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Higher order time stepping methods for subdiffusion problems based on weighted and shifted Grünwald-Letnikov formulae with nonsmooth data

Yanyong Wang · Yuyuan Yan · Yubin Yan · Amiya K. Pani

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Abstract Two higher order time stepping methods for solving subdiffusion problems are studied in this paper. The Caputo time fractional derivatives are approximated by using the weighted and shifted Grünwald-Letnikov formulae introduced in Tian et al. [Math. Comp. 84 (2015), pp. 2703-2727]. After correcting a few starting steps, the proposed time stepping methods have the optimal convergence orders $O(k^2)$ and $O(k^3)$, respectively for any fixed time t for both smooth and nonsmooth data. The error estimates are proved by directly bounding the approximation errors of the kernel functions. Moreover, we also present briefly the applicabilities of our time stepping schemes to various other fractional evolution equations. Finally, some numerical examples are given to show that the numerical results are consistent with the proven theoretical results.

Keywords weighted and shifted Grünwald -Letnikov formulae · subdiffusion equation · Caputo derivative · Laplace transform · higher order time stepping schemes

Yanyong Wang

Department of Mathematics, LvLiang University, Lishi, 033000, P.R. China

E-mail: y.wang@llhc.edu.cn

Yuyuan Yan

School of Sciences, Jimei University, Xiamen 361021, China

E-mail: XYuyuan@163.com

Yubin Yan

Department of Mathematical and Physical Science, University of Chester, CH1 4BJ

E-mail: y.yan@chester.ac.uk

Amiya K. Pani

Department of Mathematics, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai-400076, India

E-mail: akp@math.iitb.ac.in

Yubin Yan is the corresponding author.

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1 Introduction

Two higher order time stepping methods based on the weighted and shifted Grünwald-Letnikov formulae in Tian et al. [34] are introduced and analyzed for the following subdiffusion problem, with $0 < \alpha < 1$,

$${}_0^C D_t^\alpha u(t) + Au(t) = f(t), \quad \text{for } 0 < t \leq T \quad \text{with } u(0) = u_0, \quad (1)$$

where $A = -\Delta$ and Δ denotes the Laplacian defined on a regular domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, $d = 1, 2, 3$ with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$ and $D(A) = H_0^1(\Omega) \cap H^2(\Omega)$. Here the initial value $u_0 \in L_2(\Omega)$ and the smoothness of the source term f is described in Theorems 1, 2 in Sections 2 and 3, respectively. The time fractional derivative ${}_0^C D_t^\alpha u(t)$, $0 < \alpha < 1$ is defined in the sense of Caputo, see, e.g., Diethelm [9],

$${}_0^C D_t^\alpha u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\alpha} u_t(s) ds.$$

More generally the operator A in (1) could be any linear, selfadjoint, positive definite operator with compact inverse, defined in $D(A) \subset L_2(\Omega)$, and satisfies the following resolvent estimates, with $\pi/2 < \theta_0 < \pi$, see, e.g., Lubich et al. [22] and Thomée [33],

$$\|(zI + A)^{-1}\| \leq C|z|^{-1} \quad \text{for } z \in \Sigma_{\theta_0} = \{z \neq 0 : |\arg z| < \theta_0\}. \quad (2)$$

It is easy to see that for any $z \in \Sigma_\theta$ with $\theta \in (\pi/2, \theta_0)$, we have $z^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ since, with $0 < \alpha < 1$,

$$|\arg(z^\alpha)| = |\alpha \arg(z)| < \alpha\theta < \theta < \theta_0,$$

which implies that, by (2), see, e.g., Jin et al. [13, (2.3)],

$$\|(z^\alpha I + A)^{-1}\| \leq C|z|^{-\alpha}, \quad \forall z \in \Sigma_\theta = \{z \neq 0 : |\arg z| < \theta\}. \quad (3)$$

In Sections 2 and 3, with some suitable approximation z_k of z , we shall choose $\theta \in (\pi/2, \theta_0)$ sufficiently close to $\pi/2$ such that $z_k^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ which guarantees that $(z_k^\alpha I + A)^{-1}$ exists.

Recently, Meerschaert et al. [27] and Tian et al. [34] introduced the weighted and shifted Grünwald-Letnikov difference operators to approximate the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative and applied such difference operators to solve space fractional partial differential equations under the assumptions that the solution is sufficiently smooth and satisfies the homogeneous boundary conditions. To our knowledge, we have not seen any works in literature to apply such weighted and shifted Grünwald-Letnikov difference operator to construct higher order time discretization schemes for solving the subdiffusion equation (1). One of the possible reasons for lacking such works may be that the solution of (1) is not sufficiently smooth and it has the singularity near $t = 0$. For

example, in the homogeneous case of (1) with $f = 0$, one has the following stability estimate, [29], with $\|\cdot\|$ the norm in $L_2(\Omega)$,

$$\|{}_0^C D_t^\alpha u\| \leq C t^{-\alpha} \|u_0\|, \quad (4)$$

which shows that the α -th order Caputo derivative of the solution of (1) becomes unbounded as $t \rightarrow 0$. Hence, the C^2 -regularity assumption, generally, does not hold for the exact solution of (1). Numerical experiments indicate that the convergence orders of some numerical methods for solving (1) actually do not hold uniformly in t even for the smooth data u_0 , see, e.g., Jin et al. [14], Stynes et al. [32] and Stynes [31]. Therefore, an attempt has been made in this paper to consider the higher order time discretization schemes for (1), based on the weighted and shifted Grünwald-Letnikov schemes developed in Tian et al. [34] and prove the optimal convergence orders of the proposed schemes with both smooth and nonsmooth data.

There are several approaches to improve the convergence orders of the numerical methods for solving (1), when the solution is not sufficiently smooth. One approach is to correct some weights of the numerical methods in order to capture the singularity of the solution. This idea was first introduced by Lubich et al. [22] for second order time stepping scheme applied to an evolution equation with positive memory term. After correcting some weights of the numerical methods, Lubich et al. [22] proved optimal convergence of the corrected numerical method for both smooth and nonsmooth data. Jin et al. [16] derived some higher order numerical methods in time for the problem (1), where the fractional derivatives are approximated by using the convolution quadrature generated by using the backward difference formulae. By correcting some starting steps of the numerical methods, Jin et al. [16] established that the corrected numerical methods have optimal order of convergence for any fixed time t for both smooth and nonsmooth data, see also [13], [15]. Subsequently, Yan et al. [36] corrected the starting steps of the $L1$ scheme for solving (1) and proved that the modified $L1$ scheme has the optimal convergence order $O(k^{2-\alpha})$, $0 < \alpha < 1$. More recently, Xing and Yan [35] analyzed a numerical method for solving (1), where the Caputo fractional derivative is expressed by using the Hadamard finite-part integral which is then approximated by using the quadratic interpolation polynomials. After correcting some starting steps and some weights of the high-order numerical methods, Xing and Yan [35] derived the optimal convergence order $O(k^{3-\alpha})$, $0 < \alpha < 1$ of the corrected numerical methods for both smooth and nonsmooth data. For the recent development of the corrections of numerical methods for (1), we refer the readers to the survey paper [11], see also [37]. For other numerical methods for solving time fractional diffusion equation, we refer to [14], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [20], [17], [2], [21], [24], [26], [28], [18], [19], [30], [38], [39], [40], etc.

The aim of this paper is to prove that the proposed numerical methods have the optimal convergence orders $O(k^2)$ and $O(k^3)$, respectively, by correcting a few starting steps of the numerical methods for both smooth and nonsmooth data. Compared to other higher order time stepping methods in the literature for solving time diffusion problem (1), the proposed methods

have two advantages: (i) The weights of our numerical methods are much simpler than those obtained by approximating the fractional derivative with the quadratic interpolating polynomials, see, e.g., in Xing and Yan [35] and further, these weights have a special structure as mentioned in Tian et al. [34], which may be useful for constructing some fast algorithms and also for proving their stability and error analyses; (ii) The weights of the proposed numerical schemes are related not only to the order of the fractional derivative, but also to the shifted numbers, which imply that our methods are more related to the equation itself, see, e.g., Tian et al. [34].

The main contributions of this paper are as follows.

1. Based on the weighted and shifted Grünwald -Letnikov schemes proposed in Tian et al. [34], two new corrected higher order time discretization methods are introduced and the convergence orders are shown to be of $O(k^2)$ and $O(k^3)$, respectively for both smooth and nonsmooth data.
2. The error estimates of the corrected numerical methods are proved in both homogeneous and inhomogeneous cases.
3. With the help of Laplace transform techniques, it is shown that the error estimates are even suitable for more general elliptic operator A , which satisfies the resolvent estimate (2).

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we consider the error estimates of the time discretization scheme for (1) with the convergence order $O(k^2)$ for both smooth and nonsmooth data. In Section 3, we derive the error estimates of the time discretization scheme with the convergence order $O(k^3)$ again for both smooth and nonsmooth data. Finally in Section 4, numerical examples are presented to show that numerical results are consistent with the theoretical results.

By C , we denote a positive constant independent of discretization parameter k , but not necessarily the same at different occurrences.

2 Second order time stepping scheme

In this section, we analyze a second order time discretization scheme for approximating the solution of the problem (1). After correcting some starting steps of the scheme, the optimal order of convergence is derived for the problem with both smooth and nonsmooth data.

