

广义逆函数值Padé逼近的理论与方法 及在Fredholm积分方程中的应用

作 者: 李春景

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师: 顾传青



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Theory and Method of Generalized Inverse Function-Valued Padé Approximation and its Applications in Fredholm Integral Equations

Candidate: Li Chunjing

Major: Computational Mathematics

Supervisor: Prof. Gu Chuanqing

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本论文经答辩委员会全体委员审查,确认符合上海大学博士学位论文质量要求。

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答辩委员会对论文的评语

李春景的博士学位论文较为完整地建立了广义逆函数值 Padé 逼近的理论和方法,并将它成功地应用于第二类 Fredholm 积分方程的求解问题,受到国内著名逼近论专家的好评.其主要 工作是:第一,将这种 Padé 逼近从实函数值开拓到复函数值;第二,建立了完整的行列式公式和三个有效的递推公式;第三,证明了著名的 De Montessus—De Ballore 型收敛性定理.李春景参加了国家自然科学基金项目(19871054)的研究工作.发表学术论文 6篇,其中 SCI 收录论文 2篇,ISTP 收录论文 1篇.

李春景数学基础牢固,学习刻苦,钻研能力强,通过三年攻读,已具备了独立的科研能力和一定的创新能力.她的毕业论文成果丰富,已具有博士水平,是一篇优秀的博士论文.

答辩委员会表决结果

答辨委员会一致通过论文答辩, 并建议授予李春景博士学位。

答辩委员会主席: **王仁宏** 2003年9月15日

摘要

在数值计算时,常常用 Taylor 级数部分和来逼近一个级数,并由此推导出各种有效的数值计算方法. 尽管使用此方法已经取得很多成果,但是这种方法仍存在函数的 Taylor 级数的收敛速度较慢和收敛范围较窄的不足. 此时如果采用有理函数作为逼近工具常会得到令人满意的结果.

Padé 逼近就是从幂级数出发获得有理函数逼近式的一个十分简便而且非常有效的方法. Padé 逼近的基本思想是对于一个给定的形式幂级数,构造一个被称为 Padé 逼近式的有理函数,使其 Taylor 展开式尽可能多的项与原来的幂级数相吻合. 1821 年 Cauchy 在他的名著 《Cours d'Analyses》中研究了循环级数,并把 Lagrange 插值公式推广到 N 点有理插值,从而奠定了 Padé 逼近的理论基础. 1846 年,Jacobi 在 Cauchy 工作的基础上,发现了 Padé 逼近式. Jacobi 对有理插值问题提出了若干行列式表示,并考虑了所有插值点重合于原点时的极端情况. 1881 年,Frobenius 研究了 Padé 逼近的代数性质,给出了不同次数 Padé 逼近中分子分母间的恒等式. 1892 年,H. Padé 重新独自构造了 Padé 逼近式 $[m/n]_f$,给出按 m 和 n 排列而成的二维 Padé 表.

并且深入系统地研究了 Padé 表的结构.

自 20 世纪 70 年代起, Padé 逼近数值分析、量子场论、临界现象研究、控制论等领域已取得很多卓有成效的应用. 同时, Padé 逼近本身也得到迅速发展.

积分方程是近代数学的一个重要分支. 数学、自然科学和工程技术领域中的许多问题都可以归结为积分方程问题.

第二种 Fredholm 积分方程定义如下:

$$\varphi(t) = f(t) + \lambda \int_{a}^{b} k(t, \tau) \varphi(\tau) d\tau, \qquad (1)$$

此处 $\varphi(t)$ 为未知函数, λ 为参数, $k(t,\tau)$ 、 f(t) 为已知函数, $k(t,\tau)$ 称为方程 (1) 的核, f(t) 称为方程 (1) 的自由项.

将方程(1)改写成算子的形式:

$$(I - \lambda K) = f, (2)$$

此处 I 为恒等算子, K 为核 $k(t,\tau)$ 定义的线性积分算子. 由 C[a,b] 空间或 $L_2[a,b]$ 空间上的算子级数性质知

$$(I - \lambda K)^{-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \lambda^j K^j.$$

由积分方程的理论知, 当 $\|\lambda K\| = |\lambda| \|K\| < 1$ 时, C[a,b] 或 $L_2[a,b]$ 上的第二种 Fredholm 积分方程 (1) 有唯一解:

$$\varphi = (I + \lambda R_{\lambda})f,\tag{3}$$

此处
$$R_{\lambda} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{j-1} K^j$$
.

