

抛物方程的 Landweber 迭代 正则化方法的后验误差估计

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摘要: 考虑二维抛物方程 Cauchy 问题的反问题, 该问题是严重不适定的. 首先, 用 Landweber 迭代正则化方法得到该问题的一个正则近似解, 用 Fourier 变换求出该问题的精确解; 其次, 在后验正则化参数的选取规则下, 给出精确解和正则解之间的 Hölder 型误差估计, 并使用更强的先验条件给出端点 $x=1$ 处的误差估计; 最后, 给出数值实例说明该方法的有效性. 结果表明, 该方法比已有方法收敛速度更快.

关键词: Cauchy 问题; 不适定问题; Landweber 迭代正则化; 误差估计; 后验估计

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Posterior Error Estimation of Landweber Iterative Regularization Method for Parabolic Equations

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Abstract: We considered the inverse problem of Cauchy problem of two dimensional parabolic equations, which was seriously ill-posed. Firstly, a regular approximate solution of the problem was obtained by using Landweber iterative regularization method, and Fourier transform was used to obtain the exact solution of the problem. Secondly, the Hölder type error estimation between the exact solution and the regular solution was given under the selection rules of the posterior regularization parameters, and stronger prior conditions were used to give the error estimation at the end point $x=1$. Finally, numerical examples were given to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method. The results show that the proposed method has a faster convergence rate than existing methods.

Keywords: Cauchy problem; ill-posed problem; Landweber iterative regularization; error estimation; posterior estimation

0 引 言

假设 $\varphi(y, t) \in L^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})$ 为给定函数, 且当 $t < 0$ 时, $\varphi(y, t) = 0$, 定义 $\varphi(y, t)$ 的范数为

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$$\|\varphi(y,t)\| = \left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} |\varphi(y,t)|^2 dy dt \right)^{1/2}.$$

考虑二维抛物型方程的 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{xx} + u_{yy} &= u_t, & x \in (0,1), & (y,t) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \\ u(0,y,t) &= \varphi(y,t), & (y,t) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \\ u_x(0,y,t) &= 0, & (y,t) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中函数 $u(x, \cdot, \cdot)$ 和 $\varphi_\delta(\cdot, \cdot)$ 都属于 $L^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})$, 精确数据函数 $\varphi(\cdot, \cdot)$ 及其噪声数据函数 $\varphi_\delta(\cdot, \cdot)$ 满足:

$$\|\varphi - \varphi_\delta\| \leq \delta, \quad (2)$$

这里 $\delta > 0$ 表示输入数据的噪声水平. 记 $f(y,t) := u(1,y,t)$ 且有一个先验界

$$\|f(\cdot, \cdot)\| \leq E, \quad (3)$$

其中 $E > 0$ 是一个常数. 需从给定 Cauchy 数据 $[u, u_x]$ 在 $x=0$ 处的值反演 $u(x, \cdot, \cdot)$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$).

二维抛物方程 Cauchy 问题的逆问题, 即在二维抛物方程中用 $x=0$ 处的值去反演 $x \in (0,1]$ 处的函数值, 应用广泛. 在实际应用中, 给定源参数在固定位置 (x,y) 的测量数据的传热过程可用问题(1)描述, 物理学中的许多分支, 如流体动力学、等离子体动力学、光学、场论、凝聚态物理等领域也常涉及这类方程^[1]. 而这类问题是严重不适定问题, 其数据的一个小扰动可能在解中引起极大误差, 因此需要一种合适的正则化方法解决此问题. 目前, 关于抛物方程 Cauchy 问题正则化的理论研究已有很多结果. 对于一维情形, Knabner 等^[2]利用 Fourier 变换对一维方程的精确解给出了最优稳定性估计; 文献[3]用 Meyer 小波正则化方法讨论了该问题, 并给出了先验的正则化参数选取规则及误差估计; 文献[4]将 Meyer 小波正则化方法推广到 N 维情形, 并给出了先验的正则化参数选取规则及误差估计. 对于二维情形, 文献[5-6]提出了两种正则化策略: 基于方程的修正核方法和基于高频分量的截断方法; 文献[7]提出了一种改进的拟边值正则化方法处理不适定问题, 通过选择适当的正则化参数和引入一些技术不等式, 得到了近似解与其精确解之间精确的误差估计; 文献[8]从不同角度提出了两种正则化方法, Tikhonov 方法和 Fourier 截断方法, 给出并证明了精确解与其正则化近似之间的收敛估计. Landweber 迭代正则化方法也可用于分析和解决逆问题的不适定性^[9-12]. 本文考虑用 Landweber 迭代处理二维抛物方程 Cauchy 问题, 给出后验的正则化参数选取规则及误差估计, 并通过使用更强的先验条件得到端点 $x=1$ 处的误差估计.

