

非线性边值问题的奇摄动

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摘 要

本文研究边值问题:

$$\varepsilon y'' = f(x, y, y', \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (\mu < x < 1 - \mu)$$

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)|_{x=\mu} = \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu)$$

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)|_{x=1-\mu} = \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu)$$

其中 ε, μ 是两个正的小参数. 在 $f_{y'} \leq -k < 0$ 和其他适当的限制下, 存在一个解且满足

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{i=0}^j y_{i-j,j}(x) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j = O\left(\exp\left[-\frac{k(x-\mu)}{\varepsilon}\right]\right) + O\left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j\right)$$

其中 $y_{0,0}(x)$ 是退化问题

$$f(x, y, y', 0, 0) = 0 \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

$$y(1, 0, 0) = \varphi_1(0, 0)$$

的解. 而 $y_{i-j,j}(x)$ ($j=0, 1, \dots, i; i=1, 2, \dots, m$) 能够从某些线性方程逐次求得.

一、引 言

非线性边值问题:

$$\varepsilon y'' = f(x, y, y', \varepsilon) \tag{1.1}$$

$$y(0, \varepsilon) = \alpha(\varepsilon), \quad y(1, \varepsilon) = \beta(\varepsilon) \tag{1.2}$$

曾被很多作者用某种方法研究过. 例如, 在 Briš 文 [1] 中, 函数 $f(x, y, y', \varepsilon)$ 是不依赖于 ε 和 $\alpha(\varepsilon) = \beta(\varepsilon) = 0$; O'malley^{[2], [3]} 研究了 $f(x, y, y', \varepsilon) = a(x, y)y' + b(x, y)$ 的情况; K. W. Chang^[4] 和 F. A. Howes^[5] 研究了更一般的情形. 但是这些文章都没有涉及边界摄动^[6-8]的情况. 在工程技术问题中, 我们遇见边界摄动的问题^[9]. 一般地说, 在实际问题中方程摄动和边界摄动依赖于不同的参数. 本文在上文的基础上进一步研究边界与算子双摄动的非线性方程的边值问题. 在适当的假设下, 我们建立了 m 阶近似解 (m 是任意正整数), 和给出了相应的余项估计, 拓广和改正了上文的结论.

我们研究如下的非线性边值问题:

$$\varepsilon y'' = f(x, y, y', \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (\mu < x < 1 - \mu) \tag{1.3}$$

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)|_{x=\mu} = \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \tag{1.4}$$

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)|_{x=1-\mu} = \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu) \tag{1.5}$$

其中 $\varepsilon > 0$ 和 $\mu > 0$ 是两个小参数.

我们假定 $f_{y'} \leq -k < 0$ (k 是正的常数). 当 $\varepsilon=0, \mu=0$ 时摄动问题退化为非摄动问题:

$$f(x, y, y', 0, 0) = 0 \quad (0 < x < 1) \quad (1.6)$$

$$y(1, 0, 0, \cdot) = \varphi_1(0, 0) \quad (1.7)$$

它的解用 $y = y_{0,0}(x)$ 表示.

我们假定 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, $f(x, y, y', \varepsilon, \mu)$, $\varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu)$ 当双参数趋于 0 时有有效的 ε, μ 的二重级数的渐近展开式, 例如,

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \sim y_{0,0}(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j \quad (1.8)$$

$$f(x, y, y', \varepsilon, \mu) = F(\varepsilon, \mu) \sim F(0, 0) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^i F_{i-j,j}(0, 0) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j \quad (1.9)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} F(0, 0) &= f(x, y_{0,0}, y'_{0,0}, 0, 0) \\ F_{i-j,j}(0, 0) &= \frac{1}{(i-j)! j!} \left. \frac{\partial^i F(\varepsilon, \mu)}{\partial \varepsilon^{i-j} \partial \mu^j} \right|_{\varepsilon=\mu=0} \\ &= f_y(x, y_{0,0}, y'_{0,0}, 0, 0) y_{i-j,j} + f_{y'}(x, y_{0,0}, y'_{0,0}, 0, 0) y'_{i-j,j} \\ &\quad + G_{i-j,j}(x, y_{0,0}, y_{1,0}, y_{0,1}, \dots, y_{i-j,j-1}; y'_{0,0}, y'_{1,0}, y'_{0,1}, \dots, y'_{i-j,j-1}) \\ &\quad (j=1, 2, \dots, i; i=1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

式中 $G_{l,k}$ 由 $x, y_{l,k}, y'_{l,k}$ ($0 \leq l \leq i-j-1, 0 \leq k \leq j-1$) 确定. 我们略去细节.

同样地, 上述记号适用于其它展式.

