Difference schemes of arbitrary order of accuracy for semilinear parabolic equations

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Abstract – The Cauchy problem for a semilinear parabolic equation is considered. Under the conditions $u(x, t) = X(x)T_1(t) + T_2(t)$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq 0$, it is shown that the problem is equivalent to the system of two ordinary differential equations for which exact difference scheme (EDS) with special Steklov averaging and difference schemes with arbitrary order of accuracy (ADS) are constructed on the moving mesh. The special attention is paid to investigating approximation, stability and convergence of the ADS. The convergence of the iteration method is also considered. The presented numerical examples illustrate theoretical results investigated in the paper.

1 Introduction

In which cases an EDS or an ADS approximating nonlinear parabolic equation can be constructed? The paper deals with this question. The simple technique is presented and the main features of the constructed scheme are considered.

Definition 2. [3] A difference scheme is exact if the truncation error is equal to zero or the exact solution agrees with the numerical solution at the grid nodes.

The problem of constructing a difference scheme of high order of accuracy is topical. In papers [1, 6] the EDSs and truncated difference schemes of an arbitrary rank were constructed for the nonlinear second order differential equation and for the systems of first-order nonlinear

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ordinary differential equations, respectively. It is worth mentioning here the paper by Mickens [9] in which nonstandard finite difference schemes are introduced. In [10] the investigations of the order of approximation, stability, and convergence of the high accuracy difference schemes for the nonlinear transfer equation \( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(u) \) have been made. The EDS and the difference schemes of an arbitrary order of approximation for the parabolic equations with travelling wave solutions \( u(x, t) = U(x - at) \) were constructed in [7, 8].

It was earlier established that for the problems in the parabolic equations with separated variables solutions

\[
\begin{align*}
  u(x, t) &= X(x)T_1(t) + T_2(t), \\
  \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &\neq 0,
\end{align*}
\]

we show that problem (1)-(2) is equivalent to the system of two ordinary differential equations [7]

\[
\begin{align*}
  \frac{dx}{dt} &= c(x)k_2(t), \quad x(0) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c(x) = -\left(\frac{k_1(x)u_0'(x)}{u_0'(x)}\right)', \\
  \frac{du}{dt} \bigg|_{\frac{dx}{dt} = c(x)k_2(t)} &= f(u), \quad u(x(0), 0) = u_0(x(0)).
\end{align*}
\]

From (3) we find the curve \( x = x(t) \), along which we get from (4) the solution \( u(x, t) = u(x(t), t) \) of the problem (1)-(2). Here \( x(0) = x^0 \in \mathbb{R} \) is the initial state of the curve \( x = x(t) \).

The ADS applying the trapezoidal rule is proposed in the case when the integrals in the EDS cannot be evaluated exactly. We prove that the orders of approximation and accuracy depend only on time step \( \tau \) divided by the natural constant \( m \geq 1 \). We also consider the convergence of the iteration method which is used to find the solution of the nonlinear scheme. At the end we present the results of the numerical experiments which illustrate theoretical results stated in the paper. We also construct a difference scheme of an arbitrary order of accuracy applying the Euler-Maclaurin formula instead of the trapezoidal rule [2]. We investigate numerically that the error of this method equals \( O \left( \left( \frac{\tau}{m} \right)^{2M+2} \right) \), where \( m, M \) are positive, natural constants.

2 Statement of the problem

Let us investigate in the domain \( \overline{Q}_T \) the Cauchy problem for the semilinear parabolic equation

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( k_1(x)k_2(t) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + f(u), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad 0 < t \leq T,
\]

\[
u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.
\]
\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( k_1(x) k_2(t) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + f(u), \ x \in \mathbb{R}, \ 0 < t \leq T, \quad (5)
\]
\[
u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \ x \in \mathbb{R}, \ \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |u_0| < \infty, \quad (6)
\]
\[
u(x, t) = X(x)T_1(t) + T_2(t), \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq 0, \ (x, t) \in \overline{Q}_T, \quad (7)
\]
\[
0 < m_1 \leq k_1(x) k_2(t) \leq m_2, (x, t) \in \overline{Q}_T, \ m_1, m_2 = \text{const}, \ f(u) \neq 0, \ u \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (8)
\]

Let us assume that problem (5) - (8) has a unique solution \( u \in C^4_T(\overline{Q}_T) \) with all derivatives bounded and \( k_1(x) \in C^3(\mathbb{R}), \ k_2(t) \in C^2([0, T]), \ f(u) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}). \) Assumption (7) is the key relation. Taking into account these assumptions, we rewrite problem (5)-(6) in the following form

\[
\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( k_1(x) k_2(t) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{(k(x)u_0'(x))'}{u_0'(x)}k_2(t) = c(x)k_2(t), \ x(0) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (9)
\]
\[
\frac{du}{dt} \bigg|_{\frac{dx}{dt} = c(x)k_2(t)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{\partial u}{dx} = f(u), \ u(x(0), 0) = u_0(x(0)). \quad (10)
\]

We assume that \( c(x) \neq 0, \ x \in \mathbb{R}, \ c(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}). \)

### 3 The difference scheme of an arbitrary order of accuracy

In this Section, the EDS approximating problem (5) - (8) is considered. The ADS is constructed in the case when the integrals in the EDS cannot be evaluated exactly. The trapezoidal rule is applied to approximate the integrals.

