

流动稳定性问题的一种新渐近方法*

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摘要 以平面 Poiseuille 流为例, 将一种就非线性振动系统提出的, 能有效地克服 κ - δ 法局限性的新的渐近方法, 推广应用于流动稳定性问题. 所得结果与应用 κ - δ 法得到的结果在低阶近似的情形下作了比较.

关键词 非线性流动稳定性, 新渐近方法, 平面 Poiseuille 流

分类号 O3512, O317

1 问题提出

研究平面 Poiseuille 流, x 沿流动方向, y 垂直于平板.

设经无量纲化后, 两平板分别位于 $y = \pm 1$ 处, 于是未受扰动的速度分布为:

$$\bar{u} = 1 - y^2, \bar{v} = 0 \quad (1)$$

引入流函数 $\hat{\psi}$, 使得流动速度分量

$$u = \partial \hat{\psi} / \partial y, v = -\partial \hat{\psi} / \partial x$$

则 $\hat{\psi}$ 满足的二维 N-S 方程及边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\Delta \hat{\psi}) + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\Delta \hat{\psi}) + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\Delta \hat{\psi}) = \frac{1}{R} \Delta^2 \hat{\psi} \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \text{当 } y = \pm 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

将 $\hat{\psi}$ 写成

$$\hat{\psi} = \Psi(y) + \epsilon \psi(x, y, t, \epsilon) \quad (3)$$

其中, Ψ 为未受扰动流动的流函数, $\Psi(y) = y(1 - \frac{1}{3}y^2)$; ϵ 为小参数.

于是 ψ 满足的方程和边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\Delta \psi) + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\Delta \psi) - (D^2 \bar{u}) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{R} \Delta^2 \psi + \epsilon J(\psi, \Delta \psi) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \text{当 } y = \pm 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

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其中,
$$D = \frac{d}{dy}, \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$J(\psi, \Delta\psi) = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial\Delta\psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial\Delta\psi}{\partial y} \quad (5)$$

文[1]应用 $\kappa - \delta$ 法, 取

$$\begin{cases} \psi(x, y, t) = \psi_0(x, y, a, \theta) + \epsilon\psi_1(x, y, a, \theta) + \epsilon^2\psi_2(x, y, a, \theta) + \dots \\ \frac{da}{dt} = \epsilon A_1(a) + \epsilon^2 A_2(a) + \dots \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \alpha C_0 + \epsilon B_1(a) + \epsilon^2 B_2(a) + \dots \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

而

$$\psi_0 = a e^{i\alpha(x-ct)} \varphi_0(y), \theta = \alpha ct$$

由(6)式可见, 当 $a = \text{常数}$, (即 a 不是 t 的函数) 时, 则 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \text{常数}$, 即 θ 是 t 的线性函数, 这显然是 $\kappa - \delta$ 法的一个很大局限.

为了克服这一局限, 参照文[2]针对非线性振动系统提出的一种新的渐近方法,

取
$$\begin{cases} \psi(x, y, t) = \psi_0(a, \theta, x, y) + \epsilon\psi_1(a, x, y) + \epsilon^2\psi_2(a, x, y) + \dots \\ \frac{da}{dt} = \epsilon A_1(a, x, y) + \epsilon^2 A_2(a, x, y) + \dots \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \Phi_0(a, \theta, x, y) + \epsilon\Phi_1(a, \theta, x, y) + \epsilon^2\Phi_2(a, \theta, x, y) + \dots \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

这显然克服了 $\kappa - \delta$ 法的那种局限.

当 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, (4) 退化为线性问题. 设对于某一 R_0 , 取 $\epsilon = \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_0}$, 研究在线性问题 R_0 附近的情形.

对应于 R_0 的线性问题, 设

$$\psi_0 = a \varphi_0(y) e^{i\alpha(x-ct)}$$

则其中 $\varphi_0(y)$ 满足 Orr - Sommerfeld 方程:

$$\begin{cases} (D^2 - \alpha^2)^2 \varphi_0 - i\alpha R [(\bar{u} - c)(D^2 - \alpha^2) - D^2 \bar{u}] \varphi_0 = 0 \\ \varphi_0 = \varphi_0' = 0, \quad \text{当 } y = \pm 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

本文采用 Orszag^[3] 的 Chebyshev 多项式展开方法求解上述 O - S 方程, 得到其特征值和特征函数.

