

# 一个分数阶扩散方程的定解问题的数值解法

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**摘要:**研究了一个扩散系数与空间变量相关的一维空间-时间分数阶扩散方程的定解问题。基于 Riemann-Liouville 意义下空间导数和 Caputo 意义下时间导数的离散, 提出了一种求解方程的隐式差分格式, 验证了这个格式是无条件稳定, 并证明了它的收敛性, 其收敛的阶为  $O(\tau + h)$ , 最后给出了数值例子。

**关键词:**空间-时间分数阶扩散方程; 扩散系数与空间变量相关; 隐式差分格式; 稳定性; 收敛性

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通常的扩散方程为整数阶微分方程, 分数阶微分方程产生于一些反常扩散模型。在物理, 工程, 金融及环境问题等方面得到广泛应用。最近几年在国际上掀起了一股求解分数阶微分方程研究热潮。Liu F 等人<sup>[1]</sup>通过变量变换得到分数阶对流色散方程的解; Meerschaert M M 等人<sup>[2]</sup>用有限差分的方法求解分数阶偏微分方程两点边值问题。数值解方面, 覃平阳, 张晓丹<sup>[3]</sup>提出了一个具体的空间-时间分数阶对流-扩散方程的隐式差分格式, 验证了格式的稳定性及收敛性。陈世平, 刘发旺<sup>[4]</sup>求解了一类一维分数阶渗透方程, 给出了隐式差分格式, 并做了数值模拟。基于上述研究, 本文拟采用数值方法求解一个扩散系数与空间变量相关的空间-时间分数阶扩散方程, 给出隐式差分格式, 并给出稳定性和收敛性的证明。

## 1 问题描述

考虑空间-时间分数阶对流-扩散方程的初边值问题

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x,t)}{\partial t^\alpha} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( D(x) \frac{\partial^{\gamma-1} u(x,t)}{\partial x^{\gamma-1}} \right) - v(x) \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} + s(x,t)$$

$$u(x,0) = f(x) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$u(0,t) = 0, u(1,t) = 0 \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

其中,  $0 < \alpha < 1, 1 < \gamma < 2$  为微分阶数,  $D(x) > 0$  为扩散系数且  $D'(x) > 0, v(x) > 0$  为对流系数,  $s(x,t)$  为源项。其中时间分数阶导数取 Caputo 导数:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x,t)}{\partial t^\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{-\alpha} \frac{\partial u(x,\eta)}{\partial \eta} d\eta$$

空间分数阶导数取 Riemann-Liouville 导数:

$$\frac{\partial^{\gamma-1} u(x,t)}{\partial x^{\gamma-1}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\gamma)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^x (t-\eta)^{-\alpha} \frac{u(\xi,t)}{\partial \xi} d\xi$$

## 2 建立差分方法

设  $x_i = ih, h > 0, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M; t_k = k\tau, \tau > 0, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$ , 其中,  $h$  和  $\tau$  分别是空间和时间步长,  $u_i^k = u(x_i, t_k), s_i^k = s(x_i, t_k)$ , 对上述初边值问题中的泛定方程用差商代替一阶导数:

$$\frac{\partial u(x_i, t_{k+1})}{\partial x} = \frac{u_i^{k+1} - u_{i-1}^{k+1}}{h}$$

对 Caputo 导数采用如下近似:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x_i, t_{k+1})}{\partial t^\alpha} = \frac{\tau^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \sum_{j=0}^k [u_i^{k+1-j} - u_i^{k-j}] [(j+1)^{1-\alpha} - j^{1-\alpha}] + O(\tau)$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( D(x) \frac{\partial^{\gamma-1} u(x,t)}{\partial x^{\gamma-1}} \right) =$$

$$D(x) \frac{\partial^\gamma u(x,t)}{\partial x^\gamma} + \frac{\partial D(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^{\gamma-1} u(x,t)}{\partial x^{\gamma-1}}$$

