

# Fitzhugh 神经传导方程的张弛振动解

林 常      李继彬      刘曾荣

(安徽大学)      (昆明工学院)      (安徽大学)

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## 摘 要

本文用匹配渐近法, 计算了 Fitzhugh 神经传导方程张弛振动解的解析表达式、振动周期, 给出了产生张弛振动的参数区域.

## 一、引 言

Fitzhugh<sup>[1]</sup> 将四阶 Hodgkin-Huxley 的神经轴突传导非线性偏微分方程进行简化, 而得到二阶非线性常微分方程.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a + y + x - \frac{x^3}{3}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \rho(a - x - by) \quad (1.1)$$

在70年代, 方程(1.1)的 Hopf 分叉现象已由 W. C. Troy<sup>[2]</sup>, I. D. Hsü等<sup>[3,4]</sup>, K. P. Hadeler<sup>[5]</sup>, F. Götter 等<sup>[6]</sup>以及 P. Negrini<sup>[7]</sup>作过较完整的研究. 1981年, M. Okuda<sup>[8]</sup>考虑了具有脉冲激励  $I(t) = I_0\delta(t)$  的模型

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} - y + I(t), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \rho(x + a - by) \quad (1.2)$$

在  $3a + 2b \geq 3$ ,  $b < 1$ ,  $a, b, \rho > 0$  的假设下, 研究过(1.2)无周期解时相轨线的暂态过程及在外激励之后的“门槛”与“形成”作用. 脉冲作用之后, (1.2)是(1.1)的等阶系统, 在(1.1)中令  $a = 0$ ,  $y \rightarrow -y$  即得(1.2). 据[8]引用的 Fitzhugh 的数据, (1.2)中  $\rho = 0.08$  为小参数. 本文拟讨论(1.1)的张弛振动解. 我们用匹配渐近法计算(1.1)在张弛振动情形的内、外解的明显表达式, 振动的周期, 并给出了振动的波形图. 对于张弛振动存在的参数区域, 给出了[2]~[7]未得到的显式估计.

## 二、方程 (1.1) 的张弛振动解

方程(1.1)经坐标平移  $y \rightarrow y + a$  可化为  $a = 0$  的情形(相应的  $a$  变为  $a - ba$ ), 故不失一般性可设  $a = 0$ ,  $b \in (0, 1)$ ,  $0 < \rho \ll 1$ ,  $a > 0$ . ( $a < 0$  可经  $x \rightarrow -x$ ,  $y \rightarrow -y$  化为等价的  $a > 0$  情形), 作尺度变换  $\tau = \rho t$ , (1.1)等价于方程

$$\rho \frac{d^2 x}{d\tau^2} - (1-x^2-\rho b) \frac{dx}{d\tau} + a + (1-b)x + \frac{b}{3}x^3 = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

在下面1°中将会看到, 方程(2.1)存在张弛振动解的充要条件是  $a+2b/3 < 1$  (对于(1.1)则是  $|a-ba|+2b/3 < 1$ ). 此时易知三次方程

$$F(x) = a + (1-b)x + \frac{b}{3}x^3 = 0$$

有唯一实根  $-\beta$  ( $\beta \in (0, 1)$ ), 并且

$$F(x) = \frac{b}{3}(x+\beta) \left[ \left( x - \frac{\beta}{2} \right)^2 + K^2 \right]$$

其中  $\beta = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{9a^2+4(1-b)^3/b}+3a} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{9a^2+4(1-b)^3/b}-3a}}{2b}$ ,  $K^2 = \frac{3}{4b}(b\beta^2+4-4b)$  (2.2)

### 1°外解

设  $x(\tau) = x_0(\tau) + \rho x_1(\tau) + O(\rho^2)$  (2.3)

