求解二维Allen-Cahn方程的保正隐式差分 格式

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摘要

本文研究求解二维Allen-Cahn方程的保正隐式差分格式。通过证明得到当网格比满足 $1+\tau-2R_x-2R_y \ge 0$ 时,差分解具有保正性,且在无穷范数意义下有 $O(\tau+h_x^2+h_y^2)$ 的收敛阶,最后数值实验表明数值结果与理论结果相吻合。

关键词

Allen-Cahn方程,保正隐式差分格式,保正性,收敛性

Positive-Preserving Implicit Difference Scheme for Solving Two-Dimensional Allen-Cahn Equation

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the positive-preserving implicit difference scheme for solving two-dimensional Allen-Cahn equation. It is proved that when the grid ratio satisfies $1+\tau-2R_x-2R_y \ge 0$, the difference solution is positive-preserving and has the convergence order of $O(\tau + h_x^2 + h_y^2)$ in the sense of infinite norm. Finally, numerical experiments show that the numerical results are consistent with the theoretical results.

Keywords

Allen-Cahn Equation, Positive-Preserving Implicit Difference Scheme, Positive-Preserving, Convergence

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1. 引言

Allen 和 Cahn [1]在描述晶体中反相边界运动时,首次提出 Allen-Cahn 方程。该方程广泛应用于各种领域[1]-[7],例如二元合金在固定温度下的相分离过程、图像分割、囊泡膜、固体的成核、材料科学中的相变和界面动力学等。

本文将研究如下二维 Allen-Cahn 方程的初边值问题(IBVP)

$$u_t - \alpha \Delta u + u^3 - u = 0, \ (x, y) \in \Omega, \ 0 < t \le T,$$
 (1)

$$u(x,y,0) = u_0(x,y), \ (x,y) \in \overline{\Omega},$$
⁽²⁾

$$u(x, y, t) = 0, (x, y) \in \Gamma, \ 0 \le t \le T.$$
 (3)

其中,参数 $\alpha \ge 0$ 代表界面宽度,u(x,y,t)表示二元合金中金属部分的浓度, $\overline{\Omega} = [X_l, X_r] \times [Y_l, Y_r]$, Ω 为 $\overline{\Omega}$ 的内部点, Γ 为 $\overline{\Omega}$ 的边界点。

Allen-Cahn 方程具有重要的理论意义和实际意义,因此对其理论和数值方面的研究显得尤为重要。 一方面,文献[8]-[12]已经得到了许多的理论结果,例如,精确解的存在性和极大值原理、精确解的动力 学行为、平衡解的性质,以及亚稳态模式的生成、持续和湮灭等。此外,文献[13][14]分别通过 tanh-coth 法和首次积分法得到了部分特殊的精确解。另一方面,Allen-Cahn 方程数值方法的研究受到了广泛关注。 例如,差分法[15][16]、有限元法[17][18]。Tang 等[19]提出了一种显 - 隐式差分方法,该方法在时空方 向均有一阶精度。随后,一维和高维 Allen-Cahn 方程[20]-[26]的各种高阶差分方法被建立。上述保结构 算法都是全离散的隐式格式,因此计算相对复杂。

本文将构造保正隐式差分格式,应用 Vieta's 定理改造为显式差分方法,巧妙地避免了使用迭代法求 解,提高了计算效率,此外该方法满足保正性的数学性质。

2. 记号与引理

首先,令时间步长 $\tau = T/N(N \in Z^+)$, $t_k = k\tau(0 \le k \le N)$,将时间区域[0,T]分割成 $\overline{\Omega}_{\tau} = \{t_k | k\tau, 0 \le k \le N\}$ 。在 $\overline{\Omega}_{\tau}$ 中,引入记号 $\delta_t V^k = (V^{k+1} - V^k)/\tau$ 。