Let us introduce space and time grids

\[
\overline{\omega}_h = \left\{ x_i^0 = ih^0, \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, \ \overline{\omega}_\tau = \left\{ t_n = n\tau, \ n = 0, N_0, \ \tau = \frac{T}{N_0} \right\},
\]

here \( h^0_n = x_{i+1}^n - x_i^n \) is the space step at time \( t = t_n. \)

In [3, 7] the EDS approximating problem (5) - (8) was constructed

\[
x_i^{n+1} - x_i^n = \left( \frac{1}{x_i^{n+1} - x_i^n} \int_{x_i^n}^{x_i^{n+1}} \frac{dx}{c(x)} \right)^{-1} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} k_2(t) dt, \quad (11)
\]
\[
y_i^{n+1} - y_i^n = \left( \frac{1}{y_i^{n+1} - y_i^n} \int_{y_i^n}^{y_i^{n+1}} \frac{du}{f(u)} \right)^{-1}, \quad y_i^0 = u_0(x_i^0), \ i \in \mathbb{Z}, \ n = 0, N_0 - 1. \quad (12)
\]
Only in some cases the integrals in the EDS can be evaluated exactly. In other cases, applying the trapezoidal rule, we approximate problem (9) - (10) by the difference scheme

\[
\frac{x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^n}{\tau} = \varphi_1 (x_{hi}^n, x_{hi}^{n+1}) \varphi_2 (t_n, t_{n+1}), \quad x_{hi}^0 = x_i^0 \in \mathcal{\overline{w}}_h, \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n = 0, N_0 - 1,
\]

\[
\frac{y_i^{n+1} - y_i^n}{\tau} = \varphi_3 (y_i^n, y_i^{n+1}), \quad y_i^0 = u_0(x_i^0), \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n = 0, N_0 - 1,
\]

where \( m \geq 1 \) is a natural number and \( \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3 : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R} \) are introduced as follows

\[
\varphi_1(s_1, s_2) = \left[ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{1}{c(s_1)} + \frac{1}{c(s_2)} \right) + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{c(s_1 + j \frac{s_2-s_1}{m})} \right]^{-1},
\]

\[
\varphi_2(s_1, s_2) = (k_2(s_1) + k_2(s_2)) / (2m) + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} k_2 \left( s_1 + j \frac{s_2-s_1}{m} \right) / m,
\]

\[
\varphi_3(s_1, s_2) = \left[ \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{1}{f(s_1)} + \frac{1}{f(s_2)} \right) + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{f(s_1 + j \frac{s_2-s_1}{m})} \right]^{-1}.
\]

Equation (13) introduces the moving grid in the domain \( \mathcal{\overline{Q}}_T \)

\[
\mathcal{\overline{w}} = \{ (x_{hi}^n, t_n) \in \mathcal{\overline{Q}}_T : x_{hi}^0 = ih_i, \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad t_n = n\tau, \quad n = 0, N_0 \}.
\]

Let us denote the error of the method by

\[
\delta x_{hi}^n = x_{hi}^n - x_i^n, \quad \delta u_{hi}^n = y_i^n - u_{hi}^n.
\]

Then the difference problem for the error of the method is written in the following form
\[
\frac{\delta x_{n+1}^{i} - \delta x_{n}^{i}}{\tau} - \delta x_{n}^{i} \varphi_{2}(t_{n}, t_{n+1}) \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial s_{1}} (x_{\theta_{2i}}, x_{\theta_{2i}+1}) - \delta x^{0}_{h_{i}} = 0, \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n = 0, N_{0} - 1,
\]

where \( x_{\theta_{p}i}^{n} = x_{i}^{n} + \theta_{p}^{n} \delta x_{h_{i}}, u_{\theta_{p}i}^{n+1} = u_{i}^{n} + \theta_{p}^{n} (\delta u_{h_{i}}^{n} + u_{h_{i}}^{n} - u_{i}^{n}) \). Here and after \( \theta_{p}^{n} = \text{const}, \quad 0 < \theta_{p}^{n} < 1 \). The approximation error of the difference scheme (13) - (14) equals

\[
\psi_{1i}^{n} = \psi_{1i}^{n} + \psi_{2i}^{n},
\]

where \( \psi_{1i}^{n} = -\frac{\delta x_{n}^{i} - \delta x_{n+1}^{i}}{\tau} + \varphi_{1}(x_{i}^{n}, x_{i}^{n+1}) \varphi_{2}(t_{n}, t_{n+1}), \quad \psi_{2i}^{n} = -\frac{\delta u_{h_{i}}^{n} - u_{h_{i}}^{n}}{\tau} + \varphi_{3}(u_{i}^{n}, u_{i}^{n+1}) \).