Based on Tian et al. [34], we shall introduce a scheme to approximate the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative ${}_0^R D_t^\alpha \phi(t)$. Let $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = T$ be a time partition of $[0, T]$ and k be the step size. We define the following numerical scheme to approximate ${}_0^R D_t^\alpha \phi(t)$ at $t = t_n, n \geq 1$

$${}_0^R D_t^\alpha \phi(t_n) \approx {}_L D_{k,p,q}^\alpha \phi(t_n) := \frac{\alpha - 2q}{2(p-q)} B_{k,p}^\alpha \phi(t_n) + \frac{2p - \alpha}{2(p-q)} B_{k,q}^\alpha \phi(t_n), \quad (5)$$

where

$$B_{k,p}^\alpha \phi(t_n) = k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^{n+p} g_j^{(\alpha)} \phi(t_{n-j+p}). \quad (6)$$

Here $g_j^{(\alpha)}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, are generated by the generating function $\delta_1(\zeta) = (1 - \zeta)$, that is,

$$(\delta_1(\zeta))^\alpha = (1 - \zeta)^\alpha = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} g_j^{(\alpha)} \zeta^j \text{ with } g_j^{(\alpha)} = (-1)^j \binom{\alpha}{j}. \quad (7)$$

When $p = 0, q = -1$ or $q = 0, p = -1$, the equation (5) leads to

$${}_L D_{k,p,q}^\alpha \phi(t_n) = k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} \phi(t_j), \quad (8)$$

where

$$w_0^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha + 2}{2} g_0^{(\alpha)}, \quad w_j^{(\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha + 2}{2} g_j^{(\alpha)} - \frac{\alpha}{2} g_{j-1}^{(\alpha)}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (9)$$

In Table 1, we show the differences numerically between the weights generated by (9) and by BDF2, i.e., backward difference formula with convergence order 2, in Jin et al. [16] with $n = 5$. Here $w_j^{(\alpha)}$ and $b_j^{(\alpha)}, 0 < \alpha < 1, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ denote the weights generated by (9) and by BDF2, respectively with respect to the different $0 < \alpha < 1$.

j	1	2	3	4	5	6
$b_j^{(0.2)}$	1.0845	-0.2892	-0.0819	-0.0463	-0.0323	-0.0247
$w_j^{(0.2)}$	1.1000	-0.3200	-0.0680	-0.0448	-0.0322	-0.0247
$b_j^{(0.4)}$	1.1761	-0.6272	-0.0941	-0.0530	-0.0365	-0.0273
$w_j^{(0.4)}$	1.2000	-0.6800	-0.0640	-0.0528	-0.0371	-0.0276
$b_j^{(0.6)}$	1.2754	-1.0203	-0.0170	-0.0333	-0.0255	-0.0191
$w_j^{(0.6)}$	1.3000	-1.0800	0.0240	-0.0368	-0.0269	-0.0196
$b_j^{(0.8)}$	1.3832	-1.4754	0.1721	-0.0066	-0.0105	-0.0084
$w_j^{(0.8)}$	1.4000	-1.5200	0.2080	-0.0128	-0.0118	-0.0087

Table 1 Comparison of the weights generated by (9) and BDF2 with $n = 5$

The corresponding generating function $\delta(\zeta)$ of the weights $w_j^{(\alpha)}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ in (9) satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta(\zeta))^\alpha &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j^{(\alpha)} \zeta^j = \frac{\alpha + 2}{2} g_0^{(\alpha)} + \left(\frac{\alpha + 2}{2} g_1^{(\alpha)} - \frac{\alpha}{2} g_0^{(\alpha)} \right) \zeta \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\alpha + 2}{2} g_2^{(\alpha)} - \frac{\alpha}{2} g_1^{(\alpha)} \right) \zeta^2 + \left(\frac{\alpha + 2}{2} g_3^{(\alpha)} - \frac{\alpha}{2} g_2^{(\alpha)} \right) \zeta^3 + \dots \\ &= \frac{\alpha + 2}{2} (g_0^{(\alpha)} + g_1^{(\alpha)} \zeta + \dots + g_n^{(\alpha)} \zeta^n) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \zeta (g_0^{(\alpha)} + g_1^{(\alpha)} \zeta + \dots + g_n^{(\alpha)} \zeta^n) \\ &= \left(\frac{\alpha + 2}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \zeta \right) (1 - \zeta)^\alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

As in Lubich et al. [22], we denote the discrete Laplace transform of the sequence $w_j^{(\alpha)}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ by $\tilde{w}(\zeta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j^{(\alpha)} \zeta^j$. We then have, by (10),

$$\tilde{w}(\zeta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j^{(\alpha)} \zeta^j = \delta(\zeta)^\alpha = \left(\frac{\alpha+2}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \zeta \right) (1-\zeta)^\alpha. \quad (11)$$

The following lemma gives the series expansion of $\tilde{w}(\zeta)$ in (11) in terms of $(1-\zeta)$, see, the similar argument used in [16, (16)].

Lemma 1 *Let $\tilde{w}(\zeta)$ be defined by (11). Then, the following expansion holds:*

$$\tilde{w}(\zeta)^{1/\alpha} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-\zeta) + \frac{1-\alpha}{8}(1-\zeta)^2 + \dots \right) (1-\zeta) \quad \text{as } \zeta \rightarrow 1.$$

Proof From (10), we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{w}(\zeta)^{1/\alpha} &= \left(\frac{\alpha+2}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \zeta \right)^{1/\alpha} (1-\zeta) \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-\zeta) + \frac{1-\alpha}{8}(1-\zeta)^2 + \dots \right) (1-\zeta) \quad \text{as } \zeta \rightarrow 1, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where we have used the following binomial expansion, with $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(1+z)^\beta = 1 + \beta z + \frac{\beta(\beta+1)}{2} z^2 + \dots, \quad \text{as } z \rightarrow 0. \quad (13)$$

This completes the proof of the Lemma 1.

We now introduce a fully discrete scheme for solving (1). Let \mathcal{T}_h denote a triangulation of Ω with h the maximal length of the sides on \mathcal{T}_h . Let $S_h \subset H_0^1(\Omega)$ denote the piecewise continuous linear finite element space.

For any fixed $t \in (0, T]$, the finite element method of (1) is to find $u_h(t) \in S_h$ such that

$${}_0^C D_t^\alpha u_h(t) + A_h u_h(t) = f_h(t), \quad \text{for } 0 < t \leq T \quad \text{with } u_h(0) = u_{0h}, \quad (14)$$

where $A_h : S_h \rightarrow S_h$ denotes the discrete analogue of A defined with some suitable bilinear form $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ defined on $H_0^1(\Omega) \times H_0^1(\Omega)$ associated with the operator A , by

$$(A_h u_h, \chi) = a(u_h, \chi), \quad \forall \chi \in S_h,$$

and $f_h = P_h f$, where $P_h : L_2(\Omega) \rightarrow S_h$ denotes the L_2 project operator given by

$$(P_h v, \chi) = (v, \chi), \quad \forall \chi \in S_h.$$

Here $u_{0h} \in S_h$ denotes some approximation of $u_0 \in L_2(\Omega)$. When u_0 is nonsmooth, we choose $u_{0h} = P_h u_0$ and when u_0 is smooth, that is $u_0 \in D(A)$, we may choose $u_{0h} = \mathbf{R}_h u_0$, where $\mathbf{R}_h : H_0^1(\Omega) \rightarrow S_h$ denotes the Ritz projection or elliptic projection defined by

$$a(\mathbf{R}_h v, \chi) = a(v, \chi), \quad \forall \chi \in S_h.$$

Let $V_h(t) = u_h(t) - u_{0h}$. Then, the equation (14) is equivalent to

$${}_0^C D_t^\alpha V_h(t) + A_h V_h(t) = f_h(t) - A_h u_{0h} \text{ with } V_h(0) = 0. \quad (15)$$

Since ${}_0^C D_t^\alpha V_h(t) = {}_0^R D_t^\alpha (V_h(t) - V_h(0))$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, now (15) is rewritten as

$${}_0^R D_t^\alpha V_h(t) + A_h V_h(t) = f_h(t) - A_h u_{0h} \text{ with } V_h(0) = 0. \quad (16)$$

An application of Taylor's expansion as in Jin et al. [15] yields

$$f_h(t) = f_h(0) + R_h(t), \quad R_h(t) = t f_h'(0) + (t * f_h'')(t),$$

where $g * h$ denotes the convolution of g and h .

By the Laplace transform method, we obtain, with $\hat{g}(z)$ denoting the Laplace transform of $g(t)$,

$$z^\alpha \hat{V}(z) + A_h \hat{V}_h(z) = (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) z^{-1} + \hat{R}_h(z).$$

A use of the inverse Laplace transform shows at $t = t_n$

$$\begin{aligned} V_h(t_n) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\Gamma e^{zt} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-1} (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) dz \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\Gamma e^{zt} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \hat{R}_h(z) dz, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

where Γ is defined by, see, e.g., Lubich et al. [22], with some $\theta \in (\pi/2, \theta_0)$,

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_\theta := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |\arg z| = \theta\}. \quad (18)$$

Now we shall consider the time discretization scheme of (1). To improve the accuracy near $t = 0$, we follow the approach in Lubich et al. [22] to correct the values of the first step in the time discretization.

Let $V^n \approx V_h(t_n)$ be the approximation of $V_h(t_n)$. We define the following time discretization scheme for approximating (1)

$$k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} V^j + A_h V^n = a_n (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) + R_h(t_n) \text{ with } V^0 = 0, \quad (19)$$

where, with $c_0 = 1/2$,

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 + c_0, & n = 1, \\ 1, & n \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

Applying the discrete Laplace transform in both sides of (19), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} V^j \right) \zeta^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_h V^n) \zeta^n \\ &= \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + c_0 \zeta \right) (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h(t_n) \zeta^n. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

It is easy to see with $\tilde{V}(\zeta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} V^j \zeta^j$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} V^j \right) \zeta^n = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j^{(\alpha)} \zeta^j \right) (V^1 \zeta + V^2 \zeta^2 + \dots) = \tilde{w}(\zeta) \tilde{V}(\zeta),$$

which implies by (20) that

$$\tilde{V}(\zeta) = (k^{-\alpha} \tilde{w}(\zeta) + A_h)^{-1} \left(\left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + c_0 \zeta \right) (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h(t_n) \zeta^n \right).$$

Further, with $\tilde{w}(\zeta)$ given in (11), we set

$$z_k = k^{-1} \tilde{w}(\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}, \quad (21)$$

and

$$\mu(\zeta) = k z_k \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + c_0 \zeta \right) = \tilde{w}(\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + c_0 \zeta \right). \quad (22)$$

By the inverse discrete Laplace transform, it follows for $n \geq 1$ and using the variable change $\zeta = e^{-zk}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} V^n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|\zeta|=\rho} \zeta^{-n-1} \tilde{V}(\zeta) d\zeta = \frac{k}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} \tilde{V}(e^{-zk}) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z_k^{-1} \mu(\zeta) (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) dz \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} k \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where, see Lubich et al. [22], with Γ defined in (18),

$$\Gamma_k = \{z \in \Gamma : |\Im z| \leq \pi/k\}. \quad (24)$$

Below, we state our main result in this section whose proof will be provided subsequently.