对于空间方向,记空间区域 $\Omega = (X_l, X_r) \times (Y_l, Y_r)$,令 $h_x = (X_r - X_l)/M_x$, $h_y = (Y_r - Y_l)/M_y$ 分别为 x 和 y 方向的空间步长,其中 M_x 、 M_y 为正整数。记 $x_i = X_l + ih_x (0 \le i \le M_x)$, $y_j = Y_l + jh_y (0 \le j \le M_y)$ 。

定义离散网格 $\Omega_h = \{(i,j) | 1 \le i \le M_x - 1, 1 \le j \le M_y - 1\}$ 、 $\partial \Omega_h = \{(i,j) | i, j = 0$ 或 $i = M_x, j = M_y\}$ 和

 $\bar{\Omega}_{h} = \Omega_{h} \cup \partial \Omega_{h} \circ \partial \Pi_{h} = \left\{ V_{i,j} \middle| (i,j) \in \bar{\Omega}_{h} \right\} \mathcal{H} \Pi_{h}^{0} = \left\{ V_{i,j} \middle| (i,j) \in \bar{\Omega}_{h} \, \exists \, \exists (i,j) \in \partial \Omega_{h} \forall V_{i,j} = 0 \right\} \mathcal{H} \bar{\Omega}_{h} \, \bot \text{ bm B M B M}$ 数。引入如下差分算子:

 $\delta_x^2 V_{i,j} = \left(V_{i-1,j} - 2V_{i,j} + V_{i+1,j} \right) / h_x^2 \ , \ \ \delta_y^2 V_{i,j} = \left(V_{i,j-1} - 2V_{i,j} + V_{i,j+1} \right) / h_y^2 \ , \ \ \Delta_h V_{i,j} = \delta_x^2 V_{i,j} + \delta_y^2 V_{i,j}$

以及对任意的 $V^k \in \Pi^0_h(k=0,1,\dots,N)$,定义如下范数

$$\begin{split} \|V^{k}\|_{\infty} &= \max_{(i,j)\in\Omega_{h}, 0\leq k\leq N} \left(V_{i,j}^{k}\right), \quad \|V^{k}\| = \sqrt{h_{x}h_{y}} \sum_{i=1}^{M_{x}-1} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{y}-1} \left(V_{i,j}^{k}\right)^{2} ,\\ \|\delta_{x}V^{k}\| &= \sqrt{h_{x}h_{y}} \sum_{i=0}^{M_{x}-1} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{y}-1} \left(\delta_{x}V_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{k}\right)^{2} , \quad \|\delta_{y}V^{k}\| = \sqrt{h_{x}h_{y}} \sum_{i=1}^{M_{x}-1} \sum_{j=0}^{M_{y}-1} \left(\delta_{y}V_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^{k}\right)^{2} ,\\ \|V^{k}\|_{H^{1}} &= \sqrt{\|V^{k}\|^{2} + \|\delta_{x}V^{k}\|^{2} + \|\delta_{y}V^{k}\|^{2}} . \end{split}$$
1 (Gronwall **不等式**) $\mathcal{O}\left\{F^{k+1}|_{k}\geq 0\right\}$ 为非负序列, 日满足

引理 1 (Gronwall 不等式) 设 $\{F^{k+1} | k \ge 0\}$ 为非负序列,且满足 $F^{k+1} \le (1+c\tau)F^k + \tau g$, $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$,

其中, c和g为非负常数,则有

$$F^k \le e^{ck\tau} \left(F^0 + \frac{g}{c} \right), \ k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