1 预备知识及不适定性分析

本文考虑问题(1)的不适定性并求解该问题. 对输入数据 $\varphi(y,t)$, 定义它的 Fourier 变换为

$$\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varphi(y,t) e^{-i(\eta y + \xi t)} dy dt, \quad \eta \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4)$$

通过对问题(1)的变量 y 和 t 进行二维 Fourier 变换, 在频率空间中得到如下二阶常微分方程的 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}_{xx} &= (i\xi + \eta^2)\hat{u}, & x \in (0,1), & \eta, \xi \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \hat{u}(0, \eta, \xi) &= \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi), & \eta, \xi \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \hat{u}_x(0, \eta, \xi) &= 0, & \eta, \xi \in \mathbb{R}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

从而可得问题(5)的解:

$$\hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) = \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \cosh(x\theta), \quad (6)$$

其中 $\theta = \theta(\eta, \xi)$ 是 $i\xi + \eta^2$ 的主平方根. 易证 θ 的实部和虚部由下式给出:

$$\alpha = \mathcal{R}(\theta) = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^4} + \eta^2}{2}}, \quad \beta = \mathcal{I}(\theta) = \text{sign}(\xi) \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^4} - \eta^2}{2}}, \quad (7)$$

且可得 $|\mathcal{R}(\theta)| \geq \mathcal{I}(\theta) \geq 0$.

由 Fourier 逆变换, 可得问题(5)的精确解:

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi\omega} \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \cosh(x\theta) e^{i(\eta y + \xi t)} d\eta d\xi. \tag{8}$$

特别地, 由式(6)可得

$$\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) = \frac{\hat{u}(1, \eta, \xi)}{\cosh(\theta)}. \tag{9}$$

下面假设问题(5)的解满足如下先验界:

$$\|\hat{f}(\eta, \xi)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} = \|\cosh(\theta)\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)\| \leq E. \tag{10}$$

将 $\frac{1}{\cosh(x\theta)}$ 定义为精确解的核, 由于 $|\cosh(x\theta)|$ 在 $x > 0$ 是无界的, 因此数据中的小错误可能会爆炸并完全破坏解决方案. 此外, 高频分量中的误差被该因子 $\exp\left\{\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^4} + \eta^2}{2}}\right\}$ 放大, 因此, 不能用经典的数值方法计算这个问题. 本文采用 Landweber 迭代正则化方法, 即通过修改核降低问题(1)的难度.

引理 1^[5] 若 $\alpha \geq \beta \geq 0, x \geq 0, \sigma = \text{sign}(\xi), \xi \in \mathbb{R}$, 则有

$$|\cosh(\alpha + i\sigma\beta)| \geq \frac{\sqrt{1 - 2e^{-\pi/2}}}{2} e^\alpha, \tag{11}$$

$$|\cosh(\alpha + i\sigma\beta)x| \leq e^{\alpha x}. \tag{12}$$

2 Landweber 迭代正则化方法

问题(5)是不适定的. 如果想要恢复其解的稳定性, 需要使用正则化方法. 本文采用 Landweber 迭代正则化方法得到式(5)的正则化解.

根据式(6), 可得

$$\frac{1}{\cosh(x\theta)} \hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) = \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi). \tag{13}$$

定义算子 $\hat{K}: \hat{u} \rightarrow \hat{\varphi}$, 因为是乘法算子, 所以式(6)可改写为如下算子方程:

$$\hat{K}\hat{u} = \hat{\varphi}, \tag{14}$$

则有 $\hat{K}\hat{K}^* = |\hat{K}|^2$, 采用 Landweber 正则化方法求解 $\hat{K}\hat{u} = \hat{\varphi}$ 的正则化解. 将算子方程 $\hat{K}\hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) = \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)$ 替换为算子方程

$$\hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) = (I - a\hat{K}^* \hat{K})\hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) + a\hat{K}^* \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi),$$

得到迭代格式如下:

$$\hat{u}^0(x, \eta, \xi) = 0, \quad \hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) = (I - a\hat{K}^* \hat{K})\hat{u}^{m-1}(x, \eta, \xi) + a\hat{K}^* \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi),$$

其中 a 是松弛因子且满足 $0 < a \leq \frac{1}{\|\hat{K}\|^2}$.

