

无穷区域上非线性向量方程初值问题 的解的渐近性质*

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摘 要

本文研究无穷域上的初值问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(t, x, y; \varepsilon), x(0, \varepsilon) = \xi(\varepsilon) \\ \varepsilon \frac{dy}{dt} &= g(t, x, y; \varepsilon), y(0, \varepsilon) = \eta(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $x, f \in E^m, y, g \in E^n$, 实的小参数 $\varepsilon > 0, 0 \leq t < +\infty$, 在 $g_s(t)$ 是非奇异的和其它适当的假设下, 证明了存在一系列 $k+m^*$ 维流形 $\{S_R(\varepsilon)\} \in E^{m+n}$, 使得如果 $(\xi(\varepsilon), \eta(\varepsilon)) \in S_R(\varepsilon)$, 方程(1.1)是正则退化的, 并作出了解的 R 阶渐近展开式及其余项估计.

一、引 言

我们研究下面的向量微分方程在无穷域上的初值问题的渐近解的构造:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(t, x, y; \varepsilon), x(0, \varepsilon) = \xi(\varepsilon) \\ \varepsilon \frac{dy}{dt} &= g(t, x, y; \varepsilon), y(0, \varepsilon) = \eta(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

这里 $x, f \in E^m, y, g \in E^n, \varepsilon$ 是正的、实的小参数, $0 \leq t < +\infty$.

(1.1)的退化问题为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(t, x, y; 0), x(0) = \xi(0) \\ 0 &= g(t, x, y; 0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

假设方程(1.2)有一个解 $x = x_0(t), y = y_0(t)$, 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上.

定义 若问题(1.1)的解在 $0 < t < +\infty$ 内的任意左闭右开的子区间上, 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow +0$ 时, 一致收敛于 $(x_0(t), y_0(t))$, 则称问题(1.1)在 $(x_0(t), y_0(t))$ 处是正则退化的. 当然, 不能要求在 $t=0$ 处(1.1)的解收敛于 $(x_0(t), y_0(t))$, 除非 $\eta(\varepsilon) \rightarrow y_0(0)$, 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow +0$ 时.

关于有限域上非线性向量微分方程初值问题的研究, 早在1952年 Tikhonov^[1] 就证明了在一定条件下, 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x(t) - x_0(t) = O(1), y(t) - y_0(t) = O(1)$, 对 $t \in [d, T]$ 一致成

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立, 这里 d 是一个任意正数, T 是某正数. 1954年, J. Levin 和 N. Levinson^[2] 在 Jacobian 矩阵(1.4)的所有特征值具有非零实部的条件下, 研究了(1.1)在 $0 \leq t \leq T$ 上的正则退化. 1956年 Levin^[5] 在 Jacobian 矩阵(1.4)的所有特征值具有非零实部和条件稳定性的情况下, 在 $0 \leq t \leq T$ 上, 证明了(1.1)的解是正则退化的. 1969年, W. A. Coppel 和 K. W. Chang 在更弱的光滑性条件下, 把 Levin[5]中的结论更精细化了. 1966、1967年, Hoppensteadt 在[3]、[4]中给出了 Tikhonov 定理的一个证明, 并且把结论推广到 $[0, +\infty)$ 的任意紧子集上成立. 但他们仅讨论了正则退化, 而没有构造出解的渐近展开式. 1971年, F. Hoppensteadt^[7] 给出了在一定条件下, 在 $0 \leq t \leq T$ 上方程(1.1)的解的渐近展开式构造. 我们这篇文章对 Hoppensteadt 的工作做了某些改进和拓广, 克服了[7]中构造边界层解在 $\varepsilon=0$ 处出现的困难问题, 直接在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上构造了渐近解, 得出了 $\varepsilon \rightarrow +0$ 时解的渐近性质.

我们构造问题(1.1)渐近解的方法受 Hoppensteadt 工作的启发, 引进两个辅助问题, 外部问题和边界层问题.

外部问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(t, x, y; \varepsilon), \quad x(0, \varepsilon) = \xi^*(\varepsilon) \\ \varepsilon \frac{dy}{dt} &= g(t, x, y; \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

我们要求方程(1.3)有解 $x(t, \varepsilon)$, $y(t, \varepsilon)$, 且此解及其对 ε 的任意阶导数在 $\varepsilon=0$ 处连续, 满足 $x(t, 0) = x_0(t)$, $y(t, 0) = y_0(t)$, 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上.

显然, 方程(1.3)是由方程(1.1)去掉初始条件 $y(0, \varepsilon)$ 而得到的, 并引进了辅助的光滑函数 $\xi^*(\varepsilon)$.

研究方程(1.3)的解的方法: 先求问题(1.3)的解的形式展开式, 给出余项的微分方程, 把微分方程化成积分方程. 最后, 通过对积分方程的讨论, 证明积分方程存在唯一解, 且阶数为 $O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$. 在讨论过程中要用到 Jacobian 矩阵

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(t, x_0(t), y_0(t), 0) \quad (1.4)$$

在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上是非奇异的假设.

现在假设外部问题(1.3), 由适当选取的初始条件 $x^*(0, \varepsilon) = \xi^*(\varepsilon)$, 其中 $\xi^*(0) = x_0(0)$, 已求得一个解 $x^*(t, \varepsilon)$, $y^*(t, \varepsilon)$. 在方程(1.1)中作变量变换:

$$X = x - x^*, \quad Y = y - y^*, \quad \text{和} \quad \tau = \frac{t}{\varepsilon}$$

得到如下的边界层问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dX}{d\tau} &= \varepsilon f^*(\tau, X, Y; \varepsilon), \quad X(0) = \xi(\varepsilon) - \xi^*(\varepsilon) \\ \frac{dY}{d\tau} &= g^*(\tau, X, Y; \varepsilon), \quad Y(0) = \eta(\varepsilon) - y^*(0, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.5)$$

这里 f^* , g^* 是通过 f , g 变化过来的. 问题(1.5)的解 $(X_R(\tau, \varepsilon), Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon))$ 称为(1.1)的边界层解. 我们将证明(1.5)存在唯一解, 从而问题(1.1)存在唯一解, 且可表为:

$$(x(t, \varepsilon), y(t, \varepsilon)) = (x_R^*(t, \varepsilon), y_R^*(t, \varepsilon)) + (X_R(\tau, \varepsilon), Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon))$$

在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上, 这里 $R=1, 2, \dots$.

二、预 备 结 果

为了证明我们的主要结果，需要以下四个引理。

引理 1 (Levin^[6]) 设积分方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U(\tau, \varepsilon) &= J(\tau, \varepsilon) - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau - \sigma)] \mathcal{F}(\varepsilon\sigma, U, V, W, \varepsilon) d\sigma \\ V(\tau, \varepsilon) &= K(\tau, \varepsilon) + \int_0^{\tau} \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_1(\varepsilon\sigma, U, V, W, \varepsilon) d\sigma \\ W(\tau, \varepsilon) &= L(\tau, \varepsilon) - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_2(\varepsilon\sigma, U, V, W, \varepsilon) d\sigma \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

如果 $|\mathcal{F}|$, $|\mathcal{G}_i| \leq L_3(|U| + |V| + |W|)$, $i=1, 2$

$$\mathcal{F}_U, \mathcal{F}_V, \mathcal{F}_W, |\mathcal{G}_{1U}|, |\mathcal{G}_{1V}|, |\mathcal{G}_{1W}| \leq L_3(\varepsilon + |U| + |V| + |W|)$$

$$|\chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon)| \leq \kappa_0 \exp[-\delta_0(\tau - \sigma)] \quad (0 \leq \sigma \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0^*)$$

$$|\psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon)| \leq \kappa_0 \exp[-\delta_0(\tau - \sigma)] \quad (0 \leq \tau \leq \sigma < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0^*)$$

$$|J(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |\kappa(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |L(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq a \exp[-\delta' \tau]$$

则存在常数 $\alpha_1, \varepsilon_1, \delta^*$, 使得当 $0 \leq a \leq \alpha_1$ 时, 上述积分方程(2.1)有唯一解, 且满足

$$|U(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq O(a) \exp[-\delta^* \tau]$$

$$(0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1)$$

这里“O”在 $0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$ 上一致成立。

引理 2 设 $\chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon), \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon)$ 是下列方程组的基本解矩阵,

$$\frac{d\chi}{d\tau} = (D(\varepsilon\tau) + \delta I_k) \chi, \quad \chi(\sigma, \sigma; \varepsilon) = I_k$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{d\tau} = (E(\varepsilon\tau) + \delta I_{n-k}) \psi, \quad \psi(\sigma, \sigma; \varepsilon) = I_{n-k}$$

其中, 光滑矩阵 $D(\varepsilon\tau)$ 的所有特征值的实部 $\text{Re} \lambda(t) \leq -2\delta$, 光滑矩阵 $E(\varepsilon\tau)$ 的所有特征值的实部 $\text{Re} \lambda(t) \geq 2\delta > 0$, 则成立下列估计式:

$$\left| \frac{\partial^r}{\partial \varepsilon^r} \chi(\tau, \sigma; \varepsilon) \right| \leq \kappa_r \exp[-\delta_r(\tau - \sigma)] \quad (0 \leq \sigma \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0^*)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial^r}{\partial \varepsilon^r} \psi(\tau, \sigma; \varepsilon) \right| \leq \kappa_r \exp[-\delta_r(\sigma - \tau)] \quad (0 \leq \tau \leq \sigma < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0^*)$$

$r=0, 1, 2, \dots, R$. 其中 $\delta_0, \delta_1, \dots, \delta_R, \kappa_0, \kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_R$ 是常数, 且满足 $\delta_0 > \delta_1 > \dots > \delta_R > \delta_0/2, \kappa_0 \leq \kappa_1 \leq \dots \leq \kappa_R$, R 是任意取定的自然数。