对 Riemann - Liouville 导数采用修正的 Grunwald 公式替代:

$$\frac{\partial^\gamma u(x_i, t_{k+1})}{\partial x^\gamma} = \frac{1}{h^\gamma} \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} g_j \cdot u_{i-j+1}^{k+1} + O(h)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{\gamma-1} u(x_i, t_{k+1})}{\partial x^{\gamma-1}} = \frac{1}{h^{\gamma-1}} \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} w_j \cdot u_{i-j+1}^{k+1} + O(h)$$

其中,

$$g_j = \frac{\Gamma(j-\gamma)}{\Gamma(-\gamma)\Gamma(j+1)}, w_j = \frac{\Gamma(j+1-\gamma)}{\Gamma(1-\gamma)\Gamma(j+1)}$$

其中,

$$u_0^k = u_m^k = 0, u_i^0 = s(x_i)$$

于是原方程被离散为:

$$\frac{\tau^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \sum_{j=0}^k [u_i^{k+1-j} - u_i^{k-j}] \cdot [(j+1)^{1-\alpha} - j^{1-\alpha}] =$$

$$-v_i \frac{u_i^{k+1} - u_i^k}{h} + \frac{D_i}{h^\gamma} \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} g_j \cdot u_{i-j+1}^{k+1} +$$

$$\frac{D_i - D_{i-1}}{h^\gamma} \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} g_j \cdot u_{i-j+1}^{k+1} + s_i^{k+1}$$

令

$$r_i = \frac{D_i \tau^\alpha \Gamma(2-\alpha)}{h^\gamma}, p_i = \frac{v_i \tau^\alpha \Gamma(2-\alpha)}{h}$$

整理可得原方程的隐式差分格式:

当  $k = 0$  时,

$$-(r_i + r_i + r_{i-1})u_{i+1}^1 +$$

$$(1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1})w_1)u_i^1 -$$

$$(p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1})w_2)u_{i-1}^1 - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j u_{i-j+1}^1 -$$

$$(r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j u_{i-j+1}^1 = u_i^0 + \tau^\alpha \Gamma(2-\alpha) s_i^1$$

当  $k > 0$  时,

$$-(r_i + r_i + r_{i-1})u_{i+1}^{k+1} +$$

$$(1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1})w_1)u_i^{k+1} -$$

$$(p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1})w_2)u_{i-1}^{k+1} - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j u_{i-j+1}^{k+1} -$$

$$(r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j u_{i-j+1}^{k+1} =$$

$$u_i^k (2 - 2^{1-\alpha}) + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} u_i^{k-j} [2(j+1)^{1-\alpha} -$$

$$-(j+2)^{1-\alpha} - j^{1-\alpha}] +$$

$$u_i^0 [(k+1)^{1-\alpha} - k^{1-\alpha}] + \tau^\alpha \Gamma(2-\alpha) s_i^{k+1}$$

若令  $d_j = 2j^{1-\alpha} - (j+1)^{1-\alpha} - (j-1)^{1-\alpha}$ ,  $j = 1, 2,$

$\dots, k$ , 则可以写成矩阵形式:

当  $k = 0$  时,  $AU^1 = U^0 + \tau^\alpha \Gamma(2-\alpha) s^1$

当  $k > 0$  时,

$$AU^{k+1} = d_1 U^k + d_2 U^{k-1} + \dots + d_k U^1 + [(k+1)^{1-\alpha} -$$

$$k^{1-\alpha}] U^0 + \tau^\alpha \Gamma(2-\alpha) s^{k+1} \tag{1}$$

其中,  $U^k = (u_1^k, u_2^k, \dots, u_{M-1}^k)'$

$$f = (f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots, f(x_{M-1}))'$$

$$s^k = (s_1^k, s_2^k, \dots, s_{M-1}^k)'$$

$$A = (a_{ij}), i, j = 1, 2, \dots, M-1$$

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} -r_i g_{i-j+1} - (r_i - r_{i-1})w_{i-j+1} & j < i-1 \\ p_i - r_i g_2 - (r_i - r_{i-1})w_2 & j = i-1 \\ 1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1})w_1 & j = i \\ -r_i - (r_i - r_{i-1}) & j = i+1 \\ 0 & j > i+1 \end{cases}$$

