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稳态问题混合边界积分方程的高精度求积法与分裂外推

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[摘 要] 提出了求积法解稳态问题的混合边界积分方程, 它拥有高精度, 低复杂度. 通过并行地解粗网格上的离散方程, 根据误差的多参数渐近展开, 应用分裂外推算法得到高精度的近似解, 同时获得后验误差估计.

[关键词] 稳态问题; 混合边界积分方程; 求积法; 分裂外推

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0 引言

声学, 弹性力学, 电磁力学和流体力学等诸多问题常归结为调和方程的混合边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & \text{在 } \Omega, \\ \alpha_i u + \beta_i \partial u / \partial n = g, & \text{在 } \Gamma_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, d, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

这里 $\Omega \subset R^2$ 是曲边多角形域, $\Gamma_i (i = 1, \dots, d)$ 是分段光滑且 $\Gamma = \bigcup_{i=1}^d \Gamma_i$ 是 Ω 的边界, g 是 Γ 上的分片连续函数, α_i, β_i 是 Γ_i 上的给定常函数. Q_i 是 Ω 的顶点, 且内角为 $\theta_i \in (0, 2\pi)$. 方程(1)可用有限差分法或有限元法求解, 这些方法必须进行区域剖分, 计算量大, 但借助位势理论把(1)式转化为边界积分方程, 近似计算仅对边界进行剖分, 计算量少, 舍入误差小. 具体方法分两步: 首先, 解边界积分方程

$$-\int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial n_x} \log |y - x| ds_x + \int_{\Gamma} u(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_x} \log |y - x| ds_x = \theta(y) u(y), \quad (2)$$

这里 $|y - x|$ 是欧氏距; 若 $y \in \Gamma$ 是 Γ 上的一个角点, 设在 y 处 Γ 的两个方向的切线间的夹角是 θ , 则 $\theta(y) = \theta/(2\pi)$, 若 $y \in \Gamma$ 是 Γ 上的光滑点则 $\theta(y) = 1/2$. 若 $u(x)$ 或 $\partial u / \partial n$ 由式(2)解出, 另一个 $\partial u / \partial n$ 或 $u(x)$ 由式(1)的边界条件求出; 其次, 内点值 $u(y), y \in \Omega$ 可由

$$u(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Gamma} u(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_x} \log |y - x| ds_x - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial n_x} \log |y - x| ds_x \quad (3)$$

求得.

熟知当 $\beta_i = 0 (i = 1, \dots, d)$ 式(1)是纯 Dirichlet 问题, 式(2)是第一类弱奇异边界积分方程组且当对数容度^[8] $C_r \neq 1$ 时, 它有唯一解; 当 $\alpha_i = 0 (i = 1, \dots, d)$ 式(1)是纯 Neumann 问题, 式(2)是第二类弱奇异边界积分方程组仅当

$$\sum_{i=1}^d \int_{\Gamma_i} g / \beta_i ds = 0$$

成立时, 它在相差一个常数意义下有唯一解; 当 $\alpha_i \beta_i \geq 0 (i = 1, \dots, d)$ 且存在 $\alpha_i \neq 0$, 式(2)是混合边界积分方程组且式(2)有唯一解.

Galerkin 法^[8]和配置法^[9]常用来解式(2), 但他们是非常昂贵的方法^[8], 机械求积法能减少大量的计算, 离散矩阵的生成不需计算任何奇异积分, 只须赋值, 但在理论和数值处理上非常困难. 本文首先对多角形区域 Ω 各边进行离散剖分, 设其网宽为 $h_i (i = 1, \dots, d)$, 用求积公式^[3,6]建立了高精度的求积法; 其次获得了误

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差的多参数渐近展开式,仅需解多个粗网格上的离散方程组,利用分裂外推,得到高精度的近似解;最后导出后验误差估计.

