

时间多项分数阶波动-反应方程的无网格方法

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摘 要: 尝试采用基于无网格方法的移动最小二乘法求解带有时间多项分数阶导数的波动-反应方程. 首先利用差分思想离散多项时间分数阶导数,并用移动最小二乘法离散空间变量,得到微分方程的数值逼近格式. 然后在数值算例中,分别对矩形区域和圆形区域采用规则点划分,均得到近似程度较好的计算结果,较好地验证了所提出数值方法的有效性.

关键词: 时间多项分数阶导数;移动最小二乘法;无网格方法;非牛顿流体力学模型

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近年来,基于分形动力学,分数阶微积分在描述复杂的粘弹性流体方面取得很大的成功.粘弹性流体的分数阶导数模型是从受力平衡方程衍伸出来的,通过用时间非整数阶导数形式代替经典方程中的时间整数阶导数,来描述剪切应力与速度梯度的非线性关系,进而更准确的描述流体的运动特性^[1-5].

本文讨论如下分数阶 Oldroyd-B 模型^[2-5]:

$${}^C D_t^\gamma u(\mathbf{x}, t) + \frac{\partial u(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} + {}^C D_t^\alpha u(\mathbf{x}, t) = \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t) + {}^C D_t^\beta \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t) - u(\mathbf{x}, t) + f(\mathbf{x}, t), \mathbf{x} \in \Omega, t > 0, \quad (1)$$

$$u(\mathbf{x}, t)|_{\partial\Omega} = \phi(t), t > 0, \quad (2)$$

$$u(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \omega_1(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x} \in \Omega, \quad (3)$$

$$u_t(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \omega_2(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x} \in \Omega, \quad (4)$$

其中: $\gamma \in (1, 2], \alpha \in (0, 1], \beta \in (0, 1], {}^C D_t^\gamma, {}^C D_t^\alpha, {}^C D_t^\beta$ 为 Caputo 分数阶导数算子,定义为:

$${}^C D_t^\theta u(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\theta)} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(t-\xi)^{\theta-n-1}} \frac{\varphi^n u(\mathbf{x}, \xi)}{\varphi \xi^n} d\xi^n.$$

其中: $n-1 < \theta \leq n, \Gamma(\cdot)$ 为伽马函数.

针对时间变量采用有限差分近似,得到半离散差分格式.然后对半离散格式采用基于无网格方法的移动最小二乘法进行求解,得到全离散格式.最后,数值例子采用等间距节点划分问题区域验证所提出方法的有效性.

1 离散格式

1.1 半离散格式

首先,进行时间离散,将区间 $[0, T]$ n 等分,记 $\tau = T/n$ 为时间步长, $t_k = k\tau$ 为网格节点,并记 $\delta_j v(t_{j-1/2}) = (v(t_j) - v(t_{j-1})) / \tau$. 于是,有以下几个引理:

引理 1^[6] 假设 $v(t) \in C^2[0, T]$, 若 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, 则

$${}^C D_t^\alpha v(t_{k+1/2}) = \frac{\tau^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \sum_{j=0}^k c_j^{(1-\alpha)} [v(t_{k-j+1}) - v(t_{k-j})] + R_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1. \quad (5)$$

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其中: $c_0^{(1-\alpha)} = \frac{1}{2^{1-\alpha}}, c_j^{(1-\alpha)} = \left(j + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{1-\alpha} - \left(j - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{1-\alpha}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, |R_k| \leq C\tau^{2-\alpha}, C$ 为与 τ 和 k 无关的正常数.

引理 2^[7] 假设 $v(t) \in C^3[0, T]$, 若 $1 < \gamma < 2$, 则

$$\frac{1}{2} [{}_0^C D_t^\gamma v(t_k) + {}_0^C D_t^\gamma v(t_{k-1})] = \frac{\tau^{1-\gamma}}{\Gamma(3-\gamma)} [b_0^{(2-\gamma)} \delta_t v(t_{k-1/2}) - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (b_{j-1}^{(2-\gamma)} - b_j^{(2-\gamma)}) \delta_t v(t_{k-j-1/2}) - b_{k-1}^{(2-\gamma)} v'(0)] + R_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n. \tag{6}$$

其中: $b_j^{(2-\gamma)} = (j+1)^{2-\gamma} - j^{2-\gamma}, j = 1, 2, \dots, |R_k| \leq C\tau^{3-\gamma}, C$ 为与 τ 和 k 无关的正常数.

