

双参数非线性非局部奇摄动抛物型 初始-边值问题的广义解*

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摘要: 研究了一类广义抛物型方程奇摄动问题.首先在一定的条件下,提出了一类具有两参数的非线性非局部广义抛物型方程初始-边值问题.其次证明了相应问题解的存在性.然后,通过 Fredholm 积分方程得到了初始-边值问题的外部解.再利用泛函分析理论和伸长变量及多重尺度法,分别构造了初始-边值问题广义解的边界层、初始层项,从而得到了问题的形式渐近展开式.最后利用不动点理论证明了对应的非线性非局部广义抛物型方程的奇异摄动初始-边值问题的广义解的渐近展开式的一致有效性.

关键词: 奇异摄动; 渐近展开; 一致有效性

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引 言

非线性现象的研究日益受到重视.大量实际问题的讨论可归结为非线性微分方程^[1-2],特别是抛物型偏微分方程奇摄动定解问题,在生态环境、大气物理、反应扩散、流行性病医学、凝聚态物理、化学反应等自然学科领域中都很有广泛的应用^[3-13].因此非线性问题奇摄动方程的求解引起了有关学者的关注,成为热门的研究课题.研究非线性奇异摄动问题已有许多近似方法,包括初始层和边界层校正法和多重尺度法.许多学者,如 Kellogg 等^[3]、Tian 等^[4]、Samusenko^[5]、Skrynnikov^[6]和 Martinez 等^[7]已做了许多工作.利用奇摄动和微分不等式等理论和方法,莫嘉琪、冯依虎等也研究了一类非线性奇异摄动微分方程等问题^[8-13].在自然界中,有许多问题对局部区域物理量的数据同时还要依赖于在整体区域中的数据,这类问题就是非局部问题.本文就将讨论这类非局部初始边值问题.本文的方法是利用泛函分析不动点原理,伸长变量变换和边界层、初始层方法,构造具有两参数的非局部广义抛物型方程的奇异摄动问题的广义渐近解,并证明了其解的一致有效性.

考虑如下具有两参数的非线性非局部广义抛物型方程初始-边值问题:

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$$\varepsilon \left(\psi, \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) - \mu^{2m} (\psi, L_m [y]) + [\psi, Ty] = (\psi, f(y)), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\psi, \frac{\partial^l y}{\partial n^l} \right) = (\psi, g_l), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, \quad (2)$$

$$(\psi, y(0, x)) = (\psi, h(x)), \quad x \in \Omega, \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \quad (3)$$

其中 ε, μ 为小的参数, 且 $0 < \varepsilon/\mu \ll 1$, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, Ω 为有界的凸域, $\partial\Omega$ 为 Ω 的充分光滑的边界, $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ 为 $C^\infty(\Omega)$ 在 Ω 中的紧致子集, K, f 和 g_l 为关于它们的变量范围内的充分光滑的实函数, L_m 是在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上在 $C^\infty(\Omega)$ 的有界实函数 $a_j^{\nu\sigma}$ 定义的一致椭圆型算子

$$L_m \equiv \sum_{1 \leq |\nu|, |\sigma| \leq m} (-1)^{|\nu|} D^\nu (a_l^{\nu\sigma}(x) D^\sigma),$$

$$D_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}, \quad D^\alpha = D_1^{\alpha_1} D_2^{\alpha_2} \dots D_n^{\alpha_n}, \quad |\alpha| = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j,$$

$$Ty = \int_{\Omega} K(x) y(t, x) dx,$$

且在 Sobolev 空间 $H^m(\Omega)$ 上的函数 ϕ 的有界模为

$$\|\phi\| = \left\{ \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \int_{\Omega} |D^\alpha \phi(x)|^2 dx \right\}^{1/2}, \quad \forall \phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega),$$

而 (y, z) 为在 $H_0^m(\Omega)$ 上的内积.