把(1.8)~(1.9)代入(1.3)~(1.5)我们得到

$$f_{y'} y'_{i-j,j} + f_y y_{i-j,j} = y_{i-j,j}'' - G_{i-j,j}(x, y_{0,0}, \dots, y_{i-j,j-1}; y'_{0,0}, \dots, y'_{i-j,j-1}) \quad (1.11)$$

$$y_{i-j,j}(1) = \frac{1}{(i-j)! j!} \varphi^{(i-j,j)}(0, 0) - \sum_{k=1}^i (-1)^k \frac{y_{i-j,j-k}^{(k)}(1)}{k!} \quad (j=0, 1, \dots, i; i=1, 2, \dots) \quad (1.12)$$

式(1.11)、(1.12) (取负标) 的量看做是 0.

由于 $y_{0,0}(x)$ 是退化问题(1.6), (1.7)式的解, 因此, 从(1.11)~(1.12)我们能够逐次地找到 $y_{i-j,j}(x)$ ($j=0, 1, \dots, i; i=1, 2, \dots$), 把这些 $y_{i-j,j}(x)$ 代入(1.8), 我们得到问题(1.3)~(1.5)的形式渐近解.

二、定理的叙述与证明

为了叙述我们的结果, 我们假设下面的条件(a)~(e)成立:

(a) 退化问题(1.6)、(1.7)的解 $y = y_{0,0}(x) \in C^{(2)}$ 存在;

(b) 函数 f 关于 x 连续和 $f \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ 关于 y, y', ε 和 μ , 其中

$\Omega: \mu \leq x \leq 1 - \mu, |y| \leq d, |y'| < \infty, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1, 0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1$ (d, ε_1, μ_1 是三个正的常数);

(c) 存在二个常数 l, k , 使得在 Ω 上

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| \leq l, \quad \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right| \leq -k < 0,$$

(d) 函数 f 在 Ω 上满足 Nagumo 条件, 即存在一个定义在 $[0, \infty)$ 上正的连续函数 φ , 使得当 $s \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $s^2/\varphi(s) \rightarrow \infty$ 和 $|f(x, y, y', \varepsilon, \mu)| \leq \varphi(|y'|)$;

(e) $\varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \in C^{(0)}[0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1; 0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1]$, $\varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu) \in C^\infty[0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1; 0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1]$.

在这些假设(a)~(e)的情况下我们将证明下面主要的结果.

定理 1 若假设(a)~(e)成立, 则存在问题(1.3)~(1.5)的一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$ 和下列估计成立:

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j = O\left(\exp\left[-\frac{k(x-\mu)}{\varepsilon}\right]\right) + O\left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j\right) \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $y_{0,0}(x)$ 是退化问题(1.6), (1.7)的解, 而 $y_{i-j, j}(x)$ ($j=0, 1, \dots, i; i=1, 2, \dots, m$) 是问题(1.11)~(1.12)的解.

证明: 当 $m=0$ 时, 在文[4], [5]中证明了上述结果. 即在假设(a)~(e)下, 存在问题(1.3)~(1.5)的一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, 这个解满足下述的结果:

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - y_{0,0}(x) = O\left(\exp\left[-\frac{k(x-\mu)}{\varepsilon}\right]\right) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (2.2)$$

从上述结果不难指出, 当 $i+j < m$ 时, 若我们事先能够逐次确定出满足(1.11)~(1.12)的解 $y_{i,j}(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$, 则我们一定能够从相应的问题(1.11)~(1.12)唯一地找出 $y_{i,j}(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$, $i+j=m$.

现在我们证明问题(1.3)~(1.5)的解存在和 $y_{0,0}(x)$, $y_{i-j, j}(x)$ ($j=0, 1, \dots, i; i=1, 2, \dots, m$) 满足估计式(2.1).

现在我们构造两个函数 $\alpha(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, $\beta(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$:

$$\alpha(x, \varepsilon, \mu) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j - \left[\sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(\mu) e^{i-j} \mu^j - \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \right] \exp[\lambda_1(x-\mu)] \\ \quad - \left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1} \right) (2 \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] - 1), \\ \text{as } \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(\mu) e^{i-j} \mu^j \geq \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \\ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j - \left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1} \right) (2 \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] - 1), \\ \text{as } \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(\mu) e^{i-j} \mu^j < \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\beta(x, \varepsilon, \mu) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j + \left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1} \right) (2 \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] - 1), \\ \text{as } \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(\mu) e^{i-j} \mu^j \geq \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \\ \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j - \left[\sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(\mu) e^{i-j} \mu^j - \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \right] \exp[\lambda_1(x-\mu)] \\ \quad + \left[\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1} \right] (2 \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] - 1) \\ \text{as } \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(\mu) e^{i-j} \mu^j < \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \end{cases} \quad (2.4)$$

