

· 基础理论研究 ·

细菌模型的有限元方法及数值分析

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摘要: 对一个描述细菌传染的反应——扩散方程组的初、边值问题构造了半离散和全离散有限元格式, 并进行了数值分析, 得到了相应误差估计.

关键词: 反应扩散方程组; 有限元; 误差估计

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0 引言

细菌在空间传播直接影响着人民群众的身体健康和生命安全, 掌握细菌的传播规律, 可以有效制止细菌的传播, 对人民的身体健康提供有力的保障. 因此, 研究细菌模型问题一直受到人们的关注, 文献[1]研究了细菌传染的反应——扩散方程组解的存在惟一性, 本文讨论求解这类方程组的有限元方法.

我们考虑如下的细菌在空间传播问题:

$$u_t = d_1 \Delta u - a_{11}u + a_{12}v, (x, t) \in \Omega \times J \quad (1)$$

$$v_t = d_2 \Delta v - a_{22}v + g(u), (x, t) \in \Omega \times J \quad (2)$$

$$u = v = 0, (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times J \quad (3)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x), v(x, 0) = v_0(x), x \in \Omega \quad (4)$$

其中, $\Omega \subset R^d$ ($d \geq 3$) 是具有光滑边界的有界区域; $J = (0, T]$, $T > 0$; a_{11} , a_{12} , a_{22} 皆为正常数; u 表示细菌的空间密度; v 表示被传染的人口密度; $d_1, d_2 > 0$ 为扩散系数; $a_{11}u$ 表示细菌的自然死亡率; $a_{12}v$ 表示传染人口对细菌增加的贡献; $a_{22}v$ 表示染病人口潜伏期所产生的阻尼项; $g(u)$ 表示在传染病流行中, 当易受传染人口总数不变情况下的人口传染率, 且满足 Lipschitz 条件.

设 $W^{s,p}$ 表示通常意义下 s 阶 Sobolev 空间 $W^{s,p}(\Omega)$ 的范数, $H^s(\Omega) = W^{s,2}(\Omega)$, $|\cdot|_s = |\cdot|_{s,2}$.

$L^s(0, T; H^s(\Omega))$ 中元素的范数定义为

$$|\cdot|_{L^s(0, T; H^s(\Omega))} = \left(\int_0^T \sup_{x \in \Omega} |\cdot|^s dx \right)^{1/s}$$

将 Ω 作正规四面体剖分得 Ω_h , 记 e 为 Ω_h 中的

单元, h 为所有单元中最大的直径, 对 $r \geq 1$, 令 $S_h = \{\varphi \in H^0(\Omega); \varphi|_e \text{ 为 } r \text{ 次多项式}, \forall e \in \Omega_h\}$.

文中 C 为正的常数, 在不同的地方代表不同的值.

1 半离散有限元格式

问题(1)~(4)的半离散有限元格式为: 求 $(U(t), V(t)) \in S_h \times S_h$, 使得:

$$(U_t, \vartheta + d_1(\nabla U, \nabla \vartheta) = a_{12}(V, \vartheta) - a_{11}(U, \vartheta), \quad (5)$$

$$(V_t, \vartheta + d_2(\nabla V, \nabla \vartheta) = (g(U), \vartheta) - a_{22}(V, \vartheta), \quad \forall \vartheta \in S_h \quad (6)$$

为进行误差分析, 引入辅助问题: 求 $\tilde{u}, \tilde{v} \in S_h$, 使满足: $(\nabla(u - \tilde{u}), \nabla \vartheta) = 0, (\nabla(v - \tilde{v}), \nabla \vartheta) = 0, \forall \vartheta \in S_h$.

设 $\eta = u - \tilde{u}, \xi = U - \tilde{u}, \rho = v - \tilde{v}, \theta = V - \tilde{v}$, 则由椭圆型方程的有限元理论知, 对 $s = \eta, \rho$,

$$\begin{aligned} & |s|_{L^2(0, T; L^2)} + |s_t|_{L^2(0, T; L^2)} + \\ & h \{ |s|_{L^2(0, T; H^1)} + |s_t|_{L^2(0, T; H^1)} \} \\ & \leq Ch^{r+1} \{ |\lambda|_{L^2(0, T; H^{r+1})} + \\ & |\lambda_t|_{L^2(0, T; H^{r+1})} \}, \lambda = u, v \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

由(1)和(5)及(2)和(6)易得

$$(\xi, \vartheta + d_1(\nabla \xi, \nabla \vartheta) = a_{12}(\theta + \rho, \vartheta) - a_{11}(\eta + \xi, \vartheta) - (\eta, \vartheta), \forall \vartheta \in S_h \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\theta, \vartheta + d_2(\nabla \theta, \nabla \vartheta) = \\ & (g(u) - g(U), \vartheta) - a_{22}(\rho + \theta, \vartheta) - (\rho, \vartheta), \forall \vartheta \in S_h \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

