

拟线性常微分方程组边值问题解的估计*

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摘 要

本文研究拟线性常微分方程组边值问题

$$x' = f(t, x, y, \varepsilon), \quad x(0, \varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon y'' = g(t, x, y, \varepsilon)y' + h(t, x, y, \varepsilon)$$

$$y(0, \varepsilon) = B(\varepsilon), \quad y(1, \varepsilon) = C(\varepsilon)$$

的奇摄动。其中 x, f, y, h, A, B 和 C 均属于 R^n , g 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵函数。在适当的条件下, 利用对角化技巧和不动点定理证明解的存在, 并估计了余项。

关键词 拟线性常微分方程组 奇异摄动 对角化 渐近展开

一、引 言

我们研究关于含小参数 $\varepsilon > 0$ 的拟线性奇摄动边值问题

$$x' = f(t, x, y, \varepsilon), \quad x(0, \varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon) \tag{1.1}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon y'' &= g(t, x, y, \varepsilon)y' + h(t, x, y, \varepsilon) \\ y(0, \varepsilon) &= B(\varepsilon), \quad y(1, \varepsilon) = C(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{1.2}$$

其中 $x = (x^1, \dots, x^i, \dots, x^n)$, $f = (f^1, \dots, f^i, \dots, f^n)$

$$y = (y^1, \dots, y^i, \dots, y^n), \quad h = (h^1, \dots, h^i, \dots, h^n), \quad A = (A^1, \dots, A^i, \dots, A^n)$$

$$B = (B^1, \dots, B^i, \dots, B^n), \quad C = (C^1, \dots, C^i, \dots, C^n)$$

均属于 R^n , g 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵函数。文[1]利用微分不等式理论证明了解的存在和它的按分量逐个一致有效的估计。本文将应用不动点定理和对角化技巧^[1]证明(1.1), (1.2)解的存在及其余项估计, 获得新的结果。

与(1.1), (1.2)相应的退化问题如下:

$$x' = f(t, x, y, 0), \quad x(0, 0) = A(0)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0 &= g(t, x, y, 0)y' + h(t, x, y, 0), \\ y(0, 0) &= B(0) \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{1.3}$$

假设:

(i) 退化问题(1.3)有一个解 $(X_0, Y_0) = (X_0(t), Y_0(t)) \in C^{(N+1)}[0, 1] \times C^{(N+2)}[0, 1]$,

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使得

$$g(t, X_0(t), Y_0(t), 0) > 0 \quad (1.4)$$

同时, 对于满足 $0 \leq \|\theta\| \leq \|Y_0(1) - y(0, 0)\|$ 的所有 $\theta + Y_0(1)$, 内积

$$\theta^T \int_0^1 g(1, X_0(1), Y_0(1) + s, 0) ds > 0 \quad (1.5)$$

这里 $\|\cdot\|$ 表示欧氏模, T 表示转置,

(ii) $A(\varepsilon), B(\varepsilon), C(\varepsilon) \in C^\infty[0, \varepsilon_0]$;

(iii) f, g, h 在其定义域内关于它的各个变元无限次连续可微.

二、预备定理

为了证明本文的主要结果, 我们需要下面的预备知识即对角化技巧^[6]

研究向量方程

$$\varepsilon x'' + A(t, \varepsilon)x' + B(t, \varepsilon)x = g(t) \quad (2.1)$$

$$x(0) = 0, \quad x(1) = \alpha \quad (2.2)$$

假设

$$A(t, \varepsilon) = A(t, 0) + O(\varepsilon), \quad B(t, \varepsilon) = B(t, 0) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (2.3)$$

对于 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 和 $\varepsilon > 0$ 是连续有界的 $n \times n$ 矩阵函数, 对于 $0 \leq t \leq 1$, $A(t) = A(t, 0)$ 的每一个特征值有实部 $\leq -\mu < 0$, 那么, 存在 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ 使得对于 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$ 和 $0 \leq t \leq 1$, 存在连续可微的 $n \times n$ 矩阵函数 $P(t, \varepsilon), Q(t, \varepsilon)$ 分别是

$$\varepsilon P' = -A(t, \varepsilon)P - \varepsilon P^2 - B(t, \varepsilon), \quad P(1, \varepsilon) = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

$$\varepsilon Q' = \varepsilon P(t, \varepsilon)Q + Q[A(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon P(t, \varepsilon)] - I, \quad Q(0, \varepsilon) = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

的解且是一致有界的:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \|P(t, \varepsilon)\| &\leq \rho = 0.5\mu^{-1}\|B\| \\ \|Q(t, \varepsilon)\| &\leq L_2(\mu_1 - \varepsilon\rho)^{-1} \leq 2L_3\mu_1^{-1} \quad \text{当 } 0 < \varepsilon \leq \mu_1/2\rho \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

