# 一类趋化性生物模型的有限差分

郭昌洪,房少梅,王 霞

(华南农业大学 理学院、广东 广州 510642)

摘要:研究了一类趋化性(Chemotaxis)生物模型的有限差分,证明了此差分格式的稳定性,并给出了算法和数值 例子.

关键词: 趋化性; 有限差分; 稳定性; 数值解

中图分类号:0175.7

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1001-411X(2009)03-0110-04

## Finite Difference in a Biological Model for Chemotaxis

GUO Chang-hong, FANG Shao-mei, WANG Xia (College of Sciences, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642, China)

Abstract: The finite difference in a biological model for chemotaxis was studied, and stability of the finite difference was proven. At last the theoretical results were checked by numerical examples.

Key words: chemotaxis; finite difference; stability; numerical solution

目前对趋化性生物模型(Chemotaxis)已经做出 了相当多的研究[1-4],现我们讨论如下的 Keller-Segel 数学模型

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \mu(s) \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} - \chi(s) b \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \right\}, \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} - \kappa(s) b, \qquad (2)$$

其中,b(x,t)为细菌的密度,s(x,t)为营养物的浓度, D > 0 为营养物的分子扩散系数, $\mu(s)$ 表示细菌的自 由迁移强度, $\chi(s)$ 为趋化性的反应系数, $\kappa(s)$ 表示单 个细菌消耗营养物的速率.

对 D=0 时,前人利用相平面分析的方法得到了 相应方程行波解存在的充分条件[1-2]. 黎勇[3] 利用 相平面分析方法在 $\mu(s)$ , $\chi(s)$ , $\kappa(s)$ 均为幂函数的 特殊情形下得到了行波解存在的充分必要条件. 孔 祥红等[4]采用直接积分的方法给出了入场波解存在 的充分必要条件. 本文讨论当 D > 0 时,在 r = 0,  $p=1,1-\beta<\alpha<1$  情形下,方程(1)、(2)的数值模拟 问题,并且构造了该问题的有限差分格式,证明了稳 定性,最后给出了数值例子.以前给出的是关于理论 证明解的存在性,本文在此给出了其数值解及其解 的模拟.

### 问题与记号

对上述模型里的 $\mu(s),\chi(s),\kappa(s)$ 取以下的幂 函数形式

$$\mu(s) = \mu_0 s', \chi(s) = \kappa_0 s^\alpha, \kappa(s) = \delta_0/s^p,$$

其中: $\mu_0, \chi_0, \delta_0 \ge 0$ ; $r, \alpha, p$  均为常数. 于是可以得到

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \mu_0 s^r \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} - \frac{\delta_0 b}{s^p} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \right\}, \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} - \kappa_0 s^{\alpha} b. \tag{4}$$

对方程(3)、(4)做变换: $\sqrt{\kappa_0/\mu_0} x = \bar{x}, \kappa_0 t = \bar{t}$ ,并 令 $\xi = D/\mu_0$ ,而又为了方便,仍记 $\bar{x}$ , $\bar{t}$  为x,t,于是方程 (3)、(4)可变为

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ s' \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} - \frac{\beta b}{s^p} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \right\}, \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = \xi \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} - s^{\alpha} b \,, \tag{6}$$

其中, $D>0,r=0,p=1,1-\beta<\alpha<1$ 条件下可得方程

$$(7) \sim (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} - \frac{\beta b}{s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \right\}, \quad x \in [0, L]$$
 (7)

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = \xi \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} - s^{\alpha} b, \quad t \in [0, T]$$
 (8)

$$b(x,0) = b_0(x), b_t(x,0) = b_t(x),$$
  

$$b(0,t) = b(L,t) = 0,$$
(9)

$$s(x,0) = s_0(x), s_t(x,0) = s_t(x),$$
  
 $s(0,t) = s(L,t) = 0.$  (10)

设 $\Omega = [0,L], I = [0,T](T>0).$  对平面区域  $\Omega \times I$ 作网格剖分,取空间步长 h = L/N,取时间步长  $\tau$ ,记 $x_j = jh$ ,  $t_j = k\tau(j=0,1,2,\cdots,N; k=0,1,2,\cdots, [T/\tau])$ ,N为正整数.

