

第二类线性 Fredholm 积分方程迭代算法的一个注记

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摘 要: 讨论第二类线性 Fredholm 积分方程 Galerkin 解的迭代, 在 Long 给出的迭代算法的基础上, 提出一种简化的迭代算法, 并保留其迭代解的精度.

关键词: 第二类线性 Fredholm 积分方程; Galerkin 方法; 迭代算法

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工程领域中的许多实际问题都可以转化为求解下列形式的第二类线性 Fredholm 积分方程

$$\int_0^1 k(x, t)u(t)dt + f(x) = u(x), 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad (1)$$

其中, $k(x, t) \in C([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$; $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$ 为已知函数; $u(x)$ 为待求函数.

在实际应用中, 积分方程的精确解很难求出, 因此通常只能求其近似解即数值解. 传统求数值解的方法主要有 Galerkin 法和配置点法^[1-4], 但是, 求出的数值解的精度通常无法满足工程要求, 因此, 一些学者采用迭代算法来提高数值解的精度. 例如, 2000 年 Xia^[5]、2002 年 Han^[6]针对二维的第二类线性 Fredholm 积分方程分别建立了一次迭代校正法和迭代离散 Galerkin 算法; 2003 年 Hideaki^[7]针对第二类 Fredholm 积分方程构造了迭代 Petror-Galerkin 算法; 2007 年 Long^[8]给出了第二类线性 Fredholm 积分方程的数值解的迭代 Galerkin 算法, 并证明了其迭代解的精度随着迭代次数的增加而增大.

作者在 Long^[8]给出的迭代算法的基础上, 通过简化其迭代步骤, 得到求解方程(1)的一种简化迭代算法, 并证明在一定条件下其迭代解的精度不受影响.

1 迭代 Galerkin 算法

设 I 为 $L^2[0, 1]$ 空间到其自身的恒等算子. 定义线性算子

$$K: L^2[0, 1] \rightarrow L^2[0, 1], Ku(x) = \int_0^1 k(x, t)u(t)dt,$$

则方程(1)等价于算子方程

$$(I - K)u = f \quad (2)$$

设 S_n 为 $L^2[0, 1]$ 的 n 维子空间, $P_n: L^2[0, 1] \rightarrow S_n$ 为一列投影算子, u_n 为方程(1)的 Galerkin 近似解, 则

$$u_n - P_n Ku_n = P_n f \quad (3)$$

记

$$\tilde{u}_n = Ku_n + f \quad (4)$$

在 Long^[8]给出的迭代算法中, 由于 $\|\tilde{u} - u\| \leq \|K\| \|\tilde{u}_n - u\|$, 可以看出当 $\|K\| \leq 1$ 时, 此步迭代的解 $\tilde{u}$ 的精度较式(4)迭代的解 u_n 有所提高. 但是, $\|K\| \leq 1$ 并不一定成立, 因此略去该步骤, 给出如

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下的简化迭代算法:

$$\text{令 } u_n^{(0)} := \tilde{u}_n, \quad k=0, 1, \dots,$$

$$1) \quad \tilde{u}_n^{(k)} = Ku_n^{(k)} + f$$

$$2) \quad \epsilon_n^{(k)} = \tilde{u}_n^{(k)} - u_n^{(k)}$$

$$3) \quad (I - P_n K) \epsilon_n^{(k)} = P_n \epsilon_n^{(k)}$$

$$4) \quad u_n^{(k+1)} = K \epsilon_n^{(k)} + \tilde{u}_n^{(k)}$$

2 简化迭代解的收敛性

本节将证明利用简化迭代算法求得方程(1)的 k 次迭代解 $u_n^{(k)}$ 的收敛性.

定理 1 设 $u, u_n^{(k)}$ 分别为方程(1)的精确解和简化 k 次迭代 Galerkin 解, 且算子 $(I - P_n K)^{-1}$ 存在、有界, 则

$$\|u - u_n^{(k+1)}\| \leq C^{k+1} \|K(I - P_n)\|^{k+1} \|u - \tilde{u}_n\|$$

其中 C 为正常数.

证明: 由式(3)、(4)有

$$u_n = P_n K u_n + P_n f = P_n (K u_n + f) = P_n \tilde{u}_n$$

故

$$\tilde{u}_n = K u_n + f = K P_n \tilde{u}_n + f$$

又由 $(I - P_n K)^{-1}$ 存在, 知

$$K(I - P_n K)^{-1} P_n + I = (I - K P_n)^{-1} \quad (5)$$

因此

$$\tilde{u}_n = (I - K P_n)^{-1} f$$

故

$$u = \tilde{u}_n + (I - K P_n)^{-1} [(I - K P_n) u - f] = \tilde{u}_n + (I - K P_n)^{-1} K (I - P_n) u \quad (6)$$

由简化迭代算法的过程有

$$u_n^{(k+1)} = [K(I - P_n K)^{-1} P_n + I] \epsilon_n^{(k)} + u_n^{(k)} = (I - K P_n)^{-1} \epsilon_n^{(k)} + u_n^{(k)} =$$

$$(I - K P_n)^{-1} [(K u_n^{(k)} + f) - u_n^{(k)} + (u_n^{(k)} - K P_n u_n^{(k)})] = (I - K P_n)^{-1} K (I - P_n) u_n^{(k)} + \tilde{u}_n \quad (7)$$