### 4 Approximation

In this Section, we prove the theorem on an order of approximation of difference scheme (13) - (14).

**Theorem 2.** Suppose that

\[
c(x) \in C^{2}(\mathbb{R}), \quad 0 < c_{1} \leq \left| \frac{1}{c(x)} \right| \leq c_{2}, \quad \left( \frac{1}{c(x)} \right)^{(2)} \leq c_{3}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \tag{16}
\]

\[
k_{2}(t) \in C^{2}([0, T]), \quad |k_{2}(t)| \leq c_{4}, \quad |k_{2}''(t)| \leq c_{5}, \quad t \in [0, T], \tag{17}
\]

\[
f(u) \in C^{2}(\mathbb{R}), \quad 0 < c_{6} \leq \left| \frac{1}{f(u)} \right| \leq c_{7}, \quad \left( \frac{1}{f(u)} \right)^{(2)} \leq c_{8}, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}, \tag{18}
\]

\[
\left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right\|_{C(\overline{\Omega_{T}})} \leq c_{9}, \tag{19}
\]

where constants \( c_{p} > 0 \). Then difference scheme (13)-(14) approximates problem (9)-(10) with the truncation error equal to \( O \left( \left( \frac{\tau}{m} \right)^{2} \right) \).
Difference schemes of arbitrary order of accuracy for semilinear parabolic equations

PROOF. Our first goal is to show that \( \psi_{1i}^n = R^n_i \left( \frac{x}{m} \right)^2 \), where the expression \( |R^n_i| \) is bounded. It is straightforward to show that the approximation error \( \psi_{1i}^n \) satisfies the chain of relations

\[
\psi_{1i}^n = \left[ -\frac{1}{x_{i+1}^n - x_i^n} \int_{x_i^n}^{x_{i+1}^n} \frac{dx}{c(x)} \right]^{-1} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} k_2(t)dt + \varphi_1(x_i^n, x_{i+1}^n) \varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1})
\]

Thus, the following estimate is valid

\[
|\psi_{1i}^n| \leq M_A, \quad M_A = (c_1^{-4}c_3c_4^3 + c_1^{-1}c_5) / 12.
\]

Some tedious manipulations yield

\[
|R^n_i| \leq M_A, \quad M_A = (c_1^{-4}c_3c_4^3 + c_1^{-1}c_5) / 12.
\]

Thus, difference equation (13) approximates differential problem (9) with the second order with respect to \( \frac{\tau}{m} \)

\[
\max_{0 \leq n < N_0} \|\psi_{1i}^n\|_C \leq M_A \left( \frac{\tau}{m} \right)^2, \quad \|\psi_{1i}^n\|_C = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} |\psi_{1i}^n|.
\]

Analogously, we can show that difference equation (14) approximates differential problem (10) with the second order with respect to \( \frac{\tau}{m} \)

\[
\max_{0 \leq n < N_0} \|\psi_{2i}^n\|_C \leq M'_A \left( \frac{\tau}{m} \right)^2, \quad M'_A = c_6^{-2}c_8c_9^2 / 12.
\]
Finally, we find that difference scheme (13) - (14) approximates differential problem (9) - (10) with the second order with respect to $\frac{\tau}{m}$

$$\max_{0 \leq n < N_0} \| \psi^n \|_C \leq (M_A + M'_A) \left( \frac{\tau}{m} \right)^2.$$ 

\[\square\]

5 Stability

In this Section, stability of the ADS is investigated. Let us perturb the initial data of problem (13) - (14)

$$\frac{x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^n}{\tau} = \varphi_1 (\tilde{x}_{hi}, \tilde{z}_{hi}) \varphi_2 (t_n, t_{n+1}), \quad \tilde{x}_{hi}^0 = x_i^0, \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n = 0, N_0 - 1,$$

$$\frac{\tilde{y}_{i}^{n+1} - \tilde{y}_{i}^n}{\tau} = \varphi_3 (\tilde{y}_{i}^n, \tilde{y}_{i}^{n+1}), \quad \tilde{y}_{i}^0 = \tilde{u}_0 (\tilde{x}_{hi}^i), \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n = 0, N_0 - 1.$$ 

We give a theorem on stability of difference scheme (13)-(14).

**Theorem 3.** Suppose that

$$c(x) \in C^1 (\mathbb{R}), \quad 0 < c_1 \leq \left| \frac{1}{c(x)} \right| \leq c_2, \quad \left| \frac{1}{c(x)} \right| \leq c_{10}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$k_2 (t) \in C^1 ([0, T]), \quad |k_2 (t)| \leq c_4, \quad t \in [0, T],$$

$$f(u) \in C^1 (\mathbb{R}), \quad 0 < c_6 \leq \left| \frac{1}{f(u)} \right| \leq c_7, \quad \left| \frac{1}{f(u)} \right| \leq c_{11}, \quad u \in \mathbb{R},$$

where the constants $c_p > 0$. Then for sufficiently small $\tau \leq \min \{ \tau_0, \tau_0^* \}$ difference scheme (13)-(14) is stable with respect to small perturbation of the initial values and the following estimates hold