设算子 $R_m: L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ 为

$$R_m = a \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} (I - a\hat{K}^* \hat{K})^n \hat{K}^* = \frac{1 - (1 - a|\hat{K}|^2)^m}{\hat{K}}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, \tag{15}$$

则用可测数据 $\hat{\varphi}_\delta(\eta, \xi)$ 进行 Landweber 迭代求得解为

$$\hat{u}^{m,\delta}(x, \eta, \xi) = R_m \hat{\varphi}_\delta(\eta, \xi) = a \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} (I - a\hat{K}^* \hat{K})^n \hat{K}^* \hat{\varphi}_\delta(\eta, \xi), \tag{16}$$

从而可得

$$\hat{u}^{m,\delta}(x, \eta, \xi) = \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{a}{|\cosh(x\theta)|^2}\right)^m\right) \cosh(x\theta) \hat{\varphi}_\delta(\eta, \xi), \quad 0 < x \leq 1. \tag{17}$$

再利用 Fourier 逆变换, 可得问题(1)的 Landweber 迭代正则化解为

$$u^{m,\delta}(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{a}{|\cosh(x\theta)|^2}\right)^m\right) \cosh(x\theta) \hat{\varphi}_\delta(\eta, \xi) e^{i(\eta y + \xi t)} dy dt, \quad 0 < x \leq 1. \tag{18}$$

3 后验参数选取下的误差估计

下面将在后验正则化参数的选取规则下, 给出问题(1)的误差估计. 设 $\tau > 1$ 为固定常数, 并在 $m = m(\delta) \in \mathbb{N}_0$ 第一次出现时停止算法:

$$\| \hat{K} \hat{u}^{m, \delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) \| \leq \tau \delta, \quad 0 < x \leq 1, \tag{19}$$

其中 $\| \hat{\varphi}^\delta \| \geq \tau \delta$.

引理 2 令 $\beta(m) \leq \| \hat{K} \hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \|$, 则下列结论成立:

- 1) $\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \beta(m) = \| \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \|$;
- 2) $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \beta(m) = 0$;
- 3) $\beta(m)$ 是一个连续函数;
- 4) 对任意 $m \in (0, +\infty)$, $\beta(m)$ 是严格单调递减的函数.

证明: 由

$$\beta(m) = \| \hat{K} \hat{u}^{m, \delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) \| = \left\| \left(1 - \frac{a}{|\cosh(\theta)|^2} \right)^m \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) \right\| \tag{20}$$

可知 $\beta(m)$ 满足以上 4 个条件.

引理 3 对任意 $x \in (0, 1)$, 正则化参数 m 满足:

$$m \leq \frac{1}{ax} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - 2e^{-\pi/2}}} \right)^{2x} \left(\frac{E}{(\tau - 1)\delta} \right)^{2x}. \tag{21}$$

证明: 根据式(16), 有

$$R_m \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) = \frac{1 - (1 - a |\hat{K}|^2)^m}{\hat{K}} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi),$$

从而有

$$\| \hat{K} R_m \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| = \| (1 - a |\hat{K}|^2)^m \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \|, \tag{22}$$

因为 $|1 - a |\hat{K}|^2| < 1$, 所以由式(22)可得 $\| \hat{K} R_{m-1} - I \| \leq 1$. 根据式(19), 可得

$$\| \hat{K} \hat{u}^{m, \delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) \| \leq \tau \delta \leq \| \hat{K} \hat{u}^{(m-1), \delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) \|,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \| \hat{K} R_{m-1} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| &= \| \hat{K} R_{m-1} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{K} R_{m-1} \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) + \hat{K} R_{m-1} \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) - \\ &\quad \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) + \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| = \\ &\| \hat{K} R_{m-1} \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) + (\hat{K} R_{m-1} - I)(\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi)) \| \geq \\ &\| \hat{K} R_{m-1} \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) \| - \\ &\| (\hat{K} R_{m-1} - I)(\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi)) \| \geq \\ &\tau \delta - \| \hat{K} R_{m-1} - I \| \delta \geq (\tau - 1)\delta, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\| \hat{K} R_{m-1} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| \geq (\tau - 1)\delta. \tag{23}$$