代入(2.1), 由  $\rho^0$  项得到

$$(1-x_0^2) \frac{dx_0}{d\tau} = F(x_0) \quad (2.4)$$

显然, 外解的跳跃点为  $x_0 = \pm 1$ . 先考虑上部外解(即  $x_0 > 0$  者), 可取  $x_0(0) = 1$ , 由(2.4)积得首项的隐式解

$$2b(1-\beta^2) \ln \frac{F(x_0(\tau))}{1+a-2b/3} - 3 \ln \frac{x_0^2 - \beta x_0 + 3a/b\beta}{1-\beta+3a/b\beta} + \frac{3\beta}{K} \left[ \arctg \frac{2x_0-\beta}{2K} - \arctg \frac{2-\beta}{2K} \right] = 2b(1-b+b\beta^2)(-\tau) \quad (2.5)$$

为了求得  $\tau \rightarrow 0^-$  时  $x_0(\tau)$  的性态, 令

$$x_0(\tau) = 1 + A_1 \sqrt{-\tau} + A_2(-\tau) + A_3(-\tau)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \dots \quad (2.6)$$

容易得到

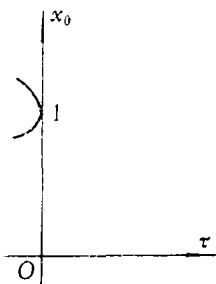


图 1

$$F(x_0(\tau)) = 1 + a - \frac{2b}{3} + A_1 \sqrt{-\tau} + (A_2 + bA_1^2)(-\tau) + \left( A_3 + \frac{bA_1^3}{3} + 2bA_1A_2 \right)(-\tau)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \dots$$

$$(1-x_0^2) \frac{dx_0}{d\tau} = A_1^2 + \left( \frac{A_1^3}{2} + 3A_1A_2 \right) \sqrt{-\tau} + (2A_1^2A_2 + 2A_2^2 + 4A_1A_3)(-\tau) + \dots$$

由此可见,  $x_0(\tau)$  在  $\tau \rightarrow 0^-$  时近似于抛物线(图1), 为了得到张弛解, 应当取其上枝, 即

$$A_1 = \sqrt{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b}, \quad A_2 = \frac{1}{6} \left( 1-a+\frac{2}{3}b \right), \quad A_3 = (b-2A_2) \cdot \frac{A_1}{4} + (1-2A_2) \frac{A_2}{A_1}$$

再由  $\rho^1$  项得到

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} [(1-x_0^2)x_1] = (1-b+bx_0^2)x_1 + \frac{d^2x_0}{d\tau^2} + \frac{dx_0}{d\tau} \quad (2.7)$$

由此积得

$$x_1(\tau) = \frac{F(x_0(\tau))}{1-x_0^2(\tau)} \left[ \frac{1}{1-x_0^2} - \lambda_1 \ln(x_0-1) - \lambda_2 \ln(x_0+1) + \lambda_3 \ln(x_0+\beta) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_5 \ln(x_0^2 - \beta x_0 + \frac{3a}{b\beta}) + \frac{\lambda_4}{K} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x_0 - \beta}{2K} - C \right] \quad (2.8)$$

其中  $C$  为积分常数, 而

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2(1+a-2b/3)}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2(1-a-2b/3)}, \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{1}{(1-\beta^2)(1-b+b\beta^2)}$$

$$\lambda_4 = \frac{3\beta}{2(1-\beta^2)(1-b+b\beta^2)} - \frac{a(2-\beta)}{2(1+a-2b/3)(1-a-2b/3)}$$

$$\lambda_5 = \frac{1-2b/3}{(1+a-2b/3)(1-a-2b/3)} - \frac{1}{(1-\beta^2)(1-b+b\beta^2)}$$

在  $\tau \rightarrow 0^-$  时有渐近展开式

$$x_1(\tau) = \frac{B_1}{-\tau} + \frac{B_2 \ln(-\tau)}{\sqrt{-\tau}} + \frac{B_3}{\sqrt{-\tau}} + \dots \quad (2.9)$$

