

双参数半线性反应扩散方程的奇摄动解*

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摘要: 讨论了一类具有双参数的半线性反应扩散方程奇摄动初始边值问题. 利用微分不等式理论, 研究了初始边值问题解的渐近性态.

关键词: 非线性; 两参数; 奇摄动; 反应扩散; 初始层; 边界层

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引 言

研究非线性奇摄动问题是一个国际数学界十分关注的对象^[1]. 在过去的 10 年来许多近似方法被发展和优化, 包括平均法、边界层法、匹配渐近展开法和多重尺度法. 近来许多学者, 诸如 Ni 和 Wei^[2], Zhang^[3], Khasminskii 和 Yin^[4], Marques^[5] 及 Bolkova^[6] 做了大量的工作. 利用微分不等式和其他方法, 莫嘉琪等也研究了一类非线性常微分奇摄动边值问题^[7]、反应扩散方程^[8-10]、椭圆型边值问题^[11]、生态问题^[12]、非线性方程奇摄动问题的激波解^[13-14] 和大气物理问题^[15-18]. 本文是利用一个特殊的奇摄动方法, 研究一类带有两参数的奇摄动初始边值问题.

今考虑如下半线性问题:

$$\varepsilon^2 Lu - \mu u_t = f(x, u, \mu), \quad t > 0, x \in \Omega, \tag{1}$$

$$u = g(t, x), \quad x \in \partial \Omega, \tag{2}$$

$$u = h(x), \quad t = 0, \tag{3}$$

其中

$$L \equiv \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i},$$
$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2, \quad \forall \xi \in \mathbf{R}^n, \lambda > 0,$$

ε, μ 为小的正参数, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega$, Ω 为 R^n 中的有界区域, $\partial \Omega$ 为 Ω 的光滑边界. 问

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题(1)~(3)是一个带有两个小参数的奇摄动问题.

我们需要如下假设:

[H₁] 当 $\mu \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\varepsilon/\mu \rightarrow 0$;

[H₂] L 的系数, f , g 和 h 关于自变量在对应的区域内为充分光滑的函数, 且

$$g(0, x) = h(x);$$

[H₃] 存在一个正常数 δ , 使得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(x, u, \mu) > \delta, \quad \forall x \in \Omega, \quad \forall u \in \mathbf{R}.$$

我们来构造问题(1)~(3)的形式渐近解.

1 外部解

首先考虑方程(1),

$$-\mu u_t = f(x, u, \mu) - \varepsilon^2 u. \quad (4)$$

设方程(4)的外部解 U 为

$$U(x, \mu) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} U_j(x) \mu^j. \quad (5)$$

将式(5)代入式(4), 按 μ 展开 f , 使等式(4)的两边 μ 的同次幂系数相等. 对于 μ^0 的系数, 有

$$f(x, U_0, 0) = 0. \quad (6)$$

由假设, 有式(6)的解 $U_0(x)$. 对于 $\mu^j (j = 1, 2, \dots)$ 的系数, 我们有

$$U_j(x) = \frac{1}{f_u(x, U_0, 0)} \left[-\frac{1}{j!} \frac{\partial^j}{\partial \mu^j} f \left(x, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} U_k(x) \mu^k, \mu \right) \right]_{\mu=0}. \quad (7)$$

由式(6)和(7) $U_0(x)$ 和 $U_j(x) (j = 1, 2, \dots)$, 我们能决定外部形式解(5). 但它未必满足条件(2)和(3), 所以我们还需分别构造在 $t = 0$ 附近的初始层校正项和在 $x \in \partial \Omega$ 附近的边界层校正项.

2 初始层校正

引入伸长变量^[1] $\tau = t/\mu$, 并设方程(4)和(3)的解 y 为

$$u = U(x, \mu) + V(\tau, x, \mu). \quad (8)$$

将式(8)代入方程(4)和(3), 我们有

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau} + f(x, U + V, \mu) - f(x, U, \mu) = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$V|_{\tau=0} = h(x) - U(x, \mu). \quad (10)$$

设

$$V \sim \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} v_j(\tau, x) \mu^j. \quad (11)$$

将式(5)、(11)代入式(9)、(10), 使等式(9)和(10)的两边 μ 的同次幂系数相等. 对于 μ^0 的系数, 有

$$\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \tau} + f(x, U_0 + v_0, 0) - f(x, U_0, 0) = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$v_0|_{\tau=0} = h(x) - U_0(x), \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_j}{\partial \tau} + f_u(x, U_0 + v_0, 0) v_j = F_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \tag{14}$$

$$v_j |_{\tau=0} = -U_j(x), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \tag{15}$$

其中 $F_j (j = 1, 2, \dots)$ 为已知函数. 由假设, 我们可得到 $v_j (j = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$, 并具有性质

$$v_j = O(\exp(-k_j \tau)) = O\left(\exp\left[-k_j \frac{t}{\mu}\right]\right), \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \tag{16}$$

其中 $k_j \geq k_{j+1} (j = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 为正常数. 将 v_j 代入式(11), 这时有 $t = 0$ 附近的初始层校正项 V .

