

α 阶右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的高阶插值逼近

闫羽媛, 梁宗旗

(集美大学理学院, 福建 厦门 361021)

[摘要] 对 α 阶($1 < \alpha < 2$)右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数引入新变量以降低函数阶数, 采用 $L2-1$ 插值方法, 得到了高阶插值格式。为了进一步改善 $L2-1$ 方法在区间 $[t_{N-1}, b]$ 上由 $L1$ 插值带来的非一致 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 阶精度, 增加约束条件, 使整体区间均利用 $L2$ 插值得到一致的 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 精度的高阶插值格式, 并分别证明了二者的截断误差。

[关键词] Caputo 分数阶导数; $L2-1$ 插值; $L2$ 插值; 收敛阶

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The Higher-Order Interpolation Approximation of the Right Side of Caputo Fractional Derivative

YAN Yuyuan, LIANG Zongqi

(School of Science, Jimei University, Xiamen 361021, China)

Abstract: In this paper, a new variable to reduce the order of the function for the fractional derivative of Caputo on the right side of $\alpha(1 < \alpha < 2)$ was introduced, and $L2-1$ interpolation method was used to obtain the higher-order interpolation scheme. In order to further improve the non-uniform $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ order accuracy of $L2-1$ method on the interval $[t_{N-1}, b]$ brought by $L1$ interpolation, by increasing the constraint conditions, the whole interval was made use of $L2$ interpolation to obtain the consistent $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ high-order interpolation format, and the truncation errors of both were proved respectively.

Keywords: fractional derivative of Caputo; $L2-1$ interpolation; $L2$ interpolation; order of convergence

0 引言

分数阶微积分理论及其数值逼近是数学的一个重要分支, 它是传统的整数阶微积分理论的推广。近年来, 分数阶微分方程及其应用得到了广泛的关注, 其主要归因于分数阶微积分理论自身的迅速发展及其在数学、物理、信号和图像处理等学科中的广泛应用。分数阶微分方程是广义非整数阶的微分方程, 它能获取在时间和空间上具有幂律内存内核的非局部关系, 为描述不同物质的记忆和继承性质提供了强有力的工具。研究这类方程具有明确的物理背景, 同时也开启了分数阶微分和积分方程理论方面的研究。分数阶微分方程适用于描述现实世界中具有记忆以及遗传性质的物理行为或材料问题, 因而更广泛地应用于反常扩散、粘性力学、流体力学、信号处理等领域。在实际求解中, 分数阶

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[作者简介] 闫羽媛(1994—), 女, 硕士生, 从事计算数学方向研究。通信作者: 梁宗旗(1964—), 男, 教授, 硕导, 从事计算数学方向研究。E-mail: zqliang@jmu.edu.cn

微分方程的解析解很难显式给出,即使是线性分数阶方程的解析解,也大多含有一些特殊函数,而这些函数的计算本身相当困难。所以,如何构造高效的数值方法来模拟分数阶微分方程是当今最热门的研究课题。关于分数阶导数,现在有几种不同的定义,如空间分数阶 Laplace 算子^[1-2]、Riesz 空间分数阶导数^[3]等。大多数文献中涉及的 Riesz 分数阶导数均为 Riemann-Liouville 框架下的分数阶导数。但 Pandey 等^[4]指出, Caputo 定义能够避免一些分数阶导数存在的质量守恒误差、超奇异反常积分、常数的导数非零、初始条件中的分数阶导数无直观的物理意义等问题。分数阶导数定义为在 Caputo 意义下的 Riesz 分数阶导数,也称为 Riesz-Caputo 分数阶导数^[5]。

Caputo 分数阶导数分为左侧导数和右侧导数。左侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的离散主要是 $L1$ 和 $L2$ 离散: Murio^[6]对 α 阶 ($0 < \alpha < 1$) Caputo 型时间分数阶低扩散方程作 $L1$ 离散建立差分方程,其截断误差为 $O(\Delta t)$; Lin 等^[7]也类似地利用 $L1$ 离散,并将精度提高到 $O(\Delta t^{2-\alpha})$; Sun 等^[8]构造了 $L1-2$ 格式进行离散,并证明其收敛阶 $O(\Delta t^{3-\alpha})$; Du 等^[9]改进 $L1-2$ 格式为一致的 $L2$ 格式,对 α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) 左侧 Caputo 分数阶导数进行离散,得到了一致的 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 精度。杜瑞莲等^[10]对 α 阶 ($0 < \alpha < 1$) 右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数作 $L2-1$ 插值逼近,并证明其收敛阶为 $O(\Delta t^{3-\alpha})$ 。为了得到 Riesz-Caputo 分数阶导数的高阶格式,需要研究 α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) 右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的数值逼近格式。本文主要构造了 α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) 右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的一种高阶数值逼近格式,通过引入新变量,先用 $L2-1$ 格式构造数值离散,进一步改善得到一致的 $L2$ 逼近格式,并给出其严格的误差估计,证明了收敛阶为 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 。

1 右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的 $L2-1$ 格式

定义 1^[11] (右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数) 设 α 是一个正实数,且 $n-1 \leq \alpha < n$, n 为正整数。 $f(t)$ 是定义在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的可积函数,则称 ${}_t^C D_b^\alpha f(t) = (-1)^n (1/\Gamma(n-\alpha)) \int_t^b f^{(n)}(\tau) (\tau-t)^{n-\alpha-1} d\tau$ 为函数 $f(t)$ 的 α 阶右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数。

根据右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的定义知,当 $\alpha = n-1$ 时,该导数退化为一般形式的整数阶导数。为方便起见,本文只讨论 $1 < \alpha < 2$ 的情况。