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在(8)中,取 $\varphi = \xi$, 可得

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\xi^2 + d_1 \nabla \xi^2) + C(\eta^2 + \xi^2 + \rho^2 + \theta^2 + \eta^2) \quad (10)$$

在(9)中,取 $\varphi = \theta$, 利用 $g(u)$ 满足 Lip 条件, 我们不难得到

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\theta^2 + d_2 \nabla \theta^2) + C(\eta^2 + \xi^2 + \rho^2 + \theta^2 + \rho_t^2) \quad (11)$$

由(7)、(10)、(11)可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\xi^2 + \theta^2) + d(\nabla \xi^2 + \nabla \theta^2) + C(h^{2r+2} + \xi^2 + \theta^2).$$

由 Gronwall 不等式得

$$\xi^2 + \theta^2 \leq \xi(0)^2 + \theta(0)^2 + Ch^{2r+2} \quad (12)$$

选取初值 $U(0), V(0)$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla(U(0) - u_0(x)), \nabla \varphi) &= 0, \\ (\nabla(V(0) - v_0(x)), \nabla \varphi) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

则 $\xi(0) = \theta(0) = 0$. 由三角不等式和(7)、(12)得:

定理 1 设 u, v 是(1)~(4)的解, 满足 $u, v, u_x, v_x \in L^2(0, T; H^{r+1}), U, V$ 是(5)~(6)的解, 则存在与 t 和 h 均无关的常数 C , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \|u(x, t) - U(x, t)\| + \|v(x, t) - V(x, t)\| &\leq Ch^{r+1}. \end{aligned}$$

2 全离散有限元格式

将区间 $[0, T]$ 分成 M 等分, $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_M = T$, 记 $t_n = n\Delta t, \Delta t = t_n - t_{n-1}, u^n = u(x, t_n), \bar{\partial}u^n = \frac{1}{2\Delta t}(u^{n+1} - u^{n-1}), u^n = (u^{n+1} + u^{n-1})/2$.

对问题(1)~(4)构造如下的全离散有限元格式: 求 $(U^n, V^n) \in S_h \times S_h$, 使得

$$(\bar{\partial}U^n, \varphi) + d_1(\nabla U^n, \nabla \varphi) + a_{12}(V^n, \varphi) - a_{11}(U^n, \varphi), \quad (13)$$

$$(\bar{\partial}V^n, \varphi) + d_2(\nabla V^n, \nabla \varphi) + (g(U^n), \varphi) - a_{22}(V^n, \varphi), \quad \forall \varphi \in S_h, \quad (14)$$

在 $t = t_n$ 处, (1)和(2)可写成:

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\partial}u^n, \varphi) + d_1(\nabla u^n, \nabla \varphi) + a_{12}(v^n, \varphi) - a_{11}(u^n, \varphi) + \end{aligned}$$

$$(\bar{\partial}u^n - \frac{\bar{\partial}u^n}{\Delta t}, \varphi) + d_1(\nabla u^n - \nabla u^n, \nabla \varphi), \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\partial}v^n, \varphi) + d_2(\nabla v^n, \nabla \varphi) + (g(u^n), \varphi) - a_{22}(v^n, \varphi) + (\bar{\partial}v^n - v_t^n, \varphi) + d_2(\nabla v^n - \nabla v^n, \nabla \varphi), \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

(13)与(15)、(14)与(16)分别相减可得:

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\partial}\xi^n, \varphi) + d_1(\nabla \xi^n, \nabla \varphi) + a_{12}(\rho^n + \theta^n, \varphi) + a_{12}(v^n - v_t^n, \varphi) - a_{11}(\eta^n + \xi^n, \varphi) - (\bar{\partial}\eta^n, \varphi) - a_{11}(u^n - u_t^n, \varphi) + d_1(\nabla u^n - \nabla u^n, \nabla \varphi) + (\bar{\partial}u^n - u_t^n, \varphi), \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\partial}\theta^n, \varphi) + d_2(\nabla \theta^n, \nabla \varphi) + (g(u^n) - g(U^n), \varphi) - a_{22}(\rho^n + \theta^n, \varphi) + (\bar{\partial}v^n - v_t^n, \varphi) - a_{22}(v^n - v_t^n, \varphi) - (\bar{\partial}\rho^n, \varphi) + d_2(\nabla v^n - \nabla v^n, \nabla \varphi) \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

