

# 用钱伟长-Latta方法求非线性 扩散过程的渐近解\*

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(西安交通大学, 1982年11月22日收到)

## 摘 要

本文用钱伟长-Latta的合成展开法<sup>[5]</sup>, 求得了一种非线性扩散过程的方程组的一阶渐近解, 简化并改进了前人的工作<sup>[4]</sup>. 对于一种特殊情形给出了完整的解析解, 并讨论了分叉点上的周期解, 所得的结果与实验事实相符.

## 一、引 言

我们要研究的问题是

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \text{D.E. } u_t &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} u_{xx} - u_x + [\alpha(\lambda) + 1]u - \beta(\lambda)w + f(\lambda, u, w) \\
 w_t &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} w_{xx} - w_x + [\alpha(\lambda) + 1]w + \beta(\lambda)u + g(\lambda, u, w) \\
 \text{B.C. } u_x(0, t) &= \varepsilon u(0, t), \quad u_x(1, t) = 0 \\
 w_x(0, t) &= \varepsilon w(0, t), \quad w_x(1, t) = 0 \\
 \text{I.C. } u(x, 0) &= \varphi(x), \quad w(x, 0) = \psi(x)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (t > 0) \\ (0 < x < 1) \\ (t \geq 0) \\ (t \geq 0) \\ (0 \leq x \leq 1) \end{array} \quad (I)$$

这个问题来源于化学反应器理论<sup>[1]-[4]</sup>. 在一个侧面非绝热的管状反应器中,  $u$  为管中的温度分布,  $w$  为反应物的浓度分布;  $\lambda$  为给定的物理参数,  $\alpha(\lambda)$ ,  $\beta(\lambda)$  为  $\lambda$  的已知函数, 而  $\varepsilon$  为Paclet数, 且  $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$ , 函数  $f$ ,  $g$  为  $u$ ,  $w$  的解析函数.

问题(I)在分叉点附近的稳定周期解的求解工作曾由D.S.Cohen<sup>[4]</sup>研究过. 但他用了繁杂的匹配渐近展开法, 而且没有求出一阶解. 本文改用合成展开法, 即钱伟长-Latta方法, 将问题的求解工作向前推进了一步, 其特点为:

i) 只要用比较系数的方法, 就可一并给出各阶解的微分方程和定解条件, 从而避免了用匹配法确定内外解的繁琐过程;

ii) 将偏微分方程的求解问题全部化成了常微分方程的求解问题, 而且除了求零阶解时涉及到非线性问题外, 求高阶解的工作都是线性问题, 这就大大简化了原问题的求解过程;

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iii) 本文将给出一阶解的求解公式，而且还可看到高阶解的求解工作可以类似地进行下去。

我们在下一节中将指出用合成展开法可以容易地得到任意阶解的微分方程和定解条件。在第三节中将证明零阶解的定解问题与文献[4]中完全相同，并将给出一阶解的求法。在第四节中我们就一个特殊情形证明：如果非线性项  $f, g$  为一个解析函数的实部和虚部时，零阶解和一阶解则有完美的解析表达式，并且考察了一个实际例子。最后一节考察了分叉点上的周期解，所得结果与实验事实相符。

## 二、各阶解的微分方程和定解条件

下面所用的合成展开法最早是我国著名力学家钱伟长（1948年）在解决圆板大挠度问题时提出的，后来经过Latta（1951年）等人的工作使之得到广泛的应用和发展，故我们称之为钱伟长-Latta方法<sup>[5], [6]</sup>。

据问题(I)的特点，我们令其解的形式为

$$u = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i \xi_i(x, t) + \exp\left(-\frac{q(t)}{\varepsilon}\right) \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i \eta_i(x, t) \tag{A}$$

$$w = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i G_i(x, t) + \exp\left(-\frac{q(t)}{\varepsilon}\right) \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i H_i(x, t) \tag{B}$$

其中  $q(t)$  为待定函数，它满足

$$q(0) = 0, \quad q(t) > 0 \quad (0 < t < \infty)$$

将(A), (B)代入(I)中，并将  $f(\lambda, u, w), g(\lambda, u, w)$  展开成  $\varepsilon$  的幂级数，令(I)中两边

$\varepsilon^i$  和  $\exp\left(-\frac{q(t)}{\varepsilon}\right)\varepsilon^i \quad (i=0, 1, 2, \dots)$  前面的系数相等得到递推方程

$$D.E. \quad \xi_{0xx} = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

$$G_{0xx} = 0 \tag{2.2}$$

$$\eta_{0xx} + q'(t)\eta_0 = 0 \tag{2.3}$$

$$H_{0xx} + q'(t)H_0 = 0 \tag{2.4}$$

$$\xi_{1xx} + (\alpha + 1)\xi_0 - \xi_{0x} - \beta G_0 - \xi_{0t} + f(\lambda, \xi_0, G_0) = 0 \tag{2.5}$$

