

**ОБ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ
ОДНОЙ РАЗНОСТНОЙ СХЕМЫ
С УСРЕДНЕНИЕМ**

[1–5].

$$G = \{ r_0 < r < \infty, 0 < z < L, r_0 > 0 \},$$

$(r, z) -$

[2 – 5]

$$2ik_0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial z^2} + k_0^2(n^2(r, z) - 1 + i\nu(r, z))p = 0. \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(r, z) &= \dots; \quad i = \sqrt{-1} \dots; \\
 k_0 = 2\pi f / c_0 & \dots; \quad n(r, z) = c_0 / c(r, z), \quad v(r, z) \geq 0 \dots \\
 & \dots (\dots - \dots) \dots \\
 & \dots (1) \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(r, z),$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} + k_0^2 (n^2(r, z) + i v(r, z)) P = 0$$

$$k_0 r \gg 1 \quad P(r, z) = H_0^{(1)}(k_0 r) p(r, z), \quad H_0^{(1)}(\cdot) -$$

$$p(r, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + ik_0 p - ik_0 (E + Q)^{1/2} p = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$E - \dots, \quad Qp = \left((n^2(r, z) - 1 + i v(r, z)) E + \frac{1}{k_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) p.$$

(2)

$$(E + Q)^{1/2} \cong E + \frac{1}{2} Q, \quad (1).$$

(1)

12°.

(1),

$$2ik_0 \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial z^2} + k_0^2 (n^2(r, z) - 1) p = 0, \quad (r, z) \in G, \quad (3)$$

$$p|_{z=0} = 0, \quad p|_{z=H} = 0, \quad r_0 \leq r < \infty, \quad (4)$$

$$p(r_0, z) = u(z), \quad 0 < z < L. \quad (5)$$

(3)–(5)

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\omega}_{\tau h} &= \overline{\omega}_{\tau} \times \overline{\omega}_h = \omega_{\tau h} \cup \gamma_{\tau h}, \quad \omega_{\tau h} = \omega_{\tau} \times \omega_h, \\ \overline{\omega}_h &= \{z = z_k = kh, k = \overline{0, N}, h = L/N\}, \quad \overline{\omega}_{\tau} = \{r = r_m = r_0 + m\tau, m = \overline{0, 1, 2, \dots}\}, \\ \omega_{\tau} &= \{r = r_m = r_0 + m\tau, m = \overline{1, 2, \dots}\}, \quad \omega_h = \{z = z_k = kh, k = \overline{1, N-1}, h = L/N\}, \end{aligned}$$

(3) – (5) $O(\tau^2 + h^2)$

$$2ik_0 y_r + y_{\bar{z}z} + \frac{\tau^2}{2} b(r, z) y_{rr} + b(z, r) y = 0, \quad (z, r) \in \omega_{\tau h}, \quad (6)$$

$$y(z, 0) = y_0(z), \quad z \in \omega_h, \quad (7)$$

$$y(0, r) = 0, \quad y(L, r) = 0, \quad r \in \omega_{\tau}. \quad (8)$$

$$b(r, z) = k_0^2 (n^2(r, z) - 1) \quad [6]:$$

$$y = y_k^m = y(r_m, z_k), \quad y_r = (y_k^{m+1} - y_k^{m-1}) / 2\tau,$$

$$y_{\bar{z}z} = \frac{1}{h^2} (y_{k+1}^m - 2y_k^m + y_{k-1}^m).$$

(6)

$$2ik_0 y_r + y_{\bar{z}z} + b(r, z) y = 0,$$

$b(r, z)$.

r_0

$$y^1 = y(\tau, z), \quad z \in \omega_h,$$

(6) – (8)

$$\overline{\omega}_h \quad H - \quad z \in \overline{0, L}, \quad y = y(r),$$

$$\overline{\omega}_{\tau} \quad H : y(r) = \{y(r, z), z \in \overline{\omega}_h\}, \quad y^m = y(r_m).$$

$H :$

$$(y, v) \in (y^m, v^m) \in \dot{y} h y \bar{v}, \quad \|y\| \in (y, y)^{1/2}, \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \dots, \dots \\
& \dots \\
& y^m, y^{m+1} \in H \\
& H_D^2 \\
& H^2 : \\
& (y, v)_D = (Dy, v), \|y\|_D = (y, y)_D^{1/2}, y, v \in H^2. \\
& [6], \\
& (D_{m+1}y_{m+1}, y_{m+1}) \leq \rho(D_m y_m, y_m), m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \\
& \rho^m \\
& \tau \leq 0,5k_0 h^2 \\
& (D_m y_m, y_m) = (D_m y_{m-1}, y_{m-1}), y_m, y_{m-1} \in H_h^2. \quad (10) \\
& [7], \quad b(r, z) = b = \text{const} \\
& \omega_{th} \\
& (6) - (8) : \\
& \alpha y^{m+1} + \bar{\alpha} y^{m-1} + Ay^m = 0, r \in \omega_r, \quad (11) \\
& y^0, y^1, \quad y^m = y(r_m) \in H, \quad \alpha \quad A \\
& \alpha = -\frac{b}{2} - \frac{ik_0}{\tau}, Ay = -y_{\bar{z}z}, y \in H. \quad (12) \\
& A \\
& (9). \\
& (11) \\
& \alpha y^{m+1} + 0,5Ay^m = -\bar{\alpha} y^{m-1} \bar{y} - 0,5Ay^m \\
& A, \quad (Ay^m, \bar{\alpha} y^{m-1}) = \alpha (Ay^m, y^{m-1}) = (\alpha y^m y, Ay^{m-1}),
\end{aligned}$$

$$J_m = J_{m-1}, \quad J_m^-$$

$$J_m = \left\| \alpha y + \frac{1}{2} Ay \right\|^2 + \left(\left(|\alpha|^2 E - \frac{1}{4} A^2 \right) y, y \right). \quad (13)$$

$$\left(\left(|\alpha|^2 E - \frac{1}{4} A^2 \right) y, y \right) \geq 0, \quad y \in H. \quad (14)$$

$$J_m = (D_m y_m, y_m), \quad y_m = (y^m, y^{m+1}) \in H^2, \quad D_m, \quad H^2,$$

$$D_m = \begin{pmatrix} |\alpha|^2 E & \frac{1}{2} \alpha A \\ \frac{1}{2} \bar{\alpha} A & |\alpha|^2 E \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(D_m y_m, y_m) = (D_m y_{m-1}, y_{m-1}), \quad y_m \in H^2,$$

$$(14) \quad \sqrt{(D_m y_m, y_m)} \in H^2,$$

$$(6) - (8) \quad (13) \quad \|A\| \leq 2|\alpha|.$$

$$\|A\| \leq \lambda_{N-1}, \quad |\alpha| = \sqrt{b^2 / 4 + k_0^2 / \tau^2}, \quad \lambda_{N-1} \leq 4/h^2, \quad \tau \leq 0,5k_0 h^2.$$

$$(6) - (8)$$

$$\tau \leq 0,5k_0 h^2.$$

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ABOUT STABILITY OF THE DIFFERENCE SCHEME WITH AVERAGING

A problem of acoustic field numerical modeling in underwater non-homogeneous waveguides on the basis of Schrödinger-type parabolic wave equation is considered. The explicit three-level difference scheme with averaging is proposed. The stability of this scheme is investigated. The stability condition on initial data is obtained.

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