设  $b^k$ ,  $s^k$  为第 k 时间的网格函数. 约定:

$$b_{jx}^{k} = \frac{b_{j+1}^{k} - b_{j}^{k}}{h}, \ b_{j\bar{x}}^{k} = \frac{b_{j}^{k} - b_{j-1}^{k}}{h},$$

$$b_{jx}^{k} = \frac{b_{j+1}^{k} - b_{j-1}^{k}}{2h} = \frac{1}{2} \left( b_{jx}^{k} + b_{j\bar{x}}^{k} \right),$$

其中 $,b_j^k$ 是网格函数  $b^n$  在 $(jh,k\tau)$ 处的近似值. 同样可以定义关于时间 t 的差商形式  $b_{it}^k,b_{it}^k,b_{it}^k$ .

在方程(7)中,令 C(x,t) = b/s,  $A = \partial b/\partial x$ ,  $B = -\beta C(x,t) \partial s/\partial x$ , 在矩形域中 $[x_{j-1/2} \le x \le x_{j+1/2}, t_k \le t \le t_{k+1}]$ ,对方程(7)积分可得

$$\int_{x_{j+1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} [b(x,t_{k+1}) - b(x,t_k)] dx =$$

$$\int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} [A(x_{j+1/2},t) - A(x_{j-1/2},t) +$$

$$B(x_{j+1/2},t) - B(x_{j-1/2},t)] dt, \qquad (11)$$

其中

$$B(x_{j-1/2},t)h = -\beta W_{j}(t) \frac{s(x_{j},t) - b(s_{j-1},t)}{h},$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{k}}^{t_{k+1}} B(x_{j-1/2},t) dt = \theta_{2} B(x_{j-1/2},t_{k+1}) +$$

$$(1 - \theta_{2}) B(x_{j-1/2},t_{k}) =$$

$$-\beta \theta_{2} W_{j}^{k+1} \frac{s(x_{j},t_{k+1}) - s(x_{j-1},t_{k+1})}{h} -$$

$$\beta(1 - \theta_{2}) W_{j}^{k} \frac{s(x_{j},t_{k}) - s(x_{j-1},t_{k})}{h}, \qquad (13)$$

其中  $W_j^k = \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_{i+1}}^{x_j} C(x,t_k) dx.$ 

(c) 
$$\int_{x_{j+1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} b(x,t_k) dx = hb(x_j,t_k) = hb_j^k$$
. (14)

将方程(11)两边同时除以 $\tau h$ 并应用方程(12)~(14),从而可以得到

$$\frac{b_{j}^{k+1} - b_{j}^{k}}{\tau} = \frac{1}{h^{2}} \left\{ \theta_{1} \left( b_{j+1}^{k+1} - b_{j}^{k+1} \right) + \left( 1 - \theta_{1} \right) \left( b_{j+1}^{k} - b_{j}^{k} \right) - \theta_{1} \left( b_{j}^{k+1} - b_{j-1}^{k+1} \right) - \left( 1 - \theta_{1} \right) \left( b_{j}^{k} - b_{j-1}^{k} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) - \left( b_{j}^{k} - b_{j-1}^{k} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} - \left( b_{j}^{k} - b_{j-1}^{k} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} - \left( b_{j}^{k} - b_{j-1}^{k} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left( s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} \right) \right\} + \frac{\beta}{h^{2}} \left\{ - \theta_{2} W_{j+1}^{k+1} \left($$

$$(1 - \theta_2) W_{j+1}^k (s_{j+1}^k - s_j^k) + \frac{\beta}{h^2} \{ \theta_2 W_j^{k+1} (s_j^{k+1} - s_{j-1}^{k+1}) + (1 - \theta_2) W_j^k (s_i^k - s_{j-1}^k) \}.$$

$$(15)$$

对于方程(8)同理可得

$$\frac{s_j^{k+1}-s_j^k}{\tau}=\xi^{\frac{s_{j+1}^k-2s_j^k+s_{j-1}^k}{h^2}}-(s_j^k)^{\alpha}b_j^k,$$

令  $r_1 = \xi_{\tau}/h^2$ ,即有

$$s_{j}^{k+1} = r_{1}s_{j+1}^{k} + (1 - 2r_{1})s_{j}^{k} + r_{1}s_{j-1}^{k} - \tau(s_{j}^{k})^{\alpha}b_{j}^{k},$$
(16)

