

正压原始方程的差分格式

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提 要

本文把[1—3]中的数值方法应用于正压原始方程组,并给出了差分格式的严格的误差估计。特别分析了边界误差的影响,并构造了一些新的算法。

在[1, 2]中,以二维涡度方程为例,讨论了数值天气预报差分方法的一些理论问题,在[3]中又讨论了低 Mach 数流动的数值解法。本文中把这些方法应用于正压原始方程组,严格估计了二次守恒格式全球预报问题的计算误差,分析了边值误差对局部地区预报误差的影响,还构造了一些新的算法。

一、一些基本关系式

R 表示二维空间 (x_1, x_2) 中的一个开域, Γ 是其边界, x_j 方向的网格步长是 h , Q 表示网格点,其坐标值 $x_j(Q) = k_j(Q)h$, $j = 1, 2$, $k_j(Q)$ 是整数。 $Q^{\pm x_j}$ 是 Q 的邻点, $x_j(Q^{\pm x_j}) = x_j(Q) \pm h$ 。 R_h 表示网格内点集合, Γ_h 是其边界, Γ_{im} (或 Γ_{jm})是使 $Q^{\pm x_j} \in R_h$ 的边界点集合, $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_{im} + \Gamma_{jm}$, $\Gamma_h = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$ 。 R_{im} (或 R_{jm})表示与 Γ_{im} (或 Γ_{jm})相距 h 的内点集合, $R_1 = R_{im} + R_{jm}$, $R_h^* = R_1 + R_2$ 。 τ 方向的网格步长是 τ , $\lambda = \tau h^{-2}$ 。 $\eta(Q, k)$ 表示网格函数 η 在 $k\tau$ 时刻和 Q 处的值,其分量是 $\eta^{(i)}(Q, k)$, $1 \leq i \leq m$,有时简记为 $\eta(Q)$, $\eta(k)$ 或 η 。 $\eta(k) = \eta(k+1)$,有时简记为 η 。 η_{x_j} , η_{x_i} , η_{x_i} 分别表示 x_j 方向的向前,向后和中心差商。 $\eta_n(Q)$ 表示 η 在 R_h^* 上的外法向差商,即当 $Q \in R_{im}$ 时, $\eta_n(Q) = -\eta_{x_j}(Q)$;当 $Q \in R_{jm}$ 时, $\eta_n(Q) = \eta_{x_j}(Q)$ 。若 $Q \in R_h^*$,我们就把 Γ_h 上与 Q 相距 h 的对应点记为 Q' ,并把和式

$$\sum_{Q \in R_h^*} [\eta(Q')\xi(Q) + \eta(Q)\xi'(Q)]$$

简记为

$$\sum_{R_h^*} (\eta'\xi + \eta\xi'),$$

等等。又记

$$\Delta_{x_j}^* \eta = \frac{1}{2} (\nu \eta_{x_j}) \bar{x}_j + \frac{1}{2} (\nu \eta \bar{x}_j) x_j, \quad \Delta^* \eta = \sum_{j=1}^2 \Delta_{x_j}^* \eta.$$

又定义下列内积, 范数与和式.

$$(\eta, \xi) = \sum_{Q \in R_h} \eta(Q) \xi(Q) h^2, \quad \|\eta\|^2 = (\eta, \eta),$$

$$\|\eta\|_{1\nu}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^2 (\|\sqrt{\nu} \eta_{x_j}\|^2 + \|\sqrt{\nu} \eta_{y_j}\|^2), \quad \text{当 } \nu \equiv 1 \text{ 时, 简记为 } \|\eta\|_1^2,$$

$$\|\eta\|_{\Gamma_h}^2 = \sum_{Q \in \Gamma_h} h \eta^2(Q), \quad S^v(\eta) = \sum_{Q \in R_h^*} \nu' \eta^2(Q),$$

$$B_{R_j}(\eta, \xi, w) = \frac{h}{2} \sum_{R_j} (\eta' \xi + \eta \xi') w, \quad B_{R_h^*}(\eta, \xi, w) = \sum_{j=1}^2 B_{R_j}(\eta, \xi, w)$$

$$C_{R_i}(\eta, \xi, w) = \frac{h}{2} \sum_{R_{jm}} [\eta' \xi w^{(j)} + \eta \xi' w^{(j)}] - \frac{h}{2} \sum_{R_{jm}} [\eta' \xi w^{(j)} + \eta \xi' w^{(j)}],$$