2 问题解法

这里, 为了方便起见, 改记扰动流函数为 $\tilde{\psi}$, 由(4)式, 它满足方程和边界条件:

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}) + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}) - \bar{u}'' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \tilde{\psi} - \frac{1}{R} \nabla^4 \tilde{\psi} + \epsilon J(\tilde{\psi}, \nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}) = 0 \quad (9) \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{在 } y = \pm 1 \quad (10) \right.$$

由(7)式, 有

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\psi}(x, y, t) = \psi_0(a, \theta, x, y) + \varepsilon \tilde{\psi}_1(a, x, y) + \varepsilon^2 \tilde{\psi}_2(a, x, y) + \dots & (11) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{da}{dt} = \varepsilon \tilde{A}_1(a, x, y) + \varepsilon^2 \tilde{A}_2(a, x, y) + \dots & (12) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \tilde{\Phi}_0(a, \theta, x, y) + \varepsilon \tilde{\Phi}_1(a, \theta, x, y) + \varepsilon^2 \tilde{\Phi}_2(a, \theta, x, y) + \dots & (13) \end{cases}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}) &= \tilde{\Phi}_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) + \varepsilon [\tilde{A}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) + \tilde{\Phi}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\nabla^2 \psi_0)] \\ &+ \varepsilon^2 [\tilde{A}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) + \tilde{\Phi}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) + \tilde{A}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}_1)] \\ &+ \varepsilon^3 [\tilde{A}_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) + \tilde{\Phi}_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) + \tilde{A}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}_1) \\ &+ \tilde{A}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}_2)] + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

将(11~14)式代入(9)式,按 ε 的幂次比较系数得:

$$\varepsilon^0: L(\psi_0) = -\tilde{\Phi}_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) \quad (15)$$

$$\varepsilon^1: L(\psi_1) = -J(\psi_0, \nabla^2 \psi_0) - [\tilde{A}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) + \tilde{\Phi}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\nabla^2 \psi_0)] \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^2: L(\psi_2) &= -J(\psi_0, \nabla^2 \psi_1) - J(\tilde{\psi}_1, \nabla^2 \psi_0) \\ &- [\tilde{A}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) + \tilde{\Phi}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) - \tilde{A}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}_1)] \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中,算子 $L = \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^2 - \bar{u}'' \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{R} \nabla^4$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_0 &= a \varphi_0(y) e^{i(ax - ac, t)} + c. c. \\ \theta &= ac, t, \quad \tilde{\Phi}_0 = ac, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

(18)式代入(15)式即得O-S方程(8)

$$\because \psi_0 = a \varphi_0(y) e^{i(ax - ac, t)} + a \bar{\varphi}_0(y) e^{-i(ax - ac, t)}$$

$$\therefore \nabla^2 \psi_0 = a(\varphi_0'' - a^2 \varphi_0) e^{i(ax - ac, t)} + c. c.$$

$$\text{记 } T(y) = \varphi_0' - a^2 \varphi_0, \quad \Theta = ax - ac, t$$

于是 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) = i a a T(y) e^{i\Theta} - i a a \bar{T}(y) e^{-i\Theta}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) = a T'(y) e^{i\Theta} + a \bar{T}'(y) e^{-i\Theta}$$

$$\text{记 } f_{10} = i a (\bar{\varphi}_0 T' + \varphi_0 \bar{T}'), \quad f_{12} = i a (\varphi_0 T - \bar{\varphi}_0 \bar{T}')$$

则 $J(\psi_0, \nabla^2 \psi_0) = a^2 [f_{10} + \bar{f}_{10} + f_{12} e^{2i\Theta} + \bar{f}_{12} e^{-2i\Theta}]$

