



*Research article***Error estimate and superconvergence of a high-accuracy difference scheme for 2D heat equation with nonlocal boundary conditions****Liping Zhou^{1,*}, Yumei Yan¹ and Ying Liu²**¹ College of Science, Hunan University of Science and Engineering, Yongzhou, 425199, China² College of Information and Intelligence, Hunan Agricultural University, Changsha, 410128, China*** Correspondence:** Email: lpzhuse@163.com.

Abstract: In this work, we initially construct an implicit Euler difference scheme for a two-dimensional heat problem, incorporating both local and nonlocal boundary conditions. Subsequently, we harness the power of the discrete Fourier transform and develop an innovative transformation technique to rigorously demonstrate that our scheme attains the asymptotic optimal error estimate in the maximum norm. Furthermore, we derive a series of approximation formulas for the partial derivatives of the solution along the two spatial dimensions, meticulously proving that each of these formulations possesses superconvergence properties. Lastly, to validate our theoretical findings, we present two comprehensive numerical experiments, showcasing the efficiency and accuracy of our approach.

Keywords: heat equation; nonlocal boundary condition; finite difference scheme; asymptotic optimal error estimate; superconvergence

Mathematics Subject Classification: 65M06, 65M12, 65T50

1. Introduction

In recent years, nonclassical boundary and initial-boundary value problems have garnered significant attention across diverse disciplines such as physics, biology, ecology, chemistry, and beyond. Among these, parabolic partial differential equations (PDEs) with nonlocal initial and/or boundary conditions have emerged as powerful tools for modeling a wide array of phenomena. These include, but are not limited to, heat conduction [1], thermoelasticity [2], biotechnology [3], electrochemistry [4], population dynamics [5], and petroleum exploration [6]. The incorporation of nonlocal conditions into these PDEs allows for a more nuanced and realistic representation of the complex interactions and dynamics at play within these systems.

Let $Q_T = \Omega \times I$ be the computational domain, where $\Omega = (0, 1)^2$ and $I = (0, T)$ represent the spatial domain and the time domain, respectively, and T is a positive constant. Here, we consider the

following 2D parabolic problem to find a high-accuracy numerical scheme and obtain its theoretical error estimates:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \Delta u + f(x, y, t), \quad (x, y) \in \Omega, \quad t \in (0, T], \quad (1.1)$$

which is subject to the initial conditions

$$u|_{t=0} = g(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \Omega, \quad (1.2)$$

the Dirichlet boundary conditions

$$u|_{x=0} = \mu_1(y, t), \quad y \in (0, 1), \quad t \in (0, T], \quad (1.3)$$

$$u|_{x=1} = \mu_2(y, t), \quad y \in (0, 1), \quad t \in (0, T], \quad (1.4)$$

and the nonlocal boundary conditions

$$u|_{y=0} = u|_{y=1} + \mu_3(x, t), \quad x \in (0, 1), \quad t \in (0, T], \quad (1.5)$$

$$u_{y|y=0} = \mu_4(x, t), \quad x \in (0, 1), \quad t \in (0, T], \quad (1.6)$$

where $u(x, y, t)$ is the unknown function, $g(x, y)$, $\mu_i(y, t)$ ($i = 1, 2$) and $\mu_j(x, t)$ ($j = 3, 4$) are known functions, and a is a positive constant.

These two nonlocal boundary conditions (1.5) and (1.6) are often be used to describe the correlation of a physical quantity across two parallel boundaries in a physical system, as well as the situation where the normal derivative at the boundaries is controlled by external factors, which is commonly used to simulate the interactions between boundaries and boundary effects in processes such as heat conduction and fluid flow.

If the exact solution u of problems (1.1)–(1.6) satisfies certain smoothness conditions, then the compatible condition is deduced as follows: $\forall (x, y) \in \Omega$, the following relations hold:

$$\begin{aligned} g(0, y) &= \mu_1(y, 0), \quad g(1, y) = \mu_2(y, 0), \\ g(x, 0) &= g(x, 1) + \mu_3(x, 0), \quad g_y(x, 0) = \mu_4(x, 0). \end{aligned}$$

The analytical frameworks and numerical techniques employed in tackling parabolic problems with nonlocal conditions have aroused the concern of many scholars. Pertaining to the crucial aspects of convergence and stability for such problems, we acknowledge the foundational work presented in [7–9], as well as the extensive references cited therein. Among the prevalent numerical methodologies, finite difference methods (FDM) stand out prominently, with notable contributions from studies such as [7, 10–13]. Additionally, finite element methods (FEM) have garnered substantial attention, exemplified by works cited in [14, 15]. Furthermore, the realm of numerical solutions encompasses innovative approaches like Adomian expansions [16], the local coordinates method [17], and the utilization of reproducing kernel spaces [18], each offering unique insights and advancements in this field.

It is widely acknowledged that two-dimensional parabolic partial differential equations (PDEs), characterized by their two spatial variables, pose significant challenges for theoretical analysis, particularly in the realms of convergence analysis and error estimation. The dimensionality of

these variables often complicates the mathematical treatment, necessitating innovative strategies. One promising approach to mitigate these difficulties is the utilization of the discrete Fourier transform (DFT) method, which offers advantages in reducing the complexity of self-variables during convergence analysis. In this study, we build upon our previous work [19, 20] by extending the numerical schemes and integrating the DFT method on the spatial variable x for error estimation within the context of a two-dimensional parabolic PDE subject to a nonlocal boundary condition.

However, a major obstacle arises from the complex boundary condition imposed on the spatial variable y . This condition presents a challenge to traditional DFT methods, which are inherently designed to preserve some boundary conditions. To overcome this limitation, we propose a novel transformation tailored specifically to handle this periodic boundary scenario. Furthermore, we contribute by deriving formulas for the solution derivatives and rigorously proving that these formulas enable us to achieve optimal asymptotic error estimates in the maximum norm. This achievement underscores the effectiveness and applicability of our proposed methodology in accurately approximating and analyzing solutions to two-dimensional parabolic PDEs with intricate boundary conditions.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the backward Euler difference scheme for the solution of problems (1.1)–(1.6) is presented. Then, in Section 3, we utilize the DFT and develop a new transformation to analyze the error estimate for the corresponding difference equation. The superconvergence for the derivative and its theoretical results are also considered. Finally, some numerical experiments are presented in Section 5.

2. Finite difference discretization

Now, we use the FDM to discretize problems (1.1)–(1.6). The domain \overline{Q}_T is discretized by the uniformly distributed grid points (x_i, y_j, t_n) , where

$$\begin{aligned}x_i &= ih, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, \quad 2Nh = 1, \\y_j &= jh, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, \quad 2Nh = 1, \\t_n &= n\tau, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, M, \quad M\tau = T,\end{aligned}$$

where τ is time stepsize, and h is space stepsize along both x and y directions.

