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# 二维空间中半线性摄动波动方程初值 问题解的渐近理论<sup>\*</sup>

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(江福汝推荐)

**摘要:** 研究二维空间中具初值问题的半线性波动方程解的渐近理论, 在二次连续的古典空间中得到了形式近似解的渐近合理性在长时间范围内成立, 这一结果描述了渐近解的长时间存在性。作为所得到的渐近理论的应用, 对二维空间中的一个特殊波动方程作出了分析。

**关 键 词:** 半线性波方程; 渐近性; 长时间; 应用

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## 引言

本文研究如下的半线性摄动波动方程的渐近理论:

$$u_{tt} - \Delta u = f(u, \varepsilon), t > 0 \quad (x \in R^2), \quad (1)$$

$$u(0, x, \varepsilon) = u_0(x, \varepsilon) \quad (x \in R^2), \quad (2)$$

$$u_t(0, x, \varepsilon) = u_1(x, \varepsilon) \quad (x \in R^2), \quad (3)$$

这里  $u$  是实的未知函数,  $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2}$ , 参数  $\varepsilon$  满足  $0 < |\varepsilon| < \delta_0 \ll 1$ ,  $f(u, \varepsilon)$ 、 $u_0(x, \varepsilon)$  及  $u_1(x, \varepsilon)$  满足一定条件(见第 1 节), 要得到问题(1)~(3) 的渐近理论就要求我们必须建立在古典意义下问题(1)~(3) 的适定性和形式渐近解的有效性。

文[1]~[4]研究了一维空间中二阶半线性波动方程初边值问题的渐近理论, 得到了时间阶函数为  $T = O(|\varepsilon|^{-1})$ 。当  $x \in \mathbf{R}$ , 文[1]~[3] 对二阶非线性波动方程初值问题的渐近理论提出了一些问题。这是因为对偏微分方程初值问题解的渐近理论的研究要比初边值问题的研究困难一些。文[5]对方程  $u_{tt} - u_{xx} + p^2 u = f(t, x, u, \varepsilon) (-\infty < x < \infty, p^2 > 0)$  初值问题的渐近理论进行了讨论, 在 Sobolev 空间中得到了时间阶函数为  $O(|\varepsilon|^{-1})$ 。对高维空间中偏微分方程解的渐近理论, 正如[2]指出的一样, 几乎是一个空白。文[6]在  $C^2$  意义下研究了二维空间中二阶波动方程解的渐近理论, 并得到了时间阶函数为  $O(|\varepsilon|^{-1})$ 。本文一个有趣的结果是: 在二维空间中, 二阶波动方程的渐近理论和形式渐近解的渐近性都在一个长时间范围  $0 \leq t \leq T = O(|\varepsilon|^{-\sigma}) (\sigma > 1, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$  或  $0 \leq t \leq T = \infty$  内成立, 这一结果描述了

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问题(1)~(3)解的长时间存在性和对应渐近解的长时间有效性。

在第1节中我们将给出问题(1)~(3)在 $C^2$ 中的适定性。在第2节中给出形式近似解的渐近有效性。作为渐近理论的应用，在第3节中我们将分析一个特殊的摄动波动方程。

为简单起见，本文用 $C$ 代表任意正常数，且不依赖于 $\varepsilon$ 。

## 1 适 定 性

为证明问题(1)~(3)在 $C^2$ 中解的存在唯一性，由[7]P. 409知，问题(1)~(3)等价于如下的积分方程

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x, \varepsilon) &= \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{u_0(x + t\xi, \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1 - |\xi|^2}} d\xi \right] + \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{u_1(x + t\xi, \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1 - |\xi|^2}} d\xi \right\} + \\ &\quad \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_0^t (t - \tau) \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{f(u(\tau, x + (t - \tau)\xi, \varepsilon), \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1 - |\xi|^2}} d\xi d\tau \right\} = \\ &= u^0(t, x, \varepsilon) + v^0(t, x, \varepsilon), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

这里 $d\xi$ 是 $R^2$ 中的单位面积元。

假设非线性项 $f$ 及 $u_0(x, \varepsilon)$ 、 $u_1(x, \varepsilon)$ 满足下面条件：

(i) 关于 $u, f(u, \varepsilon) \in C^2$ ,  $f(0, \varepsilon) = f_u(0, \varepsilon) = f_{uu}(0, \varepsilon) = 0$ ,

