

Segmented Adomian Approximate Solution of Heterogeneous Aquifer Model of Groundwater Flow

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Abstract

Based on the Adomian decomposition method and the Taylor formula, a segmented Adomian approximate solution of the heterogeneous aquifer model on the triangular groundwater flow region is provided. A new Adomian algorithm is provided for (initial) boundary value problem of the second order partial differential equation on the triangular region.

Keywords

Segmented Adomian Algorithm, Partial Differential Equation, Modeling of the Heterogeneous Aquifer

地下水流区域上的异质含水层模型的分段 Adomian 近似解

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摘要

基于 Adomian 分解法和 Taylor 公式, 给出三角形地下水流区域上的异质含水层模型的分段 Adomian 近似

通讯作者。

解。为三角形区域对应的二阶偏微分方程的边值问题提供一个新的Adomian算法。

关键词

分段Adomian算法, 偏微分方程, 地下水流区域上的异质含水层模型

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1. 引言

目前为止, 研究人员们提出并发展了很多求解偏微分方程的方法, 如 Lie 对称[1] [2]、Adomian 分解法[3]、同伦摄动法[4] [5]、同伦分析法[6]、精确解方法[7] [8]等等。这些方法中, Adomian 分解法(Adomian Decomposition Method-ADM)是由美国数学物理学家 Georgie Adomian [3]教授提出并发展起来的一种方法。该方法中假定方程的因变量和非线性项都能分解为级数。非线性项的分解式被称为 Adomian 多项式, 段[9] [10]研究了 Adomian 多项式的计算方法的优化。Cherruault [11]等人研究了 Adomian 分解法的收敛性问题。Wazwaz [12]基于 Adomian 分解法考虑了奇异初值问题; D. Lesnic [13]基于 Adomian 分解法考虑了广义 Boussinesq 问题; 朱永贵[14]给出了 Adomian 逆算符方法, 通过实现该算法的算例, 验证了 Adomian 分解法的有效性。

Shidfar [15]和 Patel [16]等人基于 Adomian 分解法针对矩形区域对应的偏微分方程的(初)边值问题进行研究, 并提出了不同的算法。我们[17]对矩形区域对应的偏微分方程的(初)边值问题提出了分段带权 Adomian 分解法。

本文中基于 Adomian 分解法考虑三角形区域对应的偏微分方程的边值问题, 即三角形地下水流区域上的异质含水层模型。地下水流区域上的异质含水层模型控制微分方程为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(T(x, y) \frac{\partial h(x, y)}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(T(x, y) \frac{\partial h(x, y)}{\partial y} \right) = -R_g, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 600, \quad 0 \leq y \leq x \quad (1)$$

其中 $h(x, y)$ 是水头函数 [L]; $R_g = 10^{-2}$ 表示月平均降雨补给 [LT⁻¹]; $T(x, y) = 500 - 0.2x - 0.1y$ 表示含水层渗透系数 [L²T⁻¹]。设附加边界条件为

$$h(600, y) = f_1(y) \quad (2)$$

斜边 $y = x$ 上:

$$h(x, x) = f_2(x) \quad (3)$$

$$h(x, 0) = f_3(x) \quad (4)$$

其中 $f_1(y) = -\frac{y^2}{450000} + \frac{3y}{1000} + 102$, $f_2(x) = -\frac{x^2}{125000} + \frac{49x}{5000} + 100$, $f_3(x) = -\frac{3x^2}{500000} + \frac{13x}{1875} + 100$ 。

2. 地下水流区域上的异质含水层模型的分段 Adomian 近似解

将方程(1)改写成

$$L_x h + L_y h = -\frac{R_g}{T(x, y)} - \frac{1}{T(x, y)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{T(x, y)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq x_{\max}, 0 \leq y \leq x \quad (5)$$

其中, $L_x = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$, $L_y = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ 。

步骤 1: 利用直线 $x=c$ 与 $y=c$ 先将区域 $0 \leq x \leq 600, 0 \leq y \leq x$ 划分成如下三块, 如图 1 所示

$$\begin{aligned} &0 \leq x \leq 100, 0 \leq y \leq x; \\ &100 \leq x \leq 600, 0 \leq y \leq 100; \\ &100 \leq x \leq 600, 100 \leq y \leq x; \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

步骤 2: 在 $0 \leq x \leq 600, 0 \leq y \leq x$ 上, 在方程(5)两侧作用于

$$L_x^{-1} = \int_y^x \int_y^x (\cdot) dx dx - \frac{x-y}{600-y} \int_y^{600} \int_y^x (\cdot) dx dx$$

考虑边界条件 $h(600, y) = f_1(y)$, $h(y, y) = f_2(y)$, 并令 $h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n$ 后得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n &= f_2(y) + \frac{x-y}{600-y} (f_1(y) - f_2(y)) - L_{x1}^{-1} L_y \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n \\ &\quad - L_{x1}^{-1} \left(\frac{R_g}{T(x, y)} + \frac{1}{T(x, y)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{T(x, y)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

