

具有边界摄动的二阶微分方程的奇摄动问题^{*}

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摘要: 研究了一类具有边界摄动的奇摄动问题, 在适当的条件下, 利用微分不等式理论证明了边值问题解的存在性, 讨论了其解的渐近性态。

关键词: 奇摄动; 边界摄动; 微分不等式

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奇摄动问题在许多领域中均有着重要的应用, 因此是当前国际学术界充分关注的一个问题。近年来, 利用重正规化法、渐近分析法等, 许多学者如 De Jager^[1], O'Malley, Jr^[2], Kelley^[3], Bell 等^[4] 做了大量的工作。作者等也曾讨论了一些类型的奇摄动问题^[5-8]。本文将研究如下一类具有边界摄动的奇摄动问题。

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

$$y = A(\varepsilon), x = r(\varepsilon) \quad (2)$$

$$y = B(\varepsilon), x = 1 - r(\varepsilon) \quad (3)$$

其中, ε 为正的小参数, 且 $r(0) = 0$ 。

1 构造形式解

假设下列条件成立:

(1) 原问题 (1) — (3) 的退化问题为

$$f(x, u, u') = 0, u = A(0), x = 0$$

具有光滑解 $u_0(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$ 。

(2) $f(x, y, y') \equiv f(x, y, z)$, $f_z \geq k > 0$, k 为正常数, A, B 以及 $r > 0$ 均为足够光滑的函数。

(3) 当 $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $f(x, y, z) = O(|z|^2)$, $(x, y) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}$ 。

设原问题 (1) — (3) 的外部解的形式展开式为

$$u(x, \varepsilon) \sim \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x) \varepsilon^i \quad (4)$$

将 (3) 式代入 (1) 式, 按 ε 的幂展开 f , 再比较 ε 的同次幂系数, 则由条件 (2) 可得递推方程

$$f_z(x, u_0(x), u_0'(x)) u_0'(x) + f_z(x, u_0(x), u_0'(x)) u_0(x) = G_i(x) \quad (5)$$

其中, $G_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$, 是由 $u_j, j \leq i-1$ 依次确定的

函数。

将 (4) 式代入 (2) 式, 且考虑到在 $x = 0$ 附近具有摄动边界, 因此可得^[9]

$$u_i = A_i - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} u_{j(i-j)}, x = 0 \quad (6)$$

其中, $A_i = \frac{1}{i!} \left[\frac{d^i A}{d\varepsilon^i} \right]_{\varepsilon=0} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots$,

$$u_{jk} = \frac{1}{k!} \left[\frac{d^k u_j(r(\varepsilon))}{d\varepsilon^k} \right]_{\varepsilon=0}, j, k = 0, 1, \dots$$

显然, 由线性问题 (5) — (6) 依次可得 $u_i(x), i = 1, 2, \dots$, 但由于外部解未必满足条件 (3), 因此需在 $x = 1$ 附近构造边界层校正项 $v(\xi, \varepsilon)$ 。

设原问题 (1) — (3) 的解具有形式

$$y(x, \varepsilon) = u(x, \varepsilon) + v(\xi, \varepsilon) \quad (7)$$

其中, $\xi = \frac{1-x}{\varepsilon}$ 为伸长变量^[10] 且 $v(\xi, \omega)$ 具有渐近展开式

$$v(\xi, \varepsilon) \sim \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} v_i(\xi) \varepsilon^i \quad (8)$$

将 (7), (8) 式代入 (1), (3) 式, 再将 f, B 和 r 按 ε 的幂展开, 比较同次幂系数, 则可得:

$$\frac{d^2 v_0}{d\xi^2} = f_z(1, u_0(1) + v_0(0), u_0'(1)) \frac{dv_0}{d\xi},$$

$$\frac{d^2 v_i}{d\xi^2} = f_z(1, u_0(1) + v_0(0), u_0'(1)) \frac{dv_i}{d\xi} + G_i,$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$v_i = B_i - u_i(1) - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} v_{j(i-j)}$$

其中, G_i 为可依次确定的函数, 且

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$$B_i = \frac{1}{i!} \left[\frac{d^i B}{d\epsilon^i} \right]_{\epsilon=0}, i = 0, 1, \dots,$$

$$v_k = \frac{1}{k!} \left[\frac{d^k \left[v_j \frac{r(\epsilon)}{\epsilon} + u_j(1-r(\epsilon)) \right]}{d\epsilon^k} \right]_{\epsilon=0},$$

$$j, k = 0, 1, \dots$$

再由上面诸式以及假设条件(2), 可依次得出 $v_i, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 且 v_i 满足

$$v_i = O \left[\exp \left(-k_i \frac{1-x}{\epsilon} \right) \right], 0 < \epsilon \ll 1,$$

其中, $k_i, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 均为常数且 $k \geq k_{i-1} \geq k_i > 0$.

不难由(7)式得到原问题(1) — (3)的形式解为

$$y(x, \epsilon) \sim \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left[u_i(x) + v_i \left(\frac{1-x}{\epsilon} \right) \right] \epsilon^i,$$

$$r(\epsilon) \leq x \leq 1 - r(\epsilon), 1 < \epsilon \ll 1 \quad (9)$$

2 主要结果

以下证明(9)式为原问题(1) — (3)的解的一致有效渐近展开式。

定理 在条件(1) — (3)下, 具有边界摄动的原问题(1) — (3)存在一个解 $y(x, \epsilon)$, 且该解具有一致有效的渐近展开式(9), 其中 $r(\epsilon) \leq x \leq 1 - r(\epsilon)$, $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$.

