A LINEAR FINITE DIFFERENCE SCHEME FOR THE GENERALIZED DISSIPATIVE SRLW EQUATION WITH DAMPING

by

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In this paper, we study and analyze a three-level linear finite difference scheme for the initial boundary value problem of the Symmetric Regularized Long Wave (SRLW) equation with damping. The proposed scheme has the second accuracy both for the spatial and temporal discretization. The convergence and stability of the numerical solutions are proved by the mathematical induction and the discrete functional analysis. Numerical results are given to verify the accuracy and the efficiency of proposed algorithm.

Key words: dissipative, damping, generalized SRLW equation, linear difference scheme, stability, convergence

Introduction

As a description of the symmetry for the Regularized Long Wave (RLW) equation, the Symmetric Regularized Long Wave (SRLW) equation is often used for investigating ion-acoustic waves in plasma, propagations of ion-acoustic waves, solitary waves with bidirectional propagation. This plays a very important role in many physical applications [1, 2]. In recent decades, SRLW equation has drawn more and more attention. For example, the hyperbolic secant squared solitary waves, four conservative laws and some numerical results are obtained [3]. Guo [4] studied the existence, uniqueness and regularity of numerical solutions for the periodic initial value problem of the generalized SRLW equation by spectral method. Duan et al. presented some Solitary Wave Solutions in [5] and some numerical simulations for the interaction of solitary waves are shown [6].

In fact, in many actual problems, some non-negligible issues such as the air resistance, the force of friction and the gravity are must be considered. Therefore, the dissipative SRLW equation is of great theoretical value and practical significance. In this paper, we consider the following initial boundary value problem of the dissipative Symmetric Regularized Long Wave (SRLW) equation with damping,

\[ u_t + u_x - \nu u_{xx} + \frac{1}{\rho} (u^p)_x - u_{xxx} = 0, \quad (x,t) \in (x_L, x_R) \times (0, T) \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

\[ \rho_t + u_x + \gamma \rho = 0, \quad (x,t) \in (x_L, x_R) \times (0, T) \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)

\[ u(x,0) = u_0(x), \quad \rho(x,0) = \rho_0(x), \quad x \in [x_L, x_R] \]  \hspace{1cm} (3)

\[ u(x_L, t) = u(x_R, t) = 0, \quad \rho(x_L, t) = \rho(x_R, t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, T] \]  \hspace{1cm} (4)

where \( \nu > 0 \) is the dissipative coefficient, \( \gamma > 0 \) is the damping coefficient and, both \( u_0(x) \) and \( \rho_0(x) \) are smooth functions.

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If the dissipation is considered, equations (1)-(2) is a reasonable model to describe the nature of the phenomenon of the movement in nonlinear ion acoustic waves. Guo and Shang [8,9] discussed the well-posedness, the global existence and uniqueness and the long time behavior of the solutions for the periodic boundary value problem and the initial boundary value problem. Since it is highly difficult to find the analytic solution of the SRLW equation, various numerical methods were proposed and also applied in other physical models. Numerical solutions of the dissipative SRLW equation with damping have been discussed by employing various form of the finite difference method [10], finite element method [11], and the finite volume method [12,13]. As far as the finite difference schemes are concerned, a two-level fully implicit difference scheme [14] and a nonlinear conservative difference scheme [15] are shown in detail. Also, a three-level linear implicit scheme is proposed in [16, 17].

The remainder of this paper is arranged as follows. In Section 2, a three-level linear finite difference scheme for the dissipative SRLW equation with damping is presented. The convergence and the stability of the numerical solutions are proved in Section 3, and numerical experiments to verify the theoretical analysis are shown in Section 4.

The finite difference scheme

Firstly, for the domain $[x_L, x_R] \times [0, T]$, let $h = (x_R - x_L) / J$ be the step size for the spatial grid, and $\tau$ be the step size for the temporal direction such that $x_j = x_L + jh(0 \leq j \leq J)$. $t_n = n\tau (n = 0, 1, 2, L , N , N = [T / \tau])$.