根据定义 1,右侧 α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) Caputo 分数阶导数为 ${}_t^C D_b^\alpha f(t) = (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \int_t^b f''(\tau) (\tau-t)^{1-\alpha} d\tau$ 。作变量替换 $g(\tau) = f'(\tau)$, 则有 ${}_t^C D_b^\alpha f(t) = (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \int_t^b g'(\tau) (\tau-t)^{1-\alpha} d\tau$ 。

假设 $g(t) \in C^3[t, b]$, 记 $t = t_k < t_{k+1} < \dots < t_N = b$, $t_k = k\Delta t$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$), Δt 为步长。在节点 t_k 处,右侧 Caputo 导数可以写为

$${}_t^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) = (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \int_{t_k}^b g'(\tau) (\tau-t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau = (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \sum_{j=k+1}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} g'(\tau) (\tau-t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau. \quad (1)$$

为计算方便,记: $\delta_i g_{j+1/2} = (g(t_{j+1}) - g(t_j))/\Delta t$; $\delta_i^2 g_j = (\delta_i g_{j+1/2} - \delta_i g_{j-1/2})/\Delta t$; $t_{j+1/2} = (t_{j+1} + t_j)/2$ 。

将式 (1) 中区间 $[t_{j-1}, t_j]$ ($j \in [k+1, N-1]$) 上用 $L2$ 插值 $P_{2,j}g(t)$ 来近似代替 $g(t)$, 区间 $[t_{N-1}, t_N]$ 上用 $L1$ 插值 $P_{1,N}g(t)$ 来近似代替 $g(t)$, $P_{2,j}g(t) = g(t_{j-1})(t_j-t)(t_{j+1}-t)/(2\Delta t^2) + g(t_j)(t-t_{j-1})(t_{j+1}-t)/\Delta t^2 + g(t_{j+1})(t-t_j)(t_{j-1}-t)/(2\Delta t^2)$, $P_{1,N}g(t) = g(t_{N-1})(t_N-t)/\Delta t + g(t_N)(t-t_{N-1})/\Delta t$, 对应的截断误差分别为: $g(t) - P_{2,j}g(t) = g'''(\xi_i)(t-t_{j-1})(t-t_j)(t-t_{j+1})/6$, $t \in [t_{j-1}, t_j]$, $\xi_i \in (t_{j-1}, t_{j+1})$, $g(t) - P_{1,N}g(t) = g''(\xi)(t-t_{N-1})(t-t_N)/2$, $t \in [t_{N-1}, t_N]$, $\xi \in (t_{N-1}, t_N)$ 。

式 (1) 中右侧 α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) Caputo 分数阶导数可以写为:

$${}_t^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) = (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \sum_{j=k+1}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} g'(\tau) (\tau-t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau = (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} g'(\tau) (\tau-t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + \int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} g'(\tau) (\tau-t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} g'(\tau)(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau &= (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (P_{2,j}g(\tau))'(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + \right. \\ &\int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} (P_{1,N}g(\tau))'(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + R_k = (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (\delta_i^2 g_j) \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (\tau - t_{j+1/2})(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (\delta_i g_{j+1/2}) \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + \delta_i g_{N-1/2} \int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + R_k, \right. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中: $(P_{1,N}g(t))' = (g(t_N) - g(t_{N-1}))/\Delta t = \delta_i g_{N-1/2}$; $(P_{2,j}g(t))' = g(t_{j-1})(2t - t_j - t_{j+1})/(2\Delta t^2) + g(t_j)(t_{j+1} + t_{j-1} - 2t)/\Delta t^2 + g(t_{j+1})(2t - t_j - t_{j-1})/(2\Delta t^2) = \delta_i^2 g_j(t - t_{j+1/2}) + \delta_i g_{j+1/2}$;

$$\begin{aligned} R_k &= (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (g'(\tau) - (P_{2,j}g(\tau))')(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + \right. \\ &\left. \int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} (g'(\tau) - (P_{1,N}g(\tau))')(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

注意到,

$$\int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau = b_{j-k} \Delta t^{2-\alpha}/(2-\alpha), \quad (4)$$

$$\int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau = b_{N-k} \Delta t^{2-\alpha}/(2-\alpha), \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (\tau - t_{j+1/2})(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau = e_{j-k} \Delta t^{3-\alpha}/(2-\alpha), \quad (6)$$

其中: $b_l = l^{2-\alpha} - (l-1)^{2-\alpha}$, $1 \leq l \leq N-k$; $e_l = ((l-1)^{3-\alpha} - l^{3-\alpha})/(3-\alpha) + (3(l-1)^{2-\alpha} - l^{2-\alpha})/2$; $l \geq 1$ 。