又 $\frac{\partial}{\partial a}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) = T e^{i\Theta} + \bar{T} e^{-i\Theta}$

$$\text{记 } p = T e^{i\Theta} + \bar{T} e^{-i\Theta}$$

得到 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\nabla^2 \psi_0) = a [-i T e^{i\Theta} + i \bar{T} e^{-i\Theta}]$

$$\text{记 } Q = -i T e^{i\Theta} + i \bar{T} e^{-i\Theta}$$

于是(16)式为:

$$L(\tilde{\psi}_1) = -a^2 [f_{10} + \bar{f}_{10}] - a^2 [f_{12} e^{2i\Theta} + \bar{f}_{12} e^{-2i\Theta}] - \tilde{A}_1 P - a \tilde{\Phi}_1 Q \quad (19)$$

因 $\tilde{\psi}_1 = \tilde{\psi}_1(a, x, y)$, 上式左端不含 $e^{i\theta}$ 的项, 而上式是对任意 θ 都成立的, 故有

$$L(\tilde{\psi}_1) = -a^2[f_{10} + \bar{f}_{10}] \quad (20)$$

又(20)式右端只是 y 的函数, 故 $\tilde{\psi}_1 = \tilde{\psi}_1(a, y)$, 即 $\tilde{\psi}_1$ 不是 x 的函数. 于是

$$L(\tilde{\psi}_1) = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^4 \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y^4} = -a^2[f_{10} + \bar{f}_{10}]$$

作变换, $\tilde{\psi}_1 = a^2 \psi_1$, 于是有

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{d^4 \psi_1}{dy^4} = f_{10} + \bar{f}_{10}$$

再由(19)和(20)两式, 得

$$a^2[f_{12}e^{2i\theta} + \bar{f}_{12}e^{-2i\theta}] + \tilde{A}_1 p + a \tilde{\Phi}_1 Q = 0 \quad (21)$$

由于(21)式对任意 θ 都成立, 故特别地取: 当 $\theta = \bar{\theta}$ 时, $Q = 0$, 即 $iTe^{i\theta} = i\bar{T}e^{-i\theta}$.

$$\text{故有} \quad e^{2i\bar{\theta}} = \frac{\bar{T}}{T}, \quad e^{-2i\bar{\theta}} = \frac{T}{\bar{T}}, \quad e^{i\bar{\theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{T}}{T}}, \quad e^{-i\bar{\theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\bar{T}}}$$

$$\text{此时} \quad p = T \sqrt{\frac{\bar{T}}{T}} + \bar{T} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\bar{T}}} = 2\sqrt{T\bar{T}}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \tilde{A}_1 = -a^2[f_{12}\bar{T}^2 + \bar{f}_{12}T^2]/2T\bar{T}\sqrt{T\bar{T}}$$

作变换 $\tilde{A}_1 = a^2 A_1$

$$\text{于是有} \quad A_1 = -[f_{12}\bar{T}^2 + \bar{f}_{12}T^2]/2T\bar{T}\sqrt{T\bar{T}}$$

求出 \tilde{A}_1 后即可求出 $\tilde{\Phi}_1(a, \theta, x, y)$.

$$\tilde{\Phi}_1 = -a^2[f_{12}e^{2i\theta} + \bar{f}_{12}e^{-2i\theta} + pA_1]/a[-iTe^{i\theta} + i\bar{T}e^{-i\theta}]$$

而当 $\theta = \bar{\theta}$ 时, 式中的分母为零, 故补充定义 $\tilde{\Phi}_1$ 在 $\theta = \bar{\theta}$ 时的值.

$$\text{定义: } \tilde{\Phi}_1|_{\theta=\bar{\theta}} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \bar{\theta}} \tilde{\Phi}_1 = ia \left\{ \frac{f_{12}\bar{T}^2 - \bar{f}_{12}T^2}{T\bar{T}\sqrt{T\bar{T}}} \right\}$$

作变换 $\tilde{\Phi}_1 = a\Phi_1$, 于是得到 $\Phi_1 = -i\{f_{12}\bar{T}^2 - \bar{f}_{12}T^2\}/T\bar{T}\sqrt{T\bar{T}}$

易见式中要求 $T \neq 0$. 这是完全得到满足的. 因为由 $T(y) = \varphi_0 - \alpha^2 \varphi_0$ 和 O-S 方程(8)知, 若 $T = 0$, 则 O-S 方程(8)中的 $(D^2 - \alpha^2)\varphi_0 = 0$, $(D^2 - \alpha^2)^2 \varphi_0 = 0$, 于是 $iaR(D^2 \bar{u})\varphi_0 = 0$, 因而 $\varphi_0 = 0$; 但要求 φ_0 取非零解, 所以一般地有 $T \neq 0$. 至此已得到一阶解.