$$C_{R_h^*}(\eta, \xi, w) = \sum_{j=1}^2 C_{R_i}(\eta, \xi, w),$$

$$B_{m\nu Q}(\eta) = \|\eta\|_1^2 + \frac{m\tau}{2} (\|\eta\|_{1\nu}^2)_i - Q\tau \|\eta\|_1^2 + Q\tau \|\eta\|_{1i}^2 \\ + \frac{mQ\tau^2}{2} \|\eta\|_1^2 - \frac{m\tau^2}{2} \|\eta\|_{1\nu}^2 + (m-1-Q)\tau \|\eta\|_1^2,$$

$$\|\eta(k)\|_{\infty\nu}^2 = \|\eta(k)\|^2 + \tau \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \|\eta(j)\|_{1\nu}^2,$$

$$Q(\eta, \xi, k) = \|\eta(k)\|_{\infty\nu}^2 + \|\xi(k)\|^2 + \tau^2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [\|\eta(j)\|_1^2 + \|\xi(j)\|_1^2].$$

$$\rho(\eta, \xi, f_1, f_2, g_1, g_2, k) = \|\eta(0)\|^2 + \|\xi(0)\|^2 + \tau \sum_{j=0}^k (\|f_1(j)\|^2 \\ + \|f_2(j)\|^2 + \|g_1(j)\|_{1h}^2 + \|g_2(j)\|_{1h}^2),$$

在 [1] 中已证明了以下各式

$$2(\eta, \eta_i) = \|\eta\|_1^2 - \tau \|\eta_i\|^2, \quad (1.1)$$

$$2(\eta, \eta_{ii}) = \|\eta\|_{1i}^2 - \|\eta_i\|^2 - \|\eta_i\|^2, \quad (1.2)$$

$$(\eta, \Delta^* \eta) + \|\eta\|_{1\nu}^2 - B_{R_h^*}(\nu, \eta, \eta_n) = 0, \quad (1.3)$$

$$2(\eta_i, \Delta^* \eta) + (\|\eta\|_{1\nu}^2)_i - \tau \|\eta_i\|_{1\nu}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^2 (\nu_i, \bar{\eta}_{x_j}^2 + \bar{\eta}_{y_j}^2) - 2B_{R_h^*}(\nu, \eta_i, \eta_n) = 0, \quad (1.4)$$

$$\text{引理 1}^{[1]}, \|\eta \xi\|^2 \leq h^{-2} \|\eta\|^2 \|\xi\|^2, \quad \left| \sum_{R_h^*} h \eta^2 \xi'^2 \right| \leq h^{-1} \sum_{R_h^*} h \eta^2 \sum_{\Gamma_h} h \xi'^2,$$

引理 2 设 $\Gamma_h = \Gamma'_h + \Gamma''_h$, $\eta|_{\Gamma''_h} = 0$, R'_h 与 Γ_h 相距 h , 则

$$\|\eta\|_{1\nu}^2 \leq 8\nu_1 h^{-2} \|\eta\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{R'_h} \nu \min(h^2 \eta_n, 2\eta'^2).$$

特别若满足下列边界条件 A 或 B, 则 $\|\eta\|_{1\nu}^2 \leq 8\nu_1 h^{-2} \|\eta\|^2$.

(A) 各函数在 x_j 方向具有周期 L_j , $R_h = [0, L_1 - h; 0, L_2 - h]$,

(B) 在 Γ_h 上, 各函数值为零。

引理 3^[3] 假设 (1), $\eta(k)$ 是非负网格函数, $L \geq 0$, $C_0 \geq 0$, $\rho \geq 0$, $p \geq 0$, τ, h 是适当小的正数, (2) $H_\eta(k) = C_0 \eta(k)(1 + h^{-2} \eta(k))$, (3) $\eta(0) \leq \rho$, 且当 $k \leq \left\lceil \frac{T_0}{\tau} \right\rceil$ 时, $\eta(k) \leq \rho + \tau \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} H_\eta(j)$, (4) $\rho e^{C_0(1+p)T_0} \leq p h^2$, 则对一切 $kr \leq T \leq T_0(\rho)$ 者, $\eta(k) \leq \rho e^{C_0(1+p)T}$.