1 机械求积法

设 Γ_i 能被 $x_i(s) = (x_{i1}(s), x_{i2}(s)) : [0, \Gamma_i] \rightarrow \Gamma_i$ 描述且 $|x'_i(s)|^2 = |x'_{i1}(s)|^2 + |x'_{i2}(s)|^2 > 0$, T_i 是 Γ_i 的可测长度,用周期^[7]变换

$$s = T_m \varphi_\mu(t) : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, T_m], \quad \mu \in N, \quad (4)$$

且 $\varphi_\mu(t) = \theta_\mu(t)/\theta_\mu(1)$ 和 $\theta_\mu(t) = \int_0^t (\sin(\pi s))^\mu ds$. 在 $[0, 1]$ 上,定义积分算子

$$(A_{q0} w_q)(t) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 z_q(t) \ln |2e^{-1/2} \sin(\pi(t-\tau))| w_q(\tau) d\tau, \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad (5)$$

$$(A_{0q} w_q)(t) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 z_q(t) \ln \left| \frac{\bar{x}_q(t) - \bar{x}_q(\tau)}{2e^{-1/2} \sin(\pi(t-\tau))} \right| w_q(\tau) d\tau, \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad (6)$$

$$(A_{qm} w_m)(t) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 z_q(t) \ln |\bar{x}_q(t) - \bar{x}_m(\tau)| w_m(\tau) d\tau, \quad q \neq m, \quad t \in [0, 1] \quad (7)$$

$$(K_{qm} w_m)(t) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 z_q(t) \bar{k}_{qm}(t, \tau) w_m(\tau) d\tau, \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad (8)$$

这里 $w_m(t) = w_m(\bar{x}_m(t)) T_m \varphi'_m(t) |\bar{x}'_m(t)|$, 且 $\bar{x}_m(t) = x_m(T_m \varphi_m(t))$, 和

$$\bar{k}_{qm}(t, \tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{\bar{x}'_{m2}(\tau)(\bar{x}_{m1}(\tau) - \bar{x}_{q1}(t)) - \bar{x}'_{m1}(\tau)(\bar{x}_{m2}(\tau) - \bar{x}_{q2}(t))}{|\bar{x}_q(t) - \bar{x}_m(\tau)|^2 |\bar{x}'(\tau)|}, & t \neq \tau, \\ \frac{\bar{x}''_{q2}(t)\bar{x}'_{q1}(\tau) - \bar{x}''_{q1}(t)\bar{x}'_{q2}(\tau)}{[(\bar{x}'_{q1}(t))^2 + (\bar{x}'_{q2}(t))^2] |\bar{x}'(t)|}, & t = \tau, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中 } w_i(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(\varphi_\mu(t))}{\partial n}, & \text{在 } \Gamma_i \text{ 上当 } \beta_i = 0, \\ u(\varphi_\mu(t)), & \text{在 } \Gamma_i \text{ 上, 当 } \beta_i \neq 0, \end{cases} \text{ 和 } z_q(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } \beta_q = 0, \\ T_q \varphi'_\mu(t) |\bar{x}'_q(t)|, & \text{当 } \beta_q \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

方程(2)能被表为

$$(\beta E + \alpha A_0 + \alpha A_1 + \alpha A_2 + \beta K) W = F, \quad (9)$$

其中 $A_0 = \text{diag}(A_{10}, \dots, A_{d0})$, $A_1 = \text{diag}(A_{01}, \dots, A_{0d})$, $A_2 = [A_{qm}]_{q,m=1}^d$, $K = [K_{qm}]_{q,m=1}^d$ 是矩阵算子, $W = (w_1(t), \dots, w_d(t))^T$, $F = (f_1(t), \dots, f_d(t))^T$. 且

$$f_q(t) = \begin{cases} 2g_q(x_q(t)) + \sum_{m=1}^d (K_{qm} g_m)(t), & \text{当 } \beta_q = 0, \\ ((A_{q0} + A_{0q}) g_q)(t) + \sum_{m=1}^d (K_{qm} g_m)(t), & \text{当 } \beta_q \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

这里 $g_m(t) = g_m(x_m(t)) T_q \varphi'_p(t) |\bar{x}'_q(t)|$. 设 $a_{q0}(t, \tau)$, $a_{0q}(t, \tau)$, $a_{qm}(t, \tau)$ 和 $k_{qm}(t, \tau)$ 分别是算子 A_{q0} , A_{0q} , A_{qm} 和 K_{qm} 的积分核, 且有下列结论^[4]: ① $a_{q0}(t, \tau)$ 是对数奇性函数, $a_{0q}(t, \tau)$ 是连续函数; ② 当 $\Gamma_q \cap \Gamma_m = \emptyset$ 时, $k_{qm}(t, \tau)$ 和 $a_{qm}(t, \tau)$ 是连续函数; 当 $\Gamma_q \cap \Gamma_m \neq \emptyset$, 且 $\mu \geq 3$ 时, $\tilde{a}_{qm}(t, \tau) = \sin^\mu(\pi t) a_{qm}(t, \tau)$ 和 $k_{qm}(t, \tau)$ 都是连续函数; ③ 虽然 $\partial u_q(x)/\partial n$ 在角点有奇性, 但 $w_q(t)$ 是光滑函数.