级数

$$r_{\lambda}(t,\tau) = r(t,\tau,\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{j-1} K^{j}(t,\tau)$$
 (4)

称为 Neumann 级数.

由式 (3)、 (4) 知, R_{λ} 为以 r_{λ} 为核的线性积算子. 核 $r_{\lambda} = r(t,\tau,\lambda)$ 称为预解核. 显然,对给定的 λ 值,核 $k(t,\tau)$ 的预解核 是唯一的.

设 $f(x,\lambda)$ 是一个给定的具有函数系数的幂级数

$$f(x,\lambda) = c_0(x) + c_1(x)\lambda + c_2(x)\lambda^2 + \dots + c_n(x)\lambda^n + \dots, \quad (5)$$

此处 $c_i(x) \in L_2(a,b), i = 0,1,2,\cdots, f(x,\lambda)$ 作为 λ 的函数在 $\lambda = 0$ 处解析.

由积分方程的理论知,对具有连续核或 L_2 核的第二种 Fredholm 积分方程在小参数情形下的特征值可由形如式 (5) 的幂级数导出.

自 20 世纪 90 年代起, P. R. Graves-Morris 引入了广义逆函数值 Padé 逼近 (GIPA) 来加速式 (5) 的收敛和估计积分方程的特征值.

在 Graves-Morris 工作的基础上,本文作者拓展了广义逆函数值 Padé 逼近方法的定义,给出了复广义逆函数值 Padé 逼近 (CGFPA) 的定义,建立了 CGFPA 的完整的行列式计算公式和三

个有效的递推算法,证明了 CGFPA 的收敛性和唯一性,讨论了 CGFPA 的代数性质,给出了 CGFPA 在积分方程上的应用.

主要结果如下:

- (1) 将 Graves-Morris 的实广义逆函数值 Padé 逼近拓展到复函数值的情况,给出了复广义逆函数值 Padé 逼近 (CGFPA) 的新的定义.
- (2) 建立了完整的 CGFPA 的行列式计算公式,分别给出了 [n/2k] 型 CGFPA 的分母 $q_{2k}(\lambda)$ 和分子 $p_n(x,\lambda)$ 的具体行列式计算. 推导出基于 Pfaffian 式的行列式简化公式. 证明了 CGFPA 的存在性和唯一性.
 - (3) 基于 $L_2(R)$ 的范数公式,构造出一个新的复广义逆

$$\frac{\lambda}{g(x)} = \frac{(\lambda_1 g_1(x) + \lambda_2 g_2(x), -\lambda_1 g_2(x) + \lambda_2 g_1(x))}{\|g_1(x)\|^2 + \|g_2(x)\|^2} = \frac{\lambda g^*(x)}{\|g(x)\|^2},$$

在此基础上建立了 CGFPA 的三个有效的递推算法,并给出了 CGFPA 的 Wynn 恒等式.

- (4) 给出了 CGFPA 的下列代数性质:
- 1) CGFPA 的对偶性;
- 2) CGFPA 的自变量分式变换下的不变性;
- 3) CGFPA 的值变换下的不变性;
- 4) CGFPA 的截断定理.
- (5) 在 CGFPA 的 Hermite 公式的基础上证明了 CGFPA 的 De Montessus-De Ballore 型收敛性定理. 给出了 CGFPA 的行收

敛条件及收敛速率.

(6) 通过具体的积分方程算例演示了所建立的行列式公式和 递推算法的有效性.

关键词: 广义逆,函数值 Padé 逼近,积分方程,行列式公式,递推算法,收敛性定理,代数性质

Abstract

It is always used to approximate to the series by the partial sum of the Taylor series in numerical calculus, and the many effective methods of the numerical calculus can be obtained. Much remarkable achievement has been gained from the methods, but there are the weaknesses of the slowness of the rate of convergence and the narrowness of the range of convergence of the Taylor series. The satisfying results can be arrived when the rational function is used as the approximation tool.

The Padé approximation is a very useful and effective method to get the approximation of the rational function from a power series. The essential conception of the Padé approximation is that to structure the rational function which called the Padé approximant form for a given formal power series, to make the most terms being the same of the power series.

