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具有三个转向点方程渐近解的完全表达式*

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摘要: 本文研究二阶线性常微分方程

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + [\lambda^2 q_1(x) + \lambda q_2(x, \lambda)]y = 0,$$

其中 $q_1(x) = (x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_2)(x - \mu_3)f(x)$, $f(x) \neq 0, \mu_1 < \mu_2 < \mu_3$,
 λ 为大参数, 即具有三个转向点的方程. 而

$$q_2(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} g_i(x) \lambda^{-i} \quad (\text{此时 } g_0(x) \neq 0).$$

本文使用 JL 函数得到方程在转向点附近形式一致有效渐近解的完全表达式

关键词: JL 函数; 转向点; 渐近解

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引 言

在文[1]中我们已介绍了具有几个转向点的概念, 指的是二阶线性常微分方程

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + [\lambda^2 q_1(x) + q_2(x)]y = 0,$$

其中 $q_1(x) = (x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_2) \dots (x - \mu_n)f(x), f(x) \neq 0, \lambda$ 为大参数. 在文[1]中我们只得到解的渐近展开的第一项, 关于高次近似, 难度较大.

对于一个高阶转向点的高次近似问题, 文[2]进行了讨论, 用的是广义 Airy 函数; 对于两个一阶转向点的高次近似问题 Moriguchi(1959)^[3], Lynn 和 Keller(1970)^[4]进行过讨论, 用的是 Weber 函数; 本文讨论三个一阶转向点的高次近似问题, 用的是 JL 函数, 我们得到了具有三个转向点方程形式一致有效渐近解的完全表达式.

1 JL 函数

1.1 定义整变量 n 的非零函数 $\omega(n), (n \geq 6)$, 其中

$$\omega(6) = 5 \cdot 6$$

$$\omega(7) = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7,$$

$$\omega(8) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 8,$$

$$\omega(9) = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 8 \cdot 9,$$

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$$\omega(10) = 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot$$

一般情况, $n \geq 11$ 时, $\omega(n) = n(n-1)\omega(n-5)$, 显然, $n \geq 6$ 时, $\omega(n)/\omega(n+1) < 1$.

引理 1 $n \geq 6$ 时, 不等式 $\omega(n)/\omega(n+1) + \omega(n)/\omega(n+2) < 1$ 成立.

证 n 依次使 $n-1 \equiv 5 \pmod{5}$ 时

$$\frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+1)} + \frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+2)} \leq \frac{\omega(6)}{\omega(7)} + \frac{\omega(6)}{\omega(8)} = \frac{5 \cdot 6}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \frac{5 \cdot 6}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 8} = \frac{5}{2 \cdot 7} + \frac{5}{7 \cdot 8} < 1;$$

$n-1 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ 时,

$$\frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+1)} + \frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+2)} \leq \frac{\omega(7)}{\omega(8)} + \frac{\omega(7)}{\omega(9)} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 8} + \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{8 \cdot 9} < 1;$$

$n-1 \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$ 时,

$$\frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+1)} + \frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+2)} \leq \frac{\omega(8)}{\omega(9)} + \frac{\omega(8)}{\omega(10)} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} + \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 8}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 10} = \frac{7}{2 \cdot 9} + \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7}{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 9} < 1;$$

$n-1 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$ 时,

$$\frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+1)} + \frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+2)} \leq \frac{\omega(9)}{\omega(10)} + \frac{\omega(9)}{\omega(11)} = \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 8 \cdot 9}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 10} + \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 8 \cdot 9}{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 11} = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{5 \cdot 5} + \frac{8 \cdot 9}{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 11} < 1;$$

$n-1 \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$ 时,

$$\frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+1)} + \frac{\omega(n)}{\omega(n+2)} \leq \frac{\omega(10)}{\omega(11)} + \frac{\omega(10)}{\omega(12)} = \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 10}{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 11} + \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 10}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 12} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{11} + \frac{5 \cdot 5}{7 \cdot 11 \cdot 2} < 1.$$

