

阻尼波动方程的边界能控性^{*}

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摘 要: 研究比较一般的阻尼波动方程: $\psi'' - \Delta\psi + k\psi_t = 0$. 证明了在时间足够长而阻尼足够小的情况下可以通过控制边界上某一部分的振动过程使得整个区域内的波动系统在某种正则空间内从任意初始状态出发到达任意终止状态. 证明过程主要思路是 HUM 方法即先构造对偶系统: $\phi'' - \Delta\phi - k\phi_t = 0$ 并证明其边界法向连续能观, 再将其边界法向导数作为控制加在阻尼控制系统的边界上以实现精确能控.

关键词: 阻尼波动方程; 边界能控性; HUM 方法

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1 前沿背景介绍

考虑无阻尼波动方程

$$\begin{cases} \psi'' - \Delta\psi = 0, (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T) \\ \psi|_{\mathbb{R} \times (0, T)} = v \\ \psi(0) = \psi^0, \psi'(0) = \psi^1 \end{cases}$$

1988年 Lions^[1] 利用 HUM 方法证明了它的边界能控性. 然而地球上的任何运动无疑都会受到阻尼影响. 基于这样的考虑, 本文研究更一般的情形——阻尼波动方程的边界能控性. 考虑系统:

$$\begin{cases} \psi'' - \Delta\psi + k\psi_t = 0, (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T) \\ \psi|_{\mathbb{R} \times (0, T)} = v \\ \psi(0) = \psi^0, \psi'(0) = \psi^1 \end{cases}$$

其中, $k \geq 0$ 是阻尼系数.

为了叙述的方便, 引进以下符号^[1]. 对任意 $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 定义

$$m(x) = x_k - x_k^0, x^0 = \{x_k^0\}$$

$$\Gamma(x^0) = \{x \mid x \in \Gamma, m(x) \nu(x) \geq 0\}$$

其中, $\nu(x)$ 表示边界 x 上 x 处的单位法向量 (指向区域 Ω 之外). 记

$$\Gamma_*(x^0) = \Gamma \setminus \Gamma(x^0)$$

$$R(x_0) = \sup_{x \in \Gamma} m_k \nu_k$$

本文主要结果如下:

定理 当 T 足够大而 k 足够小以至

$$c_2 = \frac{2}{R(x^0)} [(1 - kR(x^0)) e^{-2kT} T -$$

$$\left[2R(x^0) + \frac{n-1}{\lambda_0} + \frac{(n-1)k}{2\lambda_0^2} \right] > 0$$

时, 系统 (1) 是边界能控的. 即对任意 $(y^0, y^1) \in L^2(\Omega) \times H^1(\Omega)$, 皆存在 $v \in L^2(\Gamma(x^0) \times (0, T))$ 使得 0 时刻从 (y^0, y^1) 出发的解于 T 时刻到达零状态.

2 对偶系统的能观性

为了讨论系统 (1) 的边界能控性, 构造如下对偶系统:

$$\begin{cases} \phi'' - \Delta\phi - k\phi_t = 0, (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T) \\ \phi|_{\mathbb{R} \times (0, T)} = 0 \\ \phi(T) = \phi^0, \phi'(T) = \phi^1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

无疑, 首先必须明确了解系统 (1) 及系统 (2) 解的存在惟一性与正则性. 以下干脆考虑更一般的情形:

$$\begin{cases} \phi'' - \Delta\phi - k\phi_t = f, (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T) \\ \phi|_{\mathbb{R} \times (0, T)} = 0 \\ \phi(T) = \phi^0, \phi'(T) = \phi^1 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

记 $\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \phi' \end{bmatrix}$, 则系统 (3) 可表述为

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = A\Phi + f$$

其中, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ \Delta & k \end{bmatrix}$, $f = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f \end{bmatrix}$ 由算子半群理论不难

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推知 A 生成 $\mathcal{H} = H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$ 上一个强连续半群^[2]. 实际上, 因为系统能量变化速度有限, A 生成 $\mathcal{H} = H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$ 上一个群. 这样对任意 $(\phi^0, \phi^1) \in H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$ 及 $f \in L^1(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$ 系统 (3) 存在惟一解 $\phi \in C([0, T]; H_0^1(\Omega) \cap C^1([0, T]; L^2(\Omega)))$.