最后对于边界初始条件,同理可得到

$$b(x_j,0) = b_0(x_j), \frac{b_j^1 - b_j^0}{\tau} = b_t(x_j), b_0^k = b_L^k = 0,$$
(17)

$$s(x_j,0) = s_0(x_j), \frac{s_j^1 - b_j^0}{\tau} = s_t(x_j), s_0^k = s_L^k = 0.$$
 (18)

综上所述可得方程(7)~(10)如下的显式差分 格式

$$b_{j}^{k+1} = \frac{\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{1}b_{j+1}^{k+1} + \theta_{1}b_{j-1}^{k+1} + \left[ \frac{h^{2}}{\tau} - 2(1 - \theta_{1}) \right] b_{j}^{k} + (1 - \theta_{1}) (b_{j+1}^{k} + b_{j-1}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ -\theta_{2}W_{j+1}^{k+1} (s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1}) - (1 - \theta_{2})W_{j+1}^{k} (s_{j+1}^{k} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1}) - (1 - \theta_{2})W_{j+1}^{k} (s_{j+1}^{k} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1}) - (1 - \theta_{2})W_{j}^{k} (s_{j}^{k} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1}) - (1 - \theta_{2})W_{j}^{k} (s_{j}^{k} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1}) - (1 - \theta_{2})W_{j}^{k} (s_{j}^{k} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1}) - (1 - \theta_{2})W_{j}^{k} (s_{j}^{k} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1}) - (1 - \theta_{2})W_{j}^{k} (s_{j}^{k} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^{k+1} (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k}) \right\} + \frac{\beta\tau}{h^{2} + 2\theta_{1}\tau} \left\{ \theta_{2}W_{j}^$$

$$s_{j-1}^{k+1}) + (1 - \theta_2) W_j^k (s_j^k - s_{j-1}^k) \}.$$

$$s_j^{k+1} = r_1 s_{j+1}^k + (1 - 2r_1) s_j^k +$$

$$r_1 s_{j-1}^k - \tau (s_j^k)^{\alpha} b_j^k,$$

$$(x_j, 0) = b_0(x_j), b_j^1 = b_j^0 + \tau b_t(x_j),$$

$$(20)$$

$$b(x_j,0) = b_0(x_j), b_j^1 = b_j^0 + \tau b_t(x_j),$$
  
$$b_0^k = b_L^k = 0,$$
 (21)

$$s(x_j,0) = s_0(x_j), s_j^1 = b_j^0 + \tau s_t(x_j),$$
  
$$s_0^k = s_L^k = 0.$$
 (22)

### 2 有限差分法的稳定性

前面假设了 C(x,t) = b(x,t)/s(x,t), 在生物上细菌的密度与营养物的浓度构成指数函数的关系,且与时间无关, 因此假定  $C(x,t) = e^x$ , 并令  $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 1/2$ , 于是从方程(15)可得

$$W_{j}^{k} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_{j-1}}^{x_{j}} e^{x} dx = \frac{1}{h} (e^{x_{j}} - e^{x_{j-1}}),$$

$$W_{j+1}^{k+1} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_{j}}^{x_{j+1}} e^{x} dx = \frac{1}{h} (e^{x_{j+1}} - e^{x_{j}}),$$

$$b_{j}^{k+1} - b_{j}^{k} = \frac{\tau}{2h^{2}} (b_{j+1}^{k+1} - b_{j}^{k+1} + b_{j+1}^{k} - b_{j}^{k}) + \frac{\tau}{2h^{2}} (-b_{j}^{k+1} + b_{j-1}^{k+1} - b_{j}^{k} + b_{j-1}^{k}) - \frac{\beta\tau}{2h^{3}} (e^{x_{j+1}} - e^{x_{j}}) (s_{j+1}^{k+1} - s_{j}^{k+1} + s_{j+1}^{k} - s_{j}^{k}) + \frac{\beta\tau}{2h^{3}} (e^{x_{j}} - e^{x_{j-1}}) (s_{j}^{k+1} - s_{j-1}^{k+1} + s_{j}^{k} - s_{j-1}^{k}).$$