二、二次守恒型格式

$U = (U^{(1)}, U^{(2)})^T$ 表示速度向量, Φ 表示等压面高度, g 是重力加速度, F 是柯氏系数, ν 是运动粘性系数(等价于平滑系数), $0 < \nu_0 \leq \nu \leq \nu_1$, 那末正压模式是^[4]

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + (U \cdot \nabla)U + g \nabla \Phi - (\nabla \cdot \nu \nabla)U + H(U) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + (U \cdot \nabla)\Phi + \phi(\nabla \cdot U) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $H(U) = (-FV, FU)^T$.

为了构造加权平均守恒型格式, 仿 [3] 定义下列差分算子,

$$\begin{aligned} dx_{j,1}(\eta, w) &= w^{(j)} \eta_{\hat{j}}, & dx_{j,2}(\eta, w) &= (\eta w^{(j)})_{\hat{j}}, \\ d_{\alpha}^{(a)}(\eta, w) &= \alpha dx_{j,1}(\eta, w) + (1 - \alpha) dx_{j,2}(\eta, w), & 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, \\ d_i(\eta, w) &= \sum_{j=1}^2 dx_{j,i}(\eta, w), & d^{(a)}(\eta, w) &= \alpha d_1(\eta, w) + (1 - \alpha) d_2(\eta, w), \\ D_{x_j}(w) &= w_{\hat{j}}^{(j)}, & D(w) &= \sum_{j=1}^2 D_{x_j}(w), \\ d_{x_j}^{*(a)}(\eta, w) &= d_{\alpha}^{(a)}(\eta, w) - (1 - \alpha) \eta D_{x_j}(w), \\ d^{*(a)}(\eta, w) &= \sum_{j=1}^2 d_{x_j}^{*(a)}(\eta, w), \\ G_{x_j}(\varphi) &= \varphi_{\hat{j}}, & G(\varphi) &= \sum_{j=1}^2 \varphi_{\hat{j}}. \end{aligned}$$

可仿照 [1], 依次证明以下各式

$$\begin{aligned} (\eta, \xi_{\hat{j}}) + (\xi, \eta_{\hat{j}}) &= \frac{h}{2} \sum_{R_{jM}} (\eta' \xi + \eta \xi') - \frac{h}{2} \sum_{R_{jM}} (\eta' \xi + \eta \xi'), \\ (\eta, d_2(\xi, w)) + (\xi, d_1(\eta, w)) &= C_{R_h^*}(\eta, \xi, w), \\ (\eta, d^{(1/2)}(\xi, w)) + (\xi, d^{(1/2)}(\eta, w)) &= \frac{1}{2} C_{R_h^*}(\eta, \xi, w) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} C_{R_h^*}(\xi, \eta, w), \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

$$(\varphi, D(w)) + (w, G(\varphi)) = C_{R_h^*}(\varphi, 1, w), \quad (2.3)$$

特别当满足边界条件 A 或 B 时, 以上各式右端为零, 且

$$(\eta, d^{(1/2)}(\eta, \omega)) = 0,$$

显然它合理地模拟了二次守恒律.

计算 (2.1) 的加权平均守恒型差分格式是:

$$\begin{cases} L_1(u, \varphi) = u_i + Q\tau u_{it} + d^{*(\alpha)}(u, u) - \Delta^* u + gG(\varphi) + H(u) = 0, \\ L_2(u, \varphi) = \varphi_i + Q\tau\varphi_{it} + d^{(\beta)}(\varphi, u) + \beta\varphi D(u) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.4)$$

其中 $-\frac{1}{2} < Q \leq 0$, Q 可随 h 而变化, 但计算 $u(1)$, $\varphi(1)$ 时, 恒取 $Q = 0$. 若取 $\alpha = \beta = 0$, (2-4) 即为 Lax 型格式, 在数值天气预报中, 通常用二次守恒格式, 即用下列 $d^{**}(u, \omega)$ 来逼近 $(\omega, \nabla)U$,

$$d^{**}(u, \omega) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^2 \{(\omega^{-x_i} + \omega)u_{xi} + (\omega^{-x_i} + \omega)u_{xi}\},$$

其实 $d^{**}(u, \omega) = d^{*(1/2)}(u, \omega)$.