3. 差分格式的建立

记 $U_{i,j}^k$ 和 $u_{i,j}^k$ 分别表示方程(1)~(3)在 (x_i, y_j, t_k) 点处的精确解和数值解。在结点 (x_i, y_j, t_k) 处离散方程(1),并注意到初边值条件(2)~(3),可得

$$\delta_{t}U_{i,j}^{k} - \alpha \Delta_{h}U_{i,j}^{k} + \left(U_{i,j}^{k+1}\right)^{2}U_{i,j}^{k} - U_{i,j}^{k} = R_{i,j}^{k}, \ (i,j) \in \Omega_{h}, \ 1 \le k \le N,$$
(4)

$$U_{i,j}^{0} = u_0(x_i, y_j), \quad (i, j) \in \overline{\Omega}_h,$$
⁽⁵⁾

$$U_{i,j}^{k} = 0, \quad (i,j) \in \partial \Omega_{h}, \quad 0 \le k \le N,$$
(6)

设初边值问题(2)~(3)的精确解 $u(x, y, t) \in C^{4,4,2}(\Omega \times [0, T])$,则存在常数 C_1 使得

 $\left| R_{i,i}^{k} \right| \le C_{1} \left(\tau + h_{x}^{2} + h_{y}^{2} \right), \ (i,j) \in \overline{\Omega}_{h}, \ 0 \le k \le N,$ (7)

成立。

在方程(4)中略去误差项 $R_{i,j}^k$, 用数值解 $u_{i,j}^k$ 代替精确解 $U_{i,j}^k$, 得到如下保正隐式差分格式:

$$\delta_{i}u_{i,j}^{k} - \alpha \Delta_{h}u_{i,j}^{k} + \left(u_{i,j}^{k+1}\right)^{2}u_{i,j}^{k} - u_{i,j}^{k} = 0, \quad (i,j) \in \Omega_{h}, \quad 1 \le k \le N,$$
(8)

$$u_{i,j}^{0} = u_{0}\left(x_{i}, y_{j}\right), \ (i, j) \in \overline{\Omega}_{h},$$

$$(9)$$

$$u_{i,j}^{k} = 0, \ (i,j) \in \partial \Omega_{h}, \ 0 \le k \le N.$$

$$(10)$$

4. 差分格式的保正性

本节讨论差分格式(8)~(10)的解的保正性。

证明 下面证明差分格式(8)~(10)的保正性,首先将利用差分格式(8)~(10)进行整理得:

$$\tau u_{i,j}^{k} \left(u_{i,j}^{k+1} \right)^{2} + u_{i,j}^{k+1} - R_{x} u_{i-1,j}^{k} - R_{x} u_{i+1,j}^{k} - \left(1 + \tau - 2R_{x} - 2R_{y} \right) u_{i,j}^{k} - R_{y} u_{i,j-1}^{k} - R_{x} u_{i,j+1}^{k} = 0$$

利用韦达定理等价写成如下形式:

$$u_{i,j}^{k+1} = \frac{2H_{i,j}^k}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\tau u_{i,j}^k H_{i,j}^k}}, \quad (i,j) \in \Omega_h, \quad 1 \le k \le N.$$
(11)

当 k = 0 时, $u_{i,j}^k = u_0(x_i, y_j) \ge 0$, $(i, j) \in \overline{\Omega}_h$ 显然成立。假设 $k = 1, 2, \dots, K-1$ 时, 有 $u_{i,j}^k \ge 0$, $(i, j) \in \Omega_h$ 成立。根据边界条件 $u_{i,j}^k = 0$, $(i, j) \in \partial \Omega_h$, $0 \le k \le N$, 可知 $u_{i,j}^k \ge 0$, $(i, j) \in \overline{\Omega}_h$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, K-1$ 成立。

下面由归纳假设证明当 $k = 1, 2, \dots, K - 1, K$ 时, 有 $u_{i,j}^k \ge 0$, $(i, j) \in \Omega_h$ 成立。首先令 $u_{i,j}^{k+1} = f(x)$, $x = H_{i,j}^k$, 定义函数

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\tau u_{i,j}^k x}},$$
(12)