1 问题广义解的存在性

考虑广义抛物型方程初始-边值问题(1)~(3). 假设

[H1] 存在常数 $C_i (i = 1, 2)$, 使得

$$|(z, L_m [y])| \leq C_1 \|y\| \cdot \|z\|, \quad |(z, L_m [z])| \geq C_2 \|z\|^2, \quad \forall y, z \in H_0^m;$$

[H2] 对于 $1 \leq |\nu|, |\sigma| \leq m$ 的系数 $a_m^{\nu\sigma}$ 在 Ω 上有界, 且有正常数 C_3 , 使得

$$|a_m^{\nu\sigma}(x) - a_m^{\nu\sigma}(\bar{x})| \leq C_3 (|x - \bar{x}|), \quad \forall x, \bar{x} \in \Omega,$$

并当 $|x - \bar{x}| \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(|x - \bar{x}|) \rightarrow 0$;

[H3] 存在正常数 δ_1, δ_2 , 使得

$$\delta_1 \leq f_y \leq \delta_2, \quad \forall x \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad \forall y \in H_0^m;$$

[H4] 对于 $y_1, y_2 \in H_0^m$, 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 内满足

$$\|f(y_1) - f(y_2)\| = d \|y_1 - y_2\|,$$

其中 d 为正常数.

现证如下定理.

定理 1 在假设[H1]~[H4]下, 广义初始-边值问题(1)~(3)存在一个解 $y(t, x) \in H_0^m(\Omega), \forall t \in [0, \infty)$.

证明 任取一个函数 $y_0(t, x) \in H_0^m(\Omega), \forall t \in [0, \infty)$, 考虑广义初始-边值问题(1)~(3). 由 Lax-Milgram 定理^[2]和假设[H1]~[H4], 线性问题

$$\varepsilon \left(\psi, \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) - \mu^{2m} (\psi, L_m [y]) + [\psi, Ty] = (\psi, f(y_0)), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega),$$

$$\left(\psi, \frac{\partial^l y}{\partial n^l} \right) = (\psi, g_l), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, m-1,$$

$$(\psi, y(0, x)) = (\psi, h(x)), \quad x \in \Omega, \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$$

存在一个广义解 $y_1(t, x) \in H_0^m(\Omega), \forall t \in [0, \infty)$, 利用迭代方法并考虑线性问题

$$\varepsilon \left(\psi, \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) - \mu^{2m}(\psi, L_m[y]) + [\psi, Ty] = (\psi, f(y_{i-1})), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega),$$

$$\left(\psi, \frac{\partial^l y}{\partial n^l} \right) = (\psi, g_l), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), l = 0, 1, \dots, m - 1,$$

$$(\psi, y(0, x)) = (\psi, h(x)), \quad x \in \Omega, \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega),$$

能够得到解 $y_i(t, x) \in H_0^m(\Omega), \forall t \in [0, \infty)$. 于是便得到一个函数序列: $y_i(t, x) \in H_0^m(\Omega), \forall t \in [0, \infty), i = 0, 1, \dots$. 再由假设可以证明^[1-2]: 存在初始-边值问题(1)~(3)的一个广义解 $y(t, x) \in [0, \infty) \times H_0^m(\Omega)$, 使得

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (\psi, y_j) = (\psi, y), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^m(\Omega), \forall t \in [0, \infty).$$

定理 1 证毕.

2 初始-边值问题的外部解

广义抛物型方程初始-边值问题(1)~(3)的退化方程:

$$[\psi, Ty] = (\psi, f(y)), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \tag{4}$$

由假设[H4], Fredholm 积分方程(4)有一个解 $w_{00} \in H_0^m(\Omega)$. 设广义边值问题(1)~(3)的外部解 $w(t, x)$ 为

$$w(t, x) = \sum_{i, j=0}^{\infty} w_{ij}(t, x) \varepsilon^i \mu^j, \tag{5}$$

将式(5)代入方程(1), 按照 ε, μ 展开非线性项, 合并对应 $\varepsilon^i \mu^j$ 项的系数, 并令同次幂 $\varepsilon^i \mu^j (i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i + j \neq 0)$ 项的系数为 0. 考虑到问题(1)~(3)的退化解 $w_{00}(x)$, 有

$$(\psi, Tw_{ij}) = (\psi, L_m[y_{i(j-2)}]) + (\psi, F_{ij}), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega); i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i + j \neq 0. \tag{6}$$