将式 (4) ~ 式 (6) 代入式 (2) 中得,

$$\begin{aligned} {}^c D_{b_k}^\alpha f(t_k) &= (\Delta t^{2-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (\delta_i g_{j+1/2} - \delta_i g_{j-1/2}) e_{j-k} + \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (\delta_i g_{j+1/2} b_{j-k}) + \delta_i g_{N-1/2} b_{N-k} + R_k = \right. \\ &(\Delta t^{2-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^N (\delta_i g_{j-1/2} e_{j-k-1}) - \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (\delta_i g_{j-1/2} e_{j-k}) + \sum_{j=k+2}^N (\delta_i g_{j-1/2} b_{j-k-1}) + \delta_i g_{N-1/2} b_{N-k} + R_k = \right. \\ &(\Delta t^{2-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^N (\delta_i g_{j-1/2} (e_{j-k-1} + b_{j-k-1})) - \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (\delta_i g_{j-1/2} e_{j-k}) + \delta_i g_{N-1/2} b_{N-k} + R_k = (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3- \right. \\ &\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^N (g_j - g_{j-1})(e_{j-k-1} + b_{j-k-1}) + \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} ((g_j - g_{j-1})(-e_{j-k})) + (g_N - g_{N-1})b_{N-k} + R_k = (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3- \right. \\ &\alpha)) (w_k g(t_N) - \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (w_{N+k-j-1} - w_{N+k-j}) g(t_j) - w_{N-1} g(t_k)) + R_k, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } w_l = \begin{cases} e_{N-l-1} + b_{N-l-1} + b_{N-l}, & l = k, \\ e_{N-l-1} + b_{N-l-1} - e_{N-l}, & k+1 \leq l \leq N-2, \text{ 因此, 得到:} \\ -e_{N-l}, & l = N-1. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ({}^c D_{b_k}^\alpha f(t_k) + {}^c D_{b_{k+1}}^\alpha f(t_{k+1}))/2 &= (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (w_k g(t_N) - (w_k - w_{k+1})(g(t_{N-1}) + g(t_N))/2 - \\ &\sum_{j=k+1}^{N-2} (w_{N+k-j-1} - w_{N+k-j})(g(t_j) + g(t_{j+1}))/2 - w_{N-1}(g(t_k) + g(t_{k+1}))/2) + (R_k + R_{k+1})/2. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

引理 1 当 $N \geq k+3$ 时, 对于任意的 $\alpha (1 < \alpha < 2)$, 式 (7) 中系数 w_l 有下列性质: 1) $w_{N-1} > |w_{N-2}|$; 2) $w_l > 0, l \neq N-2$; 3) $w_{N-1} > w_{N-3}$; 4) $w_{N-3} \geq w_{N-4} \geq \dots \geq w_k$ 。

证明 根据 w_l 的定义及 e_j, b_j 的性质, 易得 1) ~ 3)。下面证明性质 4)。

当 $k+1 \leq l \leq N-3$ 时, $w_l = e_{N-l-1} + b_{N-l-1} - e_{N-l} = [(N-l-2)^{3-\alpha} - 2(N-l-1)^{3-\alpha} + (N-l)^{3-\alpha}]/(3-\alpha) + [(N-l-2)^{2-\alpha} - 2(N-l-1)^{2-\alpha} + (N-l)^{2-\alpha}]/2$ 。

令 $w(x) = [(x-1)^{3-\alpha} - 2x^{3-\alpha} + (x+1)^{3-\alpha}]/(3-\alpha) + [(x-1)^{2-\alpha} - 2x^{2-\alpha} + (x+1)^{2-\alpha}]/2$, 则有

$$w'(x) = [(x-1)^{2-\alpha} - 2x^{2-\alpha} + (x+1)^{2-\alpha}] + (2-\alpha)[(x-1)^{1-\alpha} - 2x^{1-\alpha} + (x+1)^{1-\alpha}]/2.$$

令 $h(x) = x^{2-\alpha} + (2-\alpha)x^{1-\alpha}/2$, 则 $w'(x) = h(x-1) - 2h(x) + h(x+1)$ 。由于 $h''(x) = (2-\alpha)(1-\alpha)x^{-\alpha} + (2-\alpha)(1-\alpha)x^{-\alpha-1}/2 = (2-\alpha)(1-\alpha)(x^{-\alpha} - (\alpha/2)x^{-\alpha-1}) < 0$, 故 $h(x)$ 是一个凸函数。根据凸函数的性质得 $h(x-1) - 2h(x) + h(x+1) > 0$ 。特别地, 当 $x = N-l-1$ 时, $w'(N-l-1) = h(N-l-2) - 2h(N-l-1) + h(N-l) > 0$ 。证毕。

为了研究式 (7) 中的系数, 引入引理 2。

引理 2 假设 $f(t) \in C^4[t, b]$, 记 $f_j = f(t_j)$ 。当 $N \geq k+3$ 时, 则有:

$$(f'_j + f'_{j+1})/2 = (13\delta f_{j+1/2} - 2\delta f_{j+3/2} + \delta f_{j+5/2})/12 + O(\Delta t^3), j = k, \quad (8)$$

$$(f'_j + f'_{j+1})/2 = (\delta f_{j-1/2} + 10\delta f_{j+1/2} + \delta f_{j+3/2})/12 + O(\Delta t^4), k+1 \leq j \leq N-2, \quad (9)$$

$$(f'_j + f'_{j+1})/2 = (13\delta f_{j+1/2} - 2\delta f_{j-1/2} + \delta f_{j-3/2})/12 + O(\Delta t^3), j = N-1. \quad (10)$$

证明 先讨论 $k+1 \leq j \leq N-2$ 的情况。应用 Taylor 展开式,

$$f_j = f_{j+1/2} - \Delta t f'_{j+1/2}/2 + \Delta t^2 f''_{j+1/2}/8 - \Delta t^3 f'''_{j+1/2}/48 + \Delta t^4 f^{(4)}_{j+1/2}/384 + O(\Delta t^5), \quad (11)$$

$$f_{j+1} = f_{j+1/2} + \Delta t f'_{j+1/2}/2 + \Delta t^2 f''_{j+1/2}/8 + \Delta t^3 f'''_{j+1/2}/48 + \Delta t^4 f^{(4)}_{j+1/2}/384 + O(\Delta t^5). \quad (12)$$