Define a function space by

$$C^m(\overline{Q}_T) = \left\{ \frac{\partial^{s_1+s_2+s_3} u}{\partial x^{s_1} \partial y^{s_2} \partial t^{s_3}} \in C(\overline{Q}_T) \mid s_1 + s_2 + s_3 \leq m \right\},$$

and its norm by

$$\|u\|_{m,\infty} = \max_{s_1+s_2+s_3 \leq m} \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial^{s_1+s_2+s_3} u}{\partial x^{s_1} \partial y^{s_2} \partial t^{s_3}} \right| \right\}, \quad \forall (x, y, t) \in \overline{Q}_T,$$

where m and s_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$) are given nonnegative integers.

The key to seeking a numerical solution for problems (1.1)–(1.6) lies in how to discretize the nonlocal boundary conditions (1.6). Suppose $u \in C^4(\overline{Q}_T)$, using the Taylor formula, we have

$$u(x, h, t) = u(x, 0, t) + hu_y(x, 0, t) + \frac{h^2}{2}u_{yy}(x, 0, t) + \frac{h^3}{3!}u_{yyy}(x, 0, t) + O(h^4). \quad (2.1)$$

Using (1.1), we have

$$u_{yy}(x, 0, t) = \frac{1}{a^2}u_t(x, 0, t) - u_{xx}(x, 0) - \frac{1}{a^2}f(x, 0, t). \quad (2.2)$$

Moreover, we obtain

$$u_{yyy}(x, 0, t) = \frac{1}{a^2}u_{ty}(x, 0, t) - u_{xxy}(x, 0, t) - \frac{1}{a^2}f_y(x, 0, t).$$

Therefore, with (1.6), we obtain

$$u_{yyy}(x, 0, t) = \frac{1}{a^2}(\mu_4)_t(x, t) - (\mu_4)_{xx}(x, t) - \frac{1}{a^2}f_y(x, 0, t). \quad (2.3)$$

Substituting (1.6), (2.2), and (2.3) into (2.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, h, t) = & u(x, 0, t) + h\mu_4(x, t) + \frac{h^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a^2}u_t(x, 0, t) - u_{xx}(x, 0, t) - \frac{1}{a^2}f(x, 0) \right) \\ & + \frac{h^3}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{a^2}(\mu_4)_t(x, t) - (\mu_4)_{xx}(x, t) - \frac{1}{a^2}f_y(x, 0, t) \right) + O(h^4), \end{aligned}$$

i.e.

$$u_t(x, 0, t) = \frac{2a^2}{h^2}(u(x, h, t) - u(x, 0, t)) + a^2u_{xx}(x, 0, t) + \tilde{\mu}_4(x, t) + O(h^2), \quad (2.4)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mu}_4(x, t) = f(x, 0, t) - \frac{2a^2}{h}\mu_4(x, t) - \frac{h}{3}((\mu_4)_t(x, t) - a^2(\mu_4)_{xx}(x, t) - f_y(x, 0, t)). \quad (2.5)$$

From the derivation process described above, the discretization of (1.6) is converted to discretizing (2.4).

Let $u_{i,j}^n$ and $U_{i,j}^n$ be the exact value and the approximation of $u(x, y, t)$ at grid point (x_i, y_j, t_n) , respectively. Let $f_{i,j}^n = f(x_i, y_j, t_n)$, $g_{i,j} = g(x_i, y_j)$, $(\mu_m)_j^n = \mu_m(y_j, t_n)$ ($m = 1, 2$), $(\mu_3)_i^n = \mu_3(x_i, t_n)$ and $(\tilde{\mu}_4)_i^n = \tilde{\mu}_4(x_i, t_n)$.

Then, (2.4) is approximated by the following difference equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{U_{i,0}^n - U_{i,0}^{n-1}}{\tau} = & \frac{2a^2}{h^2}(U_{i,1}^n - U_{i,0}^n) + a^2 \frac{U_{i+1,0}^n - 2U_{i,0}^n + U_{i-1,0}^n}{h^2} + \frac{2(\mu_4)_i^n}{h} + (\tilde{\mu}_4)_i^n, \\ & i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N - 1. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

Also, we obtain the difference equations of (1.1)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{U_{i,j}^n - U_{i,j}^{n-1}}{\tau} = & a^2 \left(\frac{U_{i-1,j}^n - 2U_{i,j}^n + U_{i+1,j}^n}{h^2} + \frac{U_{i,j-1}^n - 2U_{i,j}^n + U_{i,j+1}^n}{h^2} \right) + f_{i,j}^n, \\ & i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N - 1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

Let $\alpha_{i,0}^n$ be the local truncature error of (2.6). When $u \in C^4(\overline{Q}_T)$, using the Taylor formula, we can easily deduce that

$$|\alpha_{i,0}^n| \lesssim \|u\|_{4,\infty} (\tau + h^2) \lesssim \tau + h^2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1.$$

Similarly, when $u \in C^4(\overline{Q}_T)$, it holds that

$$|\alpha_{i,j}^n| \lesssim \|u\|_{4,\infty} (\tau + h^2) \lesssim \tau + h^2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1,$$

where $\alpha_{i,j}^n$ is the local truncature error of (2.7).

Moreover, we obtain

$$|\alpha_{i,j}^n| \lesssim \tau + h^2, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (2.8)$$

From the above, we obtain the backward Euler difference scheme of problems (1.1)–(1.6).

$$\frac{U_{i,j}^n - U_{i,j}^{n-1}}{\tau} = a^2 \left(\frac{U_{i-1,j}^n - 2U_{i,j}^n + U_{i+1,j}^n}{h^2} + \frac{U_{i,j-1}^n - 2U_{i,j}^n + U_{i,j+1}^n}{h^2} \right) + f_{i,j}^n, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (2.9a)$$

$$U_{i,j}^0 = g_{i,j}, \quad i, j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, \quad (2.9b)$$

$$U_{0,j}^n = (\mu_1)_j^n, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (2.9c)$$

$$U_{2N,j}^n = (\mu_2)_j^n, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (2.9d)$$

$$U_{i,0}^n = U_{i,2N}^n + (\mu_3)_i^n, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (2.9e)$$

$$\frac{U_{i,0}^n - U_{i,0}^{n-1}}{\tau} = \frac{2a^2}{h^2} (U_{i,1}^n - U_{i,0}^n) + \frac{a^2}{h^2} (U_{i-1,0}^n - 2U_{i,0}^n + U_{i+1,0}^n) + (\widetilde{\mu}_4)_i^n, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M. \quad (2.9f)$$

