

随机微分方程波形松弛方法的稳定性

范振成

(闽江学院 数学系, 福建 福州 350121)

摘要: 针对随机微分方程, 提出波形松弛方法的稳定性定义, 给出了方法稳定的充分条件, 证明了方法在给定的条件下是渐进均方稳定的。将得到的定理用于线性随机微分方程, 获得了方法的稳定性条件, 该条件表明: 对应特定分裂函数的波形松弛方法是稳定的。

关键词: 随机微分方程; 波形松弛方法; 稳定

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The stability of waveform relaxation methods for stochastic differential equations

Fan Zhencheng

(Mathematics Department, Minjiang University, Fuzhou 350121, China)

Abstract: The stability of waveform relaxation methods of stochastic differential equations was defined with the efficient conditions of the stability. The waveform relaxation methods were proved to be asymptotically mean squared stable under the given conditions. The stable conditions of the linear stochastic differential equations were obtained using the derived theorem. The results show that the waveform relaxation methods are stable for some specifically splitting functions.

Keywords: stochastic differential equation; waveform relaxation method; stability

考虑随机微分方程

$$\begin{cases} dx(t) = f(x(t))dt + g(x(t))dw(t), t > 0, \\ x(0) = x_0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

(1) 的波形松弛方法可以表示为

$$\begin{cases} dx^{(k+1)}(t) = \tilde{f}(x^{(k+1)}(t), x^{(k)}(t))dt + \\ \tilde{g}(x^{(k+1)}(t), x^{(k)}(t))dw(t), t > 0, \\ x^{(k)}(0) = x_0, x^{(0)}(t) = \varphi(t), k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中, $\tilde{f}(x, x) = f(x)$; $\tilde{g}(x, x) = g(x)$, $x \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 。

波形松弛方法的主要优点是具有并行性, 适合求解大型微分方程组。确定性微分方程波形松弛方法的研究成果十分丰富, 研究结果表明: 与微分方程的其它求解方法相比, 波形松弛方法具有

某些方面的优势^[1-5]。2006 年 H. Schurz 和 K. R. Schneider 首次提出随机微分方程的波形松弛方法^[6], 2010-2011 年本文作者提出了随机延迟微分方程波形松弛方法, 得到了一些收敛性方面的结论^[7-8]。根据文献^[7-8]中的结论, 当 \tilde{f}, \tilde{g} 满足 Lipschitz 条件时, (2) 的解收敛于 (1) 的解, 即对任意 $T > 0$,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} E \left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \|x^{(k+1)}(t) - x(t)\|^2 \right) = 0$$

由于数据的测量或观测过程中, 误差无法避免, 考虑初始值的微小扰动是否会引方程解的剧烈变化, 即所谓稳定性问题, 具有重要的理论意义和应用价值。如果方程的解是不稳定的, 即初始值的微小扰动将带来解的巨大变化, 那么前述收敛性结论没有意义。然而, 迄今为止尚未发现随

机微分方程波形松弛方法稳定性的研究成果。本文将研究(2)的稳定性。

1 波形松弛方法的稳定性

当初始值和初始波形有微小扰动时, (2) 变成

$$\begin{cases} dy^{(k+1)}(t) = \tilde{f}(y^{(k+1)}(t), y^{(k)}(t))dt + \\ \tilde{g}(y^{(k+1)}(t), y^{(k)}(t))w(t), t > 0, \\ y^{(k)}(0) = \tilde{x}_0, y^{(0)}(t) = \tilde{\varphi}(t), k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

如果扰动系统(3)的解与原系统(2)的解相差不大, 则称(2)是稳定的。

定义1 称系统(2)是渐进均方稳定的, 如果对于任意给定正整数 K , 和所有 $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, K\}$ 均有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E(\|x^{(k)}(t) - y^{(k)}(t)\|^2) = 0.$$

为了叙述的简便, 先定义几个函数。

$$F(x, x_a) \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{f}(x_1, x_2) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{f}(x_{k-1}, x_k) \\ \tilde{f}(x_k, x_a) \end{pmatrix}, G(x, x_a) \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{g}(x_1, x_2) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{g}(x_{k-1}, x_k) \\ \tilde{g}(x_k, x_a) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$H(x, y, x_a, y_a) \triangleq 2(x - y)^T (F(x, x_a) - F(y, y_a)) + \text{trace}\{(G(x, x_a) - G(y, y_a))^T (G(x, x_a) - G(y, y_a))\},$$

其中 $x_a, x_1, \dots, x_k, y_a, y_1, \dots, y_k \in \mathbf{R}^m, x = (x_1^T, \dots, x_k^T)^T, y = (y_1^T, \dots, y_k^T)^T$ 。

