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## SEMI-DISCRETE AND FINITE-DIFFERENCE SCHEMES FOR ONE-DIMENSIONAL ANALOG OF THE MITCHISON NONLINEAR SYSTEM WITH SOURCE TERM

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**Abstract**. One-dimensional analog of the Mitchison nonlinear partial differential system with source term is considered. The semi-discrete scheme with respect to spatial variable and finitedifference scheme for the numerical solution of the posed initial-boundary value problem are constructed. Convergence of these schemes are given.

**Keywords and phrases**: Nonlinear partial differential equations, vein formation, semi-discrete scheme, finite-difference scheme, convergence theorems.

AMS subject classification (2010): 35Q80, 35Q92, 65N06, 65Y99.

Two-dimensional model describing the vein formation of young leaves and some qualitative and structural properties of solutions of this model are given in [1]. In [2] investigations for one-dimensional analog are carried out. In biological modeling there are many works where this and many models of similar processes are also presented and discussed (see, for example, [3]-[6] and references therein). Many scientific works are devoted to the investigation and numerical resolution of different kinds of initial-boundary value problems for the model described in [1] and its one- and multi-dimensional analogs (see, for example, [7]-[17] and references therein). Let us consider the following initial-boundary value problem for one-dimensional analog of the vein formation model [1] with source term  $|S|^{q-2}S, q \geq 2$ :

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( D \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right) - |S|^{q-2} S, \quad (x,t) \in (0,1) \times (0,T],$$

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = -D + g \left( D \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right), \quad (x,t) \in (0,1) \times (0,T],$$

$$S(0,t) = 0, \quad D \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1} = \psi, \quad t \in [0,T],$$
(1)

$$S(x,0) = S_0(x), \quad D(x,0) = D_0(x) \ge \delta_0 = const > 0, \quad x \in [0,1],$$

where  $0 < g_0 \leq g(\xi) \leq G_0$ ,  $g_0$ ,  $G_0$ , T and  $\psi$  are positive constants, g,  $S_0$  and  $D_0$  are given sufficiently smooth functions and D, S are unknown functions.

The purpose of our note is to construct approximate solution of problem (1) by using semi-discrete scheme with respect to spatial variable and fully-discrete finite-difference scheme. Using known notations, the following semi-discrete scheme is constructed and its convergence in the norm of the usual space  $C_h$  is studied:

$$\frac{ds}{dt} - (ds_{\bar{x}})_x + |s|^{q-2}s = 0,$$
  
$$\frac{dd}{dt} = -d + g(ds_{\bar{x}}),$$
  
$$s(x,0) = S_0(x), \quad d(x,0) = D_0(x),$$
  
$$s(0,t) = 0, \quad d_{M-1/2}s_{\bar{x},M} + \frac{h}{2}\left(\frac{dd}{dt}\right)\Big|_{x=1} = \psi.$$
(2)

Here the function s is defined on the  $\bar{\omega}_h \times [0, T]$ , where

$$\bar{\omega}_h = \{x_i = ih, \quad i = 0, 1, ..., M; \quad h = 1/M\}$$

and the function d is defined on the  $\omega_h^* \times [0, T]$ , where

$$\omega_h^* = \{x_i = (i - 1/2)h, \quad i = 1, 2, ...M\}$$

respectively.

Assume, problem (1) has a sufficiently smooth solution. The following statement takes place.

**Theorem 1.** The semi-discrete scheme (2) converges to the solution of problem (1) in the norm of the space  $C_h$  with the rate  $O(h^2)$ .

On the grids:

$$\bar{\omega}_h \times \omega_{\tau}, \quad \omega_h^* \times \omega_{\tau},$$

where

$$\omega_{\tau} = \{t_j = j\tau, \quad j = 0, 1, ..., N, \quad \tau = T/N\},\$$

based on (2) the fully-discrete finite difference scheme for problem (1) is also constructed and investigated. This scheme has the following form:

$$s_{t,i}^{j} = (d_{i}^{j+1}s_{\bar{x},i}^{j+1})_{x} - |s_{i}^{j+1}|^{q-2}s_{i}^{j+1},$$

$$d_{t,i-1/2}^{j} = -d_{i-1/2}^{j+1} + g\left(d_{i-1/2}^{j+1}s_{\bar{x},i}^{j+1}\right),$$

$$s_{i}^{0} = S_{0,i}, \quad d_{i-1/2}^{0} = D_{0,i-1/2},$$

$$s_{0}^{j} = 0, \quad d_{M-1/2}^{j}s_{\bar{x},M} + \frac{h}{2}s_{t,M}^{j} = \psi.$$
(3)

The following statement takes place.

**Theorem 2.** The finite difference scheme (3) converges to the solution of problem (1) in the norm of the space  $C_h$  with the rate  $O(\tau + h^2)$ .

Using discrete analog (3), algorithm described in [17] and based on well known iterative procedures [18] many numerical experiments were carried out. Numerical results for tests examples fully agree with theoretical investigation.

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