

J-J 方程组的渐近惯性流形*

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摘 要

本文构造了 Liapunov 泛函, 得出了 Josephson 结中的 sine-Gordon 方程组的高模态的衰减性质, 从而给出了渐近惯性流形。

关键词 无穷维动力系统 渐近惯性流形

一、引 言

sine-Gordon 方程是当前研究无穷维动力系统的一个典型例子, 数值结果已证明该方程的动力学行为由低维决定。文献 [1] 对此做了些理论分析工作, 但并未给出低维决定这一关键问题以合理的说明。为了解释 [1] 的结果, 文献 [2] 证明了 sine-Gordon 方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \Delta u + \sin u + g(x) = 0 & (1.1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = 0, \quad x \in \Gamma & (1.2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(0, x) = u_0(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(0, x) = u_1(x) & (1.3) \end{cases}$$

在 $H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$ 中存在渐近惯性流形, 其中 $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n (n \leq 3)$ 是具有充分正则边界 Γ 的有界开集。本文我们推广 [2] 的结果, 证明了在 Josephson 结中的 sine-Gordon 方程组 (简称为 J-J 方程组)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} - \Delta u_1 + \sin u_1 + K(u_1 - u_2) = f_1 & (1.4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} - \Delta u_2 + \sin u_2 + K(u_2 - u_1) = f_2 & (1.5) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_i(x, t) = 0, \quad x \in \Gamma \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n (n \leq 3) & (1.6) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_i(x, 0) = u_i^0(x), \quad \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t}(x, 0) = u_i^1(x), \quad (i = 1, 2) & (1.7) \end{cases}$$

存在渐近惯性流形。

在第二节中我们研究了 J-J 方程组的一些性质, 在第三节中证明了高模态衰减的性质, 在一定的条件下构造了 J-J 方程组的渐近惯性流形 μ_0 , 当 t 充分大时, $(u_1, \partial u_1 / \partial t, u_2, \partial u_2 / \partial t)$

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必进入 X_0 的离 μ_0 的关于 X_0 范数距离为 $\delta^{3/2}$ 的领域中, 其中 $\delta = O(1/\lambda_{m+1})$, $X_0 = H_0^1(\Omega) \times H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$. 而通常的 Galerkin 方法只给出了 $O(\delta^{1/2})$ 的精度.

二、有关 J-J 方程组的一些性质

设 $A = -\Delta$ 为 $L^2(\Omega)$ 上的线性无界自共轭算子, 其定义域为

$$D(A) = \{u \in H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega)\}$$

那么 A^{-1} 是紧的, 且能定义 A 的幂次 A^p , 当装备有范数 $\|A^p u\|_0$ 时, $D(A^p)$ 是 Hilbert 空间, 这里 $\|\cdot\|_0$ 和 (\cdot, \cdot) 为 $L^2(\Omega)$ 的范数和内积, $\|\cdot\|_1 = \|A^{1/2}\cdot\|_0$ 为 $H^1(\Omega)$ 的范数, $|\cdot|_p$ 为 $L^p(\Omega)$ 范数, $1 \leq p < +\infty$. A 的本征向量组成 $L^2(\Omega)$ 的正交基

$$AW_j = \lambda_j W_j \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_j \rightarrow \infty \quad (j \rightarrow \infty)$$

对固定的 m , 设 $P = P_m$ 为 $L^2(\Omega)$ 到 $\{W_1, W_2, \dots, W_m\}$ 张成的空间投影, $Q = Q_m = I - P_m$, 引入 $p = P_m u$, $q = Q_m u$, 并设

$$X_0 = H_0^1(\Omega) \times H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$$

$$X_1 = (H_0^1(\Omega) \cap H^2(\Omega)) \times (H_0^1(\Omega) \cap H^2(\Omega)) \times (H_0^1(\Omega) \times H_0^1(\Omega))$$

