

# 含多个小参数的高阶拟线性椭圆型 方程一般边值问题的奇摄动

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## 摘 要

本文应用 M. И. Вишик 和 Л. А. Люстерник<sup>[1]</sup> 的渐近方法以及泛函分析的不动点原理研究了方程与边界摄动相结合的高阶拟线性椭圆型方程一般边值问题的奇摄动, 证明了摄动问题解的存在且唯一, 给出解的渐近展开式和有关的余项估计.

## 一、前 言

关于高阶椭圆型方程一般边值问题的奇摄动, 1979年, 江福汝和高汝熹<sup>[2]</sup>首先应用两变量展开法研究了含一个小参数的高阶线性椭圆型方程的奇摄动. 1980年, 林宗池<sup>[3]</sup>应用 M. И. Вишик 和 Л. А. Люстерник 的渐近方法, 把文[2]的结果推广到算子与边界摄动相结合的情况. 随后, 高汝熹<sup>[4]</sup>又研究了含一个小参数的高阶拟线性椭圆型方程一般边值问题的奇摄动. 1982年, 林宗池<sup>[5]</sup>研究了含多个小参数的高阶拟线性椭圆型方程第一边值问题的奇摄动. 本文进一步研究一般边值问题的奇摄动.

设  $\Omega_\mu$  是  $n$  维空间  $R^n$  的有界区域,  $\partial\Omega_\mu$  为摄动的边界,  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  表示  $R^n$  内的任意一点. 在  $\Omega_\mu$  内我们研究如下的摄动问题  $A_{\varepsilon, \mu}$ :

$$N_\varepsilon u_{\varepsilon, \mu} \equiv \left[ \sum_{p=k+1}^{2l} (\varepsilon_1 \cdots \varepsilon_{2l-p+1})^p L_p + \sum_{r=1}^k (\varepsilon_1 \cdots \varepsilon_{2l-k+1})^r L_r + L_0 \right] u_{\varepsilon, \mu} + G\left(x, u_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \quad x \in \Omega_\mu \quad (1.1)$$

$$B_s u_{\varepsilon, \mu} |_{\partial\Omega_\mu} = g_s(x) |_{\partial\Omega_\mu} \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1) \quad (1.2)$$

的奇摄动, 或研究摄动问题  $\tilde{A}_{\varepsilon, \mu}$ :

$$\tilde{N}_\varepsilon u_{\varepsilon, \mu} \equiv \left[ \sum_{p=k+1}^{2l} (\varepsilon_{p-k+1} \cdots \varepsilon_1)^p L_p + \sum_{r=1}^k \varepsilon_1^r L_r + L_0 \right] u_{\varepsilon, \mu} + G\left(x, u_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \quad x \in \Omega_\mu \quad (1.1)'$$

$$B_s u_{\varepsilon, \mu} |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} = g_s(x) |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1) \quad (1.2)$$

的奇摄动. 其中  $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{2l-k+1})$ ,  $\varepsilon_i$  ( $i=1, \dots, 2l-k+1$ ) 和  $\mu$  为正的小参数;

$$\frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial x_n} \right);$$

$L_0$  表示  $2m$  阶强椭圆型算子:

$$L_0 u \equiv \sum_{|\beta| \leq 2m} c_\beta(x) D^\beta u \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \sum_{\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_n = k} c_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n}(x) D_{x_1}^{\beta_1} \dots D_{x_n}^{\beta_n} u$$

式中

$$(-1)^m \sum_{|\beta| = 2m} c_\beta(x) \xi^\beta \geq \alpha_0 |\xi|^{2m}$$

$L_{2l}$  表示  $2(m+l)$  阶强椭圆型算子:

$$L_{2l} u \equiv \sum_{|\beta| \leq 2(m+l)} a_\beta(x) D^\beta u \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{2(m+l)} \sum_{\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_n = k} a_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n}(x) D_{x_1}^{\beta_1} \dots D_{x_n}^{\beta_n} u$$

式中

$$(-1)^{m+l} \sum_{|\beta| = 2(m+l)} a_\beta(x) \xi^\beta \geq \alpha_1 |\xi|^{2(m+l)}$$

其中  $\alpha_0, \alpha_1$  是正的常数;  $L_r$  ( $r=1, \dots, 2l-1$ ) 表示  $2m+r$  阶偏微分算子:

$$L_r u \equiv \sum_{|\beta| \leq 2m+r} b_{r, \beta}(x) D^\beta u \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{2m+r} \sum_{\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_n = k} b_{r, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n}(x) D_{x_1}^{\beta_1} \dots D_{x_n}^{\beta_n} u$$

又  $B_s$  ( $s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1$ ) 表示边界微分算子:

$$B_s u \equiv \sum_{h \leq n_s} b_h^{(s)}(x) D^h u \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{n_s} \sum_{h_1 + \dots + h_n = k} b_{h_1, \dots, h_n}^{(s)}(x) D_{x_1}^{h_1} \dots D_{x_n}^{h_n} u \quad (0 \leq n_s < 2(m+l)-1) \quad (1.3)$$

假定边界微分算子系  $\{B_s\}_{s=0}^{m+l-1}$  是正则系<sup>[6]</sup>, 即满足

$$1) \quad \sum_{|h|=n_s} b_h^{(s)}(x) \xi^h \neq 0, \quad x \in \partial \Omega_\mu, \quad \text{其中 } \xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \text{ 表示 } \partial \Omega_\mu \text{ 的单位法向量;}$$

$$2) \quad n_i < n_j, \quad \text{当 } i < j \text{ 时.}$$

当  $\varepsilon_i = 0$  ( $i=1, \dots, 2l-k+1$ ),  $\mu=0$  时, 摄动问题  $A_{\varepsilon, \mu}$  或  $\tilde{A}_{\varepsilon, \mu}$  退化为非摄动问题  $A_{0,0}$ :

$$L_0 u_{0,0} + G\left(x, u_{0,0}, \frac{\partial u_{0,0}}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \quad x \in \Omega_0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$B_s u_{0,0} |_{\partial \Omega_0} = g_s(x) |_{\partial \Omega_0} \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m-1) \quad (1.5)$$

其中  $\Omega_0$  为非摄动区域,  $\partial \Omega_0$  为  $\Omega_0$  的边界. 上述及以后所采用的记号, 如无特别说明, 均与文[3]相同.