证明 利用 L. Flatto 和 N. Levinson^[6] 的结果和数学归纳法容易证得上述不等式对 $r=0, 1, 2, \dots, R$ 都成立。

引理 3 设积分方程

$$\begin{cases} J_1(\tau, \varepsilon) = -\int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau-\sigma)] [\sigma \mathcal{F}_1(\sigma) + \mathcal{F}_1(\sigma)] d\sigma \\ K_1(\tau, \varepsilon) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} (\chi(\tau, 0, \varepsilon) \eta_1^*(\varepsilon)) + \int_0^{\tau} [\chi_e(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_1(\sigma) \\ \quad + \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) (\sigma \mathcal{G}_{11}(\sigma) + \mathcal{G}_{11}(\sigma))] d\sigma \\ L_1(\tau, \varepsilon) = -\int_{\tau}^{+\infty} [\psi_e(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_2(\sigma) + \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) (\sigma \mathcal{G}_{21}(\sigma) + \mathcal{G}_{21}(\sigma))] d\sigma \end{cases}$$

当 $r=1, 2, \dots, R$ 时,

$$J_{r+1}(\tau, \varepsilon) = \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} J_r(\tau, \varepsilon) - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau-\sigma)] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{F}_v(\sigma) U^{(r)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{F}_v(\sigma) V^{(r)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{F}_w(\sigma) W^{(r)} \right] d\sigma$$

$$K_{r+1}(\tau, \varepsilon) = \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} K_r(\tau, \varepsilon) + \int_0^{\tau} \left[\chi_e(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) (\mathcal{G}_{1v}(\sigma) U^{(r)} \right. \\ \left. + \mathcal{G}_{1v}(\sigma) V^{(r)} + \mathcal{G}_{1w}(\sigma) W^{(r)}) + \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{11}(\sigma) U^{(r)} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{1v}(\sigma) V^{(r)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{1w}(\sigma) W^{(r)} \right) \right] d\sigma$$

$$L_{r+1}(\tau, \varepsilon) = \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} L_r(\tau, \varepsilon) - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \left[\psi_e(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) (\mathcal{G}_{2v}(\sigma) U^{(r)} + \mathcal{G}_{2v}(\sigma) V^{(r)} + \mathcal{G}_{2w}(\sigma) W^{(r)}) \right. \\ \left. + \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{21}(\sigma) U^{(r)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{2v}(\sigma) V^{(r)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{2w}(\sigma) W^{(r)} \right) \right] d\sigma$$

其中 $\mathcal{F}(\sigma)$, $\mathcal{G}_i(\sigma)$, $\mathcal{F}_i(\sigma)$, $\mathcal{G}_{ii}(\sigma)$ 分别为 $\mathcal{F}(t, U, V, W, \varepsilon)$, $\mathcal{G}_i(t, U, V, W, \varepsilon)$,

$$\mathcal{F}_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{F}(t, U, V, W, \varepsilon), \quad \mathcal{G}_{ii}(\sigma) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathcal{G}_i(t, U, V, W, \varepsilon)$$

在 $t=\varepsilon\sigma$, $(U, V, W) = (U(\sigma, \varepsilon), V(\sigma, \varepsilon), W(\sigma, \varepsilon))$ 处的值。它们都具有引理 1 中 \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{G}_i 的估计式, 且 \mathcal{F}_v , \mathcal{F}_v , \mathcal{F}_w , $|\mathcal{G}_{1v}|$, $|\mathcal{G}_{1v}|$, $|\mathcal{G}_{1w}|$ 具有引理 1 中的性质。如果 $\{U^{(i)}, V^{(i)}, W^{(i)}\}_{i=0}^r$ 满足不等式:

$$|U^{(i)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V^{(i)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W^{(i)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq c_r \left(\sum_{k=0}^i \left| \frac{d^k}{d\varepsilon^k} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \right) \exp[-\nu_i \tau]$$

$0 \leq \tau < +\infty$, $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'_i$, $i=0, 1, \dots, r$, 则

$$|J_{r+1}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |K_{r+1}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |L_{r+1}(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq a_{r+1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{r+1} \left| \frac{d^k}{d\varepsilon^k} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \right) \exp[-\mu_{r+1} \tau] \quad (\bullet)$$

这里常数 $\nu_0 > \nu_1 > \dots > \nu_r > 0$, $\mu_1 > \mu_2 > \dots > \mu_{r+1}$ 。

且有

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} J_r(\tau, \varepsilon) \right| + \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} K_r(\tau, \varepsilon) \right| + \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} L_r(\tau, \varepsilon) \right| \leq a_{r+1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{r+1} \left| \frac{d^k}{d\varepsilon^k} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \right) \\ \cdot \exp[-\mu_{r+1} \tau]$$

证明 由 $\mathcal{F}(\sigma)$, $\mathcal{F}_i(\sigma)$, $\mathcal{G}_i(\sigma)$, $\mathcal{G}_{ii}(\sigma)$, χ , ψ 的性质容易证得

$$|J_1(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |K_1(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |L_1(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq a_1 \left(\left| \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| + \left| \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \right) \exp[-\mu_1 \tau]$$

$$(0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'_1)$$

其中 α_1, μ_1 是正常数, $(1/2)\min(\nu_0, \delta_1) < \mu_1 < \min(\nu_0, \delta_1)$.

由 $\mathcal{F}_U, \mathcal{F}_V, \mathcal{F}_W, \mathcal{G}_{1U}, \mathcal{G}_{1V}, \mathcal{G}_{1W}, \{U^{(i)}, V^{(i)}, W^{(i)}\}_{i=0}^r$ 假设的估计式及引理2, 利用数学归纳法可以证得不等式(•)对 $r=1, 2, \dots$ 都成立.

引理 4 积分方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= J_r(\tau, \varepsilon) - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau - \sigma)] [\mathcal{F}_U(\sigma) \bar{U} + \mathcal{F}_V(\sigma) \bar{V} + \mathcal{F}_W(\sigma) \bar{W}] d\sigma \\ \bar{V}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= K_r(\tau, \varepsilon) + \int_0^{\tau} \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) [\mathcal{G}_{1U}(\sigma) \bar{U} + \mathcal{G}_{1V}(\sigma) \bar{V} + \mathcal{G}_{1W}(\sigma) \bar{W}] d\sigma \\ \bar{W}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= L_r(\tau, \varepsilon) - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) [\mathcal{G}_{2U}(\sigma) \bar{U} + \mathcal{G}_{2V}(\sigma) \bar{V} + \mathcal{G}_{2W}(\sigma) \bar{W}] d\sigma \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2, \mathcal{F}_U$ 等满足的估计式同引理1. $U(\sigma, \varepsilon), V(\sigma, \varepsilon), W(\sigma, \varepsilon)$ 是方程(2.1) 当 $J=0, K=\chi(\tau, 0, \varepsilon)\eta_1^*(\varepsilon), L=0$ 时的解. $\bar{U}, \bar{V}, \bar{W}$ 是待定的未知函数. 如果

$$\begin{aligned} |J_r(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |K_r(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |L_r(\tau, \varepsilon)| &\leq M \exp[-\mu_r \tau] \\ (0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'_1) \end{aligned}$$

其中 M, μ_r 是常数, $\mu_r < \delta_0$. 则存在正常数 α_r , 使当 $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_r$ 时, 上述积分方程组有唯一解 $(\bar{U}, \bar{V}, \bar{W})$, 且满足

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{U}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |\bar{V}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |\bar{W}(\tau, \varepsilon)| &\leq O(M) \exp[-\mu_r \tau] \\ (0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_r) \end{aligned}$$

证 用逐次逼近法来证解 $(\bar{U}, \bar{V}, \bar{W})$ 的存在唯一性. 取 $\bar{U}_0 = \bar{V}_0 = \bar{W}_0 = 0$, 在积分方程组的右端用 $\bar{U}_{i-1}, \bar{V}_{i-1}, \bar{W}_{i-1}$ 代替 $\bar{U}, \bar{V}, \bar{W}$ 即得到序列 $\{\bar{U}_i, \bar{V}_i, \bar{W}_i\}$ 的迭代公式. 令 $\bar{\Delta}_i(\tau, \varepsilon) = |\bar{U}_i - \bar{U}_{i-1}| + |\bar{V}_i - \bar{V}_{i-1}| + |\bar{W}_i - \bar{W}_{i-1}|$, 由 $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}_i, \chi, \psi, U, V, W$ 的性质, 容易证得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{\Delta}_i(\tau, \varepsilon)$$

一致收敛, 故序列 $\{\bar{U}_i, \bar{V}_i, \bar{W}_i\}$ 一致收敛, 即上述积分方程组存在解.

类似地, 可以证明, 上述积分方程组解的唯一性及解的估计式成立.

三、主要结果

为了使问题(1.1)是正则退化的, (1.2)必须有解. 故先假设:

(H₁) 方程(1.2)在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上有一个无限次可微函数解, $x=x_0(t), y=y_0(t)$, 且 $x_0(t), y_0(t)$ 关于 t 的任意阶导数在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上关于 t 一致有界, $x_0(0)$ 的最后 $m-m^*$ 个分量为零.

(H₂) 函数 f, g 关于 (t, x, y, ε) 无限次可微, 在 $|x(t) - x_0(t)| \leq \Delta, |y(t) - y_0(t)| \leq \Delta, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0, 0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上, 这里 Δ, ε_0 是正常数. 且在所设的 $(x_0(t), y_0(t), 0)$ 邻域, $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上 f, g 的任意阶偏导数关于 t 一致有界.

引进记号 $g_r(t) = g_r(t, x_0(t), y_0(t), 0)$, 以及 $g_s(t), f_s(t), f_r(t)$ 具有类似的意义. 又假定

(H₃) 矩阵 $g_{\nu}(t)$ 有 k 个特征值 ($1 \leq k \leq n$), 它们具有负实部, 即 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \leq -2\delta < 0$, 而其余 $(n-k)$ 个特征值具有正实部, 即 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \geq 2\delta > 0$, (在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上), 其中 δ 是与 t 无关的正常数.

