

一类双参数非线性高阶反应 扩散方程的摄动解法*

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摘要: 研究了一类两参数非线性反应扩散奇摄动问题的模型.利用奇摄动方法,对该问题解的结构在两个小参数相互关联的情形下作了讨论.首先,构造问题的外部解;之后在区域的边界邻域构造局部坐标系,再在该邻域中引入多尺度变量,得到问题解的边界层校正项;然后引入伸长变量,构造初始层校正项,并得到问题解的形式渐近展开式;最后建立了微分不等式理论,并由此证明了问题的解的一致有效的渐近展开式.用上述方法得到的各次近似解,具有便于求解、精度高等特点.

关键词: 非线性; 两参数; 反应扩散

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引 言

非线性奇摄动问题是学术界很关注的热门问题.在许多领域中,例如大气物理、量子物理、海洋科学、激波理论等学科中都有广泛的应用背景.近几年来许多学者做了大量的工作,诸如 de Jager 等^[1]系统地介绍了非线性微分方程的近代奇摄动理论和方法,并列举了有关数学和力学等方面的典型例子; Barbu 等^[2]改进和充实了一些奇摄动理论,并列举了理论物理和其它学科方面的具体实例; Chang 等^[3]重点论述了反应扩散问题的微分不等式理论; Pao^[4]讨论了非线性抛物型、椭圆型偏微分方程的比较定理等理论; Martinez 等^[5]研究了一类自然条件下的拟线性反应扩散问题; Kellogg 等^[6]考虑了一类多层区域下的半线性反应扩散方程的奇摄动问题; Tian 等^[7]研究了一类拟线性抛物型系统解的存在性及其渐近性态; Skrynnikov^[8]利用匹配摄动方法求解了一类奇摄动初值问题; Samusenko^[9]研究了抛物型方程退化奇摄动的渐近积分; 汪维刚等^[10-12]讨论了一类时滞长波问题的孤波解和带有两参数的高阶半线性椭圆型奇摄动边值问题以及高阶非线性非局部奇摄动问题; 许永红等^[13]讨论了一类相对论转

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动动力学奇摄动模型孤波解; 石兰芳等^[14-15]利用辅助函数方法研究了一类 KdV 方程和一类奇摄动 Robin 问题的内部冲击波解; 莫嘉琪等分别利用微分不等式理论, 上、下解理论, 不动点定理, 先验估计, 同伦映射, 变分迭代等方法, 并引用伸长变量, 匹配方法, 合成展开法, 多重尺度变量等技巧讨论了一系列微分方程初-边值奇摄动问题^[16-18]、理论物理问题^[19-22]、大气物理问题^[22-23]、反应扩散问题^[16-18]、激光问题^[19]、孤立子问题^[21-22]、双参数问题^[24]等. 本文对一类两参数非线性高阶反应扩散奇摄动问题解的结构及其渐近性态作了研究. 考虑如下两参数奇摄动问题:

$$\mu u_t - \varepsilon^{2m} L^m u = f(t, x, u), \quad t > 0, x \in \Omega, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^i u}{\partial n^i} = g_i(t, x), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, x \in \partial\Omega, \quad (2)$$

$$u = h(x), \quad t = 0, \quad (3)$$

其中 L 为二阶椭圆型算子

$$L \equiv \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i},$$

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2, \quad \forall \xi_i \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda > 0.$$

ε, μ 为正的小参数, $m > 1$ 为整数, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega, \Omega$ 为 R^n 中的有界区域, $\partial\Omega$ 为 Ω 的光滑边界, $\partial/\partial n$ 为在 $\partial\Omega$ 上的外法向导数. 问题(1)~(3)是一个具有两参数的高阶反应扩散奇摄动问题. 假设:

[H₁] L 的系数, f, g_i 和 h 在相应的定义区域内均为充分光滑的函数, 且 $g_0(0, x) = h(x), x \in \partial\Omega$;

[H₂] 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\mu/\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$;

[H₃] 存在正常数 N, l 使得 $-N \leq f_u(t, x, u) \leq -l$.