其中 $\mu \leq x \leq 1-\mu$, $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$, $0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1$, r 是将在下面确定的正的常数, 而 λ_1, λ_2 是 $\varepsilon \lambda^2 + k\lambda + l = 0$ 的两个根, l 是使得 $|f_j| \leq l$ 的某个正的常数. 取 ε 如此地小, 使得 $\varepsilon \leq k^2/4l$, 因此 λ_1, λ_2 是负的实数, 当 $0 \leq \varepsilon \ll 1$ 时, 我们把它表为:

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{k}{\varepsilon} + \frac{l}{k} + O(\varepsilon), \quad \lambda_2 = -\frac{l}{k} + O(\varepsilon) \quad (2.5)$$

取 $\varepsilon_2 = \min\left\{\varepsilon_1, \mu_1, \frac{k}{4l}\right\}$, 当 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1 \leq \varepsilon_2$, $0 < \mu \leq \mu_1 \leq \varepsilon_2$ 时我们建立某些关于 $\alpha(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, $\beta(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$ 的关系式.

因为 $y_{i-j, j}(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$ ($j=0, 1, \dots, i, i=0, 1, \dots, m$), 因此, 关于 x 我们有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha(x, \varepsilon, \mu) &\in C^2[\mu, 1-\mu] \subset C^2[0, 1] \\ \beta(x, \varepsilon, \mu) &\in C^2[\mu, 1-\mu] \subset C^2[0, 1] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

和成立不等式:

$$\alpha(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j$$

$$\beta(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \geq \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j$$

因此

$$\alpha(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq \beta(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (2.7)$$

和因为

$$\alpha(\mu, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) - \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1} \right) (2 \exp[-\lambda_2] - 1) \leq \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu)$$

$$\beta(\mu, \varepsilon, \mu) \geq \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) + \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1} \right) (2 \exp[-\lambda_2] - 1) \geq \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu)$$

因此我们有

$$\alpha(\mu, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \leq \beta(\mu, \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (2.8)$$

因为 $\varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu) \in C^\infty[0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1, 0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1]$, 因此

$$\left| \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu) - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i \varphi_1^{(i-j, j)}(0, 0) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j / (i-j)! j! \right| \leq \tau \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j \right)$$

其中 τ 是正的常数, 如此我们有

$$\sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i \varphi_1^{(i-j, j)}(0, 0) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j [(i-j)! j!]^{-1} \leq \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu) + \tau \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i \varphi_1^{(i-j, j)}(0, 0) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j [(i-j)! j!]^{-1} \geq \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu) - \tau \left(\sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j \right)$$

现在选择 r 使得 $r > l\tau$, 从上面两个式子我们得到

$$\alpha(1-\mu, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(1-\mu) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j - \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1}$$

$$\leq \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu) + \tau \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j - \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1} \leq \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta(1-\mu, \varepsilon, \mu) &\geq \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(1-\mu) e^{t-j}\mu^j + \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j}\mu^j r l^{-1} \\ &\geq \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu) - \tau \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j}\mu^j + \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j}\mu^j r l^{-1} \geq \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu)\end{aligned}$$

因此我们有

$$\alpha(1-\mu, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu) \leq \beta(1-\mu, \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (2.9)$$

借助于中值定理我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, \alpha, \alpha', \varepsilon, \mu) &= f\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y'_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \varepsilon, \mu\right) \\ &\quad + f_y\{\cdot\}\left(\alpha - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j\right) \\ &\quad + f_{y'}\{\cdot\}\left(\alpha' - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y'_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j\right)\end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, \beta, \beta', \varepsilon, \mu) &= f\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y'_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \varepsilon, \mu\right) \\ &\quad + f_y\{\cdot\cdot\}\left(\beta - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j\right) \\ &\quad + f_{y'}\{\cdot\cdot\}\left(\beta' - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y'_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j\right)\end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\{\cdot\} &= \left\{x, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j + \theta_1\left(\alpha - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j\right), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y'_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j + \theta_2\left(\alpha' - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y'_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j\right), \varepsilon, \mu\right\} \\ \{\cdot\cdot\} &= \left\{x, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j + \theta_3\left(\beta - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j\right), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y'_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j + \theta_4\left(\beta' - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y'_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j\right), \varepsilon, \mu\right\} \\ &\quad (0 < \theta_i < 1, i=1, 2, 3, 4)\end{aligned}$$