(H₄) 存在一个无穷次可微矩阵 $P(t)$, 满足 $P(t)$, $P^{-1}(t)$ 及其各阶导数关于 t 一致有界 ($0 \leq t < +\infty$), 使得

$$P^{-1}(t)g_{\nu}(t)P(t) = A(t)$$

其中

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}(t) & A_{12}(t) & \cdots & A_{1n}(t) \\ & A_{22}(t) & \cdots & A_{2n}(t) \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & & A_{nn}(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$A_{ij}(t)$ 是 $d_i \times d_j$ 矩阵, 当 $i \leq j$ 时, $\sum_{k=1}^N d_k = n$, 且 $A_{ii}(t)$ 是非奇异的.

另外, 下列方程

$$\varepsilon \frac{d\phi_i}{dt} = A_{ii}(t)\phi_i, \quad \phi_i(s) = I_{d_i} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, M)$$

$$\varepsilon \frac{d\psi_j}{dt} = A_{jj}(t)\psi_j, \quad \psi_j(s) = I_{d_j} \quad (j=M+1, \dots, N)$$

的基本解矩阵满足

$$|\phi_i(t, s; \varepsilon)| \leq \kappa \exp[-\nu(t-s)/\varepsilon] \quad (0 \leq s \leq t < +\infty, i=1, \dots, M)$$

$$|\psi_j(t, s; \varepsilon)| \leq \kappa \exp[-\nu(s-t)/\varepsilon] \quad (0 \leq t \leq s < +\infty, j=M+1, \dots, N)$$

这里 κ, ν 是与 ε, t, s 无关的正常数.

注意 由条件(H₃), 存在无穷次可微矩阵 $P(t)$, 使得 $P^{-1}(t)g_{\nu}(t)P(t) = A(t)$, 其中 $A_{ii}(t)$ 的所有特征值的实部 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \leq -2\delta < 0$, $i=1, \dots, M$; $A_{jj}(t)$ 的所有特征值的实部 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \geq 2\delta > 0$, 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上 (见[8]). 又从[6]知, 基本解矩阵 $\phi_i(t, s; \varepsilon)$, $i=1, \dots, M$, $\psi_j(t, s; \varepsilon)$, $j=M+1, \dots, N$, 满足所要求的不等式, 那里的 ν 就取为 δ .

(H₅) 假设线性方程

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = [f_*(t) - f_{\nu}(t)g_{\nu}^{-1}(t)g_*(t)]x$$

有一个指数二分法, 即存在一个方程的基本解矩阵 $\Phi(t)$ 和一个秩为 m^* ($1 \leq m^* \leq m$) 的 $m \times m$ 阶矩阵 Q , 使得下列不等式成立:

$$|\Phi(t)Q\Phi^{-1}(s)| \leq L \exp[-\mu(t-s)] \quad (0 \leq s \leq t < +\infty)$$

$$|\Phi(t)(I_m - Q)\Phi^{-1}(s)| \leq L \exp[-\mu(s-t)] \quad (0 \leq t \leq s < +\infty)$$

这里不妨设

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} I_{m^*} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times m}$$

其中 I_{m^*} 是 $m^* \times m^*$ 的单位矩阵. L, μ 是正常数, 为计算方便起见, 不妨设 $\Phi(0) = I_m$.

注意 如果 $f_*(t) - f_{\nu}(t)g_{\nu}^{-1}(t)g_*(t)$ 关于 t 一致有界 (由条件(H₃)知, 这是显然成立

的), $f_x(t) - f_y(t)g_v^{-1}(t)g_x(t)$ 有 m^* 个特征值的实部 $\text{Re}\lambda(t) \leq -2\mu < 0$, $(m - m^*)$ 个特征值的实部 $\text{Re}\lambda(t) \geq 2\mu > 0$, 且 $f_x(t) - f_y(t)g_v^{-1}(t)g_x(t)$ 对 t 的一次微分在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上适当小, 则条件 (H_0) 成立(见 [8]).

现在, 我们对某个自然数 R 来讨论外部问题(1.3)的求解.

外部问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(t, x, y; \varepsilon), \quad x(0; \varepsilon) = \xi^*(\varepsilon) \\ \varepsilon \frac{dy}{dt} &= g(t, x, y; \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

这里当然要求 $\xi^*(0) = x_0(0)$.

我们来求下面形式的渐近解

$$(x^*(t, \varepsilon), y^*(t, \varepsilon)) = (x_0^*(t), y_0^*(t)) + \sum_{r=1}^R (x_r^*(t), y_r^*(t))\varepsilon^r + (\mathcal{P}_1^*(t, \varepsilon), \mathcal{P}_2^*(t, \varepsilon))$$

把上述展开式代入方程(1.3), 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx_0^*}{dt} &= f(t, x_0^*, y_0^*, 0), \quad x_0^*(0) = \xi_0^* \\ 0 &= g(t, x_0^*, y_0^*, 0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)_0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx_r^*}{dt} &= f_x^*(t)x_r^* + f_y^*(t)y_r^* + p_r(t, \varepsilon), \quad x_r^*(0) = \xi_r^* \\ \frac{dy_{r-1}^*}{dt} &= g_x^*(t)x_r^* + g_y^*(t)y_r^* + q_r(t, \varepsilon) \quad (r=1, 2, \dots, R) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)_r$$

这里

$$\xi^*(\varepsilon) = \sum_{r=0}^R \xi_r^* \varepsilon^r + \Theta_1(\varepsilon), \quad f_x^*(t) = f_x(t, x_0^*(t), y_0^*(t), 0)$$

等等. 余项 $p_r(t, \varepsilon)$, $q_r(t, \varepsilon)$ 是以 x_1^* , y_1^* , \dots , x_{r-1}^* , y_{r-1}^* 为变元、以依赖于 t , $x_0^*(t)$, $y_0^*(t)$ 的函数为系数的多项式.

由条件 $(H_1) \sim (H_3)$ 保证问题(3.1)_r 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上有唯一解. 再加上条件 (H_4) , (H_5) , 通过讨论余项的积分方程, 我们可以得到:

定理 1 若条件 $(H_1) \sim (H_5)$ 成立, 则对任意给定一个正整数 R , 存在正常数 ε'_0 , ρ_0 , 使得对任何一个函数 $\xi^*(\varepsilon) \in E^m$, 满足 $\xi^*(\varepsilon) = \text{Col}(\xi_1^*(\varepsilon), 0)$, 其中 $\xi_1^*(\varepsilon)$ 是任意的 m^* 维向量, $\xi_1^*(0) = \bar{x}_0(0)$, $|\xi_1^*(\varepsilon) - \bar{x}_0(0)| < \rho_0$, $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'_0$, 问题(1.3)有唯一解, $x = x_R^*(t, \varepsilon)$, $y = y_R^*(t, \varepsilon)$, 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$, $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'_0$ 上满足

$$x_R^*(t, \varepsilon) = \sum_{r=0}^R x_r^*(t)\varepsilon^r + O(\varepsilon^{R+1}), \quad y_R^*(t, \varepsilon) = \sum_{r=0}^R y_r^*(t)\varepsilon^r + O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$$

这里“ O ”在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$, $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'_0$ 上一致成立, 而且存在常数 κ_R , 使得

$$\left| \frac{\partial x_R^*}{\partial \xi_1^*}(t, \varepsilon) \right| + \left| \frac{\partial y_R^*}{\partial \xi_1^*}(t, \varepsilon) \right| \leq \kappa_R \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'_0)$$

$|\xi_1^*(\varepsilon) - \bar{x}_0(0)| < \rho_0$. 其中 $x_0(0) = \text{Col}(\bar{x}_0(0), 0)$.

证 首先引进一个变量变换

$$x = u + \sum_{r=0}^R x_r^*(t) \varepsilon^r, \quad y = P(t)v + \sum_{r=0}^R y_r^*(t) \varepsilon^r - (g_r^*(t))^{-1} g_x^*(t) u \quad (3.2)$$

这里 $u \in E^m$, $v \in E^n$, 函数 $x_r^*(t)$, $y_r^*(t)$ 由方程(3.1)决定, $P(t)$ 为条件 (H_4) 所给出. 利用这个变换, 方程(1.1)变成

$$\frac{du}{dt} = B(t)u + C(t)v + F(t, u, v, \varepsilon), \quad \varepsilon \frac{dv}{dt} = A(t)v + G(t, u, v, \varepsilon) \quad (3.3)$$

其中 $B(t) = f_x^*(t) - f_y^*(t)(g_y^*(t))^{-1} g_x^*(t)$, $C(t) = f_y^*(t)P(t)$
 $A(t)$ 是条件 (H_4) 中所给出的.

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, u, v, \varepsilon) &= f(t, u + \sum_{r=0}^R x_r^* \varepsilon^r, Pv + \sum_{r=0}^R y_r^* \varepsilon^r - (g_y^*(t))^{-1} g_x^* u, \varepsilon) - f^*(t) \\ &\quad - \sum_{r=0}^R [f_x^*(t)x_r^* + f_y^*(t)y_r^* + p_r^*(t)] \varepsilon^r - B(t)u - C(t)v \\ G(t, u, v, \varepsilon) &= P^{-1}(t)g(t, u + \sum_{r=0}^R x_r^* \varepsilon^r, Pv + \sum_{r=0}^R y_r^* \varepsilon^r - (g_y^*(t))^{-1} g_x^* u, \varepsilon) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon P^{-1}(t) \frac{d}{dt} [(g_y^*(t))^{-1} g_x^*(x)] u + \varepsilon P^{-1}(t)(g_y^*(t))^{-1} g_x^*(t) [Bu + Cv \\ &\quad + F(t, u, v, \varepsilon)] - \varepsilon P^{-1}(t)P'(t)v - P^{-1}(t)A(t)v - P^{-1}(t) \sum_{r=1}^R [f_x^*(t)x_r^* \\ &\quad + f_y^*(t)y_r^* + p_r^*(t)] \varepsilon^r - P^{-1}(t) \frac{d}{dt} y_R^*(t) \varepsilon^{R+1} \end{aligned}$$

当 ε , $|u|$, $|v|$ 充分小时, 可以证明

$$F(t, 0, 0, \varepsilon) = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}), \quad F_u(t, u, v, \varepsilon), \quad F_v(t, u, v, \varepsilon) = O(\varepsilon + |u| + |v|) \quad (3.4)$$

这里“ O ”表示在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上一致地成立. 对于 G , G_u , G_v 也有类似的估计式.