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \| \tilde{x}_h^n - x_h^n \|_C \leq e^{T(M_2 + 2M_1)} \| x_0^0 - x_h^0 \|_C, \quad M_1, M_2 = \text{const} > 0,$$

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \| \tilde{y}^n - y^n \|_C \leq e^{T(M_4 + 2M_3)} \| \tilde{u}_0 - u_0 \|_C, \quad M_3, M_4 = \text{const} > 0.$$ 

**Proof.** Under assumptions (22), (24), the functions $\varphi_1, \varphi_3 \in C^1 (\mathbb{R}^2)$ have bounded derivatives

$$\left| \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_2} (s, s_2) \right| \leq M_1, \quad \left| \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_1} (s_1, s_2) \right| \leq M_2, \quad (s_1, s_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2,$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial s_2} (s, s_2) \right| \leq M_3, \quad \left| \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial s_1} (s_1, s_2) \right| \leq M_4, \quad (s_1, s_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2,$$

where $M_p$ are positive constants.
Subtracting equations (13) - (14) from (20) - (21) and introducing the notation \( \Delta x^n_{hi} = \tilde{x}^n_{hi} - x^n_{hi} \), \( \Delta y^n_{i} = \tilde{y}^n_{i} - y^n_{i} \), we get

\[
\frac{\Delta x^n_{hi}^{n+1} - \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n}}{\tau} = \left( \Delta x^n_{hi} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_1} \left( x^n_{\theta_10i}, y^n_{\theta_11i}^{n+1} \right) + \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n+1} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_2} \left( x^n_{\theta_10i}, y^n_{\theta_11i}^{n+1} \right) \right) \varphi_2(t^n, t^{n+1}),
\]

\[
\frac{\Delta y^n_{i}^{n+1} - \Delta y^n_{i}^{n}}{\tau} = \Delta y^n_{i}^{n} \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial s_1} \left( y^n_{\theta_2i}, y^n_{\theta_13i}^{n+1} \right) + \Delta y^n_{i}^{n+1} \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial s_2} \left( y^n_{\theta_2i}, y^n_{\theta_13i}^{n+1} \right) + \Delta y^n_{i}^{0} = \tilde{u}_0(x^n_{hi}) - u^n_{0}(x^n_{hi}),
\]

where \( x^n_{\theta_{pi}} = x^n_{hi} + \theta^n_{pi} (\tilde{x}^n_{hi} - x^n_{hi}) \), \( y^n_{\theta_{pi}} = y^n_{i} + \theta^n_{pi} (\tilde{y}^n_{i} - y^n_{i}) \). The following grid node's estimate is valid

\[
\left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n+1} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_1} \left( x^n_{\theta_10i}, y^n_{\theta_11i}^{n+1} \right) \right| \varphi_2(t^n, t^{n+1}) \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n+1} \right| + \left( 1 + \frac{\varphi_2(t^n, t^{n+1})}{\tau} \right) \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n} \right|
\]

\[
(1 - \tau M_1 c_4) \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n+1} \right| \leq (1 + \tau M_2 c_4) \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n} \right| \leq (1 + \tau M_2 c_4) \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n} \right| C \leq e^{\tau M_2 c_4} \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n} \right| C.
\]

For sufficiently small \( \tau \leq \tau^*_0 \), where \( \tau^*_0 = \frac{1}{2M_1 c_4} \), the following inequalities hold

\[
\left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n+1} \right| \leq e^{\tau M_2 c_4} \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n} \right| C \leq e^{(n+1)\tau (M_2 + 2M_1) c_4} \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n} \right| C.
\]

Thus

\[
\left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n+1} \right| C \leq e^{\tau (M_2 + 2M_1) c_4} \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n} \right| C \leq \cdots \leq e^{(n+1)\tau (M_2 + 2M_1) c_4} \left| \Delta x^n_{hi}^{n} \right| C.
\]

Because it is satisfied for any \( n = 0, N_0 - 1 \), then

\[
\max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \left| \Delta x^n_{hi} \right| C \leq e^{T(M_2 + 2M_1) c_4} \left| \Delta x^0_{hi} \right| C. \tag{25}
\]

Analogously, we can prove that for sufficiently small \( \tau \leq \tau^{**}_0 \), where \( \tau^{**}_0 = \frac{1}{2M_3} \)

\[
\max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \left| \Delta y^n_{i} \right| C \leq e^{T(M_4 + 2M_3)} \left| \Delta u^0_{0} \right| C. \tag{26}
\]

Estimates (25), (26) express the stability of difference scheme (13) - (14) with respect to the small perturbation of the initial values.

\[
6 \text{ Convergence}
\]