Theorem 1 *Let $V_h(t_n)$ and V^n be defined in (17) and (23), respectively. Assume that $u_0 \in L_2(\Omega)$ and $f \in C^1([0, T]; L_2(\Omega))$ and $\int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f''(s)\| ds < \infty$ for $t_n \in (0, T]$. Then, there is a positive constant C , independent of k , such that for $0 < \alpha < 1$*

$$\begin{aligned} \|V_h(t_n) - V^n\| &\leq C k^2 \left(t_n^{-2} \|u_0\| + t_n^{\alpha-2} \|f(0)\| \right. \\ &\quad \left. + t_n^{\alpha-1} \|f'(0)\| + \int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f''(s)\| ds \right). \end{aligned}$$

To prove Theorem 1, the following two lemmas will be useful.

Lemma 2 Let z_k and $\mu(\zeta)$ with $\zeta = e^{-zk}$ be defined by (21) and (22), respectively. Assume that

$$K_1(z) = z^{-1}(z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1}A_h, \quad K_2(z) = z^{-1}(z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1}. \quad (25)$$

Then with Γ_k defined by (24), the following estimates hold:

$$|\mu(e^{-zk}) - 1| \leq C|zk|^2, \quad z \in \Gamma_k, \quad (26)$$

$$C|z| \leq |z_k| \leq C|z|, \quad z \in \Gamma_k, \quad (27)$$

$$\|\mu(\zeta)K_1(z_k) - K_1(z)\| \leq Ck^2|z|, \quad z \in \Gamma_k, \quad (28)$$

$$\|\mu(\zeta)K_2(z_k) - K_2(z)\| \leq Ck^2|z|^{1-\alpha}, \quad z \in \Gamma_k. \quad (29)$$

Proof We first show (26). Now, zk is uniformly bounded for any $z \in \Gamma_k$ since, with $\theta \in (\pi/2, \theta_0)$,

$$|zk| = |z|k = \frac{|\Im z|}{\sin \theta}k \leq \frac{\frac{\pi}{k}}{\sin \theta}k = \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta} = \text{const.}, \quad \text{for } z \in \Gamma_k.$$

Further we note that, by (22) and Lemma 1 with $c_0 = 1/2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\zeta) - 1 &= \tilde{w}(z)^{1/\alpha} \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + c_0\zeta \right) - 1 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-\zeta) + \frac{1-\alpha}{8}(1-\zeta)^2 + \dots \right) (1-\zeta) \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + c_0\zeta \right) - 1 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-\zeta) + \frac{1-\alpha}{8}(1-\zeta)^2 + \dots \right) (\zeta + c_0\zeta(1-\zeta)) - 1 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-\zeta) + \frac{1-\alpha}{8}(1-\zeta)^2 + \dots \right) \left(1 + (c_0-1)(1-\zeta) - c_0(1-\zeta)^2 \right) - 1 \\ &= O((1-\zeta)^2) \quad \text{as } \zeta \rightarrow 1, \end{aligned}$$

and this implies that

$$\mu(e^{-zk}) - 1 = O((1 - e^{-zk})^2) = O((zk)^2) \quad \text{as } zk \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence, there exists $\delta_0 > 0$ with $0 < \delta_0 \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$ such that (26) holds for $0 \leq |zk| \leq \delta_0$, $z \in \Gamma_k$.

For large zk with $\delta_0 \leq |zk| \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$, we now note by (22) that

$$\mu(\zeta) - 1 = \tilde{w}(\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + c_0\zeta \right) = \left(\frac{\alpha+2}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (1-\zeta) \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + c_0\zeta \right).$$

This is continuous at any $\zeta \neq 1$, which implies that $\mu(e^{-zk}) - 1$ is continuous at any $z \neq 0$. Since every continuous function is bounded on the closed and bounded domain, therefore, $\mu(e^{-zk}) - 1$ is bounded on $\delta_0 \leq |zk| \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$, $z \in \Gamma_k$. Then,

$$|\mu(e^{-zk}) - 1| \leq C = C\delta_0^{-2}\delta_0^2 \leq C\delta_0^{-2}|zk|^2 \leq C|zk|^2. \quad (30)$$

Hence, (26) also holds for $\delta_0 \leq |zk| \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$, $z \in \Gamma_k$ which completes the estimate (26).

In order to prove the estimate (27), it suffices to show $|\frac{z}{z_k}|$ is bounded for any $z \in \Gamma_k$. Now, a use of (21) yields

$$\frac{|z|}{|z_k|} = \frac{|zk|}{|\tilde{w}(e^{-zk})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}|}, \quad z \in \Gamma_k.$$

To show $|\frac{z}{z_k}|$ is bounded for any $z \in \Gamma_k$, we consider two cases: one for the small zk and the other for the large zk .

For the small zk , observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tilde{w}(e^{-x})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j^{(\alpha)}(e^{-x})^j)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(x^\alpha + d_1 x^{2+\alpha} + d_2 x^{3+\alpha} + \dots)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1 + d_1 x^2 + \dots)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $|\frac{z}{z_k}|$ is bounded for $0 \leq |zk| \leq \delta_0$, $z \in \Gamma_k$ with some suitable $\delta_0 > 0$, $0 < \delta_0 \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$.

For the large zk , we note that $|\frac{z}{z_k}|$ is continuous at any $w = zk \neq 0$, $z \in \Gamma_k$ which implies the boundedness of $|\frac{z}{z_k}|$ for large $|zk|$ with $\delta_0 \leq |zk| \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$, $z \in \Gamma_k$. Thus, we complete the estimate (27). Similarly, it is easy to show that $|\frac{z_k}{z}|$ is also bounded for any $z \in \Gamma_k$.

For (28), we first observe with $\zeta = e^{-zk}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} z_k - z &= \frac{(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j^{(\alpha)}(e^{-zk})^j)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - zk}{k} = \frac{(zk)(1 + d_1(zk)^2 + \dots)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - zk}{k} \\ &= \frac{(zk)(1 + \frac{d_1}{\alpha}(zk)^2 + \dots) - zk}{k} = k^{-1}O((zk)^3), \quad \text{as } zk \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that there exists $0 < \delta_0 \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$ such that

$$|z_k - z| \leq Ck^2|z^3|, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq |zk| \leq \delta_0, z \in \Gamma_k.$$

For large $|zk|$ with $\delta_0 \leq |zk| \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$, $z \in \Gamma_k$, an application of (27) shows

$$|z_k - z| \leq |z_k| + |z| \leq C|z| \leq C(k^2|z|^3) \frac{1}{|zk|^2} \leq C(k^2|z|^3) \frac{1}{\delta_0^2} \leq C(k^2|z|^3).$$

Hence,

$$|z_k - z| \leq C(k^2|z|^3), \quad \text{for } z \in \Gamma_k. \quad (31)$$

Following the idea of the proof in Lubich et al. [22, (4.6)] and noting that $\|K'_1(z)\| \leq C|z|^{-2}$ in [22, (3.12)], we obtain by mean value theorem and using (31),

$$\|K_1(z_k) - K_1(z)\| \leq C|z|^{-2}k^2|z|^3 \leq Ck^2|z|, \quad \text{for } z \in \Gamma_k. \quad (32)$$

As in the proof of [36, Lemma 3.12], and noting that $|K_1(z_k)| \leq C|z_k|^{-1} \leq C|z|^{-1}$, $z \in \Gamma_k$, we now arrive by (32) and (26) at

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mu(\zeta)K_1(z_k) - K_1(z)\| &\leq \|(\mu(\zeta) - 1)K_1(z_k)\| + \|K_1(z_k) - K_1(z)\| \\ &\leq C|zk|^2|z|^{-1} + Ck^2|z| \leq Ck^2|z|, \quad z \in \Gamma_k, \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of (28).

Finally in order to estimate (29), a use of the mean value theorem, (31) with $K_2(z) = z^{-1}(z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1}$ and $\|K_2'(z)\| \leq C|z|^{-2-\alpha}$ yields

$$\|K_2(z_k) - K_2(z)\| \leq C|z|^{-2-\alpha}k^2|z|^3 \leq Ck^2|z|^{1-\alpha}, \quad z \in \Gamma_k. \quad (33)$$

Further, noting that $|K_2(z_k)| \leq C|z_k|^{-1-\alpha} \leq C|z|^{-1-\alpha}$, $z \in \Gamma_k$, we obtain, by (33) and (26),

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mu(\zeta)K_2(z_k) - K_2(z)\| &\leq \|(\mu(\zeta) - 1)K_2(z_k)\| + \|K_2(z_k) - K_2(z)\| \\ &\leq |zk|^2C|z|^{-1-\alpha} + Ck^2|z|^{1-\alpha} \leq Ck^2|z|^{1-\alpha}, \quad z \in \Gamma_k, \end{aligned}$$

which shows (29).

Altogether, it concludes the proof of the Lemma 2.

In the following lemma, with z_k defined in (21), we claim that $z_k^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ for some $\theta_0 \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$.

