

微分方程指数形式渐近解

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摘 要

本文对常微分方程的指数形式渐近解作了进一步讨论, 首先给出了二阶方程一致有效指数形式渐近解的正交条件; 接着讨论了匹配渐近法中的指数形式渐近解; 最后举例说明。

一、引 言

文[1]讨论二阶线性齐次方程 $u'' + f(x, \epsilon)u = 0$ 的指数形式渐近解, 并且给出了求这类方程指数形式渐近展开中各项的一般公式; 文[2]又进一步讨论了 $u'' + \sum_{n=1}^N f_n(x, \epsilon)u^n = 0$ 的指数形式渐近解, 并且指出, 这种讨论也能推广到方程

$$u'' + \sum_{n=1}^N f_n(x, \epsilon)u^n + \sum_{m=1}^M g_m(x, \epsilon)(u')^m = 0$$

这些工作尚处于形式阶段。

本文对一般二阶常微分方程的指数形式渐近解进行了讨论, 给出了求这类方程的一致有效的指数形式渐近解的正交条件, 并且讨论了匹配渐近法中的指数形式渐近解, 给出了具有边界层问题的匹配条件, 并且就二阶线性方程进行了具体讨论; 最后举例说明。

二、一类微分方程的指数形式渐近解

我们以一类二阶方程为例说明求指数形式渐近解的过程, 并得到类似于[3]、[4]、[5]中提出的求一致有效指数形式渐近解的正交条件。

讨论方程

$$u'' + \sum_{n=0}^N f_n(x, \epsilon)u^n + \sum_{m=1}^M g_m(x, \epsilon)(u')^m = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

若 $f_n(x, \epsilon)$, $g_m(x, \epsilon)$ 为 ϵ 的解析函数, 就有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_n(x, \varepsilon) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{kn}(x) \varepsilon^k & (n=1, 2, \dots, N) \\ g_m(x, \varepsilon) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_{km}(x) \varepsilon^k & (m=1, 2, \dots, M) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

把(2.2)代入(2.1)得到

$$u'' + \sum_{n=0}^N \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{kn}(x) \varepsilon^k \right) u^n + \sum_{m=1}^M \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_{km}(x) \varepsilon^k \right) (u')^m = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

设 $u = \omega(x) \exp \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k(x) \varepsilon^k \right]$ 为(2.3)的一个解, 将其代入(2.3)得到

$$\begin{aligned} \omega'' + \omega \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k' \varepsilon^k \right) + 2\omega' \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k' \varepsilon^k \right) + \omega \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k' \varepsilon^k \right)^2 \\ + \sum_{n=0}^N \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{kn} \omega^n \varepsilon^k \right) \exp \left[(n-1) \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} p_s \varepsilon^s \right] \\ + \sum_{m=1}^M \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_{km} \varepsilon^k \right) \left(\omega' + \omega \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} p_l' \varepsilon^l \right)^m \exp \left[(m-1) \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} p_s \varepsilon^s \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

记

$$\exp \left[(n-1) \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} p_s \varepsilon^s \right] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P_j \varepsilon^j \quad (2.5)$$

$$\text{其中 } P_0 = 1, P_1 = (n-1)p_1, P_2 = (n-1)p_2 + \frac{(n-1)^2}{2!} p_1^2$$

$$P_3 = (n-1)p_3 + \frac{(n-1)^2}{2!} (2p_1 p_2) + \frac{(n-1)^3}{3!} p_1^3$$

$$P_4 = (n-1)p_4 + \frac{(n-1)^2}{2!} (p_2^2 + 2p_1 p_3) + \frac{(n-1)^3}{3!} (3p_1^2 p_2) + \frac{(n-1)^4}{4!} p_1^4$$

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$$\text{又记 } \exp \left[(m-1) \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} p_s \varepsilon^s \right] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \tilde{P}_j \varepsilon^j \quad (2.6)$$

(2.6) 中的 \tilde{P}_j , 只要把 P_j 中的 n 换成 m 即可. 再记

$$\left(\omega' + \omega \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} p_l' \varepsilon^l \right)^m = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} G_{mq} \varepsilon^q \quad (2.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } G_{m0} &= (\omega')^m, G_{m1} = C_m^1 (\omega')^{m-1} \omega p_1' \\ G_{m2} &= C_m^1 (\omega')^{m-1} \omega p_2' + C_m^2 (\omega')^{m-2} \omega^2 (p_1')^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_{m_3} = C_m^1(\omega')^{m-1}\omega p'_3 + C_m^2(\omega')^{m-2}\omega^2(2p'_1 p'_2) \\ + C_m^3(\omega')^{m-3}\omega^3(p'_1)^3 \\ \dots\dots$$