其中  $B_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad B_2 = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{1+a-2b/3}}$

$$B_3 = \frac{A_1}{2} \left[ C - \frac{2+4a-8b/3-3\ln(1+a-2b/3)}{12(1+a-\frac{2}{3}b)} + \frac{\ln 2}{2(1-a-\frac{2}{3}b)} \right. \\ \left. - \lambda_3 \ln(1+\beta) - \frac{\lambda_5}{2} \ln(1-\beta + \frac{3a}{b\beta}) - \frac{\lambda_4}{K} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2-\beta}{2K} \right]$$

注意到方程 (2.1) 在  $x \rightarrow -x, a \rightarrow -a$  时不变, 故下部外解 (即  $x_0 < 0$  者) 可由上解 ((2.5), (2.6), (2.8), (2.9)) 将  $x \rightarrow -x, a \rightarrow -a, \beta \rightarrow -\beta$  得到. 为能得到张弛解, 充要条件是下部外解在  $x_0 = -1$  附近的抛物线开口方向与上解一致, 即当且仅当

$$a + \frac{2}{3}b < 1 \quad (a > 0, b \in (0, 1))$$

此时下部外解为

$$2b(1-\beta^2) \ln[-F(x_0(\tau))] - 3 \ln(x_0^2 - \beta x_0 + \frac{3a}{b\beta}) - \frac{3\beta}{K} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\beta - 2x_0}{2K} \\ = 2b(1-b+b\beta^2)(T_1 - \tau_1 - \tau) \quad (2.10)$$

其中  $T_1$  为下半周期值, 将由  $6^\circ$  中匹配得到, 而

$$\tau_1 = \frac{3 \ln(1+\beta+3a/b\beta)}{2b(1-b+b\beta^2)} - \frac{3\beta}{(1-b+b\beta^2)2Kb} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\beta+2}{2K} - \frac{(1-\beta^2) \ln(1-a-2b/3)}{1-b+b\beta^2}$$

## 2° 中间层

为了求出上部外解在  $\tau \rightarrow 0^- (x_0 \rightarrow 1^+)$  时急剧向下跳跃过程的解, 放大时间尺度, 令

$$\bar{t} = \frac{\tau - \alpha(\rho)}{\rho^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

其中  $\alpha(\rho)$  是为了与外解匹配而引进的待定常数. 令中间层的解为

$$x(\bar{t}) = 1 + \rho^{\frac{1}{3}} f_1(\bar{t}) - \rho^{\frac{2}{3}} f_2(\bar{t}) + O(\rho) \quad (2.11)$$

代入 (2.1), 由  $\rho^0$  项得到

$$\frac{d^2}{d\bar{t}^2} f_1 + 2f_1 - \frac{d}{d\bar{t}} f_1 + 1 + a - \frac{2}{3}b = 0$$

它有初积分 (积分常数已吸收在  $\alpha(\rho)$  中):

$$\frac{d}{d\bar{t}} f_1 + f_1^2 + \left(1 + a - \frac{2}{3}b\right)\bar{t} = 0$$

令 
$$f_1(\bar{t}) = \frac{d}{d\bar{t}} (\ln V(\bar{t})) = \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{d}{d\bar{t}} V$$

上式化为 
$$\frac{d^2}{d\bar{t}^2} V + \left(1 + a - \frac{2}{3}b\right)\bar{t}V = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

为使  $\bar{t} \rightarrow -\infty$  时能与  $\tau \rightarrow 0^-$  的外解匹配, 而有

$$V(\bar{t}) = \begin{cases} M \cdot \sqrt[6]{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} \sqrt{-\bar{t}} K_{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} (-\bar{t})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] & (\bar{t} < 0) \\ M \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt[6]{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} \sqrt{\bar{t}} J_{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} (\bar{t})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] & (\bar{t} > 0) \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