由于 $f(x, y_{0,0}, y'_{0,0}, 0, 0) = 0$ 和 $y_{i-j,j}(x)$ ($j=0, 1, \dots, i; i=1, 2, \dots, m$) 满足 (1.11), 回想起 (1.10) 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}f\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y'_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \varepsilon, \mu\right) \\ = f(x, y_{0,0}, y'_{0,0}, 0, 0) + \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i [f_y(x, y_{0,0}, y'_{0,0}, 0, 0) y_{i-j,j} \\ + f_{y'}(x, y_{0,0}, y'_{0,0}, 0, 0) y'_{i-j,j} + G_{i-j,j}(x, y_{0,0}, \dots, y_{i-j,j-1}; y'_{0,0}, \dots, y'_{i-j,j-1}) \\ - y'_{i-j-1,j} + y'_{i-j-1,j}] e^{t-j}\mu^j + O\left(\sum_{i=0}^{m+1} e^{t-j}\mu^j\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$= \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}''(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j + O\left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j\right)$$

因此, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}'(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \varepsilon, \mu\right) \\ \leq \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}''(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j + \sigma\left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j\right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}'(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j, \varepsilon, \mu\right) \\ \geq \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}''(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j - \sigma\left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j\right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

其中 σ 是正的常数.

想到(2.10)~(2.13)和 $|y_{i,j}''(x)| \leq M$, M 是一个常数, $i+j=m$ 和 λ_1, λ_2 是 $\lambda^2 + k\lambda + l = 0$ 的两个根, 我们进一步选择 $r = \max\{\tau, M + \sigma\}$, 则当

$\sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(\mu) e^{t-j}\mu^j \geq \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu)$ 时, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon \alpha''(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - f(x, \alpha, \alpha', \varepsilon, \mu) &\geq \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}''(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j \\ &- \varepsilon \lambda_1^2 \left[\sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(\mu) e^{t-j}\mu^j - \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \right] \exp[\lambda_1(x-\mu)] \\ &- 2 \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j \varepsilon \lambda_2^2 r l^{-1} \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] - \left(\varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}''(x) e^{t-j}\mu^j \right. \\ &+ \sigma \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j \left. - l \left[\varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(\mu) e^{t-j}\mu^j - \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \right] \exp[\lambda_1(x-\mu)] \right) \\ &- \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j l r l^{-1} (2 \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] - 1) \\ &- k \lambda_1 \left[\sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(\mu) e^{t-j}\mu^j - \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \right] \exp[\lambda_1(x-\mu)] \\ &- 2 \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j k \lambda_2 r l^{-1} \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] \\ &\geq \left(- \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j M - \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j \sigma + \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j r \right. \\ &\left. - (\varepsilon \lambda_1^2 + k \lambda_1 + l) \left[\sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(\mu) e^{t-j}\mu^j - \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \right] \exp[\lambda_1(x-\mu)] \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -(e\lambda_2^2 + k\lambda_2 + l) \cdot 2 \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1} \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] \\
& = \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j (-M - \sigma + r) \geq 0 \quad (\mu < x < 1 - \mu) \\
\varepsilon \beta''(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - f(x, \beta, \beta', \varepsilon, \mu) & \leq \varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}''(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j \\
& + 2 \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-i} \mu^i e \lambda_2^2 r l^{-1} \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] \\
& - \left(\varepsilon \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j - \sigma \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j \right) \\
& + \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j l r l^{-1} (2 \exp[-\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] - 1) \\
& + 2 \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j k \lambda_2 r l^{-1} \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] \\
& \leq \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j (M + \sigma - r) + (e\lambda_2^2 + k\lambda_2 + l) \left[2 \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j r l^{-1} \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] \right] \\
& = \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j (M + \sigma - r) \leq 0 \quad (\mu < x < 1 - \mu)
\end{aligned}$$

类似地, 我们可以证明当 $\sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(\mu) e^{i-j} \mu^j < \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu)$ 时下列的不等式:

$$\varepsilon \alpha''(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \geq f(x, \alpha, \alpha', \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (\mu < x < 1 - \mu) \quad (2.14)$$

$$\varepsilon \beta''(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq f(x, \beta, \beta', \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (\mu < x < 1 - \mu) \quad (2.15)$$

根据关于 $\alpha(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, $\beta(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$ 的关系式(2.6)~(2.9), (2.14)~(2.15)和利用 Nagumo 定理^{[10], [11]}, 我们知道边值问题有一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$ 和下面的不等式成立:

$$\alpha(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq \beta(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (\mu \leq x \leq 1 - \mu)$$

顾及(2.3)、(2.4)我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j \right| & \leq \left| \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(\mu) e^{i-j} \mu^j - \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu) \right| \exp[\lambda_1(x-\mu)] \\
& + \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} e^{m+1-j} \mu^j l^{-1} [2 \exp[\lambda_2(x-1+\mu)] - 1] \quad (\mu \leq x \leq 1 - \mu)
\end{aligned}$$

从(2.5)我们得到下面的估计式:

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j = O\left(\exp\left[-\frac{k(x-\mu)}{\varepsilon}\right]\right) + O\left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j\right)$$

定理 1 证毕.