把(2.5)、(2.6)、(2.7)代入(2.4)得到

$$\omega'' + \omega \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p''_k e^k \right) + 2\omega' \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p'_k e^k \right) + \omega \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k e^k \right)^2 \\ + \sum_{n=0}^N \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{kn} \omega^n e^k \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P_j e^j \right) \\ + \sum_{m=1}^M \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_{km} e^k \right) \left(\sum_{q=0}^{\infty} G_{mq} e^q \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \tilde{P}_j e^j \right) = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

比较(2.8) e 的同次幂, 得到:

$$e^0: \quad \omega'' + \sum_{n=0}^N f_{0n} \omega^n + \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} (\omega')^m = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$e^k: \quad \omega p''_k + 2\omega' p'_k + \omega \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p'_i p'_{k-i} \right) + \sum_{n=0}^N \omega^n \sum_{j=0}^k f_{jn} P_{k-j} \\ + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{i=0}^k g_{im} \sum_{j=0}^{k-i} \tilde{P}_j G_{m(k-i-j)} = 0 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.10)$$

只要 $f_{0n}(x)$ ($n=0, 1, \dots, N$), $g_{0m}(x)$ ($m=1, 2, \dots, M$) 是 x 的解析函数, 则(2.9)就存在满足始值条件的唯一解。

把(2.10)改写为

$$\omega p''_k + 2\omega' p'_k + \sum_{n=0}^N \omega^n f_{0n} (n-1) p_k + \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} (m-1) (\omega')^m p_k \\ + \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} m (\omega')^{m-1} \omega p'_k = H(\omega, \omega', p_i, p'_i) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, k-1) \quad (2.11)$$

对应(2.11)建立方程

$$y'' + \frac{2\omega'}{\omega} y' + \sum_{n=0}^N f_{0n} (n-1) \omega^{n-1} y + \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} (m-1) \frac{(\omega')^m}{\omega} y \\ - \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} m (\omega')^{m-1} y' - \left(\sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} m (\omega')^{m-1} \omega^2 \right)' \frac{y}{\omega^2} = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

当 $f_{00}(x)=0$ 时, 为Fuchs方程, 故在 ω 的零点邻域存在解 y_1, y_2 ^[6]。

把(2.11)进一步改写为

$$(\omega^2 p_k)' + \sum_{n=0}^N \omega^{n+1} f_{0n} (n-1) p_k + \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} (m-1) (\omega')^m \omega p_k$$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} m (\omega')^{m-1} \omega^2 p'_k = \omega H(\omega, \omega', p_i, p'_i) \quad (2.13)$$

对 (2.13) 进行极限-积分运算:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} \int_0^x \left[(\omega^2 p'_k)' + \sum_{n=0}^N \omega^{n+1} f_{0n} (n-1) p_k + \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} (m-1) (\omega')^m \omega p_k \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} m (\omega')^{m-1} \omega^2 p'_k \right] y_i dx \quad (i=1, 2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

如果 p_k, p'_k 是有界函数, 且 (2.9) 求得的 ω 满足以下条件:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{X} \omega^2 y_i \right) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{X} \omega^2 y'_i \right) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} \left(\sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} m (\omega')^{m-1} \omega^2 y_i \right) = 0 \quad (i=1, 2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.15)$$

那么由分部积分, 由 (2.12) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} \int_0^x \left[(\omega^2 p'_k)' + \sum_{n=0}^N \omega^{n+1} f_{0n} (n-1) p_k + \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} (m-1) (\omega')^m \omega p_k \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{m=1}^M g_{0m} (\omega')^{m-1} \omega^2 p'_k \right] y_i dx = 0 \quad (i=1, 2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

因而正交条件为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} \int_0^x y_i \omega H(\omega, \omega', p_j, p'_j) dx = 0 \quad (i=1, 2; j=1, 2, \dots, k-1) \quad (2.17)$$

这样, 一旦我们借助 (2.17) 求出有界函数解 p_k ($k=1, 2, \dots$), 就能得到 (2.1) 的一致有

效的指数形式渐近解 $u = \omega(x) \exp \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k(x) \varepsilon^k \right]$.