1.2 JL 方程

考虑

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = hx(x+1)(x-b)y, \quad (1)$$

其中 b 为实数, h 为参数 $|h| \geq 1$, 我们叫 JL 方程, 即

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = h[x^3 + (1-b)x^2 - bx]y.$$

设解 $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$, $c_n (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ 待定. 则

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n n(n-1)x^{n-2} = h \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+3} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-b)c_n x^{n+2} - b \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+1} \right],$$

$$\text{即} \quad \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_{m+2}(m+2)(m+1)x^m = h \left[\sum_{m=3}^{\infty} c_{m-3}x^m + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} (1-b)c_{m-2}x^m - b \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_{m-1}x^m \right].$$

比较系数得 $2 \cdot 1 c_2 = 0$, $c_2 = 0$ (我们取 $c_0 = 1$, $|c_1| = 1$, 而先取 $c_1 = 1$). 由于

$$3 \cdot 2 c_3 = -hbc_0, \quad c_3 = -\frac{hb}{3 \cdot 2},$$

$$4 \cdot 3 c_4 = h[(1-b)c_0 - bc_1], \quad c_4 = h \frac{1-2b}{4 \cdot 3},$$

$$5 \cdot 4 c_5 = h[c_0 + (1-b)c_1 - bc_2], \quad c_5 = h \frac{2-b}{5 \cdot 4},$$

$$6 \cdot 5 c_6 = h[c_1 + (1-b)c_2 - bc_3], \quad c_6 = h \frac{1 + \frac{b^2 h}{3 \cdot 2}}{6 \cdot 5},$$

一般 c_n 用递推公式

$$n(n-1)c_n = h[c_{n-5} + (1-b)c_{n-4} - bc_{n-3}],$$

得知

$$c_n = h \frac{c_{n-5} + (1-b)c_{n-4} - bc_{n-3}}{n(n-1)}.$$

取 $B = \max(2 + |b|, 1 + 2|b|)$, 则 $2 < B, |b| < B$,

$$|c_3| \leq \frac{|h|B}{3 \cdot 2}, |c_4| \leq \frac{|h|B}{4 \cdot 3}, |c_5| \leq \frac{|h|B}{5 \cdot 4},$$

$$|c_6| \leq |h|^2 \frac{B^2/4 + B^2/3 \cdot 2}{6 \cdot 5} \leq |h|^2 \frac{B^2}{6 \cdot 5},$$

$$|c_7| \leq |h| \frac{|c_2| + (1+|b|)|c_3| + |b||c_4|}{7 \cdot 6} \leq$$

$$|h|B \frac{|h|B/3 \cdot 2 + |h|B/4 \cdot 3}{7 \cdot 6} =$$

$$|h|^2 B^2 \frac{2 \cdot 1/3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \leq |h|^2 B^2 \frac{1}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 1},$$

$$|c_8| \leq |h| \frac{|c_3| + B|c_4| + B|c_5|}{8 \cdot 7} \leq |h|^2 B^2 \frac{1/3 \cdot 2 + 1/4 \cdot 3 + 1/5 \cdot 4}{8 \cdot 7} \leq$$

$$|h|^2 B^2 \frac{1 + 3 \cdot 2/4 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2/5 \cdot 4}{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} \leq |h|^2 B^2 \frac{2}{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 2},$$

$$|c_9| \leq |h| \frac{|c_4| + B|c_5| + B|c_6|}{9 \cdot 8} \leq |h|^3 B^3 \frac{1 + 4 \cdot 3/5 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 3/6 \cdot 5}{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} \leq$$

$$|h|^3 B^3 \frac{2}{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 4 \cdot 3},$$

$$|c_{10}| \leq |h| \frac{|c_5| + B|c_6| + B|c_7|}{10 \cdot 9} \leq$$

$$|h|^3 B^3 \frac{1 + 5 \cdot 4/6 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 4/7 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 5 \cdot 4} \leq |h|^3 B^3 \frac{2}{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 5 \cdot 4},$$

$$|c_{11}| = |h| \frac{|c_6| + B|c_7| + B|c_8|}{11 \cdot 10} \leq$$

$$|h|^3 B^3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1 + 6 \cdot 5/7 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 5/8 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{11 \cdot 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 5} \leq \frac{|h|^3 B^3 \cdot 2^2}{11 \cdot 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}.$$