三、全球预报问题的严格误差估计

用 $\tilde{u}$, $\tilde{\varphi}$ 和 $\tilde{f}_i$ 表示 u , φ 和 L_i 的计算误差, L, M, N, M_i 表示与 h, τ 无关的正数, ε 是适当小的待定正数. 误差满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{L}_1(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}) = L_1(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}) + d^{*(\alpha)}(\tilde{u}, u) + d^{*(\alpha)}(u, \tilde{u}) = \tilde{f}_1, \\ \tau_2(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}) = L_2(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}) + d^{(\beta)}(\tilde{\varphi}, u) + d^{(\beta)}(\varphi, \tilde{u}) + \beta\tilde{\varphi}D(u) + \beta\varphi D(\tilde{u}) = \tilde{f}_2. \end{cases}$$

详细地计算 $(2\tilde{u} + m\tau\tilde{u}_i, \tau_1(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi})) + (2\tilde{\varphi} + m\tau\tilde{\varphi}_i, \tilde{L}_2(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}))$, 即由 (1.1) — (1.4) 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & B_{m\tau Q}(\tilde{u}) + B_{m\tau Q}(\tilde{\varphi}) + 2\|\tilde{u}\|_{\tau}^2 - 2B_{R_h^*}(\nu, \tilde{u}, \tilde{u}_n) \\ & - m\tau B_{R_h^*}(\nu, \tilde{u}_i, \tilde{u}_n) = \sum_{\lambda=0}^8 \tilde{E}_\lambda, \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_0 &= -\frac{1}{2} Qm\tau^3 \|\tilde{u}_{it}\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} Qm\tau^3 \|\tilde{\varphi}_{it}\|^2, \\ \tilde{E}_1 &= \frac{m}{4} \tau \sum_{j=1}^2 (\nu_i, \tilde{u}_{xj}^2 + \tilde{u}_{xj}^2), \\ \tilde{E}_2 &= -(2\tilde{u} + m\tau\tilde{u}_i, d^{*(\alpha)}(\tilde{u}, u) + d^{*(\alpha)}(u, \tilde{u}) + H(\tilde{u}) - \tilde{f}_1) \\ & \quad - (2\tilde{\varphi} + m\tau\tilde{\varphi}_i, d^{(\beta)}(\varphi, \tilde{u}) + \beta\varphi D(\tilde{u}) + \beta\tilde{\varphi}D(u) - \tilde{f}_2), \\ \tilde{E}_3 &= -(2\tilde{u} + m\tau\tilde{u}_i, d^{*(\alpha)}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{u})), \\ \tilde{E}_4 &= -m\tau(\tilde{\varphi}_i, d^{(\beta)}(\tilde{\varphi}, \tilde{u}) + d^{(\beta)}(\tilde{\varphi}, u)), \\ \tilde{E}_5 &= -\beta(2\tilde{\varphi} + m\tau\tilde{\varphi}_i, \tilde{\varphi}D(\tilde{u})), \\ \tilde{E}_6 &= -(2\tilde{\varphi}, d^{(\beta)}(\tilde{\varphi}, \tilde{u})), \\ \tilde{E}_7 &= -(2\tilde{\varphi}, d^{(\beta)}(\tilde{\varphi}, u)), \\ \tilde{E}_8 &= -(2\tilde{u} + m\tau\tilde{u}_i, gG(\tilde{\varphi})). \end{aligned}$$

可证

$$|\tilde{E}_0| + |\tilde{E}_1| \leq |Q| m \tau (\|\tilde{u}_t\|^2 + \|\tilde{u}_t\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_t\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_t\|^2) + M_1 \tau \|\tilde{u}\|^2, \quad (3.2)$$

又由引理 1

$$|\tilde{E}_2| \leq \varepsilon \|\tilde{u}\|^2 + \varepsilon \tau (\|\tilde{u}_t\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_t\|^2) + M_2 (\|\tilde{u}\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2 + \|\tilde{f}_1\|^2 + \|\tilde{f}_2\|^2), \quad (3.3)$$

$$|\tilde{E}_3| \leq \varepsilon \|\tilde{u}\|^2 + \varepsilon \tau \|\tilde{u}_t\|^2 + \varepsilon^{-1} M_3 \|\tilde{u}\|^2 (\|\tilde{u}\|^2 h^{-2} + 1), \quad (3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{E}_4| &\leq \varepsilon \tau \|\tilde{\varphi}_t\|^2 + M_4 \tau [h^{-2} \|\tilde{u}\|^2 \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2 \|\tilde{u}\|^2] + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2 + \tau \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2 \\ &\leq \varepsilon \tau \|\tilde{\varphi}_t\|^2 + M_5 [h^{-2} (\|\tilde{u}\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2)^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2], \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

$$|\tilde{E}_5| \leq \varepsilon \|\tilde{u}\|^2 + \varepsilon \tau \|\tilde{\varphi}_t\|^2 + M_6 h^{-2} \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^4, \quad (3.6)$$