(ii) 如果 $|u(t, x, \varepsilon)| < M$ ,  $|v(t, x, \varepsilon)| < M$ , 存在常数 $p > 5, A > 0$ 使得  
 $|f(u, \varepsilon)| \leq A$ ,

$$|f_{uu}(u, \varepsilon) - f_{uv}(v, \varepsilon)| \leq A |w|^{p-3} |u - v|,$$

这里 $w = \max\{|u|, |v|\}$ 。常数 $M$ 及 $A$ 不依赖于 $\varepsilon$

(iii)  $u_0(x, \varepsilon)$ 及 $u_1(x, \varepsilon)$ 满足

$$|\partial_x^\alpha u_0(x, \varepsilon)|, |\partial_x^\beta u_1(x, \varepsilon)| \leq \frac{G}{(1+|x|)^{\kappa-1}} \quad \left( 0 < \kappa < \frac{1}{2} \right),$$

这里 $\alpha, \beta$ 为重指标， $|\alpha| \leq 3$ ,  $|\beta| \leq 2$ ,  $G$ 不依赖于 $\varepsilon$ 。

令

$$J_\kappa = \begin{cases} (t, x), t \geq 0, & x \in \mathbf{R}^2, \kappa > \frac{2}{p-1}, \\ (t, x), 0 < t \leq T, & x \in \mathbf{R}^2, 0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1}. \end{cases}$$

对任意 $W \in C^2(J_\kappa)$ ，定义范数

$$\|W\|_{J_\kappa} = \sup_{(t, x) \in J_\kappa} [(1+t+|x|)^\kappa \|W(t, x, \varepsilon)\|] < \infty, \quad (5)$$

这里

$$\|W(t, x, \varepsilon)\| = \sum_{0 \leq j_1+j_2 \leq 2} \left| \frac{\partial^{j_1+j_2} W(t, x, \varepsilon)}{\partial t^{j_1} \partial x^{j_2}} \right|.$$

由 $C^2(J_\kappa)$ 的定义知，我们知道 $C^2(J_\kappa)$ 是一个Banach空间，对任意 $u \in C^2(J_\kappa)$ ,  $\|u\|_{J_\kappa}$ 有界。我们将应用不动点定理证明问题(1)~(3)的解在 $C^2(J_\kappa)$ 中的存在唯一性。

首先引入[8]中第127页的两个引理。

引理1 如果 $0 < \kappa < 1/2$ , 则

$$\frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{d\xi}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2} (1+|x+t\xi|)^{1+\kappa}} \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa},$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{d\xi}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}(1+|x+t\xi|)^{1+\kappa}} \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^{\kappa}}.$$

引理 2 假设  $u_0(x, \varepsilon), u_1(x, \varepsilon)$  满足 iii), 则

$$\|u^0(t, x, \varepsilon)\| \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^{\kappa}} \quad \left\{ 0 < \kappa < \frac{1}{2} \right\}.$$

定义算子  $\Lambda$  如下

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda u(t, x, \varepsilon) = & \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{u_0(x+t\xi, \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi \right] + \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{u_1(x+t\xi, \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi \right\} + \\ & \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_0^{(t-\tau)} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{f(u(\tau, x+(t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon), \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi d\tau \right\} = \\ & u^0(t, x, \varepsilon) + v^0(t, x, \varepsilon). \end{aligned}$$

引理 3 假设  $f, u_0, u_1$  满足假设 i) ~ iii), 对任意  $u, v \in C^2(J_\kappa)$  和  $p > 5$  则

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \| \Lambda u \| \leq & \begin{cases} \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^{\kappa}} + \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\kappa}} & \text{当 } \kappa > \frac{2}{p-1}, \\ \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^{\kappa}} + \frac{C|\varepsilon|(1+t)^{2-\kappa(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\kappa}} \|u\|_{J_\kappa} & \text{当 } 0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1}. \end{cases} \\ b) \quad \| \Lambda u - \Lambda v \| \leq & \begin{cases} \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u-v\|_{J_\kappa}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\kappa}} & \text{当 } \kappa > \frac{2}{p-1}, \\ \frac{C|\varepsilon|(1+t)^{2-\kappa(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\kappa}} \|u-v\|_{J_\kappa} & \text{当 } 0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