此时 J-J 方程组 (1.4) ~ (1.7) 可写为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 u_1}{dt^2} + \frac{du_1}{dt} + Au_1 + \sin u_1 + K(u_1 - u_2) = f_1 \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 u_2}{dt^2} + \frac{du_2}{dt} + Au_2 + \sin u_2 + K(u_2 - u_1) = f_2 \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_i(0) = u_i^0, \quad \frac{du_i}{dt}(0) = u_i^1 \quad (i = 1, 2) \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

其中 $f_i(x) \in H^2(\Omega)$. 由 [3], 有以下引理:

引理 2.1 设 b 是非负实数, 满足 $b \leq \inf\{1/8, \lambda_1/4, \sqrt{\lambda_1}/4\}$, λ_1 是 A 的第一本征值, $(\varphi, \chi) \in H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$, 那么有下列不等式成立

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\chi\|_0^2 + 2b(\varphi, \chi) + \frac{1}{2} \|\varphi\|_1^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} (\|\chi\|_0^2 + \|\varphi\|_1^2) \quad (2.4)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \|\chi\|_0^2 + 2b(\varphi, \chi) + \frac{1}{2} \|\varphi\|_1^2 \leq \frac{3}{4} (\|\chi\|_0^2 + \|\varphi\|_1^2) \quad (2.5)$$

$$(1 - 2b) \|\chi\|_0^2 + 2b(\varphi, \chi) + 2b \|\varphi\|_1^2 \geq b (\|\chi\|_0^2 + \|\varphi\|_1^2) \quad (2.6)$$

定理 2.2 当 $K \leq \lambda_1/8$ 时, (2.1) ~ (2.3) 的解在 X_0 中是有界耗散的, 即存在 $C_0 > 0, r_0 > 0, t_0 = t_0(r_0)$, 当 $t \geq t_0(r_0)$ 时, $\|u_1^1\|_0^2 + \|u_2^1\|_0^2 + \|u_1^0\|_1^2 + \|u_2^0\|_1^2 \leq r_0^2$ 的 (2.1) ~ (2.3) 的解 $u_i(t)$ 必满足

$$\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \leq C_0^2, \quad t \geq t_0(r_0) \quad (2.7)$$

(以后 C_i, r_i, K_i 均为大于 0 的常数, 不再一一指出).

证明 固定 b 满足引理 2.1 条件, 引入泛函

$$V(\varphi_1, \chi_1, \varphi_2, \chi_2) = \int_{\Omega} \left[\frac{1}{2} |\chi_1(x)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |A^{1/2} \varphi_1(x)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |\chi_2(x)|^2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} |A^{1/2} \varphi_2(x)|^2 + 2b |X_1(x) \varphi_1(x)| + 2b |X_2(x) \varphi_2(x)| - \cos \varphi_1(x) \\
& - \cos \varphi_2(x) + \frac{K}{2} (\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x))^2 - f_1(x) \varphi_1(x) - f_2(x) \varphi_2(x) \Big] dx
\end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

如果 u_1, u_2 是 (2.1) ~ (2.3) 的解, 则当 $t \geq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} V \left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right) &= -(1-2b) \left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 - 2b \|u_1\|_1^2 - 2b \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_1 \right) \\
&- 2b (\sin u_1, u_1) - 2b K(u_1 - u_2, u_1) + 2b (f_1, u_1) - (1-2b) \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 \\
&- 2b \|u_2\|_1^2 - 2b \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}, u_2 \right) - 2b (\sin u_2, u_2) - 2b K(u_2 - u_1, u_2) + 2b (f_2, u_2) \\
&\leq -b \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 \right] - 2b (\sin u_1, u_1) + 4b K(u_1, u_2) - 2b K(\|u_1\|_0^2 + \|u_2\|_0^2) \\
&- b \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \right] - 2b (\sin u_2, u_2) + 2b [(f_1, u_1) + (f_2, u_2)] \\
&\leq -b \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 \right] - 2b (\sin u_1, u_1) + 4b K(u_1, u_2) - 2b \left(K \|u_1\|_0^2 \right. \\
&- \frac{2(f_1, \sqrt{K} u_1)}{2K} + \frac{\|f_1\|_0^2}{4K} \Big) + \frac{2b \|f_1\|_0^2}{4K} - b \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \right] - 2b (\sin u_2, u_2) \\
&- 2b \left(K \|u_2\|_0^2 - \frac{2(f_2, \sqrt{K} u_2)}{2K} + \frac{\|f_2\|_0^2}{4K} \right) + \frac{2b \|f_2\|_0^2}{4K}
\end{aligned}$$