$$G_{1xx} + (\alpha + 1)G_0 - G_{0x} + \beta \xi_0 - G_{0t} + g(\lambda, \xi_0, G_0) = 0 \tag{2.6}$$

$$\eta_{1xx} + q'(t)\eta_1 - \eta_{0x} + (\alpha + 1)\eta_0 - \eta_{0t} - \beta H_0 = 0 \tag{2.7}$$

$$H_{1xx} + q'(t)H_1 - H_{0x} + (\alpha + 1)H_0 - H_{0t} + \beta \eta_0 = 0 \tag{2.8}$$

$$\xi_{2xx} + (\alpha + 1)\xi_1 - \xi_{1x} - \beta G_1 - \xi_{1t} + f_u(\lambda, \xi_0, G_0)\xi_1 + f_w(\lambda, \xi_0, G_0)G_1 = 0 \tag{2.9}$$

$$G_{2xx} + (\alpha + 1)G_1 - G_{1x} + \beta \xi_1 - G_{1t} + g_u(\lambda, \xi_0, G_0)\xi_1 + g_w(\lambda, \xi_0, G_0)G_1 = 0 \tag{2.10}$$

$$\eta_{2xx} + q'(t)\eta_2 - \eta_{1x} + (\alpha + 1)\eta_1 - \eta_{1t} - \beta H_1 = 0 \tag{2.11}$$

$$H_{2xx} + q'(t)H_2 - H_{1x} + (\alpha + 1)H_1 - H_{1t} + \beta \eta_1 = 0 \tag{2.12}$$

.....

$$\xi_{ixx} = \xi_{i-1,x} + \xi_{i-1,t} - (\alpha + 1)\xi_{i-1} + \beta G_{i-1}$$

$$- \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \frac{d^{i-1}}{d\varepsilon^{i-1}} f\left(\lambda, \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j \xi_j, \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j G_j\right) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{ixx} &= G_{i-1,x} + G_{i-1,t} - (\alpha+1)G_{i-1} - \beta \zeta_{i-1} \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \frac{d^{i-1}}{d\varepsilon^{i-1}} g(\lambda, \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j \zeta_j, \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^j G_j) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} \\
 \eta_{ixx} + q'(t)\eta_i &= \eta_{i-1,x} + \eta_{i-1,t} - (\alpha+1)\eta_{i-1} + \beta H_{i-1} \\
 H_{ixx} + q'(t)H_i &= H_{i-1,x} + H_{i-1,t} - (\alpha+1)H_{i-1} - \beta \eta_{i-1} \quad (i \geq 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

边界条件:

$$B.C. \quad \zeta_{0x}(0,t) = \zeta_{0x}(1,t) = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

$$\eta_{0x}(0,t) = \eta_{0x}(1,t) = 0 \quad (2.14)$$

$$G_{0x}(0,t) = G_{0x}(1,t) = 0 \quad (2.15)$$

$$H_{0x}(0,t) = H_{0x}(1,t) = 0 \quad (2.16)$$

$$\zeta_{ix}(0,t) = \zeta_{i-1}(0,t) \quad (i \geq 1) \quad (2.17)$$

$$\zeta_{ix}(1,t) = 0 \quad (2.18)$$

$$G_{ix}(0,t) = G_{i-1}(0,t) \quad (2.19)$$

$$G_{ix}(1,t) = 0 \quad (2.20)$$

$$\eta_{ix}(0,t) = \eta_{i-1}(0,t) \quad (2.21)$$

$$\eta_{ix}(1,t) = 0 \quad (2.22)$$

$$H_{ix}(0,t) = H_{i-1}(0,t) \quad (2.23)$$

$$H_{ix}(1,t) = 0 \quad (2.24)$$

以及初始条件

$$I.C. \quad \zeta_0(x,0) + \eta_0(x,0) = \varphi(x) \quad (2.25)$$

$$G_0(x,0) + H_0(x,0) = \psi(x) \quad (2.26)$$

$$\zeta_i(x,0) + \eta_i(x,0) = 0 \quad (i \geq 1) \quad (2.27)$$

$$G_i(x,0) + H_i(x,0) = 0 \quad (2.28)$$

从上面的递推方程可见, 只要求出第  $i-1$  阶方程的解后, 第  $i$  阶方程即为二阶线性常系数常微分方程(其中  $t$  为参变量). 它的解不难求得, 困难仅在于确定“积分常数”.

### 三、零阶解和一阶解的求解步骤

#### 1. 确定零阶解的形式

由(2.1)和(2.13)、(2.2)和(2.15)得

$$\zeta_0 = a(t), \quad G_0 = b(t)$$

其中  $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$  的形式待定. 由(2.3)和(2.14)、(2.4)和(2.16)得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta_{0k} &= C_k(t) \cos k\pi x, \quad H_{0k} = D_k(t) \cos k\pi x \\
 q'_k(t) &= (k\pi)^2, \quad q_k(t) = (k\pi)^2 t \quad (k=1, 2, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C_k(t)$ ,  $D_k(t)$  待定.