根据中值定理可得

$$\frac{e^{x_{j+1}}-e^{x_j}}{h}=e'(\xi), \quad \xi \in [x_j, x_{j+1}].$$

再令  $r_2 = \tau/h^2$ ,于是可得

$$-\frac{1}{2}r_{2}b_{j+1}^{k+1} + (1+r_{2})b_{j}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{2}r_{2}b_{j-1}^{k+1} - \frac{1}{2}r_{2}b_{j+1}^{k} - (1-r_{2})b_{j}^{k} - \frac{1}{2}r_{2}b_{j-1}^{k} = -\frac{r_{2}\beta}{2}e^{x_{j}}\left(s_{j+1}^{k+1} - 2s_{j}^{k+1}\right) + s_{j-1}^{k+1} + s_{j+1}^{k} - 2s_{j}^{k} + s_{j-1}^{k}.$$

$$(23)$$

记

$$b^{k} = [b_{1}^{k}, b_{2}^{k}, \cdots, b_{N-1}^{k}]', s^{k} = [s_{1}^{k}, s_{2}^{k}, \cdots, s_{N-1}^{k}]',$$
 $F^{k} = [(s_{1}^{k})^{\alpha}b_{1}^{k}, (s_{2}^{k})^{\alpha}b_{2}^{k}, \cdots, (s_{N-1}^{k})^{\alpha}b_{N-1}^{k}]',$ 
设  $I \to N-1$  阶单位矩阵,  $A \to N-1$  阶对称矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{N-1},$$

结合边界条件为齐次的,并且根据方程(19)~(22) 可得

$$s^{k+1} = \left[ (1 - 2r_1)I + r_1 A \right] s^k - \tau F^k,$$

$$\left[ (1 + r_2)I - \frac{1}{2}r_2 A \right] b^{k+1} = \left[ (1 - r_2)I + \frac{1}{2}r_2 A \right] b^k - \frac{r_2 \beta}{2} e^x (-2I + A) (s^{k+1} + s^k),$$

即有

$$b^{k+1} = \left[ (1 + r_2) \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2} r_2 \mathbf{A} \right]^{-1} \left\{ \left[ (1 - r_2) \mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{2} r_2 \mathbf{A} \right] b^k - \frac{r_2 \beta}{2} e^x (-2 \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}) (s^{k+1} + s^k) \right\}, (24)$$

$$s^{k+1} = \left[ (1 - 2r_1) \mathbf{I} + r_1 \mathbf{A} \right] s^k - \tau F^k. \tag{25}$$

设X是定义在某个给定区域B上的具有某种性质的函数组成的一个Banach空间,对于 $u \in X$ ,可以定义范数为:

或者 
$$||u||_{\infty} = \max_{x \in D} ||u(x)||,$$

$$||u||_{L^{2}} = \sqrt{\int_{D} |u(x)|^{2} dx}.$$

如果将 u 在  $x_j$  离散化,得  $u = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n]'$ ,则可定义相应的 Euclid 范数

$$||u||_{2} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n} |u_{j}|^{2}}, ||u||_{2,h} = \sqrt{h \sum_{j=1}^{n} |u_{j}|^{2}},$$
 $||u||_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le i \le n} |u_{j}|.$ 

定义  $1^{[5]}$  对于差分格式  $AU^{k+1} = BU^k$  或  $U^{k+1} = QU^k$ ,如果存在  $\tau_0 > 0$  和常数 k > 0,对一切  $U^0 \in X$ ,  $0 < \tau \le \tau_0$  和  $0 \le k \le [T/\tau] - 1$ ,成立

 $\|U^{k+1}\| = \|Q^{k+1}U^0\| \le k \|U^0\|$ , (26) 则称此差分格式在范数  $\|\cdot\|$  的意义下,关于初值稳定.

定理  $1^{[5]}$  差分格式  $U^{k+1} = QU^k$  稳定的必要条件是存在与 $\tau$  无关的常数 M,使得 $\rho(Q) \leq 1 + M\tau$ . 其中 $\rho(Q)$  是 Q 的谱半径.

定理  $2^{[5]}$  若 Q 是正规矩阵(即 Q 满足  $QQ^* = Q^*Q,Q^*$  为 Q 的共轭矩阵),则定义 1 中的式(26) 也是差分格式稳定的充分条件.

推论  $1^{[5]}$  若 A 为对称矩阵, Q 是 A 的实系数有理数函数 Q = R(A), 则差分格式稳定的充要条件是  $\rho(R(A)) \leq 1 + M\tau$ .

定理 3 若矩阵 A 由前面给出,当  $r_1 = \xi \tau/h^2 \leq 1/2$ ,  $r_2 = \tau/h^2 > 0$  时,方程(7)~(10)显式差分格式(19)~(22)关于初值  $b_0(x)$ ,  $s_0(x)$  是稳定的.