Denote: $u^n_j = u(x_j, t^n) , \ U^n_j = u(x_j, t^n) , \ Z^n_j = \{(U = (U_j)) \ U_0 = U = 0, j = 0, 1, L , J - 1, J\}$, and

$$
(U^n_j)_x = \frac{U^n_{j+1} - U^n_j}{h} , \ (U^n_j)^n = \frac{U^n_j - U^n_{j-1}}{h} , \ (U^n_{j+1} - U^n_{j-1}) = \frac{2h}{\tau} (U^n_{j+1} - U^n_j) ,
$$

$$
U_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{U_j^{n+1} + U_j^n}{2} , \ \langle U^n, V^n \rangle = h \sum_{j=1}^{J} U^n_j V^n_j , \ \| U^n \| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq J - 1} | U^n_j |
$$

We propose a three-level linear finite difference scheme for the initial boundary value problem (1)-(4):

$$
(U^n_j)_x + \phi^n_j = -\phi(u^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_x + \phi(u^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_x + \left( \frac{3}{2} (U^n_j)_{p-1} - \frac{1}{2} (U^{n-1}_j)_{p-1} \right)(U^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_x = 0 ,
$$

$$
\phi^n_j = \phi(u^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_x , \ j = 1, 2, L , J - 1 ; \ n = 1, 2, L , N - 1 \quad (5)
$$

$$
(J^n_j)_x + \gamma \phi^n_j = 0 , \ j = 1, 2, L , J - 1 ; \ n = 1, 2, L , N - 1 \quad (6)
$$

$$
U^n_j = u_0(x_j) , \ \phi^0_j = \rho_0(x_j) , \ j = 0, 1, 2, L , J \quad (7)
$$

$$
U^n_j \in Z_h^0 , \ \phi^n_j \in Z_h^0 , \ n = 0, 1, 2, L , N \quad (8)
$$

Let $u(x,t)$ and $\rho(x,t)$ be the solution of problem (1)-(4). $u^n_j = u(x_j, t^n)$, $\rho^n_j = \rho(x_j, t^n)$, then the truncation error of (1)-(4) is:

$$
r^n_j = (u^n_j) - (u^n_j)_x + \phi(u^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_x - \phi(u^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_x + \left[ \frac{3}{2} (u^{n+1}_j)_{p-1} - \frac{1}{2} (u^{n-1}_j)_{p-1} \right](u^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_x \quad (9)
$$

$$
s^n_j = (\rho^n_j)_x + (u^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_x + \gamma \rho^{n+\frac{1}{2}}_x
$$

$$
u^n_j = u_0(x_j) , \ \phi^n_j = \rho_0(x_j) , \ j = 0, 1, 2, L , J \quad (11)
$$

$$
u^n_j \in Z^0_h , \ \phi^n_j \in Z^0_h , \ n = 0, 1, 2, L , N \quad (12)
$$
Making use of Taylor expansion, we know that
\[ |r^n| + |s^n| = O(\tau^2 + h^2) \]  \hspace{1cm} (13)
Holds if \( h, \tau \to 0 \).

**Convergence and stability**

**Lemma 1.** (Discrete Sobolev inequality[18]) Suppose that \( U = \{U_j \mid j = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, J \} \) are any mesh functions defined on the finite interval \([x_L, x_R]\). Then, the inequality
\[ \|U\|_\infty \leq C_0 \sqrt{\|U\| \|U_x\| + \|U\|}, \]
holds, where \( C_0 \) is independent of \( U = \{U_j \mid j = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, J \} \) and \( h \).

**Lemma 2.** (Discrete Gronwall inequality[18]) Assume \( \{w^n \mid n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, N; N\tau \leq T\} \) is non-negative sequence and satisfies
\[ w^n \leq A + \tau \sum_{i=1}^{n} B_i w^i, \]
where \( A \) and \( B_l(l = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, N) \) are non-negative constants. Then \( w \) satisfies
\[ \max_{1 \leq n \leq N} |w^n| \leq A \exp(2\tau \sum_{i=1}^{N} B_i), \]
for \( 0 \leq n \leq N \), where \( \tau \) is sufficiently small satisfying \( \tau \cdot (\max B_i) \leq 1/2 \).