上述和下面带有负下标的项均设为 0, 而 F_{ij} 为关于 $w_{rs} (r \leq i; s \leq j; r + s \neq i + j)$ 逐次已知的函数. 由假设, Fredholm 积分方程(6)有依次被确定的解 $w_{ij}(x)$. 于是可得到外部解(5). 但是它未必满足边界条件(2)和初始条件(3), 所以尚需在 $\partial\Omega$ 附近构造边界层校正项 U 和 $t = 0$ 时的初始层校正项 Z .

3 初-边值问题的边界层校正项

参见文献[8], 在 $\partial\Omega$ 的邻域内的每点建立一个非奇异局部坐标系 (ρ, ϕ) . 这时相关的方程(1)在 $\partial\Omega$ 的邻域 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$ 内为

$$\mu^{2m}(\psi, \bar{L}_m[y]) - [\psi, Ty] = (\psi, f(y)), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0), \tag{7}$$

其中

$$\bar{L}_m \equiv \sum_{1 \leq |\nu|, |\sigma| \leq m} (-1)^{|\nu|} D^\nu (\bar{a}_m^{\nu\sigma}(x) D^\sigma) + \sum_{1 \leq |\nu| \leq m} D^\nu \bar{b}_m^\nu,$$

$$\bar{D}_n = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}, \quad \bar{D}_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1,$$

$$\bar{D}^\alpha = \bar{D}_1^{\alpha_1} \bar{D}_2^{\alpha_2} \dots \bar{D}_n^{\alpha_n}, \quad \alpha = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j,$$

$$\bar{a}_m^{nn} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_m^{ij} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} > 0,$$

而 $\bar{a}_m^{ij}, ij \neq nn$ 和 \bar{b}^v 的表示式从略, $C_0^\infty(0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0)$ 是 $C^\infty(0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0)$ 的紧子集.

现构造边界层校正项 V . 引入伸长变量^[2]:

$$\xi = \frac{\rho}{\mu} \quad (8)$$

和

$$y \sim \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} y_{ij} \varepsilon^i \mu^j + U, \quad (9)$$

这里

$$U = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} u_{ij}(\xi, \phi) \sigma^i \varepsilon^j, \quad 0 < \sigma = \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \ll 1. \quad (10)$$

将式(8)~(10)代入方程(7)和边界条件(2), 按照 σ, ε 的幂展开非线性项, 合并对应的 $\sigma^i \varepsilon^j$ 项的系数, 并令同次幂 $\sigma^i \varepsilon^j (i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 项的系数为 0. 有

$$(\tilde{D}_n \psi, \bar{a}_m^{nn} \tilde{D}_n u_{00}) + T u_{00} = (\psi, f(u_{00})), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0), \quad (11)$$

$$\left(\psi, \frac{\partial^l u_{00}}{\partial \xi^l} \right) = (\psi, g_l), \quad \xi = 0; l = 0, 1, \dots, m-1; \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0), \quad (12)$$

$$(\tilde{D}_n \psi, \bar{a}_m^{nn} \tilde{D}_n u_{ij}) + T u_{ij} = \left(\psi, \frac{\partial u_{i(j-1)}}{\partial t} \right) + \bar{F}_{ij},$$

$$l = 0, 1, \dots, k-1; i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i+j \neq 0, \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0), \quad (13)$$

$$\left(\psi, \frac{\partial^l u_{ij}}{\partial \xi^l} \right) = 0,$$

$$l = 0, 1, \dots, k-1; i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots; i+j \neq 0, \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0), \quad (14)$$