对于方程(1), 在 $t = t_{k+1/2}$ 处, 对时间一阶导数 $\frac{\partial u(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t}$ 采用中心差商近似, 分数阶导数分别采用上述引理离散, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\tau^{-\gamma}}{\Gamma(3-\gamma)} \{ b_0^{(2-\gamma)} [u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_k)] - \sum_{s=1}^k [b_{s-1}^{(2-\gamma)} - b_s^{(2-\gamma)}] [u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s+1}) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s})] - \tau b_k^{(2-\gamma)} u_t(\mathbf{x}, 0) \} + \frac{u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_k)}{\tau} + \frac{\tau^{-\alpha}}{2\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \{ c_0^{(1-\alpha)} [u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_k)] + \sum_{s=1}^k c_s^{(1-\alpha)} [u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s+1}) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s})] + c_0^{(1-\alpha)} [u(\mathbf{x}, t_k) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-1})] + \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} c_s^{(1-\alpha)} [u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s}) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s-1})] \} + \frac{1}{2} [u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) + u(\mathbf{x}, t_k)] = \\ & \frac{1}{2} [\Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) + \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_k)] + \frac{\tau^{-\beta}}{2\Gamma(2-\beta)} \{ c_0^{(1-\beta)} [\Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) - \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_k)] + \sum_{s=1}^k c_s^{(1-\beta)} [\Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s+1}) - \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s})] + c_0^{(1-\beta)} [\Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_k) - \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-1})] + \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} c_s^{(1-\beta)} [\Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s}) - \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s-1})] \} + \frac{f(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) + f(\mathbf{x}, t_k)}{2} + R_k. \tag{7} \end{aligned}$$

其中: $|R_k| < C\tau^{\min\{3-\gamma, 2-\alpha, 2-\beta\}}$.

整理式(7), 并记 $\mu = \frac{\tau^{1-\gamma}}{\Gamma(3-\gamma)}, \nu = \frac{\tau^{1-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)}, \upsilon = \frac{\tau^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)}$, 则有离散格式

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mu + \frac{\nu}{2} + 1 + \frac{\tau}{2}) u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) - \frac{\tau}{2} \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) - \frac{\upsilon}{2} \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) = \mu \{ u(\mathbf{x}, t_k) + \sum_{s=1}^k [b_{s-1}^{(2-\gamma)} - b_s^{(2-\gamma)}] [u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s+1}) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s})] + \tau b_k^{(2-\gamma)} u_t(\mathbf{x}, 0) \} + (1 - \frac{\tau}{2}) u(\mathbf{x}, t_k) - \frac{\nu}{2} \{ -u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-1}) + \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} c_s^{(1-\alpha)} [u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s+1}) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s-1})] + c_k^{(1-\alpha)} [u(\mathbf{x}, t_1) - u(\mathbf{x}, t_0)] \} + \frac{\tau}{2} \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_k) + \frac{\upsilon}{2} \{ -\Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-1}) + \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} c_s^{(1-\beta)} [\Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s+1}) - \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_{k-s-1})] + c_k^{(1-\beta)} [\Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_1) - \Delta u(\mathbf{x}, t_0)] \} + \tau \frac{f(\mathbf{x}, t_{k+1}) + f(\mathbf{x}, t_k)}{2}. \tag{8} \end{aligned}$$

1.2 移动最小二乘法

设考虑的问题域为 Ω , 并在 Ω 内插入若干节点. 为了得到函数 $v(\mathbf{x})$ 在区域 Ω 内点 \mathbf{x} 附近的数值近似, 首先对场节点 \mathbf{x} 寻找最近的若干个节点形成支持域, 不妨设支持域内节点坐标为 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l , 并设其 MLS 逼近形式为:

$$v^h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j=1}^m p_j(\mathbf{x}) a_j = \mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{a}. \tag{9}$$

其中: $p_1(\mathbf{x}), p_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots, p_m(\mathbf{x})$ 为基函数, m 是基函数的个数, $\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x}) = [p_1(\mathbf{x}), p_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots,$

$p_m(\mathbf{x})]^T$, \mathbf{a} 为系数向量. 二维问题中, $\mathbf{x}^T = [x, y]$. 一般来说, 支持域节点数远大于未知系数的数目, 因此系数向量 \mathbf{a} 是通过在 L_2 带权 $\widehat{W}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i) \neq 0$ 范数 $J = \sum_{i=1}^l \widehat{W}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i) [\mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x}_i)\mathbf{a} - v_i]^2$, 求极小而得到, 其中 v_i 为 v 在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_i$ 点处的节点参数^[8].