1 外部解

问题(1)~(3)的退化情形为

$$f(t, x, u) = 0. \quad (4)$$

由假设, 上述问题存在一个充分光滑的退化解 $\bar{U}(t, x)$. 设问题(1)~(3)的外部解:

$$U = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} U_{jk}(t, x) \varepsilon^j \mu^k. \quad (5)$$

将式(5)代入方程(1), 按 ε, μ 展开 f , 合并 ε, μ 的同次幂的系数并分别等于 0. 关于 $\varepsilon^0 \mu^0$, 得到

$$f(t, x, U_{00}) = 0. \quad (6)$$

比较式(4)与式(6), 问题(6)的解就是退化解. 即

$$U_{00}(t, x) = \bar{U}(t, x). \quad (7)$$

将式(5)代入方程(1), 按 ε, μ 展开 f , 合并 ε, μ 的同次幂的系数并分别等于 0. 关于 $\varepsilon^j \mu^k$ ($j+k \neq 0$), 得到

$$U_{jk} = \frac{1}{f_u} [U_{j(k-1)} - L^m U_{(j-2m)k} + F_{jk}], \quad j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, j+k \neq 0. \quad (8)$$

上式和以下的式子中, 带有负下标的项为 0. 而

$$F_{jk} = \frac{1}{j! k!} \left[\frac{\partial^{j+k}}{\partial \varepsilon^k \partial \mu^j} f(t, x, \sum_{r,s=0}^{\infty} U_{rs}(t, x) \varepsilon^r \mu^s) \right]_{\varepsilon=0}, \quad j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

将式(7)、(8)决定的 U_{jk} , $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 代入式(5), 便得到了原问题(1)~(3)的外部解 $U(t, x)$. 但它未必满足边界条件(2)和初始条件(3). 为此, 尚需构造问题解的边界层校正项 V 和初始层校正项 W .

2 解的边界层校正项

在 $\partial\Omega$ 邻近建立局部坐标系 (ρ, ϕ) . 定义在 $\partial\Omega$ 邻域中点 Q 的坐标: $\rho (\leq \rho_0)$ 是从 Q 到边界 $\partial\Omega$ 的距离, 其中 ρ_0 足够小, 使得在 $\partial\Omega$ 的 ρ_0 -邻域 Ω_{ρ_0} 每一点的内法线互不相交. 而 $\phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_{n-1})$ 为 $(n-1)$ -维流形 $\partial\Omega$ 上的非奇坐标系, 点 Q 的坐标 ϕ 为点 P 的坐标 ϕ , 其中点 P 为通过点 Q 的内法线到边界 $\partial\Omega$ 的交点. 在 $\partial\Omega$: $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$ 附近的 ρ_0 -邻域 Ω_{ρ_0} 中, 有

$$L = \bar{a}_{nn} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \bar{a}_{ni} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho \partial \phi_i} + \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} \bar{a}_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi_i \partial \phi_j} + \bar{b}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \bar{b}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_i}, \quad (9)$$

其中 $\bar{a}_{nn} > 0, \bar{a}_{ni}, \bar{a}_{ij}, \bar{b}_n, \bar{b}_i$ 的结构从略. 今在 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$ 上引入多尺度变量^[1]:

$$\eta = \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}, \quad \sigma = \frac{h(\rho, \phi)}{\varepsilon}, \quad \bar{\rho} = \rho, \quad \phi = \phi, \quad (10)$$

其中 $h(\rho, \phi)$ 为一个待定函数, 它将由下面决定. 为了书写方便起见, 以下仍用 ρ 来代替 $\bar{\rho}$. 由式(9)有

$$L = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} K_0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} K_1 + K_2 \equiv \bar{L}, \quad (11)$$