此外, 变量替换

$$Z = x' - P(t, \varepsilon)x \quad (2.7)$$

$$W = x + \varepsilon Q(t, \varepsilon)Z \quad (2.8)$$

改变(2.1), (2.2)为对角线系统:

$$W' = P(t, \varepsilon)W + Q(t, \varepsilon)g(t) \quad (2.9)$$

$$\varepsilon Z' = -[A(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon P(t, \varepsilon)]Z + g(t) \quad (2.10)$$

$$W(1) - \varepsilon Q(1, \varepsilon)Z(1) = \alpha, \quad W(0) = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

其中 $\mu_1 = \mu/8$ 标准阶的符号 $O(\varepsilon)$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, 对于 t 一致地成立. 对于向量函数或矩阵函数 $A(t, \varepsilon) = [a_{ij}(t, \varepsilon)] \in C^{(0)}[0, 1]$ 规定:

$$|A(t, \varepsilon)| = \sum_{i,j} (a_{ij}(t, \varepsilon)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \|A(t, \varepsilon)\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |A(t, \varepsilon)|$$

三、构造形式渐近解^[1]

我们假设系统(1.1), (1.2)有下列形式的渐近解:

$$x(t, \varepsilon) = X(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon p(\tau, \varepsilon) \quad (3.1)$$

$$y(t, \varepsilon) = Y(t, \varepsilon) + q(\tau, \varepsilon) \quad (3.2)$$

其中 $\tau = 1 - t/\varepsilon$ 为伸长变量, $0 \leq \tau < +\infty$, 边界层函数 $p(\tau, \varepsilon)$, $q(\tau, \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$, 当 $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ 时.

外解 $(X(t, \varepsilon), Y(t, \varepsilon))$ 满足 $(X(t, 0), Y(t, 0)) = (X_0(t), Y_0(t))$,

$$\text{而 } X(t, \varepsilon) \sim \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} X_s(t) \varepsilon^s, \quad Y(t, \varepsilon) \sim \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} Y_s(t) \varepsilon^s.$$

$$p(\tau, \varepsilon) \sim \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p_s(\tau) \varepsilon^s, \quad q(\tau, \varepsilon) \sim \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} q_s(\tau) \varepsilon^s$$

利用对角化技巧^{[2][3]}及文[4]或[5]的结果, 我们可求得 $X_s(t)$, $Y_s(t)$ ($s=1, 2, \dots$) 以及 $q_s(\tau)$, $p_s(\tau)$ ($s=0, 1, 2, \dots$), 于是令

$$x_N(t, \varepsilon) = \sum_{s=0}^N \left[X_s(t) + \varepsilon p_s \left(\frac{1-t}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] \varepsilon^s \quad (3.3)$$

$$y_N(t, \varepsilon) = \sum_{s=0}^N \left[Y_s(t) + q_s \left(\frac{1-t}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] \varepsilon^s \quad (3.4)$$

得 N 阶形式渐近解.

四、解的存在性和余项估计

在这一节里我们将证明存在函数 $R_N(t, \varepsilon)$ 和 $Q_N(t, \varepsilon)$ 使边值问题(1.1), (1.2)的解可以表示成

$$x(t, \varepsilon) = x_N(t, \varepsilon) + R_N(t, \varepsilon) \quad (4.1)$$

$$y(t, \varepsilon) = y_N(t, \varepsilon) + Q_N(t, \varepsilon) \quad (4.2)$$

其中 (x_N, y_N) 由(3.3), (3.4)定义, 而且在 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 上成立

$$\|R_N(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq M_0 \varepsilon^{N+1}, \quad \|Q_N(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq M_0 \varepsilon^{N+1}$$

这里 M_0 是与 ε 无关的正常数.

因

$$R_N(t, \varepsilon) = x(t, \varepsilon) - x_N(t, \varepsilon), \quad Q_N(t, \varepsilon) = y(t, \varepsilon) - y_N(t, \varepsilon)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} R_N'(t, \varepsilon) &= x'(t, \varepsilon) - x_N'(t, \varepsilon) \\ &= f(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon) - x_N'(t, \varepsilon) \\ &= f(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon) - f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) \\ &\quad + f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) - x_N'(t, \varepsilon) \\ \varepsilon Q_N''(t, \varepsilon) &= \varepsilon y''(t, \varepsilon) - \varepsilon y_N''(t, \varepsilon) \\ &= g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon)(y_N' + Q_N') \\ &\quad + h(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon) - \varepsilon y_N''(t, \varepsilon) \\ &= g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon)(y_N' + Q_N') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +h(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+Q_N, \varepsilon) - g(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)y'_N \\
& -h(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) + g(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)y'_N \\
& +h(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) - \varepsilon y''_N(t, \varepsilon)
\end{aligned}$$