Lemma 3 *Let $\theta > \pi/2$ be sufficiently close to $\pi/2$. Let z_k be defined by (21). Then we have, for some $\theta_0 \in (\pi/2, \pi)$, with Γ_k defined by (24),*

$$z_k^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}, \quad \text{for } z \in \Gamma_k. \quad (34)$$

Proof By the definition of z_k in (21) and the expression of $\tilde{w}(\zeta)$ in Lemma 1, we obtain

$$z_k^\alpha = k^{-\alpha} \left(\frac{\alpha+2}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}\zeta \right) (1-\zeta)^\alpha = k^{-\alpha} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}(1-\zeta)^{\alpha+1} + (1-\zeta)^\alpha \right). \quad (35)$$

It suffices to show that both $\frac{\alpha}{2}(1-\zeta)^{\alpha+1}$ and $(1-\zeta)^\alpha$ lie in Σ_{θ_0} for all $z \in \Gamma_k$. Recall that $z \in \Gamma_k$ satisfies $\Im(zk) \in (0, \pi]$ and $\arg(z) = \theta$ with $\theta > \frac{\pi}{2}$. Note that z_k^α depends on z continuously [13, proof of Lemma 3.6]. It suffices to consider the case for z with $\arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\Im(zk) \in (0, \pi]$. In other words, suppose that we can prove $\frac{\alpha}{2}(1-\zeta)^{\alpha+1} \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ for all z with $\arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\Im(zk) \in (0, \pi]$, then since z_k depends on z continuously, there exist $\theta_0 \in (0, \pi)$ such that $\frac{\alpha}{2}(1-\zeta)^{\alpha+1} \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$. Note that $\arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ with $\Im(zk) \in (0, \pi]$ implies that $\zeta = e^{-zk} = e^{-i\varphi}$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi]$. We next show $\frac{\alpha}{2}(1-\zeta)^{\alpha+1} \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ and $(1-\zeta)^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ for $\zeta = e^{-i\varphi}$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi]$. Write

$$1 - \zeta = 1 - e^{-i\varphi} = 1 - \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi,$$

then, $0 < \Re(1-\zeta) = 1 - \cos \varphi < 1$ and $0 < \Im(1-\zeta) = \sin \varphi < 1$ for $\varphi \in (0, \pi]$. Thus, we arrive at $\arg \frac{\alpha}{2}(1-\zeta)^{\alpha+1} \in (0, \pi)$ with $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $\arg(1-\zeta)^\alpha \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ with $0 < \alpha < 1$. Then, there exists $\theta_0 \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ such that $z_k^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ and this completes the proof.

Remark 1 In Jin *et al.* [13, Lemma 3.7], the authors have proved that for all $-\pi \leq \theta < \pi$, there exists $\theta_0 \in (\pi/2, \pi)$ such that $z_k^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ for all $z \in \Sigma_\theta$. Actually in our analysis, we only need to show $z_k^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ for all $z \in \Gamma_k$ for some $\theta > \pi/2$ sufficiently close to $\pi/2$.

Lemma 4 *Let z_k be defined as in (21), then, there is a positive constant C independent of k such that*

$$\left\| (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} - (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \zeta^n \right) \right\| \leq C k^2 |z|^{-\alpha}.$$

Proof Apply Lemmas 2, 3 to arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} - (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \zeta^n \right) \right\| \\ & \leq \left\| (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} - (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z_k^{-2} \right\| + \left\| (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z_k^{-2} \left(1 - z_k^2 k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \zeta^n \right) \right\| \\ & \leq C \left(\left\| (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-2} z^{\alpha-3} \right\| + \left\| (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-3} \right\| \right) \|z_k - z\| \\ & \quad + \left\| (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \right\| |z_k|^{-2} \left| 1 - \tilde{w}(\zeta)^{\frac{2}{\alpha}} \frac{\zeta}{(1-\zeta)^2} \right| \\ & \leq C k^2 |z|^{-\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the rest of the proof.

Now we turn to the proof of Theorem 1.

Proof (Proof of Theorem 1) Subtracting (17) from (23), we arrive at

$$V_h(t_n) - V^n = I_1 + I_2,$$

where, with $K_2(z)$ defined by (25),

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma/\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-1} (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) dz \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} \left(K_2(z) - \mu(e^{-zk}) K_2(z_k) \right) (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) dz \\ & = I_{11} + I_{12}, \\ I_2 &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \hat{R}_h(z) dz \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz = I_{21} + I_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

For I_1 , apply the bound $\|(z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} A_h\| \leq C$, (3), (28) and (29) to obtain

$$\|I_1\| \leq C k^2 t_n^{-2} \|u_{0h}\| + C k^2 t_n^{\alpha-2} \|f_h(0)\|.$$

For I_2 , we note that

$$\begin{aligned} I_{21} &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \hat{R}_h^1(z) dz \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h^1(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz, \\ I_{22} &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \hat{R}_h^2(z) dz \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h^2(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$R_h(t) = t f'_h(0) + (t * f''_h)(t) =: R_h^1(t) + R_h^2(t).$$

For I_{21} , we easily bound it as

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_{21}\| &= \left\| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} dz f'_h(0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h^1(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz \right\| \\ &= \left\| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma/\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} dz f'_h(0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} \left((z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} - (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \zeta^n \right) \right) dz f'_h(0) \right\|. \end{aligned}$$

An application of Lemma 4 yields

$$\|I_{21}\| \leq C k^2 t_n^{\alpha-1} \|f'_h(0)\|. \quad (36)$$

For I_{22} , following the arguments as in Jin et al. [13], [15], we arrive at

$$\|I_{22}\| \leq C k^2 \int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f''_h(s)\| ds.$$

Together these estimates complete the proof of Theorem 1.

3 Third order time discretization method

In this section, we introduce a third order time discretization scheme for solving (1) based on the weighted and shifted Grünwald-Letnikov difference operator introduced in Tian et al. [34].

Let us define the following weighted and shifted Grünwald-Letnikov difference operator ${}_L D_{k,p,q,r}^\alpha$ to approximate the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative operator ${}_0^R D_t^\alpha$ by

$${}_0^R D_t^\alpha \phi(t) \approx {}_L D_{k,p,q,r}^\alpha \phi(t) := \lambda_1 B_{k,p}^\alpha u(t) + \lambda_2 B_{k,q}^\alpha \phi(t) + \lambda_3 B_{k,r}^\alpha \phi(t), \quad (37)$$

where p, q, r are integers and mutually nonequal, and $B_{k,p}^\alpha \phi(t_n)$ are defined by (6) and

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= \frac{12qr - (6q + 6r + 1)\alpha + 3\alpha^2}{12(qr - pq - pr + p^2)}, \\ \lambda_2 &= \frac{12pr - (6p + 6r + 1)\alpha + 3\alpha^2}{12(pr - pq - qr + q^2)}, \\ \lambda_3 &= \frac{12pq - (6p + 6q + 1)\alpha + 3\alpha^2}{12(pq - pr - qr + r^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

When $p = 0, q = -1, r = -2$, we obtain

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{24 + 17\alpha + 3\alpha^2}{24}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-22\alpha - 6\alpha^2}{24}, \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{5\alpha + 3\alpha^2}{24}, \quad (38)$$

and we then arrive for $n \geq 2$ at

$${}_0 D_t^\alpha \phi(t_n) \approx {}_L D_{k,p,q,r}^\alpha \phi(t_n) := \lambda_1 B_{k,0}^\alpha \phi(t_n) + \lambda_2 B_{k,-1}^\alpha \phi(t_n) + \lambda_3 B_{k,-2}^\alpha \phi(t_n). \quad (39)$$

Thus, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} {}_L D_{k,p,q,r}^\alpha \phi(t_n) &= \lambda_1 k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^n g_j^{(\alpha)} \phi(t_{n-j}) + \lambda_2 k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} g_j^{(\alpha)} \phi(t_{n-j-1}) \\ &\quad + \lambda_3 k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} g_j^{(\alpha)} \phi(t_{n-j-2}) \\ &= k^{-\alpha} \lambda_1 g_0^{(\alpha)} \phi(t_n) + k^{-\alpha} (\lambda_1 g_1^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_2 g_0^{(\alpha)}) \phi(t_{n-1}) \\ &\quad + k^{-\alpha} (\lambda_1 g_2^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_2 g_1^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_3 g_0^{(\alpha)}) \phi(t_{n-2}) \\ &\quad + k^{-\alpha} (\lambda_1 g_3^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_2 g_2^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_3 g_1^{(\alpha)}) \phi(t_{n-3}) + \cdots \\ &= k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} \phi(t_j), \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

where

$$w_j^{(\alpha)} = \begin{cases} \lambda_1 g_0^{(\alpha)}, & j = 0, \\ \lambda_1 g_1^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_2 g_0^{(\alpha)}, & j = 1, \\ \lambda_1 g_j^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_2 g_{j-1}^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_3 g_{j-2}^{(\alpha)}, & j = 2, 3, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

The discrete Laplace transform of $w_j^{(\alpha)}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{w}(\zeta) &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j^{(\alpha)} \zeta^j = \lambda_1 g_0^{(\alpha)} + (\lambda_1 g_1^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_2 g_0^{(\alpha)}) \zeta \\ &\quad + (\lambda_1 g_2^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_2 g_1^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_3 g_0^{(\alpha)}) \zeta^2 + (\lambda_1 g_3^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_2 g_2^{(\alpha)} + \lambda_3 g_1^{(\alpha)}) \zeta^3 + \cdots \\ &= (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \zeta + \lambda_3 \zeta^2)(1 - \zeta)^\alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

Below, following the idea in Lemma 1, we consider the series expansion of the function $\tilde{w}(\zeta)$ in (41).

Lemma 5 *Let $\tilde{w}(\zeta)$ be defined by (41). Then,*

$$\tilde{w}(\zeta)^{1/\alpha} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3}{\alpha}(1 - \zeta) + \dots\right)(1 - \zeta) \quad \text{as } \zeta \rightarrow 1. \quad (42)$$

Proof From (41), the binomial expansion (13) and $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1$, it now follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{w}(\zeta)^{1/\alpha} &= (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\zeta + \lambda_3\zeta^2)^{1/\alpha}(1 - \zeta) \\ &= \left(1 - (\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3)(1 - \zeta) + \lambda_3(1 - \zeta)^2\right)^{1/\alpha}(1 - \zeta) \\ &= \left\{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}(-(\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3)(1 - \zeta) + \lambda_3(1 - \zeta)^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha}(\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1)}{2}(-(\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3)(1 - \zeta) + \lambda_3(1 - \zeta)^2)^2 + \dots\right\}(1 - \zeta) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3}{\alpha}(1 - \zeta) + \dots\right)(1 - \zeta) \quad \text{as } \zeta \rightarrow 1. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

This concludes the rest of the proof.