其中 $K_0 = \bar{a}_{nn} h_\rho^2 \partial^2 / \partial \sigma^2$, 而 K_1, K_2 的结构从略. 由式(9)~(11), 令

$$h(\rho, \phi) = \int_0^\rho \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{a}_{nn}(\rho_1, \phi)}} d\rho_1.$$

设问题(1)、(2)的解 u 为

$$u = U(t, x, \varepsilon, \mu) + V(\sigma, \rho, \phi, \varepsilon, \eta). \quad (12)$$

将式(12)代入式(1)、(2), 有

$$\varepsilon^{2m} \bar{L}^m (U + V) = \varepsilon \eta (U + V)_t - f(t, \rho, \phi, U + V), \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial^i V}{\partial \rho^i} = -g_i(t, x) + \frac{\partial^i U}{\partial \rho^i}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1, \quad x = (\rho, \phi) \in \partial\Omega. \quad (14)$$

令

$$V = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} v_{jk}(i, \sigma, \rho, \phi) \varepsilon^j \eta^k. \quad (15)$$

将式(5)和(15)代入式(13)、(14), 按 ε, μ 展开非线性项, 并令同次幂的系数相等, 得到

$$\frac{\partial^{2m} v_{00}}{\partial \sigma^{2m}} = f(t, \sigma, \rho, \phi, U_{00} + v_{00}), \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial^i v_{00}}{\partial \rho^i} = -g_i(t, \rho, \phi) + U_{00}(t, \rho, \phi), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, \quad \rho = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2m} v_{jk}}{\partial \sigma^{2m}} = f_u(t, \sigma, \rho, \phi, U_{00} + v_{00}) v_{jk} + H_{jk}, \quad j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, j+k \neq 0, \quad (18)$$

$$v_{jk} = U_{jk}(x, t), \quad j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, j + k \neq 0, \rho = 0, \quad (19)$$

其中 H_{jk} 为逐次已知的函数. 由假设 $[H_1] \sim [H_3]$, 不难看出, 问题(16)、(17)和(18)、(19)存在解 v_{jk} , $j, k = 0, 1, \dots$, 且在边界 $\partial\Omega$ 附近满足估计式:

$$v_{jk} = O(\exp(-k_{jk}\sigma)) = O\left[\exp\left(-k_{jk}\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}\right)\right], \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1, \quad (20)$$

其中 k_{jk} , $j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 为正常数. 设

$$\bar{v}_{jk} = \psi(\rho)v_{jk}, \quad (21)$$

其中 $\psi(\rho)$ 为一个充分光滑的函数且

$$\psi(\rho) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{3}\rho_0, \\ 0, & \frac{2}{3} \leq \rho \leq \rho_0. \end{cases}$$

不失一般性, 下面仍将 \bar{v}_{jk} 用 v_{jk} 表示, 我们便构造了边界层校正项 V 的形式渐近展开式(15).

3 解的初始层校正项

作变量变换: $\tau = t/\mu$. 将它代入方程(1):

$$u_\tau - \varepsilon^{2m}Lu = f(\mu\tau, x, u). \quad (22)$$

令

$$u = U + V + W, \quad (23)$$

其中

$$W = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} w_{jk}(\tau, x) \varepsilon^j \mu^k. \quad (24)$$

将式(5)、(15)、(23)、(24)代入式(22)、(3), 按 ε, μ 展开非线性项, 并令同次幂的系数相等, 得到

$$\frac{\partial w_{00}}{\partial \tau} = f(0, x, w_{00}), \quad (25)$$

$$w_{00}(0, x) = h(x) - U_{00}(0, x) - V_{00}(0, x), \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{\partial w_{jk}}{\partial \tau} = f_u(0, x, w_{00})w_{jk} + G_{jk}, \quad j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, j + k \neq 0, \quad (27)$$

$$w_{jk}(0, x) = -U_{jk}(0, x) - V_{jk}(0, x), \quad j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, j + k \neq 0, \quad (28)$$

