

两参数的反应扩散方程 Robin 问题的奇摄动*

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摘 要: 讨论了一类具有双参数的非线性反应扩散方程奇摄动初边值问题。首先, 利用正规摄动方法构造问题的外部解的展开式; 其次, 在边界附近建立局部坐标系, 并利用伸长变量得到了第一边界层校正项的渐近展开式, 依次地求出展开式的各项系数; 然后引入二次伸长变量求出第二边界层校正项。在此基础上得到了原问题解的形式渐近展开式; 最后, 在适当的条件假设下, 利用微分不等式理论, 证明了原初边值问题解的存在性及其渐近展开式的一致有效性。

关键词: 非线性; 两参数; 奇摄动

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研究非线性奇摄动问题是数学界非常关注的一个问题。在过去的十年中, 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, 近来许多学者做了大量的工作^[1-5]。奇摄动反应扩散方程在催化过程、理论物理、燃烧、传导理论等方面都有很广泛的应用背景。莫嘉琪在1989年利用微分不等式理论研究了一类反应扩散方程^[6], 在2006年讨论了一类具有边界摄动的反应扩散方程^[7], Bartier在2006年讨论了一个无界区域的吸收型的反应扩散方程^[8], 作者在2008年研究了一类非局部的反应扩散方程^[9], 本文是在上述文献的基础上用一个特殊的奇摄动方法, 研究一类带有两参数的非线性反应扩散方程初边值问题。

今讨论如下反应扩散问题:

$$\varepsilon L^2 u + \mu Lu - u_t = f(t, x, u), t > 0, x \in \Omega, (1)$$

$$Bu \equiv u + a\varepsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g_1(t, x), x \in \partial\Omega, (2)$$

$$Lu = g_2(t, x)/\varepsilon\mu, x \in \partial\Omega, (3)$$

$$u = h(x), t = 0, (4)$$

其中 ε, μ 为正的小参数, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega$, Ω 为在 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 上的有界凸域, $\partial\Omega$ 为 Ω 的光滑边界, a 为正常数, 且

$$L \equiv \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$
$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i^2, \xi_i \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda > 0$$

问题 (1) - (4) 是具有两个参数的奇摄动问题。

假设:

[H₁] 当 $\mu \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\varepsilon/\mu^2 \rightarrow 0$;

[H₂] L 的系数, f, g_i 和 h 关于它们的自变量在对应的区域内为充分光滑的函数;

[H₃] 存在一个正常数 δ 使得 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(t, x, u) > \delta$,

$\forall (t, x, u) \in [0, T] \times \bar{\Omega} \times \mathbb{R}$, 其中 T 为任意大的正常数。

1 外部解

首先考虑原问题的外部解 U

$$U(t, x, \varepsilon, \mu) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} U_{ij}(t, x) \varepsilon^i \mu^j \quad (5)$$

将 (5) 式代入 (1), (4) 式, 按 ε, μ 展开 f , 合并 ε, μ 的同次幂的系数, 对 $\varepsilon^0 \mu^0$ 项的系数, 有

$$(U_{00})_t + f(t, x, U_{00}) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$U_{00}(0, x) = h(x)$$

由假设 [H₂], 问题 (6) 有解 $U_{00}(t, x)$ 。对于 $\varepsilon^i \mu^j, i+j \neq 0$ 的系数有

$$(U_{ij})_t + f_u(t, x, U_{00}) U_{ij}(x) = F_{ij} \quad (7)$$

$$U_{ij}(0) = 0$$

其中 $F_{ij}, i+j \neq 0$, 为逐次已知的函数。由线性问题 (7), 我们能依次得到解 U_{ij} 。因此我们能决定外部解 (5)。但是它并不满足边界条件 (2) - (3), 所以我们需要构造在 $x \in \partial\Omega$ 附近的边界层校正项。

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2 第一边界层校正项

在 $\partial\Omega$ 附近建立局部坐标系 (ρ, φ) 。具体建立方法参见文献 [6]。在 $\partial\Omega$ 附近的 ρ_0 -邻域 $\Omega_{\rho_0}: 0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$ 中

$$L = \bar{a}_{nn} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \bar{a}_{ni} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho \partial \varphi_i} + \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} \bar{a}_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi_i \partial \varphi_j} + \bar{b}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \bar{b}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_i}$$