3. Error estimate

Let $e_{i,j}^n = u_{i,j}^n - U_{i,j}^n$ be the error of the approximation solution U at the grid point (x_i, y_j, t_n) , and $\mu = \frac{\tau}{h^2}$ be the grid ratio. Then, the error equations of (2.9a)–(2.9f) are

$$e_{i,j}^n - e_{i,j}^{n-1} = a^2 \mu (e_{i-1,j}^n + e_{i+1,j}^n + e_{i,j-1}^n + e_{i,j+1}^n - 4e_{i,j}^n) + \tau \alpha_{i,j}^n, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, 2N-1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (3.1a)$$

$$e_{i,j}^0 = 0, \quad i, j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, \quad (3.1b)$$

$$e_{0,j}^n = 0, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (3.1c)$$

$$e_{2N,j}^n = 0, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (3.1d)$$

$$e_{i,0}^n = e_{i,2N}^n, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M, \quad (3.1e)$$

$$e_{i,0}^n - e_{i,0}^{n-1} = 2a^2 \mu (e_{i,1}^n - e_{i,0}^n) + a^2 \mu (e_{i-1,0}^n - 2e_{i,0}^n + e_{i+1,0}^n) + \tau \alpha_{i,0}^n, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M. \quad (3.1f)$$

Given the complexity of the above error equations, the key to obtaining an error estimate lies in finding transformations that separate the index variables i , j , and n .

Since the error sequence $\{e_{i,j}^n\}$ satisfies (3.1c) and (3.1d), applying the DFT to $\{e_{i,j}^n\}$ with respect to i , we obtain

$$e_{i,j}^n = \sqrt{2h} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \widehat{e}_{k,j}^n \sin(k\pi x_i), \quad i, j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N. \quad (3.2)$$

Similarly, applying the DFT to $\{\alpha_{i,j}^n\}$ with respect to i , we obtain

$$\alpha_{i,j}^n = \sqrt{2h} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \widehat{\alpha}_{k,j}^n \sin(k\pi x_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (3.3)$$

It follows from (2.8) and (3.3) that

$$|\widehat{\alpha}_{k,j}^n| \lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (3.4)$$

Substituting (3.2) and (3.3) into (3.1a), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2h} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} (\widehat{e}_{k,j}^n - \widehat{e}_{k,j}^{n-1}) \sin(k\pi x_i) \\ &= \sqrt{2h} a^2 \mu \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \left(\widehat{e}_{k,j}^n (\sin(k\pi x_{i-1}) - 2 \sin(k\pi x_i) + \sin(k\pi x_{i+1})) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (\widehat{e}_{k,j-1}^n - 2\widehat{e}_{k,j}^n + \widehat{e}_{k,j+1}^n) \sin(k\pi x_i) \right) + \sqrt{2h} \tau \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \widehat{\alpha}_{k,j}^n \sin(k\pi x_i), \\ & \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Utilizing the properties of the DFT and (3.5), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{e}_{k,j}^n - \widehat{e}_{k,j}^{n-1} &= a^2 \mu \left(\widehat{e}_{k,j-1}^n - \left(2 + 4 \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \right) \widehat{e}_{k,j}^n + \widehat{e}_{k,j+1}^n \right) + \tau \widehat{\alpha}_{k,j}^n, \\ & \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

Similarly, substituting (3.2) and (3.3) into (3.1f), we have

$$\widehat{e}_{k,0}^n - \widehat{e}_{k,0}^{n-1} = 2a^2 \mu (\widehat{e}_{k,1}^n - \widehat{e}_{k,0}^n) - 4a^2 \mu \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \widehat{e}_{k,0}^n + \tau \widehat{\alpha}_{k,0}^n. \quad (3.7)$$

Substituting (3.2) into (3.1b) and (3.1e), we deduce that

$$\widehat{e}_{k,j}^0 = 0, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$\widehat{e}_{k,0}^n = \widehat{e}_{k,2N}^n. \quad (3.9)$$

Given that the sequence $\{\widehat{e}_{k,j}^n\}$ adheres to the condition specified in (3.9), the conventional DFT is found to be inadequate for our analytical needs. In pursuit of a suitable tool for analysis, we aspire for a novel transformation that not only fulfills the criteria outlined in (3.9) but also possesses the property of invertibility. Drawing inspiration from the formulation of the DFT, we introduce a fresh transformation tailored specifically for the sequence $\{\widehat{e}_{k,j}^n\}$ with respect to j in the following way, aiming to address the aforementioned limitations and meet our analytical needs.

$$\widehat{e}_{k,j}^n = \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \widehat{e}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1, \quad (3.10)$$

where

$$T_l(y) = \begin{cases} \cos(2l\pi y), & l = 0, 1, \dots, N, \\ y \sin(2l\pi y), & l = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

It is straightforward to verify Lemma 3.1.

Lemma 3.1. *The sequence $\{T_l(y_j)\}$ has the following properties.*

- (1) $T_l(y_0) = \begin{cases} 1, & l = 0, 1, \dots, N, \\ 0, & l = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{cases}$
- (2) $T_l(y_1) - T_l(y_0) = \begin{cases} (\cos(2l\pi h) - 1)T_l(y_0), & l = 0, 1, \dots, N, \\ h \sin(2l\pi h), & l = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{cases}$
- (3) For any $0 \leq l, j \leq 2N-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & T_l(y_{j-1}) - 2T_l(y_j) + T_l(y_{j+1}) \\ &= \begin{cases} 2(\cos(2l\pi h) - 1)T_l(y_j), & l = 0, 1, \dots, N, \\ 2(\cos(2l\pi h) - 1)T_l(y_j) + 2hT_{2N-l}(y_j) \sin(2l\pi h), & l = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad T_l(y_{2N-j}) = \begin{cases} \cos(2l\pi y_j), & l = 0, 1, \dots, N, \\ (y_j - 1) \sin(2l\pi y_j), & l = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{cases}$$

For the sake of simplicity in the subsequent analysis, we introduce

$$P_l(y) := \begin{cases} \cos(2l\pi y), & l = 0, 1, \dots, N, \\ \sin(2l\pi y), & l = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1, \end{cases} \quad (3.12)$$

and consider the orthogonality relation of the polynomials $P_l(y_i)$ and $P_l(y_j)$.