由于 $\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin v}{v} = 0$, 于是存在 $\eta > 0$, 使

$$v \sin v < \eta v^2 + C_\eta$$

因而有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} V \left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right) &\leq -\frac{b}{2} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \right] \\
&- \frac{b \lambda_1}{2} [\|u_1\|_0^2 + \|u_2\|_0^2] + 2b \eta \|u_1\|_0^2 + 4b C_\eta |\Omega| \\
&+ 2Kb [\|u_1\|_0^2 + \|u_2\|_0^2] + 2b \eta \|u_2\|_0^2 + \frac{b[\|f_1\|_0^2 + \|f_2\|_0^2]}{2K}
\end{aligned}$$

当 $\eta = \lambda_1/8, K \leq \lambda_1/8$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} V \left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right) &\leq -\frac{b}{2} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \right] \\
&+ 4b C_\eta |\Omega| + \frac{b(\|f_1\|_0^2 + \|f_2\|_0^2)}{2K}
\end{aligned}$$

利用 (2.4), 可得不等式

$$\begin{aligned}
V \left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right) &\geq \frac{1}{8} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \right] \\
&- 2|\Omega| - \frac{4}{\lambda_1} [\|f_1\|_0^2 + \|f_2\|_0^2]
\end{aligned}$$

利用(2.5), 可得不等式

$$V\left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}\right) \leq \frac{3}{4} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \right] \\ + 2|\Omega| + \left(\frac{K}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \right) (\|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2) + \|f_1\|_0^2 + \|f_2\|_0^2$$

由此可得

$$\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \geq \frac{1}{3/4 + K/\lambda_1 + 1/\lambda_1} \left[V\left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}\right) \right. \\ \left. - 2|\Omega| - \|f_1\|_0^2 - \|f_2\|_0^2 \right]$$

设 $V^*\left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}\right) = V\left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}\right) + 2|\Omega| + \frac{4}{\lambda_1} \|f_1\|_0^2 + \frac{4}{\lambda_1} \|f_2\|_0^2$

根据前面得到的不等式知 $V^*(u_1, \partial u_1/\partial t, u_2, \partial u_2/\partial t) \geq 0$, 而且有

$$\frac{d}{dt} V^*\left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}\right) \leq -\frac{b}{2} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \right] \\ + 4bC_7|\Omega| + \frac{b(\|f_1\|_0^2 + \|f_2\|_0^2)}{2K}$$

$$\leq -K_0 V^*\left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}\right) + C_1$$

其中

$$K_0 = \frac{b}{2(3/4 + K/\lambda_1 + 1/\lambda_1)},$$

$$C_1 = (4K_0 + 4bC_7)|\Omega| + \left(\frac{4K_0}{\lambda_1} + \frac{b}{2K} \right) (\|f_1\|_0^2 + \|f_2\|_0^2)$$

积分上式得

$$V^*\left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}\right) \leq V^*(u_1^0, u_1^1, u_2^0, u_2^1) \exp[-K_0 t] \\ + \frac{C_1}{K_0} (1 - \exp[-K_0 t])$$

当 $t \geq t_0(r_0)$, 即 t 充分大时有

$$V^*\left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}\right) \leq 2C_1/K_0$$

故得

$$\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|u_1\|_1^2 + \|u_2\|_1^2 \leq \frac{16C_1}{K_0} = C_0^2$$

定理2.3 对于任意 $r_0 > 0$, 存在 $C_0^*(r_0)$, 对于满足 $\|u_1^0\|_1^2 + \|u_2^0\|_1^2 + \|u_1^1\|_0^2 + \|u_2^1\|_0^2 \leq r_0^2$ 的 (2.1)~(2.3) 的解成立估计式