证明 构造界定函数 $\underline{U}(x, \epsilon)$ 和 $\overline{U}(x, \epsilon)$:

$$\underline{U}(x, \epsilon) = y_n - r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n, \overline{U}(x, \epsilon) = y_n + r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n$$

其中, n 为任意正整数, $y_n = \sum_{i=0}^n (u_i(x) + v_i(\xi)) \epsilon^i$, r_n 为一待定的适当大的正数。易知

$$\underline{U}(x, \epsilon) \leq \overline{U}(x, \epsilon), r(\epsilon) \leq x \leq 1 - r(\epsilon) \quad (10)$$

且存在一个正常数 M_n , 使得

$$\underline{U}(r(\epsilon), \epsilon) = y_n(r(\epsilon), \epsilon) - r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n =$$

$$y(r(\epsilon), \epsilon) - \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} \left[u_i(r(\epsilon)) + v_i \left(\frac{1-r(\epsilon)}{\epsilon} \right) \right] \epsilon^i -$$

$$r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n < A(\epsilon) + M_n \epsilon^{n+1} - r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n$$

则只需选取 $r_n > M_n$, 即可得

$$\underline{U}(r(\epsilon), \epsilon) \leq A(\epsilon)$$

同理易得 $\overline{U}(r(\epsilon), \epsilon) \geq A(\epsilon)$, 因此得

$$\underline{U}(r(\epsilon), \epsilon) \leq A(\epsilon) \leq \overline{U}(r(\epsilon), \epsilon) \quad (11)$$

类似地可证得

$$\underline{U}(1-r(\epsilon), \epsilon) \leq B(\epsilon) \leq \overline{U}(1-r(\epsilon), \epsilon) \quad (12)$$

以下证明

$$\underline{U}''(x, \epsilon) - f(x, \underline{U}(x, \epsilon), \underline{U}'(x, \epsilon)) \geq 0,$$

$$r(\epsilon) \leq x \leq 1 - r(\epsilon) \quad (13)$$

$$\underline{U}''(x, \epsilon) - f(x, \underline{U}(x, \epsilon), \underline{U}'(x, \epsilon)) \leq 0,$$

$$r(\epsilon) \leq x \leq 1 - r(\epsilon) \quad (14)$$

由假设条件(2)可知, 当 ϵ 足够小时存在正数 N_n , 使

$$\epsilon \underline{U}'' - f(x, \underline{U}, \underline{U}') =$$

$$\epsilon y'' - f(x, y, y') - \epsilon \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} (u_i''(x) \epsilon^i + v_i''(\xi) \epsilon^{i-2}) -$$

$$r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^{n+1} + [f(x, y, y') - f(x, y_n, y_n')] +$$

$$[f(x, y_n, y_n') - f(x, y_n - r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n, y_n' - r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n)] =$$

$$- \epsilon \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} (u_i''(x) \epsilon^i + v_i''(\xi) \epsilon^{i-2}) - r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^{n+1} +$$

$$f_y(\cdot) \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} (u_i(x) + v_i(\xi)) \epsilon^i +$$

$$f_z(\cdot) \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} (u_i'(x) \epsilon^i + v_i'(\xi) \epsilon^{i-1}) +$$

$$f_y(\cdot) r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n + f_z(\cdot) r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n >$$

$$k r_n \epsilon^x \epsilon^n - N_n \epsilon^{n+1}$$

其中, $f_y(\cdot), f_z(\cdot), f_y(\cdot), f_z(\cdot)$ 分别为 f, f_z 所取的某些中值。

不难看出, 只需选取 $r_n > \frac{N_n}{K}$, 即可使不等式

(13) 成立。

同理可证不等式(14)成立。由式(10) — (14), 假设(3)以及文[10]知, 当 ϵ 充分小时, 可得:

$$\underline{U}(x, \epsilon) \leq y(x, \epsilon) \leq \overline{U}(x, \epsilon),$$

$$r(\epsilon) \leq x \leq 1 - r(\epsilon)$$

考虑到不等式(9), 得:

$$y(x, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^n \left[u_i(x) + v_i \left(\frac{1-x}{\epsilon} \right) \right] \epsilon^i + O(\epsilon^{n+1}),$$

$$r(\epsilon) \leq x \leq 1 - r(\epsilon), 0 < \epsilon \ll 1$$

证毕。

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The Singularly Perturbed Problem for Differential Equation of
Secoend Order with Boundary Perturbation

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Abstract: A class of singularly perturbed problems with boundary perturbation is considered. Under suitable conditions and using the theory of differential inequalities, the existence of solution is proved and the asymptotic behavior of solution for the boundary value problem is studied.

Key words: singular perturbation; boundary perturbation; differential inequality

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High Order Model of Delamination Analysis for Composite Laminate beams

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Abstract: Using high order shear deformation theory and variational principle, high order model of the additional state of composite laminate delaminated beams with delamination is established. The corresponding analytical method is given. As compared with 2D finite element solutions, the model presents good precision in calculation.

Key words: composite laminated beam; delamination; additional state; principle of high order shear deformation