其中 $\bar{a}_{nn}, \bar{a}_{ni}, \bar{a}_{ij}, \bar{b}_n, \bar{b}_i$ 的结构从略。设问题 (1) - (4) 的解 u 为

$$u = U + V \quad (8)$$

其中 V 为原问题解的第一边界层校正项。将 (8) 式代入 (1), (2), (4) 式, 有

$$V_t - \mu LV = -f(t, \rho, \varphi, U + V) + f(t, \rho, \varphi, U) + \mu LU + \varepsilon L^2(U + V) - U_t \quad (9)$$

$$[V + a\varepsilon \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho}]_{\partial\Omega} = [g_1 - U]_{\partial\Omega}, V|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (10)$$

在 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$ 上引入伸长变量^[10]: $\sigma = \rho/\mu^{1/2}$, 设

$$V \sim \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} v_{ij}(t, \sigma, \varphi) \xi^i \mu^j, \quad \xi = \varepsilon/\mu^2 \quad (11)$$

将 (8), (5) 和 (11) 式代入 (9) - (10) 式, 按 ξ, μ 展开 f , 合并 ξ, μ 的同次幂的系数, 并令其为零, 我们有

$$\frac{\partial v_{00}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 v_{00}}{\partial \sigma^2} = -f(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00} + v_{00}) + f(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00}) - (U_{00})_t \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{00}|_{\partial\Omega} &= g_1(t, 0, \varphi) - BU_{00}(t, 0, \varphi), \\ v_{00}|_{t=0} &= h(\rho, \varphi) - U_{00}(0, \rho, \varphi) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_{ij}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 v_{ij}}{\partial \sigma^2} + f_u(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00} + v_{00}) v_{ij} = F_{ij} \quad (14)$$

$$v_{ij}|_{\partial\Omega} = -U_{ij}(t, 0, \varphi) + G_{ij}, \quad v_{ij}|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (15)$$

其中 $F_{ij}, G_{ij}, i+j \neq 0$, 为逐次已知的函数。又由假设, 在 $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \bar{\Omega}$ 上能得到 $v_{ij}, i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 且在 $\partial\Omega$ 附近具有性质:

$$v_{ij} = O(\exp(-k_{ij}\sigma)) = O(-k_{ij}\rho/\mu^{1/2}) \quad (16)$$

其中 $k_{ij}, i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 为正常数。再设 $\bar{v}_{ij} = \psi(\rho)v_{ij}$, 其中 $\psi(\rho)$ 为在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上充分光滑的函数, 且满足

$$\psi(\rho) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{3}\rho_0 \\ 0, & \rho \geq \frac{2}{3}\rho_0 \end{cases}$$

为方便起见, 以下仍以 v_{ij} 表示 $\bar{v}_{ij}$ 。这时便有 问题 (1) - (4) 解在 $\partial\Omega$ 附近的第一边界层校正项 V 。

3 第二边界层校正项

设原问题 (1) - (4) 的解 u :

$$u = U + V + W \quad (17)$$

其中 W 为原问题解的第二边界层校正项。将 (17) 式代入 (1) - (3) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} W_t - \varepsilon L^2 W - \mu L W = & -f(t, \rho, \varphi, U + V + W) + f(t, \rho, \varphi, U + V) + \\ & \varepsilon L^2(U + V) + \mu L(U + V) - (U + V)_t \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$[W + a\varepsilon \frac{\partial W}{\partial \rho}]_{\partial\Omega} = 0 - [LW]_{\partial\Omega} =$$

$$[g_2(t, 0, \varphi)/\varepsilon\mu - L(U + V)]_{\partial\Omega} \quad (19)$$

设 $\eta = \mu^{1/2}, \zeta = \varepsilon^{1/2}/\mu$, 即 $\varepsilon = \eta^4 \zeta^2, \mu = \eta^2$ 。显然, η 和 ζ 也是小的正参数。由 (18) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta^2 W_t - \eta^4 \zeta^4 L^2 W - \eta^2 \zeta^2 L W = & -\zeta^2 [f(x, U + \\ & V + W, \mu) - f(x, U + V, \mu)] + \varepsilon L^2(U + V) + \\ & \mu L(U + V) - (U + V)_t \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

再在 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$ 上引入伸长变量 $\bar{\sigma} = \rho/(\eta\zeta)$, 令

$$W \sim \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} w_{ij}(t, \bar{\sigma}, \varphi) \zeta^i \eta^j \quad (21)$$