将式 (11) 与式 (12) 两式相减得, $f_{j+1} - f_j = \Delta t f'_{j+1/2} + \Delta t^3 f'''_{j+1/2}/24 + O(\Delta t^5)$, 即

$$f'_{j+1/2} = (f_{j+1} - f_j)/\Delta t - \Delta t^3 f'''_{j+1/2}/24 + O(\Delta t^4). \quad (13)$$

同理, $f'_j = f'_{j+1/2} - \Delta t f''_{j+1/2}/2 + \Delta t^2 f'''_{j+1/2}/8 - \Delta t^3 f^{(4)}_{j+1/2}/48 + \Delta t^4 f^{(5)}_{j+1/2}/384 + O(\Delta t^5)$, $f'_{j+1} = f'_{j+1/2} + \Delta t f''_{j+1/2}/2 + \Delta t^2 f'''_{j+1/2}/8 + \Delta t^3 f^{(4)}_{j+1/2}/48 + \Delta t^4 f^{(5)}_{j+1/2}/384 + O(\Delta t^5)$, 将上述两式相加得, $f'_j + f'_{j+1} = 2f'_{j+1/2} + \Delta t^2 f'''_{j+1/2}/4 + O(\Delta t^4)$ 。将式 (13) 代入上式,

$$(f'_j + f'_{j+1})/2 = f'_{j+1/2} + \Delta t^2 f'''_{j+1/2}/8 + O(\Delta t^4) = (f_{j+1} - f_j)/\Delta t + \Delta t^2 f'''_{j+1/2}/12 + O(\Delta t^4). \quad (14)$$

注意到,

$$f_{j-1} = f_{j+1/2} - 3\Delta t f'_{j+1/2}/2 + 9\Delta t^2 f''_{j+1/2}/8 - 9\Delta t^3 f'''_{j+1/2}/16 + 27\Delta t^4 f^{(4)}_{j+1/2}/128 + O(\Delta t^5), \quad (15)$$

$$f_{j+2} = f_{j+1/2} + 3\Delta t f'_{j+1/2}/2 + 9\Delta t^2 f''_{j+1/2}/8 + 9\Delta t^3 f'''_{j+1/2}/16 + 27\Delta t^4 f^{(4)}_{j+1/2}/128 + O(\Delta t^5). \quad (16)$$

由式 (11) ~ 式 (12)、式 (15) ~ 式 (16) 及待定系数法得, $af_{j-1} + bf_j + cf_{j+1} + df_{j+2} = (a+b+c+d)f_{j+1/2} + (-3a-b+c+3d)\Delta t f'_{j+1/2}/2 + (9a+b+c+9d)\Delta t^2 f''_{j+1/2}/8 + (-27a-b+c+27d)\Delta t^3 f'''_{j+1/2}/48 + (81a+b+c+81d)\Delta t^4 f^{(4)}_{j+1/2}/384 + O(\Delta t^5)$ 。为使上式右端能达到 3 阶精度, 需满足以下条件: $a+b+c+d=0$, $-3a-b+c+3d=0$, $9a+b+c+9d=0$, $-27a-b+c+27d=1$ 。得到, $a=-1/6$, $b=1/2$, $c=-1/2$, $d=1/6$ 。所以, $-f_{j-1}/6 + f_j/2 - f_{j+1}/2 + f_{j+2}/6 = \Delta t^3 f'''_{j+1/2}/6 + O(\Delta t^5)$, 将其代入式 (14), 得 $(f'_j + f'_{j+1})/2 = (\delta f_{j+3/2} + 10\delta f_{j+1/2} + \delta f_{j-1/2})/12 + O(\Delta t^4)$, 式 (9) 得证。

下面证明式 (8)。当 $j=k$ 时, 由 Taylor 展开式可得, $f_{k+1/2} = f_k + \Delta t f'_k/2 + \Delta t^2 f''_k/8 + \Delta t^3 f'''_k/48 + O(\Delta t^4)$, $f_{k+1} = f_{k+1/2} - \Delta t f'_{k+1/2}/2 + \Delta t^2 f''_{k+1/2}/8 - \Delta t^3 f'''_{k+1/2}/48 + O(\Delta t^4)$ 。由上述两式可得, $(f'_k + f'_{k+1})/2 = \delta f_{k+1/2} + \Delta t(f''_{k+1/2} - f''_k)/8 - \Delta t^2(f'''_{k+1/2} + f'''_k)/48 + O(\Delta t^3)$, 其中, $f''_{k+1/2} - f''_k = \Delta t f'''_k + \Delta t^2 f^{(4)}_k/2 + O(\Delta t^3)$ 。因此有,

$$(f'_k + f'_{k+1})/2 = \delta f_{k+1/2} + \Delta t^2(f'''_k - f'''_{k+1})/48 + \Delta t^2 f'''_k/12 + O(\Delta t^3) = \delta f_{k+1/2} + \Delta t^2 f'''_k/12 + O(\Delta t^3). \quad (17)$$

注意到, $f'''_k - f'''_{k+1} = -\Delta t f^{(4)}_{k+1} + O(\Delta t^2)$, $f_{k+1} = f_k + \Delta t f'_k + \Delta t^2 f''_k/2 + \Delta t^3 f'''_k/6 + O(\Delta t^4)$, $f_{k+2} = f_k + 2\Delta t f'_k + \Delta t^2 f''_k + 8\Delta t^3 f'''_k/3 + O(\Delta t^4)$, $f_{k+3} = f_k + 3\Delta t f'_k + 9\Delta t^2 f''_k/2 + 9\Delta t^3 f'''_k/2 + O(\Delta t^4)$, 从而

$$3f_{k+1} - 3f_{k+2} + f_{k+3} = f_k + \Delta t^3 f'''_k + O(\Delta t^4). \quad (18)$$