其中 $\bar{F}_{ij} (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, i+j \neq 0)$ 为逐次已知的函数, 而

$$\tilde{D}_n = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}, \quad \bar{D}_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

$$\bar{D}^\alpha = \bar{D}_1^{\alpha_1} \bar{D}_2^{\alpha_2} \dots \bar{D}_n^{\alpha_n}, \quad \alpha = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j.$$

由边值问题(11)、(12)和(13)、(14), 可依次得到 $u_{ij} (i, j = 0, 1, \dots)$. 因此由式(10), 便得到在 $\partial\Omega$ 邻域内的边界层校正项 U . 且不难看出:

$$u_{ij} = O\left(\exp\left(-k_{ij} \frac{\rho}{\mu}\right)\right), \quad i, j = 0, 1, \dots; 0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0; 0 < \mu \ll 1, \quad (15)$$

其中 $k_{ij} (i, j = 0, 1, \dots)$ 为正常数.

4 初始-边值问题的初始层校正项

现构造初始层校正项 Z . 引入伸长变量 $\tau = t/\varepsilon$, 并设

$$y = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} y_{ij} \varepsilon^i \mu^j + Z, \quad (16)$$

这里

$$Z = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} z_{ij}(\tau, x) \varepsilon^i \mu^j, \quad 0 < \varepsilon, \mu \ll 1. \quad (17)$$

将式(16)、(17)代入初始-边值问题(1)~(3),按照 ε, μ 的幂展开非线性项,合并对应的 $\varepsilon^i \mu^j$ 项的系数,并令同次幂 $\varepsilon^i \mu^j (i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 项的系数为 0.有

$$\left(\psi, \frac{\partial z_{00}}{\partial \tau}\right) + [\psi, Tz_{00}] = (\psi, f(z_{00})), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \tag{18}$$

$$(\psi, z_{00}(0, x)) = (\psi, h(x)), \quad x \in \Omega, \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \tag{19}$$

$$\left(\psi, \frac{\partial z_{ij}}{\partial \tau}\right) + (\psi, Tz_{ij}) - (\psi, f_y(z_{00})z_{ij}) = (\psi, L_m[y_{i(j-2m)}]) + \tilde{F}_{ij},$$

$$\forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega); i, j = 0, 1, \dots; i + j \neq 0, \tag{20}$$

$$(\psi, z_{ij}(0, x)) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega; \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega); i, j = 0, 1, \dots; i + j \neq 0, \tag{21}$$

其中 $\tilde{F}_{ij} (i, j = 1, 2, \dots; i + j \neq 0)$ 为逐次已知项.

由初值问题(18)、(19)和(20)、(21),可依次得到 $z_{ij} (i, j = 0, 1, \dots)$.因此由式(17),便得到在 $t = 0$ 邻域内的初始层校正项 Z .且不难看出:

$$z_{ij} = O\left(\exp\left(-\bar{k}_{ij} \frac{\tau}{\varepsilon}\right)\right), \quad i, j = 0, 1, \dots; 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1, \tag{22}$$

其中 $\bar{k}_{ij} (i, j = 0, 1, \dots)$ 为正常数.

5 最后的结果

由上面的讨论,可得到具有两参数非线性非局部广义抛物型方程初始-边值问题(1)~(3)的解的渐近展开式:

$$y \sim \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} w_{ij} \varepsilon^i \mu^j + \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} u_{ij} \sigma^i \mu^j + \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} z_{ij} \varepsilon^i \mu^j, \quad 0 < \varepsilon, \sigma, \mu \ll 1. \tag{23}$$

现在来证明关系式(23)为初始-边值问题(1)~(3)的解的一致有效的渐近展开式.

设问题(1)~(3)的解的余项 R 为

$$R = y - (\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z}),$$

其中

$$\bar{W} = \sum_{i,j=0}^M w_{ij} \varepsilon^i \mu^j, \quad \bar{U} = \sum_{i,j=0}^M u_{ij} \sigma^i \varepsilon^j, \quad \bar{Z} = \sum_{i,j=0}^M z_{ij} \varepsilon^i \mu^j,$$

M 为任意的自然数.