系统 (1) 是一个非齐次边值问题. 其解的正则性依赖于边界控制 v . 由文 [1] 可知它至少存在一个弱解.

关于系统 (2), 本文得到了如下能观性结果:

引理 1 存在一常数 c_1 使得

$$c_1(1+T+kT) [\|\phi^0\|_{H_0^1(\Omega)}^2 + \|\phi^1\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2] \leq \int_{\mathbb{R} \times (0, T)} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \gamma} \right)^2 d\Gamma dt \quad (4)$$

再者, 当 T 足够大而 k 足够小时, 存在另一常数 $c_2 > 0$ 使得

$$c_2 [\|\phi^0\|_{H_0^1(\Omega)}^2 + \|\phi^1\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2] \leq \int_{\mathbb{R} \times (0, T)} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 d\Gamma \geq \quad (5)$$

其中, $c_2 = \frac{2}{R(x^0)} \left[(1 - kR(x^0)) e^{-2kT} T - \left[2R(x^0) + \frac{n-1}{\lambda_0} + \frac{(n-1)k}{2\lambda_0^2} \right] \right]$

不等式 (4) 和 (5) 的证明主要依赖于乘法法. 在方程 (2) 两端同时乘以 $q_k(x) \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \right)$ 并分部积分 (适当选取 $q_k(x)$) 便可得到所希望的不等式.

对不等式 (4) 来说, 选取

$$q_k(x) = h_k(x), h_k \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) \quad (6)$$

$$h_k = v_k, x \in \Gamma$$

而对不等式 (5) 则选取

$$q_k(x) = m_k(x), m_k(x) = x_k - x_k^0 \quad (7)$$

以下将 $\int_{\Omega \times (0, T)} \phi dx dt$ 简记为 $\int \phi$, 而将 $\int_{\mathbb{R} \times (0, T)} \phi d\Gamma dt$

简记为 $\int \phi$. 此外, 设

$$X = \left(\phi'(t), m_k \frac{\partial \phi(t)}{\partial x_k} \right) \Big|_0^T, Y = (\phi'(t), \phi(t)) \Big|_0^T$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} [\|\phi'(t)\|^2 + \|\nabla \phi(t)\|^2]$$

其中, $\|\cdot\|$ 表示 $L^2(\Omega)$ 范数或 $(L^2(\Omega))^n$ 范数.

不难导出

$$Y = k \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \phi' \phi dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} (\phi'^2 - \|\nabla \phi\|^2) dx dt$$

再者, 还有如下引理 2:

引理 2 系统 (2) 的能量 $E(t)$ 满足

$$E(0) \leq E(t) \leq e^{2kt} E(0), \forall t \in [0, T] \quad (8)$$

证明 因为

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} [\|\phi'(t)\|^2 + \|\nabla \phi(t)\|^2] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\phi'(t))^2 + \|\nabla \phi(t)\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 dx$$

在方程 (2) 两端同乘以 ϕ' 并分部积分, 不难得到

$$E'(t) = k \int_{\Omega} (\phi'(t))^2 dx \leq 2kE(t)$$

显然 $E'(t) \geq 0$

因而 $E(0) \leq E(t)$

另一方面 $E'(t) \leq 2kE(t)$

于是 $E'(t) - 2kE(t) \leq 0$

再利用 Gronwall 不等式^[3]

$$e^{-2kt} (E'(t) - 2kE(t)) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{-2kt} E(t)) \leq 0$$

所以

$$e^{-2kt} E(t) \leq E(0)$$

$$E(t) \leq e^{2kt} E(0), \forall 0 \leq t \leq T$$

现在给出式 (4) 的证明:

在 (2) 式两端同时乘以 $h_k(x) \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \right)$, 沿用上面的符号, 有

$$\int \phi''(x) h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} - \int h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \Delta \phi - k \int h_k'(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} = 0$$