将函数 $\frac{1}{T(x, y)}$ 在原点 Taylor 展开, 并记为: $\frac{1}{T(x, y)} = t_1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} t_k$ 其中

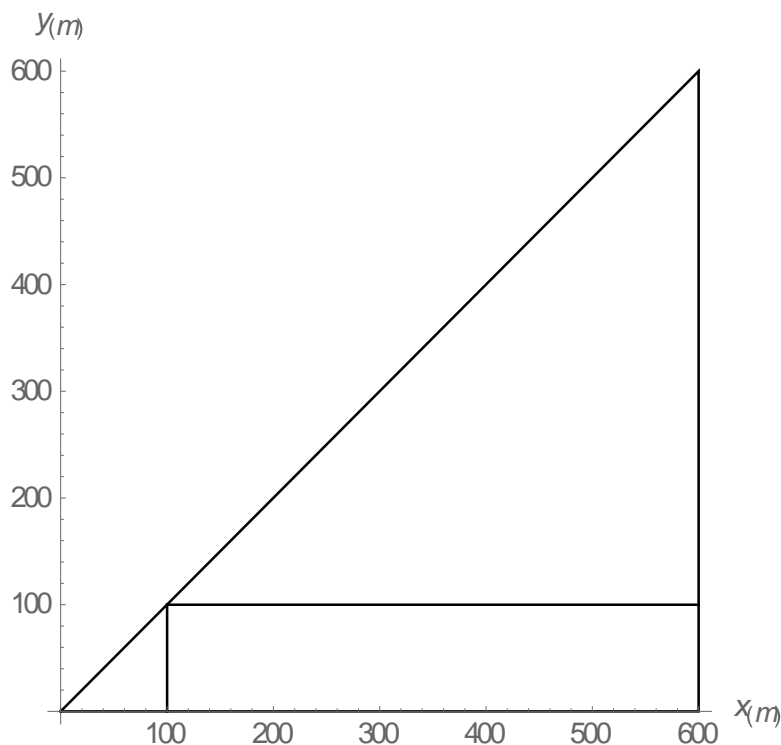


Figure 1. Segmented area
图 1. 分段区域

$$t_1 = \frac{1}{T(0,0)} + \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \right) \frac{1}{T(x',y')} \Big|_{x'=0,y'=0}$$

$$t_k = \frac{1}{k!} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \right)^k \frac{1}{T(x',y')} \Big|_{x'=0,y'=0}, \quad k \geq 2$$

那么, 有

$$\frac{1}{T(x,y)} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} t_{i-j} \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial x} \tag{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{T(x,y)} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} t_{i-j} \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial y} \tag{9}$$

由此, 根据(7)-(9)构造循环公式, 如下:

$$h_0 = f_2(y) + \frac{x-y}{600-y} (f_1(y) - f_2(y)) - L_{x1}^{-1} R_g t_1,$$

$$h_n = -L_{x1}^{-1} L_y h_{n-1} - L_{x1}^{-1} R_g t_{n+1} - L_{x1}^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} t_{n-j} \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} t_{n-j} \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial y} \right), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

从这个循环公式得到

$$h_0 = 100 + \frac{92x}{9375} - \frac{x^2}{100000} - \frac{x^3}{750000000} - \frac{y}{75000} + \frac{7xy}{1125000}$$

$$- \frac{x^2y}{500000000} - \frac{19y^2}{4500000} - \frac{xy^2}{300000000}$$

$$h_1 = -\frac{9919x}{4687500} + \frac{19x^2}{4500000} - \frac{531x^3}{625000000000} - \frac{83x^4}{168750000000000}$$

$$- \frac{x^5}{2500000000000000} + \frac{9919xy^2}{4687500} - \frac{98413xy}{28125000000} + \frac{1471x^2y}{3750000000000}$$

$$- \frac{119x^3y}{168750000000000} - \frac{19x^4y}{4500000000000000} - \frac{6779y^2}{9375000000} + \frac{7697xy^2}{5625000000000}$$

$$- \frac{x^2y^2}{31250000000000} + \frac{x^3y^2}{125000000000000} - \frac{10249y^3}{11250000000000} + \frac{9709xy^3}{6750000000000000}$$

$$+ \frac{x^2y^3}{750000000000000} + \frac{59y^4}{750000000000000} - \frac{59xy^4}{45000000000000000}$$

$$\vdots$$

从而得到方程(5)与 $h(600, y) = f_1(y)$, $h(y, y) = f_2(y)$ 的 n 项 Adomian 近似解

$$H_1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h_i$$

步骤 3: 在 $100 \leq x \leq 600, 0 \leq y \leq 100$ 上, 在方程(5)两边作用于算子

$$L_{y1}^{-1} = \int_0^y \int_0^y (\cdot) dy dy - \frac{y}{100} \int_0^{100} \int_0^y (\cdot) dy dy$$

同时考虑边界条件 $h(x, 0) = f_3(x)$, $h(x, 100) = H_1(x, 100)$, 并令 $h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n$ 后得到