In 1821, Cauchy researched the recurring series in his famous \ll Cours d'Analyses \gg . He extended the Lagrange interpolation formula to the rational interpolation in N poles. He established the

foundation of the theory of the Padé approximations. In 1846, Jacobi found the Padé approximation formula based on the Cauchy works, Jacobi proposed some determinant representations for the problem of the rational interpolation, and considered the extremely situation of the all interpolation points to coincide with the origin. In 1881, Frobenius researched the algebraic properties of the Padé approximations, presented the identity of the denominator and the numerator of the Padé approximation in the different degrees. In 1892, H. Padé independently constructed again the Padé approximation formula $[m/n]_f$, presented the three dimensional Padé approximation table according to the permutation of the m and the n. He also systematically researched the structure of the Padé tables.

Since the 1970s, the method of the Padé approximation has been applied with considerable success to the solution of a variety of fields numerical analysis, the study of critical states, quantum field theory, cybernetics. And the theory of the Padé approximations has been developed.

Integral equation is the important branch of mathematics. Many problems of mathematics, natural science, and engineering can be attributed to the problems of integral equation.

The definition of the Fredholm integral equation of the second

kind is:

$$\varphi(t) = f(t) + \lambda \int_{a}^{b} k(t, \tau) \varphi(\tau) d\tau,$$
 (1)

here $\varphi(t)$ is an unknown function, λ is a parameter, $k(t,\tau)$, f(t) are known functions, $k(t,\tau)$ is called the kernel of the equation (1), f(t) is called the free term of the equation (1).

The equation (1) is changed the form of operators:

$$(I - \lambda K) = f, (2)$$

here I is an identity operator, K is a linear integral operator defined by kernel $k(t, \tau)$.

From the property of the series of operator in spaces C[a,b] or $L_2[a,b]$, it is known:

$$(I - \lambda K)^{-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{j} K^{j}...$$

From the theory of integral equations, when $\|\lambda K\| = |\lambda| \|K\| < 1$, the Fredholm integral equation of the second kind (1) in spaces C[a,b] or $L_2[a,b]$ has the unique solution:

$$\varphi = (I + \lambda R_{\lambda})f,\tag{3}$$

here $R_{\lambda} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{j-1} K^{j}$.

The series

$$r_{\lambda}(t,\tau) = r(t,\tau,\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{j-1} K^{j}(t,\tau)$$
 (4)

is called the Neumann series.

From the formulas (3) and (4), it is known that R_{λ} is the operator of linear integral by the kernel of r_{λ} . The kernel $r_{\lambda} = r(t, \tau, \lambda)$ is called a resolvent kernel. Obviously the resolvent kernel of the kernel $k(t, \tau)$ by the given λ is unique.

Let $f(x, \lambda)$ be a given power series with function-valued coefficients,

$$f(x,\lambda) = c_0(x) + c_1(x)\lambda + c_2(x)\lambda^2 + \dots + c_n(x)\lambda^n + \dots,$$
 (5)

here $c_i(x) \in L_2(a,b)$, $i=0,1,2,\cdots,f(x,\lambda)$ is analytic as a function of λ at the origin $\lambda=0$.

From the theory of integral equations, it is known that the characteristic value of the Fredholm integral equations of the second kind which have continuous kernels or kernels in the small parameters can be obtained from the power series (5). Since the 1990s, P. R. Graves-Morris introduced the generalized inverse function-valued Padé approximation (GIPA) to accelerate the convergence of the power series (5) and to estimate the characteristic value of the integral equations.

Based on the works of Graves-Morris, in the doctoral dissertation, the writer defined a complex function-valued Padé approximation (CGFPA) by means of a complex function-value inverse. Constructed the explicit determinant formulas of CGFPA for the denominator of scalar polynomials and the numerator of function-valued coefficient polynomials and three efficient recursive algorithms. Verified the convergence and the uniqueness of the CGFPA. Presented the algebraic properties of the CGFPA. Introduced the application of the CGFPA to the approximation solution of integral equations

The main conclusions:

- (1) Generalized inverse real function-valued Padé approximation (GFPA) extended to the case of complex function-values, then a new definition of generalized inverse complex function-valued Padé approximation (CGFPA) is given.
- (2) An intact determinant formula of the CGFPA for the denominator of scalar polynomials and the numerator of function-valued coefficient polynomials is constructed. The specific formulas of the denominator $q_{2k}(\lambda)$ and the numerator $p_n(x,\lambda)$ of the CGFPA of type [n/2k] are given. The Pfaffian reduced formula is given based on the determinant formula. Existence and uniqueness of the CGFPA are proved by means of the determinant form.
 - (3) A new complex generalized inverse is defined normal for-