容易验证矩阵为严格对角占优的,所以方程(1)有唯一解。

### 3 差分格式的稳定性

引理 1 对于任意的正整数  $N$ , 有  $\sum_{j=0}^N g_j < 0$ ,

$$\sum_{j=0}^N w_j < 0.$$

定理 1 由上述定义的隐式差分近似是无条件稳定的。

证明 设  $u_i^k, u_i^k (i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1; k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ , 分别是关于初始值  $s_1(x), s_2(x)$  的满足方程(1)的解。假定  $s_i^k$  的计算是精确的, 则误差  $\varepsilon_i^k = \bar{u}_i^k - u_i^k$  满足:

当  $n = 0$  时,

$$-(r_i + r_i + r_{i-1})\varepsilon_{i+1}^1 +$$

$$(1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1})w_1)\varepsilon_i^1 -$$

$$(p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1})w_2)\varepsilon_{i-1}^1 - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^1 -$$

$$(r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^1 = \varepsilon_i^0$$

当  $n > 0$  时,

$$-(r_i + r_i + r_{i-1})\varepsilon_{i+1}^{k+1} +$$

$$(1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1})w_1)\varepsilon_i^{k+1} -$$

$$(p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1})w_2)\varepsilon_{i-1}^{k+1} - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^{k+1} -$$

$$(r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^{k+1} = -d_1 \varepsilon^k + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} d_{j+1} \varepsilon_i^{k-j} + c_k \varepsilon_i^0$$

可以写成

$$\begin{cases} AE^1 = E^0 \\ AE^{k+1} = d_1 E^k + d_2 E^{k-1} + \dots + d_k E^1 + c_k E^0 \end{cases} k > 0$$

其中,

$$E^k = (\varepsilon_1^k, \varepsilon_2^k, \dots, \varepsilon_{m-1}^k)^T, c_k = (k+1)^{1-\alpha} - k^{1-\alpha}$$

用数学归纳法证明  $\|E^k\|_\infty \leq \|E^0\|_\infty, k = 1, 2, \dots$ 。

当  $k = 1$  时, 设  $|\varepsilon_l^1| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m-1} |\varepsilon_i^1|$ , 由于  $\sum_{j=0}^N g_j < 0$ , 得到

$$|\varepsilon_l^1| \leq -(r_i + r_i + r_{i-1}) |\varepsilon_{i+1}^1| +$$

$$(1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1})w_1) |\varepsilon_i^1| -$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_2) |\varepsilon_{i-1}^1| - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j |\varepsilon_{i-j+1}^1| - \\ & (r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j |\varepsilon_{i-j+1}^1| \leq \\ & \left| \begin{aligned} & - (r_i + r_i + r_{i-1}) \varepsilon_{i+1}^1 + (1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_1) \varepsilon_i^1 \\ & - (p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_2) \varepsilon_{i-1}^1 - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^1 - \\ & (r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^1 \end{aligned} \right| \\ & |\varepsilon_0| \leq \|E^0\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $\|E^1\|_\infty = |\varepsilon_i^1| \leq \|E^0\|_\infty$ 。假设当  $k \leq s$  时, 都有  $\|E^k\|_\infty \leq \|E^0\|_\infty$ , 则当  $k = s + 1$  时, 设  $|\varepsilon_i^{s+1}| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m-1} |\varepsilon_i^{s+1}|$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} & |\varepsilon_i^{s+1}| \leq - (r_i + r_i + r_{i-1}) |\varepsilon_{i+1}^{k+1}| + \\ & (1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_1) |\varepsilon_i^{k+1}| - \\ & (p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_2) |\varepsilon_{i-1}^{k+1}| - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j |\varepsilon_{i-j+1}^{k+1}| - \\ & (r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j |\varepsilon_{i-j+1}^{k+1}| \leq \\ & \left| \begin{aligned} & - (r_i + r_i + r_{i-1}) \varepsilon_{i+1}^{k+1} + (1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_1) \varepsilon_i^{k+1} \\ & - (p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_2) \varepsilon_{i-1}^{k+1} - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^{k+1} - \\ & (r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^{k+1} \end{aligned} \right| \leq \\ & d_1 |\varepsilon_i^s| + \sum_{k=1}^{s-1} d_{k+1} |\varepsilon_i^{s-k}| + c_s |\varepsilon_i^0| \leq \\ & d_1 \varepsilon_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{s-1} d_{k+1} \|\varepsilon_0\|_\infty + c_s \|\varepsilon_0\|_\infty = \\ & (d_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{s-1} d_{k+1} + c_s) \|\varepsilon_0\|_\infty = \|E^0\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $d_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{s-1} d_{k+1} + c_s = 1$ , 所以, 当  $k = s + 1$  时也成立  $\|E^{s+1}\|_\infty \leq \|E^0\|_\infty$ 。