#### 2. 确定 $\zeta_1$ , $G_1$ 的形式和 $a(t)$ , $b(t)$ 所满足的微分方程

将  $\zeta_0$ ,  $G_0$ ,  $\eta_{0k}$ ,  $H_{0k}$  代入(2.5)~(2.8)得

$$\zeta_{1xx} = \frac{da}{dt} - (\alpha+1)a + \beta b - f(\lambda, a, b) \equiv M(t) \quad (3.1)$$

$$G_{1xx} = \frac{db}{dt} - (a+1)b - \beta a - g(\lambda, a, b) \equiv N(t) \quad (3.2)$$

$$\eta_{1xx} + (k\pi)^2 \eta_1 = -k\pi C_k \sin k\pi x - [(\alpha+1)C_k - \frac{dC_k}{dt} - \beta D_k] \cos k\pi x \quad (3.3)$$

$$H_{1xx} + (k\pi)^2 H_1 = -k\pi D_k \sin k\pi x - [(\alpha+1)D_k - \frac{dD_k}{dt} + \beta C_k] \cos k\pi x \quad (3.4)$$

积分(3.1)、(3.2)并利用(2.17)~(2.20)得

$$M(t) = -a(t) \quad (3.5)$$

$$N(t) = -b(t) \quad (3.6)$$

$$\zeta_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 a(t) + xa(t) + \bar{C}_1(t) \quad (3.7)$$

$$G_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 b(t) + xb(t) + D_1(t) \quad (3.8)$$

其中 $\bar{C}_1(t)$ ,  $\bar{D}_1(t)$ 待定. 现在讨论 $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$ 的求法.

将(3.5)、(3.6)代入(3.1)、(3.2)得

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \alpha a - \beta b + f(\lambda, a, b) \quad (3.9)$$

$$\frac{db}{dt} = \beta a + ab + g(\lambda, a, b) \quad (3.10)$$

这两式是 $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$ 所满足的微分方程, 下面导出其初始条件.

由(2.25)、(2.26)得

$$a(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k(0) \cos k\pi x = \varphi(x)$$

$$b(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} D_k(0) \cos k\pi x = \psi(x)$$

故有

$$a(0) = \int_0^1 \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad (3.11)$$

$$b(0) = \int_0^1 \psi(\xi) d\xi \quad (3.12)$$

$$C_k(0) = 2 \int_0^1 \varphi(\xi) \cos k\pi \xi d\xi \quad (3.13)$$

$$D_k(0) = 2 \int_0^1 \psi(\xi) \cos k\pi \xi d\xi \quad (3.14)$$

于是得 $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$ 的定解问题为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{da}{dt} &= \alpha a - \beta b + f(\lambda, a, b) & (I)_1 \\ \frac{db}{dt} &= \beta a + ab + g(\lambda, a, b) & (I)_2 \\ a(0) &= \int_0^1 \varphi(\xi) d\xi, \quad b(0) = \int_0^1 \psi(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned} \right\} (I)$$

这个问题与文献[4]中的结果相同。

3. 确定  $\eta_1, H_1$  的形式并解出  $C_k(t), D_k(t)$

(3.3)和(3.4)的通解为

$$\eta_{1k} = \frac{x}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ \frac{dC_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)C_k + \beta D_k \right] \sin k\pi x + C_k \cos k\pi x \right\} + \tilde{C}_k \sin k\pi x + e_k \cos k\pi x$$

$$H_{1k} = \frac{x}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ \frac{dD_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)D_k - \beta C_k \right] \sin k\pi x + D_k \cos k\pi x \right\} + \tilde{D}_k \sin k\pi x + d_k \cos k\pi x$$

其中  $\tilde{C}_k, e_k, \tilde{D}_k, d_k$  为待定函数。现在来确定  $C_k, D_k, \tilde{C}_k, \tilde{D}_k$  所满足的微分方程。由于

$$\eta_{1kx} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ \frac{dC_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)C_k + \beta D_k \right] \sin k\pi x + C_k \cos k\pi x \right\} + \tilde{C}_k k\pi \cos k\pi x - e_k k\pi \sin k\pi x + \frac{x}{2} \left\{ \left[ \frac{dC_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)C_k + \beta D_k \right] \cos k\pi x - C_k k\pi \sin k\pi x \right\}$$

$$H_{1kx} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ \frac{dD_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)D_k - \beta C_k \right] \sin k\pi x + D_k \cos k\pi x \right\} + \tilde{D}_k k\pi \cos k\pi x - d_k k\pi \sin k\pi x + \frac{x}{2} \left\{ \left[ \frac{dD_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)D_k - \beta C_k \right] \cos k\pi x - D_k k\pi \sin k\pi x \right\}$$