若 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$, 则由 (2.2) 式得到

$$\tilde{E}_6 C_{R_h^*}(\tilde{\varphi}, \tilde{\varphi}, \tilde{u}), \quad \tilde{E}_7 = C_{R_h^*}(\tilde{\varphi}, \tilde{\varphi}, u) \quad (3.7)$$

又由 (2.3), $\tilde{E}_8 = \tilde{E}_9 + \tilde{E}_{10}$, 其中 $\tilde{E}_9 = g\tilde{\varphi}, D(2\tilde{u} + m\tau\tilde{u}_t)$,

$$\tilde{E}_{10} = -g C_{R_h^*}(\tilde{\varphi}, 1, 2\tilde{u} + m\tau\tilde{u}_t),$$

且

$$|\tilde{E}_9| \leq \varepsilon \|\tilde{u}\|^2 + \varepsilon \tau^2 \|\tilde{u}_t\|^2 + M_7 \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2. \quad (3.8)$$

定理 1, 若用格式 (2.3) 计算周期解问题 $A, \beta = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda < \frac{1+2Q}{4\nu_1}$, 那末, 当

$$\rho(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}, \tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2, 0, 0, k) \leq N h^2, \quad k\tau \leq T \leq T_0(\rho)$$

时,

$$Q(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}, k) \leq M e^{L\tau} \cdot \rho.$$

又若 $h \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\rho = O(h^2)$, 则对一切 T_0 , 上式都成立.

证明 (3.1)–(3.8) 成立, 由周期性条件,

$$-2B_{R_h^*}(\nu, \tilde{u}, \tilde{u}_n) = -m\tau B_{R_h^*}(\nu, \tilde{u}_t, \tilde{u}_n) = \tilde{E}_6 = \tilde{E}_7 = \tilde{E}_{10} = 0,$$

因此把以上各式代入 (3.1) 后得到

$$\begin{aligned} B_{m\nu Q}(\tilde{u}) + B_{m\nu Q}(\tilde{\varphi}) + (2 - \varepsilon M_8) \|\tilde{u}\|_t^2 + \tau m Q (\|\tilde{u}_t\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_t\|^2) \\ + \tau (m Q - M_9 \varepsilon) (\|\tilde{u}_t\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_t\|^2) \leq \tilde{R}_0(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}) = M_{10} [(\|\tilde{u}\|^2 h^{-2} \\ + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2 h^{-2} + 1) (\|\tilde{u}\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2) + \|\tilde{f}_1\|^2 + \|\tilde{f}_2\|^2], \end{aligned}$$

让 ε 适当小, 并用 τ 乘上式, 再对 $j = 0, 1, \dots, k-1$ 求和, 即可仿 [1] 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{u}(k)\|_{0\Omega\nu}^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}(k)\|^2 - \frac{m\tau^3}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \|\tilde{u}_t(j)\|_t^2 \\ + \tau^2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (m-1 + 2mQ - 2Q - \varepsilon M_{11}) (\|\tilde{u}_t(j)\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_t(j)\|^2) \\ \leq \tau \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \tilde{R}_0(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}) + M_{12} (\|\tilde{u}(0)\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}(0)\|^2), \end{aligned}$$

又由引理 2,

$$\|\tilde{u}_t(j)\|_t^2 \leq 8\nu_1 \lambda \|\tilde{u}_t\|^2,$$

因此当选择

$$m > (1 + 2\theta + M_{11}\varepsilon)(1 + 2\theta + 4\lambda\nu_1)^{-1} + 1 > 0$$

后,即可证明上式右端第三、四项的和不小于

$$a_0 \tau^2 \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (\|\tilde{u}_t(j)\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_t(j)\|^2),$$

其中 $a_0 > 0$. 最后只要在引理 3 中令 $\eta(k) = Q(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}, k)$, 即可仿 [1] 得证.

注记 1, 根据 [1] 中的理论分析, 当 $\rho \leq Nh^2$ 时, 在适当短的时间 T_0 内, 计算是稳定的. 又若 U, Φ 适当光滑, 格式 (2.3) 还是收敛的.

注记 2, 在定理 1 的证明中, $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ 起了关键作用, 当 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 计算误差则较小, 这再次证实了差分格式的二次守恒性与稳定性是一致的.