则 R_N, Q_N 必须满足边值问题

$$R'_N = f(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+Q_N, \varepsilon) - f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) + \phi_N(t, \varepsilon)\varepsilon^{N+1} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon Q''_N &= g(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+Q_N, \varepsilon)(y'_N+Q'_N) + h(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+Q_N, \varepsilon) \\
&\quad - g(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)y'_N - h(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) + \psi_N(t, \varepsilon)\varepsilon^{N+1}
\end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

$$R_N(0, \varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon) - x_N(0, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1}\alpha(\varepsilon) \quad (4.5)$$

$$Q_N(0, \varepsilon) = B(\varepsilon) - y_N(0, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1}\beta(\varepsilon) \quad (4.6)$$

$$Q_N(1, \varepsilon) = C(\varepsilon) - y_N(1, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1}\gamma(\varepsilon) \quad (4.7)$$

其中 $\phi_N(t, \varepsilon), \psi_N(t, \varepsilon)$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时在 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 上一致有界, $\alpha(\varepsilon), \beta(\varepsilon), \gamma(\varepsilon)$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 有界.

我们可分两步证明:

设 $(R_N, Q_N)^T = (R_N, S_N)^T + (0, \bar{S}_N)^T$, 并要求 $(R_N, S_N)^T$ 满足

$$R'_N = f(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+S_N, \varepsilon) - f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) + \phi_N(t, \varepsilon)\varepsilon^{N+1} \quad (4.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon S''_N &= g(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+S_N, \varepsilon)y'_N + h(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+S_N, \varepsilon) \\
&\quad - g(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)y'_N - h(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) + \psi_N(t, \varepsilon)\varepsilon^{N+1}
\end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

$$R_N(0, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1}\alpha(\varepsilon), S_N(0, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1}\beta(\varepsilon), S_N(1, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1}\beta(\varepsilon) \quad (4.10)$$

而 $(0, \bar{S}_N)$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon \bar{S}''_N &= g(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+S_N+\bar{S}_N, \varepsilon)(y'_N+S'_N+\bar{S}'_N) \\
&\quad + h(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+S_N+\bar{S}_N, \varepsilon) \\
&\quad - g(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+S_N, \varepsilon)y'_N - h(t, x_N+R_N, y_N+S_N, \varepsilon)
\end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

$$\bar{S}_N(0, \varepsilon) = 0, \bar{S}_N(1, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1}(\gamma(\varepsilon) - \beta(\varepsilon)) = \varepsilon^{N+1}\eta(\varepsilon) \quad (4.12)$$

其中 $\eta(\varepsilon) = \gamma(\varepsilon) - \beta(\varepsilon)$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 有界.

(I) 首先研究问题(4.8)~(4.10), 以 L_ε 表示对应于(4.8), (4.9)的线性微分算子

$$L_\varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ S_N \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} R'_N \\ \varepsilon S''_N \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} f_x(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) & f_y(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) \\ g_x(-)y'_N + h_x(-) & g_y(-)y'_N + h_y(-) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ S_N \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.13)$$

显然

$$L_\varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ S_N \end{bmatrix} \equiv \varepsilon^{N+1} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_N(t, \varepsilon) \\ \psi_N(t, \varepsilon) \end{bmatrix} + N_\varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ S_N \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.14)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
N_\varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ S_N \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} f(=) - f(-) - f_x(-)R_N - f_y(-)S_N \\ (g(=) - g(-))y'_N + (h(=) - h(-)) - (g_x(-)y'_N \\ \quad + h_x(-))R_N - (g_y(-)y'_N + h_y(-))S_N \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} (f_x(=)_1 - f_x(-))R_N + (f_y(=)_1 - f_y(-))S_N \\ (g_x(=)_2 - g_x(-))y'_N R_N + (h_x(=)_3 - h_x(-))R_N \\ \quad + (g_y(=)_2 - g_y(-))y'_N S_N + (h_y(=)_3 - h_y(-))S_N \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