故由式(6)、(7), 得

$$\|u - u_n^{(k+1)}\| = \|(I - K P_n)^{-1} K (I - P_n) (u - u_n^{(k)})\| \leq$$

$$\|(I - K P_n)^{-1}\| \|K(I - P_n)\| \|u - u_n^{(k)}\| \leq$$

$$\|(I - K P_n)^{-1}\|^{k+1} \|K(I - P_n)\|^{k+1} \|u - \tilde{u}_n\|$$

又因为 $K, (I - P_n K)^{-1}$ 均有界及式(5)知 $(I - K P_n)^{-1}$ 有界. 故存在常数 $C > 0$, 使得

$$\|u - u_n^{(k+1)}\| \leq C^{k+1} \|K(I - P_n)\|^{k+1} \|u - \tilde{u}_n\|$$

证毕.

3 精度分析

本节将给出简化迭代解的精度.

引理 1^[5] 设 $u(t) \in C^2[0, 1]$ 为方程(1)的解. 若 $k(x, t)$ 足够光滑, 则存在正常数 C , 使得

$$\|K(I-P_n)u\|_{\infty} \leq Ch^4 \|u\|_{C^2}$$

$$\|K(I-P_n)f\|_{C^2} \leq Ch^4 \|u\|_{C^2}$$

其中步长 $h \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

引理 2^[5] 设 $u(t) \in C^2[0,1]$ 为方程(1)的解. 若 $k(x,t)$ 足够光滑, 则存在正常数 C , 使得

$$\|(I-P_n K)^{-1}\|_{\infty} \leq C$$

$$\|(I-KP_n)^{-1}\|_{\infty} \leq C$$

$$\|(I-KP_n)^{-1}\|_{C^2} \leq C$$

定理 3 设 $u \in C^2[0,1]$, $u_n^{(k)}$ 分别为方程(1)的精确解和 k 次简化迭代 Galerkin 解. 若 $k(x,t)$ 足够光滑, 则

$$\|u - u_n^{(k)}\| = O(h^{4(k+1)}),$$

其中步长 $h \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$.

证明: 由式(6)、(7), 得

$$\begin{aligned} u - u_n^{(k)} &= (I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)(u - u_n^{(k-1)}) = \\ &[(I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)]^2 (u - u_n^{(k-2)}) = [(I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)]^k (u - \tilde{u}_n) = \\ &[(I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)]^k (I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)u = \\ &[(I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)]^{k+1} u \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1、2 知, 存在正常数 c 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \|u - u_n^{(k)}\|_{\infty} &= \|(I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)[(I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)]^k u\|_{\infty} \leq \\ &\|(I - KP_n)^{-1}\|_{\infty} \|K(I - P_n)[(I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)]^k u\|_{\infty} \leq \\ &\|(I - KP_n)^{-1}\|_{\infty} ch^4 \|[I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)]^k u\|_{C^2} \leq \\ &\|(I - KP_n)^{-1}\|_{\infty} ch^4 \|(I - KP_n)^{-1}\|_{C^2} \|K(I - P_n)[(I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)]^{k-1} u\|_{C^2} \leq \\ &\|(I - KP_n)^{-1}\|_{\infty} \|(I - KP_n)^{-1}\|_{C^2} (ch^4)(ch^4) \|[I - KP_n)^{-1} K(I - P_n)]^{k-1} u\|_{C^2} \leq \\ &\|(I - KP_n)^{-1}\|_{\infty} (\|(I - KP_n)^{-1}\|_{C^2})^k (ch^4)^{k+1} \|u\|_{C^2} \triangleq Ch^{4(k+1)} \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\|u - u_n^{(k)}\|_{\infty} = O(h^{4(k+1)})$$

证毕.

4 结论

针对文献[8]中的迭代算法给出一个注记. 结果表明, Long 的算法可以简化迭代步骤, 而不影响迭代解的精度.

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A Note on Iteration Methods for Linear Fredholm Integral Equations of the Second Kind

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Abstract: In this paper, we discuss the iteration algorithm for linear Fredholm integral equations of the second kind. By simplifying Long's iteration algorithm, we get an iteration correction for the approximate solution. It turns out that our algorithm has the same accuracy as that of Long's.

Key words: linear Fredholm integral equations of the second kind; Galerkin methods; iteration methods

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Yawning Detection Based on Gabor Wavelets and LDA

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Abstract: To improve driving safety, the authors propose an approach to locate a driver's mouth by a web camera and extract texture features from mouth corners for monitoring drivers' yawning. Firstly, it detects drivers' left and right mouth corners by gray projection based on the result of driver face detection, and then it extracts texture features of drivers' mouth corners by Gabor wavelets. Finally, LDA is used to classify Gabor features for yawning detection. The proposed approach is tested on 3 000 images from thirty subjects with variations in illuminations, poses, and facial accessories (glasses). Yawning is also detected by the ratio of mouth height to width as a baseline. Experiment results show that the proposed approach is suitable for real time yawning detection, Gabor features are more powerful than geometric features for yawning representation, and an average recognition rate of 91.97% is achieved which is much better than the baseline.

Key words: computer vision; fatigue; Gabor wavelets; linear discriminant analysis (LDA)

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