四、边值误差的影响

假设 R_h 是局部地区, 在边界 Γ_h 上计算 u, φ 时发生了误差 $\tilde{g}_1, \tilde{g}_2$.

定理 2, 假设用 (2.3) 计算上述问题, $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lambda < \frac{4+8\theta}{17\nu_1}$, $\|\tilde{g}_2\|_{\Gamma_h} \leq Nh$, $\rho(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}, \tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2, h^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tilde{g}_1, h^{-\frac{1}{2}}\tilde{g}_2, k) \leq Nh^2$, 则当 $k\tau \leq T \leq T_0(\rho)$ 时, $Q(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}, k) \leq M e^{LT} \cdot \rho$. 又若当 $h \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\rho = O(h)^2$, 则 T_0 是任意的.

证明 (3.1)–(3.8) 成立, 可仿 [5] 证明

$$\begin{aligned} -2B_{R_h^*}(v, \tilde{u}, \tilde{u}_n) &\geq (2-\varepsilon)S^v(\tilde{u}) - M_{15}(h^{-1} + h\varepsilon^{-1})\|\tilde{g}_1\|_{\Gamma_h}^2, \\ -m\tau B_{R_h^*}(v, \tilde{u}_t, \tilde{u}_n) &\geq \frac{m\tau}{2}S^v(\tilde{u})_t - \left(\frac{m}{2} + \varepsilon\right)\tau^2 S^v(\tilde{u}_t) \\ -\varepsilon M_{14}S^v(\tilde{u}) - M_{15}[\tau h\|\tilde{g}_{1t}\|_{\Gamma_h}^2 + (\varepsilon h)^{-1}\|\tilde{g}_1\|_{\Gamma_h}^2 + \|\tilde{u}\|^2 + \|\tilde{u}_t\|^2], \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{R_h^*} h\tilde{\varphi}'\tilde{\varphi}\tilde{u} \right| &\leq \varepsilon S^v(\tilde{u}) + \varepsilon^{-1}M_{16} \sum_{R_h^*} h^2\tilde{\varphi}'^2\tilde{\varphi}^2 \\ &\leq \varepsilon S^v(\tilde{u}) + \varepsilon^{-1}M_{16} \sum_{R_h^*} h\tilde{\varphi}'^2 \sum_{R_h^*} h\tilde{\varphi}^2 \\ &\leq \varepsilon S^v(\tilde{u}) + \varepsilon^{-1}h^{-1}M_{16}\|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2\|\tilde{g}_2\|_{\Gamma_h}^2, \end{aligned}$$

类似地

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{R_h^*} h\tilde{\varphi}\tilde{\varphi}'\tilde{u}' \right| &\leq h^{-1}\|\tilde{g}_1\|_{\Gamma_h}^2 + \varepsilon^{-1}M_{17} \sum_{R_h^*} h\tilde{\varphi}'^2 \sum_{R_h^*} h\tilde{\varphi}^2 \\ &\leq h^{-1}\|\tilde{g}_1\|_{\Gamma_h}^2 + \varepsilon^{-1}M_{17}h^{-1}\|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2\|\tilde{g}_2\|_{\Gamma_h}^2, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$|\tilde{E}_6| \leq \varepsilon S^v(\tilde{u}) + h^{-1}\|\tilde{g}_1\|_{\Gamma_h}^2 + \varepsilon^{-1}h^{-1}M_{18}\|\tilde{g}_2\|_{\Gamma_h}^2\|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2,$$

又可证

$$|\tilde{E}_7| \leq \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2 + h^{-1}M_{19}\|\tilde{g}_2\|^2,$$

又有

$$\left| \sum_{R_h^*} h\tilde{\varphi}'\tilde{u} \right| \leq \varepsilon S^v(\tilde{u}) + \frac{h}{4\varepsilon}\|\tilde{g}_2\|_{\Gamma_h}^2,$$

$$\left| \sum_{E_h^*} h \tilde{\varphi} \tilde{u}^* \right| \leq \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2 + M_{20} h^{-1} \|\tilde{g}_1\|_{\Gamma_h}^2,$$

因此

$$|\tilde{E}_{10}| \leq 3S^*(\tilde{u}) + \|\tilde{\varphi}\|^2 + M_{21}(h^{-1}\|\tilde{g}_1\|^2 + h\|\tilde{g}_2\|_{\Gamma_h}^2),$$

