

一类非线性奇摄动时滞边值问题的激波解

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摘要: 讨论了一类非线性奇摄动时滞边值问题的激波性态,利用匹配渐近展开法得出了问题解的展开式,并利用微分不等式理论证明了解的一致有效性.

关键词: 非线性;奇摄动;时滞;激波解

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The shock solution to a class of singularly perturbed time delay nonlinear boundary value problem

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Abstract: The shock solution to a class of singularly perturbed time delay nonlinear boundary value problem were considered. The solution was obtained by using the matching asymptotic expansion, and the uniform validity of the solution was proved by the theory of differential inequalities.

Key words: nonlinear; singularly perturbed; time delay; shock solution

0 引言

非线性奇异摄动时滞边值问题是近些年来许多学者关心的热点问题^[1-8],其实际应用在社会学、自然科学的许多学科中都有其动力学模型,如在信号控制系统、生态种群系统中,很多的研究都是带有小参数的时滞问题.本文就是考虑一类非线性的带有双参数的时滞问题,利用匹配法^[9-10]给出了所提问题的解的渐近展开式,并利用微分不等式理论证明了解的一致有效性.

考虑以下的非线性奇异摄动时滞边值问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \epsilon \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y(x-t) \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y(x-t)), \\ 0 < x \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$y = \alpha, -t \leq x \leq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$y = \beta, x = 1 \quad (3)$$

式中, ϵ 是个很小的正常数, $t > 0$, α 和 β 是常数. 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在变量的相应范围内足够光滑. 显然问题(1)~(3)的退化问题为

$$y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} = f(x, y^o) \quad (4)$$

$$y^o(1) = \beta \quad (5)$$

首先做如下假设:

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[H1]存在正的常数 δ , 使得 $f_y \geq \delta > 0$ 且 $0 < y^o(0) < \alpha$.

[H2]退化问题(4)~(5)存在唯一单调解 $y^o(x)$.

1 外部解的构造

将函数 $y(x-t)$ 展开成 t 的幂级数形式如下:

$$y(x-t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n y(x)}{dx^n} t^n \quad (6)$$

代入式(1), 有

$$\epsilon \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n y(x)}{dx^n} t^n \frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(x, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n y(x)}{dx^n} t^n\right) \quad (7)$$

设时滞问题(1)的外部解形如

$$Y^o(x, \epsilon, t) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} y_{ij}^o(x) \epsilon^i t^j \quad (8)$$

将式(8)代入式(3)和式(7), 按照 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂进行展开, 比较等式两边 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂系数相等, 由比较 $\epsilon^0 t^0$ 的系数得

$$y_{00}^o \frac{dy_{00}^o}{dx} = f(x, y_{00}^o), \quad y_{00}^o(1) = \beta.$$

从式(4)和(5), 显然得到

$$y_{00}^o(x) = y^o(x) \quad (9)$$

类似地, 再将式(8)代入式(3)和式(7), 比较 $\epsilon^1 t^0$ 和 $\epsilon^0 t^1$ 的系数得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y^o}{dx^2} + y^o \frac{dy_{10}^o}{dx} + y_{10}^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} &= f_y(x, y^o) y_{10}^o, \\ y_{10}^o(1) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y^o \frac{dy_{01}^o}{dx} + y_{01}^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} - y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} &= f_y(x, y^o) y_{01}^o, \\ y_{01}^o(1) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

由式(10)和(11)我们很容易求出 y_{10}^o 和 y_{01}^o , 于是就得到了问题(1)~(3)的外部解:

$$Y^o(x, \epsilon, t) = y^o(x) + y_{10}^o \epsilon + y_{01}^o t + \dots \quad (12)$$

2 内部解的构造

下面寻找问题的内部解(设为 Y^i), 由假设知道问题(1)~(3)可能在 $x=0$ 附近产生激波, 所以在 $x=0$ 处引入伸展变量

$$\xi = \frac{x}{\epsilon} \quad (13)$$

将式(13)代入式(1)得到

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} + \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n y}{d\xi^n} t^n \right) \frac{dy}{d\xi} = \epsilon f\left(\epsilon \xi, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n y}{d\xi^n} t^n\right) \quad (14)$$

设时滞问题(1)的内部解形如

$$Y^i(\xi, \epsilon, t) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} y_{ij}^i(\xi) \epsilon^i t^j \quad (15)$$

将式(15)代入式(14), 按照 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂进行展开, 比较等式两边 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂系数相等, 由比较 $\epsilon^0 t^0$ 的系数得

$$\frac{d^2 y_{00}^i}{d\xi^2} + y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} = 0 \quad (16)$$

由式(16), 得

$$\frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{2}(c - y_{00}^i).$$

式中, c 为任意常数. 解此一阶微分方程得

①当 $c = k^2 > 0$, 且 $(y_{00}^i)^2 \leq k^2$ 时,

$$y_{00}^i(\xi) = k \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}k(\xi + d)\right) \quad (17)$$

②当 $(y_{00}^i)^2 \geq k^2$ 时,

$$y_{00}^i(\xi) = k \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}k(\xi + d)\right) \quad (18)$$

式中, $k > 0, d$ 为常数, 将在下面的过程中确定.