In this Section, we prove the theorem on an order of accuracy of difference scheme (13) - (14).
Theorem 4. Let the assumptions of Theorems 2 and 3 hold. Then for sufficiently small \( \tau \leq \min \{ \tau_0^*, \tau_0^* \} \) the solution of the difference scheme (13) - (14) converges to the solution of the differential problem (9) - (10) and the estimates hold

\[
\max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \| x^n_h - x^n \|_C \leq M_Z \left( \frac{\tau}{m} \right)^2, \quad M_Z = \text{const} > 0,
\]

\[
\max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \| y^n - u^n_h \|_C \leq M'_Z \left( \frac{\tau}{m} \right)^2, \quad M'_Z = \text{const} > 0.
\]

PROOF. Similarly to that before, the functions \( \varphi_1, \varphi_3 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \) have bounded derivatives

\[
\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_2}(s, s_2) \leq M_1, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_1}(s_1, s_2) \leq M_2, \quad (s_1, s_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial s_2}(s, s_2) \leq M_3, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial s_1}(s_1, s_2) \leq M_4, \quad (s_1, s_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2,
\]

where \( M_p \) are positive constants. From the equation for the error of the method the following estimates hold

\[
|\delta x_{hi}^{n+1}| \leq \tau \left| \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_2}(x^n_{\theta_{1i}}, x^n_{\theta_{2i}}) \right| |\varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1})| |\delta x_{hi}^{n+1}| +
+ \left| 1 + \tau \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_1}(x^n_{\theta_{1i}}, x^n_{\theta_{2i}}) \right| |\varphi_3(t_n, t_{n+1})| |\delta x_{hi}^{n+1}| + \tau |\psi_{1i}^n|,
\]

\[
(1 - \tau M_1 c_4) |\delta x_{hi}^{n+1}| \leq (1 + \tau M_2 c_4) \| \delta x^n_h \|_C + \tau \| \psi_{1i}^n \|_C.
\]

For sufficiently small \( \tau \leq \tau_0^* \), where \( \tau_0^* = \frac{1}{2M_1 c_4} \), we have

\[
|\delta x_{hi}^{n+1}| \leq \frac{e^{\tau M_2 c_4}}{1 - \tau M_1 c_4} \| \delta x^n_h \|_C + \frac{\tau}{1 - \tau M_1 c_4} \| \psi_{1i}^n \|_C \leq \frac{e^{(M_2 + 2M_1) c_4}}{1 - e^{2\tau M_1 c_4}} \| \delta x^n_h \|_C + \tau e^{2\tau M_1 c_4} \| \psi_{1i}^n \|_C.
\]

The above inequalities are valid for any \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \), thus

\[
\| \delta a^{n+1}_h \|_C \leq \frac{e^{(M_2 + 2M_1) c_4}}{1 - e^{2\tau M_1 c_4}} \| \delta x^n_h \|_C + \tau e^{2\tau M_1 c_4} \| \psi_{1i}^n \|_C \leq \frac{e^{(n+1)\tau (M_2 + 2M_1) c_4}}{1 - e^{2\tau M_1 c_4}} \| \delta x^n_h \|_C + \tau \sum_{k=0}^{n} e^{(n-k)\tau (M_2 + 2M_1) c_4 + 2\tau M_1 c_4} \| \psi_{1i}^k \|_C \leq \max_{0 \leq k \leq n} \| \psi_{1i}^k \|_C t_{n+1} e^{T(M_2 + 4M_1) c_4}.
\]

Since \( \psi_{1i}^n = O \left( \left( \frac{\tau}{m} \right)^2 \right) \), then

\[
\max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \| \delta x^n_h \|_C \leq M_Z \left( \frac{\tau}{m} \right)^2, \quad M_Z = e^{T(M_2 + 4M_1) c_4 T M_A}.
\]

(27)

To obtain the estimation of the error \( \delta u^n_{hi} \), a little manipulation is needed
Difference schemes of arbitrary order of accuracy for semilinear parabolic equations

\[ \| \delta u^{n+1}_h \|_C \leq \| \delta y^{n+1} \|_C + \| u^{n+1} - u^{n+1}_h \|_C \leq \| \delta y^{n+1} \|_C + \| \delta x^{n+1}_h \|_C \| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \|_{C(\Omega_T)}, \]

where \( \delta y^n_i = y^n_i - u^n_i \) satisfies the equation

\[ \frac{\delta y^{n+1}_i - \delta y^n_i}{\tau} = -\delta y_i^n \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial s_1} (y_{\theta_14i}, y_{\theta_{15i}}) - \delta y_i^{n+1} \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial s_2} (y_{\theta_14i}, y_{\theta_{15i}}) = \psi_i^{n+1}, \]

\[ y_{\theta_{14i}} = u^n_{i} + \theta_{14i} \delta y^n_i, \quad y_{\theta_{15i}} = u^n_{i} + \theta_{14i} \delta y^n_i. \]

Our problem reduces to estimating the error \( \delta y^n_i \). A reasoning similar to that used in the first part of the proof, shows that

\[ \| \delta y^{n+1} \|_C \leq \max_{0 \leq k \leq n} \| \psi^k_2 \|_C t_{n+1} e^{T(M_4+4M_5)}. \]