将 (21), (17), (11), (5) 式代入 (20), (2), (3) 式, 按 ζ, η 展开 f , 合并 ζ, η 同次幂的系数, 并令其为零, 我们有

$$\frac{\partial^4 w_{00}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^4} + \frac{\partial^2 w_{00}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} = 0, \quad w_{00}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \quad (22)$$

$$d \left[\frac{\partial^2 w_{00}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} \right]_{\partial\Omega} = [g_2(t, 0, \varphi) - \frac{\partial^2 U_{00}}{\partial \sigma^2}]_{\partial\Omega}$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 w_{ij}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^4} + \frac{\partial^2 w_{ij}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} + f_u(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00} + v_{00}) w_{ij} = \bar{F}_{ij} \quad (23)$$

$$w_{ij}|_{\partial\Omega} = \bar{G}_{ij}, \quad \left[\frac{\partial^2 w_{ij}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} \right]_{\partial\Omega} = -\frac{\partial^2 U_{ij}}{\partial \sigma^2} \Big|_{\partial\Omega}$$

其中 $\bar{F}_{ij}, \bar{G}_{ij}, i+j \neq 0$, 逐次已知的函数。又由假设, 在 $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \bar{\Omega}$ 上能得到 $w_{ij}, i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 且在 $\partial\Omega$ 附近具有性质:

$$w_{ij} = O(\exp(-\bar{k}_{ij}\bar{\sigma})) = O(-\bar{k}_{ij}\rho/\eta\zeta) \quad (24)$$

其中 $\bar{k}_{ij}, i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 为正常数。再设 $\bar{w}_{ij} = \psi(\rho)w_{ij}$ 。为方便起见, 以下我们仍以 w_{ij} 表示 $\bar{w}_{ij}$ 。这时我们便有 问题 (1) - (4) 解在 $\partial\Omega$ 附近第二边界层校正项 W 。

于是我们能构造原问题 (1) - (4) 解的如下的形式渐近展开式:

$$u = \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n [U_{ij} \varepsilon^i \mu^j + v_{ij} \xi^i \mu^j + w_{ij} \zeta^i \eta^j] + O(\chi) \quad (25)$$

其中 $\chi = \max((\varepsilon/\mu^2)^{(m+1)/2} \mu^{n/2}, (\varepsilon/\mu^2)^{m/2} \mu^{(n+1)/2})$ 。注意到 (16), (24) 式和 $\eta\zeta/\mu^{1/2} = (\varepsilon/\mu^2)^{1/2} \rightarrow 0$, 所以在边界 $\partial\Omega$ 附近, 第二边界层校正项 W 的边界

层厚度比第一边界层校正项 V 的边界层厚度更小。在 $\partial\Omega$ 附近形成“套层”现象。

4 一致有效性

现有如下定理:

定理 1 在假设 $[H_1] - [H_3]$ 下, 两参数奇摄动边值问题 (1) - (4) 存在一个解 u , 并在 $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times \bar{\Omega}$ 上有一致有效的渐近展开式 (25)。

证明 首先构造辅助函数 α 和 β :

$$\alpha = Z - r\chi, \quad \beta = Z + r\chi \quad (26)$$

其中 r 为足够大的正常数, 且 $Z \equiv \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n [U_{ij} \varepsilon^i \mu^j + v_{ij} \xi^i \mu^j + w_{ij} \eta^i \xi^j]$ 。显然, 我们有

$$\alpha \leq \beta, \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \bar{\Omega}, \quad (27)$$

$$B[\alpha] \leq B[g_1] \leq B[\beta],$$

$$[L\alpha]_{\partial\Omega} \leq [Lg_2]_{\partial\Omega} \leq [L\beta]_{\partial\Omega}, \quad (28)$$

$$\alpha|_{t=0} \leq h(x) \leq \beta|_{t=0}$$

现证

$$\varepsilon L\alpha + \mu L\alpha - \alpha_t - f(t, x, \alpha) \geq 0, \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \bar{\Omega} \quad (29)$$

$$\varepsilon L\beta + \mu L\beta - \beta_t - f(t, x, \beta) \leq 0, \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \bar{\Omega} \quad (30)$$