分部积分, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \phi' h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} dx \Big|_0^T - \int \phi' h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x_k} - \int \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 + \\ & \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \right) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} - k \int h_k'(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} = 0 \\ & \int_{\Omega} \phi' h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} dx \Big|_0^T - \frac{1}{2} \int h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial x_k} - \int \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 + \\ & \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (h_k(x)) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} + \int h_k(x) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} - \\ & k \int h_k'(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由 Green 公式进一步得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \int h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial x_k} = - \int \phi'^2 \frac{\partial h_k(x)}{\partial x_k} + \int \phi'^2 h_k(x) v_k = \\ & - \int \phi'^2 \operatorname{div} h(x) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\int h_k(x) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} = \frac{1}{2} \int h_k(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (\|\nabla \phi\|^2),$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(- \iint |\nabla \phi|^2 \frac{\partial h_k(x)}{\partial x_k} + \int |\nabla \phi|^2 h_k(x) \nu_k \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \iint |\nabla \phi|^2 \operatorname{div} h(x) + \frac{1}{2} \iint \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 \quad (11)$$

综合(9), (10)和(11)式, 可得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \phi' h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} dx \Big|_0^T + \frac{1}{2} \iint \phi'^2 \operatorname{div} h(x) - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \iint \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 + \iint \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (h_k(x)) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \iint |\nabla \phi|^2 \operatorname{div} h(x) - k \iint \phi' h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 = 2 \int_{\Omega} \phi' h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} dx \Big|_0^T + \\ & \iint \phi'^2 \operatorname{div} h(x) + 2 \iint \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (h_k(x)) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} - \\ & \iint |\nabla \phi|^2 \operatorname{div} h(x) - 2k \iint \phi' h_k(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $h(x) \in C^1(\overline{\Omega})$, 所以 $h(x)$, $\operatorname{div} h(x)$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (h_k(x))$ 均在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上有界, 因而存在一常数 c_1 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R} \times (0, T)} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 d\Gamma dt \leq \\ & c_1(1+T+kT) [\|\phi^0\|_{H^1_0(\Omega)}^2 + \|\phi^1\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2] \end{aligned}$$

至于(5)式的证明, 则在(2)式两端同乘以

$m_k \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \right)$ 并分部积分, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & X - \iint m_k \phi' \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x_k} - \int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} + \\ & \iint \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \right) - k \iint \phi' m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & X - \iint \frac{m_k}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (\phi'^2) - \\ & \int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} + \iint \frac{m_k}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} |\nabla \phi|^2 + \\ & \iint |\nabla \phi|^2 - k \iint \phi' m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

从而可得

$$\begin{aligned} & X + \frac{n}{2} \iint \phi'^2 - \int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} + \frac{1}{2} \int m_k \nu_k |\nabla \phi|^2 - \\ & \frac{n}{2} \iint |\nabla \phi|^2 + \iint |\nabla \phi|^2 - k \iint \phi' m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} = 0 \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\phi|_{\Gamma} = 0$, $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} = \nu_k \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)$, 因而可将

(12)式写成:

$$\begin{aligned} & X + \frac{n-1}{2} \iint \phi'^2 - |\nabla \phi|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \iint \phi'^2 + \\ & |\nabla \phi|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int m_k \nu_k \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 - k \iint m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} = 0, \\ & X + \frac{n-1}{2} Y + \frac{1}{2} \iint \phi'^2 + |\nabla \phi|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int m_k \nu_k \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 - \\ & k \iint m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} - \frac{(n-1)k}{2} \iint \phi' \phi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T E(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma \times (x_0) \times (0, T)} (-m_k \nu_k) \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 = \\ & -X - \frac{n-1}{2} Y + k \iint m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} + \\ & \frac{(n-1)k}{2} \iint \phi' \phi + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma \times (x_0) \times (0, T)} m_k \nu_k \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

又因在 $\Gamma^*(x_0)$ 上, $-m_k \nu_k \geq 0$, 于是

$$\int_0^T E(t) dt \leq X + \frac{n-1}{2} |Y| +$$

$$k \iint \phi' m_k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} +$$

$$\frac{(n-1)k}{2} \iint \phi' \phi + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma \times (x_0) \times (0, T)} m_k \nu_k \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2$$