下面讨论二阶解.

$$J(\psi_0, \nabla^2 \psi_1) = -iaa[\varphi_0 e^{i\theta} - \bar{\varphi}_0 e^{-i\theta}] \frac{\partial D^2 \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y} \quad (22)$$

$$J(\tilde{\psi}_1, \nabla^2 \psi_0) = \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \nabla^2 \psi_0}{\partial x} = iaa[Te^{i\theta} - \bar{T}e^{-i\theta}] \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y} \quad (23)$$

(22), (23) 代入(17)式得:

$$\begin{aligned} L(\tilde{\psi}_2) &= iaa[\varphi_0 e^{i\theta} - \bar{\varphi}_0 e^{-i\theta}] \frac{\partial^3 \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y^3} - iaa[Te^{i\theta} - \bar{T}e^{-i\theta}] \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y} \\ &\quad - [\tilde{A}_2 p + a \tilde{\Phi}_2 Q] - \tilde{A}_1(a, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}_1 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

类似一阶的分析, 此时有

$$L(\tilde{\psi}_2) = -\tilde{A}_1(a, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}_1 \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & i\alpha a [\varphi_0 e^{i\theta} - \bar{\varphi}_0 e^{-i\theta}] \frac{\partial^3 \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y^3} - i\alpha a [T e^{i\theta} - \bar{T} e^{-i\theta}] \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y} \\ & - [\tilde{A}_2 p + a \tilde{\Phi}_2 Q] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

同样, 取 $\theta = \bar{\theta}$, 此时 $Q = 0$, 于是

$$\tilde{A}_2 = i\alpha a [\varphi_0 \bar{T} - \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{\partial^3 \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y^3} / 2T\bar{T} \quad (27)$$

(27) 代入(26)式即得

$$\tilde{\Phi}_2 = \left\{ i\alpha a [\varphi_0 e^{i\theta} - \bar{\varphi}_0 e^{-i\theta}] \frac{\partial^3 \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y^3} + \alpha a Q \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y} - \tilde{A}_2 p \right\} / aQ \quad (28)$$

同样补充定义

$$\tilde{\Phi}_2|_{\theta=\bar{\theta}} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \bar{\theta}} \tilde{\Phi}_2 = \left\{ -\alpha [\varphi_0 \bar{T} + \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{\partial^3 \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y^3} + 2\alpha T\bar{T} \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_1}{\partial y} \right\} / 2T\bar{T} \quad (29)$$

在(25), (27), (28)和(29)诸式中引入变换:

$$\tilde{\psi}_2 = a^3 \psi_2, \tilde{A}_1 = a^2 A_1, \tilde{\psi}_1 = a^2 \psi_1, \tilde{A}_2 = a^3 A_2, \tilde{\Phi}_2 = a^2 \Phi_2, \text{ 于是有:}$$

$$L(\psi_2) = -2A_1 \nabla^2 \psi_1$$

$$A_2 = i\alpha [\varphi_0 \bar{T} - \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{d^3 \psi_1}{dy^3} / 2T\bar{T}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \left\{ i\alpha [\varphi_0 e^{i\theta} - \bar{\varphi}_0 e^{-i\theta}] \frac{d^3 \psi_1}{dy^3} + \alpha Q \frac{d\psi_1}{dy} - A_2 p \right\} / Q$$

其中 ψ_1, ψ_2, A_1, A_2 都只是 y 的函数. 以上得到二阶解.