假定非线性退化问题  $A_{0,0}$  存在唯一的解  $u_{0,0}$ , 而且下面计算中所涉及的函数都是足够光滑的.

关于扰动问题  $A_{\varepsilon, \mu}$  或  $\tilde{A}_{\varepsilon, \mu}$ , 我们可以构造具有如下形式的渐近解:

$$u_{\varepsilon, \mu} = W_{\varepsilon, \mu}^N + V_{\varepsilon, \mu}^N + Z_N(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$$

式中

$$W_{\varepsilon, \mu}^N = \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{r_0+r_1+\dots+r_{2i-k+1}=i} e_2^{r_{2i-k+1}} \dots e_1^{r_1} \mu^{r_0} w_{r_{2i-k+1}, \dots, r_0}(x)$$

$$V_{\varepsilon, \mu}^N = e_1^{n_1} \sum_{i=0}^{N_1} \sum_{r_0+r_1+\dots+r_{2i-k+1}=i} e_2^{r_{2i-k+1}} \dots e_1^{r_1} \mu^{r_0} v_{r_{2i-k+1}, \dots, r_0}(t)$$

其中  $N_1 = N + 2(m - n_m) + n_{m+l-1}$ ,  $t = \frac{\rho - \mu \alpha(\varphi)}{\varepsilon_1}$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\alpha(\varphi)$  的含义将在下面引入.  $W_{\varepsilon, \mu}^N$  称为外解, 由第一迭代过程确定, 即由方程 (1.1) 的算子  $N_0$  (或  $\tilde{N}_0$ ) 和相应的边界条件确定,  $V_{\varepsilon, \mu}^N$  称为内解, 即边界层函数, 由第二迭代过程确定, 即由算子  $N_0$  (或  $\tilde{N}_0$ ) 的再分解的算子和相应的初值条件确定.  $Z_N(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$  是误差项.

为书写简单起见, 我们仅导出含三个小参数的扰动问题  $A_{\varepsilon, \mu}$ , 即

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon, \mu} &= \left[ e_1^{2l} L_2 + \sum_{r=1}^{2l-1} (e_1 e_2)^r L_r + L_0 \right] u_{\varepsilon, \mu} \\ &+ G\left(x, u_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

$$B_s u_{\varepsilon, \mu} |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} = g_s(x) |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1) \quad (1.7)$$

的渐近解和有关的余项估计, 同时也证得扰动问题的解存在且唯一.

## 二、形式渐近解

假定边值问题 (1.6) ~ (1.7) 具有如下形式渐近解:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\varepsilon, \mu} &= W_{\varepsilon, \mu} + V_{\varepsilon, \mu} \\ &\sim \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j e_2^{i-j} e_1^{j-k} \mu^k w_{i-j, j-k, k}(x) \\ &+ e_1^{n_1} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j e_2^{i-j} e_1^{j-k} \mu^k v_{i-j, j-k, k}(t) \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

在点  $(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1, \mu) = (0, 0, 0)$  展开

$$\begin{aligned} G\left(x, u_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial x}\right) &= G\left(x, W_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial W_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial x}\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j e_2^{i-j} e_1^{j-k} \mu^k G_{i-j, j-k, k} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$G_{i-j, j-k, k} = \frac{1}{(i-j)! (j-k)! k!} \left. \frac{\partial^i G}{\partial e_2^{i-j} \partial e_1^{j-k} \partial \mu^k} \right|_{\substack{\varepsilon_2=0 \\ \varepsilon_1=0 \\ \mu=0}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} \left( x, w_{0,0,0}, \frac{\partial w_{0,0,0}}{\partial x} \right) w_{t-j, j-k, k} \\
&+ \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\partial G}{\partial u_x} \left( x, w_{0,0,0}, \frac{\partial w_{0,0,0}}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial w_{t-j, j-k, k}}{\partial x_r} \\
&+ \bar{G}_{t-j, j-k, k} \left( x, w_{0,0,0}, \dots, w_{t-j, j-k+1, k-1}, \frac{\partial w_{0,0,0}}{\partial x}, \right. \\
&\quad \left. \dots, \frac{\partial w_{t-j, j-k+1, k-1}}{\partial x} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

式中  $w_{t-j, j-k+1, k-1}$ , 若  $j > 0, k = 0$ , 则为  $w_{t-j+1, 0, j-1}$ ; 若  $j = k = 0$ , 则为  $w_{0,0,t-1}$ . 以上及以后为书写方便, 有时把  $u_{\varepsilon, \mu}$  写成  $u$ .

把  $W_{\varepsilon, \mu}$  代入 (1.6), 比较  $\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1$  和  $\mu$  同次幂系数, 得到确定  $w_{t-j, j-k, k}$  的递推方程:

$$L_0 w_{0,0,0} + G \left( x, w_{0,0,0}, \frac{\partial w_{0,0,0}}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&L_0 w_{t-j, j-k, k} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} \left( x, w_{0,0,0}, \frac{\partial w_{0,0,0}}{\partial x} \right) w_{t-j, j-k, k} \\
&+ \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\partial G}{\partial u_x} \left( x, w_{0,0,0}, \frac{\partial w_{0,0,0}}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial w_{t-j, j-k, k}}{\partial x_r} \\
&= - \sum_{r=1}^{2i-1} L_r w_{t-j-r, j-k-r, k} - L_{2i} w_{t-j, j-k-2i, k} - \bar{G}_{t-j, j-k, k} \\
&\quad (k=0, 1, \dots, j; j=0, 1, \dots, i; i=1, \dots, N)
\end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

上式及以后的计算中都将负下标的量取作零. 下面再构造边界层函数.