此外, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \| \hat{K} R_{m-1} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| &= \| (1 - a |\hat{K}|^2)^{m-1} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| = \\ &\left\| (1 - a |\hat{K}|^2)^{m-1} \frac{\hat{f}(\eta, \xi)}{\cosh(\theta)} \right\| \leq \\ &\sup_{(\eta, \xi) \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})} \left| \frac{(1 - a / |\cosh(x\theta)|^2)^{m-1}}{\cosh(\theta)} \right| E \leq \\ &\sup_{(\eta, \xi) \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})} \left| \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - 2e^{-\pi/2}}} \frac{(1 - a/e^{2xa})^{m-1}}{e^a} \right| E = \\ &\sup_{(\eta, \xi) \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})} |h(\alpha)| E. \end{aligned}$$

设 $h(\alpha) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - 2e^{-\pi/2}}} \frac{(1 - a/e^{2xa})^{m-1}}{e^a}$, 令 $h'(\alpha_3) = 0$, 可得 $\alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2x} \ln(2ax(m-1) + a)$, 则

$$h(\alpha_3) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}}(2ax(m-1)+a)^{-1/(2x)} \left(\frac{2ax(m-1)}{2ax(m-1)+a} \right)^{m-1} \leq$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}}(2ax(m-1)+a)^{-1/(2x)} \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(\frac{1}{ax} \right)^{1/(2x)} m^{-1/(2x)},$$

从而可得

$$\| \hat{K}R_{m-1}\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| \leq |h(\alpha_3)| E \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(\frac{1}{ax} \right)^{1/(2x)} m^{-1/(2x)} E. \tag{24}$$

由式(23), (24)可得

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(\frac{1}{ax} \right)^{1/(2x)} m^{-1/(2x)} E \geq (\tau - 1)\delta,$$

因此

$$m \leq \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \right)^{2x} \frac{1}{ax} \left(\frac{E}{(\tau - 1)\delta} \right)^{2x}. \tag{25}$$

定理 1 设 $u(x, y, t)$ 是问题(1)的精确解, $u^{m,\delta}(x, y, t)$ 是问题(1)带有噪声数据的正则解. 若噪声假设式(2)和先验界式(9)成立, 正则化参数由式(21)选择, 则对任意的 $0 < x < 1$, 如下误差估计式成立:

$$\| u^{m,\delta}(x, y, t) - u(x, y, t) \| \leq C_3 E^x \delta^{1-x}, \tag{26}$$

其中 $C_3 = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}(\tau-1)} \right)^x x^{-1/2} + (2\tau^2 + 2)^{(1-x)/2}$ 是一个常数.

证明: 由三角不等式和 Parseval 等式得

$$\| u^{m,\delta}(x, y, t) - u(x, y, t) \| = \| \hat{u}^{m,\delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) \| \leq$$

$$\| \hat{u}^{m,\delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) \| + \| \hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) \|.$$

记 $I_1 = \| \hat{u}^{m,\delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) \|$, $I_2 = \| \hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) \|$.

首先估计 I_1 . 由式(21)及引理 3 可知

$$I_1 = \| \hat{u}^{m,\delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) \| = \left\| \frac{1 - (1 - a|\hat{K}|^2)^m}{\hat{K}} (\hat{\varphi}_\delta(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)) \right\| \leq$$

$$\left\| \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{a}{|\cosh(x\theta)|^2} \right)^m \right) \cosh(x\theta) \right\| \| \hat{\varphi}_\delta(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| \leq$$

$$\sup_{(\eta, \xi) \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})} \left| \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{a}{|\cosh(x\theta)|^2} \right)^m \right) \cosh(x\theta) \right| \| \hat{\varphi}_\delta(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| \leq$$

$$\sup_{(\eta, \xi) \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})} \left| \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{a}{|\cosh(x\theta)|^2} \right)^m \right) \cosh(x\theta) \right| \delta \leq$$

$$\sup_{(\eta, \xi) \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})} \left| \sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \frac{a}{|\cosh(x\theta)|^2} \right)^m} \cosh(x\theta) \right| \delta.$$