在(17)中,取 $\varphi = \xi^n$, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\partial}\xi^n, \xi^n) &= \frac{1}{4\Delta t} (\xi^{n+1}{}^2 - \xi^{n-1}{}^2), \\ d_1(\nabla \xi^n, \nabla \xi^n) &= d_1 \nabla \xi^n{}^2, \\ a_{12}(\rho^n + \theta^n, \xi^n) &\leq C(\rho^n{}^2 + \theta^n{}^2 + \xi^{n+1}{}^2 + \xi^{n-1}{}^2), \\ a_{12}(v^n - v_t^n, \xi^n) &\leq a_{12}/2 (v^n - v_t^n) + \xi^n{}^2 \leq C(\Delta t^4 + \xi^{n+1}{}^2 + \xi^{n-1}{}^2), \\ a_{11}(\eta^n + \xi^n, \xi^n) &\leq C(\eta^n{}^2 + \xi^n{}^2 + \xi^{n+1}{}^2 + \xi^{n-1}{}^2), \\ (\bar{\partial}\eta^n, \xi^n) &\leq C(\eta^n{}^2 + \xi^{n+1}{}^2 + \xi^{n-1}{}^2), \\ a_{11}(u^n - u_t^n, \xi^n) &\leq C(\Delta t^4 + \xi^{n+1}{}^2 + \xi^{n-1}{}^2), \\ (\bar{\partial}u^n - u_t^n, \xi^n) &\leq C(\Delta t^4 + \xi^{n+1}{}^2 + \xi^{n-1}{}^2). \end{aligned}$$

利用 ϵ -不等式: $ab \leq \epsilon a^2 + \frac{1}{4\epsilon} b^2$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(\Delta u^n - \nabla u^n, \nabla \xi^n) &\leq \epsilon d_1 \nabla \xi^n{}^2 + \frac{d_1}{4\epsilon} \nabla u^n - \nabla u^n{}^2 \\ &\leq \epsilon d_1 \nabla \xi^n{}^2 + C\Delta t^4, \end{aligned}$$

将上述估计结果代入(17), 由(7)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4\Delta t} (\xi^{n+1}{}^2 - \xi^{n-1}{}^2) + (1 - \epsilon) d_1 \nabla \xi^n{}^2 + C(\Delta t^4 + h^{2r+2} + \xi^n{}^2 + \theta^n{}^2 + \xi^{n+1}{}^2 + \xi^{n-1}{}^2). \end{aligned}$$

取 $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}$, 上式两端同乘 $4\Delta t$, 关于 n 从 1 到 $M - 1$

求和, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \xi^{M-2} + \xi^{M-1-2} - \xi^{1-2} - \xi^{0-2} + \\ & 2d_1 \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^{M-1} \nabla \bar{\xi}^n \\ & C \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^M (\Delta t^4 + h^{2r+2} + \xi^n + \theta^n), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

在(18)中, 取 $\varphi = \bar{\theta}$, 由 $g(u)$ 是满足 Lipschitz 条件, 我们可有:

$$\begin{aligned} & (g(u^n) - g(\bar{u}^n), \bar{\theta}) \\ & \frac{1}{2} (g(u^n) - g(\bar{u}^n))^2 + \bar{\theta}^2 \\ & \frac{1}{2} (L^2 (u^n - \bar{u}^n)^2 + \\ & u^n - \bar{u}^n)^2) + \bar{\theta}^2 \\ & C (\Delta t^4 + \eta^{+1} + \eta^{-1} + \\ & \xi^{+1} + \xi^{-1} + \\ & \theta^{+1} + \theta^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

(18)中其他各项, 完全类似推导(19)的分析估计, 我们类似可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta^{M-2} + \theta^{M-1-2} - \theta^{1-2} - \theta^{0-2} + \\ & 2\Delta t d_2 \sum_{n=1}^{M-1} \nabla \bar{\theta}^n \\ & C \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^M (\Delta t^4 + h^{2r+2} + \xi^n + \theta^n) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

由(19)和(20)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \xi^{M-2} + \theta^{M-2} \\ & \theta^{0-2} + \theta^{1-2} + \xi^{0-2} + \\ & \xi^{1-2} + C \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^M (\Delta t^4 + h^{2r+2} + \\ & \xi^n + \theta^n), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

选取 Δt 使 $C \Delta t < 1$, 由 Gronwall 不等式得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \xi^{M-2} + \theta^{M-2} \\ & C (\theta^{0-2} + \theta^{1-2} + \xi^{0-2} + \\ & \xi^{1-2} + \Delta t^4 + h^{2r+2}), \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

适当选取初值, 使

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta^{0-2} + \theta^{1-2} + \xi^{0-2} + \\ & \xi^{1-2} < C (\Delta t^4 + h^{2r+2}), \end{aligned}$$

由三角不等式和(7)、(22)可得收敛性定理:

定理 2 设 u, v 是(1)~(4)的解, $u, v, u_n, v_n \in L(0, T; H^{r+1}), u_n, v_n \in L(0, T; H^1), U^n, V^n$ 是(13)~(14)的解, 则存在与 $\Delta t, h$ 均无关的常数 C , 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} & |u(x, n\Delta t) - U^n(x) + \\ & v(x, n\Delta t) - V^n(x)| \\ & \leq C (\Delta t^2 + h^{r+1}), \quad \forall n\Delta t \leq T. \end{aligned}$$

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Finite element method for bacterial model and its numerical analysis

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Abstract Finite element method is considered for a system of reaction-diffusion equations of bacterial infection with initial and boundary conditions, the semi-discrete and fully discrete finite element schemes are constructed and the numerical analysis is done. The relative error estimates are obtained.

Key words: system of reaction-diffusion equations; finite element; error estimates

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