三、一般二阶方程的指数形式渐近解

与上节讨论相仿, 对于一般的二阶方程

$$u'' + f(u, u', x, \varepsilon) = 0$$

为求指数形式渐近解, 可以这样做

- (1) 把 $f(u, u', x, \varepsilon)$ 展成 u, u', ε 的三重幂级数, 得到方程的一个新形式;
- (2) 把假设的指数形式解代入新的方程;
- (3) 在新方程中, 把所有含 ε 的函数展成 ε 的幂级数, 比较 ε 的同次幂, 得到 ω, p_k ($k=1, 2, \dots$) 的一系列方程;
- (4) 对关于 ω 的方程的系数提出一定假设, 使之关于 ω 有满足初始条件的唯一解析解;

(5) 关于 p_k 的方程可归结为形式:

$$(\omega^2 p_k')' + g_1(x) p_k + g_2(x) p_k' = \omega H(\omega, \omega', p_i, p_i') \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, k-1) \quad (3.1)$$

相应地建立方程

$$(\omega^2 y')' + g_1(x) y - g_2(x) y' - g_2'(x) y = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

如果判定 (3.2) 为 Fuchs 方程, 有解 y_1 和 y_2 , 且

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} (\omega^2 y_i) &= 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} (\omega^2 y_i') &= 0 \quad (i=1, 2) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} (g_2(x) y_i) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

就能建立存在有界 $p_k (k=1, 2, \dots)$ 的正交条件:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} \int_0^x \omega y_i H(\omega, \omega', p_j, p_j') dx = 0 \quad (i=1, 2; j=1, 2, \dots, k-1) \quad (3.4)$$

(6) 如果借助 (3.4) 求得方程 (3.1) 的有界的解 p_k , 则就得到了方程 $u'' + f(u, u', x, \varepsilon) = 0$ 的一致有效的指数形式渐近解.

四、匹配渐近法中指数形式渐近解

用通常的匹配渐近法, 采用指数形式渐近解, 可分别求得外解 u 和内解 \tilde{u} :

$$u = \omega e^f \quad \left(P = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_i(x) e^i \right) \quad (4.1)$$

$$\tilde{u} = \tilde{\omega} e^{\tilde{f}} \quad \left(\tilde{P} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \tilde{p}_i(\tilde{x}) e^i, \quad \tilde{x} = \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad (4.2)$$

按 Van Dyke 提出的匹配原则^[7], 可得首项及一阶项的匹配条件:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega(0) &= \lim_{\tilde{x} \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\omega}(\tilde{x}) \\ \omega(0) p_1(0) &= \lim_{\tilde{x} \rightarrow \infty} [\tilde{\omega}(\tilde{x}) \tilde{p}_1(\tilde{x}) - \tilde{x} \omega_x(0)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

对于二阶线性方程的初值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + b(x) y &= 0 \quad a(x) > 0 \\ y(0) = A, \quad y'(0) &= B \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.4)$$

可先求得内解:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tilde{\omega} &= A \\ \tilde{p}_1 &= -\frac{B}{Aa(0)} (\exp[-a(0)\tilde{x}] - 1) - \frac{b(0)}{a^2(0)} (\exp[-a(0)\tilde{x}] - 1) - \frac{b(0)}{a(0)} \tilde{x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.5)$$

再求外解, 利用匹配条件 (4.3), 得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega &= A \exp \left[-\int_0^x \frac{b(s)}{a(s)} ds \right] \\ p_1 &= \int_0^x \frac{-b^2(s) - a'(s)b(s) + a(s)b'(s)}{a^3(s)} ds + \frac{B}{Aa(0)} + \frac{b(0)}{a^2(0)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.6)$$

对于二阶线性方程的边值问题^[8]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + b(x)y &= 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad a(x) > 0 \\ y(0) &= A, \quad y(1) = B \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.7)$$

先求外解

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega &= B \exp \left[- \int_1^x \frac{b(s)}{a(s)} ds \right] \\ p_1 &= - \int_1^x \frac{b^2(s) + b(s)a'(s) - a(s)b'(s)}{a^3(s)} ds \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.8)$$

再由匹配, 可得内解

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tilde{\omega} &= A + \left[B \exp \left(- \int_1^0 \frac{b(s)}{a(s)} ds \right) - A \right] (1 - \exp[-a(0)\tilde{x}]) \\ \tilde{p}_1 &= \int_0^{\tilde{x}} \frac{\exp[-a(0)\tilde{s}]}{\tilde{\omega}^2} \left[(-b(0)\tilde{\omega}^2 - a_x(0)\tilde{s}\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\omega}') \exp[a(0)\tilde{s}] d\tilde{s} + c_2 \right] d\tilde{s} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.9)$$

其中常数 c_2 可由匹配条件(4.3)确定.