根据 Bernoulli 不等式可知

$$1 - \left(1 - \frac{a}{|\cosh(x\theta)|^2} \right)^m \leq \frac{am}{|\cosh(x\theta)|^2},$$

则 $\| \hat{u}^{m,\delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) \| \leq \sqrt{am}\delta$, 从而可得

$$\| \hat{u}^{m,\delta}(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) \| \leq \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}(\tau-1)} \right)^x x^{-1/2} E^x \delta^{1-x}. \tag{27}$$

其次估计 I_2 . 根据 Hölder 不等式可得

$$\| \hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi) \|^2 = \left\| \frac{(1 - a|\hat{K}|^2)^m}{\hat{K}} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \right\|^2 =$$

$$\left\| \frac{(1 - a|\hat{K}|^2)^m}{\hat{K}} (\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi))^{1-x} (\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi))^x \right\|^2 \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| (1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^m \cosh(x\theta) (\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi))^{1-x} \left(\frac{\hat{f}(\eta, \xi)}{\cosh(\theta)} \right)^x \right\|^2 = \\
& \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} \left((1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^m \frac{\cosh(x\theta)}{\cosh^x(\theta)} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)^{1-x} \right)^2 (\hat{f}(\eta, \xi))^{2x} d\eta d\xi \leq \\
& \left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} ((1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^m \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)^{1-x})^{2/(1-x)} d\eta d\xi \right)^{1-x} \left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} (\hat{f}(\eta, \xi))^{2x} d\eta d\xi \right)^x \leq \\
& \left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} ((1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^m (\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) + \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi))^{1-x})^{2/(1-x)} d\eta d\xi \right)^{1-x} \|\hat{f}(\eta, \xi)\|^{2x} \leq \\
& \left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} (1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^{2m/(1-x)} (\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) + \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi))^2 d\eta d\xi \right)^{1-x} E^{2x} \leq \\
& 2^{1-x} (\|(1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^{m/(1-x)} (\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi))\|^2 + \\
& \|(1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^{m/(1-x)} \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi)\|^2)^{1-x} E^{2x} \leq \\
& 2^{1-x} (\|\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi)\|^2 + \|(1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^m \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi)\|^2)^{1-x} E^{2x} \leq \\
& 2^{1-x} (\delta^2 + \tau^2 \delta^2)^{1-x} E^{2x} \leq (2 + 2\tau^2)^{1-x} \delta^{2(1-x)} E^{2x},
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\|\hat{u}^m(x, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(x, \eta, \xi)\| \leq (2 + 2\tau^2)^{(1-x)/2} \delta^{1-x} E^x. \tag{28}$$

根据式(27), (28)可得

$$\|u^{m,\delta}(x, y, t) - u(x, y, t)\| \leq \left(\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}(\tau-1)} \right)^x x^{-1/2} + (2 + 2\tau^2)^{(1-x)/2} \right) \delta^{1-x} E^x. \tag{29}$$

注 1 定理 1 只考虑了区间内的误差估计, 而未考虑端点 $x=1$ 处的误差估计, 因此只能说明它是有界的, 不能说明它是收敛的, 如果想获得精确解和正则化解在 $x=1$ 处的误差估计, 必须引入更强的先验假设. 为给出 $x=1$ 处的误差估计, 先给出如下先验界:

$$\|\hat{f}(\eta, \xi)\|_P = \|e^{P\alpha(\eta, \xi)} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \cosh(x\theta)\| \leq E_P, \tag{30}$$

其中 $\|\hat{f}(\eta, \xi)\|_P$ 是 P 范数, 且 $P=0$ 是 L^2 范数.

引理 4 假设式(2)和先验条件(9)成立, 对 $P>0$ 先验界(30)成立, 则在 $x=1$ 处的正则化参数 m 满足:

$$m \leq \left(\frac{P+1}{a} \right) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \right)^{2/(P+1)} \left(\frac{E_P}{(\tau-1)\delta} \right)^{2/(P+1)}. \tag{31}$$

证明: 令 $\hat{K}_0 = \frac{1}{\cosh(\theta)}$, $R_m^0 = a \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} (I - a\hat{K}_0^* \hat{K}_0)^n \hat{K}_0^*$, 则

$$\|\hat{K}_0 R_{m-1}^0 \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)\| \geq \|\hat{K}_0 R_{m-1}^0 \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)\| - \|(\hat{K}_0 R_{m-1}^0 - I)(\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi))\| \geq \tau\delta - \|\hat{K}_0 R_{m-1}^0 - I\| \delta \geq (\tau-1)\delta,$$