故由边界条件(2.21)~(2.24)以及初始条件(3.13), (3.14)得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tilde{C}_k &= \frac{C_k}{2k\pi}, \quad \tilde{D}_k = \frac{D_k}{2k\pi} \\ \frac{dC_k}{dt} &= (\alpha-1)C_k - \beta D_k \\ \frac{dD_k}{dt} &= \beta C_k + (\alpha-1)D_k \\ C_k(0) &= 2 \int_0^1 \varphi(\xi) \cos k\pi\xi d\xi \\ D_k(0) &= 2 \int_0^1 \psi(\xi) \cos k\pi\xi d\xi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (II)$$

问题(II)的通解为

$$C_k = [C_k(0) \cos \beta t - D_k(0) \sin \beta t] e^{-(1-\alpha)t} \quad (3.15)$$

$$D_k = [C_k(0) \sin \beta t + D_k(0) \cos \beta t] e^{-(1-\alpha)t} \quad (3.16)$$

将  $C_k, D_k$  代入  $\eta_{1k}, H_{1k}$  得

$$\eta_{1k} = \frac{C_k}{2} \left[ \frac{1-2x}{k\pi} \sin k\pi x + x \cos k\pi x \right] + e_k \cos k\pi x \quad (3.17)$$

$$H_{1k} = \frac{D_k}{2} \left[ \frac{1-2x}{k\pi} \sin k\pi x + x \cos k\pi x \right] + d_k \cos k\pi x \quad (3.18)$$

4. 确定  $\zeta_1$ ,  $G_1$  中  $\bar{C}_1(t)$ ,  $\bar{D}_1(t)$  所满足的微分方程

由(2.9)、(2.10)和(3.7)、(3.8)得

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_{2xx} = & -[\alpha+1+f_u(\lambda, a, b)] \left( -\frac{x^2}{2}a + xa + \bar{C}_1 \right) + [\beta-f_w(\lambda, a, b)] \left( -\frac{b}{2}x^2 \right. \\ & \left. + bx + \bar{D}_1 \right) - xa + a - \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{da}{dt} + x \frac{da}{dt} + \frac{d\bar{C}_1}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{2xx} = & -[\alpha+1+g_w(\lambda, a, b)] \left( -\frac{b}{2}x^2 + bx + \bar{D}_1 \right) - [\beta+g_u(\lambda, a, b)] \left( -\frac{a}{2}x^2 \right. \\ & \left. + ax + \bar{C}_1 \right) - bx + b - \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{db}{dt} + x \frac{db}{dt} + \frac{d\bar{D}_1}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

积分以上两式, 并利用边界条件(2.17)~(2.20)得到

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_{2x} = & -(\alpha+1+f_u) \left( -\frac{x^3}{6}a + \frac{x^2}{2}a + \bar{C}_1 x \right) + (\beta-f_w) \left( -\frac{x^3}{6}b + \frac{x^2}{2}b + \bar{D}_1 x \right) \\ & - \frac{x^2}{2}a + ax - \frac{x^3}{6} \frac{da}{dt} + \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{da}{dt} + x \frac{d\bar{C}_1}{dt} + \bar{C}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{2x} = & -(\alpha+1+g_w) \left( -\frac{x^3}{6}b + \frac{x^2}{2}b + \bar{D}_1 x \right) \\ & - (\beta+g_u) \left( -\frac{x^3}{6}a + \frac{x^2}{2}a + \bar{C}_1 x \right) - \frac{x^2}{2}b + bx \\ & - \frac{x^3}{6} \frac{db}{dt} + \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{db}{dt} + x \frac{d\bar{D}_1}{dt} + \bar{D}_1 \end{aligned}$$

以及  $\bar{C}_1$ ,  $\bar{D}_1$  所满足的微分方程

$$\frac{d\bar{C}_1}{dt} = (\alpha+f_u)\bar{C}_1 + (f_w-\beta)\bar{D}_1 - \frac{1}{6}a - \frac{1}{3}f + \frac{1}{3}(af_u + bf_w) \quad (3.19)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{D}_1}{dt} = (\beta+g_u)\bar{C}_1 + (\alpha+g_w)\bar{D}_1 - \frac{1}{6}b - \frac{1}{3}g + \frac{1}{3}(ag_u + bg_w) \quad (3.20)$$

5. 确定  $\eta_{1k}$ ,  $H_{1k}$  中的  $e_k$ ,  $d_k$  所满足的微分方程

由(2.11), (2.12), (3.17), (3.18)得

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{2xx} + (k\pi)^2 \eta_2 = & \left[ -2C_k x + \frac{de_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)e_k + \beta d_k + C_k \right] \cos k\pi x \\ & + \left[ \left( \frac{2C_k}{k\pi} - \frac{C_k}{2} \right) x - \frac{2C_k}{k\pi} - k\pi e_k \right] \sin k\pi x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{2xx} + (k\pi)^2 H_2 = & \left[ -2D_k x + \frac{dd_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)d_k - \beta e_k + D_k \right] \cos k\pi x \\ & + \left[ \left( \frac{2D_k}{k\pi} - \frac{D_k}{2} \right) x - \frac{2D_k}{k\pi} - k\pi d_k \right] \sin k\pi x \end{aligned}$$