记

$X(t) = ((x^{(k)}(t))^T, (x^{(k-1)}(t))^T, \dots, (x^{(1)}(t))^T)^T$,
 $Y(t) = ((y^{(k)}(t))^T, (y^{(k-1)}(t))^T, \dots, (y^{(1)}(t))^T)^T$,
 $X_0 = (x_0^T, x_0^T, \dots, x_0^T)^T, Y_0 = (y_0^T, y_0^T, \dots, y_0^T)^T$ 。由(2)和(3)有

$$\begin{cases} dX(t) = F(X(t), \varphi(t))dt + G(X(t), \\ \varphi(t))dw(t), t > 0, \\ X(0) = X_0, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} dY(t) = F(Y(t), \tilde{\varphi}(t))dt + G(Y(t), \\ \tilde{\varphi}(t))dw(t), t > 0, \\ Y(0) = \tilde{x}_0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

为研究波形松弛方法(2)的稳定性, 先考虑(4)的稳定性。

定理1 若(a)存在常数 $\lambda, \mu > 0$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & H(X(t), Y(t), \varphi(t), \tilde{\varphi}(t)) \leq \\ & -\lambda \|X(t) - Y(t)\|^2 + \mu \|\varphi(t) - \tilde{\varphi}(t)\|^2, \\ & (b) \int_0^\infty E(\|\varphi(t) - \tilde{\varphi}(t)\|^2)dt < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E(\|X(t) - Y(t)\|^2) = 0$ 。

证明: 由 Ito 公式

$$\begin{aligned} d\|X(t) - Y(t)\|^2 = & H(X(t), Y(t), \varphi(t), \tilde{\varphi}(t))dt + \\ & 2(X(t) - Y(t))^T [G(X(t), \varphi(t)) - \\ & G(Y(t), \tilde{\varphi}(t))]dw(t). \end{aligned}$$

由 0 到 t 积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \|X(t) - Y(t)\|^2 = & \|X_0 - \tilde{X}_0\|^2 + \\ & \int_0^t H(X(s), Y(s), \varphi(s), \tilde{\varphi}(s))ds + \\ & \int_0^t 2(X(s) - Y(s))^T [G(X(s), \varphi(s)) - \\ & G(Y(s), \tilde{\varphi}(s))]dw(s). \end{aligned}$$

两边取数学期望, 并利用条件(a)有

$$E(\|X(t) - Y(t)\|^2) \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned} & E(\|X_0 - \tilde{X}_0\|^2) - \lambda \int_0^t E(\|X(s) - Y(s)\|^2)ds + \\ & \mu \int_0^t E(\|\varphi(s) - \tilde{\varphi}(s)\|^2)ds \end{aligned}$$

由条件(b)知结论成立。

根据定理1, 容易证明(2)的稳定性结论。

定理2 若定理1的条件(a)、(b)满足, 则波形松弛方法(2)是渐进均方稳定的。

证明: 设 K 是任意正整数, 对所有 $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, K\}$

$$\|x^{(k)}(t) - y^{(k)}(t)\| \leq \|X(t) - Y(t)\|,$$

再由定理1 立即知道(2)是渐进均方稳定的。

2 定理的应用

利用定理2, 考察最简单的线性微分方程波形松弛方法的稳定性。

考虑线性随机微分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} dx(t) = & f(x(t))dt + g(x(t))dw(t) \triangleq \\ & ax(t)dt + bx(t)dw(t). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

取分裂函数 $\tilde{f}(x, x) = a_1x + a_2x = f(x) = ax$,
 $\tilde{g}(x, x) = b_1x + b_2x = g(x) = bx$ 。于是

$$F(X(t), \varphi(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & & \\ & a_1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & a_2 \\ & & & a_1 \end{pmatrix} X(t) +$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \varphi(t) \end{pmatrix} \triangleq A_1 X(t) + A_2 \Phi(t),$$

$$G(X(t), \tilde{\varphi}(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & & \\ & b_1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & b_2 \\ & & & b_1 \end{pmatrix} X(t) +$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & b_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \tilde{\varphi}(t) \end{pmatrix} \triangleq B_1 X(t) + B_2 \tilde{\Phi}(t),$$

$$H(X(t), Y(t), \varphi(t), \tilde{\varphi}(t)) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(X(t) - Y(t))^T A_1 (X(t) - Y(t)) + 2(X(t) - \\ & Y(t))^T A_2 (\Phi(t) - \tilde{\Phi}(t)) + \\ & \text{trace}[(B_1(X(t) - Y(t)) + B_2(\Phi(t) - \tilde{\Phi}(t)))^T \cdot \\ & (B_1(X(t) - Y(t)) + B_2(\Phi(t) - \tilde{\Phi}(t)))] \leq \\ & (2a_1 + 2|a_2| + (|b_1| + |b_2|)^2) \cdot \\ & \|X(t) - Y(t)\|^2 + (|a_2| + |b_1 b_2| + |b_2|)^2 \cdot \\ & \|\varphi(t) - \tilde{\varphi}(t)\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

由定理2,若 $2a_1 + 2|a_2| + (|b_1| + |b_2|)^2 < 0$, $\int_0^\infty E(\|\varphi(t) - \tilde{\varphi}(t)\|^2) dt < \infty$ 则(6)的波形松弛方法是渐进均方稳定的。

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