引理 2 $n \geq 6$ 时, 不等式

$$|c_n| \leq |h|^{[n/3]} B^{[n/3]} 2^{[(n-5)/3]} / \omega(n)$$

成立, 其中 $[n/3]$ 表示 $n/3$ 的整数部份.

证明 用数学归纳法. 已知 $6 \leq n \leq 11$ 时不等式成立. 假设 $n < k$ 时 ($k \geq 12$) 不等式成立, 去证 $n = k$ 时不等式成立.

由于

$$\begin{aligned} |c_k| &\leq |h|B \frac{|c_{k-5}| + |c_{k-4}| + |c_{k-3}|}{k(k-1)} \leq \\ &|h|B \left\{ \frac{|h|^{[(k-5)/3]} B^{[(k-5)/3]} 2^{[(k-10)/3]}}{\omega(k-5)} + \frac{|h|^{[(k-4)/3]} B^{[(k-4)/3]} 2^{[(k-9)/3]}}{\omega(k-4)} + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{|h|^{[(k-3)/3]} B^{[(k-3)/3]} 2^{[(k-8)/3]}}{\omega(k-3)} \right\} \left\{ k(k-1) \leq \right. \\ &|h|B \frac{|h|^{[(k-3)/3]} B^{[(k-3)/3]} 2^{[(k-8)/3]} \left[1 + \frac{\omega(k-5)}{\omega(k-4)} + \frac{\omega(k-5)}{\omega(k-3)} \right]}{k(k-1)\omega(k-5)}, \end{aligned}$$

应用引理 1,

$$|c_k| \leq \frac{|h|^{[k/3]} B^{[k/3]} 2^{[(k-8)/3]} \cdot 2}{\omega(k)} = \frac{|h|^{[k/3]} B^{[k/3]} 2^{[(k-5)/3]}}{\omega(k)}.$$

证毕.

引理 3 幂级数

$$\sum_{n=10}^{\infty} \frac{|h|^{[n/3]} B^{[n/3]} 2^{[(n-5)/3]}}{\omega(n)} x^n$$

处处绝对收敛.

证 分别令 $n = 5i + r (r = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4)$, 对固定的 r , 考虑绝对值级数

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{(|h| B)^{[(5i+r)/3]} 2^{[(5i+r-5)/3]}}{\omega(5i+r)} |x|^{5i+r},$$

其后项与前项之比

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_{i+1}}{u_i} &= \frac{\omega(5i+r)}{\omega(5i+r+5)} (B|h|)^{[(5i+r+5)/3]-[(5i+r)/3]} 2^{[(5i+r)/3]-[(5i+r-5)/3]} |x|^5 \leq \\ &= \frac{1}{(5i+r+5)(5i+r+4)} (B|h|)^{[(5i+r)/3+2]-[(5i+r)/3]} 2^{[(5i+r-5)/3+2]-[(5i+r-5)/3]} |x|^5 = \\ &= \frac{1}{(5i+r+5)(5i+r+4)} (B|h|)^2 2^2 |x|^5 \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow \infty} 0. \end{aligned}$$

应用引理 2、3 得知原幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ 表示 x 的一整函数, 记为 $L(b, h, x)$, 称为第二类 JL 函数

$$L(b, h, x) = 1 + x - \frac{hb}{3 \cdot 2} x^3 + \frac{h(1-2b)}{4 \cdot 3} x^4 + \frac{h(2-b)}{5 \cdot 4} x^5 + \frac{h(1+b^2h/3 \cdot 2)}{6 \cdot 5} x^6 + \dots;$$