这里 $(-) = (t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)$, $(=) = (t, x_N+R_N, y_N+S_N, \varepsilon)$, $(=)_i = (t, x_N+\theta_i R_N, y_N+\theta_i S_N, \varepsilon)$, $\theta_i = (\theta_{i1}, \dots, \theta_{in})^T$, $0 < \theta_{il} < 1$ ($i=1, 2, 3$; $l=1, 2, \dots, n$)

$$f_z(=)_i = f_x(t, x_N + \theta_{1i} R_N, y_N + \theta_{1i} S_N, \varepsilon) = \left(\frac{\partial f^k}{\partial x^j} (t, x_N + \theta_{1k} R_N, y_N + \theta_{1k} S_N, \varepsilon) \right)_{n \times n} \\ (k, j=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$f_y, g_x y'_N \dots$ 类同。

以 B 表示向量函数 $W(t) = (u(t), v(t))^T \in C^{(1)}[0, 1] \times C^{(2)}[0, 1]$ 所组成的向量空间, 其中 $u = (u^1, \dots, u^n), v = (v^1, \dots, v^n)$ 属于 R^n 。

根据线性常微分方程组的理论, 我们有

引理1 设齐次边值问题只有平凡解, 则非齐次边值问题

$$L_\varepsilon W(t) = p(t), \quad u(t)|_{t=0} = 0, \quad v(t)|_{t=0} = 0, \quad v(t)|_{t=1} = 0 \quad (4.15)$$

存在唯一解 $W(t) \in C^{(1)}[0, 1] \times C^{(2)}[0, 1]$, 并成立

$$\|W(t)\|_1 \leq \varepsilon^{-1} M_1 \|p(t)\|_0 \quad (4.16)$$

其中 $\|W(t)\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left(\sum_{i=0}^1 \sup \left| \frac{d^i}{dt^i} (u^j(t)) \right|, \sum_{i=0}^2 \sup \left| \frac{d^i}{dt^i} (v^j(t)) \right| \right), \|\dots\|_0$ 是连续向量

函数空间 $C^{(0)}$ 的范数, M_1 是与 ε 无关的正常数。

记 $Z_N = (R_N, S_N)^T, a(\varepsilon) = (\alpha(\varepsilon), \beta(\varepsilon))^T$, 令 $Z_N^* = Z_N - \varepsilon^{N+1} a(\varepsilon)$

$$L_\varepsilon Z_N^* = L_\varepsilon Z_N - L_\varepsilon (\varepsilon^{N+1} a(\varepsilon)) = \varepsilon^{N+1} F + N_\varepsilon (Z_N^* + \varepsilon^{N+1} a(\varepsilon))$$

其中 $\|F\|_0 \leq M_2, \|a(\varepsilon)\|_0 \leq \bar{M}_2, M_2, \bar{M}_2$ 是与 ε 无关的正常数。于是得到关于 Z_N^* 的边值问题

$$L_\varepsilon Z_N^* = \varepsilon^{N+1} F + N_\varepsilon (Z_N^* + \varepsilon^{N+1} a) \quad (4.17)$$

$$Z_{N1}^*(t)|_{t=0} = 0, \quad Z_{N2}^*(t)|_{t=0} = 0, \quad Z_{N2}^*(t)|_{t=1} = 0 \quad (4.18)$$

以 \tilde{B} 表示 B 中满足上述边值条件的向量函数所组成的子空间, 定义算子方程

$$W = T_\varepsilon W \quad (4.19)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad T_\varepsilon W = L_\varepsilon^{-1} [\varepsilon^{N+1} F + N_\varepsilon (W + \varepsilon^{N+1} a)] \quad (4.20)$$

$$\text{以 } S_1^{(N-1)} \text{ 表示 } \tilde{B} \text{ 中的球: } S_1^{(N-1)} = \{W \in \tilde{B}, \|W\|_1 \leq \varepsilon^{N-1}\} \quad (4.21)$$

有如下引理:

引理2 若 $W \in S_1^{(N-1)}$, 则 $T_\varepsilon W \in S_1^{(N-1)}$, 当 $N \geq 3$ 时。

证 因为 $L_\varepsilon [T_\varepsilon W] = \varepsilon^{N+1} F + N_\varepsilon (W + \varepsilon^{N+1} a)$

所以, 从引理1有

$$\|T_\varepsilon W\|_1 \leq \varepsilon^{-1} M_1 \|\varepsilon^{N+1} F + N_\varepsilon (W + \varepsilon^{N+1} a)\|_0$$

因

$$N_\varepsilon (W + \varepsilon^{N+1} a) = \left[\begin{array}{l} (f_z(-)_1 - f_z(-))(u + \varepsilon^{N+1} \alpha) + (f_y(-)_1 - f_y(-))(v + \varepsilon^{N+1} \beta) \\ (g_x(-)_2 - g_x(-))y'_N(u + \varepsilon^{N+1} \alpha) + (h_x(-)_3 - h_x(-))(u + \varepsilon^{N+1} \alpha) \\ + (g_y(-)_2 - g_y(-))y'_N(v + \varepsilon^{N+1} \beta) \\ + (h_y(-)_3 - h_y(-))(v + \varepsilon^{N+1} \beta) \end{array} \right]$$