Next, we turn to the solution of (16) when $f_h(t)$ is written as

$$f_h(t) = f_h(0) + f'_h(0)t + R_h(t), \quad R_h(t) = \frac{t^2}{2!}f''_h(0) + \left(\frac{t^2}{2!} * f'''_h\right)(t), \quad (44)$$

where $g * h$ denotes the convolution of g and h .

An application of the Laplace transform to (16) with respect to the time variable t yields

$$\hat{V}_h(t) = (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1}((f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h})z^{-1} + f'_h(0)z^{-2} + \hat{R}_h(z)). \quad (45)$$

By the inverse Laplace transform, the solution of (16) takes the following form at $t = t_n$,

$$\begin{aligned} V_h(t_n) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-1} (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) dz \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt} \left((z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} f'_h(0) + (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \hat{R}_h(z) \right) dz. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

Let $V^n \approx V_h(t_n)$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$ denote the approximate solution of the following time discretization scheme for solving (16), with $V^0 = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} V^j + A_h V^n = & f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h} + f'_h(0)t_n + R_h(t_n) \\ & + a_1(f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) + b_1 k f'_h(0), \quad n = 1, \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} V^j + A_h V^n = & f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h} + f'_h(0)t_n + R_h(t_n) \\ & + a_2(f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) + b_2 k f'_h(0), \quad n = 2, \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

$$k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} V^j + A_h V^n = f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h} + f'_h(0)t_n + R_h(t_n), \quad n \geq 3, \quad (49)$$

where $w_j^{(\alpha)}$, $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ are defined by (40) and the coefficients a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 satisfy

$$a_1 = \frac{11}{12}, \quad a_2 = -\frac{5}{12}, \quad (50)$$

and

$$b_1 + b_2 = \frac{1}{12}. \quad (51)$$

Now we come to the following main theorem in this section

Theorem 2 *Let $V_h(t_n)$ and V^n be the solutions of (16) and (47)-(49), respectively. Assume that $u_0 \in L_2(\Omega)$ and $f \in C^2([0, T]; L_2(\Omega))$ and $\int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f'''(s)\| ds < \infty$ for $t_n \in (0, T]$. Let $u_{0h} = P_h u_0$, then there exists a positive constant C independent of k such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \|V_h(t_n) - V^n\| \leq & Ck^3 \left(t_n^{-3} \|u_0\| + t_n^{\alpha-3} \|f(0)\| + t_n^{\alpha-2} \|f'(0)\| + t_n^{\alpha-1} \|f''(0)\| \right. \\ & \left. + \int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f'''(s)\| ds \right). \end{aligned}$$

To prove Theorem 2, we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 6 *With $\tilde{w}(\zeta)$ given by (41), let z_k and $\mu(\zeta)$ with $\zeta = e^{-zk}$ be defined by*

$$z_k = k^{-1} \tilde{w}(\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}, \quad (52)$$

and

$$\mu(\zeta) = kz_k \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + \sum_{j=1}^2 a_j \zeta^j \right) = \tilde{w}(\zeta)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + \sum_{j=1}^2 a_j \zeta^j \right). \quad (53)$$

Further, let $K_1(z)$ and $K_2(z)$ be given by (25). Then, with Γ_k as in (24), the following estimates hold:

$$|\mu(e^{-zk}) - 1| \leq C|zk|^3, \quad z \in \Gamma_k, \quad (54)$$

$$C|z| \leq |zk| \leq C|z|, \quad z \in \Gamma_k, \quad (55)$$

$$\|\mu(\zeta)K_1(z_k) - K_1(z)\| \leq Ck^3|z|^2, \quad z \in \Gamma_k, \quad (56)$$

$$\|\mu(\zeta)K_2(z_k) - K_2(z)\| \leq Ck^3|z|^{2-\alpha}, \quad z \in \Gamma_k. \quad (57)$$

Proof The proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 2. For each inequality, again two cases such as the small zk and the large zk are considered.

For (54), a use of Lemma 5 yields, with $a_1 = 11/12$, $a_2 = -5/12$ by (50),

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\zeta) - 1 &= \tilde{w}(z)^{1/\alpha} \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + a_1\zeta + a_2\zeta^2 \right) - 1 \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3}{\alpha}(1-\zeta) + \dots \right) (1-\zeta) \left(\frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} + a_1\zeta + a_2\zeta^2 \right) - 1 \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3}{\alpha}(1-\zeta) + \dots \right) \left(\zeta + a_1\zeta(1-\zeta) + a_2\zeta^2(1-\zeta) \right) - 1 \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3}{\alpha}(1-\zeta) + \dots \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left(1 + (a_1 + a_2 - 1)(1-\zeta) - (a_1 + 2a_2)(1-\zeta)^2 + a_2(1-\zeta)^3 \right) - 1 \\ &= O((1-\zeta)^3) \quad \text{as } \zeta \rightarrow 1, \end{aligned}$$

and then this implies that

$$\mu(e^{-zk}) - 1 = O((1 - e^{-zk})^3) = O((zk)^3) \quad \text{as } zk \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence (54) holds for small zk with $0 \leq |zk| \leq \delta_0$ with some positive $\delta_0 > 0$, $0 \leq \delta_0 < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\theta)}$, $\theta \in (\pi/2, \theta_0)$. Note that $\mu(\zeta)$ is continuous at any point except $\zeta \neq 1$, which implies that, following the argument as in (30), $\mu(e^{-zk}) - 1$ is bounded for large zk with $\delta_0 \leq |zk| \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin(\theta)}$. Hence (54) follows.

We next estimate (55). With $\tilde{w}(\zeta)$ defined by (41), we arrive at

$$\frac{|z|}{|zk|} = \frac{|zk|}{|\tilde{w}(e^{-zk})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}|}.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tilde{w}(e^{-x})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j^{(\alpha)}(e^{-x})^j \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\left(x^\alpha + d_1 x^{3+\alpha} + d_2 x^{4+\alpha} + \dots \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\left(1 + d_1 x^3 + \dots \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $\frac{|z|}{|zk|}$ is bounded for small $|zk|$ with $0 \leq |zk| \leq \delta_0, z \in \Gamma_k$ for some suitable $0 < \delta_0 \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$. Note also that $\frac{|z|}{|zk|}$ is continuous at any $w = zk \neq 0, z \in \Gamma_k$, which implies that $\frac{|z|}{|zk|}$ is also bounded for large $|zk|$ with $\delta_0 \leq |zk| \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}, z \in \Gamma_k$. Hence, we proved the boundedness of $\frac{|z|}{|zk|}$ for any $z \in \Gamma_k$. Similarly, we may show that $\frac{|zk|}{|z|}$ is also bounded for any $z \in \Gamma_k$. Thus, we derive the estimate (55).

To estimate (56), we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} z_k - z &= \frac{\left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j (e^{-zk})^j\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - zk}{k} = \frac{(zk)(1 + d_1(zk)^3 + \dots)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - zk}{k} \\ &= \frac{(zk)(1 + \frac{d_1}{\alpha}(zk)^3 + \dots) - zk}{k} = k^{-1}O((zk)^4), \quad \text{as } zk \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that there exists $0 < \delta_0 \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}$ such that

$$|z_k - z| \leq Ck^3|z^4| \quad \text{for } 0 \leq |zk| \leq \delta_0, z \in \Gamma_k.$$

For large $|zk|$, with $\delta_0 \leq |zk| \leq \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta}, z \in \Gamma_k$, we have, by (55),

$$|z_k - z| \leq |zk| + |z| \leq C|z| \leq C(k^3|z^4|) \frac{1}{|zk|^3} \leq C(k^3|z^4|) \frac{1}{\delta_0^3} \leq C(k^3|z^4|).$$

Thus, we obtain

$$|z_k - z| \leq C(k^3|z^4|), \quad z \in \Gamma_k. \quad (58)$$

Then an application of the mean-value theorem with (58) and $\|K'_1(z)\| \leq C|z|^{-2}$ shows

$$\|K_1(z_k) - K_1(z)\| \leq C|z|^{-2}k^3|z^4| \leq Ck^3|z|^2, \quad z \in \Gamma_k. \quad (59)$$

Following the same line of proof of (28), we arrive from (54), (59), and $|K_1(z_k)| \leq C|z_k|^{-1} \leq C|z|^{-1}, z \in \Gamma_k$ at

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mu(\zeta)K_1(z_k) - K_1(z)\| &\leq \|(\mu(\zeta) - 1)K_1(z_k)\| + \|K_1(z_k) - K_1(z)\| \\ &\leq |zk|^3C|z|^{-1} + Ck^3|z|^2 \leq Ck^3|z|^2, \quad z \in \Gamma_k, \end{aligned}$$

which shows (56).

Finally in order to show (57), we note that $K_2(z) = z^{-1}(z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1}$ and $\|K'_2(z)\| \leq C|z|^{-2-\alpha}$. Then, by mean-value theorem and (58), we obtain

$$\|K_2(z_k) - K_2(z)\| = \|K'_2(z)\||z_k - z| \leq C|z|^{-2-\alpha}k^3|z^4| \leq Ck^3|z|^{2-\alpha}, \quad z \in \Gamma_k.$$

Following the same arguments as the proof of (29), a use of $|K_2(z_k)| \leq C|z_k|^{-1-\alpha} \leq C|z|^{-1-\alpha}$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mu(\zeta)K_2(z_k) - K_2(z)\| &\leq \|(\mu(\zeta) - 1)K_2(z_k)\| + \|K_2(z_k) - K_2(z)\| \\ &\leq |zk|^3C|z|^{-1-\alpha} + Ck^3|z|^{2-\alpha} \leq Ck^3|z|^{2-\alpha}, \quad z \in \Gamma_k. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we prove (57).

Together with these estimates, we complete the proof of Lemma 6.

In the following lemma, with z_k defined by (52), we will show that $z_k^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ for some $\theta_0 \in (\pi/2, \pi)$.

Lemma 7 *Let $\theta > \pi/2$ be sufficiently close to $\pi/2$. Let z_k be defined by (52). Then, there exists $\theta_0 \in (\pi/2, \pi)$ such that*

$$z_k^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0} \quad \text{for all } z \in \Gamma_k, \quad (60)$$

where Γ_k is defined by (24).