再者,

$$|(\phi'(t), m_k \frac{\partial \phi(t)}{\partial x_k})| \leq$$

$$R(x_0) |\phi'(t)| |\nabla \phi(t)| \leq R(x_0) E(t)$$

$$|(\phi'(t), \phi(t))| \leq |\phi'(t)| \frac{1}{\lambda_0} |\nabla \phi(t)| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_0} E(t)$$

$$\iint \phi' \phi = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \phi^2 dx \Big|_0^T \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \phi^2(T) dx \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{2\lambda_0^2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \phi(T)|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_0^2} E(T)$$

其中, λ_0 是 Poincaré 常数使得

$$|\phi| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_0} |\nabla \phi|, \quad \forall \phi \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$

那么

$$|X| + \frac{n-1}{2} |Y| \leq \left[2R(x_0) + \frac{n-1}{\lambda_0} \right] E(T)$$

从而得到

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 - kR(x_0)) \int_0^T E(t) dt - \left[2R(x_0) + \frac{n-1}{\lambda_0} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{(n-1)k}{2\lambda_0^2} \right] E(T) \leq \frac{R(x_0)}{2} \int_{\Gamma \times (x_0) \times (0, T)} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

再说, 由引理2有

$$\int_0^T E(t) dt \geq TE(0) \geq e^{-2kT} TE(T)$$

所以 $c_2 E(T) \leq \int_{\Gamma_{x_0} \times (0, T)} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2$

其中,

$$c_2 = \frac{2}{R(x_0)} [(1 - kR(x_0)) e^{-2kT} T - \left[2R(x_0) + \frac{n-1}{\lambda_0} + \frac{(n-1)k}{2\lambda_0^2} \right]]$$

3 阻尼波动系统的边界能控性——定理的证明

为了证明定理 1, 先定义泛函^[4,9] $J: H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 如下:

$$J(\phi^0, \phi^1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma_{x_0} \times (0, T)} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 + \int_{\Omega} \phi \phi_t(0) dx - \int_{\Omega} (\phi + k \psi) \phi(0) dx$$

其中, ϕ 是方程 (2) 的解, 其初值 $(\phi^0, \phi^1) \in H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$. 由 (4) 式可看出 J 有定义, 同时由 (5) 式可知 J 强制且严格凸. 因而存在唯一临界点 ϕ^0, ϕ^1 , 即

$$J(\phi^0 + \phi^0, \phi^1 + \phi^1) > J(\phi^0, \phi^1), \quad \forall (\phi^0, \phi^1) \in H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$$

所以

$$DJ(\phi^0, \phi^1)(\phi^0, \phi^1) = \int_{\Gamma_{x_0} \times (0, T)} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} + \int_{\Omega} \psi \phi_t(0) - \int_{\Omega} (\psi + k \varphi) \varphi(0) = 0, \quad \forall (\phi^0, \phi^1) \in H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega) \quad (13)$$

另一方面, 在方程 (1) 两端同乘以 ϕ , 取

$$v = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu}, & \text{on } \Gamma_{x_0} \times (0, T) \\ 0, & \text{on } \Gamma_*(x_0) \times (0, T) \end{cases}$$

并分部积分得到

$$\int_{\Gamma_{x_0} \times (0, T)} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \nu} = \int_{\Omega} \phi' dx \Big|_0^T - \int_{\Omega} \psi \phi dx \Big|_0^T - k \int_{\Omega} \psi \phi dx \Big|_0^T \quad (14)$$

由 (13) 和 (14) 式可得

$$\int_{\Omega} \psi(T) \phi^1 - \int_{\Omega} (\psi(T) + k \psi(T)) \phi^0 = 0$$

对任何 $(\phi^0, \phi^1) \in H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$ 都成立. 这无疑说明

$$\psi(T) = 0, \quad \psi'(T) = 0$$

从而完成了定理之证明.

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Boundary Controllability of Damped Wave Equation

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Abstract: Wave equation with damp: $\psi - \Delta \psi + k \psi = 0$ is studied. This system can be driven from any initial state to any terminal state in proper space, if the time interval is long enough and the damp is small enough. The proof is based on the Hilbert Uniqueness Method, i. e., to verify the continuous observability of the dual system: $\phi'' - \Delta \phi - k \phi_t = 0$ by its boundary normal derivative and then put the normal derivative onto the damped system as boundary control.

Key words: damped wave equation; boundary controllability; HUM