Lemma 3.2. *Given that $i, j = 0, \dots, N$, we have the following identity:*

$$\sum_{l=0}^N \sigma_l P_l(y_i) P_l(y_j) = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{2\sigma_i}, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j, \end{cases} \quad (3.13)$$

where

$$\sigma_l = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & l = 0, N, \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.14)$$

Proof. Using (3.14) and (3.12), and noticing $2Nh = 1$ and $y_i = ih$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^N \sigma_l P_l(y_i) P_l(y_j) &= \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} P_l(y_i) P_l(y_j) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=0, N} P_l(y_i) P_l(y_j) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_i) \cos(2l\pi y_j) + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos(2N\pi y_i) \cos(2N\pi y_j)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_{i+j}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_{i-j}) + \frac{1 + (-1)^{i+j}}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

For $0 \leq m \leq 2N$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_m) &= \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} (\cos(2(l-1)\pi y_m) + \cos(2(l+1)\pi y_m)) - 1 + \cos(2(N-1)\pi y_m) \\ &\quad + \cos(2\pi y_m) - \cos(2N\pi y_m) \\ &= 2 \cos(2\pi y_m) \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_m) + (1 + (-1)^m)(\cos(2\pi y_m) - 1), \end{aligned}$$

i.e.,

$$2(1 - \cos(2\pi y_m)) \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_m) = (1 + (-1)^m)(\cos(2\pi y_m) - 1).$$

If $\cos(2\pi y_m) \neq 1$, then

$$\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_m) = -\frac{1 + (-1)^m}{2}. \quad (3.16)$$

Now we focus on the case $i \neq j$. Since $0 \leq i, j \leq N$, it follows that $0 < y_{i+j} < 1$ and $0 < |y_{i-j}| < 1$. Furthermore, when l ranges from 1 to $N-1$, we observe that $\cos(2l\pi y_{i-j}) \neq 1$ and $\cos(2l\pi y_{i+j}) \neq 1$.

Thus, with (3.16), and observing the same parity of $i+j$ and $i-j$, we obtain

$$\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_{i+j}) = \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_{i-j}) = -\frac{1 + (-1)^{i+j}}{2}.$$

Substituting the above equality into (3.15), we deduce that

$$\sum_{l=0}^N \sigma_l P_l(y_i) P_l(y_j) = 0, \quad i \neq j. \quad (3.17)$$

In the next, we consider the case $i = j$. Noting that when $1 \leq l \leq N-1$, $\cos(2l\pi y_{2i})$ is equal to 1 only in $i = 0$ and $i = N$. Therefore, by utilizing (3.16), we obtain

$$\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \cos(2l\pi y_{2i}) = \begin{cases} -1, & i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \\ N-1, & i = 0, N. \end{cases} \quad (3.18)$$

Substituting (3.18) into (3.15), we deduce that

$$\sum_{l=0}^N \sigma_l P_l(y_i) P_l(y_j) = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{2}, & i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \\ N, & i = 0, N. \end{cases} \quad (3.19)$$

Furthermore, with (3.14), (3.17), and (3.19), we arrive at the conclusion stated in (3.13). \square

Similar to Lemma 3.2, we can derive the subsequent lemma as well.

Lemma 3.3. *Given that $i, j = N+1, \dots, 2N-1$, we have the following identity*

$$\sum_{l=N+1}^{2N-1} P_l(y_i) P_l(y_j) = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{2}, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases} \quad (3.20)$$

Therefore, we can conclude the following lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *Suppose*

$$a_i = \sum_{l=N+1}^{2N-1} \widehat{a}_l P_l(y_i), \quad i = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (3.21)$$

Then

$$\widehat{a}_l = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{i=N+1}^{2N-1} a_i P_l(y_i), \quad l = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (3.22)$$

Proof. Using (3.21), (3.12), and Lemma 3.3, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=N+1}^{2N-1} a_i P_l(y_i) &= \sum_{i=N+1}^{2N-1} \sum_{m=N+1}^{2N-1} \widehat{a}_m P_l(y_i) P_m(y_i) \\ &= \sum_{m=N+1}^{2N-1} \widehat{a}_m \sum_{i=N+1}^{2N-1} P_l(y_i) P_m(y_i) \\ &= \frac{N}{2} \widehat{a}_l. \end{aligned}$$

The proof is finished. \square

Similar to Lemma 3.4, we obtain

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose*

$$a_i = \sum_{l=0}^N \widehat{a}_l P_l(y_i), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, N. \quad (3.23)$$

Then

$$\widehat{a}_l = \frac{2\sigma_l}{N} \sum_{i=0}^N \sigma_i a_i P_l(y_i), \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, N. \quad (3.24)$$

Based on Lemmas 3.4 and 3.5, we obtain the invertible transformation of (3.25).

Lemma 3.6. *Suppose*

$$\widehat{a}_j = \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \widetilde{a}_l T_l(y_j), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (3.25)$$

Then,

$$\widetilde{a}_l = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sigma_l}{N} \sum_{j=0}^N \sigma_j ((1-y_j)\widehat{a}_j + y_j \widehat{a}_{2N-j}^n) \cos(2l\pi y_j), & l = 0, 1, \dots, N, \\ \frac{2}{N} \sum_{j=0}^N (\widehat{a}_j - \widehat{a}_{2N-j}) \sin(2l\pi y_j), & l = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1, \end{cases} \quad (3.26)$$

where

$$\sigma_j = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & j = 0, N, \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.27)$$

Proof. Using (3.25), (3.12), and Lemma 3.1, we have

$$\widehat{a}_{2N-j} = \sum_{l=0}^N \widetilde{a}_l P_l(y_j) + (y_j - 1) \sum_{l=N+1}^{2N-1} \widetilde{a}_l P_l(y_j),$$

and

$$\widehat{a}_j = \sum_{l=0}^N \widetilde{a}_l P_l(y_j) + y_j \sum_{l=N+1}^{2N-1} \widetilde{a}_l P_l(y_j).$$

From the two equalities above, it follows that

$$(1-y_j)\widehat{a}_j + y_j \widehat{a}_{2N-j} = \sum_{l=0}^N \widetilde{a}_l P_l(y_j)$$

and

$$\widehat{a}_j - \widehat{a}_{2N-j} = \sum_{l=N+1}^{2N-1} \widetilde{a}_l P_l(y_j).$$

Moreover, using Lemmas 3.5 and 3.4, we arrive at the conclusion stated in (3.26). \square

Similar to (3.10), we use the same transformation to $\{\widehat{a}_{k,j}^n\}$ with respect to j in the following way:

$$\widehat{a}_{k,j}^n = \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \widetilde{a}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (3.28)$$

Using (3.4), (3.27), and Lemma 3.6, and noting that $0 \leq y_j \leq 1$ ($j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N$), we can deduce

$$|\tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n| \lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (3.29)$$

Substituting (3.10) and (3.28) into (3.6), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} (\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n - \tilde{e}_{k,l}^{n-1}) T_l(y_j) &= a^2 \mu \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n (T_l(y_{j-1}) - (2 + 4 \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2}) T_l(y_j) + T_l(y_{j+1})) \\ &\quad + \tau \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.30)$$

Using Lemma 3.1, (3.30) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} (\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n - \tilde{e}_{k,l}^{n-1}) T_l(y_j) &= a^2 \mu \left(\sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \left(2(\cos(2l\pi h) - 1) - 4 \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \right) \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2h \sum_{l=N+1}^{2N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n T_{2N-l}(y_j) \sin(2l\pi h) \right) + \tau \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j), \\ &\quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{aligned}$$