另取 $c_1 = -1$ 有类似的结果又得一整函数 $J(b, h, x)$, 称为第一类 JL 函数

$$J(b, h, x) = 1 - x - \frac{hb}{3 \cdot 2} x^3 + \frac{h}{4 \cdot 3} x^4 + \frac{hb}{5 \cdot 4} x^5 + \frac{h(-1+b^2h/3 \cdot 2)}{6 \cdot 5} x^6 + \dots$$

 $J(1, 1, x), L(1, 1, x); J(1, -1, x), L(1, -1, x)$ 的函数图形见图 1、图 2, 故 JL 方程的通解为

$$y = k_1 J(b, h, x) + k_2 L(b, h, x),$$

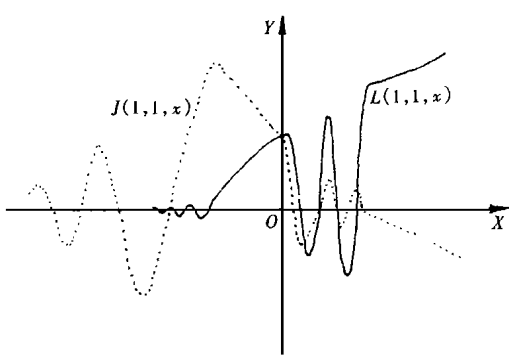
其中 k_1, k_2 为任意常数.

图 1

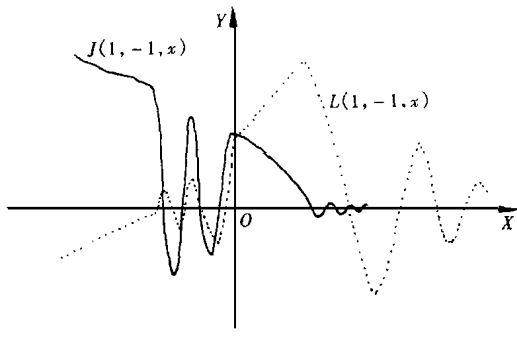


图 2

2 Langer 变换

考虑

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + [\lambda^2 q_1(x) + \lambda q_2(x, \lambda)] y = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中 $q_1(x) = (x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_2)(x - \mu_3)f(x)$, $f(x) \neq 0$. 设 X 为包括 μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 的一个开区间, $f(x)$ 在 X 内为 x 的解析函数, $\mu_1 < \mu_2 < \mu_3$, 假设 $q_2(x, \lambda)$ 在 X 内对 x 为解析的,

$$q_2(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} g_i(x) \lambda^i \quad (\text{此时 } g_0(x) \neq 0),$$

$g_i(x)$ 在 X 均为 x 的解析函数。

下面进行 Langer 变换, 即令 $z = \phi(x)$ (设 $\phi(x)$ 为单调增函数, 且 $\phi'(x) > 0, \phi(\mu_2) = 0$),

$$v = \phi(x)y(x) \quad (\phi(x) = \sqrt{\phi'(x)}),$$

则(2)变成

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + \left[\lambda^2 \frac{q_1}{\phi^2} + \frac{\lambda q_2(x, \lambda)}{\phi^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\phi''^2}{\phi^4} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\phi''}{\phi^3} \right] v = 0.$$

记
$$p(z, \lambda) = \frac{q_2}{\phi^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[\frac{3}{4} \frac{\phi''^2}{\phi^4} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\phi''}{\phi^3} \right],$$

若 $z = \phi(x)$ 为解析时, 则 $p(z, \lambda)$ 对 z 解析。则(2)变成

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + \left[\lambda^2 \frac{q_1}{\phi^2} + \lambda p(z, \lambda) \right] v = 0.$$

我们取 $z = -1, 0$ 对应于 $x = \mu_1, \mu_2$, 再去选择 $z = b > 0$, 对应 $x = \mu_3$ 。

(i) $f(x) > 0$ 时

$$\text{使 } a \int_0^z \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau = \int_{\mu_2}^x \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau,$$