证明 因

$$v^0(t, x, \varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_0^{(t-\tau)} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{f(u(\tau, x+(t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon), \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi d\tau, \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^0(t, x, \varepsilon) = & \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_0^{(t-\tau)} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{f(u(\tau, x+(t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon), \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi d\tau + \\ & \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_0^{(t-\tau)} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{f_u \cdot u_v(\tau, x+(t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon) \cdot \xi}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi d\tau, \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

这里  $y' = x + (t-\tau)\xi$

$$\begin{aligned} v_u^0(t, x, \varepsilon) = & \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{f(u(t, x, \varepsilon), \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi + \\ & \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \int_0 \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{f_u \cdot u_v(\tau, x+(t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon) \xi}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi d\tau + \\ & \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_0^{(t-\tau)} \int_{|\xi|<1} \left\{ [f_{uu}u_v^2(\tau, x+(t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon) + \right. \\ & \left. f_u \cdot u_{vv}(\tau, x+(t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon)] \setminus \sqrt{1-|\xi|^2} \right\} \xi^2 d\xi d\tau. \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

由(i)、(ii)得

$$|f(u(t, x, \varepsilon), \varepsilon)| \leq C |u(t, x, \varepsilon)|^p \frac{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}} =$$

$$\frac{C \|u\|_{J_k}^p}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}} \leq \frac{C \|u\|_{J_k}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}}, \quad (9)$$

$$|f_u \cdot u_{\tau}(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)| \leq$$

$$C |u(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)|^{p-1} |u_{\tau}(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)| =$$

$$\frac{C [(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^k |u(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)|]^{p-1}}{(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp-k}{p}}} \times$$

$$\frac{[(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^k |u_{\tau}(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)|]}{(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^k} \leq$$

$$\frac{C \|u\|_{J_k}^{p-1} \|u\|_{J_k}}{(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}} \leq \frac{C \|u\|_{J_k}}{(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}}, \quad (10)$$

$$|f_{uu} u_{\tau}^2(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)| \leq$$

$$C |u(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)|^{p-2} |u_{\tau}(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)|^2 =$$

$$\frac{C [(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^k |u(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)|]^{p-2}}{(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp-2k}{p}}} \times$$

$$\frac{C \|u\|_{J_k}^{p-2} \|u\|_{J_k}^2}{(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}} \leq \frac{C \|u\|_{J_k}}{(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}}. \quad (11)$$

和(10)(11)同样的估计, 我们有

$$|f_u u_{\tau\tau}(t, x + (t - \tau) \xi, \varepsilon)| \leq \frac{C \|u\|_{J_k}}{(1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}}. \quad (12)$$

由(9)~(12)和(6)~(8)知

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 \left| \frac{\partial^i v^0(t, x, \varepsilon)}{\partial t^i} \right| \leq \frac{C |\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_k}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}} +$$

$$C |\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_k} \int_0^t (t-\tau) \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{d\xi d\tau}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2} (1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}} +$$

$$C |\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_k} \int_0^t \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{d\xi d\tau}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2} (1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}} =$$

$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3.$$

由引理1有

$$I_2 \leq C |\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_k} \int_0^t \frac{t-\tau}{(1+\tau)^{\frac{kp}{p}-\frac{k+1}{p}}} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{d\xi d\tau}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2} (1+\tau+|x+(t-\tau)\xi|)^{\frac{kp}{p}+1}} =$$

$$C |\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_k} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+\tau)^{\frac{kp}{p}-1}} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{t-\tau}{1+\tau} \frac{d\xi d\tau}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2} (1+|\frac{x}{1+\tau}| + |\frac{t-\tau}{1+\tau}\xi|)^{\frac{kp}{p}+1}} \leq$$

$$C |\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_k} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(1+\tau)^{\frac{kp}{p}-1}} \cdot \frac{d\tau}{(1+\frac{t-\tau}{1+\tau} + \frac{|x|}{1+\tau})^{\frac{kp}{p}}} =$$

$$C |\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_k} \int_0^t \frac{d\tau}{(1+\tau)^{\frac{kp}{p}-\frac{k+1}{p}}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}} =$$

$$\frac{C |\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_k}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{kp}{p}}} \int_0^t \frac{d\tau}{(1+\tau)^{\frac{kp}{p}-\frac{k+1}{p}}}.$$

