

# 一类非线性问题的激波解<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要:** 利用匹配条件, 讨论了一类非线性方程的边界条件与激波位置的关系, 得出了相应的激波解。

**关键词:** 非线性方程; 激波解; 匹配条件; 边界层

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非线性方程的激波解是近来国际上关注的热门问题之一。Nayfeh<sup>[1]</sup> 较详细地论述了关于激波解的基本理论, Laforgue 和 O'Malley<sup>[2]</sup> 讨论了 Burgers 方程的激波层的偏移现象, Bohé<sup>[3]</sup> 讨论了一类敏感边值问题的激波位置, Mo<sup>[4]</sup> 讨论了一类反应扩散积分微分方程的激波解, O'Malley 在文[3]的基础上又研究了奇摄动边值问题激波解的渐近性态<sup>[5]</sup>, Mo 和 Ouyang<sup>[5,6]</sup> 又研究了无界区域的椭圆型方程的非局部边值问题和高阶椭圆型方程的广义边值问题的激波解。本文是进一步讨论一类非线性奇摄动方程的边界条件与激波位置、激波解的关系。今考虑如下二阶非线性方程:

$$\varepsilon y'' - y' \cos y + p(x) \sin y = 0, x \in (0, 1) \quad (1)$$

$$y(0) = \alpha, y(1) = \beta \quad (2)$$

其中,  $\varepsilon$  为正的小参数,  $\alpha, \beta$  为常数,  $p(x) \geq \delta > 0$ 。式(1)–(2)的零阶外部解的可能形式为:

$$y_l^0 = k\pi + (-1)^k \arcsin \left[ \exp \left( \int_0^x p(t) dt \right) \sin \alpha \right], k \in \mathbf{Z} \quad (3)$$

$$y_r^0 = k\pi + (-1)^k \arcsin \left[ \exp \left( - \int_x^1 p(t) dt \right) \sin \beta \right], k \in \mathbf{Z} \quad (4)$$

其中,  $y_l^0$  只满足左端边界条件,  $y_r^0$  只满足右端边界条件。

设问题(1)–(2)的边界层在  $x = x_b$  处, 在  $x = x_b$  附近引入伸长变换:  $\xi = \frac{x - x_b}{\varepsilon^\nu}$

其中,  $\nu$  为正的常数。利用特异极限可得  $\nu = 1$ , 且

$$\frac{dy_l^0}{d\xi} = \sin y_l^0 + c_1$$

其中,  $c_1$  为任意常数。但是若  $|c_1| > 1$ , 则  $y_l^0 \rightarrow \pm \infty (\xi \rightarrow \infty)$ , 这将无法与外解匹配, 所以  $|c_1| \leq 1$ 。由此可得

$$y_l^0 = \begin{cases} 2n\pi + 2\arctan \frac{c_2 \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} \right) \exp \left( \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} \xi \right) - 1 + \sqrt{1 - c_1^2}}{c_1 (\alpha - c_2 \exp \left( \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} \xi \right))}, & 0 < |c_1| < 1, n \in \mathbf{Z} \\ 2n\pi + 2\arctan(\xi + c_2) + \pi/2, & c_1 = 1, n \in \mathbf{Z} \\ 2\arctan(\xi + c_2) - \pi/2, & c_1 = -1, n \in \mathbf{Z} \\ 2\arctan(c_2 e^\xi), & c_1 = 0, n \in \mathbf{Z} \end{cases}$$

其中,  $c_2$  为任意常数。这里只讨论反正切函数取幅角主值的情况, 非主值的情况可类似讨论。下面选取常数  $c_1$  和  $c_2$ , 使得内层解和外部解相匹配。分 3 种可能的激波位置进行讨论: 左端、右端和内部。

## 1 假设激波位置在左端

激波位置在左端, 即  $x_b = 0$ , 这时伸长变换为  $\xi = x/\varepsilon$ 。问题(1)–(2)的零次外部解只能是由方程(4)

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决定的, 将它与相应的内层解的零次近似  $y_0^i$  匹配:

先将零次外部(4) 式用内层变量  $\xi$  来表示, 并对小的  $\epsilon$  展开, 得到外部解的内层极限:

$$(y_r^0)^i = k\pi + (-1)^k \arcsin \left[ \exp \left[ - \int_0^1 p(t) dt \right] \sin \beta \right], k \in \mathbf{Z}$$

再将内层解的零次近似用外变量  $x$  来表示, 并对小的  $\epsilon$  展开, 得到零次内层解的外部极限:

$$(y_0^i)^0 = \begin{cases} \pi \circ \operatorname{sgn} c_2, & c_1 = 0, c_2 \neq 0 \\ 3\pi/2, & c_1 = 1 \\ \pi/2, & c_1 = -1 \\ -2\arctan \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - c_1^2}}{c_1}, & 0 < |c_1| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