由此得到 $R(t, x)$ 的如下先验估计:

$$\varepsilon \left(\psi, \frac{\partial R}{\partial t}\right) - \mu^{2m}(\psi, L_m[R]) + (\psi, TR) - (\psi, f(R)) =$$

$$\varepsilon(\psi, y - (\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z})) - \mu^{2m}(\psi, -L_m[y - (\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z})]) +$$

$$(\psi, T(y - (\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z}))) - (\psi, f(y - (\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z}))), \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega).$$

由 $R \in [0, \infty) \times H_0^m(\Omega)$, 得到

$$\varepsilon \left(\psi, \frac{\partial R}{\partial t}\right) - \mu^{2m}(\psi, L_m[R]) + (\psi, TR) - (\psi, f(R)) =$$

$$(\psi, -\varepsilon L_m[\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z}]) - (\psi, \mu L_k[\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z}]) - (\psi, T[\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z}]) +$$

$$f(R + \bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z}) - f(\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z}).$$

于是存在不依赖于 ε 和 μ 的正常数 C , 有

$$\varepsilon \left(\psi, \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \right) - \mu^{2m}(\psi, L_m[R]) + (\psi, TR) - (\psi, f(R)) \leqslant C\lambda^{M+1},$$

因此

$$\varepsilon \left(\psi, \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \right) - \mu^{2m}(\psi, L_m[R]) + (\psi, TR) - (\psi, f(R)) = O(\lambda^{M+1}),$$

$$0 < \lambda = \max(\varepsilon, \sigma, \mu) \ll 1.$$

同样, 对于 $0 < \lambda = \max(\varepsilon, \sigma, \mu) \ll 1$, 有

$$\left(\psi, \frac{\partial^l R}{\partial n^l} \right) = O(\lambda^{M+1}), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, m-1,$$

$$(\psi, R(0, x)) = O(\lambda^{M+1}), \quad x \in \Omega, \quad \forall \psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega).$$

由假设和泛函分析的不动点定理^[2], 有

$$\|R\| = O(\lambda^{M+1}), \quad 0 < \lambda = \max(\varepsilon, \sigma, \mu) \ll 1.$$

因此有如下定理.

定理 2 在假设[H1]~[H4]下, 对于充分小的 ε 和 μ , 存在两参数非线性非局部广义抛物型方程初始-边值问题(1)~(3)的广义解 $y \in [0, \infty) \times H_0^m(\Omega)$ 并满足关系式

$$\|y - (\bar{W} + \bar{U} + \bar{Z})\| = O(\lambda^{M+1}), \quad 0 < \lambda = \max(\varepsilon, \mu, \zeta) \ll 1.$$

由定理 2 知, 关系式(23)为广义抛物型方程初始-边值问题(1)~(3)的解的一致有效的渐近展开式.

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Generalized Solutions to Nonlinear Nonlocal Singularly Perturbed Parabolic Initial-Boundary Problems With Two Parameters

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Abstract: A class of generalized parabolic equation singular perturbation problems were considered. Firstly, under suitable conditions, a class of nonlinear nonlocal generalized parabolic equation initial-boundary value problems with two parameters were raised. Secondly, the existence of solutions to corresponding problems was proved. Next, from the Fredholm integral equation, the outer solutions to the initial-boundary value problems were found, and the boundary and initial layer terms were structured by means of the theory of functional analysis, the stretched variables and the multiscale methods, respectively. Then the formal asymptotic expansion of the problem was obtained. Finally, according to the fixed point theorem, the uniform validity of the asymptotic expansion of generalized solutions to the corresponding nonlinear nonlocal initial-boundary value problems was proved.

Key words: singular perturbation; asymptotic expansion; uniform validity

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