

具有双参数的弱非线性方程的奇摄动解^{*}

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摘要: 讨论了一四阶具有双参数的弱非线性方程在有限区间上的奇摄动边值问题. 在一定的假设下, 首先, 利用幂级数形式展开方法, 构造了原问题的外部解. 其次, 利用伸长变量, 在左端点附近构造问题解的第一边界层校正项. 然后, 利用更强的伸长变量, 仍然在左端点附近构造问题解的第二边界层校正项. 第二边界层的厚度比第一边界层的厚度更小, 形成在左端点附近的边界层的套层. 最后利用微分不等式理论, 证明了边值问题解的存在性、和在整个区间内一致有效性和渐近性态, 得到了满意的结果.

关键词: 非线性; 两参数; 奇摄动

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引 言

研究非线性奇摄动问题是数学界非常关注的一个问题^[1]. 在过去的 10 年, 许多方法被发展和优化, 包括平均法, 边界层法, 匹配渐近展开法和多重尺度法. 近来, 许多学者, 诸如 Ni 和 Wei^[2], Zhang^[3], Khasminskii 和 Yin^[4], Marques^[5] 以及 Bobkova^[6] 做了大量的工作. 利用微分不等式等方法, 莫嘉琪等也研究了一类奇摄动非线性常微分方程边值问题^[7], 反应扩散方程^[8-10], 椭圆型方程边值问题^[11], 奇摄动问题的激波层解^[12-13] 和大气物理问题^[13-15]. 本文是用一个特殊的奇摄动方法, 研究一类带有两参数的非线性边值问题.

今讨论如下非线性边值问题:

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + h_p(x) \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + q_1(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{dy}{dx} = H(x, y), \quad a < x < b, \quad (1)$$

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$$y^{(i)}(a) = A_i, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \quad (2)$$

$$y(b) = B, \quad (3)$$

其中 ε 和 μ 为正的小参数, $A_i, i = 0, 1, 2$ 和 B 为常数. (1) 式至(3) 式是一个具有两参数的奇摄动问题.

假设:

$$[H_1] \quad \varepsilon/\mu^2 \rightarrow 0, \text{ 当 } \mu \rightarrow 0;$$

[H₂] 函数 $p(x), q_i(x)$ 和 $f(x, y)$ 对于各自变量在对应的区域内为充分光滑且 $\min(p, q_i) \geq \delta, f_y \geq \delta$, 其中 δ 为正常数.

由假设[H₂]

$$r^4 + p(x)r^3 = 0, \quad p(x)s^3 + q_1(x)s^2 = 0,$$

它们具有负实部解 $r = -p(x)$ 和 $s = -q_1(x)/p(x)$. 于是由删除定理^[16], 对于退化问题, 在(2) 式中当 $j = 1, 2$ 时的两个边界条件应删除.

(1) 式至(3) 式的退化问题为

$$q_1(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \quad a < x < b, \quad (4)$$

$$y(a) = A_0, \quad y(b) = B. \quad (5)$$

很明显, 退化问题(4) 式和(5) 式有唯一解 $Y_0(x)$. 令

$$\xi = \mu, \quad \eta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^2}. \quad (6)$$

这时方程(1) 为

$$\zeta \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + p(x) \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + \frac{1}{\xi} \left[q_1(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = f(x, y), \quad a < x < b, \quad (7)$$

其中 $\zeta = \xi\eta = \varepsilon/\mu, \xi = \mu$ 和 $\eta = \varepsilon/\mu^2$ 也为小的正参数.

1 外部解

令外部解 Y 为

$$Y(x, \xi) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Y_j(x) \xi^j. \quad (8)$$

将(8) 式代入(7) 式、(5) 式, 按 ξ 展开 f , 并合并 ξ 的同次幂项, 可得

$$q_1(x) \frac{d^2 Y_0}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{dY_0}{dx} = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$Y_0(a) = A_0, \quad Y_0(b) = B, \quad (10)$$

$$q_1(x) \frac{d^2 Y_j}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{dY_j}{dx} = F_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (11)$$

$$Y_j(a) = Y_j(b) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (12)$$

其中 $F_j, j = 1, 2, \dots$, 为 Y_0, Y_1, \dots, Y_{j-1} 的已知函数.

显然. 解边值问题(9) 式和(10) 式的解 Y_0 就是退化问题(4) 式和(5) 式的解 $Y_0(x)$. 且由问题(11) 式和(12) 式, 我们能依次地得到 $Y_j, j = 1, 2, \dots$. 于是我们能够决定外部形式解(8) 式. 但是它并不满足当 $i = 1, 2$ 时的边界条件(2), 所以我们需要构造在 $x = a$ 附近的第一、第二边界层校正项.