把以上各估计式代入 (3.1) 即得到

$$\begin{aligned} B_{m\tau Q}(\tilde{u})B_{m0Q}(\tilde{\varphi}) + (2 - \varepsilon M_{22})\|\tilde{u}\|_{1\tau}^2 + \tau m Q(\|\tilde{u}_\tau\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_\tau\|^2) \\ + \tau(mQ - M_{23}\varepsilon)(\|\tilde{u}_\tau\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_\tau\|^2) + (2 - M_{24}\varepsilon)S^*(\tilde{u}) \\ + \frac{m\tau}{2}S^*(\tilde{u}) - \left(\frac{m}{2} + \varepsilon\right)\tau^2 S^*(\tilde{u}_\tau) \leq R_0(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}) \\ + M_{25}(h^{-1}\|\tilde{g}_1\|_{\Gamma_h}^2 + h^{-1}\|\tilde{g}_2\|_{\Gamma_h}^2), \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

让 ε 适当小, 并注意到 $\tau S^*(\tilde{u}_\tau) \leq \frac{1}{2}\lambda v_1\|\tilde{u}_\tau\|^2$, 又由引理 2,

$$\tau\|\tilde{u}_\tau\|_{1\tau}^2 \leq 8\lambda v_1\|\tilde{u}_\tau\|^2 + \lambda v_1 h\|\tilde{g}_{1\tau}\|_{\Gamma_h}^2,$$

因此当选择 $m > (4 + 8\theta + M_{23}\varepsilon)(4 + 8\theta - 17\lambda v_1)^{-1} + 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{m\tau}{2}\|\tilde{u}_\tau(j)\|_{1\tau}^2 + (m - 1 + 2m\theta - 2Q - M_{23}\varepsilon)(\|\tilde{u}_\tau\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_\tau\|^2) \\ - \left(\frac{m}{2} + \varepsilon\right)\tau S^*(\tilde{u}_\tau) \geq -M_{26}h\|\tilde{g}_{1\tau}\|_{\Gamma_h}^2 + a_0(\|\tilde{u}_\tau\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}_\tau\|^2), \end{aligned}$$

因此对 (4.1) 求和后, 可仿照定理 1 的证明方法得到

$$\begin{aligned} Q(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}, k) \leq \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} R_0(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}) + M_{27}(\|\tilde{u}(0)\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}(0)\|^2 \\ + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (h^{-1}\|\tilde{g}_1(j)\|_{\Gamma_h}^2 + h^{-1}\|\tilde{g}_2(j)\|_{\Gamma_h}^2)) \end{aligned}$$

余下的证明可仿定理 1.

五、其它格式

所以把二次守恒格式与其它方法结合起来, 例如设 u^*, φ^* 是计算 $\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}$ 的预估值, 则得下列 Splitting 格式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{u^* - u}{\tau} + \frac{1}{2}d_{x_1}^{*(\alpha)}(u^* + u, u) - \frac{1}{2}\Delta_{x_1}^*(u^* + u) + \frac{g}{2}G_{x_1}(\varphi) + H(u) = 0, \\ \frac{\varphi^* - \varphi}{\tau} + \frac{1}{2}d_{x_1}^{(\beta)}(\varphi^* + \varphi, u) + \beta\varphi D_{x_1}(u) = 0, \\ \frac{\tilde{u} - u^*}{\tau} + \frac{1}{2}d_{x_2}^{*(\alpha)}(\tilde{u} + u^*, u^*) - \frac{1}{2}\Delta_{x_2}^*(\tilde{u} + u^*) + \frac{g}{2}G_{x_2}(\varphi^*) + H(u^*) = 0, \\ \frac{\tilde{\varphi} - \varphi^*}{\tau} + \frac{1}{2}d_{x_2}^{(\beta)}(\tilde{\varphi} + \varphi^*, u^*) + \beta\varphi^* D_{x_2}(u^*) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

与 Марчук 的 Splitting 格式相比, (5.1) 中兼采用了二次守恒方法, 事实上当 $\alpha = \beta = 0$

时, (5.1) 即为 Марчук 型格式, 但当 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 更合理些.