We get

\[ \max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \| \delta u^n_h \|_C \leq T e^{T(M_4+4M_5)} \max_{0 \leq k \leq n} \| \psi^k_2 \|_C \]

\[ + T e^{T(M_2+4M_1)c_4} \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\|_{C(\Omega_T)} \max_{0 \leq k \leq n} \| \psi^k_1 \|_C \leq M'_Z \left( \frac{T}{m} \right)^2, \]

\[ = T e^{T(M_4+4M_5)} M'_A + T e^{T(M_2+4M_1)c_4 M_A} \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\|_{C(\Omega_T)}. \] \hspace{1cm} \text{(28)}

Finally, estimates (27) and (28) express the convergence of the solution of difference scheme (13) - (14) to the solution of differential problem (9) - (10) with the second order with respect to \( \frac{\tau}{m} \).

\[ \square \]

7 Iteration method

In this Section, convergence of the iteration method for difference scheme (13) - (14) is discussed.

The following iteration method is used in connection with solving nonlinear difference scheme (13) - (14)

\begin{align*}
\frac{s+1}{n+1} x^n_{hi} - x^n_{hi} &= \varphi_1 \left( x^n_{hi}, x^n_{hi} \right) \varphi_2 (t_n, t_{n+1}), \quad \text{(29)} \\
\frac{y^n_{i+1}}{y^n_{i}} &= x^n_{hi} + \tau c(x^n_{hi})k_2(t_n), \quad x^n_{hi} = x^n_{i} \in \omega^n_{h}, \quad n = 0, N_0 - 1, \\
\frac{s+1}{n+1} y^n_{i+1} - y^n_{i} &= \varphi_3 \left( y^n_{i}, y^n_{i+1} \right), \quad \text{(30)} \\
y^n_{i} &= y^n_{i} + \tau f(y^n_{i}), \quad y^n_{0} = u_0(x^n_{hi}), \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n = 0, N_0 - 1.
\end{align*}
We give a theorem on convergence of iteration method (29) - (30).

**Theorem 5.** Let the assumptions of Theorem 4 hold. Then for sufficiently small \( \tau \leq \tau_0, \tau_0 \leq \min \left\{ \frac{q}{M_1 c_4}, \frac{q}{M_3} \right\} \), \( 0 < q < 1 \) the solution of iteration method (29) - (30) converges to the solution of difference equation (13) - (14).

**Proof.** Let \( \tau \) be chosen sufficiently small

\[
\tau \leq \tau_0, \tau_0 \leq \min \left\{ \frac{q}{M_1 c_4}, \frac{q}{M_3} \right\}, \quad 0 < q < 1.
\]

First, we estimate the difference between \( x_{hi}^{n+1} \) and the initial approximation

\[
\left| x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^n \right| = \left| x_{hi}^n + \tau \varphi_1 \left( x_{hi}^n, x_{hi}^{n+1} \right) \varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1}) - x_{hi}^n - \tau c(x_{hi}^n)k_2(t_n) \right|
\]

\[
= \tau \left| \varphi_1 \left( x_{hi}^n, x_{hi}^{n+1} \right) \varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1}) - c(x_{hi}^n)k_2(t_n) \right| \leq 2\tau_0 c_1^{-1} c_4.
\]

Now, let us estimate the difference between two successive iterations

\[
\left| x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^n \right| = \left| x_{hi}^n + \tau \varphi_1 \left( x_{hi}^n, x_{hi}^{n+1} \right) \varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1}) - x_{hi}^n - \tau c(x_{hi}^n)k_2(t_n) \right|
\]

\[
= \tau \left| \varphi_1 \left( x_{hi}^n, x_{hi}^{n+1} \right) \varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1}) - c(x_{hi}^n)k_2(t_n) \right| \leq \tau M_1 c_4 \left| s_{hi}^{n+1} - s_{hi}^n \right|.
\]

where \( x_{\theta_{16i}}^{n+1} = \frac{s_{hi}^{n+1}}{x_{hi}^n} + \theta_{16i}^{n+1} \left( \frac{s_{hi}^{n+1}}{x_{hi}^n} - \frac{s_{hi}^{n+1}}{x_{hi}^n} \right) \). We are now in a position to estimate the error \( x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^n \)

\[
\left| x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^n \right| \leq \left| x_{hi}^n - x_{hi}^n - \tau \varphi_1 \left( x_{hi}^n, x_{hi}^{n+1} \right) \varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1}) \right| + \left| x_{hi}^n + \tau \varphi_1 \left( x_{hi}^n, x_{hi}^{n+1} \right) \varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1}) - x_{hi}^n - \tau c(x_{hi}^n)k_2(t_n) \right|
\]

\[
\leq \tau \left| \frac{s_{hi}^{n+1}}{x_{hi}^n} - \frac{s_{hi}^{n+1}}{x_{hi}^n} \right| \left| \varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1}) \right| + \left| \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial s_2} \left( x_{hi}^n, x_{\theta_{17i}}^{n+1} \right) \right| \left| \varphi_2(t_n, t_{n+1}) \right| + \left| \frac{s_{hi}^{n+1}}{x_{hi}^n} - \frac{s_{hi}^{n+1}}{x_{hi}^n} \right|.
\]

\[
\leq q \left| x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^n \right| + \left| \frac{s_{hi}^{n+1}}{x_{hi}^n} - \frac{s_{hi}^{n+1}}{x_{hi}^n} \right|.
\]
where \( x_{hi}^{n+1} = x_{hi}^{n+1} + \theta_1^{n+1} \left( x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^{n+1} \right) \). Thus we have

\[
\left| x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^{n+1} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1 - q} \left| x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^{n+1} \right| \leq M_I q^s, \quad M_I = 2\tau_0c_0 < c_1/(1 - q).
\]