其中,当1+ τ -2 R_x -2 $R_y \ge 0$ 时, $x \ge 0$,对f(x)求导得

$$f'(x) = \frac{2\left[1 + 2\tau u_{i,j}^{k}x + \sqrt{1 + 4\tau u_{i,j}^{k}x}\right]}{\left[1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\tau u_{i,j}^{k}x}\right]^{2}\sqrt{1 + 4\tau u_{i,j}^{k}x}} \ge 0$$
(13)

因此, f(x)是单调递增函数,从而可得

$$f(x) \ge f(0) = 0 \tag{14}$$

因此, 有 $u_{i,j}^k \ge 0$, $(i,j) \in \Omega_h$, 又因为 $u_{i,j}^K = 0$, $(i,j) \in \partial \Omega_h$, 所以有 $u_{i,j}^k \ge 0$, $(i,j) \in \overline{\Omega}_h$ 成立。由归 纳假设可证定理 4.1 成立。

5. 差分格式的收敛性

定理 4.2 令 $\left\{ u_{i,j}^{k} \middle| (i,j) \in \overline{\Omega}_{h}, 0 \le k \le N \right\}$ 是 差分格式(8)~(10)的数值解, $\left\{ U_{i,j}^{k} \middle| (i,j) \in \overline{\Omega}_{h}, 0 \le k \le N \right\}$ 是 (1)~(3)的精确解。令 $e_{i,j}^{k} = U_{i,j}^{k} - u_{i,j}^{k}$, $(i,j) \in \overline{\Omega}_{h}$, $0 \le k \le N$, $\exists u_{0}(x_{i}, y_{j}) \ge 0$, $1 + \tau - 2R_{x} - 2R_{y} \ge 0$ 时,则 有如下

$$\left\| e^{k} \right\|_{\infty} \le C_{2} \left(\tau + h_{x}^{2} + h_{y}^{2} \right), \quad 0 \le k \le N,$$
(15)

成立,其中 $C_2 = e^T$ 。

证明 下面证明差分格式(8)~(10)的最大模估计,将方程(4)~(6)和(8)~(10)相减,得到如下误差方程:

$$\delta_{i}e_{i,j}^{k} - \alpha\Delta_{h}e_{i,j}^{k} + \left(U_{i,j}^{k+1}\right)^{2}U_{i,j}^{k} - \left(u_{i,j}^{k+1}\right)^{2}u_{i,j}^{k} - e_{i,j}^{k} = R_{i,j}^{k}, \ (i,j) \in \Omega_{h}, \ 1 \le k \le N,$$
(16)

$$e_{i,j}^0 = 0, \ (i,j) \in \overline{\Omega}_h, \tag{17}$$

$$e_{i,j}^{k} = 0, \ (i,j) \in \partial \Omega_{h}, \ 0 \le k \le N,$$
(18)

其中, $(U_{i,j}^{k+1})^2 U_{i,j}^k - (u_{i,j}^{k+1})^2 u_{i,j}^k = (U_{i,j}^{k+1})^2 e_{i,j}^k - (U_{i,j}^{k+1} + u_{i,j}^{k+1})^2 u_{i,j}^k e_{i,j}^{k+1}$ 。 将(16)等价地写成如下形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + \tau u_{i,j}^{k} \left(U_{i,j}^{k+1} + u_{i,j}^{k+1} \right) \end{bmatrix} e_{i,j}^{k+1}$$

= $R_{x} e_{i-1,j}^{k} + R_{x} e_{i+1,j}^{k} + \left[\left(1 + \tau - 2R_{x} - 2R_{y} \right) - \tau \left(U_{i,j}^{k+1} \right)^{2} \right] e_{i,j}^{k} + R_{y} e_{i,j-1}^{k} + R_{y} e_{i,j+1}^{k} + \tau R_{i,j}^{k},$ (19)
 $(i, j) \in \Omega_{h}, 1 \le k \le N,$