其中 G_{jk} 为已知函数, 其结构从略. 由假设 $[H_3]$, 从式(25)、(26)和式(27)、(28)可以依次地得到 w_{jk} , $j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. 将它们代入式(24), 便可得到原问题(1)~(3)的初始层校正项 W , 并且满足性质:

$$w_{jk} = O[\exp(-\bar{k}_{jk}\tau)] = O\left[\exp\left(-\bar{k}_{jk}\frac{t}{\mu}\right)\right], \quad j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 0 < \mu \ll 1, \quad (29)$$

其中 \bar{k}_{jk} , $j, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 为正常数.

于是便有原问题(1)~(3)解的形式渐近展开式:

$$u = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} [(U_{jk} + w_{jk})\varepsilon^j \mu^k + v_{jk}\varepsilon^j \eta^k], \quad 0 < \varepsilon, \mu, \eta \ll 1. \quad (30)$$

4 微分不等式

定义 设 \bar{u}, \underline{u} 为在 $[0, T] \times (\Omega + \partial\Omega) \times [0, \varepsilon_0]$ 上的光滑函数, 使得 $\underline{u} \leq \bar{u}$, 并成立

$$\begin{aligned} \mu u_t - \varepsilon^{2m} L^m \underline{u} - f(t, x, \underline{u}) &\leq 0 \leq \mu \bar{u}_t - \varepsilon^{2m} L^m \bar{u} - f(t, x, \bar{u}), & x \in \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial^i \underline{u}}{\partial n^i} - g_i(t, x) &\leq 0 \leq \frac{\partial^i \bar{u}}{\partial n^i} - g_i(t, x), & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ \underline{u}(0, x) &\leq h(x) \leq \bar{u}(0, x), & t = 0, \end{aligned}$$

则分别称 \bar{u} 和 \underline{u} 为问题(1)~(3)的上解和下解.

定理 1 在假设 $[H_1] \sim [H_3]$ 下, 对于 $\forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, 如果问题(1)~(3)有一个上解 \bar{u} 和下解 \underline{u} , 则反应扩散问题(1)~(3)存在一个解 u , 且成立

$$\underline{u} \leq u \leq \bar{u}, \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times (\Omega + \partial\Omega).$$

证明 取 $\bar{u}^0 = \bar{u}, \underline{u}^0 = \underline{u}$ 为两个不同的初始迭代. 可由如下线性问题分别依次构造两个序列 $\{\bar{u}^k\}, \{\underline{u}^k\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu (\bar{u}^k)_t - \varepsilon^{2m} L^m \bar{u}^k + N \bar{u}^k &= N \bar{u}^{k-1} + f(t, x, \bar{u}^{k-1}), & x \in \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial^i \bar{u}^k}{\partial n^i} &= g_i(t, x), & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ \bar{u}^k(0, x) &= h(x), & t = 0, x \in \Omega; \\ \mu (\underline{u}^k)_t - \varepsilon^{2m} L^m \underline{u}^k + N \underline{u}^k &= N \underline{u}^{k-1} + f(t, x, \underline{u}^{k-1}), & x \in \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial^i \underline{u}^k}{\partial n^i} &= g_i(t, x), & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ \underline{u}^k(0, x) &= h(x), & t = 0, x \in \Omega. \end{aligned}$$

设 $w = \bar{u}^0 - \underline{u}^1$. 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mu w_t - \varepsilon^{2m} L^m w + N w &= \mu (\bar{u})_t - \varepsilon^{2m} L^m \bar{u} + f(t, x, \bar{u}) \geq 0, & x \in \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial^i w}{\partial n^i} &= 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ w(0, x) &= 0, & t = 0, x \in \Omega. \end{aligned}$$