如果  $\kappa_p - (\kappa + 1) > 1$ , 即  $\kappa > \frac{2}{p-1}$ , 则  $\int_0^\infty \frac{d\tau}{(1+\tau)^{\frac{\kappa_p-\kappa-1}{p}}}$  收敛。如果  $0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1}$ , 即  $2 + \kappa - \kappa_p > 0$ ,  $1 \leq (1+t)^{2+\kappa-\kappa_p} (t \geq 0)$ , 则

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{d\tau}{(1+\tau)^{\frac{\kappa_p-(\kappa+1)}{p}}} \leq \frac{C}{2 + \kappa - \kappa_p} + 1 - (1+t)^{2+\kappa-\kappa_p} \leq \frac{C}{2 + \kappa - \kappa_p} (1+t)^{2+\kappa-\kappa_p}.$$

因此

$$I_2 \leq \begin{cases} \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } \kappa > \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa} (1+t)^{2-\kappa(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } 0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } 2 + \kappa - \kappa_p > 0 \end{array} \right. \end{cases}, \quad (13)$$

与  $I_2$  作同样的估计, 运用引理 1 有

$$I_3 \leq \begin{cases} \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } \kappa > \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa} (1+t)^{2-\kappa(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } 0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } 2 + \kappa - \kappa_p > 0 \end{array} \right. \end{cases}. \quad (14)$$

因

$$I_1 = \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{\kappa_p}{p}}} \leq \begin{cases} \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } \kappa > \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa} (1+t)^{2-\kappa(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } 0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } 2 + \kappa - \kappa_p > 0 \end{array} \right. \end{cases}. \quad (15)$$

由(13)~(15)知

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 \left| \frac{\partial v^0(t, x, \varepsilon)}{\partial t^i} \right| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } \kappa > \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa} (1+t)^{2-\kappa(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } 0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } 2 + \kappa - \kappa_p > 0 \end{array} \right. \end{cases}. \quad (16)$$

和(16)式作同样的估计有

$$\sum_{0 \leq j_1+j_2+j_3 \leq 2} \left| \frac{\partial^{j_1+j_2+j_3} v^0(t, x, \varepsilon)}{\partial t^{j_1} \partial x_1^{j_2} \partial x_2^{j_3}} \right| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } \kappa > \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa} (1+t)^{2-\kappa(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } 0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } 2 + \kappa - \kappa_p > 0 \end{array} \right. \end{cases}. \quad (17)$$

进一步有

$$\|v^0(t, x, \varepsilon)\| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } \kappa > \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_\kappa} (1+t)^{2-\kappa(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^\kappa} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } 0 < \kappa < \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } 2 + \kappa - \kappa_p > 0 \end{array} \right. \end{cases}. \quad (18)$$

由(18)及引理 2 知 a) 成立。对任意  $u, v \in C^2(J_\kappa)$ , 在(18)式的证明中用  $u - v$  代替  $u$  则

$$\|\Lambda u - \Lambda v\| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{C + |\varepsilon| \|u - v\|_{J_k}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{k}{p-1}}} & \text{当 } k > \frac{2}{p-1}, \\ \frac{C + |\varepsilon| (1+t)^{\frac{2-k(p-1)}{k}}}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{k}{p-1}}} \|u - v\|_{J_k} & \text{当 } 0 < k < \frac{2}{p-1}. \end{cases}$$

引理 3 得证

下面给出适定性定理。

**定理 1** 假设非线性项  $f(u, \varepsilon)$ , 初值  $u_0(x, \varepsilon), u_1(x, \varepsilon)$  满足 i) ~ ii),  $0 < |\varepsilon| \leq \varepsilon_0 \ll 1$ ,  $0 < k < 1/2$ , 则

① 如果  $k > 2/(p-1)$  ( $p > 5$ ), 问题(1) ~ (3) 存在唯一的整体  $C^2$  解.

② 如果  $0 < k < 2/(p-1)$  ( $p > 5$ ),  $0 < t \leq T = O(|\varepsilon|^{-\frac{1}{2-k(p-1)}})$ , 问题(1) ~ (3) 存在唯一的局部  $C^2$  解.