Proof By the definition of z_k in (52) and the expression of $\tilde{w}(\zeta)$ in Lemma 5, we rewrite

$$z_k^\alpha = k^{-\alpha}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\zeta + \lambda_3\zeta^2)(1 - \zeta)^\alpha, \quad (61)$$

where $\lambda_1 = \frac{24+17\alpha+3\alpha^2}{24}$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{-22\alpha-6\alpha^2}{24}$, $\lambda_3 = \frac{5\alpha+3\alpha^2}{24}$. It suffices to show both $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\zeta + \lambda_3\zeta^2$ and $(1 - \zeta)^\alpha$ lie in Σ_{θ_0} for all $z \in \Gamma_k$. Recall that $z \in \Gamma_k$ satisfies $\Im(zk) \in (0, \pi]$ and $\arg(z) = \theta$ with $\theta > \frac{\pi}{2}$. Note that z_k^α depends on z continuously [13, proof of Lemma 3.6], and $\arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ with $\Im(zk) \in (0, \pi]$ implies that $\zeta = e^{-zk} = e^{-i\varphi}$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi]$. Hence, we only need to show $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\zeta + \lambda_3\zeta^2) \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ for $\zeta = e^{-i\varphi}$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi]$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2\zeta + \lambda_3\zeta^2 &= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2e^{-i\varphi} + \lambda_3e^{-i2\varphi} \\ &= (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \cos \varphi + \lambda_3 \cos 2\varphi) - i(\lambda_2 \sin \varphi + \lambda_3 \sin 2\varphi), \end{aligned}$$

and therefore, we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} \Re(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\zeta + \lambda_3\zeta^2) &= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \cos \varphi + 2\lambda_3 \cos^2 \varphi - \lambda_3 \\ &= \frac{5\alpha + 3\alpha^2}{12} \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{22\alpha + 6\alpha^2}{24} \cos \varphi + 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2}{4} (\cos \varphi - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{5\alpha}{12} (\cos \varphi - 1)^2 + \frac{\alpha}{12} (1 - \cos \varphi) + (1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{16}). \end{aligned}$$

Then, $\Re(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\zeta + \lambda_3\zeta^2) > 0$ for $\varphi \in (0, \pi)$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$.

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \Im(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\zeta + \lambda_3\zeta^2) &= \frac{11\alpha + 3\alpha^2}{12} \sin \varphi - \frac{5\alpha + 3\alpha^2}{12} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \sin \varphi (1 - \cos \varphi) + \frac{5\alpha}{12} \sin \varphi (1 - \cos \varphi) + \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \varphi > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

Thus, $\arg(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2\zeta + \lambda_3\zeta^2) \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ for $\varphi \in (0, \pi)$ and $\arg(1 - \zeta)^\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ with $0 < \alpha < 1$ in Lemma 3. Then, we can infer the existence of $\theta_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ such that $z_k^\alpha \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$ and this concludes the rest of the proof.

Lemma 8 *Let z_k be defined as in (52). Let b_1, b_2 be defined as in (51). Then, the following estimate with $\zeta = e^{-zk}$, holds:*

$$\left\| z_k^{-2} - \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n\zeta^n + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j\zeta^j \right) k^2 \right\| \leq Ck^3|z|.$$

Proof Let $\zeta = e^{-zk}$ and $x = zk$, then by Lemma 5, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
z_k^2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \zeta^n + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j \zeta^j \right) k^2 - 1 &= (\tilde{w}(e^{-x}))^{\frac{2}{\alpha}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n (e^{-x})^n + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j (e^{-x})^j \right) - 1 \\
&= \left(\frac{e^{-x}}{(1-e^{-x})^2} + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j (e^{-x})^j \right) (\tilde{w}(e^{-x}))^{\frac{2}{\alpha}} - 1 \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{x^2} (1 - 1/12x^2 + 0x^3 + \dots) + b_1 - b_1x + 1/2b_1x^2 - \frac{1}{3!}b_1x^3 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + b_2 - 2b_2x + 2b_2x^2 - \frac{8}{3!}b_2x^3 \right) (x^\alpha + d_1x^{\alpha+3} + d_2x^{\alpha+4} + \dots)^{\frac{2}{\alpha}} - 1 \\
&= (b_1 + b_2 - 1/12)x^2 + d_1x^3 + d_2x^{4+\alpha} + \dots,
\end{aligned}$$

for some suitable positive constants d_1, d_2 .

Combining this with (51), we obtain

$$\left\| (z_k)^{-2} - \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \zeta^n + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j \zeta^j \right) k^2 \right\| \leq Ck^3|z|.$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 8.

Remark 2 Observe that following the arguments as in Jin *et al.* [16], we can choose suitable coefficients $b_1 = \frac{1}{12}, b_2 = 0$.

Lemma 9 *Let z_k be defined as in (52). Let b_1, b_2 be defined as in (51). Then, there holds*

$$\left\| (z^\alpha + A)^{-1} z^{-2} - (z_k^\alpha + A)^{-1} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \zeta^n + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j \zeta^j \right) k^2 \right\| \leq Ck^3|z|^{1-\alpha}.$$

Proof The proof is similar to the proof of Jin *et al.* [16, Lemma C.1.] and hence, we omit the proof here.

Lemma 10 *Let z_k be defined as in (52), then, there exists a positive constant C independent of k such that*

$$\left\| (z^\alpha + A)^{-1} z^{-3} - (z_k^\alpha + A)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t_n^2}{2!} \zeta^n \right) \right\| \leq Ck^3|z|^{-\alpha}.$$

Proof From Lemma 6, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| (z^\alpha + A)^{-1} z^{-3} - (z_k^\alpha + A)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t_n^2}{2!} \zeta^n \right) \right\| \\
&\leq \left\| (z^\alpha + A)^{-1} z^{-3} - (z_k^\alpha + A)^{-1} z_k^{-3} \right\| + \left\| (z_k^\alpha + A)^{-1} \left(z_k^{-3} - k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t_n^2}{2!} \zeta^n \right) \right\| \\
&\leq \left(C \left\| (z^\alpha + A)^{-2} z^{\alpha-4} \right\| + C \left\| (z^\alpha + A)^{-1} z^{-4} \right\| \right) |z_k - z| \\
&\quad + \left\| (z_k^\alpha + A)^{-1} \right\| \left| z_k^{-3} - k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t_n^2}{2!} \zeta^n \right| \leq Ck^3|z|^{-\alpha}.
\end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof.

We are now ready to prove the main theorem of this section.

Proof (Proof of Theorem 2) We now calculate the approximate solution V^n defined in (47)-(49). Taking the discrete Laplace transform in (47)-(49), we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(k^{-\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} V^j \right) \zeta^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_h V^n) \zeta^n \\ &= (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) \left(a_1 \zeta + a_2 \zeta^2 + \frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n f'_h(0) \zeta^n + b_1 k \zeta f'_h(0) + b_2 k \zeta^2 f'_h(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h(t_n) \zeta^n. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{n-j}^{(\alpha)} V^j \right) \zeta^n = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j^{(\alpha)} \zeta^j \right) (V^1 \zeta + V^2 \zeta^2 + \dots) = \tilde{w}(\zeta) \tilde{V}(\zeta),$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{V}(\zeta) &= (k^{-\alpha} \tilde{w}(\zeta) + A_h)^{-1} \left((f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) \left(a_1 \zeta + a_2 \zeta^2 + \frac{\zeta}{1-\zeta} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \zeta^n + b_1 \zeta + b_2 \zeta^2 \right) k f'_h(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h(t_n) \zeta^n \right). \end{aligned}$$

A use of the inverse discrete Laplace transform yields, with $\mu(\zeta)$ defined by (53), and Γ_k as in (24).

$$\begin{aligned} V^n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|\zeta|=\rho} \zeta^{-n-1} \tilde{V}(\zeta) d\zeta = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} e^{zk} \tilde{V}(e^{-zk}) e^{-zk} k dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z_k^{-1} \mu(\zeta) (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) dz \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \zeta^n + b_1 \zeta + b_2 \zeta^2 \right) k^2 f'_h(0) dz \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} k \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz. \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

Now, subtracting (46) from (63), we arrive at

$$V_h(t_n) - V^n = I_1 + I_2 + I_3,$$

where, with $K_2(z)$ defined by (25),

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma/\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-1} (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) dz \\ + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} \left(K_2(z) - \mu(e^{-zk}) K_2(z_k) \right) (f_h(0) - A_h u_{0h}) dz = I_{11} + I_{12},$$

and

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma/\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} f'_h(0) dz \\ + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} \left\{ (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} f'_h(0) \right. \\ \left. - (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \zeta^n + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j \zeta^j \right) k^2 f'_h(0) \right\} dz = I_{21} + I_{22},$$

and

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \hat{R}_h(z) dz \\ - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz = I_{31} + I_{32}.$$

For I_1 , apply the bound $\|(z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} A_h\| \leq C$, (3), (56) and (57) to obtain

$$\|I_1\| \leq C k^3 t_n^{-3} \|u_{0h}\| + C k^3 t_n^{\alpha-3} \|f_h(0)\|.$$

For I_{21} , by (3), it follows that

$$\|I_{21}\| \leq C \left\| \int_{\Gamma/\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} f'_h(0) dz \right\| \leq C k^3 t_n^{\alpha-2} \|f'_h(0)\|.$$

For I_{22} , a use of the Lemma 9 shows

$$\|I_{22}\| \leq C \left\| \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-2} f'_h(0) dz \right. \\ \left. - \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left[\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \zeta^n + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j \zeta^j \right) k^2 f'_h(0) \right] dz \right\| \\ \leq C k^3 \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{-ct_n|z|} |z|^{1-\alpha} |dz| \|f'_h(0)\| \leq C k^3 t_n^{\alpha-2} \|f'_h(0)\|.$$

Thus, we obtain

$$\|I_2\| \leq C k^3 t_n^{\alpha-2} \|f'_h(0)\|.$$

For I_3 , we observe that

$$I_{31} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \hat{R}_h^1(z) dz \\ - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h^1(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz,$$

and

$$I_{32} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \hat{R}_h^2(z) dz \\ - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h^2(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz,$$

where

$$R_h(t) = \frac{t^2}{2!} f_h''(0) + \left(\frac{t^2}{2!} * f_h''' \right)(t) =: R_h^1(t) + R_h^2(t).$$

For I_{31} , we easily bound it as

$$\|I_{31}\| = \left\| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-3} dz f_h''(0) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_h^1(t_n) \zeta^n \right) dz \right\| \\ = \left\| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma/\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} (z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-3} dz f_h''(0) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_k} e^{zt_n} \left((z^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} z^{-3} - (z_k^\alpha + A_h)^{-1} \left(k \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t_n^2}{2!} \zeta^n \right) \right) dz f_h''(0) \right\|.$$

An application of Lemma 10 yields

$$\|I_{31}\| \leq C k^3 t_n^{\alpha-1} \|f_h''(0)\|. \quad (64)$$

For I_{32} , following the arguments as in Jin et al.[13][15], we now arrive at

$$\|I_{32}\| \leq C k^3 \int_0^{t_n} (t_n - s)^{\alpha-1} \|f_h'''(s)\| ds.$$

Together these estimates complete the proof of Theorem 2.