从而

$$\|\hat{K}_0 R_{m-1}^0 \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)\| \geq (\tau-1)\delta. \tag{32}$$

另一方面, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\hat{K}_0 R_{m-1}^0 \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)\| &= \left\| \hat{K}_0 a \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} (I - a\hat{K}_0^* \hat{K}_0)^n \hat{K}_0^* \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \right\| = \\
&\|(I - a|\hat{K}_0|^2)^{m-1} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)\| = \\
&\left\| (I - a|\hat{K}_0|^2)^{m-1} e^{P\alpha} \cosh(\theta) \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \frac{e^{-P\alpha}}{\cosh(\theta)} \right\| \leq \\
&\sup_{(\eta, \xi) \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})} \left| \left(1 - \frac{a}{|\cosh(\theta)|^2} \right)^{m-1} \frac{e^{-P\alpha}}{\cosh(\theta)} \right| E_P \leq \\
&\sup_{(\eta, \xi) \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})} \left| \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(1 - \frac{a}{e^{2\alpha}} \right)^{m-1} e^{-(P+1)\alpha} \right| E_P = \sup_{(\eta, \xi) \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})} |l(\alpha)| E_P,
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $l(\alpha) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(1 - \frac{a}{e^{2\alpha}} \right)^{m-1} e^{-(P+1)\alpha}$. 令 $l'(\alpha_4) = 0$, 则有 $\alpha_4 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{2a(m-1) + a(P+1)}{P+1} \right)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
l(\alpha) &\leq l(\alpha_4) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(1 - \frac{P+1}{2(m-1)+P+1}\right)^{m-1} \left(\frac{2a(m-1)+a(P+1)}{P+1}\right)^{-(P+1)/2} \leq \\
&\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(\frac{2a(m-1)+a(P+1)}{P+1}\right)^{-(P+1)/2} \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(\frac{2a(m-1)}{P+1}\right)^{-(P+1)/2} \leq \\
&\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(\frac{P+1}{a}\right)^{2/(P+1)} m^{-(P+1)/2}.
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\| \hat{K}_0 R_{m-1}^0 \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \| \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(\frac{P+1}{a}\right)^{2/(P+1)} m^{-(P+1)/2} E_P. \tag{33}$$

由式(32), (33)可得

$$(\tau - 1)\delta \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}} \left(\frac{P+1}{a}\right)^{2/(P+1)} m^{-(P+1)/2} E_P, \tag{34}$$

从而可得

$$m \leq \left(\frac{P+1}{a}\right) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}}\right)^{2/(P+1)} \left(\frac{E_P}{(\tau - 1)\delta}\right)^{2/(P+1)}.$$

定理 2 设 $u^{m,\delta}(x, y, t)$ 为问题(1)在 $x=1$ 处的正则化解, 若噪声假设(2)和先验条件(30)对 $P>0$ 成立, 将式(31)的解作为 $x=1$ 处的正则化参数, 则误差估计为

$$\| u^{m,\delta}(1, y, t) - u(1, y, t) \| \leq C_4 E_P^{1/(P+1)} \delta^{P/(P+1)}, \tag{35}$$

其中 $C_4 = (P+1)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}(\tau-1)}\right)^{1/(P+1)} + (2+2\tau^2)^{P/(2(P+1))}$ 是正常数.

证明: 根据三角不等式和 Parseval 等式, 由引理 4 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\| u^{m,\delta}(1, y, t) - u(1, y, t) \| &= \| \hat{u}^{m,\delta}(1, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(1, \eta, \xi) \| \leq \\
&\| \hat{u}^{m,\delta}(1, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}^m(1, \eta, \xi) \| + \| \hat{u}^m(1, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(1, \eta, \xi) \| \leq \\
&\sqrt{am}\delta + \| \hat{u}^m(1, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(1, \eta, \xi) \| \leq \\
&(P+1)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}(\tau-1)}\right)^{1/(P+1)} E_P^{1/(P+1)} \delta^{P/(P+1)} + \\
&\| \hat{u}^m(1, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(1, \eta, \xi) \|,
\end{aligned}$$