The above inequality is valid for any \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \), so we get

\[
\| x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^{n+1} \|_C \leq M_I q^s.
\]

It remains to show that

\[
\| y^{n+1} - y^{n+1} \|_C \leq M'_I q^s, \quad M'_I = 2\tau_0c_0/(1 - q).
\]

The proof is similar to that used above.

Thereby the iterations converge with the rate of geometric progression and the limits exist

\[
\lim_{s \to \infty} \| x_{hi}^{n+1} - x_{hi}^{n+1} \|_C = 0, \quad \lim_{s \to \infty} \| y^{n+1} - y^{n+1} \|_C = 0.
\]

### 8 Numerical examples

In this Section, the example of the previously considered ADS is investigated. We also construct the difference scheme with the Euler-MacLaurin formula instead of the trapezoidal rule and investigate numerically that the error of the method equals \( O \left( (\frac{\tau}{m})^{2M+2} \right) \), where \( m, M \) are the positive, natural numbers.

Let us consider the boundary-value problem

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + u \ln u, \quad 0 < x < l, \quad 0 < t \leq T,
\]

where the boundary and initial conditions are coincidental with the exact solution \( u(x, t) = \exp \left\{ B_0e^t + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right\} \), and the function \( Q(u) = u \ln u \) is a source for \( u > 1 \) and a sink for \( 0 < u < 1 \) [12]. We approximate it by the difference scheme

\[
\frac{x_i^{n+1} - x_i^n}{\tau} = \left( \frac{1}{x_i^{n+1} - x_i^n} \right)^{-1} \int_{x_i^n}^{x_i^{n+1}} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2}, \quad x_i^0 = x_{hi}^0, \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n = 0, N_0 - 1
\]

(32)

\[
y_i^{n+1} - y_i^n = \varphi_3 \left( y_i^n, y_i^{n+1} \right), \quad y_i^0 = u_0(x_{hi}^0), \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n = 0, N_0 - 1
\]

(33)

From (32) we find that \( x_i^{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + e^t (x_i^n)^2 - 2} \), where \( 0 \leq t \leq \ln \frac{2}{2-(x_i^n)^2} \) for \( |x_i^n| < \sqrt{2} \). To solve equation (33) we use iteration method (30). The stopping criterion in the iteration method is

\[
\left\| \frac{y^{n+1}}{y^n} - y^{n+1} \right\|_{C_{n+1}} \leq \epsilon,
\]

\[
\left\| y^{n+1} - y^{n+1} \right\|_{C_{n+1}} \leq M_I q^s.
\]

\[
\| y^{n+1} - y^{n+1} \|_C \leq M'_I q^s, \quad M'_I = 2\tau_0c_0/(1 - q).
\]
where $\epsilon$ is previously given tolerance. When the above condition is satisfied, we advance to the next level with $y_{i}^{n+1} = s_{n+1}^{i}$. Here $\|v_{i}^{n}\|_{C_{n}} = \sup_{i \in P_{n}} |v_{i}^{n}|$, where $P_{n}$ determines the range of possible values for every index $i$ of the grid nodes on the $n$-th level.

![Fig. 1. The moving mesh of scheme (13)-(14).](image)

Table 1 presents the results of the numerical experiments, where $S$ is the number of iterations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\tau$</th>
<th>$m$</th>
<th>$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N_{0}} |x_{h}^{n} - x(t_{n})|<em>{C</em>{n}}$</th>
<th>$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N_{0}} |y_{n}^{n} - u_{h}(t_{n})|<em>{C</em>{n}}$</th>
<th>$S$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$7.73 \cdot 10^{-18}$</td>
<td>$2.01 \cdot 10^{-02}$</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8.11 \cdot 10^{-04}$</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8.11 \cdot 10^{-06}$</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8.11 \cdot 10^{-08}$</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$1.60 \cdot 10^{-17}$</td>
<td>$2.01 \cdot 10^{-04}$</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8.04 \cdot 10^{-06}$</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8.04 \cdot 10^{-08}$</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8.04 \cdot 10^{-10}$</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now we investigate numerically stability of the considered scheme. We perturb the initial values $\tilde{y}_{i}^{0} = \tilde{u}_{0}(x_{i}^{0}) = u_{0}(x_{i}^{0}) + E_{S} \cos(100x_{i}^{0} \pi/l)$, $i \in P_{0}$ (see Fig. 2).
Table 2. \( l = 2, \ T = 1, \ \beta_0 = 0.5, \ \epsilon = 1.0 \cdot 10^{-15}, \ h_i^0 = 0.02, \ \tau = 0.001, \ m = 10. \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( E_S )</th>
<th>( \max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} |\tilde{y}<em>n - y|</em>{C^n} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10^0</td>
<td>1.23 \cdot 10^{+01}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-1}</td>
<td>8.54 \cdot 10^{-01}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-2}</td>
<td>8.20 \cdot 10^{-02}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-5}</td>
<td>8.16 \cdot 10^{-05}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-10}</td>
<td>8.16 \cdot 10^{-10}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To obtain better numerical results, under the condition \( f(u) \in C^{2M+2}(\mathbb{R}) \), where \( M = \text{const} > 0 \), we use the Euler-Maclaurin formula instead of the trapezoidal rule [2]