一般地, 对于 n 阶有

$$\begin{aligned} L(\tilde{\psi}_n) &= -J(\psi_0, \nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}_{n-1}) - J(\tilde{\psi}_{n-1}, \nabla^2 \psi_0) \\ &\quad - \left[\tilde{A}_n \frac{\partial \nabla^2 \psi_0}{\partial a} + \tilde{\Phi}_n \frac{\partial \nabla^2 \psi_0}{\partial \theta} \right] - \sum_{\substack{l+m=n \\ l, m=1, 2, \dots}} \tilde{A}_l \frac{\partial \nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}_m}{\partial a} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$\text{同样地有 } L(\tilde{\psi}_n) = - \sum_{\substack{l+m=n \\ l, m=1, 2, \dots}} \tilde{A}_l \frac{\partial \nabla^2 \tilde{\psi}_m}{\partial a} \quad (31)$$

$$\tilde{A}_n = i\alpha a [\varphi_0 \bar{T} - \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{\partial^3 \tilde{\psi}_{n-1}}{\partial y^3} / 2T\bar{T} \quad (32)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_n = \left\{ i\alpha a [\varphi_0 e^{i\theta} - \bar{\varphi}_0 e^{-i\theta}] \frac{\partial^3 \tilde{\psi}_{n-1}}{\partial y^3} + \alpha a Q \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_{n-1}}{\partial y} - \tilde{A}_n p \right\} / aQ \quad (33)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_n|_{\theta=\bar{\theta}} = \left\{ -\alpha [\varphi_0 \bar{T} + \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{\partial^3 \tilde{\psi}_{n-1}}{\partial y^3} + 2\alpha T\bar{T} \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}_{n-1}}{\partial y} \right\} / 2T\bar{T} \quad (34)$$

由前面的推导知

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\psi}_m = \tilde{\psi}_m(a, y) = a^{m+1} \psi_m(y) \\ \tilde{A}_m = \tilde{A}_m(a, y) = a^{m+1} A_m(y) \\ \tilde{\Phi}_m = \tilde{\Phi}_m(a, \theta, x, y) = a^m \Phi_m(\theta, x, y) \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

将(35)各式代入(31)~(34)式,得到:

$$L(\psi_n) = - \sum_{\substack{l+m=n \\ l, m=1, 2, \dots}} (m+1)A_l \nabla^2 \psi_m$$

$$A_n = i\alpha[\varphi_0 \bar{T} - \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{d^3 \psi_{n-1}}{dy^3} / 2T\bar{T}$$

$$\Phi_n = \left\{ i\alpha[\varphi_0 e^{i\Theta} - \bar{\varphi}_0 e^{-i\Theta}] \frac{d^3 \psi_{n-1}}{dy^3} + \alpha Q \frac{d\psi_{n-1}}{dy} - A_n p \right\} / Q$$

$$\Phi_n|_{\Theta=\bar{\Theta}} = \left\{ -\alpha[\varphi_0 \bar{T} + \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{d^3 \psi_{n-1}}{dy^3} + 2\alpha T\bar{T} \frac{d\psi_{n-1}}{dy} \right\} - 2T\bar{T}$$

3 中性曲线附近的情况

按照分支理论研究的惯例,我们选择中性曲线附近的情况进行了计算,并与文[2]的结果作了比较.

在中性曲线上 $c_n = 0$, φ_0 对 y 对称,因而求解时只要在 $[0, 1]$ 区间上进行就可以了.

计算中我们采用 Orszag^[3] 的 Chebyshev 正交函数方法,求解如下的特征值问题(对于给定的 α 和 R):

$$\begin{cases} F(\alpha, R, c) = 0 \\ c = ic_1 + c_2 \\ c_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

通过求解此特征值问题可得到特征值 c 和特征向量 φ_0 .

具体计算程序如下:

(i) 给定 α 和 R , 求解特征值问题(36), 得特征值和特征向量.

(ii) 由于中性曲线附近 $c_1 = 0$, 故 $\Theta = \alpha x - ac_2 t$, 也就是说这时 $\Theta = \bar{\Theta}$. 于是, 由

在(i)中已求得 $\varphi_0(y)$ 以及 $\Theta = \bar{\Theta}$ 已知, 则可以求出:

$$T(y) = \varphi_0'' - \alpha^2 \varphi_0, \quad P(y) = 2\sqrt{T\bar{T}}, \quad Q(y) = 0,$$

$$f_{10} = i\alpha[\varphi_0 \bar{T} + \bar{\varphi}_0 T], \quad f_{12} = i\alpha[\varphi_0 T - \bar{\varphi}_0 \bar{T}]$$

有了以上步骤,下面就可依次求得一阶解、二阶解等等.