**Lemma 3.** [10] Suppose that \( u_0 \in H^1 \) and \( \rho_0 \in L^2 \), then the solutions of the initial boundary value problem (1)-(4) satisfy
\[ \|u^n\|_{L^2} \leq C, \|u^n_x\| \leq C, \|\rho^n\|_{L^2} \leq C, \|\Delta u^n\|_{L^2} \leq C. \]

**Theorem 1.** Suppose \( u_0 \in H^1, \rho_0 \in L^2 \). For sufficiently small temporal step \( \tau \) and spatial step \( h \), the solutions of the scheme (5)-(8) converge to the solution of the initial boundary value problem (1)-(4) with the convergence order of \( O(\tau^2 + h^2) \) by the norm \( \|\cdot\|_{L^2} \) for \( U^n \) and by the norm \( \|\cdot\|_{L^2} \) for \( \phi^n \).

**Proof.** Subtracting (9)-(12) from (5)-(8) and letting \( e^n_j = u^n_j - U^n_j \), we have
\[ r^n_j = (e^n_j)_t - (e^n_j)_{xx} + (\eta^{n+1/2}_j)_x + \nu(e^{n+1/2}_j)_x + R_j \]  \hspace{1cm} (14)
\[ s^n_j = (\eta^n_j)_t + (e^{n+1/2}_j)_x + \gamma \eta^{n+1/2}_j \]  \hspace{1cm} (15)
\[ e^n_j = 0, \eta^n_j = 0 \hspace{1cm} j = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, J \]  \hspace{1cm} (16)
\[ e^n \in Z_h^0, \eta^n \in Z_h^0, n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, N \]  \hspace{1cm} (17)
where
\[ R_j = \frac{3}{2} (u^n_j)_{p-1} - \frac{1}{2} (u^{n-1}_j)_{p-1} [u^{n+1/2}_j]_x - \frac{3}{2} (U^n_j)_{p-1} - \frac{1}{2} (U^{n-1}_j)_{p-1} [U^{n+1/2}_j]_x. \]

Next, we use the mathematical induction to prove the error estimates. From Lemma 3 and (13), there exist constants \( C_u, C_r \) and \( C_s \), which are independent of \( \tau \) and \( h \), satisfy that
\[ \|u^n\|_{L^2} \leq C_u, \|u^n\|_{L^2} \leq C_r(\tau^2 + h^2), \|s^n\|_{L^2} \leq C_s(\tau^2 + h^2), n = 1, 2, \ldots, N \]  \hspace{1cm} (18)
It follows from the initial conditions that the following estimates
\[ \|e^0\| = 0, \|\eta^0\| = 0, \|U^0\|_{L^2} \leq C_u \]  \hspace{1cm} (19)
On the other hand, we must compute $U^1$ and $\phi^l$ using other methods, for instance, the finite difference scheme in [16] and have the estimate,
\[
\|e^l\| + \|e^l_x\| + \|e^l_y\| \leq C_i (\tau^2 + h^2)
\] (20)
where $C_i$ is also independent of $\tau$ and $h$.

Suppose that
\[
\|e^l\| + \|e^l_x\| + \|e^l_y\| \leq C_i (\tau^2 + h^2), \quad l = 2, 3, L, n, \quad (n \leq N - 1)
\] (21)
where $C_i$ ($l = 2, 3, L, n$) are also independent of $\tau$ and $h$. By Lemma 1 and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we get
\[
\|e^l\| \leq C_0 \sqrt{\|e^l\| + \|e^l_x\| + \|e^l_y\|} \leq \frac{1}{2} C_0 \left( 2 \|e^l\| + \|e^l_x\| + \|e^l_y\| \right) \leq \frac{3}{2} C_0 C_i (\tau^2 + h^2), \quad l = 1, 2, L, n
\] (22)
\[
\|e^l_x\| \leq C_u + \frac{3}{2} C_0 C_i (\tau^2 + h^2), \quad l = 2, 3, L, n
\] (23)