 $\begin{aligned} &\forall (19) 两端分别取绝对值, 并运用三角不等式, 不难得到\\ &\left| e_{i,j}^{k+1} \right| \leq \left[1 + \tau u_{i,j}^{k} \left(U_{i,j}^{k+1} + u_{i,j}^{k+1} \right) \right] \left| e_{i,j}^{k+1} \right| \\ &\leq R_{x} \left\| e^{k} \right\|_{\infty} + R_{x} \left\| e^{k} \right\|_{\infty} + \left\{ 1 - 2R_{x} - 2R_{y} + \left[1 - \left(U_{i,j}^{k} \right)^{2} \right] \tau \right\} \left\| e^{k} \right\|_{\infty} + R_{y} \left\| e^{k} \right\|_{\infty} + r \left\| R^{k} \right\|_{\infty} \end{aligned}$ (20) $&\leq (1 + \tau) \left\| e^{k} \right\|_{\infty} + \tau \left\| R^{k} \right\|_{\infty} \end{aligned}$

则

$$\left\|e^{k+1}\right\|_{\infty} \le (1+\tau)\left\|e^{k}\right\|_{\infty} + \tau \left\|R^{k}\right\|_{\infty},\tag{21}$$

再运用引理1可得

$$\left\|e^{k+1}\right\|_{\infty} \le e^{T} \left\|R^{k}\right\|_{\infty}.$$
(22)

定理 3.2 证毕。

6. 数值算例

本节将给出求解一维和二维 Allen-Cahn 方程的两个数值算例。算例 1 和算例 2 表明保正隐式差分 格式(8)~(10)在时空方向分别具有一阶和二阶精度,具有保正的数学性质。这些数值结果和理论结果是 吻合的。

算例1 首先考虑如下一维 Allen-Cahn 方程的 IBVP

$$u_t - \alpha u_{xx} + u^3 - u = 0, \quad -L < x < L, \quad 0 < t \le T,$$
(23)

$$u(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x\right) + \frac{1}{2}, \quad -L \le x \le L,$$
(24)

$$u(L,t) = \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left[-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(L - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}t\right)\right] + \frac{1}{2}, \quad 0 \le t \le T$$
(25)

$$u(-L,t) = \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left[-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\left(-L - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}t\right)\right] + \frac{1}{2}, \quad 0 \le t \le T$$
(26)

当 $\alpha = 1$ 时,该方程的精确解为:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left[-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\left(x - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}t\right)\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

令 $\Omega = [-5,5]$, [0,T] = [0,1], 由差分格式(8)~(10)获得的数值解, 在 t = 1 处的 L° - 范数、 L^{2} - 范数和 H^{1} - 范数误差及相应的收敛阶分别记为 $ME \ LE \ HE \ r^{\circ} \ r_{L^{2}} \ r_{H}$.

表 1 给出了差分格式(8)~(10)在取不同网格步长时所得数值解 *u^k* 的误差和收敛阶。它表明差分格式 (8)~(10)在不同范数意义下在时空方向上分别具有一阶和二阶收敛阶。

为了验证数值解的保正性,记 $RT = 1 + \tau - 2R_x$,接下来在 $\Omega = [-10,10]$ 、[0,T] = [0,100]上求解带任意 参数 α 的 IBVP (23)~(26)。此时该问题没有精确解。

图 1 给出了当网格步长 $h_x = 1/16$ 、 $\tau = 0.5h_x^2/\alpha$ 以及参数 α 取 0.01,0,10 时运用差分法(8)~(10)所得数值 解的曲面图。从该图可观察到当 $\alpha = 0.01,1,10$ 时, $RT \ge 0$,数值解具有保正性。而表 2 给出了当 RT < 0时,数值解不满足保正性,例如 $\alpha = 1,10$, $h_x = 1/16$, $\tau = h_x^2$ 。

Table 1. Error and convergence order $\left(\tau = \frac{1}{2}h_x^2\right)$ of u_i^k when the difference scheme takes different step sizes