从而, 当 $|u_1|, |u_2|, |v_1|, |v_2| \leq \gamma_1$ 时, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |F(\sigma, u_1, v_1, \varepsilon) - F(\sigma, u_2, v_2, \varepsilon)| &\leq L_1(\varepsilon + 2\gamma_1)(|u_1 - u_2| + |v_1 - v_2|) \\ |G(\sigma, u_1, v_1, \varepsilon) - G(\sigma, u_2, v_2, \varepsilon)| &\leq L_1(\varepsilon + 2\gamma_1)(|u_1 - u_2| + |v_1 - v_2|) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上一致成立. 其中 γ_1 , L_1 为正常数.

考虑到矩阵 $A(t)$ 是分块上三角形阵, 其对角元为 $(A_{ii})_{d_i \times d_i}$, $i=1, \dots, N$, 我们令 $v = \text{Col}(v_1, \dots, v_N)$, 其中 $v_i \in E^{d_i}$, $i=1, \dots, N$.

方程组(3.3)满足初始条件

$$u(0) = \Theta_1(\varepsilon), \quad \Theta_1(\varepsilon) = \xi^*(\varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R \xi_r^* \varepsilon^r$$

记 $\Theta_1(\varepsilon) = \text{Col}(\Theta_{11}(\varepsilon), \Theta_{12}(\varepsilon))$, $\Theta_{11}(\varepsilon)$ 是 m^* 维向量, $\Theta_{12}(\varepsilon)$ 是 $m - m^*$ 维向量. 显然, $\Theta_{12}(\varepsilon) \equiv 0$. 设 γ 是一个满足 $0 < \gamma < 1$ 的待定常数, 又定义

$$S = \text{diag}(S_i) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, N)$$

为 $n \times n$ 阶矩阵, 其中 $S_i = \gamma^i I_{d_i}$, I_{d_i} 是 $d_i \times d_i$ 阶单位阵, $i=1, \dots, N$.

我们对方程组(3.3)作变换: $v = Sw$, 就得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= B(t)u + C(t)Sw + F(t, u, Sw, \varepsilon), \quad u(0) = \Theta_1(\varepsilon) \\ \varepsilon \frac{dw}{dt} &= S^{-1}A(t)Sw + S^{-1}G(t, u, Sw, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

把方程组(3.6)化成下列积分方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u(t, \varepsilon) &= \Phi(t)\Theta_1(\varepsilon) + \int_0^t \Phi(t)Q\Phi^{-1}(\sigma)[C(\sigma)Sw(\sigma) + F(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon)]d\sigma \\ &\quad - \int_t^{+\infty} \Phi(t)(I_m - Q)\Phi^{-1}(\sigma)[C(\sigma)Sw(\sigma) + F(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon)]d\sigma \\ w_i(t, \varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^t \varphi_i(t, \sigma, \varepsilon) \left[\sum_{k=i+1}^N \gamma^{k-i} A_{ik}(\sigma)w_k(\sigma) + \gamma^{-i}G_i(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \right] d\sigma \\ &\quad (i=1, \dots, M) \\ w_j(t, \varepsilon) &= -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^{+\infty} \psi_j(t, \sigma, \varepsilon) \left[\sum_{k=j+1}^N \gamma^{k-j} A_{jk}(\sigma)w_k(\sigma) + \gamma^{-j}G_j(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \right] d\sigma \\ &\quad (j=M+1, \dots, N) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

这里 $\varphi_i(t, \sigma, \varepsilon)$, $\psi_i(t, \sigma, \varepsilon)$, A_{ik} , A_{jk} 由条件 (H_4) 给出; $\Phi(t)$, Q 由条件 (H_5) 给出. $F(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon)$, $G(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon)$ 代替了 $F(\sigma, u, Sw, \varepsilon)$, $G(\sigma, u, Sw, \varepsilon)$ 仍具有性质(3.4), (3.5). 积分号下的求和号“ Σ ”当 $i=N$ 或 $j=N$ 时为零.

我们利用逐次逼近法证明积分方程(3.7)存在唯一解. 下面用记号 $|\cdot|$ 表示矩阵和向量的满足相容性的范数, 可以任取一种范数, 这里我们取 $|\cdot|$ 为 1 范数, 即

$$|(a_{ij})_{n \times n}| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}| \right), \quad |(x_1, \dots, x_n)^T| = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

首先注意到, 由分部积分和条件 (H_4) 知:

$$\int_0^t |\varphi_i(t, \sigma, \varepsilon)| d\sigma \leq L_2 \varepsilon, \quad \int_t^{+\infty} |\psi_i(t, \sigma, \varepsilon)| d\sigma \leq L_2 \varepsilon$$

其中 L_2 为与 ε 无关的常数.

先证存在性. 不妨取 $u^{(0)} = w^{(0)} = 0$, 则由以下迭代公式可得迭代序列 $\{u^{(i)}, w^{(i)}\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$: 这 $(u^{(i)}, w^{(i)})$ 的迭代公式可由(3.7)式的右端积分号内的 (u, w) 用 $(u^{(i-1)}, w^{(i-1)})$ 代替而得到.

$$\text{设} \quad \Delta^{i+1}(t, \varepsilon) = \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq t} \{ |u^{(i+1)}(\sigma, \varepsilon) - u^{(i)}(\sigma, \varepsilon)| + |w^{(i+1)}(\sigma, \varepsilon) - w^{(i)}(\sigma, \varepsilon)| \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为} \quad |u^{(i+1)}(t, \varepsilon) - u^{(i)}(t, \varepsilon)| &\leq \frac{2CL}{\mu} (\gamma + \rho) \Delta^i(+\infty) \\ |w_i^{(i+1)}(t, \varepsilon) - w_i^{(i)}(t, \varepsilon)| &\leq L_2 [(N-i)\gamma C_1 + \gamma^{-i}\rho] \Delta^i(+\infty) \\ &\quad (i=1, \dots, M) \\ |w_j^{(i+1)}(t, \varepsilon) - w_j^{(i)}(t, \varepsilon)| &\leq L_2 [(N-j)\gamma C_1 + \gamma^{-j}\rho] \Delta^i(+\infty) \\ &\quad (j=M+1, \dots, N) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\Delta^i(+\infty) \equiv \Delta^i(+\infty, \varepsilon)$, $C = \max\{ \sup_{0 \leq t < \infty} C(t), 1 \}$, $\rho = L_1(\varepsilon + 2\gamma_1)$

$$C_1 = \max_{2 \leq i < j \leq N} \{ \sup_{0 \leq t < +\infty} |A_{ij}| \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{i+1}(+\infty) &\leq \left[\frac{2CL}{\mu} (\gamma + \rho) + L_2 \left(\frac{N(N-1)}{2} C_1 \gamma + \gamma^{-N} \rho \right) \right] \Delta^i(+\infty) \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{2CL}{\mu} + \frac{N(N-1)}{2} C_1 L_2 \right) \gamma + \left(\frac{2CL}{\mu} + L_2 \gamma^{-N} \right) \rho \right] \Delta^i(+\infty) \end{aligned}$$

我们取 γ 适当小, 使得

$$\left(\frac{2CL}{\mu} + \frac{N(N-1)}{2} C_1 L_2 \right) \gamma \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

取定 γ 后, 取 ε 充分小 (以后将说明 γ_1 也随之很小), 使

$$\left(\frac{2CL}{\mu} + L_2 \gamma^{-N} \right) \rho \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

从而得
$$\Delta^{i+1}(+\infty) \leq \frac{1}{2} \Delta^i(+\infty)$$

如果
$$\Delta^1(+\infty) < +\infty, \quad \text{则} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta^i(+\infty)$$

收敛.

而
$$u^{(1)}(t, \varepsilon) = \Phi(t) \Theta_1(\varepsilon) + \int_0^t \Phi(t) Q \Phi^{-1}(\sigma) F(\sigma, 0, 0, \varepsilon) d\sigma$$

$$- \int_t^{+\infty} \Phi(t) (I_m - Q) \Phi^{-1}(\sigma) F(\sigma, 0, 0, \varepsilon) d\sigma$$

$$w_i^{(1)}(t, \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^t \varphi_i(t, \sigma, \varepsilon) \gamma^{-i} G_i(\sigma, 0, 0, \varepsilon) d\sigma \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, M)$$

$$w_j^{(1)}(t, \varepsilon) = - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_t^{+\infty} \psi_j(t, \sigma, \varepsilon) \gamma^{-j} G_j(\sigma, 0, 0, \varepsilon) d\sigma \quad (j=M+1, \dots, N)$$

因 $\Theta_1(\varepsilon) = \text{Col}(\Theta_{11}(\varepsilon), 0)$, 则 $\Theta_1(\varepsilon) = Q \Theta_1(\varepsilon)$

$$\Phi(t) \Theta_1(\varepsilon) = \Phi(t) Q \Phi^{-1}(\sigma) \Phi(\sigma) \Theta_1(\varepsilon)$$

$$|\Phi(t) \Theta_1(\varepsilon)| \leq |\Phi(t) Q \Phi^{-1}(\sigma)| |\Phi(\sigma)| |\Theta_1(\varepsilon)|$$

其中 σ 固定.

所以, $|\Phi(t) \Theta_1(\varepsilon)| = O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$, 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上一致成立.