再将式(15)代入式(14), 比较 $\epsilon^1 t^0$ 和 $\epsilon^0 t^1$ 同次幂的系数, 结合边界条件(3)得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y_{10}^i}{d\xi^2} + y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{10}^i}{d\xi} + y_{10}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} &= f(0, y_{00}^i), \\ y_{10}^i(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y_{01}^i}{d\xi^2} + y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{01}^i}{d\xi} + y_{01}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} - \left(\frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi}\right)^2 &= 0, \\ y_{01}^i(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

从式(19)和(20)能够求得 $y_{10}^i(\xi, C_{10})$ 和 $y_{01}^i(\xi, C_{01})$, 其中的常数 C_{10} 和 C_{01} 是待定常数, 在下面的讨论中将进行确定, 于是就得到了问题(1)~(3)的内部解:

$$Y^i(\xi, \epsilon, t) = y_{00}^i(\xi) + y_{10}^i(\xi, C_{10})\epsilon + y_{01}^i(\xi, C_{01})t + \dots \quad (21)$$

3 内部解与外部解匹配

因为激波的产生在 $x=0$ 附近, 所以内部解 $Y^i(\xi, \epsilon, t)$ 和外部解 $Y^o(x, \epsilon, t)$ 必须在 $x=0$ 附近

匹配, 于是把内部解 $Y^i(\xi, \epsilon, t)$ 按照 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂展开, 并将 ξ 用 $\frac{x}{\epsilon}$ 替换, 得到零次近似为

$$(y_{00}^i)^o = k > 0 \tag{22}$$

同样外部解 $Y^o(x, \epsilon, t)$ 按照 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂展开, 并将 x 用 $\xi\epsilon$ 替换, 得到零次近似为

$$(y_{00}^o)^i = y_{00}^o(0) \tag{23}$$

根据匹配原理, 式(22)和(23)相等, 所以

$$k = y_{00}^o(0).$$

所以由式(17)和(18)得

$$y_{00}^i(\xi) = \begin{cases} y_{00}^o(0) \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}y_{00}^o(0)(\xi + d)\right), & |y_{00}^i| \leq y_{00}^o(0); \\ y_{00}^o(0) \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}y_{00}^o(0)(\xi + d)\right), & |y_{00}^i| \geq y_{00}^o(0) \end{cases} \tag{24}$$

同时由式(2)有

$$\alpha = y_{00}^o(0) \tanh\left(\frac{d}{2}y_{00}^o(0)\right)$$

或

$$\alpha = y_{00}^o(0) \coth\left(\frac{d}{2}y_{00}^o(0)\right) \tag{25}$$

由双曲函数的性质和前面的假设, 显然有

$$y_{00}^i(\xi) = y_{00}^o(0) \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}y_{00}^o(0)(\xi + d)\right) \tag{26}$$

由式(26)能确定常数 d .

用同样的方法, 在 $x = 0$ 附近匹配 $y_{10}^i(\xi, C_{10})$ 和 $y_{10}^o(x)$, $y_{01}^i(\xi, C_{01})$ 和 $y_{01}^o(x)$, 就能确定出常数 C_{10} 和 C_{01} . 于是, 由式(12)和(21), 就得到了时滞问题(1)~(3)的渐近展开式如下:

$$y(x, \epsilon, t) = \left(y_{00}^o(x) + y_{00}^o(0) \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}y_{00}^o(0)\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon} + d\right)\right) - y_{00}^o(0) \right) + \left(y_{10}^o(x) + y_{10}^i\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, C_{10}\right) - y_{10}^o(0) \right) \epsilon + \left(y_{01}^o(x) + y_{01}^i\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, C_{01}\right) - y_{01}^o(0) \right) t + O(\max(\epsilon, t)), \quad 0 < \epsilon, t \ll 1 \tag{27}$$

4 主要结论

通过以上的讨论, 时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)有一致有效的形式渐近解(27), 为此, 给出如下定理:

定理 4.1 时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)在假设的条件下, 存在一个激波解 $y(x)$, 且有形如(27)的一致有效的形式展开式, 其中 $0 < \epsilon, t \ll 1$.