证明 对任意  $u, v \in C^2(J_k)$ , 由引理 3 知

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Lambda u\|_{J_k} &\leq \begin{cases} C + C + |\varepsilon| \|u\|_{J_k} & \text{当 } k > \frac{2}{p-1}, \\ C + C + |\varepsilon| (1+t)^{\frac{2-k(p-1)}{k}} \|u\|_{J_k} & \text{当 } 0 < k < \frac{2}{p-1}. \end{cases} \\ \|\Lambda u - \Lambda v\|_{J_k} &\leq \begin{cases} C + |\varepsilon| \|u - v\|_{J_k} & \text{当 } k > \frac{2}{p-1}, \\ C + |\varepsilon| (1+t)^{\frac{2-k(p-1)}{k}} \|u - v\|_{J_k} & \text{当 } 0 < k < \frac{2}{p-1}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

当  $k > \frac{2}{p-1}$  时, 选取  $\varepsilon$  充分小使得  $C + |\varepsilon| < \frac{1}{2}$ , 则知  $\Lambda$  是  $C^2(J_k) \rightarrow C^2(J_k)$  的压缩映象算子, 于是 ① 成立.

如果  $0 < k < \frac{2}{p-1}$ , 假设  $\varepsilon$  充分小使得  $C + |\varepsilon| (1+t)^{\frac{1-k(p-1)}{k}} \leq C + |\varepsilon| (1+T)^{\frac{2-k(p-1)}{k}} \leq L < 1$ , 则知  $\Lambda$  是  $C^2(J_k)$  到  $C^2(J_k)$  的压缩映象算子. 于是 ② 成立.

注 如果  $0 < k < \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $k > \frac{2}{p-1}$  ( $p > 5$ ), 由 ① 知  $T = \infty$ . 如果  $0 < 2 - k(p-1) < 1$ ,  $k < \frac{2}{p-1}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{p-1} < k < \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{p-1}\right\}$ , 则  $T = O(|\varepsilon|^{-\frac{1}{2-k(p-1)}})$  优于  $O(|\varepsilon|^{-1})$ .

## 2 形式渐近解的有效性

因问题(1) ~ (3) 包含了一个小参数  $\varepsilon$ , 可以用摄动方法去构造问题(1) ~ (3) 的渐近解, 用许多扰动方法构造的解都是在  $\varepsilon$  的某些阶意义下相等去满足相应的微分方程, 这样的解叫做形式渐近解, 为了证明构造的形式渐近解为渐近解, 我们需要在  $C^2(J_k)$  空间中作进一步的分析.

假设在  $J_k \times [-\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0]$  中  $v(t, x, \varepsilon)$  满足

$$v_{tt} - \Delta v = f(v, \varepsilon) + |\varepsilon|^m c_1(t, x, \varepsilon) \quad (m > 1), \quad (19)$$

$$v(0, x, \varepsilon) = u_0(x, \varepsilon) + |\varepsilon|^{m-1} c_2(x, \varepsilon) = v_0(x, \varepsilon) \quad (0 < |\varepsilon| \leq \varepsilon_0 \ll 1), \quad (20)$$

$$v_t(0, x, \varepsilon) = u_1(x, \varepsilon) + |\varepsilon|^{m-1} c_3(x, \varepsilon) = v_1(x, \varepsilon) \quad (0 < |\varepsilon| \leq \varepsilon_0 \ll 1), \quad (21)$$

这里  $f(u, \varepsilon), u_0(x, \varepsilon)$  和  $u_1(x, \varepsilon)$  满足 i) ~ iii). 进一步假设  $c_1(t, x, \varepsilon), c_2(x, \varepsilon), c_3(x,$

$\varepsilon$ ) 满足:

$$c_1(t, x, \varepsilon) \in C^2(J_k), \|c_1(t, x, \varepsilon)\| \leq \frac{1}{(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{k}{p}}}, \quad (22)$$

$$|\partial_x^\alpha c_2(x, \varepsilon)|, |\partial_x^\beta c_2(x, \varepsilon)| \leq \frac{C}{(1+|x|)^{k+1}}, |\alpha| \leq 3, |\beta| \leq 2, 0 \leq k < \frac{1}{2}. \quad (23)$$