在边界  $\partial\Omega_0$  的  $\eta$  邻域内引入局部坐标系<sup>[3]</sup>:  $(\rho, \varphi) = (\rho, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1})$ , 于是由  $(0, \varphi)$  确定了不摄动的边界  $\partial\Omega_0$ , 而令  $\rho = \mu\alpha(\varphi)$ , 则由  $(\mu\alpha(\varphi), \varphi)$  定义了摄动边界  $\partial\Omega_\mu$ . 这里  $\alpha(\varphi)$  为取正值的光滑函数. 引进变量:

$$t = \frac{\rho - \mu\alpha(\varphi)}{\varepsilon_1} \quad (2.4)$$

和微分算子

$$D_{\varphi_i} = - \left( \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon_1} \right) D_{\varphi_i} \alpha(\varphi) D_t + (D_{\varphi_i}) \quad (2.5)$$

根据文[7]的结果, 得到微分算子  $L_\varepsilon$ :

$$L_\varepsilon \equiv \varepsilon_1^{2i} L_{2i} + \sum_{r=1}^{2i-1} (\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2)^r L_r + L_0$$

关于新变量  $(t, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1})$  的再分解式:

$$\begin{aligned}
L_\varepsilon \equiv \varepsilon_1^{-2m} \left[ M_0 + \sum_{q=1}^{n+1} \sum_{r=0}^q \varepsilon_1^{q-r} \mu^r M_{0, q-r, r} \right. \\
\left. + \sum_{p=0}^{2i-1} \sum_{q=0}^{n+1} \sum_{r=0}^q \varepsilon_2^p \varepsilon_1^{q-r} \mu^r M_{p, q-r, r} \right] \quad (2.6)
\end{aligned}$$

式中

$$M_0 \equiv a_{2(m+l)}(\varphi) D_t^{2(m+l)} + c_{2m}(\varphi) D_t^{2m} \quad (2.7)$$

是关于  $t$  的  $2(m+l)$  阶的常系数常微分算子,  $a_{2(m+l)}(\varphi) = a_{2(m+l)}(\rho, \varphi)|_{\rho=0}$ ,  $c_{2m}(\varphi) = c_{2m}(\rho, \varphi)|_{\rho=0}$ , 而  $M_{0,q-r,r}$ ,  $M_{p,q-r,r}$  ( $q=0, 1, \dots, n$ ) 均为关于  $t$  的阶数不高于  $2(m+l)$  的变系数常微分算子, 其系数为  $t$  的多项式, 次数不超过  $q-r$ , 多项式的系数是  $\varphi$  的光滑函数.  $M_{p,n+1-r,r}$  ( $p=0, 1, \dots, 2l-1$ ) 也为类似的变系数常微分算子, 但系数是  $t, \varphi$  的光滑函数.

把 (2.1) 代入 (1.6) 得

$$\begin{aligned} N_\varepsilon u_{\varepsilon, \mu} &\equiv N_\varepsilon (W_{\varepsilon, \mu} + V_{\varepsilon, \mu}) \\ &= N_\varepsilon W_{\varepsilon, \mu} + L_\varepsilon V_{\varepsilon, \mu} + G\left(x, W_{\varepsilon, \mu} + V_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial(W_{\varepsilon, \mu} + V_{\varepsilon, \mu})}{\partial x}\right) \\ &\quad - G\left(x, W_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial W_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial x}\right) \\ &= N_\varepsilon W_{\varepsilon, \mu} + \varepsilon_1^{-2m} \left[ M_0 + \sum_{q=1}^{n+1} \sum_{r=0}^q \varepsilon_1^{q-r} \mu^r M_{0,q-r,r} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{p=1}^{2l-1} \sum_{q=0}^{n+1} \sum_{r=0}^q \varepsilon_2^p \varepsilon_1^{q-r} \mu^r M_{p,q-r,r} \right] V_{\varepsilon, \mu} \\ &\quad + \tilde{G}\left(\rho, \varphi, \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu} + V_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \rho} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial V_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial V_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \varphi}\right) \\ &\quad - \tilde{G}\left(\rho, \varphi, \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \rho}, \frac{\partial \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \varphi}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

其中  $\tilde{G}$ ,  $\tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}$  分别表示  $G$ ,  $W_{\varepsilon, \mu}$  在  $(\rho, \varphi)$  中的表示式,  $\frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \varphi} = \left( \frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \varphi_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial u_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \varphi_{n-1}} \right)$ , 并且在点  $(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1, \mu) = (0, 0, 0)$  展开

$$\begin{aligned} &\tilde{G}\left(\rho, \varphi, \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu} + V_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \rho} + \varepsilon_1^{-1} \frac{\partial V_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial V_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \varphi}\right) \\ &\quad - \tilde{G}\left(\rho, \varphi, \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}, \frac{\partial \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \rho}, \frac{\partial \tilde{W}_{\varepsilon, \mu}}{\partial \varphi}\right) \\ &= \varepsilon_1^{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j \varepsilon_2^{-j} \varepsilon_1^{-k} \mu^k \tilde{G}_{i-j, j-k, k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\tilde{G}_{i-j, j-k, k}$  是关于  $v_{0,0,0}, v_{1,0,0}, \dots, v_{i-j, j-k, k}$  及其对  $t, \varphi$  一阶偏导数的多项式, 而多项式的系数是  $\varphi$  的光滑函数, 含有  $\tilde{w}_{0,0,0}(\rho, \varphi), \tilde{w}_{1,0,0}(\rho, \varphi), \dots, \tilde{w}_{i-j, j-k, k}(\rho, \varphi)$  及其各阶偏导数在点  $(0, \varphi)$  的值.

顾及第一迭代过程, 在 (2.8) 中令  $\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1$  和  $\mu$  同次幂系数的代数和等于零, 得到确定  $v_{i-j, j-k, k}$  的递推方程:

$$M_0 v_{0,0,0} = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_0 u_{i-j, j-k, k} &= - \sum_{r=0}^k \sum_{q=0}^{j-k-r} M_{0, q, r} u_{i-j, j-k-q, k-r} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{r=0}^k \sum_{q=0}^{j-k-r} \sum_{p=0}^{2l-1} M_{p, q, r} u_{i-j-p, j-k-q, k-r} \\
 &\quad - \tilde{G}_{i-j, j-k-2m+1, k} \\
 M_0 u_{i-j, k, j-k} &= - \sum_{r=0}^k \sum_{q=0}^{j-k-r} M_{0, r, q} u_{i-j, k-r, j-k-q} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{r=0}^k \sum_{q=0}^{j-k-r} \sum_{p=0}^{2l-1} M_{p, r, q} u_{i-j-p, k-q, j-k-q} \\
 &\quad - \tilde{G}_{i-j, j-k-2m+1, k} \\
 &\quad \left( i=1, \dots, N_1; \quad j=0, 1, \dots, i; \quad k=0, 1, \dots, \left[ \frac{j}{2} \right] \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

其中  $N_1 = N + 2(m - n_m) + n_m + i - 1$ , 且式中右边的  $M_{0,0,0}$  取恒等于零.