由假设 $[H_3]$, 对于足够小的 ε, μ , 存在正常数 M , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon L\alpha + \mu L\alpha - \alpha_t - f(t, x, \alpha) = \\ & \varepsilon LZ + \mu LZ - Z_t - f(t, x, Z) + \\ & [f(t, x, Z) - f(t, x, Z - r\chi)] \geq \\ & - (U_{00})_t - f(t, x, U_{00}) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^n [(U_{ij})_t + \\ & f_u(t, x, U_{00}) U_{ij}(x) - F_{ij}] \varepsilon^i \mu^j - [\frac{\partial v_{00}}{\partial t} - \\ & \frac{\partial^2 v_{00}}{\partial \sigma^2} + f(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00} + v_{00}) - \\ & f(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00}) + (U_{00})_t] - \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^n [\frac{\partial v_{ij}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 v_{ij}}{\partial \sigma^2} + f(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00} + v_{00}) v_{ij} - F_{ij}] \varepsilon^{2i} \mu^j + \\ & [\frac{\partial^4 w_{00}}{\partial \sigma^4} + \frac{\partial^2 w_{00}}{\partial \sigma^2} + f(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00} + v_{00} + w_{00}) - \\ & f(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00} + V_{00}) + (U_{00} + v_{00})] + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=0}^s [\frac{\partial^4 w_{ij}}{\partial \sigma^4} + \frac{\partial^2 w_{ij}}{\partial \sigma^2} + f(t, 0, \varphi, U_{00} + v_{00}) v_{ij} - \\ & F_{ij}] \eta^i \xi^j + r\delta\chi - M\chi = (r\delta - M)\chi \end{aligned}$$

选取 $r \geq M/\delta$, 便有不等式 (29)。同理可证不等式 (30) 也成立。再由 (27) - (30) 式和微分不等式理论^[6], 问题 (1) - (4) 存在一个解 u , 并有 $\alpha \leq u \leq \beta, (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \bar{\Omega}$ 。于是由 (26),

我们便可得到展开式 (25) 式。定理证毕。

5 例

考虑如下反应扩散问题:

$$\varepsilon \Delta^2 u + \mu \Delta u - u_t = u, \quad t > 0, |x| \equiv x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1 \quad (31)$$

$$[u + \varepsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}]_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1} = 0$$

$$\Delta u|_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1} = 1, \quad u|_{t=0} = x_1^2 + x_2^2, \quad (32)$$

其中 ε, μ 为正的小参数, 且当 $\mu \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\varepsilon/\mu^2 \rightarrow 0$ 。 $x = (x_1, x_2)$, $\partial/\partial n$ 为外法向导数, Δ 为 Laplace 算子。显然, 上述问题满足条件 $[H_1] - [H_3]$ 。

设问题 (47) - (48) 的外部解 U 为

$$U(t, x, \varepsilon, \mu) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} U_{ij}(t, x) \varepsilon^i \mu^j \quad (33)$$

将 (33) 式代入 (31) 和 (32) 式的第三式, 合并 ε, μ 的同次幂的系数, 有

$$(U_{00})_t + U_{00} = 0, \quad U_{00}(0, x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \quad (34)$$

$$(U_{01})_t + U_{01} = \Delta U_{00}, \quad (U_{10})_t + U_{10} = \Delta^2 U_{00}$$

$$U_{01}(0, x) = U_{10}(0, x) = 0 \quad (35)$$

问题 (34), (35) 的解为

$$U_{00}(t, x) = (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \exp(-t)$$

$$U_{01}(t, x) = 4t \exp(-t), \quad U_{10}(t, x) = 0$$

于是我们便有问题 (31) - (32) 的外部解的渐近展开式 (33) 式。

以坐标系 $O - x_1 x_2$ 的原点为极点建立极坐标系 (ρ, φ) 。由于本问题的解与角坐标 φ 无关, 故有

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}。设 u = U + V, 其中 V 为第一边界层校正项, 并令$$

$$V \sim \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} v_{ij}(t, \sigma) \varepsilon^i \mu^j \quad (36)$$

其中 $\sigma = (1 - \rho)/\mu^{1/2}$, $\xi = \varepsilon^{1/2}/\mu$ 。将 (36) 式代入 (31) 和 (32) 式的第一、三式, 合并 ξ, μ 的同次幂的系数有

$$\frac{\partial v_{00}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 v_{00}}{\partial \sigma^2} + v_{00} = 0$$

$$v_{00}|_{\sigma=0} = -\exp(-t), \quad v_{00}|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (37)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_{01}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 v_{01}}{\partial \sigma^2} + v_{01} = -\frac{d^4 v_{00}}{d\sigma^4}$$

$$v_{01}|_{\sigma=0} = 0, \quad v_{01}|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (38)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_{10}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 v_{10}}{\partial \sigma^2} + v_{10} = -\frac{dv_{00}}{d\sigma}, \quad v_{10}|_{\sigma=0} =$$

$$-4t \exp(-t) - (v_{00})_{\sigma}|_{\sigma=0}, \quad v_{10}|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (39)$$