由式 (17) ~ 式 (18) 可得, $(f'_k + f'_{k+1})/2 = (13\delta f_{k+1/2} - 2\delta f_{k+3/2} + \delta f_{k+5/2})/12 + O(\Delta t^3)$, 式 (8) 得证。

类似地, 考虑 $j = N-1$ 的情形, $f_{N-1/2} = f_{N-1} + \Delta t f'_{N-1}/2 + \Delta t^2 f''_{N-1}/8 + \Delta t^3 f'''_{N-1}/48 + O(\Delta t^4)$,

$f_{N-1/2} = f_N - \Delta t f'_N/2 + \Delta t^2 f''_N/8 - \Delta t^3 f'''_N/48 + O(\Delta t^4)$ 。同理

$$(f'_N + f'_{N-1})/2 = \delta f_{N-1/2} + \Delta t^2 (f'''_N - f'''_{N-1})/48 + \Delta t^2 f'''_N/12 + O(\Delta t^3) = \delta f_{k+1/2} + \Delta t^2 f'''_k/12 + O(\Delta t^3)。$$
 (19)

注意到, $f'''_N - f'''_{N-1} = \Delta t f^{(4)}_N + O(\Delta t^2)$, $f_{N-1} = f_N - \Delta t f'_N + \Delta t^2 f''_N/2 - \Delta t^3 f'''_N/6 + O(\Delta t^4)$, $f_{N-2} = f_N - 2\Delta t f'_N + 2\Delta t^2 f''_N - 4\Delta t^3 f'''_N/3 + O(\Delta t^4)$, $f_{N-3} = f_N - 3\Delta t f'_N + 9\Delta t^2 f''_N/2 - 9\Delta t^3 f'''_N/2 + O(\Delta t^4)$, 从而

$$3f_{N-1} - 3f_{N-2} + f_{N-3} = f_N - \Delta t^3 f'''_N + O(\Delta t^4)。$$
 (20)

由式 (19) ~ 式 (20) 可得, $(f'_N + f'_{N-1})/2 = (13\delta f_{N-1/2} - 2\delta f_{N-3/2} + \delta f_{N-5/2})/12 + O(\Delta t^3)$ 。式 (10) 得证, 引理 2 证毕。

利用引理 2, 当 $N \geq k+3$ 时, 式 (7) 变为

$$\begin{aligned} & ({}_t^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) + {}_t^C D_b^\alpha f(t_{k+1}))/2 = (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) [-w_{N-1}(13\delta f_{k+1/2} - 2\delta f_{k+3/2} + \delta f_{k+5/2})/12 - \\ & \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-2} (w_{N+k-j-1} - w_{N+k-j})(\delta f_{j-1/2} + 10\delta f_{j+1/2} + \delta f_{j+3/2})/12 - (w_k - w_{k+1})(13\delta f_{N-1/2} - 2\delta f_{N-3/2} + \delta f_{N-5/2}) + \\ & w_k f'(t_N)]/12 + (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) [-w_{N-1}O(\Delta t^3) - \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-2} (w_{N+k-j-1} - w_{N+k-j})O(\Delta t^4) - \\ & (w_k - w_{k+1})(\Delta t^3)] + (R_k + R_{k+1})/2 = (\Delta t^{-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (\sum_{j=k}^N (d_{N-j} f_j) + w_k f'(b)\Delta t) + R^{k+1/2}, \end{aligned}$$
 (21)

其中,

$$R^{k+1/2} = O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha}) + (R_k + R_{k+1})/2。$$
 (22)

在式 (21) 中, 系数 d_k 的具体形式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{ 当 } N=k+3 \text{ 时, } & \begin{cases} d_0 = -13w_k/12 + w_{k+1}, \\ d_1 = 5w_k/4 - 2w_{k+1} + w_{k+2}, \\ d_2 = -w_k/4 + w_{k+1} - 2w_{k+2}, \\ d_3 = w_k/12 + w_{k+2} \circ \end{cases} \\ 2) \text{ 当 } N=k+4 \text{ 时, } & \begin{cases} d_0 = -13w_k/12 + w_{k+1} + w_{k+2}/12, \\ d_1 = 5w_k/4 - 2w_{k+1} + 2w_{k+2}/3, \\ d_2 = -w_k/4 + w_{k+1} - 3w_{k+2}/2 + w_{k+3}, \\ d_3 = w_k/12 + 2w_{k+2}/3 - 2w_{k+3}, \\ d_4 = w_{k+2}/12 + w_{k+3} \circ \end{cases} \\ 3) \text{ 当 } N=k+5 \text{ 时, } & \begin{cases} d_0 = -13w_k/12 + w_{k+1} + w_{k+2}/12, \\ d_1 = 5w_k/4 - 2w_{k+1} + 2w_{k+2}/3 + w_{k+3}/12, \\ d_2 = -w_k/4 + w_{k+1} - 3w_{k+2}/2 + 2w_{k+3}/3, \\ d_3 = w_k/12 + 2w_{k+2}/3 - 3w_{k+3}/2 + w_{k+4}, \\ d_4 = w_{k+2}/12 + 2w_{k+3}/3 - 2w_{k+4}, \\ d_5 = w_{k+3}/12 + w_{k+4} \circ \end{cases} \\ 4) \text{ 当 } N=k+6 \text{ 时, } & \begin{cases} d_0 = -13w_k/12 + w_{k+1} + w_{k+2}/12, \\ d_1 = 5w_k/4 - 2w_{k+1} + 2w_{k+2}/3 + w_{k+3}/12, \\ d_2 = -w_k/4 + w_{k+1} - 3w_{k+2}/2 + 2w_{k+3}/3 + w_{k+4}/12, \\ d_3 = w_k/12 + 2w_{k+2}/3 - 3w_{k+3}/2 + 2w_{k+4}/3, \\ d_4 = w_{k+2}/12 + 2w_{k+3}/3 - 3w_{k+4}/2 + w_{k+5}, \\ d_5 = w_{k+3}/12 + 2w_{k+4}/3 - 2w_{k+5}, \\ d_6 = w_{k+4}/12 + w_{k+5} \circ \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \text{ 当 } N \geq k+7 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} d_0 = -13w_k/12 + w_{k+1} + w_{k+2}/12, \\ d_1 = 5w_k/4 - 2w_{k+1} + 2w_{k+2}/3 + w_{k+3}/12, \\ d_2 = -w_k/4 + w_{k+1} - 3w_{k+2}/2 + 2w_{k+3}/3 + w_{k+4}/12, \\ d_3 = w_k/12 + 2w_{k+2}/3 - 3w_{k+3}/2 + 2w_{k+4}/3 + w_{k+5}/12, \\ d_j = w_{j-2}/12 + 2w_{j-1}/3 - 3w_j/2 + 2w_{j+1}/3 + w_{j+2}/12, k+4 \leq j \leq N-4, \\ d_{N-3} = w_{N-5}/12 + 2w_{N-4}/3 - 3w_{N-3}/2 + 2w_{N-2}/3, \\ d_{N-2} = w_{N-4}/12 + 2w_{N-3}/3 - 3w_{N-2}/2 + w_{N-1}, \\ d_{N-1} = w_{N-3}/12 + 2w_{N-2}/3 - 2w_{N-1}, \\ d_N = w_{N-2}/12 + w_{N-1}. \end{cases}$$