(iii) 一阶解

$$A_1 = - \{ f_{12} \bar{T}^2 + \bar{f}_{12} T^2 \} / (2T\bar{T}\sqrt{T\bar{T}}), \quad \Phi_1 = -i \{ f_{12} \bar{T}^2 - \bar{f}_{12} T^2 \} / T\bar{T}\sqrt{T\bar{T}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{d^4 \psi_1}{dy^4} = f_{10} + \bar{f}_{10}$$

(iv) 二阶解

$$A_2 = i\alpha[\varphi_0 \bar{T} - \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{d^3 \psi_1}{dy^3} / (2T\bar{T}),$$

$$\Phi_2 = \left\{ -\alpha[\varphi_0 \bar{T} + \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{d^3 \psi_1}{dy^3} + 2\alpha T\bar{T} \frac{d\psi_1}{dy} \right\} / 2T\bar{T}$$

$$L(\psi_2) = -2A_1 \frac{d^2 \psi_1}{dy^2}$$

(v) n 阶解

$$A_n = i\alpha[\varphi_0 \bar{T} - \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{d^3 \psi_{n-1}}{dy^3} / 2T\bar{T}$$

$$\Phi_n = \left\{ -\alpha[\bar{\varphi}_0 T - \bar{\varphi}_0 T] \frac{d^3 \psi_{n-1}}{dy^3} + 2\alpha T \bar{T} \frac{d\psi_{n-1}}{dy} \right\} / 2T \bar{T}$$

$$L(\psi_n) = - \sum_{\substack{l+m=n \\ l, m=1, 2, \dots}} (m+1) A_l \nabla^2 \psi_m$$

分别对 α 和 R 在中性曲线附近不同的 8 组数据进行了计算，至四阶，结果如表 1。

表 1 8 组数据至四阶的计算结果

Tab. 1 Calculating results for 8 groups of digital data up to 4 order approximation

α	R	C_r	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_4
			$\times 10^{-4}$ ($y = 0.5$)	$\times 10^{-4}$ ($y = 0.5$)	$\times 10^{-4}$ ($y = 0.5$)	$\times 10^{-4}$ ($y = 0.5$)
0.8495	8141	0.2269	-131418	91795	-71058	30116
1.0000	5807	0.2611	-100337	87234	-53005	47334
1.0210	5765	0.2633	-91127	80367	-99126	100520
1.0750	6304	0.2651	-18209	09225	-10569	24211
1.0964	7921	0.2568	-15653	-10234	-01132	10101
1.0964	9356	0.2496	58637	-76115	63112	-53569
1.0750	14307	0.2294	385126	-420314	443211	-458113
1.0500	19360	0.2151	791052	-802341	775049	-800315

Φ $\times 10^{-4}$ ($y = 0.5$) ($\theta = 0$)	Φ_2 $\times 10^{-4}$ ($y = 0.5$) ($\theta = 0$)	Φ_3 $\times 10^{-4}$ ($y = 0.5$) ($\theta = 0$)	Φ_4 $\times 10^{-4}$ ($y = 0.5$) ($\theta = 0$)	稳定性
475196	-422547	399876	-403792	超临界稳定
423826	-392231	405507	-382658	亚临界不稳定
440256	-500337	493215	-500256	亚临界不稳定
592145	-691289	700134	-718523	亚临界不稳定
609876	-591315	612218	-601134	亚临界不稳定
698532	6701206	783333	-203637	超临界不稳定
888903	-88333	902556	-915196	超临界不稳定
1080115	-1106265	1137779	-1210411	超临界不稳定

4 小 结

(1) 文[4] 深刻地发现了流动稳定性弱非线性理论中认为各次谐波都严格地正比于基波幅值若干次方且形状不变这一缺陷，并且提出了有效修正这种弱非线性理论的方法：给每一谐波以一个独立的幅值，然后导出其各自满足的演化方程，以考虑其激发的过程。