下面再来推导  $w_{i,j,k}$  ( $i+j+k=0, 1, \dots, N$ ) 和  $v_{i,j,k}$  ( $i+j+k=0, 1, \dots, N_1$ ) 应满足的定解条件.

将边界条件(1.2)用局部坐标  $(\rho, \varphi)$  表示出:

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_s u|_{\partial \Omega_\mu} &\equiv \sum_{|h| \leq n_s} b_h^{(s)}(\rho, \varphi) D_\rho^{h_1} D_{\varphi_1}^{h_2} \dots D_{\varphi_{n-1}}^{h_n} u(\rho, \varphi)|_{\rho=\mu\alpha(\varphi)} \\
 &= g_s(\mu\alpha(\varphi), \varphi)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

再将函数  $b_h^{(s)}(\rho, \varphi)$  在  $\rho=0$  附近按 Taylor 公式展开, 把边界微分算子  $B_s$  分解成

$$B_s = \left( B_s^{(0)} + \sum_{r=1}^{N+1} \mu^r B_s^{(r)} \right) \tag{2.12}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_s^{(0)} &= \sum_{|h| \leq n_s} b_h^{(s)}(0, \varphi) D_\rho^{h_1} D_{\varphi_1}^{h_2} \dots D_{\varphi_{n-1}}^{h_n} \\
 B_s^{(r)} &= \sum_{|h| \leq n_s} \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^r}{r!} D_\rho^r b_h^{(s)}(0, \varphi) D_\rho^{h_1} D_{\varphi_1}^{h_2} \dots D_{\varphi_{n-1}}^{h_n} \quad (r=1, \dots, N) \\
 B_s^{(N+1)} &= \sum_{|h| \leq n_s} \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^{N+1}}{(N+1)!} D_\rho^{N+1} b_h^{(s)}(\theta\mu\alpha(\varphi), \varphi) D_\rho^{h_1} D_{\varphi_1}^{h_2} \dots D_{\varphi_{n-1}}^{h_n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(0 < \theta < 1)$$

且  $B_s u|_{\partial \Omega_0} = B_s^{(0)} u(0, \varphi)$ .

由于变换  $\rho = \varepsilon_1 t + \mu\alpha(\varphi)$ , 则

$$D_\rho^{h_1} = \varepsilon_1^{-h_1} D_t^{h_1} \tag{2.13}$$

用(2.5), (2.13)的微分算子替换(2.12)式的右端, 且把每一个系数在  $\rho=0$  的附近按 Taylor 公式展开, 则得边界算子  $B_s$  的再分解式

$$B_s \equiv \varepsilon_1^{-n_s} \left( H_0^{(s)} + \sum_{r=1}^{N_s+1} \mu^r H_r^{(s)} + \sum_{q=1}^{N_s+1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \varepsilon_1^{q-r} \mu^r H_{q-r}^{(s)} \right) \quad (2.14)$$

式中

$$H_0^{(s)} = b_n^{(s)}(0, \varphi) D_t^{N_s}$$

取  $N_s = N + n_s - n_m$ , 而  $H_r^{(s)}$  ( $r=1, \dots, N_s$ ) 和  $H_{q-r}^{(s)}$  ( $r=0, 1, \dots, q-1$ ;  $q=1, \dots, N_s$ ) 也均为关于  $t$  的阶数不高于  $n_s$  的微分算子, 其系数是  $\varphi$  的光滑函数, 又  $H_{N_s+1}^{(s)}$  和  $H_{N_s+1-r}^{(s)}$  ( $r=0, 1, \dots, N_s$ ) 也为类似的微分算子, 但其系数是  $\varphi$  的光滑函数且依赖于参数  $\theta$  ( $0 < \theta < 1$ ).

将展开式(2.1)代入边值条件(1.7), 并考虑到(2.12)和(2.14)式得

$$\begin{aligned} B_s u_{s,\mu} |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} &= \left( B_s^{(0)} + \sum_{r=1}^{N_s+1} \mu^r B_s^{(r)} \right) W_{s,\mu} |_{\rho=\mu \alpha(\varphi)} \\ &+ \varepsilon_1^{-n_s} \left( H_0^{(s)} + \sum_{r=1}^{N_s+1} \mu^r H_r^{(s)} + \sum_{q=1}^{N_s+1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \varepsilon_1^{q-r} \mu^r H_{q-r}^{(s)} \right) V_{s,\mu} |_{t=0} \\ &= g_s(\mu \alpha(\varphi), \varphi) \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

将(2.15)中的  $g_s(\mu \alpha(\varphi), \varphi)$  和  $w_{i,j,k}(\mu \alpha(\varphi), \varphi)$  及它的导数在  $\rho=0$  附近按 Taylor 公式展开, 并比较关于  $\varepsilon_2$ ,  $\varepsilon_1$  和  $\mu$  同次幂的系数, 则得到关于  $w_{i,j,k}$  和  $v_{i,j,k}$  的定解条件:

$$B_s^{(0)} w_{0,0,0} = g_s(0, \varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_s^{(0)} w_{0,0,k} &= \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^k}{k!} D_0^k g_s(0, \varphi) - \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^{k-p}}{(k-p)!} D_0^{k-p} B_s^{(0)} w_{0,0,p} \\ &- \sum_{r=1}^k B_s^{(r)} w_{0,0,k-r} - \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{r=1}^p \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^{k-p}}{(k-p)!} D_0^{k-p} B_s^{(r)} w_{0,0,p-r}, \\ &\quad (k=1, \dots, N) \end{aligned}$$

$$B_s^{(0)} w_{0,j,0} = -H_0^{(s)} v_{0,j-m_s,0} - \sum_{q=1}^{j-m_s} H_{q,0}^{(s)} v_{0,j-m_s-q,0}$$

$$(j=1, \dots, N; \quad m_s = n_m - n_s)$$

(C)