从而
$$\Delta^1(+\infty) = O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$$

因
$$|u^{(1)}(t, \varepsilon)|, |w^{(1)}(t, \varepsilon)| \leq \sum_{s=1}^i \Delta^s(+\infty) \leq 2\Delta^1(+\infty)$$

则
$$\gamma_1 \leq 2\Delta^1(+\infty) = O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$$

故当 ε 充分小时, γ_1 也随之充分小.

又因
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta^i(+\infty)$$

收敛,

$$\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \Delta^l(+\infty) \leq 2\Delta^1(+\infty) = O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$$

所以, 当 ε 充分小, 即存在 ε' , 使 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'$ 时, 序列 $\{u^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon), w^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon)\}$ 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上一致收敛. 由迭代公式知, $\{u^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon), w^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon)\}$ 是 ε 的连续函数, 且 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, 存在极限. 所以, $\{u^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon), w^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon)\}$ 的定义域可以扩充到 $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon', 0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上, 于是 $\{u^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon), w^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon)\}$ 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'$ 上一致收敛, 显然, 其极限函数 (u, w) 是方程组 (3.7) 的解.

从而, 对充分小的 $\varepsilon, \gamma (0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon')$ 方程组 (3.7) 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上有解. 因而方程组 (3.6) 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'$ 上有解 (u, w) , 且满足 $u(t, \varepsilon), w(t, \varepsilon) = O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$.

同理可证 (3.6) 的解的唯一性. 至此, 定理 1 的第一部分证毕.

下面我们考虑方程组 (3.7) 的解对初始值 $\xi_1^*(\varepsilon)$ 的光滑性. 由常微分方程有关知识得知, 方程组 (3.7) 的解对 $\xi_1^*(\varepsilon)$ 是可微的. 因为

$$\xi_1^*(\varepsilon) = \sum_{r=0}^R \xi_{1r}^* \varepsilon^r + \Theta_1(\varepsilon)$$

所以, 解 (u, w) 对 $\xi_1^*(\varepsilon)$ 的导数等于 (u, w) 对 $\Theta_{11}(\varepsilon)$ 的导数, 且把它们记为 (\dot{u}, \dot{w}) . \dot{u}, \dot{w} 应满足下列方程组 (这可由 (3.7) 形式求导得到):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{u}(t, \varepsilon) &= \text{Col}(\Phi_1(t), 0) + \int_0^t \Phi(t) Q \Phi^{-1}(\sigma) [C(\sigma) S \dot{w}(\sigma) \\ &\quad + F_u(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \dot{u} + F_w(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \dot{w}] d\sigma \\ &\quad - \int_t^{+\infty} \Phi(t) (I_m - Q) \Phi^{-1}(\sigma) [C(\sigma) S \dot{w}(\sigma) \\ &\quad + F_u(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \dot{u} + F_w(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \dot{w}] d\sigma \\ \dot{w}_i(t, \varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^t \varphi_i(t, \sigma, \varepsilon) \left[\sum_{k=i+1}^N A_{ik}(\sigma) \gamma^{k-i} \dot{w}_k(\sigma) + \gamma^{-i} G_{i w}(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \dot{u} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \gamma^{-i} G_{i w}(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \dot{w} \right] d\sigma \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, M) \\ \dot{w}_j(t, \varepsilon) &= -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_t^{+\infty} \psi_j(t, \sigma, \varepsilon) \left[\sum_{k=j+1}^N \gamma^{k-j} A_{jk}(\sigma) \dot{w}_k(\sigma) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \gamma^{-j} G_{j u}(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \dot{u} + \gamma^{-j} G_{j w}(\sigma, u, w, \varepsilon) \dot{w} \right] d\sigma \\ &\quad (j=M+1, \dots, N) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

其中 $\Phi(t) = \text{Col}(\Phi_1(t), \Phi_2(t))$, $\Phi_1(t)$ 是 $m^* \times m$ 矩阵.

我们仍通过逐次逼近法来证明 (3.8) 存在唯一解.

取 $u^{(0)} = w^{(0)} = 0$, 并在 (3.8) 的右端分别用 $\dot{u}^{(l-1)}, \dot{w}^{(l-1)}, u^{(l-1)}, w^{(l-1)}$ 代替 \dot{u}, \dot{w}, u, w 就得到确定 $\dot{u}^{(l)}, \dot{w}^{(l)}, l=1, 2, \dots$ 的迭代公式, 而 $(u^{(l)}, w^{(l)})$ 由前面第一部分的证明中所确定.

引进记号 $\dot{\Delta}^{l+1}(t, \varepsilon) = \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq t} \{ |\dot{u}^{(l+1)}(\sigma, \varepsilon) - \dot{u}^{(l)}(\sigma, \varepsilon)| + |\dot{w}^{(l+1)}(\sigma, \varepsilon) - \dot{w}^{(l)}(\sigma, \varepsilon)| \}$

则当 ε 充分小, 取 γ 适当小时, 有

$$\dot{\Delta}^l(+\infty) \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{l-1} \dot{\Delta}^1(+\infty) + (l-1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{l-2} \bar{M} \Delta^1(+\infty)$$

其中 \bar{M} 为适当常数. 因为 $\Delta^1(+\infty) = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}), \dot{\Delta}^1(+\infty) < +\infty$, 则

$$\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \Delta^l(+\infty) \leq 2\Delta^1(+\infty) + 4\bar{M}\Delta^1(+\infty) < +\infty$$

所以, $\{\dot{u}^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon), \dot{w}^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon)\}$ 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon''$ 上一致收敛。

从迭代公式可以看出 $\{\dot{u}^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon), \dot{w}^{(l)}(t, \varepsilon)\}$ 在 $\varepsilon=0$ 处连续, 所以, 可把 $\{\dot{u}^{(l)}, \dot{w}^{(l)}\}$ 的定义域扩充到 $0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon''$ 上。且 $\{\dot{u}^{(l)}, \dot{w}^{(l)}\}$ 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon''$ 上也一致收敛, 其极限函数 (\dot{u}, \dot{w}) 满足方程组(3.8)和估计式

$$|\dot{u}(t, \varepsilon)| + |\dot{w}(t, \varepsilon)| \leq K^*$$

常数 K^* 不依赖于 $t \in [0, +\infty), \varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon'']$ 。

同理可证(3.8)解的唯一性。

所以, 证得方程组(3.7)存在唯一解, 且对 Θ_{11} 可微分, 从而方程组(3.6)存在唯一解 (x^*, y^*) , 且对 $\xi_1^*(\varepsilon)$ 可微, 满足

$$\left| \frac{\partial x^*}{\partial \xi_1^*} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial y^*}{\partial \xi_1^*} \right| \leq K, \quad 0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon', |\xi_1^*(\varepsilon) - \bar{x}_0(t)| < \rho_0$$

定理 1 证毕。

现在假设(1.1)的外部解(即方程(1.3)的解) x_R^*, y_R^* 存在。在(1.1)中作变量变换:

$$X = x - x_R^*, \quad Y = y - y_R^*, \quad \tau = \frac{t}{\varepsilon}$$

得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dX}{d\tau} &= \varepsilon \hat{f}(\varepsilon\tau, X, Y, \varepsilon), \quad X(0) = \hat{\xi}(\varepsilon) \\ \frac{dY}{d\tau} &= \varepsilon \hat{g}(\varepsilon\tau, X, Y, \varepsilon), \quad Y(0) = \hat{\eta}(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中} \quad \hat{f}(\varepsilon\tau, X, Y, \varepsilon) &= f(\varepsilon\tau, x_R^* + X, y_R^* + Y, \varepsilon) - f(\varepsilon\tau, x_R^*, y_R^*, \varepsilon) \\ \hat{g}(\varepsilon\tau, X, Y, \varepsilon) &= g(\varepsilon\tau, x_R^* + X, y_R^* + Y, \varepsilon) - g(\varepsilon\tau, x_R^*, y_R^*, \varepsilon) \\ \hat{\xi}(\varepsilon) &= \xi(\varepsilon) - \xi^*(\varepsilon), \quad \hat{\eta}(\varepsilon) = \eta(\varepsilon) - y_R^*(0, \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

如果方程(3.9)有解, 且解关于 ε 是 $R+1$ 阶连续可微, 且在 $\varepsilon=0$ 处连续, 则解可表示为

$$(X_R(\tau, \varepsilon), Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon)) = \sum_{r=0}^R (X_r(\tau), Y_r(\tau)) \varepsilon^r + (\mathcal{R}_3(\tau, \varepsilon), \mathcal{R}_4(\tau, \varepsilon))$$

将上式代入(3.9), 得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dX_0}{d\tau} &= 0, \quad X_0(0) = \hat{\xi}_0 \\ \frac{dY_0}{d\tau} &= \hat{g}(0, X_0, Y_0, 0), \quad Y_0(0) = \hat{\eta}_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.10)_0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dX_r}{d\tau} &= P_r(\tau), \quad X_r(0) = \hat{\xi}_r \\ \frac{dY_r}{d\tau} &= \hat{g}_X(\tau) X_r + \hat{g}_Y(\tau) Y_r + Q_r(\tau), \quad Y_r(0) = \hat{\eta}_r \quad (r=1, 2, \dots, R+1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.10)_r$$

这里 $\hat{\xi}(\varepsilon) = \sum_{r=0}^R \hat{\xi}_r \varepsilon^r + \Theta_2(\varepsilon), \hat{\eta}(\varepsilon) = \sum_{r=0}^R \hat{\eta}_r \varepsilon^r + \Theta_3(\varepsilon)$

$$\hat{g}_x(\tau) = \frac{\partial \hat{g}}{\partial X}(0, X_0, Y_0, 0), \hat{g}_Y(\tau) = \frac{\partial \hat{g}}{\partial Y}(0, X_0, Y_0, 0)$$

$P_r(\tau), Q_r(\tau)$ 是以 $X_1, Y_1, \dots, X_{r-1}, Y_{r-1}$ 为变元, 以依赖于 $\tau, X_0(\tau), Y_0(\tau)$ 的函数为系数的多项式.