由定理 1 知, 初值问题(19)~(21) 存在唯一解  $v(t, x, \varepsilon) \in C^2(J_k)$ , 另一方面(19)~(21) 等价于如下积分方程

$$\begin{aligned} v(t, x, \varepsilon) = & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{v_0(x + t\xi, \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi \right] + \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{v_1(x + t\xi, \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi + \\ & \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_0^t (t-\tau) \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{f(v(\tau, x + (t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) + |\varepsilon|^{m-1} c_1(\tau, x + (t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

如果  $u \in C^2(J_k)$  是问题(1)~(3) 的解, 则

$$\begin{aligned} v(t, x, \varepsilon) - u(t, x, \varepsilon) = & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{|\varepsilon|^{m-1} c_2(x + t\xi, \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi \right] + \\ & \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi|<1} \frac{|\varepsilon|^{m-1} c_3(x + t\xi, \varepsilon)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}} d\xi + \\ & \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int_0^t (t-\tau) \int_{|\xi|<1} \left\{ [f(v(\tau, x + (t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) - f(u(\tau, x + (t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon), \varepsilon)] + \right. \\ & \left. |\varepsilon|^{m-1} c_1(\tau, x + (t-\tau)\xi, \varepsilon) \right\} \frac{d\xi d\tau}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

注意到(22)~(23) 及引理 1, 和引理 3 同样的证明, 我们有

$$\|v(t, x, \varepsilon) - u(t, x, \varepsilon)\| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{C|\varepsilon| \|u-v\|_{J_k} + C|\varepsilon|^{m-1}}{(1+t+|x|)^k} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } k > \frac{2}{p-1}, \\ \text{或 } k \leq \frac{2}{p-1} \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{C|\varepsilon|(1+t)^{2-k(p-1)} (\|u-v\|_{J_k} + C|\varepsilon|^{m-1}) + C|\varepsilon|^{m-1}}{(1+t+|x|)^k} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } 0 < k < \frac{2}{p-1} \\ \text{或 } k = \frac{2}{p-1} \end{array} \right. \end{cases}$$

选择  $\varepsilon$  充分小使得  $C|\varepsilon| < \frac{1}{2}$  及  $C|\varepsilon|(1+t)^{2-k(p-1)} \leq L < 1$  成立, 则

$$\|v(t, x, \varepsilon) - u(t, x, \varepsilon)\|_{J_k} = O(|\varepsilon|^{m-1}).$$

下面给出渐近性定理•

**定理 2** 假设  $v(t, x, \varepsilon)$  满足(19)~(21), 非线性项  $f$ , 初值  $u_0, u_1$  满足 i) ~ iii)•  $c_1(t, x, \varepsilon), c_2(x, \varepsilon), c_3(x, \varepsilon)$  满足(22)、(23)• 则当  $m > 1$  时, 形式渐近解  $v(t, x, \varepsilon)$  是初值问题(1)~(3) 解  $u(t, x, \varepsilon)$  的渐近渐近解, 且

①如果  $(t, x) \in [0, +\infty) \times R^2, \frac{2}{p-1} < k < \frac{1}{2}(p > 5)$ , 则  $\|u-v\|_{J_k} = O(|\varepsilon|^{m-1})$

②如果  $x \in R^2$  及  $0 \leq t \leq L|\varepsilon|^{-\frac{1}{2-k(p-1)}}, 0 < k < \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{p-1}\right\}$ , 这里  $L > 0$  充分小

且不依赖于  $\varepsilon$  则  $\|u - v\|_{J_k} = O(|\varepsilon|^{m-1})$ .

### 3 应用

本节将应用定理 2 去分析如下的摄动波动方程

$$u_{tt} - \Delta u = \varepsilon u^6, x \in R^2, 0 < |\varepsilon| \leq \varepsilon_0 \ll 1, t > 0, \quad (25)$$