于是 $w \geq 0^{[1]}$, 即

$$\bar{u}^1 \leq \bar{u}^0, \quad t \in [0, T], x \in \Omega + \partial\Omega.$$

同理有

$$\underline{u}^1 \geq \underline{u}^0, \quad t \in [0, T], x \in \Omega + \partial\Omega.$$

现证 $\bar{u}^1 \geq \underline{u}^1$. 设 $\bar{w} = \bar{u}^1 - \underline{u}^1$. 由假设 $[H_3]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mu (\bar{w})_t - \varepsilon^{2m} L^m \bar{w} + N \bar{w} &= N(\bar{u}^0 - \underline{u}^0) + [f(t, x, \bar{u}^0) - f(t, x, \underline{u}^0)] \geq 0, \\ \bar{w} &= 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ \bar{w}(0, x) &= 0, & t = 0, x \in \Omega. \end{aligned}$$

于是 $\bar{w} \geq 0$, 即

$$\bar{u}^1 \leq \bar{u}^1, \quad t \in [0, T], x \in \Omega + \partial\Omega.$$

同理有

$$\underline{u}_0 = \underline{u}^0 \leq \underline{u}^1 \leq \dots \leq \underline{u}^k \leq \dots \leq \bar{u}^k \leq \dots \leq \bar{u}^1 \leq \bar{u}^0 = \bar{u}_0, \\ t \in [0, T], x \in \Omega + \partial\Omega.$$

利用文献[1]的方法,我们能证明

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \underline{u}^k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \bar{u}^k = u, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, x \in \Omega + \partial\Omega,$$

且 u 为问题(1)~(3)的一个解.定理1证毕.

5 渐近解的一致有效性

我们有如下定理:

定理2 在假设 $[H_1]$ ~ $[H_3]$ 下,具有两参数的奇摄动反应扩散问题(1)~(3)存在一个解 u ,并在 $t \in [0, T], x \in \bar{\Omega}$ 上有形如式(30)的一致有效的渐近展开式.

证明 首先引入两个辅助函数 α 和 β :

$$\alpha = Z - r\zeta, \beta = Z + r\zeta, \quad (31)$$

其中 r 为足够大的正常数,它将在下面选取, $\zeta = \max(\varepsilon^m, \eta^m)$,

$$Z = \sum_{j,k=0}^m [(U_{jk} + w_{jk})\varepsilon^j\mu^k + v_{jk}\varepsilon^j\eta^k].$$

显然有

$$\alpha \leq \beta, \quad t \in [0, T], x \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{\partial^i \alpha}{\partial n^i} \Big|_{x \in \partial\Omega} \leq g_i(t, x) \leq \frac{\partial^i \beta}{\partial n^i} \Big|_{x \in \partial\Omega}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1. \quad (33)$$

$$\alpha|_{t=0} \leq h(x) \leq \beta|_{t=0}. \quad (34)$$

现在来证明:

$$\mu\alpha_t - \varepsilon^{2m}L\alpha - f(t, x, \alpha) \leq 0, \quad t \in [0, T], x \in \Omega, \quad (35)$$

$$\mu\beta_t - \varepsilon^{2m}L\beta - f(t, x, \beta) \geq 0, \quad t \in [0, T], x \in \Omega. \quad (36)$$

我们分3种情形来证明上述不等式:

(i) $0 \leq \rho \leq (1/3)\rho_0$;

(ii) $(1/3)\rho_0 < \rho < (2/3)\rho_0$;

(iii) $(2/3)\rho_0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$.

下面仅证(i)的情形,而情形(ii)、(iii)可用类似的方法证明.