Let $l := 2N - l$ in $\sum_{l=N+1}^{2N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n T_{2N-l}(y_j) \sin(2l\pi h)$, the above equalities have the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} (\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n - \tilde{e}_{k,l}^{n-1}) T_l(y_j) &= -2a^2 \mu \left(2 \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \left(\sin^2(l\pi h) + \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \right) \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + h \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,2N-l}^n T_l(y_j) \sin(2l\pi h) \right) + \tau \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j), \\ &\quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

Substitute (3.10) into (3.7), then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} (\tilde{e}_{k,0}^n - \tilde{e}_{k,0}^{n-1}) T_l(y_0) &= 2a^2 \mu \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n (T_l(y_1) - T_l(y_0)) - 4a^2 \mu \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_0) \\ &\quad + \tau \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_0). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, using Lemma 3.1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} (\tilde{e}_{k,0}^n - \tilde{e}_{k,0}^{n-1}) T_l(y_0) \\ &= -2a^2 \mu \left(2 \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \left(\sin^2(l\pi h) + \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \right) \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_0) + h \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,2N-l}^n T_l(y_0) \sin(2l\pi h) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \tau \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_0).$$

Through comparing with the above equality and (3.31), we find that (3.31) also holds for $j = 0$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} (\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n - \tilde{e}_{k,l}^{n-1}) T_l(y_j) &= -2a^2\mu \left(2 \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \left(\sin^2(l\pi h) + \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \right) \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + h \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,2N-l}^n T_l(y_j) \sin(2l\pi h) \right) + \tau \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j), \\ j &= 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

Using Lemma 3.6 to perform an invertible transformation on (3.32), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n - \tilde{e}_{k,l}^{n-1} &= \\ \begin{cases} -4a^2\mu \left(\sin^2(l\pi h) + \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \right) \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n - 2a^2\mu h \tilde{e}_{k,2N-l}^n \sin(2l\pi h) + \tau \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n, & l = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \\ -4a^2\mu \left(\sin^2(l\pi h) + \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \right) \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n + \tau \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n, & l = 0, N, N+1, \dots, 2N-1. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (3.33)$$

Let

$$\omega_{k,l} = \frac{1}{1 + 4a^2\mu \left(\sin^2(l\pi h) + \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2} \right)}. \quad (3.34)$$

Obviously,

$$0 < \omega_{k,l} < 1. \quad (3.35)$$

Using (3.34), (3.33) can be rewritten as

$$\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n = \begin{cases} \omega_{k,l} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^{n-1} - 2a^2\mu h \omega_{k,l} \tilde{e}_{k,2N-l}^n \sin(2l\pi h) + \tau \omega_{k,l} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n, & l = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \\ \omega_{k,l} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^{n-1} + \tau \omega_{k,l} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n, & l = 0, N, N+1, \dots, 2N-1. \end{cases} \quad (3.36)$$

Substituting (3.10) into (3.8), and using Lemma 3.6, we can easily deduce that

$$\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n = 0, \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (3.37)$$

Using (3.36) and (3.37), we obtain the following recursive formula for $\{\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n &= \\ \begin{cases} -2a^2\mu h \sin(2l\pi h) \sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} \tilde{e}_{k,2N-l}^m + \tau \sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^m, & l = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \\ \tau \sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} \tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^m, & l = 0, N, N+1, \dots, 2N-1. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (3.38)$$

In order to estimate $\{\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n\}$, we first prove the following estimation

$$\sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} \lesssim \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\tau(l^2+k^2)}, & l = 0, 1, \dots, N, \\ \frac{1}{\tau((2N-l)^2+k^2)}, & l = N+1, N+2, \dots, 2N-1. \end{cases} \quad (3.39)$$

In fact, from (3.34) and (3.35), we can derive that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} &= \frac{\omega_{k,l} - (\omega_{k,l})^{n+1}}{1 - \omega_{k,l}} \\ &= \frac{1 - (\omega_{k,l})^n}{\mu(\sin^2(l\pi h) + \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2})} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\mu(\sin^2(l\pi h) + \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2})}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.40)$$

For $0 \leq l \leq N$, we have $l\pi h \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. Observe that $\frac{k\pi h}{2} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ($1 \leq k \leq 2N-1$). Therefore, (3.40) can be rewritten as

$$\sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} \lesssim \frac{1}{\mu h^2(4l^2 + k^2)} \lesssim \frac{1}{\tau(l^2 + k^2)}. \quad (3.41)$$

For $N \leq l \leq 2N-1$, from $2Nh = 1$ and $0 < (2N-l)\pi h \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, we have

$$\sin(l\pi h) = \sin(2(2N-l)\pi h) \geq 2(2N-l)h.$$

Moreover, (3.40) can be written as

$$\sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} \lesssim \frac{1}{\mu h^2(4(2N-l)^2 + k^2)} \lesssim \frac{1}{\tau((2N-l)^2 + k^2)}. \quad (3.42)$$

Therefore, combining (3.41) with (3.42), (3.39) holds.

Now, we give the estimation of $\{\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n\}$ in three cases.

Case 1. $N \leq l \leq 2N-1$

With (3.38), (3.35), (3.29), and (3.39), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n| &\leq \tau \sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} |\tilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n| \\ &\lesssim \frac{\tau(\tau + h^2)}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} \\ &\lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}((2N-l)^2 + k^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.43)$$

Case 2. $1 \leq l \leq N-1$

Using (3.43), we obtain

$$|\bar{e}_{k,2N-l}^n| \lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}(l^2 + k^2)}. \quad (3.44)$$

From the above inequality, and using (3.38), (3.35), (3.39), (3.29), and $\mu = \frac{\tau}{h^2}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{e}_{k,l}^n| &\leq 2a^2\mu h \sin(2l\pi h) \sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} |\bar{e}_{k,2N-l}^m| + \tau \sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} |\bar{\alpha}_{k,l}^m| \\ &\lesssim \left(\mu h \sin(2l\pi h) \cdot \frac{\tau + h^2}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}(l^2 + k^2)} + \frac{\tau(\tau + h^2)}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \sum_{m=1}^n (\omega_{k,l})^{n-m+1} \\ &\lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}(l^2 + k^2)} \left(\frac{\sin(l\pi h)}{h(l^2 + k^2)} + 1 \right) \\ &\lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}(l^2 + k^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

Case 3. $l = 0$

Observing that $\omega_{k,0} = \frac{1}{1+4a^2\mu \sin^2 \frac{k\pi h}{2}}$, similar to deduce (3.43), we obtain

$$|\bar{e}_{k,0}^n| \lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{k^2 h^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (3.46)$$