$$B_s^{(0)} w_{i-j,j-k,k} = - \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^{k-p}}{(k-p)!} D_0^{k-p} B_s^{(0)} w_{i-j,j-k,p}$$

$$- \sum_{r=1}^k B_s^{(r)} w_{i-j,j-k,k-r} - \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{r=1}^p \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^{k-p}}{(k-p)!} D_0^{k-p} B_s^{(r)} w_{i-j,j-k,p-r}$$

$$- \sum_{r=1}^k H_r^{(s)} v_{i-j,j-k-m_s,k-r} - \sum_{r=0}^k \sum_{q=1}^{j-k-m_s-r} H_{q,r}^{(s)} v_{i-j,j-k-m_s-q,k-r}$$

$$(k=0, 1, \dots, j; \quad j=0, 1, \dots, i; \quad i=0, 1, \dots, N; \quad \text{当 } i=j \text{ 时 } j \neq k \text{ 且 } k \neq 0)$$

$$B_s Z_N |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} = \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^j \varepsilon_2^{N+1-j} \varepsilon_1^{j-k} \mu^k \Phi_{N+1-j,j-k,k}(\varepsilon, \mu, \varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \varepsilon_1^{n_m - n_1} \left[ \sum_{r=0}^{N_1+1} \mu^r \sum_{i=N+1-m_i-r}^{N_1} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j \varepsilon_2^{i-j} \varepsilon_1^{j-k} \mu^k H_r^{(s)} v_{i-j, j-k, k} \right. \\
 & \left. + \sum_{q=1}^{N_1+1} \sum_{r=0}^q \varepsilon_1^{q-r} \mu^r \sum_{i=N+1-m_i-q}^{N_1} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j \varepsilon_2^{i-j} \varepsilon_1^{j-k} \mu^k H_{q-r}^{(s)} v_{i-j, j-k, k} \right] \\
 & = r_s(\varepsilon, \mu, \varphi) \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m-1) \tag{D_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_0^{(m+d)} v_{0, j, 0} &= \left\{ \begin{aligned} & - \sum_{q=1}^j H_{q,0}^{(m+d)} v_{0, j-q, 0} \quad (j=1, \dots, d_m-1; \quad d_m = n_{m+d} - n_m) \\ & g_{m+d}(0, \varphi) - B_{m+d}^{(0)} w_{0,0,0} \quad (j=d_m) \\ & - B_{m+d}^{(0)} w_{0, j-d_m, 0} - \sum_{q=1}^j H_{q,0}^{(m+d)} v_{0, j-q, 0} \quad (j=d_m+1, \dots, \\ & \quad \quad \quad N+d_m) \\ & - \sum_{q=1}^j H_{q,0}^{(m+d)} v_{0, j-q, 0} \quad (j=N+d_m+1, \dots, N_1) \end{aligned} \right. \\
 H_0^{(m+d)} v_{0, d_m, k} &= \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^k}{k!} D_p^k g_{m+d}(0, \varphi) - \sum_{p=0}^k \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^{k-p}}{(k-p)!} D_p^{k-p} B_{m+d}^{(0)} w_{0,0,0} \\ & - \sum_{r=1}^k B_{m+d}^{(r)} w_{0,0, k-r} - \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{r=1}^p \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^{k-p}}{(k-p)!} D_p^{k-p} B_{m+d}^{(r)} w_{0,0, p-r} \\ & - \sum_{r=1}^k H_r^{(m+d)} v_{0, d_m, k-r} - \sum_{r=0}^k \sum_{q=1}^{d_m-r} H_{q,r}^{(m+d)} v_{0, d_m-q, k-r} \\ & \quad \quad \quad (k=1, \dots, N) \\ & - \sum_{r=1}^k H_r^{(m+d)} v_{0, d_m, k-r} - \sum_{r=0}^k \sum_{q=1}^{d_m-r} H_{q,r}^{(m+d)} v_{0, d_m-q, k-r} \\ & \quad \quad \quad (k=N+1, \dots, N_1) \end{aligned} \right. \tag{C_{m+d}} \\
 H_0^{(m+d)} v_{i-j, j-k, k} &= \left\{ \begin{aligned} & - \sum_{r=1}^k H_r^{(m+d)} v_{i-j, j-k, k-r} - \sum_{r=0}^k \sum_{q=1}^{j-k-r} H_{q,r}^{(m+d)} v_{i-j, j-k-q, k-r} \\ & \quad (i=1, \dots, d_m-1), \quad (i=d_m, \dots, N+d_m; \quad j-k < d_m), \\ & \quad (i=N+d_m+1, \dots, N_1) \\ & - \sum_{p=0}^k \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^{k-p}}{(k-p)!} D_p^{k-p} B_{m+d}^{(0)} w_{i-j, j-k-d_m, p} \\ & - \sum_{r=1}^k B_{m+d}^{(r)} w_{i-j, j-k-d_m, k-r} \\ & - \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{r=1}^p \frac{(\alpha(\varphi))^{k-p}}{(k-p)!} D_p^{k-p} B_{m+d}^{(r)} w_{i-j, j-k-d_m, k-r} \\ & \quad (i=d_m, \dots, N+d_m; \quad j-k \geq d_m, \text{ 当 } j-k=d_m \text{ 时 } i \neq j \text{ 且 } j \neq 0) \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
B_{m+d}Z_N|_{\Omega_\mu} &= \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^j \varepsilon_2^{N+1-j} \varepsilon_1^{j-k} \mu^k \Phi_{N+1-j, j-k, k}^{(m+d)}(\varepsilon, \mu, \varphi) \\
&+ \varepsilon_1^{n_m - n_{m+d}} \left[ \sum_{r=1}^{N_1+1} \mu^r \sum_{i=N_1+1-r}^{N_1} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j \varepsilon_2^{i-j} \varepsilon_1^{j-k} \mu^k H_r^{(m+1)} v_{i-j, j-k, k} \right. \\
&\left. + \sum_{q=1}^{N_1+1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \varepsilon_1^{q-r} \mu^r \sum_{i=N_1+1-q}^{N_1} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j \varepsilon_2^{i-j} \varepsilon_1^{j-k} \mu^k v_{i-j, j-k, k} \right] \\
&= r_{m+d}(\varepsilon, \mu, \varphi) \quad (d=0, 1, \dots, l-1) \quad (D_{m+d})
\end{aligned}$$