给定初值

$$u(0, x) = \Phi(x), u_t(0, x) = \Psi(x), x \in R^2, \quad (26)$$

这里  $|\partial_x^\alpha \Phi(x)|, |\partial_x^\beta \Psi(x)| \leq \frac{1}{(1+|x|)^{1+\kappa}}, 0 < \kappa < \frac{1}{2}, |\alpha| \leq 3, |\beta| \leq 2$ , 因形式渐近解可以采用渐近级数去构造. 使用[1]、[2]同样的方法, 我们要求  $\Phi(x), \Psi(x)$  充分光滑, 以便定理 1 及定理 2 的假设都成立. 在定理 2 意义下,  $\bar{u}(t, x)$  可以在  $C^2$  意义下满足(25)~(26), 即  $\|u(t, x) - \bar{u}(t, x)\|_{J_k} = O(|\varepsilon|)(\varepsilon \rightarrow 0, (t, x) \in J_k)$ . 为构造  $\bar{u}$ , 假设  $u(t, x, \varepsilon)$  有如下的渐近展开式:

$$u(t, x, \varepsilon) = u_0(t, x) + \varepsilon u_1(t, x) + \varepsilon^2 u_2(t, x) + \dots \quad (27)$$

在定理 2 意义下, 我们可知级数(27)是一致收敛的 ( $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ ).

把(27)代入(25)~(26), 由  $\varepsilon$  同次幂相等得

$$\begin{cases} u_{0tt} - \Delta u_0 = 0, \\ u_0(0, x) = \Phi(x), u_{0t}(0, x) = \Psi(x), \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{1tt} - \Delta u_1 = u_0^6, \\ u_1(0, x) = 0, u_{1t}(0, x) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

由于(28) (29)是线性方程, 我们可以知道  $u_0(t, x), u_1(t, x)$  的具体表达式如下

$$u_0(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi| < 1} \frac{\Phi(x + t\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - |\xi|^2}} d\xi \right] + \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|\xi| < 1} \frac{\Phi(x + t\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - |\xi|^2}},$$

$$u_1(t, x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t (t - \tau) \int_{|\xi| < 1} \frac{u_0^6(\tau, x + (t - \tau)\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - |\xi|^2}} d\xi.$$

令  $u = u_0 + \varepsilon u_1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} - \Delta u - \varepsilon u^6 &= (u_{0tt} - \Delta u_0) + \varepsilon(u_{1tt} - \Delta u_1) - \varepsilon(u_0 + \varepsilon u_1)^6 = \\ &= \varepsilon(u_{1tt} - \Delta u_1 - u_0^6) - \varepsilon^2 C(u_0, u_1) = -\varepsilon^2 C(u_0, u_1), \end{aligned}$$

这里  $C(u_0, u_1)$  是  $u_0$  及  $u_1$  的 6 次多项式. 选取  $u_0, u_1$  充分光滑, 则  $\|C\| \leq C/(1+t+|x|)^{\frac{23}{50}}$ . 由定理 2 知

$$\|u - u\|_{J_k} = O(|\varepsilon|), \text{当 } (t, x) \in J_k$$

因

$$\begin{aligned} \|u - u_0\|_{J_k} &\leq \|u - u\|_{J_k} + \|u - u_0\|_{J_k} = \\ &= O(|\varepsilon|) + \|\varepsilon u_1(t, x)\|_{J_k} = O(|\varepsilon|) \end{aligned}$$

令  $\kappa = 23/50 > 2/5$ , 当  $(t, x) \in [0, +\infty) \times R^2$  时, 则  $\|u - u\|_{J_{23/50}} = O(|\varepsilon|)$  及  $\|u - u_0\|_{J_{23/50}} = O(|\varepsilon|)$ .

如果令  $\kappa = 3/10$ , 则当  $x \in R^2, 0 < t \leq L|\varepsilon|^{-2}$  时( $L$  充分小且不依赖于  $\varepsilon$ ) 有

$$\|u - u\|_{J_{23y50}} = O(|\varepsilon|) \text{ 及 } \|u - u_0\| = O(|\varepsilon|).$$

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## The Asymptotic Theory of Initial Value Problems for Semilinear Perturbed Wave Equations in Two Space Dimensions

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**Abstract:** The asymptotic theory of initial value problems for semilinear wave equations in two space dimensions was dealt with. The well-posedness and validity of formal approximations on a long time scale were discussed in the twice continuous classical space. These results describe the behavior of long time existence for the validity of formal approximations. And an application of the asymptotic theory is given to analyze a spacial wave equation in two space dimensions.

**Key words:** semilinear wave equation; asymptotics; long time scale; application