From (3.10), (3.43), (3.45), and (3.46), and noticing that $T_l(y_j)$ is bounded for any $0 \leq l, j \leq 2N-1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{e}_{k,j}^n| &\leq \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} |\bar{e}_{k,l}^n| |T_l(y_j)| \\ &\lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{k^2 h^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{k^2} + \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{l^2 + k^2} + \sum_{l=N}^{2N-1} \frac{1}{(2N-l)^2 + k^2} \right) \\ &\lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{l^2 + k^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.47)$$

Furthermore, from (3.2), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |e_{i,j}^n| &\leq \sqrt{2h} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} |\bar{e}_{k,j}^n| \\ &\lesssim (\tau + h^2) \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{l^2 + k^2} \\ &\lesssim (\tau + h^2) \left(3 \sum_{k=1}^{2N} \frac{1}{k^2} + \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \frac{1}{l^2 + k^2} \right) \\ &\lesssim (\tau + h^2) \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \frac{1}{l^2 + k^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.48)$$

Since $\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$ is increasing monotonically with respect to variables x and y for $x, y > 0$, respectively, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \frac{1}{l^2 + k^2} &= h^2 \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \frac{1}{(lh)^2 + (kh)^2} \\ &\leq \iint_{\Omega_h} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &< \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_h^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dr}{r} \\ &\leq \frac{\pi}{2} |\ln h|, \end{aligned} \quad (3.49)$$

where $\Omega_h = [h, 1] \times [h, 1]$.

Using (3.49) and (3.48), and noticing (3.1c)–(3.1e), we can obtain the following error estimation theorem.

Theorem 3.1. Suppose $u \in C^4(\overline{Q}_T)$. For any positive integer $1 \leq n \leq M$, the following estimates for (2.9a)–(2.9f)

$$|e_{i,j}^n| \lesssim (\tau + h^2) |\ln h|, \quad i, j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N.$$

hold.

4. Superconvergence analysis

In this section, we present the approximation formulas for the partial derivatives of u with respect to two spatial variables, which exhibit superconvergence under certain smooth conditions.

Let U_x and U_y be the approximation functions for the partial derivatives u_x and u_y , respectively. For any t_n ($1 \leq n \leq M$), we introduce the following approximation formulas for u_x and u_y at the grid point (x_i, y_j, t_n) , respectively:

$$U_x(x_i, y_j, t_n) = \frac{U_{i+1,j}^n - U_{i-1,j}^n}{2h}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq 2N-1, \quad 0 \leq j \leq 2N, \quad (4.1)$$

and

$$U_y(x_i, y_j, t_n) = \frac{U_{i,j+1}^n - U_{i,j-1}^n}{2h}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq 2N, \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N-1. \quad (4.2)$$

Before exploring the superconvergence of (4.1) and (4.2), we first present the following lemma.

Lemma 4.1. Suppose that the function $p(x) \in C^1[0, 1]$ satisfies

$$\max_{x \in [0,1]} \{|p(x)|, |p'(x)|\} \leq M, \quad (4.3)$$

where M is a positive constant. If

$$\widehat{p}_k = \sqrt{2h} \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} p_i \sin(i\pi x_k), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad (4.4)$$

then

$$|\widehat{p}_k| \leq \frac{M\pi}{kh^{\frac{1}{2}}} \lesssim \frac{1}{kh^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (4.5)$$

Proof. Let $\theta_k = \frac{k\pi h}{2}$. Obviously, $\theta_k \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$. We can easily verify the following equality:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} (p_{i-1} - 2p_i + p_{i+1}) \sin(i\pi x_k) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} p_i (\sin((i+1)\pi x_k) - 2\sin(i\pi x_k) + \sin((i-1)\pi x_k)) \\ & \quad + p_0 \sin(\pi x_k) + p_{2N} \sin((2N-1)\pi x_k) \\ &= -4\sin^2 \theta_k \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} p_i \sin(i\pi x_k) + (p_0 + (-1)^k p_{2N}) \sin(2\theta_k). \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

Noting that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} (p_i - p_{i-1}) \sin(i\pi x_k) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} \left(\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} p'(x) \sin(k\pi x) dx + \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} p'(x) (\sin(k\pi x_i) - \sin(k\pi x)) dx \right) \\ &= \int_0^{x_{2N-1}} p'(x) \sin k\pi x dx + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} p'(x) \cos \frac{k\pi(x_i + x)}{2} \sin \frac{k\pi(x_i - x)}{2} dx, \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

the following equality is also verified:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} (p_{i+1} - p_i) \sin(i\pi x_k) \\ &= \int_{x_1}^1 p'(x) \sin(k\pi x) dx + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} p'(x) \cos \frac{k\pi(x_{i+1} + x)}{2} \sin \frac{k\pi(x_{i+1} - x)}{2} dx. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

Subtracting (4.7) from (4.8), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} (p_{i-1} - 2p_i + p_{i+1}) \sin(i\pi x_k) &= \int_{x_{2N-1}}^1 p'(x) \sin(k\pi x) dx - \int_0^{x_1} p'(x) \sin(k\pi x) dx \\ & \quad + 2 \int_{x_{2N-1}}^1 p'(x) \cos \frac{k\pi(1+x)}{2} \sin \frac{k\pi(1-x)}{2} dx \\ & \quad - 2 \int_0^{x_1} p'(x) \cos \frac{k\pi(x_1+x)}{2} \sin \frac{k\pi(x_1-x)}{2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, using (4.3), we obtain

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} (p_{i-1} - 2p_i + p_{i+1}) \sin(i\pi x_k) \right| \leq 6Mh. \quad (4.9)$$

Using (4.6), (4.3), and (4.9), and noting $\theta_k \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} p_i \sin(i\pi x_k) \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \theta_k} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} (p_{i-1} - 2p_i + p_{i+1}) \sin(i\pi x_k) - (p_0 + (-1)^k p_{2N}) \sin(2\theta_k) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{3Mh + 2M \sin \theta_k}{2 \sin^2 \theta_k} \\ &\leq \frac{M\pi}{kh}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the lemma is proved with (4.4). \square

Next, we study the superconvergence of (4.1).