Taking the inner product of (14) with $e^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$, and using the summation by part[18], we get
\[
\frac{1}{2} \|e^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|e^{n+\frac{1}{2}}_x\|^2 + \langle \eta^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, e^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \rangle = -\nu \|e^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|^2 + \langle r^n, e^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \rangle - \langle R, e^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \rangle
\]
\[
= -\nu \|e^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|^2 + \langle r^n, e^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \rangle - h \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \left[ \frac{3}{2} (U_j^{n-1})^{p-1} - \frac{1}{2} (U_j^{n-1})^{p-1} \right] (e_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - e_j^n)
\]
\[
- \frac{3}{2} h \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} (u_j^{n-1})^{p-2} (U_j^{n-1})^k (e_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - e_j^n)
\]
\[
+ \frac{1}{2} h \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} (u_j^{n-1})^{p-2} (U_j^{n-1})^k (e_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - e_j^n)
\] (24)

According to Lemma 3 and the mean value theorem, the following result
\[
(u_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}})_x = \frac{u^{n+\frac{1}{2}}_{j+1} - u^{n+\frac{1}{2}}_{j-1}}{2h} = \frac{u(x_{j+1}^1, \frac{t_a + t_{a+1}}{2}) - u(x_{j-1}^1, \frac{t_a + t_{a+1}}{2})}{2h} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(x_{j}^1, \frac{t_a + t_{a+1}}{2}), (x_{j-1} \leq x_j \leq x_{j+1})
\]
holds, that is,
\[
\left\| u^{n+\frac{1}{2}}_x \right\|_\infty \leq C_u
\] (25)

If $h$ and $\tau$ are sufficiently small and satisfy that,
\[
\frac{3}{2} C_0 \cdot (\max_{0 \leq n \leq L} C_i) (\tau^2 + h^2) \leq 1
\] (26)
then, it follows from (23), (25), (26) and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality that
\[
-h \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \left[ \frac{3}{2} (U_j^{n})^{p-1} - \frac{1}{2} (U_j^{n-1})^{p-1} \right] (e_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - e_j^n) \leq \max_{0 \leq j \leq l-1} \left[ \frac{3}{2} \|U_j^{n-1}\|^{p-1} + \frac{1}{2} \|U_j^{n-1}\|^{p-1} \right] \cdot h \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} (e_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot (e_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}})
\]
\[
\leq \frac{3}{2} \|U_j^{n-1}\|^{p-1} + \frac{1}{2} \|U_j^{n-1}\|^{p-1} \cdot h \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} (e_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot (e_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}})
\]
\[
\leq 2\left[ C_u + \frac{3}{2} C_o \max(C_u, C_{n-1})(x^2 + h^2) \right]^{p-1} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \left( \frac{v_j + \frac{1}{2} \eta_j}{v_j + \frac{1}{2} \eta_j} \right) \left[ \frac{v_{j+1} + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{j+1}}{v_{j+1} + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{j+1}} \right]
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{2} \left( C_u + 1 \right)^{p-1} \left( \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 + \left\| e^n_x \right\|^2 + \left\| e^{n+1}_\tau \right\|^2 + \left\| e^n_\tau \right\|^2 \right)
\]  
\[
- \frac{3}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} \left( u_j^{-1} \right) \left( \sum_{k=0}^{p-2-k} \left( U_{j-k}^{-1} \right) \left( u_j^{-1} \right) \right) e^{n+1}_j
\]
\[
\leq \frac{3}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} \left( C_u \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{k+1} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} e^n_j \cdot e^{n+1}_j
\]
\[
\leq \frac{3}{2} \left( p-1 \right) \left( C_u + 1 \right)^{p-1} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \left| e^n_j \right| \cdot e^{n+1}_j
\]
\[
\leq \frac{3}{8} \left( p-1 \right) \left( C_u + 1 \right)^{p-1} \left[ \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 + 3 \left\| e^n_x \right\|^2 \right]
\]  
(27)