根据匹配原则, 可得到:  $(y_0^i)^0 = (y_r^0)^i$

考虑到左端边界条件, 在  $y_0^i$  中当  $x = 0$  时用对应的  $\xi = 0$  代入, 使  $y_0^i(0) = \alpha$ , 则有

$$\alpha = \begin{cases} 2\arctan \frac{(c_2 + 1) \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} + c_2 - 1}{c_1(1 - c_2)}, & 0 < |c_1| < 1, |\alpha| < \pi \\ 2\arctan c_2 + \pi/2, & c_1 = 1, -\pi/2 < \alpha < 3\pi/2 \\ 2\arctan c_2 - \pi/2, & c_1 = 1, -3\pi/2 < \alpha < \pi/2 \\ 2\arctan c_2, & c_1 = 0, |\alpha| < \pi \end{cases}$$

常数  $c_1, c_2$  由方程 (5) 和 (6) 确定。

于是, 由反正切函数、反正弦函数的性质及奇摄动问题合成解的构造知:

1) 当  $c_1 = 0, c_2 > 0, \sin \beta = 0, 0 < \alpha < \pi$  时, 取  $k = 1$ , 问题(1) – (2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = -\arcsin \left[ \exp \left[ - \int_x^1 p(t) dt \right] \sin \beta \right] + 2\arctan \left[ c_2 \exp(x/\epsilon) \right] \tag{7a}$$

2) 当  $c_1 = 0, c_2 < 0, \sin \beta = 0, -\pi < \alpha < 0$  时, 取  $k = -1$ , 问题(1) – (2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = -\arcsin \left[ \exp \left[ - \int_x^1 p(t) dt \right] \sin \beta \right] + 2\arctan \left[ c_2 \exp(x/\epsilon) \right] \tag{7b}$$

3) 当  $c_1 = 1, \exp \left[ \int_1^0 p(t) dt \right] \sin \beta = -1, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  时, 取  $k = 1$  或 2, 问题(1) – (2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = k\pi + (-1)^k \arcsin \left[ \exp \left[ \int_0^x p(t) dt \right] \sin \beta \right] + 2\arctan \left[ \frac{x}{\epsilon} + c_2 \right] - \pi \tag{7c}$$

4) 当  $c = -1, \exp \left[ \int_1^0 p(t) dt \right] \sin \beta = 1, -\frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 取  $k = 0$  或 1, 问题(1) – (2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = k\pi + (-1)^k \arcsin \left[ \exp \left[ \int_0^x p(t) dt \right] \sin \beta \right] + 2\arctan \left[ \frac{x}{\epsilon} + c_2 \right] - \pi \tag{7d}$$

5) 当  $0 < c_1 < 1, \sin \beta < 0, |\alpha| < \pi$  时, 取  $k = -1$ , 问题(1) – (2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = -\pi - \arcsin \left[ \exp \left[ - \int_x^1 p(t) dt \right] \sin \beta \right] + 2\arctan \frac{c_1 \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} \right) \exp \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - c_1^2} (x/\epsilon)}{1 - c_2 \exp \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} (x/\epsilon)} \right] - 1 + \sqrt{1 - c_1^2}}{c_1 \left( 1 - c_2 \exp \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} (x/\epsilon) \right)} + 2\arctan \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - c_1^2}}{c_1} \tag{7e}$$

6) 当  $-1 < c_1 < 0, \sin \beta > 0, |\alpha| < \pi$  时, 取  $k = 1$ , 问题(1) – (2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = \pi - \arcsin \left[ \exp \left[ - \int_x^1 p(t) dt \right] \sin \beta \right] + 2\arctan \frac{c_1 \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} \right) \exp \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 - c_1^2} (x/\epsilon)}{1 - c_2 \exp \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} (x/\epsilon)} \right] - 1 + \sqrt{1 - c_1^2}}{c_1 \left( 1 - c_2 \exp \sqrt{1 - c_1^2} (x/\epsilon) \right)} + 2\arctan \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - c_1^2}}{c_1} \tag{7f}$$

在 1) – 6) 共 6 种情况中,  $c_1, c_2$  由方程 (5) 和 (6) 确定。对应的解在  $x = 0$  附近有冲击层。

## 2 假设激波位置在右端

激波位置在右端, 即  $x_b = 1$ , 这时伸长变换为  $\xi = \frac{x-1}{\epsilon}$ , 问题(1)–(2) 的零次外部解只能是由方程(3) 决定的. 用上述类似的方法, 可得:

$$k\pi + (-1)^k \arcsin \left[ \exp \left( \int_0^1 p(t) dt \right) \sin \alpha \right] = \begin{cases} 2\arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-c_1^2}-1}{c_1}, & 0 < |c_1| < 1 \\ -\pi/2, & c_1 = 1 \\ -3\pi/2, & c_1 = -1 \\ 0, & c_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\beta = \begin{cases} 2\arctan \frac{(c_2-1) + (c_2+1)\sqrt{1-c_1^2}-1}{c_1(1-c_2)}, & 0 < |c_1| < 1, |\beta| < \pi \\ 2\arctan c_2 + \frac{\pi}{2}, & c_1 = 1, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ 2\arctan c_2 - \frac{\pi}{2}, & c_1 = -1, -\frac{3\pi}{2} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2\arctan c_2, & c_1 = 0, |\beta| < \pi \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