2 第一边界层校正

今考虑(7)式的中间方程

$$p(x) \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + \frac{1}{\xi} \left[q_1(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = f(x, y), \quad a < x < b, \quad (13)$$

引入伸长变量^[1] $\tau = (x - a)/\xi$ 并设(13)式及当 $i = 1, 2$ 时的条件(2)的解 z 为

$$z = Y(x, \xi) + u(\tau, \xi). \quad (14)$$

将(14)式代入(13)式和当 $i = 1, 2$ 时的条件(2), 有

$$p(\varepsilon\tau) \frac{d^3(Y+u)}{d\tau^3} + \left[q_1(\varepsilon\tau) \frac{d^2(Y+u)}{d\tau^2} + \xi q_2(\varepsilon\tau) \frac{d(Y+u)}{d\tau} \right] = \xi^3 f(\varepsilon\tau, Y+u), \quad (15)$$

$$(Y+u^{(i)})|_{\tau=0} = A_i, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (16)$$

设

$$u \sim \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} u_j(\tau) \xi^j. \quad (17)$$

将(8)式、(14)式和(17)式代入(15)式和(16)式, 并合并 ξ 的同次幂的系数, 得

$$p(0) \frac{d^3 u_j}{d\tau^3} + q_1(0) \frac{d^2 u_j}{d\tau^2} = G_j, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (18)$$

$$u_j^{(i)}(0) = C_j^{(i)}, \quad i = 1, 2; j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (19)$$

其中

$$C_0^1 = A_1 - Y_0'(a), \quad C_j^1 = -Y_j'(a), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$C_1^1 = 0, \quad C_1^2 = A_2 - Y_0''(a), \quad C_j^2 = -Y_{j-1}''(a), \quad j = 2, 3, \dots$$

由假设和问题(18)式及(19)式, 能够得到 $u_j, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 并具有性质

$$u_j = O(\exp(-k_j \tau)) = O\left[\exp\left(-k_j \frac{x-a}{\xi}\right)\right] = O\left[\exp\left(-k_j \frac{x-a}{\mu}\right)\right], \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (20)$$

其中 $k_j \geq k_{j+1}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 为正常数. 将 u_j 代入(17)式, 这时可得在 $x = a$ 附近的第一边界层校正项 u .

3 第二边界层校正

引入伸长变量 $\sigma = (x - a)/\zeta$, 并设(7)式和当 $i = 1, 2$ 时的条件(2)的解 z 为

$$z = z(x, \tau, \xi) + v(\sigma, \zeta). \quad (21)$$

将(21)式代入(7)式和当 $i = 1, 2$ 时的条件(2), 得

$$\frac{d^4(z+v)}{d\sigma^4} + p(\varepsilon\sigma) \frac{d^3(z+v)}{d\sigma^3} + \frac{\zeta}{\xi} q_1(\varepsilon\sigma) \frac{d^2(z+v)}{d\sigma^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{\xi} q_2(\varepsilon\sigma) \frac{d(z+v)}{d\sigma} = \frac{\zeta^3}{\xi} f(\varepsilon\sigma, z+v), \quad (22)$$

$$(z+v)^{(i)}|_{\sigma=0} = A_i, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (23)$$

设

$$v \sim \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} v_j(\sigma) \zeta^j. \quad (24)$$

将(7)式、(14)式、(17)式和(24)式代入(22)式和(23)式,并合并 ξ 的同次幂的系数,得

$$\frac{d^4 v_j}{d\sigma^4} + p(0) \frac{d^3 v_j}{d\sigma^3} = G_j, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (25)$$

$$v_j^{(i)}(0) = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (26)$$

由假设和问题(25)式和(26)式,我们可得到 $v_j, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$,并有性质

$$v_j = O(\exp(-k_j \sigma)) = O\left(\exp\left[-k_j \frac{x-a}{\xi}\right]\right) = O\left(\exp\left[-k_j \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}(x-a)\right]\right), \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (27)$$

其中 $k_j \geq k_{j+1}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 为正常数.将 v_j 代入(24)式,便得到在 $x = a$ 附近的第二边界层校正项 v .

注意到(20)式和(27)式,我们知道 $\zeta/\xi = \varepsilon/\mu^2 \rightarrow 0$.所以 v 的边界层的厚度比 u 的边界层厚度更小.

于是问题(1)至问题(3)的解有如下的渐近展开式:

$$y = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Y_j \varepsilon^j + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} u_j \mu^j + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^j, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1; 0 < \mu \ll 1; 0 < \varepsilon/\mu^2 \ll 1. \quad (28)$$

4 一致有效性

现有如下定理:

定理 在假设 $[H_1] \sim [H_2]$ 下,具有两参数的奇摄动问题(1)式至(3)式存在唯一的解 y ,并在 $x \in [a, b]$ 上有一致有效的渐近展开式(28).

