

二次奇摄动问题解的渐近估计^{*}

韩祥临

(湖州师范学院数学系, 浙江湖州313000)

摘要: 研究了二次奇摄动问题 $\epsilon y'' = p(t, y)y'^2 + g(t, y)$, $0 < t < 1$, $y(0, \epsilon) = A(\epsilon)$, $y(1, \epsilon) = B(\epsilon)$ 解的性质。在适当的条件下, 利用微分不等式理论, 讨论了该问题解的存在性和渐近性态, 给出任意 n 阶的渐近估计。

关键词: 非线性的; 奇摄动; 渐近性态

中图分类号: O175.14 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 0529-6579 (2003) 01-0104-02

1 构造形式解

奇摄动理论是目前国际上十分关注的课题之一, 许多学者都在研究有关问题, 如 Glizer 等^[1], Butuzov 等^[2] 以及 Relley^[3] 等。本文是在上述基础上, 研究二次奇摄动方程的边界层问题, 先构造问题的形式解, 然后用微分不等式原理讨论解的存在性和渐近性态^[4]。

考虑如下 Dirichlet 问题:

$$\epsilon y'' = p(t, y)y'^2 + g(t, y), 0 < t < 1 \quad (1)$$

$$y(0, \epsilon) = A(\epsilon), y(1, \epsilon) = B(\epsilon) \quad (2)$$

其中, ϵ 为正的小参数,

$$A(\epsilon) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} A_j \epsilon^j, B(\epsilon) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} B_j \epsilon^j.$$

本文假设

(H₁) 问题 (1) — (2) 的退化问题

$$p(t, y)y'^2 + g(t, y), 0 < t < 1, y(1) = B_0$$

存在解 $y = y_0(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$ 。

(H₂) $h(t, y, y')$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上关于 t 连续, 且关于 y, y' 和 ϵ 在 Ω 上有 $n+1$ 阶连续偏导数, 其中,

$$h(t, y, y') = p(t, y)y'^2 + g(t, y), \Omega = \{(t, y) | 0 \leq t \leq 1, |y - y_0| \leq d(t)\},$$

$d(t)$ 是连续函数, 且对某一个小的正数 δ 有

$$d(t) = \begin{cases} |A(0) - y_0(0)| + \delta & t \in [0, \frac{\delta}{2}] \\ \delta & t \in [\frac{\delta}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$$

(H₃) 存在正的常数 l, k , 使得在 Ω 内有

$$\left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right| \leq l, 2p(t, y)y' \geq k > 0.$$

在上述假设下, 问题 (1) — (2) 在 $t = 0$ 点附近有边界层。在离开 $t = 0$ 点, 假定问题 (1) — (2) 的解 $y(t, \epsilon)$ 有如下渐近展开式:

$$y(t, \epsilon) \sim y_0(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n y_j(t) \epsilon^j + O(\epsilon^{n+1})$$

将 $y(t, \epsilon), B(\epsilon)$, 代入问题 (1), (2), 比较 ϵ 同次幂系数得:

$$2p(t, y_0)y_0'y_j' + [p_y(t, y_0)y_0'^2 + g_y(t, y_0)]y_j + G_{j-1} = y_{j-1}'' \quad (3)$$

其中, G_{j-1} 由 $t, y_0, \dots, y_{j-1}, y_0', \dots, y_{j-1}'$ 确定。

$$y_j(1) = B_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4)$$

由 (3), (4) 即可确定 $y_j(t), j = 1, 2, \dots$ 。

2 主要结果

定理 在假设 (H₁) — (H₃) 及 $\sum_{j=0}^n y_j(0)\epsilon^j \geq A(\epsilon)$ 下, 问题 (1) — (2) 具有解 $y(t, \epsilon)$, 且有如下渐近估计式:

$$Y(t) + N(t) - M(t)\epsilon^{n+1} \leq y(t, \epsilon) \leq Y(t) + M(t)\epsilon^{n+1}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad (5)$$