\[
\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} \left( u_j^{-1} \right) \left( \sum_{k=0}^{p-2-k} \left( U_{j-k}^{-1} \right) \left( u_j^{-1} \right) \right) e^{n+1}_j
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} \left( C_u \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{k+1} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} e^n_j \cdot e^{n+1}_j
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} \left( C_u \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{k+1} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} e^n_j \cdot e^{n+1}_j
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{8} \left( p-1 \right) \left( C_u + 1 \right)^{p-1} \left[ \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 + 3 \left\| e^n_x \right\|^2 \right]
\]  
(28)

\[
\langle e^n, e^{n+1/2} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left( \left\langle e^n, e^{n+1} + e^n \right\rangle \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} \left\| e^n_x \right\|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 + \left\| e^n_\tau \right\|^2
\]  
(30)

Substituting (27)-(30) into (24), we get
\[
\left( \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 \right) + \left( \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 \right) + 2 \tau \left( \left\langle \eta^{n+1/2}_x, e^{n+1/2}_x \right\rangle \right) \leq \tau \left| e^n_x \right|^2 + 5 \tau \left( p-1 \right) \left( C_u + 1 \right)^{p-1} \left[ \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 + \left\| e^n_x \right\|^2 \right]
\]  
(31)

Similarly, taking the inner product of (15) with \( \eta^{n+1/2}_x \), we derive that
\[
\left( \left\| \eta^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 \right) + \tau \left( \left\langle \eta^{n+1}_x, \eta^{n+1}_x \right\rangle \right) = -2\tau \left( \left\| \eta^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 \right) + 2 \tau \left( \left\langle s^n, \eta^{n+1}_x \right\rangle \right) \leq \tau \left| s^n \right|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \left\| \eta^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 + \left\| \eta^n \right\|^2 \right)
\]  
(32)

Add (31) to (32) and note that
\[
\left( \left\langle \eta^{n+1}_x, e^{n+1}_x \right\rangle \right) = -\left( \left\langle e^{n+1}_x, \eta^{n+1}_x \right\rangle \right).
\]

We have
\[
\left( \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 \right) + \left( \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 \right) + \left( \left\| \eta^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 \right) + \left( \left\| \eta^n \right\|^2 \right) \leq \tau \left| e^n_x \right|^2 + \tau \left| s^n \right|^2 + \tau \left[ 5 \left( p-1 \right) \left( C_u + 1 \right)^{p-1} \left( \left\| e^{n+1}_x \right\|^2 + \left\| e^n_x \right\|^2 + \left\| e^{n+1}_\tau \right\|^2 + \left\| e^n_\tau \right\|^2 \right) \right]
\]  
(33)
Summing up (33) from 1 to \( n \), we get

\[
\|e^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e^{n+1}_x\|^2 + \|\eta^{n+1}\|^2 \leq \|e^0\|^2 + \|\eta^0\|^2 + \tau \sum_{k=1}^{n} \|r^k\|^2 + \tau \sum_{k=1}^{n} \|s^k\|^2 \\
+ \tau \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} [10(p-1)(C_u+1)^p] \left( \|e^k\|^2 + \|e^k_x\|^2 + \|\eta^k\|^2 \right)
\]

(34)

and

\[
\tau \sum_{k=1}^{n} \|r^k\|^2 \leq \tau \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \|r^k\|^2 \leq T(C_s)^2(\tau^2 + h^2)^2
\]

(35)

\[
\tau \sum_{k=1}^{n} \|s^k\|^2 \leq \tau \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \|s^k\|^2 \leq T(C_s)^2(\tau^2 + h^2)^2
\]

(36)