In order to prove the error analysis in the completely discrete schemes, we now recall the error estimates of the semidiscrete scheme as is developed in [12] for the problem with $f = 0$,

$$\|u(t_n) - u_h(t_n)\| \leq C t^{-\alpha} h^2 \|u_0\|. \quad (65)$$

Denote $U^n = V^n + P_h u_0$ with V^n defined by (19) or (47)-(49), respectively. Using (65), we then have the following fully discrete error estimate

$$\|u(t_n) - U^n\| \leq C \left(t_n^{-\alpha} h^2 + t_n^{-m} k^m \right) \|u_0\|,$$

where $m = 2$ or 3 , respectively, for second order and third order time stepping schemes.

Since our main objective in this article is to derive higher order time stepping schemes, therefore, we may generalize our present results to include mass lumping scheme as discussed in [12].

4 Some generalizations

This section is devoted to some generalization of the present methods to various other problems, which includes evolution equations with positive memory.

For instance, our generalizations include the following type of problems:

1. Evolution equations with positive memory called time diffusion-wave equation, as in [22],

$$u'(x, t) + {}_0^R D_t^{-\alpha} A u(x, t) = 0, \quad \alpha \in (0, 1), \quad (66)$$

where ${}_0^R D_t^{-\alpha}$ denotes the Riemann-Liouville fractional integral operator.

2. The parabolic integro-differential equation with singular kernel, see, [25]

$$u'(x, t) + (I + {}_0^R D_t^{-\alpha}) A u(x, t) = 0, \quad \alpha \in (0, 1). \quad (67)$$

3. The Rayleigh-Stokes problem described by the time-fractional differential equation as in [4]

$$u'(x, t) + (I + \gamma {}_0^R D_t^{-\alpha}) A u(x, t) = 0, \quad \alpha \in (0, 1), \quad (68)$$

where γ is a positive constant. In order to unify problems (66)-(68), we define \mathcal{J}^α denoting a time integral/differential operator and consider the unified problem by

$$u'(x, t) + \mathcal{J}^\alpha A u(x, t) = 0. \quad (69)$$

Now, a use of Laplace transforms in (69) yields

$$z\hat{u} + h(z)A\hat{u} = v,$$

with some function $h(z)$ depending on α . Hence, with $\beta(z) = h(z)^{-1}$ we formally write the representation of solution as $\hat{u} = \beta(z)(z\beta(z)I + A)^{-1}v =: \hat{E}_h(z)v$. Here, for the problem (66), note that $\beta(z) = z^\alpha$, for the problem (67), $\beta(z) = z^\alpha/(1 + z^\alpha)$, and for (68), $\beta(z) = 1/(1 + \gamma z^\alpha)$.

Assume that one can properly choose θ in $(\pi/2, \theta_0)$ with $\theta_0 \in (\pi/2, \pi)$ such that $z_k \beta(z_k) \in \Sigma_{\theta_0}$, where z_k is an approximation of $z \in \Sigma_\theta$. This is indeed possible in all given examples. With this, the resolvent estimate yields

$$\|(z\beta(z)I + A)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{M_{\theta_0}}{|z\beta(z)|} \quad \forall z \in \Sigma_\theta, \quad (70)$$

where $M_{\theta_0} = 1/\sin(\pi - \theta_0)$.

With corresponding A_h as semidiscrete approximation of A (as in Section 2), the semidiscrete method becomes: find $\bar{u}_h(t) \in V_h$ such that

$$\bar{u}'_h + \mathcal{J}^\alpha A_h \bar{u}_h = 0 \quad t \in (0, T], \quad \bar{u}_h(0) = v_h. \quad (71)$$

Following the arguments of [22], [23], one easily deduces property (70), when A is replaced by A_h . Therefore, our two time stepping methods can be appropriately applied and the desired estimates can be easily derived.

Other generalizations also include the fractional cable equations with mass lumping by Al-Maskari and Karaa [3] and references therein. Further, it may include Fokker-Plank spatial discretization as our analysis does not depend on selfadjointness of the operator A and for complete discrete scheme, we may use the proposed time stepping schemes.

Finally, the present schemes can be applied to the equation (1), when A is a fractional Laplacian like $A = (-\Delta)^s$, $s \in (0, 1)$, that is, with $0 < \alpha, \beta < 1$ and some positive constant $\delta > 0$,

$$u' + {}^R D_t^\alpha (-\Delta)^s u + \delta {}^R D_t^\beta u = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T], \quad (72)$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega^c \times (0, T], \quad (73)$$

$$u(0) = u_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega. \quad (74)$$

An appropriate modification of the arguments in [1], we obtain the semidiscrete error estimate as:

$$\|u(t) - u_h(t)\| \leq C t^{-\alpha} h^{s+\min\{s, 1/2-\epsilon\}} \|u_0\|,$$

with $\epsilon > 0$ small. Therefore, when it is combined with our proposed time stepping schemes, the final error estimate reads as: with $U^n \approx u_h(t_n)$,

$$\|u(t_n) - U^n\| \leq C \left(t_n^{-\alpha} h^{s+\min\{s, 1/2-\epsilon\}} + t_n^{-m} k^m \right) \|u_0\|, \quad m = 2, 3.$$

5 Numerical simulations

In this section, we present five numerical examples to show that the numerical results are consistent with the theoretical results obtained in this paper. The first three examples are solved by using the numerical method (19) for both homogeneous and inhomogeneous problems in one- and two-dimensional cases. The last two examples are computed by using the numerical method (47)-(49) for both homogeneous and inhomogeneous problems in one-dimensional case.

Example 1 Consider, with $0 < \alpha < 1$,

$${}^C D_t^\alpha u(x, t) - \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 < t \leq T,$$

$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0,$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x),$$

where (a) $u_0(x) = x(1-x)$ (smooth data) and (b) $u_0(x) = \chi_{[0,1/2]}$ (nonsmooth data).

Let N_h be a positive integer. Let $0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{N_h} = 1$ be the space partition and h the space step size. We shall use the piecewise linear finite element method to consider the space discretization.

Let $0 < t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = T$ be the time partition and k the time step size. To observe the convergence order of the numerical method, we first need to calculate the reference solution $u_{ref}(t)$ at some fixed time T with very small step sizes $h_{ref} = 2^{-6}$ and $k_{ref} = 2^{-10}$.

By Theorem 1, we see that the numerical method (19) has the second order convergence. To see this convergence order, we shall calculate the approximate solution of $u(T)$ at $T = 1$ with the space step size $h = 2^{-6}$ and the different time step sizes $k = \kappa * k_{ref}$ with $\kappa = [2^2, 2^3, 2^4, 2^5, 2^6]$. In Table 2, we observe the convergence orders $O(k^2)$ of the corrected scheme (19), where the rows with (a) denote the errors and the experimentally determined convergence orders in the smooth data case and the rows with (b) denote the errors and the orders in the nonsmooth data case. For each α , we choose the average convergence order of the computed orders obtained by using the different time step sizes.

α		$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	$k = 2^{-2}$	Order (average)
0.2	(a)	8.37e-8	3.55e-7	1.46e-6	6.21e-6	2.66e-5	2.07
	(b)	2.15e-7	9.13e-7	3.77e-6	1.57e-5	6.84e-5	2.07
0.4	(a)	1.85e-7	7.86e-7	3.25e-6	1.36e-5	5.92e-5	2.08
	(b)	4.74e-7	2.01e-6	8.33e-6	3.49e-5	1.51e-4	2.08
0.6	(a)	2.96e-7	1.26e-6	5.23e-6	2.20e-5	9.54e-5	2.08
	(b)	7.53e-7	3.20e-6	1.32e-5	5.58e-5	2.42e-4	2.08
0.8	(a)	3.79e-7	1.61e-6	6.74e-6	2.85e-5	1.14e-4	2.06
	(b)	9.49e-7	4.04e-6	1.68e-5	7.14e-5	2.87e-4	2.06

Table 2 Time convergence orders for the corrected scheme (19) in Example 1 at $T = 1$

For the numerical method (19) with $c_0 = 0$, that is, for the uncorrected scheme, we observe that, in Table 3, the experimentally determined convergence order is only $O(k)$ with both smooth and nonsmooth data.

The second example is an inhomogeneous problem with zero initial value and the source term f which is smooth in time.

Example 2 Consider, with $0 < \alpha < 1$,

$${}_0^C D_t^\alpha u(x, t) - \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t), \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 < t \leq T,$$

$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0,$$

$$u(x, 0) = 0,$$

α		$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	$k = 2^{-2}$	Order (average)
0.2	(a)	7.97e-6	1.86e-5	3.99e-5	8.28e-5	1.68e-4	1.10
	(b)	2.04e-5	4.77e-5	1.02e-4	2.12e-4	4.33e-4	1.10
0.4	(a)	1.34e-5	3.14e-5	6.73e-5	1.38e-4	2.79e-4	1.09
	(b)	3.44e-5	8.04e-5	1.72e-4	3.54e-4	7.12e-4	1.09
0.6	(a)	1.55e-5	3.60e-5	7.68e-5	1.56e-4	3.02e-4	1.07
	(b)	3.93e-5	9.16e-5	1.95e-4	3.97e-4	7.68e-4	1.07
0.8	(a)	1.22e-5	2.82e-5	5.93e-5	1.15e-4	1.92e-4	0.99
	(b)	3.08e-5	7.12e-5	1.49e-4	2.92e-4	4.86e-4	0.99

Table 3 Time convergence orders for the uncorrected scheme (19) with $c_0 = 0$ in Example 1 at $T = 1$

where $f(x, t) = (\cos(t) + \sin(t))(1 + \chi_{(0,1/2)}(x))$.