定理 1 函数 $f(t) \in C^4[t, b]$, 当 $N \geq k+3$ 时, α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) 右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的逼近格式 $({}_t^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) + {}_t^C D_b^\alpha f(t_{k+1}))/2 = (\Delta t^{-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha))(\sum_{j=k}^N d_{N-j} f_j + w_k f'(b)) + R^{k+1/2}$, 其中截断误差满足:

$$|R^{k+1/2}| \leq (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) [((6-\alpha)(\alpha-1)/(6(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)(4-\alpha)) - 1/12) \max_{t_k \leq t \leq t_N} |f^{(4)}(t)| \Delta t^{4-\alpha} + ((\alpha-1)/8) \max_{t_{N-1} \leq t \leq t_N} |f^{(3)}(t)| \Delta t^{3-\alpha}]. \quad (23)$$

证明 由式 (3) 有,

$$|R_k| = \left| (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (g(\tau) - P_{2,j}g(\tau))'(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + \int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} (g(\tau) - P_{1,N}g(\tau))'(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau \right) \right| = \left| ((\alpha-1)/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \left(\sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (g(\tau) - P_{2,j}g(\tau))(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau + \int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} (g(\tau) - P_{1,N}g(\tau))(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau \right) \right|, \quad (24)$$

其中,

$$\left| \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} (g(\tau) - P_{2,j}g(\tau))(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau \right| = \left| (g^{(3)}(\zeta_k)/6) \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} (\tau - t_{k+1})(\tau - t_{k+2})(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau \right| = (6-\alpha)/(6(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)(4-\alpha)) f^{(4)}(\zeta_k) \Delta t^{4-\alpha}, \zeta_k \in (t_k, t_{k+2}). \quad (25)$$

$$\left| \sum_{j=k+2}^{N-1} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (g(\tau) - P_{2,j}g(\tau))(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau \right| = (1/6) \left| \sum_{j=k+2}^{N-1} \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} g^{(3)}(\zeta_j)(\tau - t_{j-1})(\tau - t_j)(\tau - t_{j+1})(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau \right| \leq (1/12) \max_{t_{k+1} \leq t \leq t_N} |f^{(4)}(t)| \Delta t^{4-\alpha}, \zeta_j \in (t_{j-1}, t_{j+1}). \quad (26)$$

$$\left| \int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} (g(\tau) - P_{1,N}g(\tau))(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau \right| \leq (1/8) \max_{t_{N-1} \leq t \leq t_N} f^{(3)}(t) (t_N - t_k)^{-\alpha} \Delta t^3 \leq (1/8) \max_{t_{N-1} \leq t \leq t_N} f^{(3)}(t) \Delta t^{3-\alpha}. \quad (27)$$

将式 (25) ~ 式 (27) 代入式 (24) 可得, $|R_k| \leq (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) [((6-\alpha)(\alpha-1)/(6(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)(4-\alpha)) - 1/12) \max_{t_k \leq t \leq t_N} |f^{(4)}(t)| \Delta t^{4-\alpha} + ((\alpha-1)/8) \max_{t_{N-1} \leq t \leq t_N} |f^{(3)}(t)| \Delta t^{3-\alpha}]$. 从而, $|(R_k + R_{k+1})/2| \leq (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) [((6-\alpha)(\alpha-1)/(6(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)(4-\alpha)) - 1/12) \max_{t_k \leq t \leq t_N} |f^{(4)}(t)| \Delta t^{4-\alpha} + ((\alpha-1)/8) \max_{t_{N-1} \leq t \leq t_N} |f^{(3)}(t)| ((t_N - t_k)^{-\alpha} + (t_N - t_{k+1})^{-\alpha}) \Delta t^3/2] \leq (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) [((6-\alpha)(\alpha-1)/(6(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)(4-\alpha)) - 1/12) \max_{t_k \leq t \leq t_N} |f^{(4)}(t)| \Delta t^{4-\alpha} + ((\alpha-1)/8) \max_{t_{N-1} \leq t \leq t_N} |f^{(3)}(t)| \Delta t^{3-\alpha}]$.