其中待定常数 $a > 0$ 。这里选择的平方根分枝使 z 为 x 的解析函数, 而区域

$$(x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_2)(x - \mu_3) > 0 \text{ 和 } (x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_2)(x - \mu_3) < 0$$

分别变换成

$$(z+1)z(z-b) > 0 \text{ 和 } (z+1)z(z-b) < 0,$$

即 $\mu_1 < x < \mu_2, x > \mu_3$ 变成 $-1 < z < 0, z > b$;

$$x < \mu_1, \mu_2 < x < \mu_3 \text{ 变成 } z < -1, 0 < z < b.$$

由于 $(x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_2)(x - \mu_3)$ 与 $(z+1)z(z-b)$ 保持同号,

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{(x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_2)(x - \mu_3)}{(z+1)z(z-b)}} f(x) > 0,$$

故知 $z = \phi(x)$ 为单调增函数。下面确定 a, b 如下:

$$\text{使 } a \int_0^1 \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau = \int_{\mu_2}^{\mu_1} \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau,$$

$$\text{即 } a \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau = \int_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau;$$

$$\text{又使 } a \int_0^b \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau = \int_{\mu_2}^{\mu_3} \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau;$$

消去 a 得

$$\left[\int_{\mu_2}^{\mu_3} \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau \right] \left[\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau \right] = \left[\int_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau \right] \left[\int_0^b \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau \right],$$

知

$$\left[\int_{\mu_2}^{\mu_3} \sqrt{-q_1(\tau)} d\tau \right] \left[\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau \right] =$$

$$\left[\int_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau \right] \left[\int_0^b \sqrt{-(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau \right].$$

记 $\alpha = \int_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau > 0, \beta = \int_{\mu_2}^{\mu_3} \sqrt{-q_1(\tau)} d\tau > 0.$

令 $F(b) = \alpha \int_0^b \sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(b-\tau)} d\tau - \beta \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)} d\tau.$

引理 4 存在 $b = b^* > 0$ 使 $F(b^*) = 0.$

证

1° $\alpha = \beta$ 时, 显然

$$b^* = 1,$$

且 $F(1) = \alpha \left[\int_0^1 \sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(1-\tau)} d\tau - \int_1^0 \sqrt{t(1-t)(t+1)} (-dt) \right] = 0.$

2° $\alpha > \beta$ 时

$$F(0) = -\beta \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau^2} d\tau < 0,$$

$$F(1) = \alpha \int_0^1 \sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(1-\tau)} d\tau - \beta \int_0^1 \sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(1-\tau)} d\tau =$$

$$(\alpha - \beta) \int_0^1 \sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(1-\tau)} d\tau > 0,$$

根据方程式根的存在定理, 知有 $b^*, 0 < b^* < 1$ 使 $F(b^*) = 0.$

3° $\alpha < \beta$ 时

$$F(1) < 0,$$

$$F(b) = \alpha \int_0^b \sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(b-\tau)} d\tau - \beta \int_0^1 \sqrt{\tau(1-\tau)(\tau+b)} d\tau >$$

$$\alpha \int_0^b \tau \sqrt{b-\tau} d\tau - \beta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+b} d\tau =$$

$$\alpha \frac{4}{15} b^{5/2} - \beta(1+b)^{1/2} = b^{1/2} \left[\frac{4}{15} \alpha b^2 - \beta \left(\frac{1+b}{b} \right)^{1/2} \right],$$

$$F(+\infty) = +\infty, (b > 1).$$

根据方程式根的存在定理, 知有 $b^*, b^* > 1$, 使 $F(b^*) = 0$, 证毕.