上面式中  $\Phi_{N+1-j, j-k, k}^{(n)}(\varepsilon, \mu, \varphi)$  ( $n=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1$ ) 及其对  $\mu$  的足够高阶导数具有  $D: \Phi_{N+1-j, j-k, k}(\varepsilon, \mu, \varphi) = O(1)$  性质, 而且略去了取边值的记号。

从上面的讨论中可以看出, 利用递推方程 (2.2), (2.3), (2.9), (2.10) 和定解条件  $(C_0) \sim (C_{m+l-1})$ , 可以依次确定展开式 (2.1) 中每一个待定函数。

首先, 由假定知非线性方程 (2.2) 和边值条件  $(C_0) \sim (C_{m-1})$  存在唯一解  $w_{0,0,0}$ 。其次, 由递推方程 (2.9) 和初值条件  $(C_m) \sim (C_{m+l-1})$  可以确定  $v_{0,0,0}(t)$ 。这是因为经过变换, 算子  $L_0, L_{2l}$  的强椭圆性不变, 所以

$$(-1)^m c_{2m}(\varphi) > 0, \quad (-1)^{m+l} a_{2(m+l)}(\varphi) > 0 \quad (2.16)$$

于是由条件 (2.16) 知道常微分算子  $M_0$  的特征方程:

$$c_\varphi(\lambda) = a_{2(m+l)}(\varphi) \lambda^{2(m+l)} + c_{2m}(\varphi) \lambda^{2m} = 0 \quad (2.17)$$

存在  $l$  个具有负实部的根<sup>[3]</sup>, 将它记为  $-\lambda_r$  ( $\text{Re } \lambda_r > 0, r=1, \dots, l$ ), 所以从方程 (2.9) 可以求得具有边界层性质的解为

$$v_{0,0,0}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^l c_r^{(0)} e^{-\lambda_r t} \quad (2.18)$$

式中  $c_r^{(0)}$  ( $r=1, \dots, l$ ) 由初值条件  $(C_m) \sim (C_{m+l-1})$  确定,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
\sum_{r=1}^l (-\lambda_r)^{n_r} c_r^{(0)} &= \frac{g_m(0, \varphi) - B_m^{(0)} w_{0,0,0}(0, \varphi)}{b_{n_m}^{(m)}(0, \varphi)} \\
\sum_{r=1}^l (-\lambda_r)^{n_r+1} c_r^{(0)} &= 0 \\
\sum_{r=1}^l (-\lambda_r)^{n_r+i-1} c_r^{(0)} &= 0
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.19)$$

假定 (2.19) 式的系数行列式不为零, 例如  $n_m = m + K$  ( $0 \leq K \leq m+l, K$  为非负整数), 就可以唯一地解得  $c_r^{(0)}$  ( $r=1, \dots, l$ )。

类似地, 可以依次交替确定  $w_{i,j,k}$  和  $v_{i,j,k}$  ( $i+j+k=1, \dots, N_1$ ), 但当下标和  $(i+j+k) > N$  时认为,  $w_{i,j,k} = 0$ , 其求解程序同[7]。

为了得出在整个区域  $\Omega_\mu$  有定义的边界层型的函数, 作函数

$$\bar{v}_{i,j,k}(t) = \Psi(\rho - \mu\alpha(\varphi)) v_{i,j,k} \quad (i+j+k=0, 1, \dots, N_1) \quad (2.20)$$

其中  $\Psi(\rho - \mu\alpha(\varphi)) \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$  为如此光滑函数, 使在边界  $\eta$  邻域之外取零值, 当  $0 \leq \rho - \mu\alpha(\varphi) \leq \frac{\eta}{3}$  时,  $\Psi(\rho - \mu\alpha(\varphi)) \equiv 1$  和  $0 \leq \Psi(\rho - \mu\alpha(\varphi)) \leq 1$ .

最后构造函数

$$U_N = \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j \varepsilon_2^{i-j} \varepsilon_1^{j-k} \mu^k w_{i-j, j-k, k} \\ + \varepsilon_1^{N_1} \sum_{i=0}^{N_1} \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{k=0}^j \varepsilon_2^{i-j} \varepsilon_1^{j-k} \mu^k \tilde{v}_{i-j, j-k, k} \quad (2.21)$$

可以证得, 在整个区域  $\Omega_\mu$  上成立

$$N_s U_N = (\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_1 + \mu)^{N+1} \Phi(x) = O(\alpha^{N+1}) \quad (2.22)$$

$$B_s U_N|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} = g_s(x)|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} + (\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_1 + \mu)^{N+1} \omega_s(\varphi) \\ = g_s(x)|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} + O(\alpha^{N+1}) \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1) \quad (2.23)$$

其中  $\Phi(x) = O(1)$ ,  $\omega_s(\varphi) = O(1)$ ,  $\alpha = \max(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1, \mu)$ . 因此 (2.21) 是摄动问题  $A_{s, \mu}$  的  $N$  阶形式渐近解.

### 三、余项估计

上面我们已推导出拟线性边值问题的形式渐近解, 下面对其余项  $Z_N = u_{s, \mu} - U_N$  作出估计.

由 (2.22), (2.23) 我们已求得

$$N_s U_N = \alpha^{N+1} \Phi(x)$$

$$B_s U_N|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} = [g_s(x) + \alpha^{N+1} \omega_s(x)]|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1)$$

其中  $\alpha = \max(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1, \mu)$ ,  $\Phi(x) = O(1)$ ,  $\omega_s(x) = O(1)$ . 所以

$$N_s u_{s, \mu} = N_s [U_N + Z_N] \\ = N_s U_N + L_s Z_N + G\left(x, U_N + Z_N, \frac{\partial(U_N + Z_N)}{\partial x}\right) - G\left(x, U_N, \frac{\partial U_N}{\partial x}\right) \\ = \alpha^{N+1} \Phi(x) + \tilde{L}_s Z_N + R(Z_N) \quad (3.1)$$

式中

$$\tilde{L}_s \equiv L_s + \frac{\partial G}{\partial u}\left(x, U_N, \frac{\partial U_N}{\partial x}\right) + \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\partial G}{\partial u_{x_r}}\left(x, U_N, \frac{\partial U_N}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_r} \quad (3.2)$$