由假设 $[H_3]$ 及由式(20)、(21)、(29),对于足够小的 $\varepsilon, \mu, \mu/\varepsilon$,存在正常数 M ,使得

$$\begin{aligned} \mu\alpha_t - \varepsilon^{2m}L\alpha - f(t, x, \alpha) = \\ \mu Z_t - \varepsilon^{2m}LZ - f(t, x, Z) + [f(t, x, Z) - f(t, x, Z - r\zeta)] \leq \\ -f(x, t, U_{00}) - \sum_{\substack{j,k=0 \\ j+k \neq 0}}^m \left[U_{jk} - \frac{1}{f_u} (U_{j(k-1)} - L^m U_{(j-2m)k} + F_{jk}) \right] \varepsilon^j \mu^k + \\ \left[\frac{\partial^{2m} v_{00}}{\partial \sigma^{2m}} - f(t, \sigma, \rho, \phi, U_{00} + v_{00}) \right] + \\ \sum_{\substack{j,k=0 \\ j+k \neq 0}}^m \left[\frac{\partial^{2m} v_{jk}}{\partial \sigma^{2m}} - f_u(t, \sigma, \rho, \phi, U_{00} + v_{00}) v_{jk} - H_{jk} \right] \varepsilon^j \eta^k + \\ \left[\frac{\partial w_{00}}{\partial \tau} - f(0, x, w_{00}) \right] - \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{j,k=0 \\ j+k \neq 0}}^m \left[\frac{\partial w_{jk}}{\partial \tau} - f_u(0, x, w_{00}) w_{jk} - G_{jk} \right] \varepsilon^j \mu^k - rl\zeta + M\zeta = - (rl - M)\zeta.$$

选取 $r \geq M/l$, 便有不等式(35)成立. 同理可证不等式(36)也成立. 由式(32)~(36), 利用定理1的微分不等式理论, 问题(1)~(3)存在一个解 u , 且成立 $\alpha \leq u \leq \beta, t \in [0, T], x \in \bar{\Omega}$. 于是由式(31), 便有

$$u = \sum_{j,k=0}^m [(U_{jk} + w_{jk}) \varepsilon^j \mu^k + v_{jk} \varepsilon^j \eta^k] + O(\zeta),$$

$$t \in [0, T], x \in \bar{\Omega}, 0 < \varepsilon, \mu, \eta = \mu/\varepsilon \ll 1,$$

其中 $\zeta = \max(\varepsilon^m, \eta^m)$. 定理证毕.

6 结 论

随着科学研究的进步, 提出了许多更复杂、更深入的非线性方程数学模型. 然而众所周知, 一般的非线性问题是不能用有限个初等函数来描述其精确解的. 利用数值模拟方法得到的模拟近似解是间断的, 不具备解析性. 在本文中利用奇摄动理论对具有两个小参数的反应扩散方程来得到渐近解析解. 这个方法, 首先构造原问题的外部解, 并在边界邻域引入局部坐标, 再在该邻域中作多重尺度变量, 得到问题解的边界层校正项. 其次作伸长变量, 构造初始层校正项. 因而求得具有两个不同“厚度”的局部区域上的解的形式渐近展开式. 最后, 利用上、下解方法, 建立了微分不等式理论, 证明了原问题的解在整个区域上的一致有效的渐近展开式. 用上述方法得到的各次近似解析解, 因为它们具有解析性, 故还可以进行微分、积分等解析运算, 得到相关问题更深入的物理性态的讨论, 所以用这种方法求得问题的解, 具有广泛的应用前景.

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Perturbation Method for a Class of High-Order Nonlinear Reaction Diffusion Equations With Double Parameters

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Abstract: The model for a class of high-order nonlinear reaction diffusion singularly perturbed problems with double parameters was addressed. With the singular perturbation method, the structure of the solution to the problem was discussed in the cases of double related small parameters. Firstly, the outer solution to the boundary value problem was given. Secondly, the variable of multiple scales was introduced to obtain the boundary layer correction term for the solution. Then the stretched variable was applied to the boundary neighborhood to get the initial layer correction term. Finally, the theorem of differential inequalities was constructed and the uniformly valid asymptotic expansion of the solution to the problem was proved. The proposed method possesses the advantages of convenient use and high accuracy.

Key words: nonlinear; double parameters; reaction diffusion

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