于是, 由反正切函数、反正弦函数的性质及奇摄动问题合成解的构造知:

7) 当  $c_1 = 0, \sin \alpha = 0, |\beta| < \pi$  时, 取  $k = 0$ , 问题(1)–(2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = 2\arctan \left[ c_2 \exp \left( \frac{x-1}{\epsilon} \right) \right] \quad (10a)$$

8) 当  $c_1 = 1, \exp \left( \int_0^1 p(t) dt \right) \sin \alpha = -1, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \pi < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  时, 取  $k = 0$  或  $-1$ , 问题(1)–(2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = 2\arctan \left[ c_2 \exp \left( \frac{x-1}{\epsilon} \right) \right] \quad (10b)$$

9) 当  $c_1 = -1, \exp \left( \int_0^1 p(t) dt \right) \sin \alpha = 1, -\frac{3\pi}{2} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 取  $k = -2$ , 问题(1)–(2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = 2\arctan \left[ \frac{x-1}{\epsilon} + c_2 \right] - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (10c)$$

10) 当  $-1 < c_1 < 0, \sin \alpha > 0, |\beta| < \pi$  时, 取  $k = 1$ , 问题(1)–(2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = \pi - \arcsin \left[ \sin \beta \exp \left( -\int_x^1 p(t) dt \right) \right] + 2\arctan \frac{c_1 \left( 1 + \sqrt{1-c_1^2} \right) \exp \left( \sqrt{1-c_1^2} \left( \frac{x-1}{\epsilon} \right) \right) - 1 + \sqrt{1-c_1^2}}{c_1 \left( 1 - c_2 \exp \left( \sqrt{1-c_1^2} \left( x/\epsilon \right) \right) \right)} - 2\arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-c_1^2}-1}{c_1} \quad (10d)$$

11) 当  $-1 < c_1 < 0, \sin \alpha < 0, |\beta| < \pi$  时, 取  $k = -1$ , 问题(1)–(2) 的激波解为:

$$y_\epsilon(x) = -\pi - \arcsin \left[ \exp \left( -\int_x^1 p(t) dt \right) \sin \alpha \right] + 2\arctan \frac{c_1 \left( 1 + \sqrt{1-c_1^2} \right) \exp \left( \sqrt{1-c_1^2} \frac{x-1}{\epsilon} \right) - 1 + \sqrt{1-c_1^2}}{c_1 \left( 1 - c_2 \exp \left( \sqrt{1-c_1^2} \frac{x-1}{\epsilon} \right) \right)} - 2\arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-c_1^2}-1}{c_1} \quad (10e)$$

在 7)–11) 共 5 种情况下,  $c_1, c_2$  由方程(8) 和(9) 确定. 对应的激波解在  $x = 1$  附近有冲击层.

## 3 假设激波位置在内部

激波位置在内部, 即  $x_b \in (0, 1)$ , 根据匹配原则, 不能确定  $c_1$  和  $c_2$ , 这就意味着此时激波不能在区间  $(0, 1)$  出现.

综合上述, 问题(1)–(2) 在左右两端分别有形如(7a–7f) 和(10a–10e) 的激波解, 但不存在内部边界层.

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The Structure Identification of New Bitter Quassinoids From *Ailanthus altissima*

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**Abstract:** Two bitter quassinoids were isolated from the roots of *Ailanthus altissima* Swingle from Gangu county, Ganshu Province, China. They are 1 $\alpha$ , 11 $\alpha$  epoxy- $\beta$ -2 $\beta$ , 11 $\beta$ , 12 $\beta$ , 20 tetrahydroxypicrasa-3, 13-(21)-dien-16-one and 1 $\alpha$ , 11 $\alpha$  epoxy- $\beta$ -2 $\beta$ , 11 $\beta$ , 12 $\alpha$ , 20 tetrahydroxypicrasa-3, 13-(21)-dien-16-one, whose structures were identified by means of NMR, MS and IR and compared with the spectral data of known compounds.

**Key words:** Chinese traditional medicine; Quassia; *Ailanthus altissima*; new amarolide

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The Shock Solution for a Class of Nonlinear Equations

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**Abstract:** The relation between shock solution and its boundary conditions for a class of nonlinear equations is discussed. Using matching condition, the shock solutions are obtained.

**Key words:** nonlinear equation; shock solution; matching condition; boundary layer