2 α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) 右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的 L_2 插值逼近

定理 1 中的式 (23), 由于在区间 $[t_{N-1}, t_N]$ 上采用 L_1 插值, 其整体误差不是一致的 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 格

式。实际计算中该区间上的误差对整体误差不会产生较大的影响, 为此本节将利用 $L2$ 在区间 $[t_{N-1}, t_N]$ 上作插值逼近, 使其整体误差得到一致的 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 精度。

假设函数 $f(t)$ 在区间 $[t_k, t_N + 1]$ 上有定义, 可以在每一个小区间 $[t_{j-1}, t_j]$ ($j \geq k+1$) 上均利用二次插值多项式 $P_{2,j}g(t)$ 逼近函数 $g(t)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) &= (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \sum_{j=k+1}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} g'(\tau) (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau = \\ &= (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \sum_{j=k+1}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (P_{2,j}g(\tau))' (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + \bar{r}_k = \\ &= (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \sum_{j=k+1}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} [(\tau - t_{j+1/2})\delta_i^2 g_j + \delta_i g_{j+1/2}] (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau + \bar{r}_k. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

其中,

$$\bar{r}_k = (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \sum_{j=k+1}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (g'(\tau) - (P_{2,j}g(\tau))') (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau. \quad (29)$$

利用式 (4) ~ 式 (6) 计算可得, ${}^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) = (\Delta t^{2-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (\sum_{j=k+1}^N (\delta_i g_{j+1/2} (e_{j-k} + b_{j-k})) - \sum_{j=k+1}^N (\delta_i g_{j-1/2} e_{j-k})) + \bar{r}_k = (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (-w_{N-1}g(t_k) - \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (w_{N+k-j-1} - w_{N+k-j})g(t_j) + w_k g(b) + (e_{N-k} + b_{N-k})(g(t_{N+1}) - 2g(b) + g(t_{N-1}))) + \bar{r}_k = (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (-w_{N-1}g(t_k) - \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (w_{N+k-j-1} - w_{N+k-j})g(t_j) + w_k g(b)) + r_k$ 。其误差 r_k 为:

$$r_k = (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (e_{N-k} + b_{N-k})(g(t_{N+1}) - 2g(b) + g(t_{N-1})) + \bar{r}_k. \quad (30)$$

因此得到, $({}^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) + {}^C D_b^\alpha f(t_{k+1}))/2 = (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (w_k g(t_N) - (w_k - w_{k+1})(g(t_{N-1}) + g(t_N))/2 - \sum_{j=k+1}^{N-2} (w_{N+k-j-1} - w_{N+k-j})(g(t_j) + g(t_{j+1}))/2 - w_{N-1}(g(t_k) + g(t_{k+1}))/2 + (r_k + r_{k+1})/2 = (\Delta t^{-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (\sum_{j=k}^N (d_{N-j} f_j) + w_k f'(t_N) \Delta t) + r^{k+1/2}$, 其中 $r^{k+1/2} = O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha}) + (r_k + r_{k+1})/2$ 。

定理 2 函数 $f(t) \in C^4[t, b]$, 当 $N \geq k+3$ 且 $f'''(b) = 0$ 时, α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) 右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的数值逼近格式 $({}^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) + {}^C D_b^\alpha f(t_{k+1}))/2 = (\Delta t^{-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (\sum_{j=k}^N (d_{N-j} f_j) + w_k f'(t_N) \Delta t) + r^{k+1/2}$, 其中截断误差 $r^{k+1/2}$ 满足 $|r^{k+1/2}| \leq C \Delta t^3 + (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) ((6-\alpha)(\alpha-1)/(6(2-\alpha)(3-\alpha)(4-\alpha)) - 1/12) \max_{t_k \leq t \leq t_{N+1}} |f^{(4)}(t)| \Delta t^{4-\alpha}$ 。

证明 由式 (30), $r_k = (\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (e_{N-k} + b_{N-k}) [g(t_{N+1}) - 2g(b) + g(t_{N-1})] + \bar{r}_k$ 。当 $g''(b) = f'''(b) = 0$ 时, 通过在点 b 处作 Taylor 展开, 可以得到 $g(t_{N+1}) - 2g(b) + g(t_{N-1}) = g''(b) \Delta t^2 + g^{(4)}(\xi) \Delta t^4/12 = g^{(4)}(\xi) \Delta t^4/12, \xi \in (t_{N-1}, t_{N+1})$ 。由 $|e_{N-k} + b_{N-k}| = |(1/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) [(N-k-1)^{3-\alpha} - (N-k)^{3-\alpha}] + [3(N-k-1)^{2-\alpha} - (N-k)^{2-\alpha}]/2 + [(N-k)^{2-\alpha} - (N-k-1)^{2-\alpha}]| = |(1/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) [(N-k-1)^{3-\alpha} - (N-k)^{3-\alpha}] + [(N-k-1)^{2-\alpha} + (N-k)^{2-\alpha}]/2| = |(1/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) \int_{N-k-1}^{N-k} (3-\alpha) s^{2-\alpha} ds + [(N-k-1)^{3-\alpha} - (N-k)^{3-\alpha}]/2| \leq C(N-k)^{2-\alpha}$, C 是一个正常数。可以得到