取 b 为方程 $F(b) = 0$ 之正根后, 确定

$$a = \frac{\int_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau}{\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau},$$

故(2)变成

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + [a^2 \lambda^2 (z+1)z(z-b) + \lambda \phi(z, \lambda)] v = 0.$$

令 $a\lambda = \mu$, 此式改写成

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [\mu^2 (z+1)z(z-b) + \mu Q(z, \mu)] v = 0. \quad (3)$$

(ii) $f(x) < 0$ 时

使 $a \int_0^x \sqrt{(\tau+1)\tau(\tau-b)} d\tau = \int_{\mu_2}^x \sqrt{-q_1(\tau)} d\tau \quad (a > 0).$

同理可知(2)变成

$$\frac{d^2v}{dz^2} + [-a^2\lambda^2(z+1)z(z-b) + \phi(z, \lambda)]v = 0$$

令 $a\lambda = \mu$, 此式改写成

$$\frac{d^2v}{dz^2} + [-\mu^2(z+1)z(z-b) + \mu Q(z, \mu)]v = 0 \tag{4}$$

3 一致有效渐近解

$$(i) \frac{d^2v}{dz^2} + [-\mu^2z(z+1)(z-b) + \mu Q(z, \mu)]v = 0 \tag{5}$$

对应于(4), 若

$$Q(z, \mu) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Q_i(z) \mu^{-i}$$

设 Z 为包括 $-1, 0, b$ 的一个开区间, $Q_i(z)$ 在 Z 均解析 ($i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$)

考虑(5)的比较方程

$$\frac{d^2v}{dz^2} - \mu^2z(z+1)(z-b)v = 0$$

的二线性无关解. 由(1)式知第一类解为 $\zeta_1(z, \mu) = J(b, \mu^2, z)$, 第二类解为 $\zeta_2(z, \mu) = L(b, \mu^2, z)$, 故

$$\zeta_i'' = \mu^2z(z+1)(z-b)\zeta_i \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

仿照 Olver 的方法^[5], 假设(5)的渐近解为

$$v = A(z, \mu)\zeta_i + B(z, \mu)\zeta_i' \tag{6}$$

$$v' = A'\zeta_i + (A+B')\zeta_i' + B\zeta_i'' = (A' + \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B)\zeta_i + (A+B')\zeta_i'$$

$$\begin{aligned} v'' &= (A'' + \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]'B + \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B')\zeta_i + \\ & (2A' + \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B + B'')\zeta_i' + (A+B')\zeta_i'' = \\ & (A'' + A\mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)] + \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]'B + \\ & 2\mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B')\zeta_i + (2A' + \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B + B'')\zeta_i' \end{aligned}$$

代入(5), 得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} A'' + \mu QA + \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]'B + 2\mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B' & \zeta_i + \\ (2A' + B'' + \mu QB)\zeta_i' & = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

由 ζ_i, ζ_i' 的系数为 0, 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2A' + B'' + \mu QB &= 0, \\ A'' + \mu QA + \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]'B + 2\mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B' &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{7}$$

这些方程为如下的形式展开所满足

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mu^i A_i(z), \quad B = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu^{-i} B_i(z),$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2A_0' + Q_0B_1 &= 0, \\ 2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B_1' + [z(z+1)(z-b)]'B_1 + Q_0A_0 &= 0; \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{8}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2A'_i + Q_0 B_{i+1} &= -B''_i - \sum_{l=1}^i Q_l B_{i+1-l} = \alpha_i \quad (i \geq 1), \\ 2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B'_{i+1} + [z(z+1)(z-b)]'B_{i+1} + Q_0 A_i &= \\ -A''_{i-1} - \sum_{l=1}^i Q_l A_{i-l} &= \beta_i \quad (i \geq 1). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

(8)的解是

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= \cosh \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau, \\ B_1 &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{z(z+1)(z-b)}} \sinh \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

(9)的解是

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= a_i(z) \cosh \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau + b_i(z) \sinh \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau, \\ \sqrt{z(z+1)(z-b)} B_{i+1} &= -a_i(z) \sinh \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau - \\ b_i(z) \cosh \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a_i(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z (\alpha_i(\tau) A_0(\tau) - \beta_i(\tau) B_1(\tau)) d\tau, \\ b_i(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z \left[\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)} \alpha_i(\tau) B_1(\tau) - \frac{\beta_i(\tau) A_0(\tau)}{\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} \right] d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

则(5)形式一致有效渐近解的一般形式为

$$v = A(a_1 \zeta_1 + a_2 \zeta_2) + B(a_1 \zeta'_1 + a_2 \zeta'_2),$$

其中 a_1, a_2 为二常数。

$$(ii) \quad \frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [\mu^2 z(z+1)(z-b) + \mu Q(z, \mu)]v = 0, \quad (6)'$$

其中 $Q(z, \mu) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Q_i(z) \mu^{-i}$.