表 1. 差分格式取不同步长时 u_i^* 的误差和收敛阶 $\left(\tau = \frac{1}{2}h_x^2\right)$	
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h _x	ME	r^{∞}	LE	r_{L^2}	HE	r _H	CPU
1/2	2.2262e-02	*	4.5074e-02	*	4.8544e-02	*	0.000181 s
1/4	5.9182e-03	1.9113	1.1954e-02	1.9148	1.2878e-02	1.9144	0.000424 s
1/8	1.5035e-03	1.9769	3.0347e-03	1.9778	3.2696e-03	1.9777	0.001239 s
1/16	3.7745e-04	1.9939	7.6162e-04	1.9944	8.2060e-04	1.9944	0.005073 s



Figure 1. Surface diagrams of numerical solution when taking $\alpha = 0.01, 1, 10$, $h_x = 1/16$, and $\tau = 0.5h_x^2/\alpha$ 图 1. 取 $\alpha = 0.01, 1, 10$, $h_x = 1/16$, $\tau = 0.5h_x^2/\alpha$ 时数值解的曲面图

Table 2. Numerical solution at x = 0, t = 50 when taking $\alpha = 1,10$, $h_x = 1/16$, and $\tau = h_x^2$ 表 2. 取 $\alpha = 1,10$ 、 $h_x = 1/16$ 、 $\tau = h_x^2$ 时 x = 0, t = 50 处的数值解

α	h_{x}	τ	网格点	数值解
1	1/16	1/256	x = 0, t = 50	-1.2468e-60-22.6053i
10	1/16	1/256	x = 0, t = 50	-2.1950e-27 - 95.8794i

算例2 考虑如下二维 Allen-Cahn 方程的 IBVP

$$u_t - \alpha \Delta u + u^3 - u = 0, \ (x, y) \in \Omega, \ 0 < t \le T,$$
(27)

$$u(x,y,0) = \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left[-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(x\sin\varphi + y\cos\varphi\right) + C\right] + \frac{1}{2}, \quad (x,y) \in \overline{\Omega},$$
(28)

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left[-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (x \sin \varphi + y \cos \varphi) + \frac{3}{4}t + C\right] + \frac{1}{2}, \quad (x, y) \in \Gamma, \quad 0 \le t \le T$$
(29)

当 $\alpha = 1$ 时,该方程的精确解为:

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left[-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (x \sin \varphi + y \cos \varphi) + \frac{3}{4}t + C\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

令 $\bar{\Omega} = [0,1] \times [0,1]$, [0,T] = [0,1], 由差分格式(8)~(10)获得的数值解, 在 t = 1 处的 L° - 范数、 L^2 - 范数 和 $H^1 -$ 范数误差及相应的收敛阶分别记为 $ME^* \times LE^* \times HE^* \times \overline{r}^{\circ} \times \overline{r}_{L^2} \times \overline{r}_{H^{\circ}}$.

表 3 给出了差分格式(8)~(10)在取不同网格步长时所得数值解 u^k_{i,j} 的误差和收敛阶。它表明差分格式 (8)~(10)在不同范数意义下在时空方向上分别具有一阶和二阶收敛阶。

Table 3. Error and convergence order $\left(h_x^2 = h_y^2, \tau = \frac{1}{4}h_x^2\right)$ of $u_{i,j}^k$ when the difference scheme takes different step sizes 表 3. 差分格式取不同步长时 $u_{i,j}^k$ 的误差和收敛阶 $\left(h_x^2 = h_y^2, \tau = \frac{1}{4}h_x^2\right)$

h_{x}	ME^*	\overline{r}^{∞}	LE^*	\overline{r}_{L^2}	HE^*	\overline{r}_{H}	CPU
1/4	1.2419e-04	*	6.8822e-05	*	3.0778e-04	*	0.001641 s
1/8	3.2041e-05	1.9545	1.7924e-05	1.9410	8.2523e-05	1.8990	0.006714 s
1/16	8.0771e-06	1.9880	4.5230e-06	1.9866	2.0998e-05	1.9745	0.036086 s
1/32	2.0269e-06	1.9945	1.1333e-06	1.9967	5.2730e-06	1.9936	0.295275 s