其中  $J$  为 Bessel 函数而  $K$  为修正 Bessel 函数

$$f_1(\bar{t}) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{(-\bar{t})} + \sqrt{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} \sqrt{-\bar{t}} \frac{K_{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} (-\bar{t})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]}{K_{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} (-\bar{t})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]} & (\bar{t} < 0) \\ \frac{1}{\bar{t}} - \sqrt{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} \sqrt{\bar{t}} \frac{J_{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} \bar{t}^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]}{J_{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1+a-\frac{2}{3}b} \bar{t}^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]} & (\bar{t} > 0) \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

并且在  $\bar{t} \rightarrow -\infty$  时有渐近展开

$$f_1(\bar{t}) = \sqrt{1+a-2b/3} \sqrt{-\bar{t}} + \frac{1}{4(-\bar{t})} + \dots \quad (2.15)$$

再从  $\rho^{\frac{1}{3}}$  项得到

$$\frac{d^2}{d\bar{t}^2} f_2 + 2 \frac{d}{d\bar{t}} (f_1 f_2) = -f_1^2 \frac{d}{d\bar{t}} f_1 - f_1 \quad (2.16)$$

由  $\bar{t} \rightarrow -\infty$  的性态可得

$$f_2(\bar{t}) = -\left(D_1 - \frac{1}{3} \ln V(\bar{t})\right) \frac{df_1}{d\bar{t}} - \frac{1}{6} f_1^2(\bar{t}) - \frac{2}{3V^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\bar{t}} V^2(\lambda) \ln(V(\lambda)) d\lambda \quad (2.17)$$

而在  $\bar{t} \rightarrow -\infty$  时有渐近展开

$$f_2(\bar{t}) = \frac{1-a+2b/3}{6} (-\bar{t}) + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{1+a-2b/3}} \cdot \frac{\ln(-\bar{t})}{\sqrt{-\bar{t}}} + \frac{C_3}{\sqrt{-\bar{t}}} + \dots \quad (2.18)$$

其中

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a-2b/3}} \left[ \frac{D_1}{2} - \frac{1+2a-4b/3}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{M\sqrt{3\pi}}{2\sqrt[6]{1+a-2b/3}} \right]$$

### 3° 外解与中间层匹配

作时间变换 
$$t_\eta = \frac{\tau - \alpha(\rho)}{\eta(\rho)} \quad (\rho^{\frac{1}{3}} \ll \eta(\rho) \ll 1, \alpha(\rho) \ll \eta(\rho)t_\eta)$$

使  $\tau = t_\eta \eta(\rho) + \alpha(\rho) \rightarrow 0^-$  而  $\bar{t} = \rho^{-\frac{1}{3}} t_\eta \eta(\rho) \rightarrow -\infty$ .

此时外解有展开

$$\begin{aligned}
 x = & 1 + A_1 \sqrt{-\eta t_\eta} - \frac{A_1}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha(\rho)}{\sqrt{-\eta t_\eta}} + \dots + A_2(-\eta t_\eta) - A_2 \alpha(\rho) + \dots \\
 & + \rho \left[ \frac{1}{4(-\eta t_\eta)} + \frac{\alpha(\rho)}{4(-\eta t_\eta)^2} + \dots + \frac{\ln(-\eta t_\eta)}{8A_1 \sqrt{-\eta t_\eta}} - \frac{\alpha(\rho)}{8A_1(-\eta t_\eta)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right. \\
 & \left. + \dots + \frac{B_3}{\sqrt{-\eta t_\eta}} + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

