

NUMERICAL SOLUTION VIA LAPLACE TRANSFORMS OF A FRACTIONAL ORDER EVOLUTION EQUATION

WILLIAM MCLEAN AND VIDAR THOMÉE

Communicated by Charles Groetsch

ABSTRACT. We consider the discretization in time of a fractional order diffusion equation. The approximation is based on a further development of the approach of using Laplace transformation to represent the solution as a contour integral, evaluated to high accuracy by quadrature. This technique reduces the problem to a finite set of elliptic equations with complex coefficients, which may be solved in parallel. Three different methods, using $2N + 1$ quadrature points, are discussed. The first has an error of order $O(e^{-cN})$ away from $t = 0$, whereas the second and third methods are uniformly accurate of order $O(e^{-c\sqrt{N}})$. Unlike the first and second methods, the third method does not use the Laplace transform of the forcing term. The basic analysis of the time discretization takes place in a Banach space setting and uses a resolvent estimate for the associated elliptic operator. The methods are combined with finite element discretization in the spatial variables to yield fully discrete methods.

1. Introduction. For $-1 < \alpha < 1$, we shall consider numerical, particularly time discretization, methods for an initial-value problem of the form

$$(1.1) \quad \partial_t u + \partial_t^{-\alpha} A u = f(t), \quad \text{for } t > 0, \quad \text{with } u(0) = u_0,$$

where $\partial_t = \partial/\partial t$, and where A is a sectorial linear operator in a complex Banach space \mathcal{B} .

In the applications we have in mind, A is a linear, second-order elliptic partial differential operator in some spatial variables (whose coefficients

Keywords and phrases. Fractional order diffusion equation, Laplace transformation, resolvent, quadrature, spatially semidiscrete approximation, finite elements.

This research was supported by the Australian Research Council under the Centres of Excellence program.

Received by the editors on February 16, 2007, and in revised form on February 7, 2008.

DOI:10.1216/JIE-2010-22-1-57 Copyright ©2010 Rocky Mountain Mathematics Consortium