证明 注意到 $\mu = \max(\varepsilon, \xi, \zeta)$,我们首先构造辅助函数 α 和 β :

$$\alpha = W_m - r\mu^{m+1}, \quad \beta = W_m + r\mu^{m+1}, \quad (29)$$

其中 r 为足够大的正常数,它将在下面选定,且

$$W_m = \sum_{j=0}^m Y_j \varepsilon^j + \sum_{j=0}^m u_j \mu^j + \sum_{j=0}^m p_j \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)^j.$$

显然

$$\alpha \leq \beta, \quad x \in [a, b], \quad (30)$$

且

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^{(i)}|_{x=a} \leq A_i \leq \beta^{(i)}|_{x=a}, & i = 0, 1, 2, \\ \alpha|_{x=b} \leq B \leq \beta|_{x=b}. \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

现证

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^4 \alpha}{dx^4} + \mathcal{H}_p(x) \frac{d^3 \alpha}{dx^3} + q_1(x) \frac{d^2 \alpha}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{d\alpha}{dx} - \mathcal{F}(x, \alpha) \geq 0, \quad a < x < b, \quad (32)$$

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^4 \beta}{dx^4} + \mathcal{H}_p(x) \frac{d^3 \beta}{dx^3} + q_1(x) \frac{d^2 \beta}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{d\beta}{dx} - \mathcal{F}(x, \beta) \leq 0, \quad a < x < b. \quad (33)$$

由假设 H_2 ,对于 σ 足够地小,存在一个正常数 M ,使得

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^4 \alpha}{dx^4} + \mathcal{H}_p(x) \frac{d^3 \alpha}{dx^3} + q_1(x) \frac{d^2 \alpha}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{d\alpha}{dx} - \mathcal{F}(x, \alpha) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \frac{d^4(W_m - r V^{m+1})}{dx^4} + \mu p(x) \frac{d^3(W_m - r V^{m+1})}{dx^3} + \\ & q_1(x) \frac{d^2(W_m - r V^{m+1})}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{d(W_m - r V^{m+1})}{dx} - \\ & \mathcal{H}(x, W_m) + \mathcal{H}[f(x, W_m) - f(x, W_m - r V^{m+1})] \geq \\ & \left[q_1(x) \frac{d^2 Y_0}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{d Y_0}{dx} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[q_1(x) \frac{d^2 Y_j}{dx^2} + q_2(x) \frac{d Y_j}{dx} - F_j \right] \varepsilon^j + \\ & \sum_{j=0}^m \left[p(0) \frac{d^3 u_j}{d\tau^3} + q_1(0) \frac{d^2 u_j}{d\tau^2} - G_j \right] \xi^{j+1} + \\ & \sum_{j=0}^m \xi \left[\frac{d^4 v_j}{d\sigma^4} + p(0) \frac{d^3 u_j}{d\sigma^3} - G_j \right] \xi^j + r \delta \mu^{m+1} - M \mu^{m+1} = \\ & (r \delta - M) \mu^{m+1}. \end{aligned}$$

选取 $r \geq M/\delta$, 我们便证明了不等式(32). 同样可证不等式(33)也成立. 于是由(30)式至(33)式, 利用微分不等式定理, 可得

$$\alpha \leq y \leq \beta, \quad x \in [a, b].$$

于是由(29)式, 可得最后的结果:

$$y = \sum_{j=0}^m Y_j \varepsilon^j + \sum_{j=0}^m u_j \mu^j + \sum_{j=0}^m p_j \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \right)^j + O(\mu^{m+1}), \quad 0 < \mu \ll 1.$$

定理证毕.

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Singularly Perturbed Solution for Weakly Nonlinear Equations With Two Parameters

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Abstract: A class of singularly perturbed boundary value problem of weakly nonlinear equation for fourth order on the finite interval with two parameters is considered. Under suitable conditions, firstly, using the expansion method of power series, the reduced solution and formal outer solution are constructed. Secondly, using the transformation of stretched variable, the first boundary layer corrective term near the left endpoint is constructed which possesses exponential attenuation behavior. And then, using the stronger transformation of stretched variable, the second boundary layer corrective term near the left endpoint is constructed too, which also possesses exponential attenuation behavior. The thickness of second boundary layer smaller than first boundary layer and forms the cover layer near the left endpoint. Finally, using the theory of differential inequalities the existence, uniform validity in the whole interval and asymptotic behavior of solution for the original boundary value problem are proved. The satisfying results are obtained.

Key words: nonlinear; two parameters; singular perturbation