根据 Hölder 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\| \hat{u}^m(1, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(1, \eta, \xi) \|^2 &= \left\| \frac{1 - (1-a|\hat{K}_0|^2)^m}{\hat{K}_0} \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \cosh(\theta) \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \right\|^2 = \\
&\| (1-a|\hat{K}_0|^2)^m \cosh(\theta) \hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) \|^2 = \| (1-a|\hat{K}_0|^2)^m \hat{f}(\eta, \xi) \|^2 = \\
&\| (1-a|\hat{K}_0|^2)^{mP/(P+1)} |\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)|^{P/(P+1)} \times \\
&(1-a|\hat{K}_0|^2)^{m/(P+1)} |\cosh^P(\theta) \hat{f}(\eta, \xi)|^{1/(P+1)} \|^2 \leq \\
&\left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} (1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^{2m} |\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)|^2 d\eta d\xi \right)^{P/(P+1)} \times \\
&\left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} (1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^{2m} \cosh^{2P}(\theta) |\hat{f}(\eta, \xi)|^2 d\eta d\xi \right)^{1/(P+1)} \leq \\
&\left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} (1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^{2m} |\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)|^2 d\eta d\xi \right)^{P/(P+1)} \left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} e^{2P\alpha} |\hat{f}(\eta, \xi)|^2 d\eta d\xi \right)^{1/(P+1)} \leq \\
&\left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} (1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^{2m} |\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi)|^2 d\eta d\xi \right)^{P/(P+1)} E_P^{2/(P+1)} \leq \\
&2^{P/(P+1)} \left(\iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} (1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^{2m} (|\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi)|^2 + |\hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi)|^2) d\eta d\xi \right)^{P/(P+1)} E_P^{2/(P+1)} = \\
&2^{P/(P+1)} (\| (1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^m (\hat{\varphi}(\eta, \xi) - \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi)) \|^2 + \\
&\| (1-a|\hat{K}|^2)^m \hat{\varphi}^\delta(\eta, \xi) \|^2)^{P/(P+1)} E_P^{2/(P+1)} \leq
\end{aligned}$$

$$2^{P/(P+1)} (\delta^2 + \tau^2 \delta^2)^{P/(P+1)} E_p^{2/(P+1)} = (2 + 2\tau^2)^{P/(P+1)} \delta^{2P/(P+1)} E_p^{2/(P+1)}.$$

因此

$$\|\hat{u}^m(1, \eta, \xi) - \hat{u}(1, \eta, \xi)\| \leq (2 + 2\tau^2)^{P/(2(P+1))} \delta^{P/(P+1)} E_p^{1/(P+1)}, \tag{36}$$

从而

$$\|u^{m,\delta}(1, y, t) - u(1, y, t)\| \leq C_4 E_p^{1/(P+1)} \delta^{P/(P+1)},$$

其中 $C_4 = (P+1)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2e^{-\pi/2}}(\tau-1)} \right)^{1/(P+1)} + (2+2\tau^2)^{P/(2(P+1))}$. 证毕.

注 2 对比文献[8]中在端点 l 处的误差估计结果

$$\|u_{Tik}^\delta(l, \cdot, \cdot) - u(l, \cdot, \cdot)\| \leq C_4 \left(\ln \frac{E}{\delta} \right)^{-p} (1 + o(1)),$$

本文结果为

$$\|u^{m,\delta}(1, y, t) - u(1, y, t)\| \leq C_4 E_p^{1/(P+1)} \delta^{P/(P+1)},$$

显然本文结果的收敛速度比文献[8]更快.

4 数值实验

下面给出具体实例说明本文方法的可行性和有效性. 本文方法的数值过程基于离散快速 Fourier 变换和逆离散快速 Fourier 变换计算正则化解, 并应用引理 3、引理 4 选择正则化参数. 数据函数 φ_δ 不具有一般性, 必须在有限域上采样, 假设为 $[-4, 4] \times [-4, 4]$, 数据函数按 101×101 点等距采样. 随机噪声加到准确的输入数据 φ 上, 即随机数 $\varphi_\delta = \varphi + \text{erand}(\text{size}(\varphi))$, 其中函数 $\text{rand}(\cdot)$ 是由 MATLAB 在 $[0, 1]$ 上产生的随机数组, 将并得到噪声数据 φ_δ , 其中 φ 和 φ_δ 满足式(2).