五、 例

例1. 小振幅阻尼运动

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{\theta} + \sin \theta &= 0 \\ \theta(0) &= \varepsilon, \quad \dot{\theta}(0) = 0, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.1)$$

为求指数形式渐近解, 令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \theta &= \varepsilon \omega(s) \exp \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k(s) \varepsilon^k \right] \\ t &= s(1 + \varepsilon s_1 + \varepsilon^2 s_2 + \dots) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.2)$$

把(5.2)代入(5.1)得到

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^0: & \begin{cases} \omega'' + \omega = 0 \\ \omega(0) = \varepsilon, \quad \omega'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \\ \varepsilon^1: & \begin{cases} 2\omega' p_1' + \omega p_1'' + 2s_1 \omega = 0 \\ p_1(0) = p_1'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \\ \varepsilon^2: & \begin{cases} 2\omega' p_2' + \omega p_2'' - \frac{1}{3!} \omega^2 + 2s_2 \omega = 0 \\ p_2(0) = p_2'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \\ & \dots \end{aligned}$$

对应(2.12)的方程为

$$y'' - 2 \operatorname{tg} s \, y' = 0$$

它有两个无关特解

$$y_1 = K_0, \quad y_2 = K_1 \operatorname{tg} s + K_2$$

利用正交条件(2.17)得到

$$\lim_{X \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} \int_0^X -2s_1 \omega^2 K_0 ds = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{X} \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{3_1} \omega^2 - 2s_2 \omega \right) \omega (K_1 \operatorname{tg} s + K_2) ds = 0$$

求得 $s_2 = -\frac{1}{16}$, 解得 $p_2 = -\frac{1}{48} \sin^2 s$.

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一致有效渐近解:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \theta &= \varepsilon \cos s \exp \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{48} \sin^2 s + O(\varepsilon^3) \right] \\ t &= s \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{16} \varepsilon^2 \right) + O(\varepsilon^3) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.3)$$

若把 (5.3) 展成 ε 的幂级数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \theta &= \varepsilon \cos s + \frac{\varepsilon^3}{192} (\cos s - \cos 3s) + O(\varepsilon^4) \\ s &= \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{16} \right) t + O(\varepsilon^3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.4)$$

这与用幂级数展开的 Lighthill 方法所得结果一致^[9].

例2. 具有外界激励的弹性板的非线性振动

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u'' + m^2(u + \varepsilon u^3) &= P(x) \\ u(0) = u'(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.5)$$

其中 $P(x)$ 为阶梯函数 P_0 .

作变换 $u(x) = g(x) + q(x)$, 使 $g(x)$ 满足 $g'' + m^2 g = P_0$, 即 $g(x) = -\frac{P_0}{m^2}$, 而 $q(x)$ 满足方程和定解条件

$$\left. \begin{aligned} q'' + m^2 q + \varepsilon m^2 [g(x) + q]^3 &= 0 \\ q(0) = -g(0) = -\frac{P_0}{m^2}, \quad q'(0) = -g'(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{令} \quad q &= \omega(s) \exp \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k(s) \varepsilon^k \right] \\ x &= s(1 + \varepsilon s_1 + \varepsilon^2 s_2 + \dots) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.7)$$

把 (5.7) 代入 (5.6), 建立关于 ω 和 p_k 的方程, 利用正交条件 (2.17), 最后有

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= -\frac{P_0}{m^2} \cos ms \\ s_1 &= -\frac{15P_0^2}{8m^4} \\ p_1 &= -\frac{2P_0^2}{m^4} + \frac{3P_0^2}{m^4} \sec ms - \frac{P_0^2}{m^4} \cos ms - \frac{P_0^2}{8m^4} \sin^2 ms \\ &= \frac{P_0^2}{m^4} \left(-2 + 3 \sec ms - \cos ms - \frac{1}{8} \sin^2 ms \right) \end{aligned}$$