证明 由给出的矩阵 A,结合定理 1、定理 2 和推论,对于方程(24),可得出 Q 为:  $Q = [(1+r_2)I - r_2A/2]^{-1}[(1-r_2)I + r_2A/2]$ ,其特征值为  $\lambda_i^Q = [(1+r_2)I + r_2A/2]$ 

$$\frac{1 - r_2 + \frac{r_2}{2} \cdot 2\cos(j\pi h)}{1 + r_2 - \frac{r_2}{2} \cdot 2\cos(j\pi h)} = \frac{1 - r_2[1 - \cos(j\pi h)]}{1 + r_2[1 - \cos(j\pi h)]},$$

$$(j = 1, 2, \dots, N-1).$$

于是,对于任何的  $r_2$ ,都有  $|\lambda_j^Q| \leq 1$ ,因此,此差 分格式是稳定的.

同样,对于方程(25), $Q = [(1-2r_1)I + r_1A]$ ,其特征值为

$$\lambda_j^Q = (1 - 2r_1) + r_1 \cdot 2\cos(j\pi h) = 1 - 2r_1[1 - \cos(j\pi h)] = 1 - 4r_1\sin^2(j\pi h/2), \quad (j = 1, 2, ..., N-1),$$

要使  $|\lambda_i^Q| \leq 1 + M$ ,即要

$$-1 - M \le 1 - 4r_1 \sin^2(j\pi h/2) \le 1 + M,$$
 化简为

$$4r_1\sin^2(j\pi h/2) \leq 2 + M, (j = 1, 2, ..., N-1),$$
解得  $r_1 \leq 1/2.$ 

即当  $\xi \tau/h^2 \leq 1/2$  时,此差分格式稳定. 综上所述,当  $r_1 = \xi \tau/h^2 \leq 1/2$ ,  $r_2 = \tau/h^2 > 0$  时,方程(7)~(10) 显式差分格式方程(19)~(22)关于初值  $b_0(x)$ ,  $s_0(x)$  是稳定的.

### 3 数值例子

为了方便数值计算,在方程(7)~(8)中,令  $\xi$  =  $1,\alpha=1/2,\beta=2$ ,于是  $r=r_1=r_2=\tau/h^2$ ,再加上边界条件,可得

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} - 2 \frac{b}{s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \right), \quad x \in [0, 1], \quad (27)$$

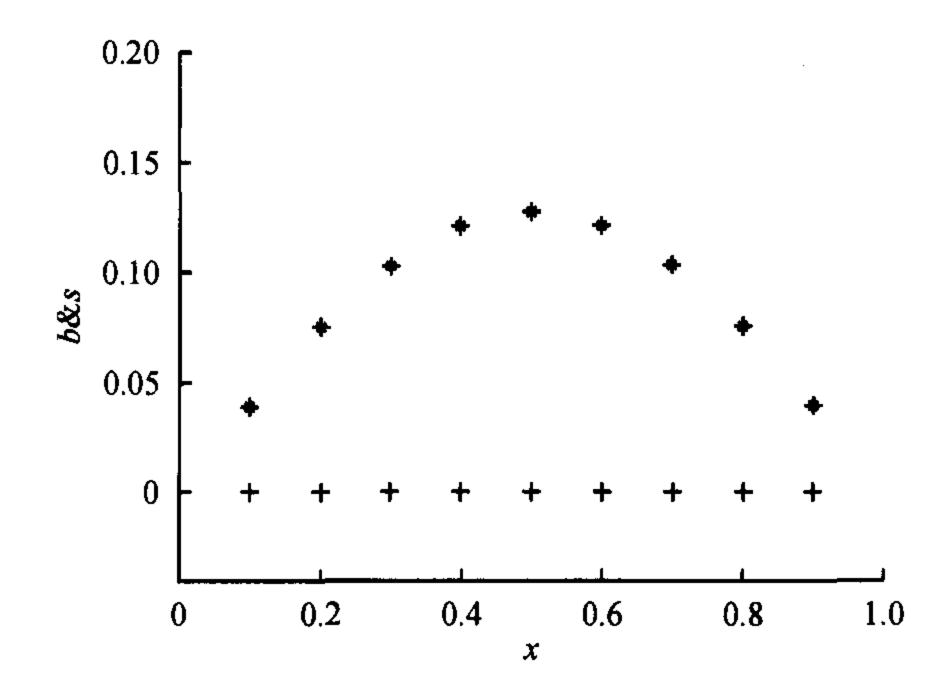
$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} - s^{\frac{1}{2}}b, \quad t \ge 0, \tag{28}$$