为了验证差分格式(8)~(10)的保正性,记 $RRT = 1 + \tau - 2R_x - 2R_y$,下面在 $\Omega = [0,10] \times [0,10]$ 和[0,T] = [0,100]上求解带任意参数 α 的 IBVP (23)~(26)。此时该问题没有精确解。

图 2、图 3 分别展示了当网格步长 $h_x = h_y = 1/8$ 、 $\tau = 0.25 h_x^2 / \alpha$ 以及参数 α 取 0.01,0,10 时运用差分格





Figure 2. Surface diagrams of numerical solution of x = 5 when taking $\alpha = 0.01, 1, 10$, $h_x = h_y = 1/8$, and $\tau = 0.25h_x^2/\alpha$ 图 2. 取 $\alpha = 0.01, 1, 10$, $h_x = h_y = 1/8$, $\tau = 0.25h_x^2/\alpha$ 时 x = 5数值解的曲面图



Figure 3. Surface diagrams of numerical solution of y = 5 when taking $\alpha = 0.01, 1, 10$, $h_x = h_y = 1/8$, and $\tau = 0.25h_x^2/\alpha$ 图 3. 取 $\alpha = 0.01, 1, 10$, $h_x = h_y = 1/8$, $\tau = 0.25h_x^2/\alpha$ 时 y = 5数值解的曲面图

式(8)~(10)所得 x = 5、 y = 5时数值解的曲面图。图 4 展示了当网格步长 $h_x = h_y = 1/8$ 、 $\tau = 0.25h_x^2/\alpha$ 以及 参数 α 取 0.01,0,10 时运用差分格式(8)~(10)所得不同 (x, y) 处数值解的曲面图。从这些图可观察到,当 $\alpha = 0.01,1,10$ 时, $RRT \ge 0$,数值解具有保正性。而表 4 给出了当 RRT < 0 时,数值解不满足保正性,例 如 $\alpha = 1,10$, $h_x = h_y = 1/4$, $\tau = h_x^2$ 。



Figure 4. Curves of numerical solutions at different points (x, y) when taking $\alpha = 0.01, 1, 10$, $h_x = h_y = 1/8$, and $\tau = 0.25h_x^2/\alpha$ 图 4. 取 $\alpha = 0.01, 1, 10$, $h_x = h_y = 1/8$, $\tau = 0.25h_x^2/\alpha$ 时不同(x, y)处数值解的曲线图

Table 4. Numerical solution at x = 5, y = 5, t = 50 when taking $\alpha = 1,10$, $h_x = h_y = 1/4$, and $\tau = h_x^2$ 表 4. 取 $\alpha = 1,10$, $h_x = h_y = 1/4$, $\tau = h_x^2$ 时 x = 5, y = 5, t = 50 处的数值解

α	h_x	τ	网格点	数值解
1	1/4	1/16	x = 5, y = 5, t = 50	-0.0000004 + 9.7468i
10	1/4	1/16	x = 5, y = 5, t = 50	-0.0000000001 - 35.2156i

7. 结论

本文对二维 Allen-Cahn 方程的初边值问题建立了一个保正隐式差分格式,证明了该格式具有保正的 数学性质,且在 L° -范数意义下有 $O(\tau + h_x^2 + h_y^2)$ 的收敛阶。此外,利用韦达定理将隐式格式改造成显式 格式,极大地提高了计算效率。数值结果验证了只要网格步长以及参数 α 满足 $1 + \tau - 2R_x - 2R_y \ge 0$,则数 值解就满足收敛阶为 $O(\tau + h_x^2 + h_y^2)$ 和保正性。

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