同样, 可以得出与图 1 类似的结论。并且我们不难从方程(3-1)式中发现函数关于 x

轴和 y 轴高度对称, 因此两个方向的数值误差阶数应该是大致相同的, 而这与我们通过数值实验得到的结果是吻合的。

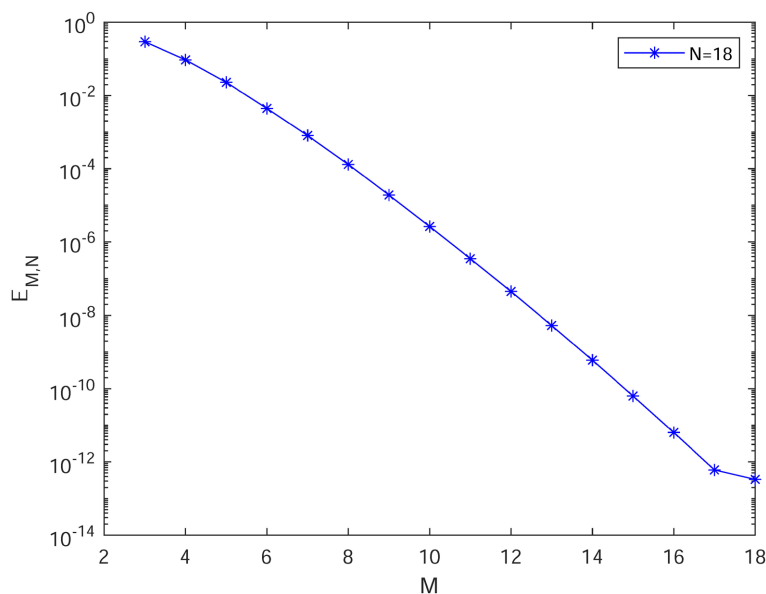


Figure 2. Change of $E_{M,N}$ at $N=18$, $M=3:1:18$

图2. $N=18$, $M=3:1:18$ 时误差 $E_{M,N}$ 的变化

4. 总结

本文研究了在 Legendre-Gauss-Lobatto 节点配置下, 利用 Legendre 多项式建立谱配置格式来求解具有第一边值问题的泊松方程的数值解。通过数值运算表明了该算法格式的有效性和高精度。且计算过程中 x 轴和 y 轴两个方向多项式次数的平衡有效地避免数值解在某一方向上的低精度问题, 保证整体数值解的准确性, 平衡的节点分布有助于算法的收敛速度更快。本研究为深入理解泊松方程的数值求解方法提供了一个重要的案例, 同时为进一步探索和改进相关算法奠定了坚实的基础。

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