其中, $0 < \epsilon \leq \frac{k^2}{4l}, Y(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n y_j(t)\epsilon^j,$

$$N(t) = \left[A(\epsilon) - \sum_{j=0}^n y_j(0)\epsilon^j \right] \exp(\lambda_1 t),$$

$$M(t) = \frac{r}{l} \left[\sigma \exp(\lambda_2(t-1)) - 1 \right].$$

而 λ_1, λ_2 为 $\epsilon\lambda^2 + k\lambda + l = 0$ 的 2 个负根, 且当 ϵ 充分小时, 有

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

σ 为大于 1 的任意常数, r 为待定的正常数。

证明 构造界定函数 $\alpha(t, \epsilon), \beta(t, \epsilon)$:

$$\alpha(t, \epsilon) = Y(t) + N(t) - M(t)\epsilon^{n+1},$$

$$\beta(t, \epsilon) = Y(t) + M(t)\epsilon^{n+1}$$

显然 $\alpha(t, \epsilon) \in C^2[0, 1], \beta(t, \epsilon) \in C^2[0, 1]$, 并且

* 收稿日期: 2002-06-24

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (10071048); 浙江省自然科学基金资助项目 (102009)

作者简介: 韩祥临 (1965 年生), 男, 副教授; E-mail: xlihan@huc.zj.cn

$$\alpha(t, \varepsilon) \leq \beta(t, \varepsilon).$$

易证 $\alpha(0, \varepsilon) \leq A(0, \varepsilon) \leq \beta(0, \varepsilon)$.

因为存在常数 m , 使得

$$\left| B(\varepsilon) - \sum_{j=0}^n y_j(1) \varepsilon^j \right| \leq m \varepsilon^{n+1}$$

所以当 $r \geq \frac{ml}{\sigma-1}$ 时, 必有

$$\alpha(1, \varepsilon) \leq B(\varepsilon) \leq \beta(1, \varepsilon).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad & h(t, \alpha, \alpha') = h(t, Y(t), Y'(t)) + \\ & [h(t, \alpha, Y'(t)) - h(t, Y(t), Y'(t))] + \\ & [h(t, \alpha, \alpha') - h(t, \alpha, Y'(t))] = \\ & h(t, Y(t), Y'(t)) + h_y(t, \eta_1, Y'(t))(\alpha - Y(t)) + \\ & h_{y'}(t, \alpha, \eta_2)(\alpha' - Y'(t)) \end{aligned}$$

其中, η_1 为 α 与 $Y(t)$ 之间的某一值, η_2 为 α' 与 $Y'(t)$ 之间的某一值.

类似地有: $h(t, \beta, \beta') =$

$$\begin{aligned} & h(t, Y(t), Y'(t)) + h_y(t, \eta_3, Y'(t))(\beta - Y(t)) + \\ & h_{y'}(t, \beta, \eta_4)(\beta' - Y'(t)) \end{aligned}$$

其中, η_3 为 β 与 $Y(t)$ 之间的某一值, η_4 为 β' 与 $Y'(t)$ 之间的某一值.

又由方程 (3)、(4) 及 $h(t, y_0, y_0')$ 知, 必存在正数 C_1 使得:

$$h(t, Y(t), Y'(t)) \leq \varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} y_j'' \varepsilon^j + C_1 \varepsilon^{n+1},$$

$$h(t, Y(t), Y'(t)) \geq \varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} y_j'' \varepsilon^j - C_1 \varepsilon^{n+1}$$