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 \right) ds \leq C_0^*(r_0) \quad (2.9)$$

证明 令

$$V^0(\varphi_1, \chi_1, \varphi_2, \chi_2) = \int_{\Omega} \left[\frac{1}{2} |\chi_1(x)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |A^{\frac{1}{2}} \varphi_1(x)|^2 \right]$$

$$-\cos\varphi_1(x) - \cos\varphi_2(x) + \frac{1}{2} |\chi_2(x)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |A^{\frac{1}{2}}\varphi_2(x)|^2 \\ + \frac{K}{2} (\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x))^2 - f_1(x)\varphi_1(x) - f_2(x)\varphi_2(x) \Big] dx$$

如果 u_1, u_2 是 (2.1) ~ (2.3) 的解, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt} V^0 \left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right) = - \left(\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 \right) \leq 0$$

从而 $V^0 \left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right) \leq V^0(u_1^0, u_1^1, u_2^0, u_2^1)$

$$V^0 \left(u_1, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}, u_2, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right) - V^0(u_1^0, u_1^1, u_2^0, u_2^1) = - \int_0^t \left(\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 \right) ds$$

由于

$$V^0(\varphi_1, \chi_1, \varphi_2, \chi_2) \leq \tilde{C}_3 [\|\chi_1\|_0^2 + \|\varphi_1\|_1^2 + \|\chi_2\|_0^2 + \|\varphi_2\|_1^2 + 1]$$

$$V^0(\varphi_1, \chi_1, \varphi_2, \chi_2) \geq \tilde{C}_4 [\|\chi_1\|_0^2 + \|\varphi_1\|_1^2 + \|\chi_2\|_0^2 + \|\varphi_2\|_1^2 - 1]$$

故

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 \right] ds \leq 2V^0(u_1^0, u_1^1, u_2^0, u_2^1) \leq C_0^*(r_0)$$

定理 2.4 任意 $r_1 > 0$, 存在 $C_3^* > 0, C_2^* > 0, C_1^* > 0$, 对于满足 $\|u_1^1\|_1^2 + \|u_1^0\|_2^2 + \|u_2^1\|_1^2 + \|u_2^0\|_2^2 \leq r_1^2$ 的 (2.1) ~ (2.3) 的解成立以下估计式

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_1^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_1^2 \leq C_2^* + C_3^* \exp[-C_3 t] \quad (2.10)$$

证明 因为 $\|u_1^1\|_1^2 + \|u_1^0\|_2^2 + \|u_2^1\|_1^2 + \|u_2^0\|_2^2 \leq r_1^2$, 所以 $(u_1(t), u_2(t), \partial u_1/\partial t, \partial u_2/\partial t) \in C_0([0, +\infty), X_1)$.

考虑以下对线性双曲方程组

$$(i) \begin{cases} \frac{d^2 w_1}{dt^2} + \frac{dw_1}{dt} + Aw_1 = -K(w_1 - w_2) - \cos u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \\ \frac{d^2 w_2}{dt^2} + \frac{dw_2}{dt} + Aw_2 = -K(w_2 - w_1) - \cos u_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \end{cases} \quad (2.11)$$

$$(ii) \quad w_i(x, t) = 0, \quad x \in \Gamma \quad (i=1, 2)$$

$$(iii) \quad w_i(0, x) = u_i^1 \quad (i=1, 2)$$

$$\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t}(0, x) = f_1 - u_1^1 - \sin u_1^0 - K(u_1^0 - u_2^0) - Au_1^0$$

$$\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t}(0, x) = f_2 - u_2^1 - \sin u_2^0 - K(u_2^0 - u_1^0) - Au_2^0$$