注: 当 $f_{y'} \geq k > 0$ 时, 在相应的假设下, 边值问题(1.3)~(1.5)的退化问题如下:

$$f(x, y, y', 0, 0) = 0 \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

$$y(0, 0, 0) = \varphi_0(0, 0)$$

它的解为 $y_{0,0}(x)$ 和用上述类似的方法, 我们逐次地找到 $y_{i-j, j}(x)$ ($i=0, 1, \dots, i=1, 2, \dots, m$). 则存在问题(1.3)~(1.5)的一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$ 和类似的下面估计式成立:

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j = O\left(\exp\left[-\frac{k(1-x-\mu)}{\varepsilon}\right]\right) + O\left(\sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-i} \mu^i\right)$$

($\mu \leq x \leq 1-\mu, 0 < \varepsilon, \mu \ll 1$)

三、例

为了说明我们的结果, 我们研究下面的边值问题:

$$\varepsilon y'' = ly - ky' + \varepsilon y'^2 \quad (3.1)$$

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)|_{x=\mu} = \log(1+\varepsilon+\mu), \quad y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)|_{x=1-\mu} = e^{\varepsilon+\mu} \quad (3.2)$$

其中 l, m 和 k 是正的常数.

证明: 显然定理 1 的条件(a)~(e)除了(c)外都满足. 即 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \leq -K < 0$ 不是直接的. 为了检查这个条件, 我们利用 HeideI^[12]的结果. 即古典的 Nagumo 条件概括为这样的条件, 有一个数 $N > 0$ 使得在某个区间 $J \subset [0, 1]$ 上每一个解 $y(t)$ 满足 $\alpha(t) \leq y(t) \leq \beta(t)$, 由此得出在 J 上 $|y'(t)| \leq N$, 其中 $\alpha(t), \beta(t)$ 是界定函数. 从而我们有当 $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2N}$, $0 < K < k-1$ 时 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} = -k + 2\varepsilon y' \leq -k + 1 \leq K < 0$. 因此, 借助于定理 1 得问题(3.1)、(3.2)有一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$ 和成立如下的估计式:

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j, j}(x) e^{i-j} \mu^j = O\left(\exp\left[-\frac{K(x-\mu)}{\varepsilon}\right]\right) + O\left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j\right)$$

其中 $y_{0,0}(x) = \exp\left[-\frac{l(x-1)}{k}\right]$ 是退化问题:

$$ky'_{0,0} - ly_{0,0} = 0$$

$$y_{0,0}(1) = 1$$

的解, 而 $y_{i-j, j}(x)$ ($j=0, 1, \dots, i; i=1, 2, \dots, m$) 是问题

$$ky'_{i-j, j} - ly_{i-j, j} = 2y'_{i-j-1, 0} + y_{i-j-1, 0}^2 - y_{i-j-1, j}''$$

$$y_{i-j, j}(1) = \frac{1}{(i-j)! j!} - \sum_{k=1}^j y_{i-j, j-k}^{(k)}(1)/k!$$

的解.

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Singular Perturbation of Nonlinear Boundary Value Problem

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Abstract

In this paper we consider the boundary value problem

$$\varepsilon y'' = f(x, y, y', \varepsilon, \mu) \quad \mu < x < 1 - \mu$$

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)|_{x=\mu} = \varphi_0(\varepsilon, \mu)$$

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)|_{x=1-\mu} = \varphi_1(\varepsilon, \mu)$$

where ε, μ are two positive parameters. Under $f_{y'} \leq -k < 0$ and other suitable restrictions, there exists a solution and satisfies

$$y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^i y_{i-j,j}(x) \varepsilon^{i-j} \mu^j = O\left(\exp\left[-\frac{k(x-\mu)}{\varepsilon}\right]\right) + O\left(\sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \varepsilon^{m+1-j} \mu^j\right)$$

where $y_{0,0}(x)$ is a solution of reduced problem

$$f(x, y, y', 0, 0) = 0 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$y(1, 0, 0) = \varphi_1(0, 0)$$

while $y_{i-j,j}(x)$ ($j=0, 1, \dots, i$; $i=1, 2, \dots, m$) can be obtained successively from certain linear equations.