这两个方程的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{2k} = & x \left[ \frac{C_k}{4k\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{k\pi} \right) x + \frac{1}{2k^2\pi^2} (k^2\pi^2 e_k + C_k) \right] \cos k\pi x \\ & + \left\{ \frac{-C_k}{2k\pi} x + \frac{1}{2k\pi} \left[ \frac{de_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)e_k + \beta d_k + C_k \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k^2\pi^2} - \frac{1}{4k\pi} \right) \right] \right\} \\ & \cdot x \sin k\pi x + h_k \sin k\pi x + J_k \cos k\pi x \\ H_{2k} = & x \left[ \frac{D_k}{4k\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{k\pi} \right) x + \frac{1}{2k^2\pi^2} (k^2\pi^2 d_k + D_k) \right] \cos k\pi x \\ & + \left\{ \frac{-D_k}{2k\pi} x + \frac{1}{2k\pi} \left[ \frac{dd_k}{dt} - (\alpha+1)d_k - \beta e_k \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + D_k \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k^2\pi^2} - \frac{1}{4k\pi} \right) \right] \right\} x \sin k\pi x + \bar{h}_k \sin k\pi x + \bar{J}_k \cos k\pi x \end{aligned}$$

由初始条件(2.21), (2.23)得 $e_k, d_k$ 所满足的微分方程为

$$\frac{de_k}{dt} = (\alpha+1-2k\pi)e_k - \beta d_k + \left( \frac{9}{4k\pi} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k^2\pi^2} \right) C_k \quad (3.21)$$

$$\frac{dd_k}{dt} = \beta e_k + (\alpha+1-2k\pi)d_k + \left( \frac{9}{4k\pi} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k^2\pi^2} \right) D_k \quad (3.22)$$

## 6. 导出 $\bar{C}_1, \bar{D}_1, e_k, d_k$ 的初始条件

由初始条件(2.27), (2.28)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}a(0)x^2 - a(0)x - \bar{C}_1(0) = & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_k(0)}{2} \left[ \frac{1-2x}{k\pi} \sin k\pi x + x \cos k\pi x \right] \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e_k(0) \cos k\pi x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}b(0)x^2 - b(0)x - \bar{D}_1(0) = & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{D_k(0)}{2} \left[ \frac{1-2x}{k\pi} \sin k\pi x + x \cos k\pi x \right] \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k(0) \cos k\pi x \end{aligned}$$

从而得

$$\bar{C}_1(0) = \frac{1}{3}a(0) - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_k(0)}{k^2} \quad (3.23)$$

$$\bar{D}_1(0) = \frac{1}{3}b(0) - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k D_k(0)}{k^2} \quad (3.24)$$

$$e_k(0) = \frac{2(-1)^k a(0)}{k^2 \pi^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_k(0)}{k^2} \quad (3.25)$$

$$d_k(0) = \frac{2(-1)^k b(0)}{k^2 \pi^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k D_k(0)}{k^2} \quad (3.26)$$

### 7. 确定 $\bar{C}_1$ , $D_1$ , $e_k$ , $d_k$ 的定解问题

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f &= f(\lambda, a, b), \quad g = g(\lambda, a, b), \quad f_u = f_u(\lambda, a, b) \\ f_w &= f_w(\lambda, a, b), \quad g_u = g_u(\lambda, a, b), \quad g_w = g_w(\lambda, a, b) \end{aligned}$$

则由 (3.19) ~ (3.26) 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\bar{C}_1}{dt} &= (\alpha + f_u)\bar{C}_1 + (f_w - \beta)D_1 - \frac{1}{6}a - \frac{1}{3}f + \frac{1}{3}(af_u + bf_w) \quad (IV)_1 \\ \frac{d\bar{D}_1}{dt} &= (\beta + g_u)\bar{C}_1 + (\alpha + g_w)D_1 - \frac{1}{6}b - \frac{1}{3}g + \frac{1}{3}(ag_u + bg_w) \quad (IV)_2 \\ \bar{C}_1(0) &= \frac{1}{3}a(0) - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_k(0)}{k^2} \\ \bar{D}_1(0) &= \frac{1}{3}b(0) - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k D_k(0)}{k^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (IV)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{de_k}{dt} &= (\alpha + 1 - 2k\pi)e_k - \beta d_k + \left(\frac{9}{4k\pi} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k^2\pi^2}\right)C_k \\ \frac{dd_k}{dt} &= \beta e_k + (\alpha + 1 - 2k\pi)d_k + \left(\frac{9}{4k\pi} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k^2\pi^2}\right)D_k \\ e_k(0) &= \frac{2(-1)^k a(0)}{k^2 \pi^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k C_k(0)}{k^2} \\ d_k(0) &= \frac{2(-1)^k b(0)}{k^2 \pi^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k D_k(0)}{k^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (V)$$