由于 $\cos u_i (\partial u_i / \partial t) \in C^0([0, +\infty), L^2(\Omega))$, $(i=1, 2)$, 则 $(w_1, w_2, \partial w_1 / \partial t, \partial w_2 / \partial t) \in X_0$, 由线性双曲方程组解的唯一性知 $w_1 = \partial u_1 / \partial t, w_2 = \partial u_2 / \partial t$. 固定 $b > 0$ 满足引理 2.1 条件, 引进泛函

$$\tilde{V}(\varphi_1, \chi_1, \varphi_2, \chi_2) = \int_{\Omega} \left[\frac{1}{2} |\chi_1(x)|^2 + 2b |\chi_1(x)\varphi_1(x)| + \frac{1}{2} |A^{\frac{1}{2}}\varphi_1(x)|^2 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} |\chi_2(x)|^2 + 2b |\chi_2(x)\varphi_2(x)| + \frac{1}{2} |A^{\frac{1}{2}}\varphi_2(x)|^2 + \frac{K}{2} (\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x))^2 \right] dx \quad (2.13)$$

$$-\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{V}\left(w_1, \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t}, w_2, \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t}\right) \leq -\frac{b}{2} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|w_1\|_1^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|w_2\|_1^2 \right] \\ + \left(\frac{1}{2b} + \frac{2b}{\lambda_1} + 4bK \right) (\|w_1\|_0^2 + \|w_2\|_0^2)$$

因为 $\tilde{V}\left(w_1, \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t}, w_2, \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t}\right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \left[\left\| \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|w_1\|_1^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t} \right\|_0^2 + \|w_2\|_1^2 \right]$

所以可得

$$-\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{V}\left(w_1, \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t}, w_2, \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t}\right) \leq -C_3 \tilde{V}\left(w_1, \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t}, w_2, \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t}\right) + C_4 (\|w_1\|_0^2 + \|w_2\|_0^2)$$

由此可得

$$\tilde{V}\left(w_1, \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t}, w_2, \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t}\right) \leq \tilde{V}\left(w_1(0, x), \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t}(0, x), w_2(0, x), \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t}(0, x)\right) \\ \cdot \exp[-C_3 t] + \exp[-C_3 t] \int_0^t \exp[C_3 s] C_4 (\|w_1\|_0^2 + \|w_2\|_0^2) ds$$

从而得估计式(2.10). 对充分大的 t_1 , 当 $t > t_1$ 时成立

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \right\|_1^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} \right\|_1^2 \leq C_2^2$$

类似于以上推导可得

定理2.5 若 (u_1, u_2) 是(2.1)~(2.3)的满足条件

$$\|u_1\|_2^2 + \|u_2\|_2^2 + \|u_1^0\|_3^2 + \|u_2^0\|_3^2 \leq r_3^2$$

的解, 则对充分大的 t_2 , 当 $t > t_2$ 时, 成立以下估计式

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \left[\left\| \frac{\partial^3 u_i}{\partial t^3} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial t^2} \right\|_1^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} \right\|_2^2 \right] \leq C_2^2$$

定理2.6 若 (u_1, u_2) 是(2.1)~(2.3)的满足条件 $\|u_1\|_4^2 + \|u_2\|_4^2 + \|u_1^0\|_5^2 + \|u_2^0\|_5^2 \leq r_4^2$ 的解, 则对充分大的 t_4 , 当 $t > t_4$ 时成立以下估计式

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \left[\left\| \frac{\partial^5 u_i}{\partial t^5} \right\|_0^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial^4 u_i}{\partial t^4} \right\|_1^2 \right] \leq C_7^2$$

三、渐近惯性流形

令 $\theta(s)$ 为 C^∞ 截断函数, $\theta(s) = 1, 0 \leq s \leq 1, \theta(s) = 0, s > 2, |\theta'(s)| \leq 2, 0 \leq s \leq 2$.

定义 $F_i(s) = \theta(s^2/C_0^2) [\sin s - f_i(x)]$ ($i=1, 2$), 其中 C_0 为(2.7)定义的吸引集半径.