证明 首先构造两个辅助函数 \underline{y} 和 \bar{y} :

$$\underline{y} = Z(x, \epsilon, t) - \gamma\mu \tag{28}$$

$$\bar{y} = Z(x, \epsilon, t) + \gamma\mu \tag{29}$$

式中, $\mu = \max(\epsilon, t)$, γ 为一个足够大的正常数, 将在后面取定. 其中函数

$$Z(x, \epsilon, t) = \left(y_{00}^o(x) + y_{00}^o(0) \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}y_{00}^o(0)\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon} + d\right)\right) - y_{00}^o(0) \right) + \left(y_{10}^o(x) + y_{10}^i\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, C_{10}\right) - y_{10}^o(0) \right) \epsilon + \left(y_{01}^o(x) + y_{01}^i\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, C_{01}\right) - y_{01}^o(0) \right) t.$$

现在证明 \underline{y} 和 \bar{y} 分别为时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)当 $0 < x < 1$ 时的下、上解.

显然 $\underline{y} \leq \bar{y}$, 因为 γ 为足够大的正数, 且由假设及式(28)和(29)显然有

$$\underline{y}(0, \epsilon, t) \leq \alpha \leq \bar{y}(0, \epsilon, t) \tag{30}$$

$$\underline{y}(1, \epsilon, t) \leq \beta \leq \bar{y}(1, \epsilon, t) \tag{31}$$

下面证明

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \epsilon \frac{d^2 \underline{y}}{dx^2} + \underline{y}(x-t) \frac{d \underline{y}}{dx} - f(x, \underline{y}(x-t)) &\geq 0, \\ 0 < x < 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{32}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \epsilon \frac{d^2 \bar{y}}{dx^2} + \bar{y}(x-t) \frac{d \bar{y}}{dx} - f(x, \bar{y}(x-t)) &\leq 0, \\ 0 < x < 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{33}$$

只证明式(33), 式(32)可类似证明. 考虑到假设[H1], [H2]及双曲余切函数的性质, 存在一个正常数 M , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon \frac{d^2 \bar{y}}{dx^2} + \bar{y}(x-t) \frac{d \bar{y}}{dx} - f(x, \bar{y}(x-t)) &= \epsilon \frac{d^2 Z}{dx^2} + Z(x-t) \frac{dZ}{dx} - f(x, Z(x-t)) + \left(\gamma\mu \frac{dZ}{dx} - f(x, Z(x-t)) + \gamma\mu \right) + f(x, Z(x-t)) \leq \left(y_{00}^o \frac{dy_{00}^o}{dx} - f(x, y_{00}^o) \right) + \left(\frac{d^2 y_{00}^i}{d\xi^2} + y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} \right) + \left(\left(\frac{d^2 y^o}{dx^2} + y^o \frac{dy_{10}^o}{dx} + y_{10}^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} - f_y(x, y^o) y_{10}^o \right) + \left(\frac{d^2 y_{10}^i}{d\xi^2} + y_{00}^o \frac{dy_{10}^i}{d\xi} + y_{10}^i \frac{dy_{00}^o}{d\xi} - f(0, y_{00}^o) \right) \right) \epsilon + \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\left(y^o \frac{dy_{01}^o}{dx} + y_{01}^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} - f_y(x, y^o) y_{01}^o - y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} \right) + \left(\frac{d^2 y_{01}^i}{d\xi^2} + y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{01}^i}{d\xi} + y_{01}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} - \left(\frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} \right)^2 \right) \right) t + M\mu - f_y(x, \eta) \gamma \mu \leq (M - \delta \gamma) \mu \leq 0 \quad (34)$$

式中, η 是中值常数. 式(34)只要选择 $\gamma \geq \frac{M}{\delta}$ 即可, 所以式(33)成立, 类似可以证明(32). 由式(30)~(33)证明了 \underline{y} 和 \bar{y} 分别为时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时的下、上解, 所以由微分不等式理论, 时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)存在一个激波解, 且满足:

$$\underline{y}(x, \epsilon, t) \leq y(x, \epsilon, t) \leq \bar{y}(x, \epsilon, t), \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 < \epsilon, t \ll 1.$$

再由式(28)和(29), 就能得到形如式(27)的一致有效的渐近展开式, 定理得证.

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