本文对 $a = \text{const}$ 时(7) 式作一分析，这时有：

$$\psi = \psi_0(a, \theta, x, y) + \epsilon b = a \varphi_0(y) e^{i\alpha(x-\theta)} + \epsilon b$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \Phi_0(\theta, x, y) + \epsilon \Phi_1(\theta, x, y) + \dots$$

$$a = a_0 + \epsilon A_1(a, x, y) + \epsilon^2 A_2(a, x, y) + \dots$$

可见,这里的 a 不是文[4]所涉及的弱非线性理论中的基波幅值,故克服了弱非线性理论的那种缺陷.同时,这里的 a 也不同于文[4]修正弱非线性理论中各自满足演化方程每一谐波的独立的幅值.本文方法是从一个“全振幅”的角度对问题进行分析的.

(2)在低阶(二阶解)的情形下,不妨对稳态解与文[1]的结果作一简单比较.

稳态情形 $da/dt = 0$, 对于二阶解,有

$$A_1 + a_1 \epsilon A_2 = 0$$

得到 $a_1 = -A_1/A_2 \epsilon$

这相当于文[1]中的 $a_1 = \sqrt{-A_{11}/A_{23}} \epsilon$

计算得到的结果如表2.

可见,在低阶近似情况下,新渐近方法与文[1]的 $\kappa-\delta$ 法是相当一致的.

表2 低阶情形稳态解的结果

Tab. 2 The results of steady solution in low order approximation

x	0.8495	1.0000	1.0210	1.0750	1.0964	1.0964	1.0750	1.0500
R	8141	5807	5765	6304	7921	9356	14307	19360
$-A_{11}/A_{23}$	-18.3534	2.7564	1.7831	0.4803	0.0720	-0.0598	-0.2812	-0.4190
$(-A_1/A_2)^2 \frac{1}{\epsilon}$	-18.5143	2.7562	1.7803	0.4792	0.0709	-0.0602	-0.2739	-0.4090

(3)新渐近方法用时间的非线性函数来描述相角,从而克服了 $\kappa-\delta$ 法的局限.所以正如在非线性和振动系统中所表明的那样^[2],对于弱非线性问题,它比 $\kappa-\delta$ 法的精度高;而对于强非线性问题, $\kappa-\delta$ 法局限于弱非线性,不便处理,新渐近方便却无此局限,只要系统存在一闭环,即使是强非线性也能处理.因此,我们探索流动稳定性新渐近方法的意义在于:①改正分析方法,提高流动稳定性分析的精度;②指望能研究一些流动稳定性的强非线性问题.

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A New Asymptotic Method in the Problem of Hydrodynamic Stability

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Abstract In this paper, the problem of hydrodynamic stability is studied. Taking plan - poiseuille - flow, as an example, a new asymptotic method proposed for overcoming the limitation of $\kappa - \delta$ method in nonlinear oscillation theory, is extended and is applied to the problem of hydrodynamic stability. By a comparison with those of using $\kappa - \delta$ method, it was shown that this new asymptotic method in the study of hydrodynamic stability is successful.

Keywords nonlinear hydrodynamic stability, new asymptotic method, plan - Poiseuille - flow

· 简 讯 ·

中山大学顺利通过“211 工程”部门预审

1995 年 6 月 1 日至 4 日, 国家教委和广东省政府共同组织了对中山大学申请进入“211 工程”的部门预审. 专家组全体成员一致建议国家教委通过中山大学的部门预审, 并一致认为中山大学应率先进入世界一流大学的行列. 国家教委副主任韦钰、广东省省长朱森林以及有关部门负责人出席了部门预审开幕式, 并作了重要讲话.

专家组对中山大学申请进入“211 工程”整体规划报告进行了认真评议, 认为中山大学提出“到 2010 年, 把中山大学办成我国南方具有广泛国际影响和鲜明地区特色, 接近世界一流大学水平的社会主义综合大学”的发展目标是合适的, 通过努力是能够实现的, 围绕这一目标所提出的改革和建设思路、措施是可行的.

专家们一致认为, 中山大学已成为我国南方一所学科门类较为齐全, 教育质量和学术水平较高, 师资力量较强, 办学条件好, 特色鲜明, 居于我国高校前列并有较大国际影响的社会主义综合大学.

(张 文)

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