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial J}{\partial a_i} = 0, i=1, 2, \dots, m, \text{ 有}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{V}_s. \quad (10)$$

其中: \mathbf{V}_s 为支持域内所有节点的场函数节点参数的集合向量. $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x})$ 称作权矩阵, 定义为:

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^l \widehat{W}_i(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x}_i) \mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x}_i).$$

方程(10)中的矩阵 \mathbf{B} 定义为:

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}) = [\widehat{W}_1(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x}_1), \widehat{W}_2(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x}_2), \dots, \widehat{W}_l(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x}_l)].$$

求解方程(10)以求得 \mathbf{a} , 则有 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{V}_s$.

将上述方程回代到方程(9), 有 $v^h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^l \phi_i(\mathbf{x})v_i = \Phi^T(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{V}_s$. 其中: $\Phi(\mathbf{x})$ 为节点 \mathbf{x} 支持域相应 n 个节点的 MLS 形函数向量, 可写为:

$$\Phi^T(\mathbf{x}) = [\phi_1(\mathbf{x}), \phi_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots, \phi_l(\mathbf{x})] = \mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}). \quad (11)$$

为了计算形函数的各阶导数, 将方程(11)改写为: $\Phi^T(\mathbf{x}) = \gamma^T(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})$. 其中: $\gamma^T = \mathbf{p}^T\mathbf{A}^{-1}$, 则 $\mathbf{A}\gamma = \mathbf{p}$.

两边求偏导数, 则有 $\mathbf{A}\gamma_{,i} = \mathbf{p}_{,i} - \mathbf{A}_{,i}\gamma$, $\mathbf{A}\gamma_{,j} = \mathbf{p}_{,j} - \mathbf{A}_{,j}\gamma$. 其中: i, j 表示坐标 x, y , 由此可得形函数的偏导数:

$$\Phi_{,i}^T = \gamma_{,i}^T\mathbf{B} + \gamma^T\mathbf{B}_{,i}, \Phi_{,j}^T = \gamma_{,j}^T\mathbf{B} + \gamma^T\mathbf{B}_{,j}. \quad (12)$$

由方程(11)可知, 在 MLS 逼近中, 权函数起着重要作用. 本文采用如下二次样条权函数:

$$\widehat{W}_i(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 1 - 6\bar{r}_i^2 + 8\bar{r}_i^3 - 3\bar{r}_i^4, & \bar{r}_i \leq 1; \\ 0, & \bar{r}_i > 1. \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

其中: $\bar{r}_i = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i\|$.

1.3 全离散格式

将方程(8)改写为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \mu + \frac{\nu + \tau}{2}\right) u^{k+1} - \frac{\tau + \nu}{2} \Delta u^{k+1} = \\ & \left(1 + \mu + \frac{\nu - \tau}{2}\right) u^k + \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^k [b_{s-1}^{(2-\gamma)} - b_s^{(2-\gamma)}] [u^{k-s+1} - u^{k-s}] + \tau b_k^{(2-\gamma)} u^0 \right\} + \\ & \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} c_s^{(1-\alpha)} [u^{k-s+1} - u^{k-s-1}] + c_k^{(1-\alpha)} [u^1 - u^0] + \frac{\tau}{2} \Delta u^k + \\ & \frac{\nu}{2} \left\{ -\Delta u^{k-1} + \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} c_s^{(1-\beta)} [\Delta u^{k-s+1} - \Delta u^{k-s-1}] + c_k^{(1-\beta)} [\Delta u^1 - \Delta u^0] \right\} + \frac{\tau}{2} (f^{k+1} + f^k). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

定义算子 $H = \left(1 + \mu + \frac{\nu + \tau}{2}\right) I - \frac{\tau + \nu}{2} \Delta$, 其中 I 为恒等算子.

用场节点划分问题域, 假设有 N_d 个内部节点, N_b 个边界节点. 用方程(11)得到的形函数逼近 $u(\mathbf{x}, t)$.