而中间层有展开

$$\begin{aligned}
 x = & 1 + \rho^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ \frac{A_1 \sqrt{-\eta t_\eta}}{\rho^{\frac{1}{3}}} + \frac{\rho^{\frac{2}{3}}}{4(-\eta t_\eta)} + \dots \right] + \rho^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[ \frac{A_2(-\eta t_\eta)}{\rho^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{\rho^{\frac{1}{3}} \ln(-\eta t_\eta)}{8A_1 \sqrt{-\eta t_\eta}} \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{\rho^{\frac{1}{3}} \ln \rho}{12A_1 \sqrt{-\eta t_\eta}} - \frac{\rho^{\frac{1}{3}} C_3}{\sqrt{-\eta t_\eta}} + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $\eta t_\eta \rightarrow 0^-$  匹配得到

$$\alpha(\rho) = \frac{\rho \ln \rho}{6(1+a-2b/3)}, \quad B_3 = C_3 \tag{I}$$

#### 4° 内层解

中间层的首项  $f_1(\bar{t})$  ((2.14)) 将在

$$\bar{t}_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{4(1+a-2b/3)}} \gamma_{\frac{1}{3}}$$

处发生跳跃, 其中  $\gamma_{\frac{1}{3}}$  为 Bessel 函数  $J_{\frac{1}{3}}(x)$  的最小正零点. 进一步放大时间尺度, 令

$$\bar{t} = (\tau - \delta(\rho)) / \rho, \quad x(\bar{t}) = g_0(\bar{t}) + \beta_1(\rho) g_1(\bar{t}) + \dots \quad (\rho \ll \beta_1 \ll 1)$$

此时由  $\rho^{-1}$  项得到

$$\frac{d^2}{d\bar{t}^2} g_0 = (1 - g_0^2) \frac{d}{d\bar{t}} g_0 \tag{2.19}$$

考虑到与中间层的匹配, 积得

$$\frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{2+g_0}{1-g_0} + \frac{1}{1-g_0} = -\bar{t} \tag{2.20}$$

在  $\bar{t} \rightarrow -\infty$  时有渐近展开

$$g_0(\bar{t}) = 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{t}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\ln(-\bar{t})}{(-\bar{t})^2} + \dots \tag{2.21}$$

由  $\beta_1 \rho^{-1}$  项得到

$$\frac{d^2}{d\bar{t}^2} g_1 = (1 - g_0^2) \frac{d}{d\bar{t}} g_1 - 2g_0 g_1 \frac{d}{d\bar{t}} g_0 \tag{2.22}$$

积分得

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_1(\bar{t}) = & K_1 \left[ \frac{4}{81} \left( \ln \frac{1-g_0}{2+g_0} \right) \cdot (g_0^3 - 3g_0 + 2) + \frac{4g_0^3 - 6g_0^2 - 6g_0 + 17}{27(g_0 - 1)} \right] \\
 & - \frac{K_2}{3} (g_0^3 - 3g_0 + 2)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.23}$$

在  $\bar{t} \rightarrow -\infty$  时有渐近展开

$$g_1(\bar{t}) = \frac{K_1}{3} \left( \bar{t} + \frac{1}{3} \ln(-\bar{t}) - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{K_2}{\bar{t}^2} + \dots \quad (2.24)$$

5° 内层与中间层匹配 ( $\bar{t} \rightarrow -\infty, \bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{t}_1$ )

注意到在  $\bar{t} \rightarrow \bar{t}_1$  时

$$f_1(\bar{t}) = \frac{-1}{\bar{t}_1 - \bar{t}} - \frac{1+a-2b/3}{3} \bar{t}_1(\bar{t}_1 - \bar{t}) + \dots \quad (2.25)$$

$$f_2(\bar{t}) = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\ln(\bar{t}_1 - \bar{t})}{(\bar{t}_1 - \bar{t})^2} + \dots \quad (2.26)$$

而 
$$\bar{t} = \frac{\tau - \delta(\rho)}{\rho} = \rho^{-\frac{1}{3}} \bar{t} + \frac{\ln \rho}{6(1+a-2b/3)} - \rho^{-1} \delta(\rho)$$

记 
$$\delta(\rho) = \rho^{\frac{2}{3}}(\bar{t}_1 + \gamma(\rho)), \quad \sigma(\rho) = \gamma(\rho) - \frac{\rho^{\frac{1}{3}} \ln \rho}{6(1+a-2b/3)}$$