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n = f_3(x) + \frac{y}{100} (S_x(x, 100) - f_3(x)) - L_{y1}^{-1} L_x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n - L_{y1}^{-1} \left(\frac{R_g}{T(x, y)} + \frac{1}{T(x, y)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{T(x, y)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right)$$

根据(8)-(9), 构造循环公式

$$h_0^* = f_3(x) + \frac{y}{100} (S_x(x, 100) - f_3(x)) - L_{y1}^{-1} R_g t_1,$$

$$h_n^* = -L_{y1}^{-1} L_x h_{n-1}^* - L_{y1}^{-1} R_g t_{n+1} - L_{y1}^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} t_{n-j} \frac{\partial h_j^*}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} t_{n-j} \frac{\partial h_j^*}{\partial y} \right), n = 1, 2, \dots$$

从这个循环公式得到(5)与 $h(x, 0) = f_3(x)$, $h(x, 100) = S_x(x, 100)$ 的 n 项 Adomian 近似解

$$H_2 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h_i^*$$

其中 $100 \leq x \leq 600$, $0 \leq y \leq 100$ 。

步 4: 在方程(5)两侧作用于 $L_{x2}^{-1} = \int_y^x \int_y^x (\cdot) dx dx - \frac{x-y}{100-y} \int_y^{100} \int_y^x (\cdot) dx dx$, 同时考虑

$$h(100, y) = S_y(100, y), h(y, y) = f_2(y)$$

与公式(8)-(9), 并令 $h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n$ 后获得

$$h_0^{**} = f_2(y) + \frac{x-y}{600-y} (S_y^*(100, y) - f_2(y)) - L_{x1}^{-1} R_g t_1,$$

$$h_n^{**} = -L_{x1}^{-1} L_y h_{n-1}^{**} - L_{x1}^{-1} R_g t_{n+1} - L_{x1}^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} t_{n-j} \frac{\partial h_j^{**}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} t_{n-j} \frac{\partial h_j^{**}}{\partial y} \right), n = 1, 2, \dots$$

从这个循环公式得到(5)与 $h(100, y) = S_y(100, y)$, $h(y, y) = f_2(y)$ 的 n 项 Adomian 近似解

$$H_3(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h_i^{**}$$

其中 $0 \leq x \leq 100$, $0 \leq y \leq x$, $n = 0, 1, 2$ 。

最后归纳以上部分解得到整个区域上的分段近似解, 如图 2 所示,

3. 结果分析

分段近似解 $H(x, y)$ 除了边界线 $y = 0$ 和 $x = 600$ 上的 $0 \leq x \leq 100$, $0 \leq y \leq 100$ 两小段边界以外, $H(x, y)$ 精确满足其余的所有的边界条件。为了表征 $H(x, y)$ 的近似程度, 令边界误差为

$$\widetilde{BE} = \int_0^{100} (S(x_{\max}, y) - f_1(y))^2 dy + \int_0^{100} (S(x, 0) - f_3(x))^2 dx$$

运用余函数来表示近似解在区域内任意一点处的误差

$$Error(h) = L_x h + L_y h + Rh + Nh + g(x, y)$$

利用 $\widetilde{EE} = \|Error(h(x, y))\|_2^2$ 表征近似解的方程误差, 其中 $\|\cdot\|$ 是 L^2 范数。本文中得到的三项分段近似解 $H(x, y)$ 的边界误差和方程误差分别为 $\widetilde{BE} = 0.00197521$, $\widetilde{EE} = 1.64279 \times 10^{-6}$ 。

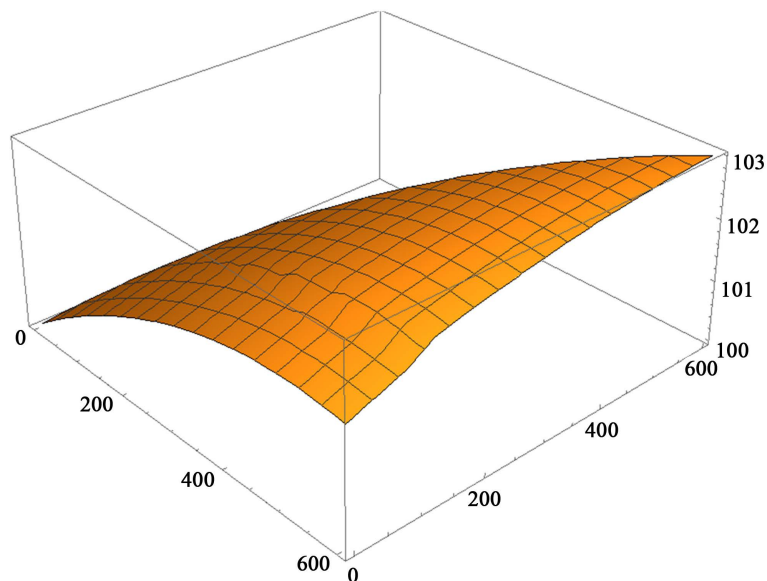


Figure 2. Segmented three-terms approximate solution $H(x, y)$

图 2. 分段三项近似解 $H(x, y)$

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