Theorem 4.1. Suppose $u \in C^5(\overline{Q}_T)$. Then, for any integer $1 \leq n \leq M$,

$$|U_x(x_i, y_j, t_n) - u_x(x_i, y_j, t_n)| \lesssim (\tau + h^2) |\ln h|, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N. \quad (4.10)$$

Proof. From (4.1) and $u \in C^5(\overline{Q}_T)$, we obtain

$$U_x(x_i, y_j, t_n) = u_x(x_i, y_j, t_n) + \frac{e_{i+1,j}^n - e_{i-1,j}^n}{2h} + O(h^2).$$

Thus, in order to prove this theorem, it suffices to prove the following inequality, i.e., for any given integer $1 \leq n \leq M$,

$$\left| \frac{e_{i+1,j}^n - e_{i-1,j}^n}{2h} \right| \lesssim (\tau + h^2) |\ln h|, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, j = 0, 1, \dots, 2N. \quad (4.11)$$

From (3.2) and (3.10), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e_{i+1,j}^n - e_{i-1,j}^n}{2h} &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2h}} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \widetilde{e}_{k,j}^n \sin(k\pi h) \cos(k\pi x_i) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2h}} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \widetilde{e}_{k,l}^n T_l(y_j) \sin(k\pi h) \cos(k\pi x_i). \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

Since $u \in C^5(\overline{Q}_T)$, using Lemma 4.1, (2.8), and (3.3), we obtain

$$|\widetilde{\alpha}_{k,j}^n| \lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{kh^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (4.13)$$

Correspondingly, (3.29) is written as

$$|\widetilde{\alpha}_{k,l}^n| \lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{kh^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (4.14)$$

For this, by modifying (3.43), (3.45), and (3.46), we obtain

$$|\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n| \lesssim \begin{cases} \frac{\tau+h^2}{kh^{\frac{1}{2}}(l^2+k^2)}, & 0 \leq l \leq N, \\ \frac{\tau+h^2}{kh^{\frac{1}{2}}((2N-l)^2+k^2)}, & N+1 \leq l \leq 2N-1. \end{cases} \quad (4.15)$$

Using (4.12) and (4.15), and given $|T_l(y)| \leq 1$ for $y \in [0, 1]$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{e_{i+1,j}^n - e_{i-1,j}^n}{2h} \right| &\lesssim h^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} k \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} |\tilde{e}_{k,l}^n| \\ &\leq (\tau + h^2) \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{l^2 + k^2} + \sum_{l=N}^{2N-1} \frac{1}{(2N-l)^2 + k^2} \right) \\ &\lesssim (\tau + h^2) \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \frac{1}{l^2 + k^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

From this, using (3.49), we prove (4.11). Therefore, (4.10) holds. \square

In the following, we discuss the superconvergence properties of (4.2).

Theorem 4.2. Suppose $u \in C^5(\bar{Q}_T)$. Then, for any integer $1 \leq n \leq M$,

$$|U_y(x_i, y_j, t_n) - u_y(x_i, y_j, t_n)| \lesssim (\tau + h^2) \ln^2 h, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1, \quad (4.17)$$

hold.

Proof. From (4.2) and $u \in C^5(\bar{Q}_T)$, we obtain

$$U_x(x_i, y_j, t_n) = u_x(x_i, y_j, t_n) + \frac{e_{i,j+1}^n - e_{i-1,j-1}^n}{2h} + O(h^2). \quad (4.18)$$

From (4.18), in order to prove this theorem, we only need to prove that for any integer $1 \leq n \leq M$,

$$\left| \frac{e_{i,j+1}^n - e_{i-1,j-1}^n}{2h} \right| \lesssim (\tau + h^2) \ln^2 h, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 2N, j = 1, 2, \dots, 2N-1. \quad (4.19)$$

Using (3.2) and (3.10), and noting that $T_0(y_{j+1}) - T_0(y_{j-1}) = 0$, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e_{i,j+1}^n - e_{i-1,j-1}^n}{2h} &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2h}} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} (\tilde{e}_{k,j+1}^n - \tilde{e}_{k,j-1}^n) \sin(k\pi x_i) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2h}} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{2N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n (T_l(y_{j+1}) - T_l(y_{j-1})) \sin(k\pi x_i) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2h}} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \sum_{l=1}^{2N-1} \tilde{e}_{k,l}^n (T_l(y_{j+1}) - T_l(y_{j-1})) \sin(k\pi x_i). \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

Using (3.11), when $N \leq l \leq 2N-1$, we have

$$|T_l(y_{j+1}) - T_l(y_j)| \leq 2|y_j \cos((y_{j+1} + y_j)l\pi) \sin(2l\pi h)| + h|\sin(2l\pi y_{j+1})|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lesssim |\sin((2N-l)\pi h)| + h \\
&\lesssim (2N-l)h.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.21}$$

Furthermore, we also deduce that

$$|T_l(y_{j+1}) - T_l(y_j)| = 2 |\sin((y_{j+1} + y_j)l\pi) \sin(2l\pi h)| \lesssim lh. \tag{4.22}$$

Using (4.20), (4.15), (4.21), and (4.22), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \frac{e_{i,j+1}^n - e_{i,j-1}^n}{2h} \right| &\lesssim \frac{1}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \sum_{l=1}^{2N-1} |e_{k,l}^n| |T_l(y_{j+1}) - T_l(y_{j-1})| \\
&\lesssim \frac{\tau + h^2}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \left(\sum_{l=1}^N \frac{lh}{k(k^2 + l^2)} + \sum_{l=N+1}^{2N-1} \frac{(2N-l)h}{k(k^2 + (2N-l)^2)} \right) \\
&\lesssim (\tau + h^2) \sum_{k=1}^{2N-1} \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{l}{k(k^2 + l^2)} \\
&\lesssim (\tau + h^2) \left(\sum_{l=1}^{2N} \frac{l}{1 + l^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{2N} \frac{1}{k(k^2 + 1)} + \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \frac{l}{k(k^2 + l^2)} \right) \\
&\lesssim (\tau + h^2) \left(|\ln h| + \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \frac{l}{k(k^2 + l^2)} \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{4.23}$$

Upon observing

$$\begin{aligned}
2 \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \frac{l}{k(k^2 + l^2)} &= \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \left(\frac{l}{k(k^2 + l^2)} + \frac{k}{l(k^2 + l^2)} \right) \\
&= \sum_{k=2}^{2N} \sum_{l=2}^{2N} \frac{1}{kl} \\
&\leq \ln^2 h,
\end{aligned}$$

by substituting this result into (4.23), we obtain

$$\left| \frac{e_{i,j+1}^n - e_{i,j-1}^n}{2h} \right| \lesssim (\tau + h^2) \ln^2 h.$$

This result confirms (4.19), thereby establishing the validity of (4.17). \square

5. Numerical experiments

In this section, we present two numerical examples to validate the theoretical results and investigate the efficiency and the superconvergence properties of the numerical schemes. Our aim is to demonstrate the practical implications of the theoretical findings and assess the performance of the proposed methods. Let

$$\|U - u\|_{\infty} := \max_{\substack{1 \leq n \leq M \\ 0 \leq i, j \leq 2N}} |U_{i,j}^n - u_{i,j}^n|,$$

$$\|U_x - u_x\|_\infty := \max_{\substack{1 \leq n \leq M \\ 1 \leq i \leq 2N-1 \\ 0 \leq j \leq 2N}} |(U_x)_{i,j}^n - (u_x)_{i,j}^n|,$$

$$\|U_y - u_y\|_\infty := \max_{\substack{1 \leq n \leq M \\ 0 \leq i \leq 2N \\ 1 \leq j \leq 2N-1}} |(U_y)_{i,j}^n - (u_y)_{i,j}^n|.$$

Example 5.1. In (1.1)–(1.6), take

$$a = 1, \quad T = 1, \quad f(x, y, t) = 0, \quad g(x, y) = e^{x+y}, \quad \mu_1(y, t) = e^{y+2t},$$

$$\mu_2(y, t) = e^{1+y+2t}, \quad \mu_3(x, t) = e^{x+2t}(1 - e), \quad \mu_4(x, t) = e^{x+2t}.$$

The exact solution is $u = e^{x+y+2t}$ which can be easily verified.