设 $r \geq 0$, 则得另一类两步格式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{u^* - u}{r\tau} + d^{*(a)}(u, u) - \Delta^v u + gG(\varphi) + H(u) = 0, \\ \frac{\varphi^* - \varphi}{r\tau} + d^{(b)}(\varphi, u) + \beta\varphi D(u) = 0, \\ \frac{\bar{u} - u^*}{\tau} + d^{*(a)}(u^*, u^*) - \Delta^v u^* + gG(\varphi^*) + H(u^*) = 0, \\ \frac{\bar{\varphi} - \varphi^*}{\tau} + d^{(b)}(\varphi^*, u^*) + \beta\varphi^* D(u)^* = 0. \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

若 $\alpha = \beta = 0$, $r = \frac{1}{2}$, 它即 Lax-Wendroff 型格式, 若 $\alpha = \beta = 1$, $r = 1$, 它即 Mastuno 型格式, 但当 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 将更好一些.

构造差分格式的另一个原则是模拟传输律, 例如拉格朗日平流格式(可见[4]), 但该方法对风速的描述比较粗糙, 然后用逐次修正的方法来寻找比较合适的上游点. 修正逆风法(可见[5])则是精细地描述风速, 然后一次列出差分格式, 计算比较方便, 物理意义也较明确, 粗略地说, 设 $Q \in R_h$, 以 Q, Q^{+x_1}, Q^{+x_2} 为顶点的三角形记为 D_1 , 以 Q, Q^{-x_1}, Q^{+x_2} 为顶点的三角形记为 D_2 , 以 Q, Q^{-x_1}, Q^{-x_2} 为顶点的三角形记为 D_3 , 以 Q, Q^{+x_1}, Q^{-x_2} 为顶点的三角形记为 D_4 , 然后在 D_i 内采用某种方法计算特征风速 $u^{(i)}(D_i)$, 例如采用顶点风速的内插值. 如果在 D_2 中, $u^{(1)}(D_2) \geq 0$, $u^{(2)}(D_2) \leq 0$, 则表示在 D_2 内风吹向 Q 点, 记以 $\varepsilon(D_2) = 1$, 否则 $\varepsilon(D_2) = 0$, 类似地可计算 $\varepsilon(D_1), \varepsilon(D_3), \varepsilon(D_4)$. 今分三种情况构造差分算子 $F(u, u)$.

(1) $\varepsilon(D_i) = \delta_{i0}$, 它表示风单向地吹向 Q , 例如设 $\varepsilon(D_i) = \delta_{i,2}$ 则 $F(u, u) = F_2(u, u)$, 其中 $F_2(u, u) = u^{(1)}(D_2) \cdot u_{x_1} + u^{(2)}(D_2)u_{x_2}$.

(2) 有几个 $\varepsilon(D_i) = 1$, 它表示 Q 处于几股对吹流之间, 例如 $\varepsilon(D_i) = \delta_{i,1} + \delta_{i,2}$, 则 $F(u, u) = rF_1(u, u) + (1-r)F_2(u, u)$, 其中 $0 \leq r \leq 1$,

$$F_1(u, u) = \sum_{i=1}^2 u^{(i)}(D_i)u_{x_i}$$

(3) $\varepsilon(D_i) = 0$, 则取 $F(u, u) = 0$,

从而得到修正逆风格式如下:

$$\begin{cases} u_t + Q\tau u_{tt} + F(u, u) + gG(\varphi) - \Delta^v u + H(u) = 0, \\ \varphi_t + Q\tau\varphi_{tt} + d^{(b)}(\varphi, u) + \beta\varphi D(u) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (5.3)$$

可仿照第三、四节, 建立格式(5.1)–(5.3)的严格误差估计式. 关于斜压模式的相应结果可见[6].

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ON THE DIFFERENCE SCHEME OF THE BAROTROPIC PRIMITIVE EQUATION

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Abstract

In this paper, the numerical methods used in [1—3] are applied to system of the barotropic primitive equations, and the rigorous error estimate for the difference scheme is given. Specially, the effect of boundary error is analysed, and some new algorithms are constructed.

勘 误 表

对本刊四卷一期作下列勘误:

页	行(或公式)	误	正
69	例 10	2.8 公里	4.5 公里
77	例 11	是很多的,	是很多的,
89	公式(2)	$P_j\{y = k/x_1x_2\cdots x_m\}$	$P_j\{y = k x_1x_2\cdots x_m\}$
90	公式(7)右端	$= \sum_{j=1}^m P_j\{y \neq k x_i\}$	$= \prod_{j=1}^m P_j\{y = k x_i\}$
90	公式(10)和(11)中的	P_j	P_j
90	(注1)公式(7-a)中的	$E_k^{(1)}$ 和 $E_k^{(2)}$	$E_k^{(1)}$ 和 $E_k^{(2)}$