对于节点 x_i , 假设选择节点 $\{x_l, l = j_1, j_2, \dots, j_{n_i}\}$ 为支持域, 记 $D_i = \{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_{n_i}\}$. 构造形函数 $\phi_{i,j_1}(\mathbf{x}), \phi_{i,j_2}(\mathbf{x}), \dots, \phi_{i,j_i}(\mathbf{x})$, 方程(14)中令 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_i$ 并将 $u_i^k = \sum_{j \in D_i} \lambda_j^k \phi_{i,j}(\mathbf{x}_i)$, $\Delta u_i^k = \sum_{j \in D_i} \lambda_j^k \Delta \phi_{i,j}(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 代入式(14)和边界条件(2), 可以得到如下离散方程:

$$\sum_{j \in D_i} \lambda_j^{k+1} H \phi_{i,j}(\mathbf{x}_i) = \sum_{j \in D_i} [(1 + \mu + \frac{\nu - \tau}{2}) \lambda_j^k + \sum_{s=1}^k (b_{s-1}^{(2-\gamma)} - b_s^{(2-\gamma)}) (\lambda_j^{k-s+1} - \lambda_j^{k-s})] \phi_{i,j}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \tau b_k^{(2-\gamma)} \omega_2(\mathbf{x}_i) + \sum_{j \in D_i} [\sum_{s=1}^{k-1} c_s^{(1-\alpha)} (\lambda_j^{k-s+1} - \lambda_j^{k-s-1}) + c_k^{(1-\alpha)} (\lambda_i^1 - \lambda_i^0)] \phi_{i,j}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \sum_{j \in D_i} \{ \frac{\tau}{2} \lambda_j^k + \frac{\nu}{2} [-\lambda_j^{k-1} + \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} c_s^{(1-\beta)} (\lambda_j^{k-s+1} - \lambda_j^{k-s-1}) + c_k^{(1-\beta)} (\lambda_i^1 - \lambda_i^0)] \} \Delta \phi_{i,j}(\mathbf{x}_i) \frac{\tau}{2} [f(\mathbf{x}_i, t_{k+1}) + f(\mathbf{x}_i, t_k)], 1 \leq i \leq N_d.$$

边界条件为: $\sum_{j \in D_i} \lambda_j^{k+1} \phi_{i,j}(\mathbf{x}_i) = \phi(\mathbf{x}_i, t_{k+1}), N_d + 1 \leq i \leq N_d + N_b.$

2 数值结果

在数值计算中,MLS 的基函数 $p_j(\mathbf{x})$ 为多项式,并采用误差范数:

$$\epsilon_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N_d} |u_i^{\text{exact}} - u_i^{\text{num}}|, \epsilon_0 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N_d} (u_i^{\text{exact}} - u_i^{\text{num}})^2 / \sum_{i=1}^{N_d} (u_i^{\text{exact}})^2},$$

$$\epsilon_x = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N_d} (u_{x,i}^{\text{exact}} - u_{x,i}^{\text{num}})^2 / \sum_{i=1}^{N_d} (u_{x,i}^{\text{exact}})^2}, \epsilon_y = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N_d} (u_{y,i}^{\text{exact}} - u_{y,i}^{\text{num}})^2 / \sum_{i=1}^{N_d} (u_{y,i}^{\text{exact}})^2}.$$

其中: u_i^{exact} 和 u_i^{num} 分别为 x_i 点处的精确解和数值解的值, $u_{x,i}^{\text{exact}}$ 和 $u_{x,i}^{\text{num}}$ 为 x_i 点处对 x 的偏导数的精确解和数值解, $u_{y,i}^{\text{exact}}$ 和 $u_{y,i}^{\text{num}}$ 为 x_i 点处对 y 的偏导数的精确解和数值解. R 定义为两个取不同步长计算得到

数值解的误差收敛阶为 $R_\epsilon = \log_{10} \frac{\epsilon(\tau_1)}{\epsilon(\tau_2)} / \log_{10} \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2}.$

例 1 考虑下列分数阶微分方程:

$${}_0^C D_t^{1.6} u(x, y, t) + \frac{\partial u(x, y, t)}{\partial t} + {}_0^C D_t^{0.6} u(x, y, t) = \Delta u(x, y, t) + {}_0^C D_t^{1.8} \Delta u(x, y, t) - u(x, y, t) + f(x, y, t), (x, y) \in \Omega = [0, 1] \times [0, 1], t > 0,$$

$$u(0, y, t) = t^2 e^y, u(1, y, t) = t^2 e^{1+y}, u(x, 0, t) = t^2 e^x, u(x, 1, t) = t^2 e^{1+x}, t > 0,$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = 0, u_t(x, y, 0) = 0, (x, y) \in \Omega.$$