The results are reported in Tables 1–3. From Table 1, we can observe that in the cases of $\tau = h^2$ and $\tau = h$, the error $\|U - u\|_\infty$ is approximately of the order $O(h^2)$ and $O(h)$, respectively. This observation verifies the correctness of Theorem 3.1.

Furthermore, from Tables 2 and 3, it is evident that when $\tau = h^2$, both $\|U_x - u_x\|_\infty$ and $\|U_y - u_y\|_\infty$ are close to the order $O(h^2)$. On the other hand, when $\tau = h$, $\|U_x - u_x\|_\infty$ and $\|U_y - u_y\|_\infty$ approach the order $O(h)$. These findings support the theoretical expectations regarding the convergence rates of the spatial derivatives. Therefore, the correctness of Theorems 4.1 and 4.2 is verified.

Table 1. Error with respect to u in $\tau = h$ and $\tau = h^2$ for Example 5.1.

| h | $\tau = h^2$ | | $\tau = h$ | |
|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | $\ U - u\ _\infty$ | ratio | $\ U - u\ _\infty$ | ratio |
| 1/32 | 4.4377e-003 | - | 1.2941e-001 | - |
| 1/64 | 1.1104e-003 | 4.00 | 6.5173e-002 | 1.99 |
| 1/128 | 2.7768e-004 | 4.00 | 3.2701e-002 | 1.99 |
| 1/256 | 6.9427e-005 | 4.00 | 1.6379e-002 | 2.00 |

Table 2. Error of u_x and u_y in $\tau = h^2$ for Example 5.1.

| h | τ | $\ U_x - u_x\ _\infty$ | ratio | $\ U_y - u_y\ _\infty$ | ratio |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 1/32 | 1/32 ² | 1.7481e-002 | - | 7.0681e-003 | - |
| 1/64 | 1/64 ² | 4.4901e-003 | 3.89 | 1.8960e-003 | 3.73 |
| 1/128 | 1/128 ² | 1.1379e-003 | 3.95 | 5.0110e-004 | 3.78 |
| 1/256 | 1/256 ² | 2.8640e-004 | 3.97 | 1.3025e-004 | 3.85 |

Table 3. Error of u_x and u_y in $\tau = h$ for Example 5.1.

| h | τ | $\ U_x - u_x\ _\infty$ | ratio | $\ U_y - u_y\ _\infty$ | ratio |
|-------|--------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 1/32 | 1/32 | 6.1798e-001 | - | 1.7722e-001 | - |
| 1/64 | 1/64 | 3.3247e-001 | 1.86 | 1.0037e-001 | 1.77 |
| 1/128 | 1/128 | 1.7242e-001 | 1.93 | 5.3329e-002 | 1.88 |
| 1/256 | 1/256 | 8.7795e-002 | 1.96 | 2.7478e-002 | 1.94 |

Example 5.2. In problems (1.1)–(1.6), take

$$a = 1, \quad T = 1, \quad f(x, y, t) = 0, \quad g(x, y) = (1 + y)e^x, \quad \mu_1(y, t) = (1 + y)e^t, \\ \mu_2(y, t) = (1 + y)e^{1+t}, \quad \mu_3(x, t) = -e^{x+t}, \quad \mu_4(x, t) = e^{x+t}.$$

It is easily verified that its exact solution is $u = (1 + y)e^{x+t}$.

Numerical results for Example 5.2 are reported in Tables 4–6. These results verify the correctness of Theorems 3.1, 4.1 and 4.2 again.

Table 4. Error with respect to u in $\tau = h$ and $\tau = h^2$ for Example 5.2.

| h | $\tau = h^2$ | | $\tau = h$ | |
|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | $\ U - u\ _\infty$ | ratio | $\ U - u\ _\infty$ | ratio |
| 1/32 | 4.2726e-004 | - | 1.1677e-002 | - |
| 1/64 | 1.1104e-003 | 4.00 | 5.8545e-003 | 1.99 |
| 1/128 | 1.0692e-004 | 4.00 | 2.9303e-003 | 2.00 |
| 1/256 | 6.6840e-006 | 4.00 | 1.4660e-003 | 2.00 |

Table 5. Error of u_x and u_y in $\tau = h^2$ for Example 5.2.

| h | τ | $\ U_x - u_x\ _\infty$ | ratio | $\ U_y - u_y\ _\infty$ | ratio |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 1/32 | 1/32 ² | 2.2208e-003 | - | 3.8223e-004 | - |
| 1/64 | 1/64 ² | 5.6284e-004 | 3.95 | 1.0418e-004 | 3.67 |
| 1/128 | 1/128 ² | 1.4169e-004 | 3.97 | 2.7176e-005 | 3.83 |
| 1/256 | 1/256 ² | 3.5544e-005 | 3.99 | 6.9401e-006 | 3.92 |

Table 6. Error of u_x and u_y in $\tau = h$ for Example 5.2.

| h | τ | $\ U_x - u_x\ _\infty$ | ratio | $\ U_y - u_y\ _\infty$ | ratio |
|-------|--------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 1/32 | 1/32 | 5.1907e-002 | - | 1.0436e-002 | - |
| 1/64 | 1/64 | 2.7983e-002 | 1.85 | 5.7010e-003 | 1.83 |
| 1/128 | 1/128 | 1.4518e-002 | 1.93 | 2.9780e-003 | 1.91 |
| 1/256 | 1/256 | 7.3924e-003 | 1.96 | 1.5219e-003 | 1.96 |

6. Conclusions

This work focuses on a heat conduction problem with nonlocal boundary conditions. We develop an implicit Euler scheme and demonstrate that it achieves asymptotic optimal order with the DFT. Furthermore, we introduce two approximation formulas that exhibit superapproximation for first-order partial derivatives along the x and y directions of the exact solution, respectively. In the future, we plan to extend this work to other difference schemes for parabolic problems with nonlocal boundary conditions, such as the explicit Euler scheme, the Crank-Nicolson scheme, and other schemes. Additionally, we aim to consider heat conduction problems with different nonlocal boundary conditions.

Author contributions

Liping Zhou: Conceptualization, methodology, formal analysis, writing-original draft, validation; Yumei Yan: Editing, software; Ying Liu: Writing-review and editing. All authors contributed equally to the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript for publication.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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