#### 4 差分格式的收敛性

设  $u(x_i, t_k)$  是微分方程在网格点上的精确解, 令  $e_i^k = u(x_i, t_n) - u_i^k$ , 其中  $e^k = (e_1^k, e_2^k, \dots, e_{m-1}^k)^T$ , 将  $u_i^k = u(x_i, t_k) - e_i^k$  代入格式, 利用  $e^0 = 0$ , 得当  $n = 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & - (r_i + r_i + r_{i-1}) e_{i+1}^1 + \\ & (1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_1) e_i^1 - \\ & (p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_2) e_{i-1}^1 - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j e_{i-j+1}^1 - \\ & (r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j e_{i-j+1}^1 = R_i^1 \end{aligned}$$

当  $n > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & - (r_i + r_i + r_{i-1}) e_{i+1}^{k+1} + \\ & (1 + p_i - r_i g_1 - (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_1) e_i^{k+1} - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (p_i + r_i g_2 + (r_i - r_{i-1}) w_2) e_{i-1}^{k+1} - r_i \sum_{j=1}^3 g_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^{k+1} - \\ & (r_i - r_{i-1}) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j \varepsilon_{i-j+1}^{k+1} = -d_1 e^k + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} d_{j+1} e_i^{k-j} + R_i^{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

引理 2  $1 > 2 - 2^{1-\alpha} = d_1 > d_2 > \dots > d_n > \dots \rightarrow$

$$0, d_k = C_{k-1} - C_{k-1}, \sum_{k=1}^s d_k = 1 - C_s。$$

定理 2  $\|e^k\|_\infty \leq C_k^{-1} \cdot M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$ , 其中,  $\|e^k\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m-1} |e_i^k|, M \in R。$

证明 当  $k = 1$  时, 设  $|e_i^1| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m-1} |e_i^1|$ , 由于  $\sum_{j=0}^N g_j < 0$ , 根据稳定性的证明, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \|e_i^1\|_\infty = |e_i^1| \leq |R_i^1| \leq M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) = \\ & C_0^{-1} M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) \end{aligned}$$

假设当  $k \leq s$  时, 都有  $\|e^k\|_\infty \leq C_{k-1}^{-1} M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h)$ , 则当  $k = s + 1$  时, 设  $|e_i^{s+1}| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m-1} |e_i^{s+1}|$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|e_i^{s+1}\|_\infty = |e_i^{s+1}| \leq d_1 \|e^s\|_\infty + \sum_{k=1}^{s-1} d_{k+1} \|e^{s-k}\|_\infty + \\ & M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) = \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} d_{k+1} \|e^{s-k}\|_\infty + M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) \leq \\ & d_1 C_{s-1}^{-1} M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) + \\ & d_2 C_{s-2}^{-1} M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) + \dots + d_s C_0^{-1} M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) + \\ & M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) \leq \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} (C_s^{-1} d_{k+1} + 1) \cdot M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) = \\ & C_s^{-1} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} (d_{k+1} + C_s) \cdot M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) = \\ & C_s^{-1} \cdot M(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) \end{aligned}$$

故定理 2 成立。因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C_k^{-1}}{k^\alpha} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k^{-\alpha}}{(k+1)^{1-\alpha} - k^{1-\alpha}} = \\ & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k^{-1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{1-\alpha} - 1} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

于是存在常数  $C > 0$ , 使得

$$\|e^k\|_\infty \leq k^\alpha \cdot C(\tau^{1+\alpha} + \tau^\alpha h) = (k\tau)^\alpha C(\tau + h)$$