问题 (I)、(III)、(IV)、(V) 都是一阶常微分方程组的初值问题，除了 (I) 外，另外三个都是线性的。如果知道了  $f$ ,  $g$ ,  $\varphi$ ,  $\psi$  的具体形式，便可由 (I) 确定  $a$ ,  $b$ ；由 (III) 确定  $C_k$ ,  $D_k$ ；从而确定  $\eta_0$ ,  $H_0$ ；再由 (IV) 确定  $\bar{C}_1$ ,  $D_1$ ；从而确定  $\zeta_1$ ,  $G_1$ ；最后由 (V) 确定  $e_k$ ,  $d_k$ ；从而确定  $\eta_1$ ,  $H_1$ ，最后得解的形式为

$$\begin{aligned} u &= a(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k(t) \exp\left(-\frac{(k\pi)^2 t}{\varepsilon}\right) \cos k\pi x + \varepsilon \left\{ -\frac{x^2}{2} a(t) + xa(t) + \bar{C}_1(t) \right. \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{(k\pi)^2 t}{\varepsilon}\right) \left[ \frac{C_k(t)}{2} \left( x \cos k\pi x + \frac{1-2x}{k\pi} \sin k\pi x \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + e_k \cos k\pi x \right] \right\} + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ w &= b(t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} D_k(t) \exp\left(-\frac{(k\pi)^2 t}{\varepsilon}\right) \cos k\pi x + \varepsilon \left\{ -\frac{x^2}{2} b(t) + xb(t) + \bar{D}_1(t) \right. \end{aligned}$$



$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{(k\pi)^2 t}{e}\right) \left[ \frac{D_k(t)}{2} \left( x \cos k\pi x + \frac{1-2x}{k\pi} \sin k\pi x \right) + d_k \cos k\pi x \right] + O(e^2)$$

问题(I)的二阶以上的渐近解可以类似地求得, 其中也仅涉及求解一阶线性常微分方程组的初值问题和二阶非齐次线性常微分方程的边值问题.

#### 四、关于问题(I)的零阶解和一阶解的一个定理

**定理** 若 $f(\lambda, u, w)$ 和 $g(\lambda, u, w)$ 分别为某个解析函数 $F(V)$  (这里 $V = u + iw$ )的实部和虚部时, 则问题(I)的零阶解 $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$ 由下式确定

$$\Phi(a+ib) \equiv \int_{a(0)+ib(0)}^{a+ib} \frac{dZ}{Z + \frac{1}{\alpha+i\beta} F(Z)} = (\alpha+i\beta)t \quad (4.1)$$

而一阶解 $\zeta_1$ ,  $G_1$ 中的 $\bar{C}_1(t)$ ,  $D_1(t)$ 由下式确定

$$C_1 + iD_1 = [\bar{C}_1(0) + iD_1(0)] \exp\left\{ (\alpha+i\beta)t + \int_0^t F'[a(t)+ib(t)] dt \right\} + \int_0^t \left\{ -\frac{1}{6}[a(t)+ib(t)] - \frac{1}{3}F[a(t)+ib(t)] + \frac{1}{3}F'[a(t)+ib(t)] \cdot [a(t)+ib(t)] \right\} dt \quad (4.2)$$

其中 $a(0)$ ,  $b(0)$ ,  $\bar{C}_1(0)$ ,  $D_1(0)$ 由(3.11), (3.12), (3.23), (3.24)确定.

证明定理的结论是很容易的, 只要对问题(I)的第二个方程乘以虚单位 $i$ 后和第一个方程相加并积分便得前式, 对问题(IV)的第二式乘以 $i$ 后和第一式相加并积分便得后式. 至于 $C_k(t)$ ,  $D_k(t)$ ,  $e_k(t)$ ,  $d_k(t)$ 的形式, 定理中并未提及, 因为它们与 $f, g$ 的形式无关. 它们可用(3.15), (3.16)和下面的公式确定

$$e_k + id_k = [e_k(0) + id_k(0)] \exp\left\{ -(2k\pi - 1 - \alpha - i\beta)t + \left( \frac{9}{4k\pi} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k^2\pi^2} \right) \int_0^t [C_k(t) + iD_k(t)] dt \right\} \quad (4.2)'$$

其中 $e_k(0)$ ,  $d_k(0)$ 由(3.25)、(3.26)给出.

作为一个实例, 现设 $f(\lambda, u, w) = -\lambda(u^2 - w^2)$ ,  $g(\lambda, u, w) = -2\lambda uw$ , 我们来求问题(I)的零阶解和一阶解的具体形式.