其中 $(-) = (t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon), (-)_i = (t, x_N + \theta_i(u + \varepsilon^{N+1} \alpha), y_N + \theta_i(v + \varepsilon^{N+1} \beta), \varepsilon), \theta_i = (\theta_{i1}, \dots, \theta_{in})^T, 0 < \theta_{il} < 1 (i=1, 2, 3; l=1, 2, \dots, n)$

所以, 由已知条件(iii)并再一次利用中值定理便可推得

$$\|N_\varepsilon (W + \varepsilon^{N+1} a)\|_0 \leq M_3 \varepsilon^{2(N-1)}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_\varepsilon W\|_1 &\leq e^{-1}M_1(M_2\varepsilon^{N+1} + M_3\varepsilon^{2(N-1)}) = e^{-1}\varepsilon^{N+1}(M_1M_2 + M_1M_3\varepsilon^{N-3}) \\ &\leq \varepsilon M\varepsilon^{N-1}, \quad \text{当 } n \geq 3 \text{ 时} \end{aligned}$$

若 $\varepsilon > 0$ 充分小, 使得 $0 < \varepsilon M \leq 1$, 则 $\|T_\varepsilon W\|_1 \leq \varepsilon^{N-1}$, 所以, 当 $N \geq 3$ 时, $T_\varepsilon W \in S_{\varepsilon}^{(N-1)}$, 其中 M_3, M 均为某正常数, 引理证毕.

引理3 若 $W_1 \in S_{\varepsilon}^{(N-1)}, W_2 \in S_{\varepsilon}^{(N-1)}$, 则当 $N \geq 3$ 时

$$\|T_\varepsilon W_1 - T_\varepsilon W_2\|_1 \leq K \|W_1 - W_2\|_1 \quad \text{其中 } 0 < K < 1$$

证 由引理1我们知道

$$\|T_\varepsilon W_1 - T_\varepsilon W_2\|_1 \leq e^{-1}M_1 \|N_\varepsilon(W_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a) - N_\varepsilon(W_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a)\|_0$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} &N_\varepsilon(W_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a) - N_\varepsilon(W_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a) \\ &= \left[\begin{aligned} &(f_x(\sim)_1 - f_x(-))(u_1 - u_2) + (f_y(\sim)_1 - f_y(-))(v_1 - v_2) \\ &(g_x(\sim)_2 - g_x(-))y'_N(u_1 - u_2) + (h_x(\sim)_3 - h_x(-))(u_1 - u_2) \\ &+ (g_y(\sim)_2 - g_y(-))y'_N(v_1 - v_2) + (h_y(\sim)_3 - h_y(-))(v_1 - v_2) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned}$$

其中 $(\sim)_i = (t, x_N + (u_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a) + \phi_i(u_1 - u_2), y_N + (v_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a) + \phi_i(v_1 - v_2), \varepsilon)$,

$$\phi_i = (\phi_{i1}, \dots, \phi_{in})^T, \quad 0 < \phi_{il} < 1 \quad (i=1, 2, 3; \quad l=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

所以, 由条件(iii)及中值定理得:

$$\|N_\varepsilon(W_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a) - N_\varepsilon(W_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a)\|_0 \leq M_4 \varepsilon^{N-1} \|W_1 - W_2\|_0$$

其中 M_4 是与 ε 无关的正常数. 于是

$$\|T_\varepsilon W_1 - T_\varepsilon W_2\|_1 \leq \varepsilon^{-1}M_1 \cdot M_4 \varepsilon^{N-1} \|W_1 - W_2\|_0 = \varepsilon M_1 M_4 \varepsilon^{N-3} \|W_1 - W_2\|_0$$

若 $\varepsilon > 0$ 充分小, 使 $0 < \varepsilon M_1 M_4 \leq K < 1$, 则当 $N \geq 3$ 时

$$\|T_\varepsilon W_1 - T_\varepsilon W_2\|_1 \leq K \|W_1 - W_2\|_0 \leq K \|W_1 - W_2\|_1$$

引理证毕.