称为对应于  $N_s$  的线性化微分算子,

$$R(Z_N) \equiv G\left(x, U_N + Z_N, \frac{\partial(U_N + Z_N)}{\partial x}\right) - G\left(x, U_N, \frac{\partial U_N}{\partial x}\right) \\ - \frac{\partial G}{\partial u}\left(x, U_N, \frac{\partial U_N}{\partial x}\right) Z_N - \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\partial G}{\partial u_{x_r}}\left(x, U_N, \frac{\partial U_N}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial Z_N}{\partial x_r} \quad (0 < \theta < 1) \quad (3.3)$$

考虑边值问题:

$$\tilde{L}_s Z_N = -\alpha^{N+1} \Phi(x) - R(Z_N) \quad (3.4)$$

$$B_s Z_N|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} = -\alpha^{N+1} \omega_s(x)|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1) \quad (3.5)$$

取函数  $\bar{Z}_N \in C^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$  且满足下列条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Z}_N &= \alpha^{N+1} P(x) \\ B_s \bar{Z}_N|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} &= -\alpha^{N+1} \omega_s(x)|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $P(x) = O(1)$ . 令  $\tilde{Z}_N = Z_N - \bar{Z}_N$ , 得到关于  $\tilde{Z}_N$  的边值问题:

$$\tilde{L}_s \tilde{Z}_N = \alpha^{N+1} \Phi^*(x) - R(\tilde{Z}_N + \bar{Z}_N) \quad (3.6)$$

$$B_s \tilde{Z}_N|_{\partial\Omega_\mu} = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

其中  $\Phi^*(x) = O(1)$ . 以  $\dot{C}^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$  表示  $C^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$  中满足边值条件 (3.7) 的函数集合, 并且定义空间的范数为

$$\|u\|_s^2 = \|u\|_{L_2}^2 + \sum_{r=1}^n \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_r} \right\|_{L_2}^2, \quad u \in \dot{C}^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$$

$$\text{假设算子 } L_0 \equiv L_0 + \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} \left( x, U_N, \frac{\partial U_N}{\partial x} \right) + \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\partial G}{\partial u_{x_r}} \left( x, U_N, \frac{\partial U_N}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_r}$$

成立关系式

$$(\bar{L}_0 u, u) \geq K_1 \|u\|_s^2, \quad u \in \dot{C}^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$$

又算子  $L_s \equiv \varepsilon_1^{2l-1} L_2 + \sum_{r=1}^{2l-1} \varepsilon_1^{-1} \varepsilon_2^r$  成立关系式

$$(\bar{L}_s u, u) \geq -K_2 \|u\|_s^2, \quad u \in \dot{C}^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$$

其中  $K_1, K_2$  是正的常数. 于是当  $\alpha$  充分小时算子  $\bar{L}_s$  是正定的, 即

$$(\bar{L}_s u, u) \geq K_3 \|u\|_s^2, \quad u \in \dot{C}^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$$

其中  $K_3$  是正的常数.

在  $\dot{C}^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$  中定义算子方程:

$$u = T_s[u] \quad (3.8)$$

其中

$$T_s[u] = \bar{L}_s^{-1} [\alpha^{N+1} \Phi^*(x) - R(u + \bar{Z}_N)]$$

以  $D(K_0 \alpha^{N+1})$  表示  $\dot{C}^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$  中的球:

$$D = \{u \in \dot{C}^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu) \mid \|u\|_s \leq K_0 \alpha^{N+1}\}$$

取  $u_1 \in D, u_2 \in D$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_s[u_1] - T_s[u_2]\|_s &\leq K \|R(u_2 + \bar{Z}_N) - R(u_1 + \bar{Z}_N)\|_s \\ &\leq K \left( \left\| \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial u^2} \left[ x, U_N + \theta_2(u_1 + \bar{Z}_N + \theta_1(u_2 - u_1)), \frac{\partial(U_N + \theta_2(\dots))}{\partial x} \right] \right\| \right. \\ &\quad \cdot [u_1 + \bar{Z}_N + \theta_1(u_2 - u_1)](u_2 - u_1) \Big\|_2 \\ &\quad + \left\| \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial u \partial u_{x_r}} \left[ x, U_N + \theta_2(\dots), \frac{\partial(U_N + \theta_2(\dots))}{\partial x} \right] \frac{\partial(u_1 + \bar{Z}_N + \theta_1(u_2 - u_1))}{\partial x_r} \right\| \\ &\quad \cdot (u_2 - u_1) \Big\|_s + \left\| \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial u_{x_r} \partial u} \left[ x, U_N + \theta_3(\dots), \frac{\partial(U_N + \theta_3(\dots))}{\partial x} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot [u_1 + \bar{Z}_N + \theta_1(u_2 - u_1)] \frac{\partial(u_2 - u_1)}{\partial x_r} \right\|_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left\| \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial u_x \partial u_x} \left[ x, U_N + \theta_3(\dots), \frac{\partial(U_N + \theta_3(\dots))}{\partial x} \right] \right. \\
& \quad \left. \cdot \frac{\partial(u_1 + \bar{Z}_N + \theta_1(u_2 - u_1))}{\partial x_r} \cdot \frac{\partial(u_2 - u_1)}{\partial x_r} \right\|_2 \\
& \leq K K_4 \alpha^{N+1} \|u_2 - u_1\|, \quad (0 < \theta_i < 1, i=1, 2, 3)
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $K, K_4$  是正的常数,  $\|\cdot\|_2 = \|\cdot\|_{L_2}$ , 可取  $\alpha$  充分小使  $KK_4 \alpha^{N+1} \leq r < 1$ , 故算子  $T$  为压缩算子.