就有 
$$\bar{t} = \frac{\bar{t} - \bar{t}_1 - \sigma(\rho)}{\rho^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

令 
$$t_\eta = \frac{\bar{t} - \bar{t}_1 - \sigma(\rho)}{\eta(\rho)} \quad (\rho^{\frac{1}{3}} \ll \eta(\rho) \ll 1, \sigma \ll \eta t_\eta)$$

使得 
$$\bar{t} = \rho^{-\frac{1}{3}} \eta t_\eta \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{而} \quad \bar{t} - \bar{t}_1 = \eta t_\eta + \sigma(\rho) \rightarrow 0^-$$

此时中间层有展开

$$\begin{aligned} x = 1 + \rho^{\frac{1}{3}} & \left[ \overset{\textcircled{1}}{-\frac{1}{-\eta t_\eta}} - \overset{\textcircled{2}}{\frac{\sigma(\rho)}{(-\eta t_\eta)^2}} + \dots + \overset{\textcircled{3}}{\frac{1+a-2b/3}{3} \bar{t}_1(-\eta t_\eta)} + \dots \right] \\ & + \rho^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[ \overset{\textcircled{4}}{-\frac{\ln(-\eta t_\eta)}{3(-\eta t_\eta)^2}} + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

而内解有展开

$$\begin{aligned} x = 1 - \overset{\textcircled{1}}{\frac{\rho^{\frac{1}{3}}}{-\eta t_\eta}} - \overset{\textcircled{2}}{\frac{\rho^{\frac{2}{3}} \ln(-\eta t_\eta)}{(-\eta t_\eta)^2}} + \overset{\textcircled{3}}{\frac{\rho^{\frac{2}{3}} \ln \rho}{9(-\eta t_\eta)^2}} + \dots + \overset{\textcircled{4}}{\beta_1(\rho)} \left[ -\frac{K_1}{3} \cdot \frac{-\eta t_\eta}{\rho^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{K_1}{9} \ln(-\eta t_\eta) + \frac{K_1}{27} \ln \rho + \dots - K_2 \left( \frac{\rho^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(-\eta t_\eta)^2} + \dots \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

匹配得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta_1(\rho) &= \rho^{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad \sigma(\rho) = -\frac{1}{9} \rho^{\frac{1}{3}} \ln \rho \\ K_1 &= -\left(1+a-\frac{2}{3}b\right) \bar{t}_1 = -\left(\frac{3+3a-2b}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \gamma(\rho) &= \frac{1-2a+4b/3}{18(1+a-2b/3)} \rho^{\frac{1}{3}} \ln \rho \\ \delta(\rho) &= \frac{1-2a+4b/3}{18(1+a-2b/3)} \rho \ln \rho + \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{1+a-2b/3}} \rho^{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (\text{I})$$

6° 内层与下部外解匹配( $\bar{t} \rightarrow +\infty, \tau \rightarrow T_1$ )

在  $\bar{t} \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $g_0(\bar{t}) \rightarrow -2, g_1(\bar{t}) \rightarrow \frac{K_1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{3+3a-2b}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \gamma_{\frac{3}{2}}$

而在  $x_0 = -2$  附近

$$x_0(\tau) = -2 - \frac{2-a+2b/3}{3} (T_1 - \tau - \tau_1)$$

现在  $\bar{t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \tau - \sqrt{\frac{9}{4(1+a-2b/3)}} \rho^{\frac{3}{2}} \gamma_{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1-2a+4b/3}{18(1+a-2b/3)} \rho \ln \rho \right]$

令  $t_0 = \bar{t}/\eta(\rho)$  ( $\rho \ll \eta(\rho) \ll 1$ ) 使  $\bar{t} \rightarrow +\infty$  而  $\tau - T_1 \rightarrow 0^+$ , 此时外解有展开

$$x = -2 + \frac{2-a+2b/3}{3} \left[ -T_1 + \sqrt{\frac{9}{4(1+a-2b/3)}} \rho^{\frac{3}{2}} \gamma_{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1-2a+4b/3}{18(1+a-2b/3)} \rho \ln \rho + \eta t_0 + \tau_1 \right] + \dots$$