问题 (37) 具有 $v_{00}(t, \sigma) = \bar{v}_{00}(t, \sigma) \exp(-t)$ 形式的解, 其中 $\bar{v}_{00}(t, \sigma)$ 满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_{00}}{\partial \sigma^2} - \frac{\partial \bar{v}_{00}}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \bar{v}_{00}|_{\sigma=0} = -1$$

$$\bar{v}_{00}|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (40)$$

的解。而问题(40)为热传导方程。不难得到它的解 $\bar{v}_{00}(t, \sigma)$ 。其结构在此从略。同理, 问题(38)和(39)的解也有形式

$$v_{01}(t, \sigma) = \bar{v}_{01} \exp(-t), \quad v_{10}(t, \sigma) = \bar{v}_{10} \exp(-t)$$

$$\bar{v}_{01}(t, \sigma), \bar{v}_{10}(t, \sigma) \text{ 结构在此也从略。}$$

再设 $u = U + V + W$, 其中, W 为第二边界层校正项, 并令 $\eta = \mu^{1/2}$, $\zeta = \varepsilon^{1/2}/\mu$, 并引入伸长变量 $\bar{\sigma} = (1 - \rho)/(\eta\zeta)$ 。设

$$W \sim \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} w_{ij}(t, \bar{\sigma}) \zeta^i \eta^j \quad (41)$$

将(41)式代入(31)和(32)式的第二、三式, 合并 $\zeta\eta$ 的同次幂的系数有

$$\frac{\partial^4 w_{00}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^4} + \frac{\partial^2 w_{00}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} = 0, \quad w_{00}|_{\bar{\sigma}=0} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w_{00}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} |_{\bar{\sigma}=0} = 1 \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 w_{01}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^4} + \frac{\partial^2 w_{01}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} = 0, \quad w_{01}|_{\bar{\sigma}=0} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w_{01}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} |_{\bar{\sigma}=0} = 0 \quad (43)$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 w_{10}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^4} + \frac{\partial^2 w_{10}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} = 0, \quad w_{10}|_{\bar{\sigma}=0} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w_{10}}{\partial \bar{\sigma}^2} |_{\bar{\sigma}=0} = 0 \quad (44)$$

显然, 问题(42)的解具有形如

$$w_{00} = \exp(-\bar{\sigma}) - 1$$

的解。而由问题(43) - (44)的解可取为 $w_{01} = w_{10} = 0$ 。于是由定理和(33), (36), (41)式知, 问题(31) - (32)在 $(t, x) \in [0, T] \times [0, 1]$ 上具有一致有效的渐近解:

$$u(t, x) = \exp(-t) [x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \bar{v}_{00}(t, (1 - \rho)/\mu^{1/2})] + \exp(-(1 - \rho)/(\varepsilon\mu)^{1/2}) - 1 + \exp(-t) [4t + \mu \bar{v}_{01}(t, (1 - \rho)/\mu^{1/2}) + (\varepsilon^{1/2}/\mu) \bar{v}_{10}(t, (1 - \rho)/\mu^{1/2})] + O(\chi), \quad 0 < \mu, \varepsilon/\mu^2 \ll 1$$

其中 $\chi = \max(\varepsilon/\mu^2, \varepsilon^{1/2})$ 。

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(下转第 18 页)

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B-spline Curve Fitting Using Equality-constrained Least Squares

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Abstract: The paper gives a method of B-spline curve fitting a series of ordered data. The ordered data are simplified with curvature as cost. The simplified data interpolate the curve, which is treated as hard constraint. The original data approximate the curve, which is treated as soft constraint. Then we build equality-constrained least squares equation. The positions of control points are calculated by solving the equation with QR decomposition. By calculating the distance between the ordered data and B-spline curve, the point of maximum error is inserted the simplified data if the error is beyond a pre-specified error tolerance. The method gives satisfying results regarding to approximation error, convergence speed and the number of control points. The method can also solve constrained curve fitting.

Key words: curve fitting; simplification; equality-constrained least squares

(上接第 14 页)

Singular Perturbation for the Robin Problem of Reaction Diffusion Equations with Two Parameters

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Abstract: A class of singularly perturbed initial boundary value problem for the nonlinear reaction diffusion equations with two parameters is studied. Firstly, the expansion of outer solution for the problem is constructed using the regular perturbation method. Secondly, constituting the local coordinate system and using the stretched variable, the asymptotic expansion of first corrective term for boundary layer is constructed and the coefficients of the expansion are obtained successively. And then, inducting the two time stretched variable, the second corrective term for boundary layer is found. Basing on this, the formal asymptotic expansion of solution for the original problem is obtained. Finally, under suitable conditions, existence and its uniform validity of asymptotic expansion of solution for the initial boundary value problem are proved, by using theory of differential inequalities.

Key words: nonlinear; two parameters; singular perturbation