定理2 若条件 $(H_1) \sim (H_5)$ 成立, 则对充分小的 ε , 存在一个 k 维流形 $\mathcal{S}_R(\varepsilon) \subset E^{m+n}$, 使得当 $(\hat{\xi}(\varepsilon), \hat{\eta}(\varepsilon)) \in \mathcal{S}_R(\varepsilon)$ 时, 方程 (3.9) 有唯一解 $X = X_R(\tau, \varepsilon), Y = Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon)$, 满足

$$X_R(\tau, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R X_r(\tau) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}), Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R Y_r(\tau) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}) \quad (3.11)$$

这里 $O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow +0$ 时, 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上一致成立. R 是任意固定的自然数. X_r, Y_r 可由 (3.10) 唯一确定. 最后, 存在常数 M, ν', ε_0'' , 使得

$$|X_R(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq M \exp[-\nu' \tau] \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0'')$$

证 因为 $\hat{g}_Y(t, 0, 0, 0) = g_Y^*(t, x_0^*(t), y_0^*(t), 0)$, 由条件 (H_2) 和 (H_3) 知存在一个光滑可逆矩阵 $R(t)$ (见 [9]), 满足 $R(t), R^{-1}(t)$ 关于 t 一致有界, 使得

$$R^{-1}(t) \hat{g}_Y(t, 0, 0, 0) R(t) = \text{diag}(D(t), E(t))$$

这里 D 是 $k \times k$ 矩阵, 它所有特征值的实部 $\text{Re} \lambda(t) \leq -2\delta < 0$, E 是 $(n-k) \times (n-k)$ 矩阵, 它所有特征值的实部 $\text{Re} \lambda(t) \geq 2\delta > 0$, 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上. 下面我们仍然是在定理 1 中所固定的 R 来讨论.

对方程 (3.9) 作变换

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &= U \exp[-\delta \tau] \\ Y &= \exp[-\delta \tau] R(\varepsilon \tau) \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix} - \hat{g}_Y^{-1}(\varepsilon \tau, 0, 0, 0) \hat{g}_X(\varepsilon \tau, 0, 0, 0) U \exp[-\delta \tau] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.12)$$

其中 $V \in E^k, W \in E^{n-k}$, 则方程 (3.9) 变成

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dU}{d\tau} &= \delta U + \mathcal{F}(\varepsilon \tau, U, V, W, \varepsilon), U(0) = \xi^*(\varepsilon) \\ \frac{dV}{d\tau} &= (D(\varepsilon \tau) + \delta I_k) V + \mathcal{G}_1(\varepsilon \tau, U, V, W, \varepsilon), V(0) = \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon) \\ \frac{dW}{d\tau} &= (E(\varepsilon \tau) + \delta I_{n-k}) W + \mathcal{G}_2(\varepsilon \tau, U, V, W, \varepsilon), W(0) = \hat{\eta}_2^*(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.13)$$

其中 I_k 是 $k \times k$ 单位阵, I_{n-k} 是 $(n-k) \times (n-k)$ 单位阵, $\xi^*(\varepsilon) = \hat{\xi}(\varepsilon)$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon) \\ \hat{\eta}_2^*(\varepsilon) \end{pmatrix} = R^{-1}(0) [\hat{\eta}(\varepsilon) + \hat{g}_Y^{-1}(0, 0, 0, 0) \hat{g}_X(0, 0, 0, 0) \hat{\xi}(\varepsilon)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\varepsilon \tau, U, V, W, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon \exp[\delta \tau] \{ f(\varepsilon \tau, x_R^* + U \exp[-\delta \tau],$$

$$y_R^* + \exp[-\delta \tau] R \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix} - \hat{g}_Y^{-1}(\varepsilon \tau, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\cdot \hat{g}(\varepsilon \tau, 0, 0, 0) U \exp[-\delta \tau], \varepsilon) - f(\varepsilon \tau, x_R^*, y_R^*, \varepsilon) \}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_1 \\ \mathcal{G}_2 \end{pmatrix} = R^{-1}(\varepsilon \tau) \left\{ \left[g(\varepsilon \tau, x_R^* + U \exp[-\delta \tau], y_R^* + \exp[-\delta \tau] R \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. - \hat{g}_Y^{-1}(\varepsilon \tau, 0, 0, 0) \hat{g}_X(\varepsilon \tau, 0, 0, 0) U \exp(-\delta \tau), \varepsilon) - g(\varepsilon \tau, x_R^*, y_R^*, \varepsilon) \right]$$

$$\cdot \exp[\delta \tau] + \delta R \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix} - R' \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix} + \frac{d}{d\tau} (\hat{g}_Y^{-1}(\varepsilon \tau, 0, 0, 0) \hat{g}_X(\varepsilon \tau, 0, 0, 0)) U$$

$$+ \hat{g}_T^{-1}(\varepsilon\tau, 0, 0, 0) \hat{g}_X(\varepsilon\tau, 0, 0, 0) \mathcal{F} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}} \right\} \\ - \begin{pmatrix} D(\varepsilon\tau) + \delta I_k & 0 \\ 0 & E(\varepsilon\tau) + \delta I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\hat{\eta}_1^*$, $\mathcal{G}_1 \in E^k$, $\hat{\eta}_2^*$, $\mathcal{G}_2 \in E^{n-k}$.

容易证明: 当 $\varepsilon, |U|, |V|, |W| \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有估计式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} &= O[\varepsilon(|U| + |V| + |W|)] \leq L_2(\varepsilon(|U| + |V| + |W|)) \\ \mathcal{G}_i &= O(|U| + |V| + |W|) \leq L_3(|U| + |V| + |W|) \\ \mathcal{F}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{F}_U, \mathcal{F}_V, \mathcal{F}_W, \mathcal{G}_{iU}, \mathcal{G}_{iV}, \mathcal{G}_{iW} &= O(\varepsilon + |U| + |V| + |W|) \\ &\leq L_3(\varepsilon + |U| + |V| + |W|) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.14)$$

其中 $i=1, 2$. L_3 是正常数. 且对 \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{G} 的上述估计适用于 $\mathcal{F}_i, \mathcal{G}_i, \mathcal{G}_\varepsilon$.

设 $\chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon)$, $\psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon)$ 是下列方程组的基本解矩阵:

$$\frac{d\chi}{d\tau} = (D(\varepsilon\tau) + \delta I_k)\chi, \chi(\sigma) = I_k, \quad \frac{d\psi}{d\tau} = (E(\varepsilon\tau) + \delta I_{n-k})\psi, \psi(\sigma) = I_{n-k}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} |\chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon)| &\leq k_0 \exp[-\delta_0(\tau - \sigma)] & (0 \leq \sigma \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'_0) \\ |\psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon)| &\leq k_0 \exp[-\delta_0(\sigma - \tau)] & (0 \leq \tau \leq \sigma < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'_0) \end{aligned}$$

其中 k_0, δ_0 是常数. (见[6]).

我们考虑微分方程组(3.13)的特定初始值问题, 其积分方程形式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U(\tau, \varepsilon) &= - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau - \sigma)] \mathcal{F}(\varepsilon\sigma, U, V, W, \varepsilon) d\sigma \\ V(\tau, \varepsilon) &= \chi(\tau, 0, \varepsilon) \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon) + \int_0^{\tau} \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_1(\varepsilon\sigma, U, V, W, \varepsilon) d\sigma \\ W(\tau, \varepsilon) &= - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_2(\varepsilon\sigma, U, V, W, \varepsilon) d\sigma \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.15)$$

由引理1知, 存在 $\alpha_1 > 0$. 当 $k_0 |\hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon)| \leq \alpha_1$ 时, 方程组(3.15)有唯一解, 且满足下列不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} |U(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W(\tau, \varepsilon)| &\leq s_1 |\hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon)| \exp[-\nu_0\tau] \\ &(0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon^{(0)}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

其中 $s_1, \nu_0, \varepsilon^{(0)}$ 是正常数, $\delta_0/2 < \nu_0 < \delta_0$.

下面证明方程组(3.15)的解 $U(\tau, \varepsilon)$, $V(\tau, \varepsilon)$, $W(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 是 ε 的光滑函数. 为此, 我们先假设 U, V, W 关于 ε (在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上) 有 $R+1$ 阶导数, 求出这些导数的估计式. 对方程(3.15)形式地求导 (关于 ε) r 次 ($r=1, 2, \dots, R+1$):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= J_r(\tau, \varepsilon) - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau - \sigma)] [\mathcal{F}_U U^{(r)} + \mathcal{F}_V V^{(r)} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{F}_W \cdot W^{(r)}] d\sigma \\ V^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= K_r(\tau, \varepsilon) + \int_0^{\tau} \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) [\mathcal{G}_{1U} U^{(r)} + \mathcal{G}_{1V} \cdot V^{(r)} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{G}_{1W} \cdot W^{(r)}] d\sigma \\ W^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= L_r(\tau, \varepsilon) - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) [\mathcal{G}_{2U} U^{(r)} + \mathcal{G}_{2V} \cdot V^{(r)} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{G}_{2W} \cdot W^{(r)}] d\sigma \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.17)_r$$

由引理 2 知, 有估计式: ($r=1, 2, \dots, R+1$)

$$\left| \frac{d^r}{d\varepsilon^r} \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \right| \leq \kappa_r \exp[-\delta_r(\tau-\sigma)] \quad (0 \leq \sigma \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0^r)$$

$$\left| \frac{d^r}{d\varepsilon^r} \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \right| \leq \kappa_r \exp[-\delta_r(\sigma-\tau)] \quad (0 \leq \tau \leq \sigma < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0^r)$$