\[
\int_{u_i^n}^{u_i^{n+1}} \frac{dx}{f(u)} \approx \frac{y_i^{n+1} - y_i^n}{m} \left( \frac{1}{2f(y_i^{n+1})} + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{f(y_i^n + jy_i^{n+1} - y_i^n)} + \frac{1}{2f(y_i^n)} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^{M} (-1)^j a_j \left( \frac{y_i^{n+1} - y_i^n}{m} \right)^{2j} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{f(y_i^{n+1})} \right)^{(2j-1)} - \left( \frac{1}{f(y_i^n)} \right)^{(2j-1)} \right],
\]
where \( a_j \) is calculated from
\[
\frac{1}{2M+1} = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{M} (-1)^j \frac{(2M)!}{(2M-2j+1)!} a_j.
\]
We estimate a posteriori the error of this method [13]
\[
p^N = \log_2 (D^N / D^{2N}),
\]
where
\[
D^N = \frac{1}{2^{2M+2}} - \max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \left\| y^n - y^{2n} \right\|_{C_n}, \quad x^n_i \in \overline{\omega}, \quad x^{2n}_i \in \overline{\omega}_{h\tau/2},
\]
\[
D^{2N} = \frac{1}{2^{2M+2}} - \max_{0 \leq n \leq 2N_0} \left\| y^n - y^{2n} \right\|_{C_n}, \quad x^n_i \in \overline{\omega}_{h\tau/2}, \quad x^{2n}_i \in \overline{\omega}_{h\tau/4}.
\]

Here we use two additional grids \( \overline{\omega}_{h\tau/2}, \overline{\omega}_{h\tau/4} \) with the time step twice and four times smaller than \( \tau \), respectively. Tables 3 - 4 present numerically that the error \( \max_{0 \leq n \leq N_0} \left\| y^n - u^n \right\|_{C_n} \) of the method applying the Euler-Maclaurin formula equals \( O\left( \left( \frac{\tau}{m}\right)^{2M+2} \right) \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \tau )</th>
<th>( 0 \leq n \leq N_0 ) ( \left| y^n - u^n \right|_{C_n} )</th>
<th>( D^N )</th>
<th>( p^N )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.67 \cdot 10^{-02}</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>3.43 \cdot 10^{-03}</td>
<td>2.14 \cdot 10^{-04}</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>3.16 \cdot 10^{-04}</td>
<td>1.98 \cdot 10^{-05}</td>
<td>3.525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0625</td>
<td>2.75 \cdot 10^{-05}</td>
<td>1.72 \cdot 10^{-06}</td>
<td>4.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.03125</td>
<td>1.71 \cdot 10^{-06}</td>
<td>1.07 \cdot 10^{-07}</td>
<td>4.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \tau )</th>
<th>( 0 \leq n \leq N_0 ) ( \left| y^n - u^n \right|_{C_n} )</th>
<th>( D^N )</th>
<th>( p^N )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.80 \cdot 10^{-02}</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>4.32 \cdot 10^{-04}</td>
<td>6.75 \cdot 10^{-06}</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>1.02 \cdot 10^{-05}</td>
<td>1.59 \cdot 10^{-07}</td>
<td>5.457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0625</td>
<td>2.32 \cdot 10^{-07}</td>
<td>6.32 \cdot 10^{-09}</td>
<td>6.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.03125</td>
<td>3.61 \cdot 10^{-09}</td>
<td>5.65 \cdot 10^{-11}</td>
<td>6.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Conclusions

In the paper, we have considered the EDS for the Cauchy problem for the semilinear parabolic equation. The solution with the separated variables \( u(x, t) = X(x)T_1(t) + T_2(t) \) was a very important assumption. The ADSs have been constructed in the case when
integrals in EDS cannot be evaluated exactly. The special attention was paid to investigate approximation, stability and convergence of the nonlinear scheme. Convergence of the iteration method was also considered. Numerical results have been presented to confirm the theoretical results given in the paper.

References

[10] Paradzinska A., Matus P., High accuracy difference schemes for nonlinear transfer equation $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(u)$, Mathematical Modelling and Analysis 12(4) (2007): 469–482.