又设  $u \in D$ , 有

$$\|T_\theta[u]\|_0 \leq K \|\alpha^{N+1} \Phi^*(x) - R(u + \bar{Z}_N)\|_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \leq K \left( K_5 \alpha^{N+1} + \frac{1}{2} \left\| \left[ \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial u^2} \left( x, U_N + \theta(u + \bar{Z}_N), \frac{\partial(U_N + \theta(u + \bar{Z}_N))}{\partial x} \right) (u + \bar{Z}_N)^2 \right] \right. \right. \\
& \quad + 2 \left\| \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial u \partial u_x} \left( x, U_N + \theta(u + \bar{Z}_N), \frac{\partial(U_N + \theta(u + \bar{Z}_N))}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial(u + \bar{Z}_N)}{\partial x_r} (u + \bar{Z}_N) \right\|_2 \\
& \quad \left. + \left\| \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial u_x \partial u_x} \left( x, U_N + \theta(u + \bar{Z}_N), \frac{\partial(U_N + \theta(u + \bar{Z}_N))}{\partial x} \right) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. \cdot \frac{\partial(u + \bar{Z}_N)}{\partial x_r} \cdot \frac{\partial(u + \bar{Z}_N)}{\partial x_r} \right\|_2 \right) \leq K (K_5 \alpha^{N+1} + K_6 \alpha^{2(N+1)}) \leq K_6 \alpha^{N+1} \quad (0 < \theta < 1)
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $K_5, K_6$  是正的常数. 因此  $T_\theta$  是  $D$  到自身的压缩算子, 所以算子方程 (3.8) 在  $D$  中存在唯一的  $\bar{Z}_N$ . 于是

$$\|Z_N\|_0 = \|\bar{Z}_N + \bar{Z}_N\|_0 = O(\alpha^{N+1}) \quad (3.9)$$

且

$$\begin{aligned}
N_s u_{s,\mu} &= N_s [U_N + Z_N] = 0 \quad x \in \Omega_\mu \\
B_s u_{s,\mu} |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} &= B_s [U_N + Z_N] |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} = g_s(x) |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} \\
& \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1)
\end{aligned}$$

故有如下定理:

**定理 1** 如果成立如下条件:

(1) 算子  $L_0$  和  $L_{2l}$  分别为  $2m$  和  $2(m+l)$  阶的线性强椭圆型算子, 算子  $L_r$  ( $r=1, 2, \dots, 2l-1$ ) 是阶数低于  $2m+r$  阶的线性偏微分算子;

(2) 边界算子系  $\{B_s\}_{s=0}^{m+l-1}$  是正则系;

(3) 算子  $N_s$  的系数, 函数  $G\left(x, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)$ ,  $g_s(x)$  ( $s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1$ ) 和区域的边界都是足够光滑的;

(4) 退化问题  $A_{0,0}$  的解存在且唯一;

(5) (2.19) 式的系数行列式不为零;

(6) 对于  $u \in C^{2(m+l)}(\bar{\Omega}_\mu)$  成立

$$(\bar{L}_0 u, u) \geq K_1 \|u\|_2^2, \quad (\bar{L}_s u, u) \geq -K_2 \|u\|_2^2$$

(7)  $\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1$  和  $\mu$  为正小参数, 且  $\alpha = \max(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1, \mu)$ , 则形式渐近解 (2.21) 是摄动问题  $A_{s,\mu}$  的  $N$  阶渐近展开式, 余项  $\|Z_N\| = O(\alpha^{N+1})$ . 同时对于足够小的  $\alpha$ , 拟线性椭圆型方程一般边值问题 (1.6) ~ (1.7) 的解存在且唯一.

上述方法也适合于研究如下摄动问题  $\tilde{A}_{s,\mu}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{N}_{s,\mu} u_{s,\mu} \equiv & \left[ (\varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_1)^{2l} L_{2l} + \sum_{r=1}^{2l-1} \varepsilon_1^r L_r + L_0 \right] u_{s,\mu} \\ & + G\left(x, u_{s,\mu}, \frac{\partial u_{s,\mu}}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

$$B_s u_{s,\mu} |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} = g_s(x) |_{\partial \Omega_\mu} \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, m+l-1) \quad (3.11)$$

式中符号与前面相同, 且  $N$  阶形式渐近解的计算步骤和推导过程也完全一样, 这里不再赘述, 但必须指出, 这里相应于算子  $M_0$  的特征方程为

$$\sum_{r=1}^{2l-1} b_{2m+r}(\varphi) \lambda^{2m+r} + c_{2m}(\varphi) \lambda^{2m} = 0 \quad (3.12)$$

为此需要假设 (3.12) 具有  $l$  个负实部的根, 并称问题  $\tilde{A}_{s,\mu}$  正则退化为问题  $A_{0,0}$  [17]. 这样得到

**定理2** 如果定理1的条件(1)~(7)成立, 同时假设摄动问题  $\tilde{A}_{s,\mu}$  正则退化为非摄动问题  $A_{0,0}$ , 则摄动问题  $\tilde{A}_{s,\mu}$  有如同 (2.21) 的渐近展开式, 余项  $\|\tilde{Z}_N\|_s = O(\alpha^{N+1})$ , 对于足够小的  $\alpha$ , 拟线性椭圆型方程一般边值问题 (3.10)~(3.11) 的解存在且唯一.

最后我们指出, 上述的计算步骤和推导过程只要进行简单的扩展, 就可以把结果推广到方程 (1.1) 中拟线性项

$$G\left(x, u_{s,\mu}, \frac{\partial u_{s,\mu}}{\partial x}\right)$$

改为 
$$G\left(x, u_{s,\mu}, \dots, \frac{\partial^{2m-1} u_{s,\mu}}{\partial x^{2m-1}}\right)$$

的情况, 而得到与定理1和定理2相类似的结论, 其中

$$\frac{\partial^i u_{s,\mu}}{\partial x^i} = \left( \frac{\partial^i u_{s,\mu}}{\partial x_1^i}, \frac{\partial^i u_{s,\mu}}{\partial x_1^{i-1} \partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial^i u_{s,\mu}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \dots \partial x_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial^i u_{s,\mu}}{\partial x_i^i} \right)$$

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# Singular Perturbation of General Boundary Value Problem for Higher-Order Quasilinear Elliptic Equation Involving Many Small Parameters

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## Abstract

In this paper applying M. I. Visik and L. A. Lyusternik's<sup>(1)</sup> asymptotic method and principle of fixed point of functional analysis, we study the singular perturbation of general boundary value problem for higher order quasilinear elliptic equation in the case of boundary perturbation combined with equation perturbation. We prove the existence and uniqueness of solution for perturbed problem. We give its asymptotic approximation and estimation of related remainder term.