3 边界层校正

为了构造边界层项, 我们考虑原方程(1).

在 $\partial \Omega$ 附近建立局部坐标系 (ρ, φ) . 按如下方法定义在 $\partial \Omega$ 邻域的每一点 Q 的坐标: 坐标 $\rho (\leq \rho_0)$ 为点 Q 到边界 $\partial \Omega$ 的距离, 其中 ρ_0 为足够小, 使得 $\partial \Omega$ 上的每一点的法线在 $\partial \Omega$ 的邻域内互不相交. $\phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_{n-1})$ 为在 $(n-1)$ - 维流形 $\partial \Omega$ 的非奇坐标系. 点 Q 的坐标 ϕ 定义为通过点 Q 的内法线与边界 $\partial \Omega$ 相交的点 P 的坐标.

在 $\partial \Omega$ 的邻域 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$ 中, 有

$$L = a_{nn} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \alpha_{ni} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho \partial \phi_i} + \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} \alpha_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi_i \partial \phi_j} + b_n \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} b_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_i}, \tag{17}$$

其中

$$a_{nn} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j}, \quad a_{ni} = 2 \sum_{j,k=1}^n \alpha_{jk} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x_k}, \quad a_{ij} = \sum_{k,l=1}^n \alpha_{kl} \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x_l},$$

$$b_n = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}, \quad b_i = \sum_{j,k=1}^n \alpha_{jk} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}.$$

在 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$ 上引入多重尺度变量^[8]

$$\sigma = \frac{h(\rho, \phi)}{\varepsilon}, \quad \rho = \rho, \quad \phi = \phi,$$

其中 $h(\rho, \phi)$ 为已知函数. 为方便起见, 以下仍将 ρ 代替 σ . 由式(17), 有

$$L = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} K_0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} K_1 + K_2, \tag{18}$$

其中 $K_0 = a_{nn} h^2 (\partial^2 / \partial \sigma^2)$, 而 K_1, K_2 为已知的算子, 其结构从略.

令原问题(1)~(3)的解为 $u(x, \mu, \varepsilon)$:

$$u(x, \mu, \varepsilon) = U(x, \mu) + V(\tau, x, \mu) + W(\sigma, x, \mu, \varepsilon), \tag{19}$$

将式(19)代入式(1)~(3), 我们有

$$\varepsilon^2 L W - \mu W_t = f(x, U + V + W, \mu) - f(x, U + V, \mu), \tag{20}$$

$$W = g(t, x) - U - V, \quad x \in \partial \Omega, \tag{21}$$

$$W = h(x) - U - V, \quad t = 0. \tag{22}$$

且设

$$W \sim \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} w_j \varepsilon^j. \tag{23}$$

将式(23)、(5)、(11)代入式(20)~(22), 按 ε 展开非线性项, 使等式(20)~(22)的两边 ε 的同次幂系数相等, 可得

$$K_0 w_0 = f(\sigma, \rho, \phi, U_0 + v_0 + w_0, 0) - f(\sigma, \rho, \phi, U_0 + v_0, 0), \quad (24)$$

$$w_0 = g - U_0 - v_0, \quad \sigma = 0, \quad (25)$$

$$w_0 = 0, \quad t = 0, \quad (26)$$

$$K_0 w_1 - f_u(\sigma, \rho, \phi, U_0 + v_0 + w_0, 0) w_1 = -K_1 w_0 + G_1, \quad (27)$$

$$w_1 = -U_1 - v_1, \quad \sigma = 0, \quad (28)$$

$$w_1 = 0, \quad t = 0, \quad (29)$$

其中 G_1 为已知函数, 它的结构也从略.

设 $h(\rho, \phi) = \int_0^\rho \frac{d\rho}{\sqrt{a_m}}$. 由式(24) ~ (29), 我们可得解 w_0 和 w_1 . 并有性质:

$$w_j = O(\exp(-k_j \sigma)) = O\left(\exp\left[-k_j \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}\right]\right), \quad j = 0, 1, \quad (30)$$

其中 $k_j \geq k_{j+1}$ 为正常数. 将 w_j 代入式(23), 我们得到在 $\rho = 0$ 附近的第一边界层 W 的校正项.