如果  $k\tau \leq T$  是有限的, 则得到如下定理。

定理 3 设  $u_i^k$  是利用隐式差分近似计算出来的关于  $u(x_i, t_k)$  的近似解, 于是存在正常数  $G = T^\alpha \cdot C$ , 满足  $|u(x_i, t_k) - u_i^k| \leq G(\tau + h), k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m。$

#### 5 数值算例

取  $D(x) = 1 + \sin x, v(x) = x, \alpha = 0.5, \gamma = 1.5$ , 解析解  $u(x, t) = x^2(1-x)(1+t^2)$ , 此时源项为

$$\begin{aligned} & s(x, t) = \frac{2x^2(1-x)t^{1.5}}{\Gamma(2.5)} + \\ & \left( (1 + \sin x) \left( \frac{6x^{1.5}}{\Gamma(2.5)} - \frac{2x^{0.5}}{\Gamma(1.5)} \right) + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos x \frac{6x^{2.5}}{\Gamma(3.5)} - \frac{2x^{1.5}}{\Gamma(2.5)} + x(2x - 3x^2))(1 + t^2)$$

若记数值解  $u^*(x, t)$ , 则误差可以表示为:

$$Err = \frac{\|u(x, t) - u^*(x, t)\|_2}{\|u(x, t)\|_2}$$

从表 1 可以看出,随着空间时间步长的减小误差逐渐减小。

表 1  $t = 0.5$  时空间时间步长对误差的影响

$h = \tau$	1/50	1/100	1/150
Err	5.7057e-002	2.9005e-002	1.9436e-002

从表 2 可以看出,随着时间分数阶趋向于 1, 误差也越来越小。

表 2  $M = N = 100, t = 0.5, \gamma = 0.5$  时时间分数阶对误差的影响

$\alpha$	Err
0.1	2.9483e-002
0.2	2.9319e-002
0.3	2.9184e-002
0.4	2.9080e-002
0.5	2.9005e-002
0.6	2.8956e-002
0.7	2.8923e-002
0.8	2.8879e-002
0.9	2.8763e-002

从表 3 可以看出,随着空间分数阶趋向于 2, 误差也越来越小。

表 3  $M = N = 100, t = 0.5, \alpha = 0.5$  时时间分数阶对误差的影响

$\gamma$	Err
1.1	8.7330e-002
1.2	6.4376e-002
1.3	4.8896e-002
1.4	4.7644e-002
1.5	2.9005e-002
1.6	2.2089e-002
1.7	1.6365e-002
1.8	1.1501e-002
1.9	7.2979e-003

取  $M = N = 100$ , 图 1 是  $t = 0.5$  时刻由隐式差分格式计算得到的数值解及精确解的平面图。

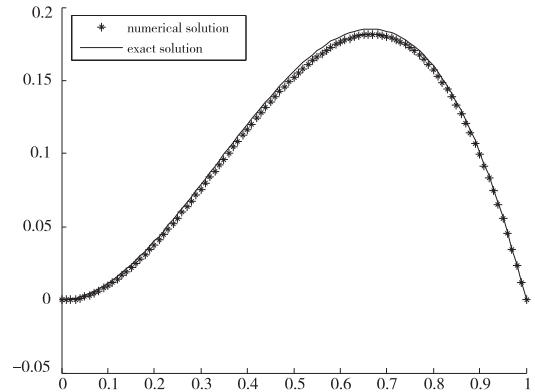


图 1  $t = 0.5$  的数值解及精确解平面图

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## A Numerical Method for the Solution of a Fractional Diffusion Equation

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**Abstract:** The solution of a space-time fractional diffusion equation with space dependent diffusion coefficient is studied. An implicit difference scheme is presented based on the dispersion of the space derivatives in sense of Riemann-Liouville and the time derivatives in sense of Caputo. The format is tested to be unconditional stable and its astringency is proved. The result shows convergence order of the method is  $O(\tau + h)$ . Finally, the numerical example is given.

**Key words:** space-time fractional diffusion equation; space dependent diffusion coefficient; implicit difference scheme; stability; convergence