设 $h_q = 1/n_q$, $n_q \in N$, $q = 1, \dots, d$ 和 $t_j = \tau_j = (j-1/2)h_j$, $j = 1, \dots, n_j$. 对积分算子 D 如 A_{0q} , A_{qm} 或 K_{qm} , 利用中矩形公式^[3], 建立 Nystrom 近似

$$(D^h w_q)(t) = h_q \sum_{j=1}^{n_m} d(t, \tau_j) w_q(\tau_j), \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad q = 1, \dots, d, \quad (10)$$

且有误差估计

$$(D w_q)(t) - (D^h w_q)(t) = O(h_q^{2l}), \quad l \in N. \quad (11)$$

对弱奇异算子 A_{q0} , 利用求积公式^[6], 建立 Fredholm 近似

$$(A_{q0}^h w_q)(t_i) = -z_q(t_i) h_q \left\{ \sum_{j=1, t \neq \tau_j}^{n_m} \ln | 2e^{-1/2} \sin(\pi(t_i - \tau_j)) | w_q(\tau_j) \right\} / \pi - h_q \ln | 2\pi e^{-1/2} h_q / (2\pi) | z_q(t_i) w_q(t_i) / \pi, \quad q = 1, \dots, d, \quad (12)$$

且有误差估计

$$(A_{q0}^h w_q)(t_i) - (A_{q0} w_q)(t_i) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\mu=1}^{l-1} \frac{\xi'(-2\mu)}{(2\mu)!} [z_q(t_i) w_q(t_i)]^{(2\mu)} h_q^{2\mu+1} + O(h_q^{2l}), \quad (13)$$

$\xi'(t)$ 是 Riemann Zeta 函数的导函数. 令 $t = t_j$, 可得(9)式的近似方程

$$(\beta E^h + \alpha A_0^h + \alpha A_1^h + \alpha A_2^h + \beta K^h) W^h = F^h, \quad (14)$$

其中 $W^h = (W_1^h, \dots, W_d^h)^T$, $W_m^h = (w_m(t_1), \dots, w_m(t_{n_m}))^T$, $A_0^h = \text{diag}(A_{10}^h, \dots, A_{d0}^h)$, $A_{q0}^h = [a_{q0}(t_j, \tau_i)]_{j,i=1}^{n_q}$; $A_1^h = \text{diag}(A_{01}^h, \dots, A_{0d}^h)$, $A_{0q}^h = [a_{q0}(t_j, \tau_i)]_{j,i=1}^{n_q}$, $A_2^h = [A_{qm}^h]_{q,m=1}^d$, $A_{qm}^h = [a_{qm}(t_j, \tau_i)]_{j,i=1}^{n_q}$, $F^h = (F_1^h, \dots, F_d^h)^T$, $F_q^h = (f_{q1}^h, \dots, f_{qn_q}^h)^T$ 和

$$f_{qj}^h = \begin{cases} 2g_q(t_j) + \sum_{m=1}^d (K_{qm}^h g_m)(t_j), & \text{当 } \beta_q = 0, \\ (A_{q0}^h + A_{0q}^h) g_q(t_j) + \sum_{m=1}^d (A_{qm}^h g_m)(t_j), & \text{当 } \beta_q \neq 0. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

显然, 式(14)是 $n = n_1 + \dots + n_d$ 个未知数的线性代数方程组, 可以证明^[4]: 当原方程组(9)存在唯一解, 那么近似方程(14)有唯一解存在. 一旦 W^h 由方程(14)解出, 内点值可由

$$u(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{m=1}^d \sum_{i=1}^{n_m} h_m \left[u_m(\bar{x}(t_i)) \hat{k}_m(y, x) - \frac{\partial u(\bar{x}(t_i))}{\partial n_x} \ln | y - \bar{x}_m(t_i) | \right] | \bar{x}'_m(t_i) | \quad (16)$$

计算, 这里

$$\hat{k}_m(y, x) = \frac{\bar{x}'_{m2}(t_i)(\bar{x}_{m1}(t_i) - y_1) - \bar{x}'_{m1}(t_i)(\bar{x}_{m2}(t_i) - y_2)}{[(\bar{x}_{m1}(t_i) - y_1)^2 + (\bar{x}_{m2}(t_i) - y_2)^2] | \bar{x}'_m(t_i) |}.$$

2 误差的多参数渐近展开与分裂外推

在这一段我们给出本文的主要定理及主要算法.