令 $w_j = \phi(\rho) w_j$, 其中 $\phi(\rho)$ 为在 Ω 上的充分光滑函数并满足

$$\phi(\rho) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{3}\rho_0, \\ 0, & \rho \geq \frac{2}{3}\rho_0. \end{cases}$$

这时我们能构造原问题(1) ~ (3)的如下形式渐近解 u :

$$u \sim \sum_{j=0}^m (U_j + v_j) \mu^j + \sum_{j=0}^1 w_j \varepsilon^j + O(\max(\mu^{m+1}, \varepsilon^2)), \quad 0 < \mu, \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}, \varepsilon \ll 1. \quad (31)$$

注意到式(16)和(30), 以及 $\varepsilon/\mu \rightarrow 0$, 故初始层项 V 的厚度比边界层项 W 的厚度小.

4 一致有效性

有如下定理:

定理 在假设 $[H_1] \sim [H_3]$ 下, 双参数奇摄动问题(1) ~ (3)存在一个解 u , 并且其解在 $t \geq 0, x \in \Omega$ 中有一致有效的渐近展开式(31).

证明 令 $\zeta = \min(\mu^{m+1}, \varepsilon^2)$. 构造辅助函数 α 和 β :

$$\alpha = Z_m - r\zeta, \quad \beta = Z_m + r\zeta, \quad (32)$$

其中 r 为一个足够大的正常数, 它将在下面决定, 且

$$Z_m \equiv \sum_{j=0}^m (U_j + v_j) \mu^j + \sum_{j=0}^1 w_j \varepsilon^j.$$

显然

$$\alpha \leq \beta, \quad t \geq 0, \quad x \in \Omega \quad (33)$$

和

$$\alpha|_{x \in \partial\Omega} \leq g(t, x) \leq \beta|_{x \in \partial\Omega}, \quad \alpha|_{t=0} \leq h(x) \leq \beta|_{t=0}. \quad (34)$$

现在来证明

$$\varepsilon^2 L \alpha - \mu \alpha - f(x, \alpha, \mu) \geq 0, \quad t > 0, \quad x \in \Omega, \quad (35)$$

$$\varepsilon^2 L \beta - \mu \beta - f(x, \beta, \mu) \leq 0, \quad t > 0, \quad x \in \Omega. \quad (36)$$

由假设 $[H_3]$, 对于 ε, μ 足够小, 存在正常数 M , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^2 L\alpha - \mu\alpha_t - f(x, \alpha, \mu) = \\ \varepsilon^2 LZ_m - \mu(Z_m)_t - f(x, Z_m, \mu) + [f(x, Z_m, \mu) - f(x, Z_m - r\zeta, \mu)] \geq \\ - f(x, U_0, 0) - \sum_{j=1}^m [f_u(x, U_0, 0) U_j(x) + \\ \left[\frac{1}{j!} \frac{\partial^j}{\partial \mu^j} f \left(x, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} U_k(x) \mu^k, \mu \right) \right]_{\mu=0}] \mu^j - \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \tau} - \\ f(x, U_0 + v_0, 0) + f(x, U_0, 0) - \sum_{j=1}^m \left[\frac{\partial v_j}{\partial \tau} + f_u(x, U_0 + v_0, 0) v_j - F_j \right] \mu^j + \\ K_0 w_0 - f(\sigma, \rho, \phi, U_0 + v_0 + w_0, 0) + f(\sigma, \rho, \phi, U_0 + v_0, 0) + \\ [K_0 w_1 - f_u(\sigma, \rho, \phi, U_0 + v_0 + w_0, 0) w_1 + K_1 w_0 - G_1] \varepsilon + r\delta\zeta - M\zeta = \\ (r\delta - M)\zeta. \end{aligned}$$

选择 $r \geq M/\delta$, 我们证明了不等式(35). 同理可证不等式(36)也成立. 于是由不等式(33)~(36), 利用微分不等式理论, 存在问题(1)~(3)的解 u , 使得

$$\alpha \leq u \leq \beta, \quad t \geq 0, \quad x \in \Omega.$$

于是由式(32), 我们最后得到了结果(31). 定理证毕.

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Singularly Perturbed Solution for Semilinear Reaction Diffusion Equations With Two Parameters

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Abstract: A class of singularly perturbed initial boundary value problem for semilinear reaction diffusion equations with two parameters was considered. Under suitable conditions, using theory of differential inequalities, the existence and asymptotic behavior of solution for initial boundary value problem were studied.

Key words: nonlinear; two parameters; singular perturbation; reaction diffusion; initial layer; boundary layer