其中: $f(x, y, t) = e^{x+y} [\frac{2t^{0.4}}{\Gamma(1.4)} + 2t + \frac{2t^{1.4}}{\Gamma(1.2)} - t^2 - \frac{4t^{0.2}}{\Gamma(1.2)}]$, 精确解 $u(x, y, t) = t^2 e^{x+y}.$

先测试时间方向上的误差阶(表 1),取空间步长为 $h = 0.02$,将 $\Omega = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 进行规则点划分,节点为 (x_i, y_j) ,其中: $x_i = ih, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 50, y_j = jh, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 50.$

表 1 不同时间步长的数值误差 ($h = 0.02$)

Tab.1 Numerical result for different time step ($h = 0.02$)

τ	ϵ_0	R_{ϵ_0}	ϵ_{\max}	$R_{\epsilon_{\max}}$	τ	ϵ_0	R_{ϵ_0}	ϵ_{\max}	$R_{\epsilon_{\max}}$
1/5	2.577×10^{-4}	—	1.449×10^{-3}	—	1/15	7.273×10^{-5}	1.213	4.084×10^{-4}	1.216
1/10	1.189×10^{-4}	1.115	6.686×10^{-4}	1.116	1/20	5.026×10^{-5}	1.285	2.819×10^{-4}	1.289

由表 1 可以看出,本文提出的方法在时间方向的误差精度为 $O(\tau^{\min(3-\gamma, 2-\alpha, 2-\beta)}).$

再测试空间方向上的误差情况(表 2),取时间步长 $\tau = 0.01.$

表 2 不同空间步长的数值误差 ($\tau = 0.01$)

Tab.2 Numerical result for different space step ($\tau = 0.01$)

h	ϵ_0	R_{ϵ_0}	ϵ_{\max}	$R_{\epsilon_{\max}}$	h	ϵ_0	R_{ϵ_0}	ϵ_{\max}	$R_{\epsilon_{\max}}$
1/8	4.794×10^{-4}	—	2.078×10^{-3}	—	1/16	8.721×10^{-5}	2.424	4.375×10^{-4}	2.178
1/12	1.751×10^{-4}	2.484	8.186×10^{-4}	2.297	1/20	5.026×10^{-5}	2.464	2.619×10^{-4}	2.300

由表 2 可以看出,本文提出的方法在空间方向上也得到了较好的误差结果.

例 2 考虑例 1 中分数阶微分方程在圆形域 $\Omega = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 中的情形,边界条件为 $u(x, y, t) |_{\partial\Omega} = t^2 e^{x+y} |_{\partial\Omega}.$

将问题域 $\Omega = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 利用 1 453 个规则点划分(图 1),图 2 为利用本文方法取 $\tau =$

0.01 时求得的数值解误差,由此显示出采用本文方法对于非矩形问题域仍得到很好的结果.

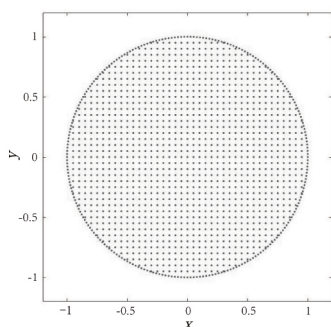


图 1 规则节点划分圆形域

Fig.1 A circle's partition with regular nodes

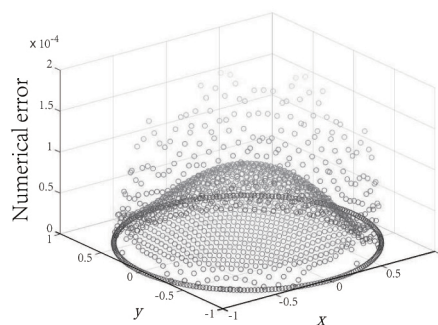


图 2 圆形域上的数值解与精确解的误差

Fig.2 Errors of numerical and exact solutions in a circle

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The Meshfree Method for Solving the Multi-term Time Fractional Wave-reaction Equation

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Abstract: In this study, the attempt was made to apply moving least square based on meshless method for solving multi-term time fractional wave-reaction equation. Firstly, we discretized the multi-term time fractional derivatives using finite difference, and discretized the space variable using moving least square. The approximating scheme was obtained for the differential equation. Then in the numerical results, distributing the rectangle and circle domain using regular nodes, good approximating results were obtained, which testifies the efficiency of the presented method.

Keywords: multi-term time fractional operator; moving least square; meshless method; non-Newton mechanics model

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