定理 设方程组(2)有唯一解, $\Gamma_m \in C^5$, $g_m \in C^4(\Gamma_m)$, $m = 1, \dots, d$, 那么存在与 $h = (h_1, \dots, h_d)^T$ 无关的向量函数 $\omega = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_d)^T$, $\omega_m \in C[0, 1]$ 使得

$$(W - W^h) |_{t=t_j} = \text{diag}(h_1^3, \dots, h_d^3) \omega |_{t=t_j} + O(h_0^4), \quad h_0 = \max_{m=1}^d h_m \quad (17)$$

成立.

证明: 由式(10), (12), 有

$$(F - F^h) |_{t=t_i} = \text{diag}(h_1^3, \dots, h_d^3) \Gamma^h R^h v |_{t=t_i} + O(h_0^4), \quad (18)$$

这里 $h_0 = \max_{m=1}^d h_m$ 和 $v = (v_1, \dots, v_d)^T$ 且 $v_m = -\eta_m \xi'(-2)(z_m(t) g_m(t))''/\pi$ 和

$$\eta_m = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } \beta_m = 0, \\ 1, & \text{当 } \beta_m \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

利用式(9), (11), (13), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta E^h + \alpha A_0^h + \alpha A_1^h + \alpha A_2^h + \beta K^h) R^h (W^h - W) |_{t=t_i} &= F^h - \Gamma^h (\beta E^h + \alpha A_0^h + \alpha A_1^h + \alpha A_2^h + \beta K^h) R^h W |_{t=t_i} = \\ &= F^h - [(\beta E + \alpha A_0 + \alpha A_1 + \alpha A_2 + \beta K) W - \text{diag}(h_1^3, \dots, h_d^3) \Gamma^h R^h \gamma] |_{t=t_i} + O(h_0^4) = \\ &= (F^h - F) |_{t=t_i} + \text{diag}(h_1^3, \dots, h_d^3) \Gamma^h R^h \gamma |_{t=t_i} + O(h_0^4) = \\ &= \text{diag}(h_1^3, \dots, h_d^3) \Gamma^h R^h \psi |_{t=t_i} + O(h_0^4), \quad h_0 = \max_{m=1}^d h_m, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\gamma = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_d)^T$ 和 $\gamma_m = \alpha_m \xi'(-2)(z_p(t) w_m(t))'/\pi$ 且 $\psi = (\psi_1, \dots, \psi_d)^T$ 和 $\psi_m = v_m + \gamma_m$. 根据文[4, 5, 10], 可以证明 $\hat{L}^h = \Gamma^h (M^h)^{-1} R^h (\alpha A_1^h + \alpha A_2^h + \beta K^h) R^h$ 是聚紧收敛于 $L = (\beta E + \alpha A_0)^{-1} (\alpha A_1 + \alpha A_2 + \beta K)$,

这里 $(M^h)^{-1} = (\beta E^h + \alpha A_0^h)^{-1}$, I^h, R^h 分别是延拓和限制算子, 于是得到

$$(E^h + \hat{L}^h)(W - W^h)|_{i=t_i} = \text{diag}(h_1^3, \cdots, h_d^3)(M_1^h)^{-1} I^h R^h \psi|_{i=t_i} + O(h_0^4). \tag{19}$$

建立辅助方程

$$(E + L)\omega = M^{-1}\psi \tag{20}$$

和它的近似方程

$$(E^h + \hat{L}^h)\omega^h = (M^h)^{-1} I^h R^h \psi, \tag{21}$$

从而获得

$$(E^h + \hat{L}^h)(W - W^h - \text{diag}(h_1^3, \cdots, h_d^3)\omega^h)|_{i=t_i} = O(h_0^4), \tag{22}$$

因 $(E^h + \hat{L}^h)^{-1}$ 一致有界, 故有

$$(W - W^h - \text{diag}(h_1^3, \cdots, h_d^3)\omega^h)|_{i=t_i} = O(h_0^4), \tag{23}$$

用 ω 代替式(23)中的 ω^h , 得到

$$W - W^h = \text{diag}(h_1^3, \cdots, h_d^3)\omega + O(h_0^4). \tag{24}$$

利用多参数渐近展开式(24), 可导出分裂外推算法.