而内解有展开

$$x = -2 + \rho^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{3-3a-2b}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \gamma_{\frac{3}{2}} + \dots \right]$$

匹配得到

$$T_1 = \frac{3}{2-a+2b/3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9}{4(1+a-2b/3)}} \rho^{\frac{3}{2}} \gamma_{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1-2a+4b/3}{18(1+a-2b/3)} \rho \ln \rho + \tau_1 \quad (\text{II})$$

从而完成了下半周期的匹配。由对称性, 上半周期可由  $a \rightarrow -a, x \rightarrow -x (\beta \rightarrow -\beta)$  得到, 半周期为

$$T_2 = \frac{3}{2+a+2b/3} \sqrt{\frac{9}{4(1-a-2b/3)}} \rho^{\frac{3}{2}} \gamma_{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1+2a+4b/3}{18(1-a-2b/3)} \rho \ln \rho + \tau_2$$

其中

$$\tau_2 = \frac{3 \ln(1-\beta+3a/b\beta)}{2b(1-b+b\beta^2)} - \frac{3\beta}{(1-b+b\beta^2) \cdot 2bK} \arctg \frac{2-\beta}{2K} - \frac{(1-\beta)^2 \ln(1+a-2b/3)}{1-b+b\beta^2}$$

最后, 整个张弛振动周期为

$$T = \tau_1 + \tau_2 + 3\gamma_{\frac{3}{2}} \rho^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\frac{9}{4(1+a-2b/3)}}}{2-a+4b/3} + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{9}{4(1-a-2b/3)}}}{2+a+4b/3} \right] + \frac{3-2b+4a^2-8b^2}{3(3+3a-2b)(3-3a-2b)} \rho \ln \rho \quad (2.27)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 + \tau_2 = & \frac{3 \ln[(1+3a/b\beta)^2 - \beta^2]}{2b(1-b+b\beta^2)} \\ & + \frac{3\beta}{2bK(1-b+b\beta^2)} \arctg \frac{Kb}{b\beta^2 - 4b + 6} \\ & - \frac{(1-\beta)^2 \ln[(1-2b/3)^2 - a^2]}{1-b+b\beta^2} \end{aligned}$$

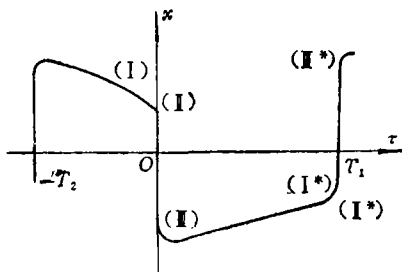


图 2

一个周期的大致图形如图2: (其中(I), (II)等为匹配处); 回到方程(1.1), 其张弛振动周期为  $T/\rho$ .

### 三、结 论

由上计算得到:

1° 系统 (2.1) 在  $3a+2b<3$ ,  $b\in(0, 1)$ ,  $a>0$ ,  $0<\rho\ll 1$  时存在张弛振动. 这一估计比 [2]~[7] 的结果推进了一步.

2° 我们曾在 DJS—130 机上算出数值解的波形图及相平面图, 与本文计算结果相当符合.

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## The Relaxational Oscillation Solution for Fitzhugh's Nerve Conduction Equation

Lin Chang

(Anhui University, Hefei)

Li Ji-bin

(Kunming Engineering Institute, Kunming)

Liu Zheng-rong

(Anhui University, Hefei)

### Abstract

By using the matching asymptotic method, we calculated the analytic expression of relaxational oscillation solution for Fitzhugh's nerve conduction equation, oscillation period and the parametric region, in which the relaxational oscillation occurs.