$Q_i(z)$ 的假设与(5)相应情况相同。

考虑比较方程

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + \mu^2 z(z+1)(z-b)v = 0$$

的二线性无关解。由(1)知

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_1(z, \mu) &= J(b, -\mu^2, z), \\ \zeta_2(z, \mu) &= L(b, -\mu^2, z), \\ \zeta''_i(z, \mu) &= -\mu^2 z(z+1)(z-b) \zeta_i, \quad (i = 1, 2). \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} v &= A(z, \mu) \zeta_1 + B(z, \mu) \zeta'_1, \\ v' &= (A' - \mu^2 [z(z+1)(z-b)]B) \zeta_1 + (A + B') \zeta'_1, \\ v'' &= (A'' - A\mu^2 [z(z+1)(z-b)] - \mu^2 [z(z+1)(z-b)]'B - \end{aligned}$$

$$2\mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B' \zeta + (2A' - \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B + B'') \zeta'.$$

代入(6)'得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2A' + B'' + \mu QB &= 0, \\ A'' + \mu QA - \mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]'B - 2\mu^2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B' &= 0, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)'$$

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_i(z) \mu^{-i}, \quad B = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i(z) \mu^{-i}.$$

从而得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2A_0' + Q_0 B_1 &= 0, \\ 2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B_1' + [z(z+1)(z-b)]'B_1 - Q_0 A_0 &= 0; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)'$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2A_i' + Q_0 B_{i+1} &= -B_i'' - \sum_{l=1}^i Q_l B_{i+1-l} = \alpha_i \quad (i \geq 1), \\ 2[z(z+1)(z-b)]B_{i+1}' + [z(z+1)(z-b)]'B_{i+1} - Q_0 A_i &= \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)'$$

$$A_{i-1}'' + \sum_{l=1}^i Q_l A_{i-l} = \beta_i \quad (i \geq 1).$$

(8)'的解是

$$A_0 = \cos \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau,$$

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z(z+1)(z-b)}} \sin \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau.$$

(9)'的解是

$$A_i = \alpha_i(z) \cos \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau + b_i(z) \sin \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau,$$

$$\sqrt{z(z+1)(z-b)} B_{i+1} = \alpha_i(z) \sin \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau -$$

$$b_i(z) \cos \int_0^z \frac{Q_0(\tau)}{2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} d\tau,$$

其中

$$\alpha_i(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z [\alpha_i(\tau) A_0(\tau) + \beta_i(\tau) B_1(\tau)] d\tau,$$

$$b_i(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z \left[\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)} B_1(\tau) \alpha_i(\tau) - \frac{A_0(\tau) \beta_i(\tau)}{\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)(\tau-b)}} \right] d\tau.$$

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A Complete Expression of the Asymptotic Solution of Differential Equation With Three Turning Points

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Abstract: In this paper, a second order linear ordinary differential equation with three turning points is studied. This equation is as follows

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + [\lambda^2 q_1(x) + \lambda q_2(x, \lambda)] y = 0,$$

where $q_1(x) = (x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_2)(x - \mu_3)f(x)$, $f(x) \neq 0$, $\mu_1 < \mu_2 < \mu_3$, and λ is a large parameter, but

$$q_2(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} g_i(x) \lambda^{-i} \quad (\text{here } g_0(x) \neq 0).$$

By using JL function, the complete expression of the formal uniformly valid asymptotic solutions of the equation near turning point is obtained.

Key words: JL function; turning point; asymptotic solution