从引理2和引理3知, 算子 T_ε 是球 $S_{\varepsilon}^{(N-1)}$ 上的压缩映象, 根据不动点定理知, T_ε 在球 $S_{\varepsilon}^{(N-1)}$ 内存在一不动点, 即边值问题(4.17), (4.18)在球 $S_{\varepsilon}^{(N-1)}$ 中存在唯一解 Z_N^* , 并且

$$\|Z_N^*\|_1 \leq \varepsilon^{N-1}, \quad \text{当 } N \geq 3 \text{ 时} \quad (4.22)$$

从而有 $\|Z_N\|_0 \leq M_0 \varepsilon^{N-1}$, 当 $N \geq 3$ 时 (4.23)

事实上, $N \geq 3$ 是不必要的, 因为边值问题(4.17), (4.18)的解在球:

$$S_0^{(N+1)} = \{W \in \mathcal{B}, \|W\|_0 \leq \varepsilon^{N+1}\} \quad (4.24)$$

中是唯一的. 否则, 设另有一解 $\tilde{Z}_N \in S_0^{(N+1)}$, 则由引理1有

$$\|Z_N^* - \tilde{Z}_N\|_0 \leq \|Z_N^* - \tilde{Z}_N\|_1 \leq \varepsilon^{-1}M^* \varepsilon^{N+1} \|Z_N^* - \tilde{Z}_N\|_0$$

将得出矛盾, 其中 M^* 是与 ε 无关的正常数. 因此边值问题(4.8)~(4.10)存在唯一解且成立

$$\|Z_N\|_0 \leq \tilde{M}_3 \varepsilon^{N+1} \quad (4.25)$$

亦即 $\|R_N(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq \tilde{M}_3 \varepsilon^{N+1}$, $\|S_N(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq \tilde{M}_3 \varepsilon^{N+1}$ (4.26)

其中 \tilde{M}_3 是某正常数.

(I) 其次研究问题(4.11), (4.12), 把方程(4.11)改写为

$$\varepsilon \mathcal{S}'_N + A(t, \varepsilon) \mathcal{S}'_N + B(t, \varepsilon) \mathcal{S}_N = H(t, \varepsilon, \mathcal{S}'_N, \mathcal{S}_N) \quad (4.27)$$

其中 $A(t, \varepsilon) = -g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N, \varepsilon)$

$$B(t, \varepsilon) = -g_y(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N, \varepsilon)(y'_N + S'_N) - h_y(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N, \varepsilon)$$

$$H(t, \varepsilon, \mathcal{S}'_N, \mathcal{S}_N) = g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N + \mathcal{S}_N, \varepsilon)(y'_N + S'_N + \mathcal{S}'_N)$$

$$+ h(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N + \mathcal{S}_N, \varepsilon) - g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N, \varepsilon)y'_N$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -h(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N, \varepsilon) - g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N, \varepsilon) \bar{S}'_N \\ & - (g_y(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N, \varepsilon)(y'_N + S'_N) \\ & + h_y(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N, \varepsilon)) \bar{S}_N \end{aligned}$$

由已知条件(iii)并设 $g(t, X_0, Y_0, 0)$ 的每一特征值有实部 $\geq \mu > 0$, 显然, $A(t, \varepsilon)$, $B(t, \varepsilon)$ 满足(2.3), 由预备定理知道存在 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, 使得对于 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$ 和 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 存在连续可微的 $n \times n$ 阶矩阵函数 $P(t, \varepsilon)$, $Q(t, \varepsilon)$ 满足(2.4)、(2.5), 并且(2.6)成立.

应用变量替换(2.7)、(2.8), 并以 \bar{S}_N 代替 x , 改变方程(4.27)为对角线系统

$$W' = P(t, \varepsilon)W + Q(t, \varepsilon)\bar{H}(t, \varepsilon, W, Z) \quad (4.28)$$

$$\varepsilon Z' = -[A(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon P(t, \varepsilon)]Z + \bar{H}(t, \varepsilon, W, Z) \quad (4.29)$$

并满足边界条件

$$W(1) - \varepsilon Q(1, \varepsilon)Z(1) = \varepsilon^{N+1}\eta(\varepsilon), \quad W(0) = 0 \quad (4.30)$$

其中 $\bar{H}(t, \varepsilon, W, Z) = H(t, \varepsilon, \bar{S}'_N, \bar{S}_N)$

方程(4.28)~(4.30)等价于积分方程

$$W(t, \varepsilon) = \int_0^t \bar{W}(t) \bar{W}^{-1}(\tau) Q(\tau, \varepsilon) \bar{H}(\tau, \varepsilon, W(\tau), Z(\tau)) d\tau \quad (4.31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon Z(t, \varepsilon) &= \bar{Z}(t) \bar{Z}^{-1}(1) Q^{-1}(1, \varepsilon) (W(1) - \varepsilon^{N+1}\eta(\varepsilon)) \\ &+ \int_1^t \bar{Z}(t) \bar{Z}^{-1}(\tau) \bar{H}(\tau, \varepsilon, W(\tau), Z(\tau)) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (4.32)$$