$$|r_k| \leq |(\Delta t^{1-\alpha}/\Gamma(3-\alpha)) (e_{N-k} + b_{N-k}) [g(t_{N+1}) - 2g(b) + g(t_{N-1})]| + |\bar{r}_k| \leq C(N-k)^{2-\alpha} \Delta t^{1-\alpha} \Delta t^4 + |\bar{r}_k| \leq C \Delta t^3 + |\bar{r}_k| \leq$$

$$C \Delta t^3 + \left| (1/\Gamma(2-\alpha)) \sum_{j=k+1}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (g(\tau) - P_{2,j}g(\tau))' (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau \right| =$$

$$C\Delta t^3 + \left| ((\alpha - 1)/\Gamma(2 - \alpha)) \sum_{j=k+1}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (g(\tau) - P_{2,j}g(\tau))(\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} d\tau \right|. \quad (31)$$

其中,

$$\int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} (g(\tau) - P_{2,j}g(\tau))(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau = (1/6)g^{(3)}(\zeta_k) \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} (\tau - t_{k+1})(\tau - t_{k+2})(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau = \\ (6 - \alpha)/(6(2 - \alpha)(3 - \alpha)(4 - \alpha))f^{(4)}(\zeta_k)\Delta t^{4-\alpha}, \zeta_k \in (t_k, t_{k+2}), \quad (32)$$

$$\left| \sum_{j=k+2}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} (g(\tau) - P_{2,j}g(\tau))(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau \right| = (1/6) \left| \sum_{j=k+2}^N \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} g^{(3)}(\zeta_j)(\tau - t_{j-1})(\tau - t_j) \right. \\ \left. (\tau - t_{j+1})(\tau - t_k)^{-\alpha} d\tau \right| \leq (1/12) \max_{t_k \leq t \leq t_{N+1}} |f^{(4)}(t)| \Delta t^{4-\alpha}, \zeta_j \in (t_{j-1}, t_{j+1}). \quad (33)$$

将式 (32) ~ 式 (33) 代入式 (31) 得, $|r_k| \leq C\Delta t^3 + (1/\Gamma(2 - \alpha))(6 - \alpha)(\alpha - 1) = (6(2 - \alpha)(3 - \alpha)(4 - \alpha) - 1/12) \max_{t_k \leq t \leq t_{N+1}} |f^{(4)}(t)| \Delta t^{4-\alpha}$ 。因此, $|(r_k + r_{k+1})/2| \leq C\Delta t^3 + (1/\Gamma(2 - \alpha))((6 - \alpha)(\alpha - 1)/(6(2 - \alpha)(3 - \alpha)(4 - \alpha)) - 1/12) \max_{t_k \leq t \leq t_{N+1}} |f^{(4)}(t)| \Delta t^{4-\alpha}$ 。定理 2 证毕。

注 1 由定理 2 可知, 当增加约束条件 $f'''(b) = 0$ 时, 对 $N \geq k + 3$ 的部分, 得到一致的高阶精度 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 的格式逼近 $(1/12)({}_i^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) + {}_i^C D_b^\alpha f(t_{k+1}))(1 < \alpha < 2)$ 。

注 2 无论是 $L2 - 1$ 或 $L2$ 逼近格式, 讨论的都是当 $N \geq k + 3$ 的情形。对 $N = k + 1, k + 2$ 的情况, 通常对于个别区间可以采用步长更小的划分, 如 $t_k = \tilde{t}_k < \tilde{t}_{k+1} < \dots < \tilde{t}_M = t_N$, M 是一个正整数, 步长 $\tilde{\Delta}t = \Delta t^\gamma$, $\gamma > 1$, 选取合适的 γ , 使得该区间的精度可以达到 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 。

下面以 $N = k + 1$ 为例进行说明。 ${}_i^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) = (1/\Gamma(2 - \alpha)) \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} f''(\tau) d\tau \approx (1/\Gamma(2 - \alpha)) \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} f''(t_{k+1}) d\tau = f''(t_{k+1}) \Delta t^{2-\alpha}/\Gamma(3 - \alpha)$, 则其对应的收敛阶应为: ${}_i^C D_b^\alpha f(t_k) - f''(t_{k+1}) \Delta t^{2-\alpha}/\Gamma(3 - \alpha) = (1/\Gamma(2 - \alpha)) \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} (f''(\tau) - f''(t_{k+1})) d\tau = (1/\Gamma(2 - \alpha)) \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} (\tau - t_k)^{1-\alpha} f^{(4)}(\xi) \tau^2 d\tau = O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$, $\xi \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$ 。同理, 也可以用类似的方法去逼近 $N = k + 2$ 时的情况, 且得到同样的 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 精度。

3 结论

本文先利用 $L2 - 1$ 格式对 α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) 右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数进行插值逼近, 并讨论了其系数性质。为了改善由 $L1$ 插值在区间 $[t_{N-1}, b]$ 上带来的缺陷, 进一步提出 $L2$ 插值逼近格式, 通过增加一定的限制条件, 得到了一致的 $O(\Delta t^{4-\alpha})$ 阶精度, 并分别对二者的截断误差进行估计。基于上述推导, 本文提供的是一种对 α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) 右侧 Caputo 分数阶导数的高阶差值逼近格式。下一步的研究可以将这种高阶差分格式应用到求解其他含有 Caputo 分数阶导数的差分方程并进行误差估计, 除此之外, 还可以构造 α 阶 ($1 < \alpha < 2$) Riesz-Caputo 分数阶导数的高精度数值逼近格式, 以更高效地解决一些时间或时空分数阶微分方程。

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