$$b(x,0) = \sin(\pi x), b(0,t) = b(1,t) = 0, (29)$$
  
$$s(x,0) = \sin(\pi x)/e^x, s(0,t) = s(1,t) = 0. (30)$$

取空间步长和时间步长分别为  $h = 0.1, \tau = 0.0005$ ,则 r = 0.05,现在计算 t = 0.5 时,b(x,0.5), s(x,0.5)的数值解,利用方程(24)和(25)可计算得出数值结果.

在 t = 0.5 时刻,细菌密度与营养物浓度的关系如图 1 所示,从图 1 中可看出,所给的差分格式与实际模型相符.

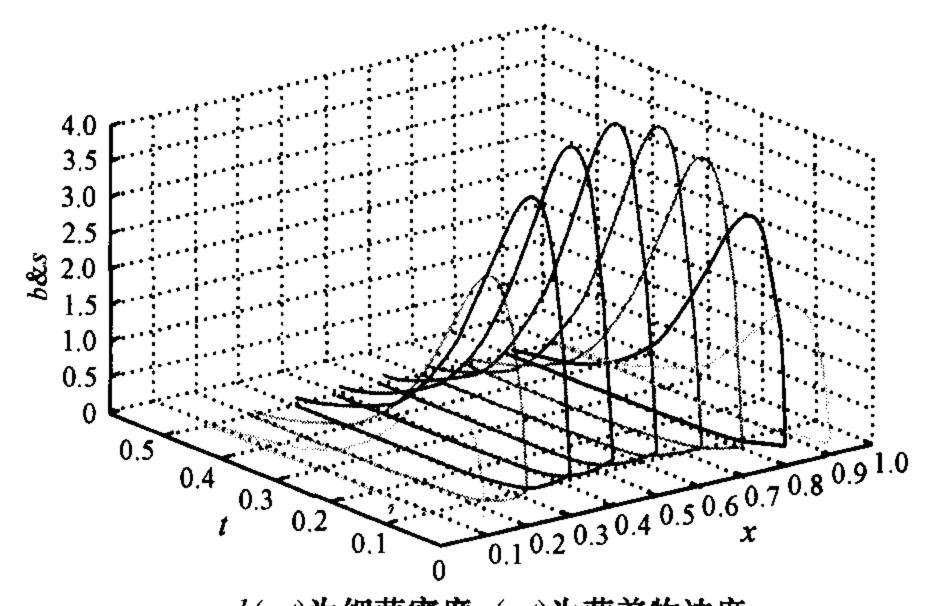
图 2 为在不同时刻(t)处于不同位置(x)的细菌密度 b(x,t)和营养物浓度 s(x,t)的函数值,如固定时间 t,则其截面表示的结果和图 1 表示的曲线非常相似,从而进一步验证了我们所给的差分格式能很好地模拟实际问题.



+为细菌密度 b(x,t), + 为营养物浓度 s(x,t)

图 1 在 t = 0.5 时刻细菌密度和营养物浓度函数值

Fig. 1 Germ density and nutrimental density functional value at t = 0.5



b(x,t)为细菌密度,s(x,t)为营养物浓度

Fig. 2 Germ density function and nutrimental density function

细菌密度函数和营养物浓度函数图

#### 参考文献:

- [1] KELLER E F, SEL A. Traveling bands of chemotaxis bacteria: a theoretical analysis [J]. Theoret Bio, 1971 (30): 235-248.
- [2] KELLER E F, ODELL G M. Necessary and sufficient conditions for chemotaxis bands [J]. Math Biosci, 1975 (27): 309-317.
- [3] 黎勇.一类趋化性生物模型行波解的存在性[J]. 应用数学学报,2004,27(1):123-131.
- [4] 孔祥红,刘迎东.一类趋化性生物模型行波解的存在性与正则性[J].数学的实践与认识,2008,38(5):141-147.
- [5] 李瑞遐. 微分方程数值解法[M]. 上海:华东理工大学出版社,2005:105-107.
- [6] YE Qi-xiao, LI Zheng-yuan. Introduction to Reaction and Diffusion[M]. Beijing: Science Press, 1990.

【责任编辑 李晓卉】