Then, the substitution of (20), (35) and (36) into (34) leads to

\[
\|e^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e^{n+1}_x\|^2 + \|\eta^{n+1}\|^2 \leq \left\{ T(C_s)^2 + (C_s)^2 + C_i^2 \right\} (\tau^2 + h^2)^2 + \tau \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} [10(p-1)(C_u+1)^p] \left( \|e^k\|^2 + \|e^k_x\|^2 + \|\eta^k\|^2 \right)
\]

By Lemma 2, if \( \tau \) is sufficiently small satisfy that

\[
\tau < \frac{1}{20(p-1)(C_u+1)^p-1}
\]

the following result

\[
\|e^{n+1}\|^2 + \|e^{n+1}_x\|^2 + \|\eta^{n+1}\|^2 \leq \left\{ T(C_s)^2 + (C_s)^2 + C_i^2 \right\} e^{2T(10(p-1)(C_u+1)^p-1)} (\tau^2 + h^2)^2, \quad (n = 1, 2, L, N-1),
\]

holds, where

\[
C_{n+1} = [\sqrt{T}(C_u + C_s) + C_i] e^{10T(1-p)(C_u+1)^{p-1}}.
\]

Obviously, \( C_{n+1} \) is a constant which is independent of \( n \). Therefore, by the mathematical induction, we get

\[
\|e^n\| \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2), \quad \|e^n_x\| \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2), \quad \|\eta^n\| \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2), \quad (n = 1, 2, L, N).
\]

Finally, It follows from Lemma 1 that

\[
\|e^n\|_\infty \leq O(\tau^2 + h^2), \quad (n = 1, 2, L, N).
\]

This completes the proof.

By the same fashion, we can prove the following results and the detail is skipped for the brevity:

**Theorem 2.** Under the conditions defined in Theorem 1, the solutions of the scheme (5)-(8) are unconditionally stable by the norm \( \|\cdot\|_\infty \) for \( U^n \) and by the norm \( \|\cdot\|_2 \) for \( \phi^n \).

**Numerical experiments**

When \( \tau = 0 \), the damping does not effect and the dissipative term will not appear, so in the following experiments, the initial function of the problem (1)-(4) can be set in the following[18, 19]:

\[
\begin{align*}
u_0(x) &= \left[ \frac{5p(p+1)}{12} \right]^{1/(p-1)} \text{sech}^{2/(p-1)} \frac{p-1}{6} \sqrt{5x}, \\
\rho_0(x) &= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{5p(p+1)}{12} \right]^{1/(p-1)} \text{sech}^{2/(p-1)} \frac{p-1}{6} \sqrt{5x},
\end{align*}
\]

which come from the generalized SRLW equation.
\[ u_t + \rho_x + \frac{1}{p} (u^p)_x - u_{xx} = 0, \quad \rho_t + u_x = 0 \quad (37) \]

We choose three different group of parameters to compute the error estimate by the norm \( \| \cdot \| \) and \( \| \cdot \| \), respectively. We take \(-\chi_x = x_e = 20\) and \( T = 2.0\). Since the exact solutions of \((1)-(2)\) are unknown, we set the numerical solutions on the mesh \( \tau = h = 1/160 \) as the reference solution. For some different \( \tau \) and \( h \), the error comparison between the numerical solution and the solitary wave solution at different parameters is shown in Tab. 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \tau )</th>
<th>( | u | )</th>
<th>( | \rho | )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \tau = h = 0.1 )</td>
<td>6.6257e-4</td>
<td>1.6494e-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \tau = h = 0.05 )</td>
<td>3.9568e-5</td>
<td>8.7534e-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \tau = h = 0.025 )</td>
<td>8.1057e-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \tau = h = 0.1 )</td>
<td>3.4933e-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \tau = h = 0.05 )</td>
<td>7.9610e-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \tau = h = 0.025 )</td>
<td>9.0217e-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From these results, the stability and convergence of the scheme are verified. And it shows that the proposed algorithm is effective and reliable.

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**References**


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