显然,  $f, g$ 是解析函数.

$$F(V) = -\lambda V^2 \quad (4.3)$$

的实部和虚部 ( $V = u + iw$ ), 由定理知 $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$ 满足

$$\int_{a(0)+ib(0)}^{a+ib} \frac{dZ}{Z - \frac{\lambda Z^2}{\alpha+i\beta}} = (\alpha+i\beta)t$$

从而有

$$a+ib = \frac{\frac{\alpha+i\beta}{\lambda} [a(0)+ib(0)] e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t}}{\frac{\alpha+i\beta}{\lambda} -a(0)-ib(0) + [a(0)+ib(0)] e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t}}$$

整理得

$$a = \frac{A(t)R(t) + B(t)S(t)}{R^2(t) + S^2(t)} \quad (4.4)$$

$$b = \frac{B(t)R(t) - A(t)S(t)}{R^2(t) + S^2(t)} \quad (4.5)$$

其中设  $a_0 = a(0)$ ,  $b_0 = b(0)$ , 而

$$A(t) = \left[ \frac{\alpha a_0 - \beta b_0}{\lambda} \cos \beta t - \frac{\alpha b_0 + \beta a_0}{\lambda} \sin \beta t \right] e^{\alpha t}$$

$$B(t) = \left[ -\frac{\alpha a_0 - \beta b_0}{\lambda} \sin \beta t + \frac{\alpha b_0 + \beta a_0}{\lambda} \cos \beta t \right] e^{\alpha t}$$

$$R(t) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} - a_0 + (a_0 \cos \beta t - b_0 \sin \beta t) e^{\alpha t}$$

$$S(t) = \frac{\beta}{\lambda} - b_0 + (a_0 \sin \beta t + b_0 \cos \beta t) e^{\alpha t}$$

而由(4.2)、(4.3)得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C}_1 = & \{ [\bar{C}_1(0) \cos \beta t - \bar{D}_1(0) \sin \beta t] [(\alpha - \lambda a(t))^2 - (\beta - \lambda b(t))^2] - 2[\alpha - \lambda a(t)] [\beta \\ & - \lambda b(t)] [\bar{C}_1(0) \sin \beta t + \bar{D}_1(0) \cos \beta t] \} e^{\alpha t} + \left( \frac{\alpha}{6\lambda} + \frac{1}{12\lambda} \right) \ln [(\alpha - \lambda a(t))^2 \\ & + (\beta - \lambda b(t))^2] - \frac{\beta}{3\lambda} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta - \lambda b(t)}{\alpha - \lambda a(t)} + \frac{1}{3} a(t) \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{D}_1 = & \{ [(\alpha - \lambda a(t))^2 - (\beta - \lambda b(t))^2] [\bar{C}_1(0) \sin \beta t + \bar{D}_1(0) \cos \beta t] + 2[\alpha - \lambda a(t)] [\beta \\ & - \lambda b(t)] \cdot [\bar{C}_1(0) \cos \beta t - \bar{D}_1(0) \sin \beta t] \} e^{\alpha t} + \left( \frac{1}{6\lambda} + \frac{\alpha}{3\lambda} \right) \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta - \lambda b(t)}{\alpha - \lambda a(t)} \\ & + \frac{\beta}{6\lambda} \ln \{ [\alpha - \lambda a(t)]^2 + [\beta - \lambda b(t)]^2 \} + \frac{1}{3} b(t) \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

且由(3.15)、(3.16)、(4.2)'得

$$C_k(t) = [C_k(0) \cos \beta t - D_k(0) \sin \beta t] e^{-(1-\alpha)t}$$

$$D_k(t) = [C_k(0) \sin \beta t + D_k(0) \cos \beta t] e^{-(1-\alpha)t}$$

$$e_k(t) = [e_k(0) \cos \beta t - d_k(0) \sin \beta t] e^{-(2k\pi-1-\alpha)t} + \left( \frac{9}{4k\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{k^2\pi^2} \right) \int_0^t [C_k(0) \cos \beta t - D_k(0) \sin \beta t] e^{-(1-\alpha)t} dt$$

$$d_k(t) = [e_k(0) \sin \beta t + d_k(0) \cos \beta t] e^{-(2k\pi-1-\alpha)t} + \left( \frac{9}{4k\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{k^2\pi^2} \right) \int_0^t [C_k(0) \sin \beta t + D_k(0) \cos \beta t] e^{-(1-\alpha)t} dt$$

$$(k=1, 2, \dots)$$

以上各式中的 $a(0), b(0), \bar{C}_1(0), \bar{D}_1(0), C_2(0), D_2(0)$ 可由(3.11)~(3.14)和(3.23)~(3.26)据初始条件 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 确定。

容易看出当 $\alpha(\lambda_0)=0$ 时,即在分叉点 $\lambda=\lambda_0$ 上,本例有稳定的(或不稳定的)周期解。因为这时 $a(t), b(t), \bar{C}_1(t), \bar{D}_1(t)$ 只是 $\cos\beta t$ 和 $\sin\beta t$ 的函数,且含有 $\eta_0, H_0$ 及 $\eta_1, H_1$ 的项均为时间 $t$ 的指数衰减型,因此在求分叉点上的周期解时,只要看 $\zeta_0, G_0$ 和 $\zeta_1, G_1$ 项就行。