一致有效指数形式渐近解为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} q &= -\frac{P_0}{m^2} \cos ms \exp \left[\frac{P_0^2}{m^4} e \left(-2 + 3 \sec ms - \cos ms - \frac{1}{8} \sin^2 ms \right) + O(\varepsilon^2) \right] \\ s &= x \left(1 + \frac{15P_0^2}{8m^4} e \right) + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.8)$$

若把指数形式渐近解展成 ε 的幂级数与 [10] 中用 Lighthill 方法所得结果一致。

例3. 二阶线性方程的边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon y'' + (2x+1)y' + 2y &= 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ y(0) &= \alpha, \quad y(1) = \beta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.9)$$

利用第四节的结果, 得到外解为:

$$y = \frac{3\beta}{(2x+1)} \exp \left[e \left(\frac{2}{(2x+1)^2} - \frac{2}{9} \right) + O(\varepsilon^2) \right] \quad (5.10)$$

求指数形式表示的内解渐近解, 求解过程十分繁琐, 我们把内解展开成幂级数形式, 此时内、外解匹配原则为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \omega(0) &= \lim_{\tilde{x} \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{y}_0(\tilde{x}) \\ p_1(0)\omega(0) &= \lim_{\tilde{x} \rightarrow \infty} [\tilde{y}_1(\tilde{x}) - \omega_x(0)\tilde{x}] \\ &\dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.11)$$

利用 (5.11) 可求得内解为

$$\tilde{y} = 3\beta + (\alpha - 3\beta)e^{-\tilde{x}} + e \left[\frac{16}{3} \beta (1 - e^{-\tilde{x}}) - 6\beta\tilde{x} - \tilde{x}^2 (\alpha - 3\beta) e^{-\tilde{x}} \right] + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (5.12)$$

最后可得内、外解:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y &= \frac{3\beta}{2x+1} \exp \left[e \left(\frac{2}{(2x+1)^2} - \frac{2}{9} \right) + O(\varepsilon^2) \right] \\ \tilde{y} &= 3\beta + (\alpha - 3\beta)e^{-x/\varepsilon} + e \left[\frac{16}{3} \beta (1 - e^{-x/\varepsilon}) - 6\beta \frac{x}{\varepsilon} - \frac{x^2}{\varepsilon^2} (\alpha - 3\beta) e^{-x/\varepsilon} \right] + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.13)$$

若把此展成幂级数, 所得结果与 [11] 用幂级数的匹配渐近法得到的结果是一致的。

例4. 二阶线性方程的初值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon y'' + e^{-x} y' + y &= 0 \\ y(0) &= A, \quad y'(0) = B \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.14)$$

先求内解, 得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tilde{\omega} &= A, \quad \tilde{p}_1 = \left(\frac{B}{A} + 1 \right) (1 - e^{-\tilde{x}}) - \tilde{x}, \dots \\ \tilde{y} &= A \exp \left\{ e \left[\left(\frac{B}{A} + 1 \right) (1 - e^{-x/\varepsilon}) - \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right] + O(\varepsilon^2) \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.15)$$

再利用匹配条件 (4.3), 求得外解有关项:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= A \exp[1 - e^x] \\ p_1 &= -\frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{B}{A} + \frac{5}{6} \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

外解为

$$y = A \exp[1 - e^x] \exp \left[e \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{B}{A} + \frac{5}{6} \right) + O(\varepsilon^2) \right] \quad (5.16)$$

合成解为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y^0 = & A \exp [1 - e^x] \exp \left[\varepsilon \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{B}{A} + \frac{5}{6} \right) + O(\varepsilon^2) \right] \\
 & + A \exp \left\{ \varepsilon \left[\left(\frac{B}{A} + 1 \right) (1 - e^{-x/\varepsilon}) - \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right] + O(\varepsilon^2) \right\} \\
 & - A \exp \left[\varepsilon \left(\frac{B}{A} + 1 \right) + O(\varepsilon^2) \right]
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.17}$$

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The Exponential Asymptotic Solution of Differential Equation

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Abstract

In this paper, the exponential asymptotic solution (E. A. S.) of differential equation is discussed. Firstly, E. A. S. of the second-order differential equation is studied and the orthogonal conditions of the uniformly valid E. A. S. are found out. Next, E. A. S. in matched asymptotic method is discussed. Finally, some examples are given.