又存在正数 C_2 , 使 $|y_n''(t)| \leq C_2$, 且 $\sum_{j=0}^n y_j(0) \varepsilon^j \geq A(\varepsilon)$. 现取 $r = \max\left\{\frac{ml}{\sigma-1}, C_1 + C_2\right\}$, 则有

$$\varepsilon \alpha'' - h(t, \alpha, \alpha') \geq \varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^n y_j''(t) \varepsilon^j +$$

$$\varepsilon \lambda_1^2 \left[A(\varepsilon) - \sum_{j=0}^n y_j(0) \varepsilon^j \right] \exp(\lambda_1 t) -$$

$$\frac{r\sigma(\varepsilon \lambda_2^2)}{l} \exp(\lambda_2(t-1)) \varepsilon^{n+1} - \varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} y_j'' \varepsilon^j -$$

$$C_1 \varepsilon^{n+1} - l \left[\sum_{j=0}^n y_j(0) \varepsilon^j - A(\varepsilon) \right] \exp(\lambda_1 t) -$$

$$\frac{lr}{l} \left[\sigma \exp(\lambda_2(t-1)) - 1 \right] \varepsilon^{n+1} -$$

$$k \lambda_1 \left[\sum_{j=0}^n y_j(0) \varepsilon^j - A(\varepsilon) \right] \exp(\lambda_1 t) -$$

$$2 \frac{(k \lambda_2) r}{l} \exp(\lambda_2(t-1)) - 1 \varepsilon^{n+1} \geq$$

$$\varepsilon^{n+1} (r - C_1 - C_2) \geq 0, \quad 0 < t < 1$$

$$\varepsilon \beta'' - h(t, \beta, \beta') \geq$$

$$\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^n y_j''(t) \varepsilon^j + \frac{l(\varepsilon \lambda_2^2) \sigma}{l} \exp(\lambda_2(t-1)) - 1 \varepsilon^{n+1} -$$

$$\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^n y_j'' \varepsilon^j + C_1 \varepsilon^{n+1} \leq (C_1 + C_2) \varepsilon^{n+1} +$$

$$\frac{r\sigma}{l} \exp(\lambda_2(t-1)) (\varepsilon \lambda_2^2 + k \lambda + 1) \varepsilon^{n+1} -$$

$$\frac{r\sigma}{l} (k \lambda_2) \exp(\lambda_2(t-1)) \varepsilon^{n+1} -$$

$$r(\sigma \exp(\lambda_2(t-1)) - 1) \varepsilon^{n+1} =$$

$$\varepsilon^{n+1} (r - C_1 - C_2) \leq 0, \quad 0 < t < 1$$

由微分不等式原理^[4]知, 不等式 (5) 成立, 从而

定理获证. 类似地, 当 $\sum_{j=0}^n y_j^j(0) \varepsilon^j \leq A(\varepsilon)$ 时, 可得

到渐近估计式

$$Y(t) - M(t) \varepsilon^{n+1} \leq y(t, \varepsilon) \leq$$

$$Y(t) + N(t) + M(t) \varepsilon^{n+1}, \quad t \in (0, 1)$$

其证明同理.

参考文献:

- [1] GLIZER V Y, FRIDMAN E. A control of linear singularly perturbed system with small state delay[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 2000, 250(1): 49-85.
- [2] BUTUZOV V F, NEFEDOV N N, SCHNEIDER K R. Singularly perturbed elliptic problems in the case of exchange of stabilities[J]. J Differential Equations, 2001, 169: 373-395.
- [3] KEILEY W G. A singular perturbation problem of carrier and pearson[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 2001, 255: 678-697.
- [4] De JAGER E M, JIANG F. The theory of singular perturbation[M]. Amsterdam: Nort-Holland Publishing Co, 1996.

The Asymptotic Estimate for Quadratic Singularly Perturbed Problems

HAN Xiang lin

(Huzhou Teachers College, Zhejiang, Huzhou 313000, China)

Abstract: The quadratic singularly perturbed problems $\varepsilon y'' = p(t, y) y'^2 + g(t, y)$, $0 < t < 1$, $y(0, \varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon)$, $y(1, \varepsilon) = B(\varepsilon)$ are studied. By the theory of differential inequalities, the existence and asymptotic behavior of solution for the boundary value problems are probed. The n -th order asymptotic estimate is obtained.

Key words: nonlinearity; singular perturbation; asymptotic behavior