其中 $\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \dots, \kappa_{R+1}, \delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_{R+1}, \varepsilon_0^r$ 是正常数, 且满足

$$\kappa_1 \leq \kappa_2 \leq \dots \leq \kappa_{R+1}, \quad \delta_0 > \delta_1 > \dots > \delta_{R+1} > \frac{1}{2} \delta_0$$

现在来证明(3.17)存在唯一解. 当 $r=1$ 时, 由引理 3 知:

$$|J_1(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |K_1(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |L_1(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq \alpha_1 \left(|\hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon)| + \left| \frac{d\hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} \right| \right) \exp[-\mu_1 \tau]$$

由引理 4 知: 积分方程(3.17)₁存在唯一解, 且解满足

$$|U^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)|$$

$$\leq s_2 \left(|\hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon)| + \left| \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \right) \exp[-\mu_1 \tau]$$

假设积分方程(3.17)_r当 $r=0, 1, \dots, l$ 时都有解, 且解满足

$$|U^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq s_r \left(\sum_{k=0}^r \left| \frac{d^k}{d\varepsilon^k} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \right) \exp[-\mu_r \tau]$$

由引理 3 知:

$$|J_{l+1}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |K_{l+1}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |L_{l+1}(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq \alpha_{l+1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{l+1} \left| \frac{d^k}{d\varepsilon^k} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \right) \exp[-\mu_{l+1} \tau]$$

由引理 4 知: 积分方程(3.17)_{l+1}有解, 且解满足:

$$|U^{(l+1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V^{(l+1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W^{(l+1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)|$$

$$\leq s_{l+1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{l+1} \left| \frac{d^k}{d\varepsilon^k} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \right) \exp[-\mu_{l+1} \tau]$$

所以, 我们得到先验估计: ($r=0, 1, 2, \dots, R+1$)

$$|U^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq s_r \left(\sum_{k=0}^r \left| \frac{d^k}{d\varepsilon^k} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \right) \exp[-\mu_r \tau]$$

$$(0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_r)$$

这里 $s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{R+1}, \mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_{R+1}, \varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{R+1}, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{R+1}$, 都是常数. 且 $s_0 \leq s_1 \leq \dots \leq s_{R+1}, \mu_0 > \mu_1 > \dots > \mu_{R+1}, \varepsilon_0 \geq \varepsilon_1 \geq \dots \geq \varepsilon_{R+1}, \alpha_0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_{R+1}$.

现在, 我们来证明方程(3.15)的解有关于 ε 的 $R+1$ 阶导数, 且在 $\varepsilon=0$ 处连续. 证明方法仍用逐次逼近法. 对(3.15)式关于 ε 求导:

$$\begin{aligned}
 U^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau-\sigma)] (\sigma \mathcal{F}_i(\sigma) + \mathcal{F}_i(\sigma)) d\sigma \\
 &\quad - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau-\sigma)] [\mathcal{F}_v(\sigma) U^{(1)} + \mathcal{F}_v(\sigma) V^{(1)} \\
 &\quad + \mathcal{F}_w(\sigma) W^{(1)}] d\sigma \\
 V^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} [\chi(\tau, 0, \varepsilon) \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon)] + \int_0^{\tau} [\chi_i(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_1(\sigma) \\
 &\quad + \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) (\sigma \mathcal{G}_{1i}(\sigma) + \mathcal{G}_{1i}(\sigma))] d\sigma + \int_0^{\tau} \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \\
 &\quad \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{1v}(\sigma) U^{(1)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{1v}(\sigma) V^{(1)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{1w}(\sigma) W^{(1)} \right] d\sigma \\
 W^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} [\psi_i(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \mathcal{G}_2(\sigma) + \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) (\sigma \mathcal{G}_{2i}(\sigma) + \mathcal{G}_{2i}(\sigma))] d\sigma \\
 &\quad - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{2v}(\sigma) U^{(1)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{2v}(\sigma) V^{(1)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_{2w}(\sigma) W^{(1)} \right] d\sigma
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.18}$$

取 $U_0 = V_0 = W_0 = 0$, $U_0^{(1)} = V_0^{(1)} = W_0^{(1)} = 0$, 我们通过(3.15)和(3.18)可得到 $\{U_i, V_i, W_i\}$, $\{U_i^{(1)}, V_i^{(1)}, W_i^{(1)}\}$ 的迭代公式, 其中 $U_i^{(1)}, V_i^{(1)}, W_i^{(1)}$ 分别是 U_i, V_i, W_i 对 ε 的导数 ($i=1, 2, \dots$).

由 $\{U_i^{(1)}, V_i^{(1)}, W_i^{(1)}\}$ 的迭代公式, 我们有估计式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |U_{i+1}^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) - U_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| &\leq \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau-\sigma)] (1+\sigma) 4L_3 \gamma \Delta_i(\sigma, \varepsilon) d\sigma \\
 &\quad + \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau-\sigma)] [C_2 \gamma_1 \Delta_i(\sigma, \varepsilon) + 4L_3 \gamma \Delta_i^{(1)}(\sigma, \varepsilon)] d\sigma \\
 |V_{i+1}^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) - V_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| &\leq \int_0^{\tau} \kappa_1 \exp[-\delta_1(\tau-\sigma)] (2+\sigma) 4L_3 \gamma \\
 &\quad \cdot \Delta_i(\sigma, \varepsilon) d\sigma + \int_0^{\tau} \kappa_0 \exp[-\delta_0(\tau-\sigma)] [C_2 \gamma_1 \Delta_i(\sigma, \varepsilon) \\
 &\quad + 4L_3 \gamma \Delta_i^{(1)}(\sigma, \varepsilon)] d\sigma \\
 |W_{i+1}^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) - W_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| &\leq \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \kappa_1 \exp[\delta_1(\tau-\sigma)] (2+\sigma) 4L_3 \gamma \\
 &\quad \cdot \Delta_i(\sigma, \varepsilon) d\sigma + \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \kappa_0 \exp[\delta_0(\tau-\sigma)] [C_2 \gamma_1 \Delta_i(\sigma, \varepsilon) \\
 &\quad + 4L_3 \gamma \Delta_i^{(1)}(\sigma, \varepsilon)] d\sigma
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

其中 $\Delta_i(\tau, \varepsilon) = |U_i(\tau, \varepsilon) - U_{i-1}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V_i(\tau, \varepsilon) - V_{i-1}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W_i(\tau, \varepsilon) - W_{i-1}(\tau, \varepsilon)|$
 $|U_i|, |V_i|, |W_i| \leq \gamma$, $i=1, 2, \dots$, γ 是固定常数.

$$C_2 = \max\{\sup |F_{uu}(t, u, w, \varepsilon)|, \sup |F_{uv}|, \sup |F_{uw}|\}$$

$$0 \leq t < +\infty, |u|, |w| \leq \delta, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$$

$$\text{设 } |U_i^{(1)}|, |V_i^{(1)}|, |W_i^{(1)}| \leq \gamma_1, \Delta_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) = |U_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) - U_{i-1}^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| \\ + |V_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) - V_{i-1}^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) - W_{i-1}^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)|$$

$$\text{又 } U_1^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) = 0, V_1^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} (\chi(\tau, 0, \varepsilon) \cdot \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon)), W_1^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) = 0$$

所以 $\Delta_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) \leq \beta_1 \exp[-\delta_1 \tau]$

当 ε 充分小, γ 取得适当小时, 利用数学归纳法容易证得:

$$\Delta_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) \leq \left\{ 3\alpha \cdot M_1(n-1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \beta_1 \right\} \exp[-\nu_1 \tau]$$

M_1 为常数。

所以, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)$

一致收敛, 取 $\gamma_1 = 3\beta_1$, 显然

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta_i^{(1)}(\tau, \varepsilon) \leq \gamma_1 \exp[-\nu_1 \tau]$$

于是, $|U_i^{(1)}|, |V_i^{(1)}|, |W_i^{(1)}| \leq \gamma_1$ 成立。

$\{U_i, V_i, W_i\}, \{U_i^{(1)}, V_i^{(1)}, W_i^{(1)}\}$ 在 $0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$ 上一致收敛。从而证得, 积分方程的解对 ε 一次可微, 在 $0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$ 上连续。

假设方程(3.15)的解在 $0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_r$ 上对 ε 是 r 次可微, 要证(3.15)的解在 $0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_{r+1}$ 上对 ε 是 $r+1$ 次可微。

由引理3和引理4, 类似可证

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta_i^{(r+1)}(\tau, \varepsilon)$$

一致收敛, 即 $\{U_i^{(r)}, V_i^{(r)}, W_i^{(r)}\}, \{U_i^{(r+1)}, V_i^{(r+1)}, W_i^{(r+1)}\}$ 一致收敛。所以, 方程(3.15)对 ε 为 $(r+1)$ 次可微。

为了使微分方程能化成积分方程(3.15), 方程(3.13)的初始条件必须满足

$$\hat{\xi}^*(\varepsilon) = U(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon)), \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) = W(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon))$$

$$\text{令 } \mathcal{S}_R(\varepsilon) = \{(\hat{\xi}^*(\varepsilon), \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon), \hat{\eta}_2^*(\varepsilon)) \mid \hat{\xi}^*(\varepsilon) = U(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon)), \hat{\eta}_2^*(\varepsilon) = W(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon))\}$$

定理2证毕。

现在, 我们综合定理1、2, 可得到定理3:

定理3 若条件 $(H_1) \sim (H_6)$ 成立, 则存在一列单调下降的函数序列 $\{\varepsilon_R\}$, 和一系列 $k+m^*$ 维流形 $\{S_R(\varepsilon)\} \in E^{m+n}$, 使得当 $(\xi(\varepsilon), \eta(\varepsilon)) \in S_R(\varepsilon)$ 时, 问题(1.1)有唯一解 $x = x(t, \varepsilon), y = y(t, \varepsilon), 0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_R$ 。并且存在一个外部解 $(x_R^*(t, \varepsilon), y_R^*(t, \varepsilon))$ 和一个边界层解 $(X_R(\tau, \varepsilon), Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon))$ 使得

$$(x(t, \varepsilon), y(t, \varepsilon)) = (x_R^*(t, \varepsilon), y_R^*(t, \varepsilon)) + \left(X_R\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}, \varepsilon\right), Y_R\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}, \varepsilon\right) \right) \\ (0 \leq t < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_R)$$

其次, 外部解满足

$$x_R^*(t, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R x_r^*(t) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}), \quad y_R^*(t, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R y_r^*(t) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$$

其中 $O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow +0$ 时, 在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上一致成立. $x_r^*(t), y_r^*(t)$ 是由问题(3.1)所决定. $\xi^*(\varepsilon) = x^*(0, \varepsilon)$.