设 $u_i(t)$ ($i=1, 2$)满足方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 u_1}{dt^2} + \frac{du_1}{dt} + Au_1 + F_1(u_1) + K(u_1 - u_2) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 u_2}{dt^2} + \frac{du_2}{dt} + Au_2 + F_2(u_2) + K(u_2 - u_1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

$$u_i(0) = u_i^0, \quad du_i(0)/dt = u_i^1 \quad (i=1, 2)$$

其中 u_i^0, u_i^1 ($i=1, 2$)满足第二节中所有定理的条件.

令 $\lambda = \lambda_m, A = \lambda_{m+1}, \delta = \lambda_1/\lambda_{m+1}$, 则成立不等式

$$\|A^{\beta+\frac{1}{2}}p\|_0^2 \leq \lambda \|A^{\beta}p\|_0^2, \quad \forall p \in P_m D(A^{\beta+\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (3.3)$$

$$\|A^{\beta+\frac{1}{2}}q\|_0^2 \geq \lambda \|A^{\beta}q\|_0^2, \quad \forall q \in Q_m D(A^{\beta+\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (3.4)$$

再令 $p_i = P_m u_i$, $q_i = (I - P_m)u_i = Q_m u_i$ ($i=1, 2$), 则(3.1), (3.2)可分解为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 p_1}{dt^2} + \frac{d p_1}{dt} + A p_1 + P_m F_1(p_1 + q_1) + K(p_1 - p_2) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 q_1}{dt^2} + \frac{d q_1}{dt} + A q_1 + Q_m F_1(p_1 + q_1) + K(q_1 - q_2) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 p_2}{dt^2} + \frac{d p_2}{dt} + A p_2 + P_m F_2(p_2 + q_2) + K(p_2 - p_1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 q_2}{dt^2} + \frac{d q_2}{dt} + A q_2 + Q_m F_2(p_2 + q_2) + K(q_2 - q_1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.8)$$

引理3.1 当 t 充分大, $t > t_4$ 时, q_i 满足

$$\|q_i\|_1 \leq K_5 \delta^{1/2}, \quad \|q_i\|_0 \leq K_5 \delta \quad (i=1, 2) \quad (3.9)$$

证明 在 $L^2(\Omega)$ 中用 Aq_1 与(3.6)作内积, 并注意到 $d^2 q_i/dt^2$ 的有界性, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|q_1\|_1^2 + \|Aq_1\|_0^2 &= -(Q_m F_1(p_1 + q_1), Aq_1) - (K(q_1 - q_2), Aq_1) \\ &\quad - (d^2 q_1/dt^2, Aq_1) \leq (K_{11} + K_{12} + K_{13}) \|Aq_1\|_0 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \|Aq_1\|_0^2 + \left(\frac{K_{11} + K_{12} + K_{13}}{2} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$d \|q_1\|_1^2/dt + \lambda \|q_1\|_1^2 \leq K_{14}$$

则有

$$\|q_1\|_1^2 \leq \|q_1(t_0)\|_1^2 \exp[-\lambda(t-t_0)] + (K_{14}/\lambda)(1 - \exp[-\lambda(t-t_0)])$$

故当 $t > t_4$ 充分大时, 有下式成立

$$\|q_1\|_1^2 \leq K_3^2 \delta, \quad \|q_1\|_0^2 \leq K_3^2 \delta^2$$

同理, 在 $L^2(\Omega)$ 中用 Aq_2 与(3.8)作内积, 得

$$\|q_2\|_1^2 \leq K_3^2 \delta, \quad \|q_2\|_0^2 \leq K_3^2 \delta^2$$

从而引理3.1得证.