例 1^[8] 令 $\varphi(y, t) = \pi^2 e^{-(y^2+t^2/4)}$, $a = 0.1$, $\epsilon = 0.01$, 求方程(1)在 $x=0.5$ 处的解.

根据 Fourier 变换由式(8)可得当 $\varphi(y, t) = \pi^2 e^{-(y^2+t^2/4)}$ 时在 $a=0.1$, $\epsilon=0.01$ 条件下的二维抛物方程 Cauchy 问题(1)的精确解 $u(0.5, \cdot, \cdot)$, 结果如图 1 所示. 用噪声数据函数 $\varphi_\delta(\cdot, \cdot)$ 且未使用正则化方法所求的解 $u^\delta(0.5, \cdot, \cdot)$ 如图 2 所示. 为恢复解的稳定性, 用 Landweber 迭代正则化方法得到问题(1)在例 1 条件下的正则化解 $u^{m,\delta}(0.5, \cdot, \cdot)$ 如图 3 所示. 由图 1 和图 2 可见, 问题(1)是非常不适定的, 小的误差即会引起解的巨大振荡. 由图 3 可见, 问题(1)经过 Landweber 正则化后得到的正则解与精确解非常接近, 说明了该方

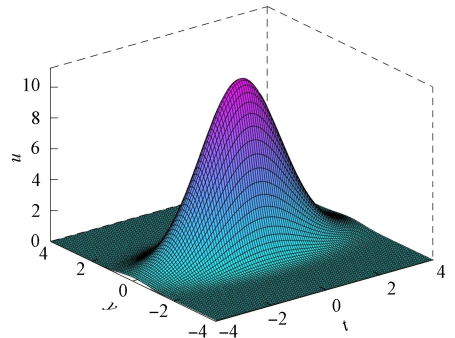


图 1 方程(1)在例 1 条件下的精确解 $u(0.5, \cdot, \cdot)$
Fig. 1 Exact solution $u(0.5, \cdot, \cdot)$ of equations (1) under conditions of example 1

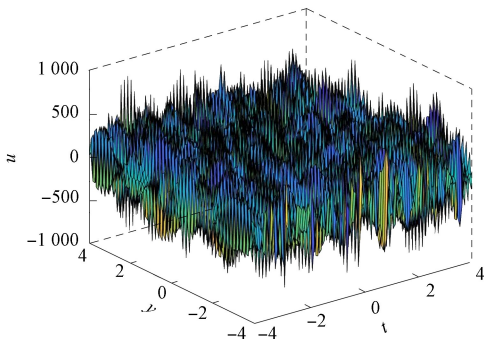


图 2 方程(1)在例 1 条件下的非正则化解 $u^\delta(0.5, \cdot, \cdot)$
Fig. 2 Unregularized solution $u^\delta(0.5, \cdot, \cdot)$ of equations (1) under conditions of example 1

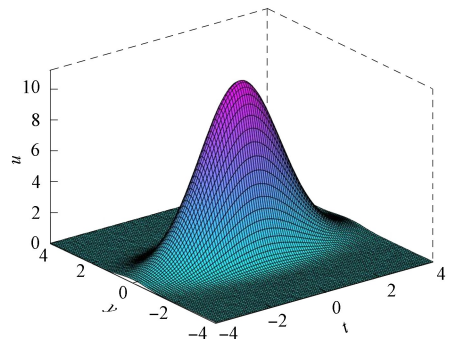


图 3 方程(1)在例 1 条件下的正则解 $u^{m,\delta}(0.5, \cdot, \cdot)$
Fig. 3 Regularity solution $u^{m,\delta}(0.5, \cdot, \cdot)$ of equations (1) under conditions of example 1

法的有效性. 此外, 对比文献[8]的实例结果表明, 在选取参数一致的情况下本文实验结果优于文献[8]的结果.

综上所述, 本文解决了不适定二维抛物方程 Cauchy 问题. 先通过 Fourier 变换求出了问题的精确解, 再采用 Landweber 迭代正则化方法得到正则解, 然后在后验正则化参数的选取规则下, 得到了精确解与正则解之间的 Hölder 型误差估计, 并且使用比已有结果更强的先验条件给出了端点 $x=1$ 处的误差估计, 所得误差估计的收敛速度比已有结果更快. 数值实验结果表明了本文方法的有效性.

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