## 五、非线性扩散问题(I)在分叉点 $\lambda=\lambda_0$ 上的周期解

可以证明在 $\alpha>0$ 时,问题(I)有振荡型解,而在 $\alpha<0$ 时,问题(I)有趋近于零的稳态解的时候,则在 $\alpha(\lambda)=0$ 的根 $\lambda=\lambda_0$ 处问题(I)必定存在一个周期解。这与实验事实和数值计算的结果相符<sup>[7]</sup>。

为了说明问题,就以上节的例子为基础来进行讨论。

i) 当 $\alpha<0$ 时,由(4.4)、(4.5)可知

$$a(t) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{当 } t \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时}); \quad b(t) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{当 } t \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时})$$

由(4.6)、(4.7)可知当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$$\bar{C}_1(t) \rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{12\lambda} + \frac{\alpha}{6\lambda} \right) \ln(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - \frac{\beta}{3\lambda} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \text{常数} = l_1$$

$$\bar{D}_1(t) \rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{6\lambda} + \frac{\alpha}{3\lambda} \right) \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\beta}{6\lambda} \ln(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = \text{常数} = l_2$$

从而得当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$$u(x, t) \rightarrow \varepsilon \cdot \text{常数 } l_1; \quad w(x, t) \rightarrow \varepsilon \cdot \text{常数 } l_2$$

这说明振荡将逐渐衰减掉,解成为趋近零的稳态解。

ii) 当 $\alpha>0$ 时,由(4.4)、(4.5)可知当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\bar{C}_1(t), \bar{D}_1(t)$ 的振幅越来越大,这时振荡是不稳定的,所以对本例的 $f, g$ 来说,问题(I)在分叉点 $\lambda=\lambda_0$ 处必有周期解。

iii) 当 $\lambda=\lambda_0[\alpha(\lambda_0)=0]$ 时,则有

$$a(t) = \frac{\beta[\lambda_0(a_0^2 + b_0^2) \sin\beta t + \beta(a_0 \cos\beta t - b_0 \sin\beta t)]}{a_0^2 + (\beta - \lambda_0 b_0)^2 + \lambda_0^2(a_0^2 + b_0^2)(1 - 2\cos\beta t) + 2\lambda_0\beta(a_0 \sin\beta t + b_0 \cos\beta t)}$$

$$b(t) = \frac{\beta[\lambda_0(a_0^2 + b_0^2)(1 - \cos\beta t) + \beta(a_0 \sin\beta t + b_0 \cos\beta t)]}{a_0^2 + (\beta - \lambda_0 b_0)^2 + \lambda_0^2(a_0^2 + b_0^2)(1 - 2\cos\beta t) + 2\lambda_0\beta(a_0 \sin\beta t + b_0 \cos\beta t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C}_1(t) = & [\bar{C}_1(0) \cos\beta t - \bar{D}_1(0) \sin\beta t][\lambda_0^2 a^2 - (\beta - \lambda_0 b)^2] + 2\lambda_0 a(\beta - \lambda_0 b)[\bar{C}_1(0) \sin\beta t \\ & + \bar{D}_1(0) \cos\beta t] + \frac{a}{3} + \frac{1}{12\lambda_0} \ln[\lambda_0^2 a^2 + (\beta - \lambda_0 b)^2] + \frac{\beta}{3\lambda_0} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta - \lambda_0 b}{\lambda_0 a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{D}_1(t) = & [\bar{C}_1(0) \sin\beta t + \bar{D}_1(0) \cos\beta t][\lambda_0^2 a^2 - (\beta - \lambda_0 b)^2] - 2\lambda_0 a(\beta - \lambda_0 b) \\ & \cdot [\bar{C}_1(0) \cos\beta t - \bar{D}_1(0) \sin\beta t] + \frac{b}{3} + \frac{\beta}{6\lambda_0} \ln[\lambda_0^2 a^2 + (\beta - \lambda_0 b)^2] \\ & + \frac{1}{6\lambda_0} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta - \lambda_0 b}{\lambda_0 a} \end{aligned}$$

至于在这个分叉点上周期解的稳定性,则要看 $\alpha(\lambda)$ 和 $\beta(\lambda)$ 在 $\lambda=\lambda_0$ 处的导数值的符号,而不仅仅依赖于 $f, g$ 的形式,详细的讨论可参看文献[8],这里不再赘述。

致谢: 本文是于美国纽约大学丁汝教授1980年在科学院力学研究所讲学期间完成的, 作者曾得到他的鼓励和指导, 谨向他致以深切的谢意.

力学研究所戴世强同志对本文曾提出过许多宝贵的意见, 作者对他表示深切的感谢.

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## Asymptotic Solution to a Nonlinear Diffusion Process by Chien-Latta's Method

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### Abstract

In this paper, by using Chien Wei-zang-Latta's composite expansion method<sup>[5]</sup>, we have obtained the first-order asymptotic solution to a system of equations for a nonlinear diffusion process, therefore, simplifying and improving the previous work<sup>[4]</sup> considerably. Moreover, a kind of complete analytical solution has been given for a special case, and the periodic solution at the bifurcation point has been discussed, the related result being in agreement with the experiments.