其中 $\bar{W}(t) = \bar{W}(t, \varepsilon)$ 是线性方程

$$W' = P(t, \varepsilon)W$$

的基解矩阵, 使得 $\bar{W}(0) = I$, 如果 $\|P(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq \rho$, 我们有

$$|\bar{W}(t) \bar{W}^{-1}(s)| \leq e^{\rho|t-s|}, \quad \text{对于 } 0 \leq s, t \leq 1 \quad (4.33)$$

$\bar{Z}(t) = \bar{Z}(t, \varepsilon)$ 是线性方程

$$\varepsilon Z' = -[A(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon P(t, \varepsilon)]Z$$

的基解矩阵, 具有 $\bar{Z}(0) = I$, 使得

$$|\bar{Z}(t) \bar{Z}^{-1}(s)| \leq L_3 \exp[-\mu_1(s-t)/\varepsilon], \quad \text{对于 } 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_2 \quad (4.34)$$

其中 $L_3 > 0$ 不依赖于 ε 和 $\mu_1 = \mu/8$.

由中值定理和条件(iii)我们有

$$|\bar{H}(t, \varepsilon, W, Z) - \bar{H}(t, \varepsilon, W_1, Z_1)| \leq \bar{K} \Pi(W, Z, W_1, Z_1) \quad (4.35)$$

其中 \bar{K} 为正常数, $\Pi(W, Z, W_1, Z_1)$ 是下列三个值中最大的

$$\begin{aligned} & |W - W_1| \cdot \max(|W|, |W_1|, |Z|, |Z_1|) \\ & \varepsilon |Z - Z_1| \cdot \max(|W|, |W_1|, |Z|, |Z_1|) \\ & |Z - Z_1| \cdot \max(|W|, |W_1|, \varepsilon |Z|, \varepsilon |Z_1|) \end{aligned}$$

选取 $L > 1$ 足够大, 则(4.33), (4.34)可以写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |\bar{W}(t) \bar{W}^{-1}(s)| &\leq L && \text{对于 } 0 \leq s, t \leq 1 \\ |\bar{Z}(t) \bar{Z}^{-1}(s)| &\leq L \exp[-\mu_1(s-t)/\varepsilon] && \text{对于 } 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.36)$$

令 $(W_0, Z_0) = (0, 0)$, 并作如下迭代

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_n &= T_1 W_{n-1} = \int_0^t \bar{W}(t) \bar{W}^{-1}(\tau) Q(\tau, \varepsilon) \bar{H}(\tau, \varepsilon, W_{n-1}(\tau), Z_{n-1}(\tau)) d\tau \\ Z_n &= T_2 Z_{n-1} = \varepsilon^{-1} \bar{Z}(t) \bar{Z}^{-1}(1) Q^{-1}(1, \varepsilon) (T_1 W_{n-1}(1) - \varepsilon^{N+1}\eta(\varepsilon)) \\ &+ \varepsilon^{-1} \int_1^t \bar{Z}(t) \bar{Z}^{-1}(\tau) \bar{H}(\tau, \varepsilon, W_{n-1}(\tau), Z_{n-1}(\tau)) d\tau \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.37)$$

注意到 $\bar{H}(t, \varepsilon, 0, 0) = g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + S_N, \varepsilon) S'_N$, 由已知条件(iii)及(I), 我们知道存在正常数 M , 使

$$\|\bar{H}(t, \varepsilon, 0, 0)\| \leq M\varepsilon^{N+1}$$

借助(4.37)我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} |W_{n+1} - W_n| &\leq L\|Q\|\bar{K} \left| \int_0^t \Pi(W_n(\tau), Z_n(\tau), W_{n-1}(\tau), Z_{n-1}(\tau)) d\tau \right| \\ \varepsilon |Z_{n+1} - Z_n| &\leq L\|Q^{-1}(1, \varepsilon)\| \exp[-\mu_1(1-t)/\varepsilon] |W_{n+1} - W_n| \\ &\quad + L\bar{K} \left| \int_1^t \exp[-\mu_1(\tau-t)/\varepsilon] \Pi(W_n(\tau), Z_n(\tau), W_{n-1}(\tau), Z_{n-1}(\tau)) d\tau \right| \end{aligned}$$