① 取 $h^{(0)} = (h_1, \cdots, h_d)$ 和 $h^{(m)} = (h_1, \cdots, h_m/2, \cdots, h_d)$, 根据网参数 $h^{(m)}$, 由式(14)并行地解出 $w^{h^{(m)}}(t_i)$, $t_i = (i - 1/2)h_m, i = 1, \cdots, n_m, m = 1, \cdots, d$.

② 在粗网格上实行分裂外推

$$W^*(t_i) = 8/7[\sum_{m=1}^d W^{h^{(m)}}(t_i) - (d - 7/8)W^{h^{(0)}}(t_i)]. \tag{25}$$

得到 $W^*(t_i)$ 后, 内点值由式(16)得出. 同时, 利用 $|W^*(t_i) - W(t_i)| = O(h_0^4)$, 得到非常重要的后验误差估计

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| W(t_i) - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{m=1}^d W^{h^{(m)}}(t_i) \right| \leq \\ & \left| W(t_i) - \frac{8}{7} \left[\sum_{m=1}^d W^{h^{(m)}}(t_i) - (d - \frac{7}{8}) W^{h^{(0)}}(t_i) \right] \right| + \\ & \left(\frac{8d}{7} - 1 \right) \left| \frac{1}{d} \sum_{m=1}^d W^{h^{(m)}}(t_i) - W^{h^{(0)}}(t_i) \right| \leq \\ & \left(\frac{8d}{7} - 1 \right) \left| \frac{1}{d} \sum_{m=1}^d W^{h^{(m)}}(t_i) - W^{h^{(0)}}(t_i) \right| + O(h_0^4). \end{aligned}$$

3 算例与结论

考虑混合问题(1), 其边界为

$$\Gamma: \quad x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = 0 \quad \text{和} \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1, \quad x_1 > 0, \quad x_2 > 0,$$

边值条件是^[2]: 在圆弧上, $u = 1$; 当 $x_2 = 0$ 时, $u = 0$; 当 $x_1 = 0$ 时, $\partial u / \partial n = 0$. 该问题的真解 $u = (2/\pi) \arctan(2x_2/(1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2))$. 用 $\varphi_3(t)$ 代替, 表 1 给出求积法, 分裂外推计算的误差和后验误差.

表 1 三种误差的结果

Table 1 Error, a posteriori error and SEM-error

(n_1, n_2, n_3)	e_A	e_B	(n_1, n_2, n_3)	e_A	r_A	e_B	r_B
(4, 4, 4)	2.32e-2	7.352e-2	(8, 8, 8)	3.653e-3	6.4	9.815e-3	7.5
(8, 4, 4)	1.830e-2	5.193e-2	(16, 8, 8)	2.407e-3	7.6	6.271e-3	8.3
(4, 8, 4)	1.444e-2	3.828e-2	(8, 16, 8)	2.005e-3	7.2	5.182e-3	7.4
(4, 4, 8)	1.483e-2	4.546e-2	(8, 8, 16)	2.088e-3	7.1	6.131e-3	7.3
平均误差	1.585e-2	4.522e-2	平均误差	2.166e-3	7.3	5.861e-3	7.7
后验误差	1.793e-2	5.559e-2	后验误差	2.974e-3	6.0	7.907e-3	7.0
分裂外推	2.074e-3	8.011e-3	分裂外推	1.234e-4	16.8	4.732e-4	16.9

这里, $e_p = |u(P) - u^h(P)|$ 和 $r_p = |u(P) - u^h(P)| / |u(P) - u^{h/2}(P)|$ 且 $P = A = (0.1, 0.1)$ 或 $B = (0.9, 0.1)$. 当 $n = 64$ 时在文[2]中计算的结果是 $e_A = 1.0e-3$ 和 $e_B = 1.2e-3$.

表 1 中的数值结果表明了本文的求积法不仅拥有高精度, 而且分裂外推, 后验误差估计非常有效. 由于积分方程的离散矩阵是满阵, 问题的规模越大, 本文的方法越有效.

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A Quadrature Method and its Splitting Extrapolation for Mixed Boundary Integral Equations of Stable Problems

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Abstract: We present a quadrature method for mixed boundary integral equations of stable problems, which provides high accuracy and less complexity. Discrete equations are solved in parallel according to the coarse mesh partitions. Approximations with high accuracy are obtained by splitting extrapolation methods based on multivariate asymptotic expansion of errors. Besides, a posteriori asymptotic error estimate is derived.

Key words: stable problem; mixed boundary integral equation; quadrature method; splitting extrapolation