类似可以证明

引理3.2 当 t 充分大, $t > t_4$ 时, 成立以下估计式

$$\left\| \frac{dq_i}{dt} \right\|_0 \leq K_6 \delta, \quad \left\| \frac{d^2 q_i}{dt^2} \right\|_0 \leq K_7 \delta, \quad \left\| \frac{d^3 q_i}{dt^3} \right\|_0 \leq K_8 \delta \quad (i=1, 2) \quad (3.10)$$

我们现在构造惯性流形 μ_0 , 令

$$Aq_1 + Q_m F_1(p_1) + K(q_1 - q_2) = 0, \quad Aq_2 + Q_m F_2(p_2) + K(q_2 - q_1) = 0 \quad (3.11)$$

对任意 $p_1, p_2 \in P_m H_0^1(\Omega)$, 由(3.11)决定

$$q_{10} = \Phi_{01}(p_1, p_2), \quad q_{20} = \Phi_{02}(p_1, p_2)$$

函数 $\Phi_{0i}: PH_0^1 \times PH_0^1 \rightarrow QH_0^1$, 这定义了 X_0 中的光滑流形

$$\mu_0 = \{p_1 + q_{10}, p_1' + q_{10}', p_2 + q_{20}, p_2' + q_{20}'\}$$

这里撇表示对 t 求导.

定理3.4 当 t 充分大, $t > t_4$ 时, (2.1)~(2.3)的轨道必进入 X_0 的离 μ_0 的关于 X_0 的范数距离为 $O(\delta^{3/2})$ 的邻域中.

证明 令 $u_1 = p_1 + q_1$, $u_1' = p_1' + q_1'$, $u_2 = p_2 + q_2$, $u_2' = p_2' + q_2'$ 为(3.1), (3.2)在 X_0 中的

轨道. 因为

$$q_{10} = \Phi_{01}(p_1, p_2), \quad q_{20} = \Phi_{02}(p_1, p_2)$$

则 $(p_1(t) + q_{10}(t), p_1'(t) + q_{10}'(t), p_2(t) + q_{20}(t), p_2'(t) + q_{20}'(t))$

在 μ_0 上. 定义 (u_1, u_1', u_2, u_2') 与 μ_0 的距离为

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist}(u_1, u_2, \mu_0) = & \|q_{10}(t) - q_1(t)\|_1 + \|q_{20}(t) - q_2(t)\|_1 + \|q_{10}'(t) - q_1'(t)\|_0 \\ & + \|q_{20}'(t) - q_2'(t)\|_0 \end{aligned}$$

令 $X_{10} = q_{10}(t) - q_1(t)$, $X_{20} = q_{20}(t) - q_2(t)$, 则由 (3.11) 与 (3.6), (3.8) 可得

$$AX_{10} = Q_m F_1(p_1 + q_1) - Q_m F_1(p_1) - K(X_{10} - X_{20}) + \frac{d^2 q_1}{dt^2} + \frac{dq_1}{dt}$$

$$AX_{20} = Q_m F_2(p_2 + q_2) - Q_m F_2(p_2) - K(X_{20} - X_{10}) + \frac{dq_2}{dt^2} + \frac{dq_2}{dt}$$

$$AX_{10}' = Q_m F_1'(p_1 + q_1)(p_1' + q_1') - Q_m F_1'(p_1)p_1' - K(X_{10}' - X_{20}') + \frac{d^3 q_1}{dt^3} + \frac{d^2 q_1}{dt^2}$$

$$AX_{20}' = Q_m F_2'(p_2 + q_2)(p_2' + q_2') - Q_m F_2'(p_2)p_2' - K(X_{20}' - X_{10}') + \frac{d^3 q_2}{dt^3} + \frac{d^2 q_2}{dt^2}$$

则有 $\|AX_{10}\|_0 \leq K_{41}\delta$, $\|AX_{20}\|_0 \leq K_{42}\delta$

$\|AX_{10}'\|_0 \leq K_{51}\delta$, $\|AX_{20}'\|_0 \leq K_{52}\delta$

因此 $\text{dist}(u_1, u_2, \mu_0) \leq K_5 \delta^{3/2} + K_6 \delta^2 = O(\delta^{3/2})$

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Approximate Inertial Manifolds for the System of the J-J Equations

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Abstract

In this paper the Liapunov functionals have been constructed, the decay property of the high dimensional modes of the J-J equations in the Josephson junctions is obtained, and thus the approximate inertial manifolds are given.

Key words approximate inertial manifolds, infinite dimensional dynamical systems