和对足够小 $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} |W_1| &\leq LM\|Q\|\varepsilon^{N+1} \leq L(M\|Q\| + \mu_1^{-1}M)\varepsilon^{N+1} \\ |Z_1| &\leq L\|Q^{-1}(1, \varepsilon)\|\varepsilon^{-1} \exp[-\mu_1(1-t)/\varepsilon] (|W_1| + \|\eta(\varepsilon)\|\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ &\quad + LM\mu_1^{-1}\varepsilon^{N+1} \leq L(M\|Q\| + M\mu_1^{-1})\varepsilon^{N+1} \end{aligned}$$

利用数学归纳法可证得

$$|W_n|, |Z_n| \leq 2LC\varepsilon^{N+1}$$

$$|W_n - W_{n-1}|, |Z_n - Z_{n-1}| \leq 2Cr^{n-1}\varepsilon^{N+1} \leq 2C\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}\varepsilon^{N+1}$$

只要取足够小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 其中 $r = L\bar{K}(\|Q\| + \mu_1^{-1})2C\varepsilon^{N+1}$, $C = LM(\|Q\| + \mu_1^{-1})$. 因此, 级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [W_n(t, \varepsilon) - W_{n-1}(t, \varepsilon)] \text{ 和 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [Z_n(t, \varepsilon) - Z_{n-1}(t, \varepsilon)]$$

亦即序列 $\{W_n(t, \varepsilon)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 和 $\{Z_n(t, \varepsilon)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 关于 t, ε 一致地收敛于方程(4.31), (4.32)的解 $W(t, \varepsilon), Z(t, \varepsilon)$, 亦即方程(4.28)~(4.30)有解 $W(t, \varepsilon), Z(t, \varepsilon)$, 并有

$$|W(t, \varepsilon)| \leq 2C\varepsilon^{N+1}, \quad |Z(t, \varepsilon)| \leq 2C\varepsilon^{N+1}$$

从而问题(4.11), (4.12)有解 $\bar{S}_N = W(t, \varepsilon) - \varepsilon Q(t, \varepsilon)Z(t, \varepsilon)$. 进而边值问题(4.3)~(4.7)有解 $R_N(t, \varepsilon), Q_N(t, \varepsilon)$ 可表为

$$(R_N, Q_N)^T = (R_N, S_N)^T + (0, \bar{S}_N)^T$$

和存在 $M_0 > 0$ 使得

$$\|R_N(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq M_0\varepsilon^{N+1}, \quad \|Q_N(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq M_0\varepsilon^{N+1}$$

这样, 我们就得到如下定理

定理1 假设

(i) 退化问题(1.3)有解 $(X_0, Y_0) = (X_0(t), Y_0(t)) \in C^{(N+1)}[0, 1] \times C^{(N+2)}[0, 1]$ 使得(1.4)和(1.5)成立;

(ii) $A(\varepsilon), B(\varepsilon), C(\varepsilon) \in C^{N+1}[0, \varepsilon_0]$;

(iii) f, g, h 在其定义域内关于它的各个变元 $N+1$ 次连续可微;

(iv) $g(t, X_0, Y_0, 0)$ 的每一特征值有实部 $\geq \mu > 0$, 对于 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 则, 当 $\varepsilon > 0$ 充分小时, 边值问题(1.1), (1.2)存在解 $(x(t), y(t)) \in C^{(1)}[0, 1] \times C^{(2)}[0, 1]$, 是唯一的和对任意的正整数有展开式

$$x(t, \varepsilon) = x_N(t, \varepsilon) + R_N(t, \varepsilon) \tag{4.1}$$

$$y(t, \varepsilon) = y_N(t, \varepsilon) + Q_N(t, \varepsilon) \tag{4.2}$$

以及

$$\|R_N(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq M_0 \varepsilon^{N+1}, \quad \|Q_N(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq M_0 \varepsilon^{N+1}$$

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The Estimation of Solution of the Boundary Value Problem of the Systems for Quasi-Linear Ordinary Differential Equations

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Abstract

This paper deals with the singular perturbation of the boundary value problem of the systems for quasi-linear ordinary differential equations

$$x' = f(t, x, y, \varepsilon), \quad x(0, \varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon y'' = g(t, x, y, \varepsilon)y' + h(t, x, y, \varepsilon)$$

$$y(0, \varepsilon) = B(\varepsilon), \quad y(1, \varepsilon) = C(\varepsilon)$$

where x , f , y , h , A , B , and C all belong to R^n , and g is an $n \times n$ matrix function. Under suitable conditions we prove the existence of the solutions by diagonalization and the fixed point theorem and also estimate the remainder.

Key words systems of the quasi-linear ordinary differential equation, singular perturbation, diagonalization, asymptotic expansion