We use the same parameters as in the numerical simulations in Example 1. In Table 4, we observe that the experimentally determined convergence order of the corrected scheme (19) indeed is $O(k^2)$ for all $0 < \alpha < 1$.

α	$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	$k = 2^{-2}$	Order (average)
0.2	1.84e-7	7.78e-7	3.17e-6	1.29e-5	5.31e-5	2.04
0.4	3.80e-7	1.60e-6	6.57e-6	2.68e-5	1.12e-4	2.05
0.6	5.40e-7	2.28e-6	9.40e-6	3.89e-5	1.65e-4	2.06
0.8	5.54e-7	2.36e-6	9.82e-6	4.15e-5	1.80e-4	2.08

Table 4 Time convergence orders for the corrected scheme (19) in Example 2 at $T = 1$

α	$k = 2^{-7}$	$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	Order (average)
0.2	5.39e-6	1.25e-5	2.65e-5	5.38e-5	1.08e-4	1.08
0.4	8.64e-6	1.99e-5	4.20e-5	8.45e-5	1.70e-4	1.07
0.6	9.05e-6	2.07e-5	4.33e-5	8.59e-5	1.79e-4	1.07
0.8	6.16e-6	1.39e-5	2.85e-5	5.64e-5	1.46e-4	1.14

Table 5 Time convergence orders for the uncorrected scheme (19) with $c_0 = 0$ in Example 2 at $T = 1$

The third example is a two-dimensional example and we shall consider an inhomogeneous problem with nonsmooth initial data and the source term f which is smooth in time.

Example 3 Consider

$${}_0^C D_t^\alpha u(x, y, t) - \Delta u(x, y, t) = f(x, y, t), \quad t \in (0, T], (x, y) \in \Omega, \quad (75)$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \Omega, \quad (76)$$

$$u(x, y, t) = 0, \quad t \in (0, T], (x, y) \in \partial\Omega, \quad (77)$$

where $\Omega = (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$, $u_0(x, y) = \chi_{[0, 1/2]}(x)\chi_{[0, 1/2]}(y)$ and $f(x, y, t) = (\cos(t) + \sin(t))(1 + \chi_{(0, 1/2)}(x))(1 + \chi_{(0, 1/2)}(y))$. Note that f is smooth with respect to the time variable t .

Let N_h be a positive integer. Let $0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{N_h} = 1$ and $0 = y_0 < y_1 < y_2 < \dots < y_{N_h} = 1$ be the partition of Ω . We divide Ω into some triangles with the same sizes and let h be the maximal length of the sides of the triangle. We shall use the piecewise linear finite element method to consider the space discretization on the triangulation of Ω .

Let $0 < t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = T$ be the time partition and k the time step size. We shall use the very small space step size $h_{ref} = 2^{-6}$ and the time step size $k_{ref} = 2^{-10}$ to calculate the reference solution at time T .

We shall choose $T = 1$ in our simulation. We calculate the approximate solutions with the space step size $h = 2^{-6}$ and the time step sizes $k = \kappa * k_{ref}$ with $\kappa = [2^2, 2^3, 2^4, 2^5, 2^6]$. In Table 6, the experimentally determined convergence orders $O(k^2)$ are observed as we expected.

α	$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	$k = 2^{-2}$	Order (average)
0.2	1.01e-7	4.25e-7	1.74e-6	7.16e-6	3.02e-5	2.05
0.4	2.46e-7	1.04e-6	4.28e-6	1.76e-5	7.47e-5	2.06
0.6	4.35e-7	1.84e-6	7.57e-6	3.13e-5	1.33e-4	2.06
0.8	6.74e-7	2.86e-6	1.18e-5	4.95e-5	2.16e-4	2.08

Table 6 Time convergence orders for the corrected scheme (19) in Example 3 at $T = 1$

In Table 7, we observe the experimentally determined convergence orders $O(k)$ for the uncorrected scheme (19) with $c_0 = 0$ as we expected.

In the next two examples, we shall consider the experimentally determined convergence orders of the numerical method (47)-(49).

Example 4 In this example, we shall use the numerical method (47)-(49) to solve Example 1. We use the same parameters as in the numerical simulation in Example 1. In Table 8, we observe that the corrected scheme (47)-(49) has the convergence orders $O(k^3)$ with both smooth and nonsmooth data as expected.

For the uncorrected scheme (47)-(49), that is, $a_1 = a_2 = b_1 = b_2 = 0$ in (47)-(49), we observe that, in Table 9, the experimentally determined convergence order is only $O(k)$ with both smooth and nonsmooth data.

α	$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	$k = 2^{-2}$	Order (average)
0.2	6.19e-6	1.44e-5	3.08e-5	6.32e-5	1.26e-4	1.08
0.4	1.14e-5	2.65e-5	5.64e-5	1.14e-4	2.25e-4	1.07
0.6	1.40e-5	3.24e-5	6.83e-5	1.36e-4	2.56e-4	1.04
0.8	1.17e-5	2.68e-5	5.50e-5	1.04e-4	1.88e-4	1.00

Table 7 Time convergence orders for the uncorrected scheme (19) with $c_0 = 0$ in Example 3 at $T = 1$

α		$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	$k = 2^{-2}$	Order (average)
0.2	(a)	1.32e-9	1.10e-8	9.33e-8	8.36e-7	8.62e-6	3.16
	(b)	3.40e-9	2.83e-8	2.40e-7	2.15e-6	2.22e-5	3.16
0.4	(a)	3.10e-09	2.59e-8	2.19e-7	1.98e-6	2.16e-5	3.19
	(b)	7.96e-9	6.64e-8	5.64e-7	5.09e-6	5.54e-5	3.19
0.6	(a)	6.43e-9	4.54e-8	3.87e-7	3.54e-6	6.23e-5	3.37
	(b)	1.37e-8	1.15e-7	9.84e-7	8.99e-6	1.55e-4	2.36
0.8	(a)	8.30e-9	6.98e-8	6.04e-7	5.78e-6	6.12e-5	3.21
	(b)	2.07e-8	1.74e-7	1.51e-6	1.44e-5	1.62e-4	3.23

Table 8 Time convergence orders for the corrected scheme (47)-(49) in Example 4 at $T = 1$

α		$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	$k = 2^{-2}$	Order (average)
0.2	(a)	7.98e-6	1.86e-5	4.01e-5	8.34e-5	1.72e-4	1.10
	(b)	2.04e-5	4.78e-5	1.02e-4	2.14e-4	4.41e-4	1.10
0.4	(a)	1.35e-5	3.16e-5	6.80e-5	1.41e-4	2.94e-4	1.11
	(b)	3.45e-5	8.07e-5	1.73e-4	3.62e-4	7.53e-4	1.11
0.6	(a)	1.55e-5	3.64e-5	7.85e-5	1.64e-4	3.44e-4	1.11
	(b)	3.96e-5	9.26e-5	1.99e-4	4.17e-4	8.75e-4	1.11
0.8	(a)	1.24e-5	2.90e-5	6.28e-5	1.33e-4	2.61e-4	1.09
	(b)	3.12e-5	7.32e-5	1.58e-4	3.35e-4	6.64e-4	1.10

Table 9 Time convergence orders for the uncorrected scheme (47)-(49) with $a_1 = a_2 = b_1 = b_2 = 0$ in Example 4 at $T = 1$

Example 5 In this example, we shall use the numerical method (47)-(49) to solve Example 2. We use the same parameters as in the numerical simulation in Example 1. In Table 10, we also observe the convergence orders $O(k^3)$ of the corrected scheme (47)-(49) in the inhomogeneous case.

In Table 11, the experimentally determined convergence order of the uncorrected scheme (47)-(49) with $a_1 = a_2 = b_1 = b_2 = 0$ has only convergence order $O(k)$.

α	$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	$k = 2^{-2}$	Order (average)
0.2	2.30e-9	1.93e-8	1.66e-7	1.53e-6	1.65e-5	3.20
0.4	3.07e-9	4.15e-8	3.59e-7	3.37e-6	3.97e-5	3.24
0.6	7.80e-9	6.61e-8	5.79e-7	5.57e-6	1.19e-4	3.47
0.8	1.09e-8	9.35e-8	8.39e-7	8.64e-6	1.02e-4	3.29

Table 10 Time convergence orders for the corrected scheme (47)-(49) in Example 5 at $T = 1$

α	$k = 2^{-6}$	$k = 2^{-5}$	$k = 2^{-4}$	$k = 2^{-3}$	$k = 2^{-2}$	Order (average)
0.2	1.79e-5	4.21e-5	9.07e-5	1.89e-4	3.93e-4	1.11
0.4	3.04e-5	7.13e-5	1.53e-4	3.21e-4	6.70e-4	1.11
0.6	3.51e-5	8.23e-5	1.77e-4	3.72e-4	7.73e-4	1.11
0.8	2.79e-5	6.55e-5	1.41e-4	2.99e-4	5.72e-4	1.08

Table 11 Time convergence orders for the uncorrected scheme (47)-(49) with $a_1 = a_2 = b_1 = b_2 = 0$ in Example 5 at $T = 1$

Remark 3 In Tables 8 and 10, we observe that the experimentally determined convergence orders are slightly better than the theoretical orders. The possible reason may be that the proposed numerical methods involve both fractional orders and the shifted numbers. These combinations which are more related to the equation may be instrumental in helping us to provide possibly more accurate computational results. But, we do not have a theory yet to establish it. Therefore, in future, we shall continue to investigate this interesting observation.

6 Declarations

Data sharing not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.

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