边界层解满足

$$X_R(\tau, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R X_r(\tau) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}), \quad Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R Y_r(\tau) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$$

最后, 存在正常数 $\{\tilde{\kappa}_R, \tilde{\delta}_R, \tilde{\varepsilon}_R\}$, 使得

$$|X_R(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq \tilde{\kappa}_R |\eta(\varepsilon) - y_R^*(0, \varepsilon)| \exp[-\tilde{\delta}_R \tau]$$

在 $0 \leq \tau < +\infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \tilde{\varepsilon}_R$ 上成立.

证 现在假设 $\xi^*(\varepsilon)$ 是按定理1要求的 ε 的光滑函数. 令 $x_R^*(t, \varepsilon; \xi^*), y_R^*(t, \varepsilon; \xi^*)$ 是(1.1)的外部问题(1.3)的解. 作变换

$$X = x - x_R^*(t, \varepsilon; \xi^*), \quad Y = y - y_R^*(t, \varepsilon; \xi^*), \quad \tau = \frac{t}{\varepsilon}$$

则 $X = X_R(\tau, \varepsilon), Y = Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 是方程(3.9)的解, 且满足 $X_R(0) = \xi^*(\varepsilon), Y_R(0) = \hat{\eta}(\varepsilon)$.

通过变换(3.12), $U(0) = \xi^*(\varepsilon) = \xi^*(\varepsilon), V(0) = \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon), W(0) = \hat{\eta}_2^*(\varepsilon)$. 这里 $\hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon)$ 是通过 $\xi^*(\varepsilon), \hat{\eta}_1(\varepsilon)$ 变换而得到的. 记(3.15)的解为 $U(\tau, \varepsilon; \xi^*, \hat{\eta}_1^*), V(\tau, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}_1^*, \hat{\eta}_2^*), W(\tau, \varepsilon; \xi^*, \hat{\eta}_1^*)$, 则 $X = X_R(\tau, \varepsilon; \xi^*, \hat{\eta}_1^*), Y = Y_R(\tau, \varepsilon; \xi^*, \hat{\eta}_1^*)$. 由方程(3.7)知, $x_R^*(t, \varepsilon; \xi^*)$ 的前面 m^* 个分量等于 $\xi^*(\varepsilon)$ 的前面 m^* 个分量.

令 $\xi(\varepsilon) = \text{Col}(\xi_1(\varepsilon), \xi_2(\varepsilon)), U = \text{Col}(U_1, U_2)$, 其中, $\xi_1, U_1 \in E^{m^*}, \xi_2, U_2 \in E^{m-m^*}$.

我们将要证明, 存在 $\xi^*(\varepsilon) = \text{Col}(\xi_1^*(\varepsilon), 0)$, 使得

$$\xi_1(\varepsilon) - \xi_1^*(\varepsilon) = U_1(0, \varepsilon; \xi^*(\varepsilon), \mathcal{F}(\eta(\varepsilon) - y_R^*(0, \varepsilon; \xi^*)))$$

这里 $\mathcal{F}(\eta(\varepsilon) - y_R^*(0, \varepsilon; \xi^*(\varepsilon))) = \hat{\eta}_1^*(\varepsilon)$.

先证 U, V, W 是 ξ_1^* 的光滑函数. 对方程(3.15)关于 ξ_1^* 形式求导得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{U}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \exp[\delta(\tau - \sigma)] [\mathcal{F}_U(\pi) \dot{U} + \mathcal{F}_V(\pi) \dot{V} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{F}_W(\pi) \dot{W} + \mathcal{F}_{\xi_1^*}(\pi)] d\sigma \\ \dot{V}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= - \chi(\tau, 0, \varepsilon) \dot{y}_{R_1}^*(0, \varepsilon; \xi_1^*) + \int_0^{\tau} \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) [\mathcal{G}_{1U}(\pi) \dot{U} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{G}_{1V}(\pi) \dot{V} + \mathcal{G}_{1W}(\pi) \dot{W} + \mathcal{G}_{1\xi_1^*}(\pi)] d\sigma \\ \dot{W}(\tau, \varepsilon) &= - \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} \psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) [\mathcal{G}_{2U}(\pi) \dot{U} + \mathcal{G}_{2V}(\pi) \dot{V} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{G}_{2W}(\pi) \dot{W} + \mathcal{G}_{2\xi_1^*}(\pi)] d\sigma \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.20)$$

其中 $\dot{U}, \dot{V}, \dot{W}$ 表示 U, V, W 对 ξ_1 的一阶导数, $\dot{y}_{R_1}^*(0, \varepsilon; \xi_1^*)$ 是 $Q^{-1}(0)[\eta(\varepsilon) - y^*(0, \varepsilon; \xi_1^*) + \hat{g}_Y^{-1}(0, 0, 0, 0) \hat{g}_X(0, 0, 0, 0)(\xi(\varepsilon) - \xi^*(\varepsilon))]$ 的前面 k 行组成的 $k \times n$ 矩阵, $\pi(\sigma, \varepsilon) = (\varepsilon\sigma, U, V, W, \varepsilon; \xi_1^*)$.

由方程(3.1)决定的 $x_r^*(t), y_r^*(t)$ 显然是 ξ_1^* 的光滑函数, 因为 $(\partial/\partial \xi_1^*) x_R^*(t, \varepsilon; \xi^*),$

$(\partial/\partial \xi_1^*) y_R^*(t, \varepsilon; \xi^*)$ 关于 t 是一致有界的, 所以 $\partial x_r^*/\partial \xi_1^*, \partial y_r^*/\partial \xi_1^*$ 关于 t 也一致有界. 显然 $\mathcal{F}(\pi),$

$\mathcal{G}_1(\pi)$, $\mathcal{G}_2(\pi)$ 是 ξ_1^* 的光滑函数, 仍具有(3.14)的性质. 与定理2关于 ε 可微性的证明方法一样, 通过逐次逼近法, 可以证明(3.20)有解, 且解是(3.15)的解对 ξ_1^* 的一次微分, 满足

$$|\dot{U}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |\dot{V}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |\dot{W}(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq M\varepsilon \exp[-\nu\tau]$$

这里 M, ν 是常数, $\nu < \delta_0$.

所以
$$\left[\frac{\partial U_1}{\partial \xi_1^*}(0, \varepsilon; \xi_1^*(\varepsilon)) \right] = O(\varepsilon)$$

在 $0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上对每个小 $\varepsilon > 0$ 成立.

令
$$\Omega(\xi_1^*, \varepsilon) = \xi_1(\varepsilon) - \xi_1^*(\varepsilon) - U_1(0, \varepsilon; \xi_1^*, \hat{\eta}_1^*)$$

因 $\xi_1^*(0) = \xi_1(0) = x_0(0)$ 的前 m^* 个分量组成的向量, 由 \mathcal{F} 的性质(3.14)知,

$$U|_{t=0} = 0, \text{ 则有 } \Omega(\xi_1^*(0), 0) = 0$$

又因
$$\frac{\partial \Omega(\xi_1^*, \varepsilon)}{\partial \xi_1^*} = -I - \dot{U}_1(0, \varepsilon; \xi_1^*, \hat{\eta}_1^*)$$

则有
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1^*} \Omega(\xi_1^*(0), 0) = -I$$

由隐函数存在定理知: $\Omega(\xi_1^*, \varepsilon) = 0$ 唯一决定 $\xi_1^* = \xi_1^*(\varepsilon)$.

因而每固定 $\xi_1(\varepsilon), \eta_1(\varepsilon)$ 之后, 随之确定 $\xi_2(\varepsilon), \eta_2(\varepsilon)$, 使得问题(1.1)存在正则退化的渐近序列解. 即存在一个 $k+m^*$ 维流形 $S_R(\varepsilon)$, 当 $(\xi(\varepsilon), \eta(\varepsilon)) \in S_R(\varepsilon)$ 时, 有定理3的结论.

上述讨论是对固定的自然数 R 进行的. 由条件 $(H_1) \sim (H_6)$ 知, R 可以是任意取的. 故对每个自然数 R , 存在一个 $k+m^*$ 维流形, 即存在一系列 m^*+k 维流形 $\{S_R(\varepsilon)\}$; $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_R$, 满足定理3的要求.

定理3证毕.

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Asymptotic Properties of Solutions of Nonlinear Vector Initial Value Problem on the Infinite Interval

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Abstract

In this paper we study initial value problems on the infinite interval:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f(t, x, y; \varepsilon), \quad x(0, \varepsilon) = \xi(\varepsilon) \\ \varepsilon \frac{dy}{dt} &= g(t, x, y; \varepsilon), \quad y(0, \varepsilon) = \eta(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

where $x, f \in E^m$, $y, g \in E^n$, ε is a real small positive parameter, $0 \leq t < +\infty$. On condition that $g_y(t)$ is nonsingular and under other assumptions, we have proved that there are serial $(k+m^*)$ -dimensional manifolds $\{S_R(\varepsilon)\} \in E^{m+n}$ such that (1.1) degenerates regularly provided $(\xi(\varepsilon), \eta(\varepsilon)) \in S_R(\varepsilon)$.

Besides, the R -order asymptotic expansions of solutions are constructed, and their errors are estimated.