

文章编号: 1000-0887(2003 05\_0493\_12)

# 关于不可压、无粘流体的 Euler 方程 初值问题的适定性( II)<sup>\*</sup>

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摘要: 以分层理论为基础, 讨论了不可压、无粘流体的 Euler 方程的形式可解性, 并给出了各类不适定初值问题存在形式解的条件与计算方法, 并讨论了超曲面上和超平面上初值问题的适定性, 并给出了存在不唯一解的例证.

关键词: Euler 方程; 不适定问题; 形式解; 末方程

中图分类号: O175.29 文献标识码: A

## 引 言

对于 Euler 方程的初、边值问题适定性的研究, 以不同的方法, 在不同的函数中有许多重要的结果<sup>[1]~[4]</sup>. 在《关于不可压、无粘流体的 Euler 方程初值问题的适定性( I )》一文中, 讨论了超曲面  $\Sigma: \{t = t^{(0)} + g(x), g(x) \neq \text{常数}, g(0) = 0\} \subseteq R^4$  的 Cauchy 问题不适定情况, 并给出了在  $\Sigma: \{t = 0\}$  上满足相同条件的初值问题的两个不同的形式解, 以及给出了如何计算形式解的计算公式. 在本文中, 给出了 Euler 方程另外两类不适定的初值问题. 一类是在超曲面  $\Sigma: \{x = x^{(0)} + h(x_2, x_3, t), h(0) = 0\} \subseteq R^4$  上的 Cauchy 问题不适定的各种可能以及判别方法, 给出了  $\Sigma$  上不适定 Cauchy 问题形式解的计算方法, 并对某些初值问题给出了这种解的有限形式. 另一类是在 [5] 之后, 在超曲面  $\{t = t^{(0)} + g(x), g(0) = 0, g \neq \text{常数}\} \subseteq R^4$  上给出了  $\Sigma$  上不适定 Cauchy 问题形式解的计算方法, 并对某些初值问题给出了这种解的有限形式.

Euler 方程的原型如下<sup>[6]</sup>:

$$D \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla P + \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}, t), \\ \operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中  $(\mathbf{x}, t) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, t) \in R^3 \times \mathbf{R} = V$ , 记  $Z = R^3 \times \mathbf{R}^+$ , 流体速度  $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) = (u_1(\mathbf{x}, t), u_2(\mathbf{x}, t), u_3(\mathbf{x}, t)) \in R^3$  和压力  $P \in \mathbf{R}$  是未知函数, 外力  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}, t) = (F_1(\mathbf{x}, t), F_2(\mathbf{x}, t), F_3(\mathbf{x}, t))$  (本文中设  $F_i \in C^\infty, i = 1, 2, 3$ ), 密度  $\rho > 0$  是常数.

\* 收稿日期: 2001\_11\_27; 修订日期: 2002\_12\_28

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(19971054)

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文中涉及的符号请参看[5]•

## 1 初值问题存在形式解的条件

设  $R^3 \times \mathbf{R} = V, R^3 \times \mathbf{R} = Z$ ,  $V$  上的 Euler 方程  $D$  看成 Ehresmann 空间  $J^1(V, Z)$  的局部坐标, 可将其写成以下形式(为方便起见设  $x_4 = t, u_4 = P$ ):

$$D \begin{cases} f_1: p_4^1 + u_1 p_1^1 + u_2 p_2^1 + u_3 p_3^1 + \frac{1}{\rho} p_1^4 - F_1 = 0, \\ f_2: p_4^2 + u_1 p_1^2 + u_2 p_2^2 + u_3 p_3^2 + \frac{1}{\rho} p_2^4 - F_2 = 0, \\ f_3: p_4^3 + u_1 p_1^3 + u_2 p_2^3 + u_3 p_3^3 + \frac{1}{\rho} p_3^4 - F_3 = 0, \\ f_4: p_1^1 + p_2^2 + p_3^3 = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

并分别记上述各式的左端为  $f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4$ ,  $C^\infty$  对应  $f_i: J^1(V, Z) \rightarrow \mathbf{R} (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ , 则(1) 式可记为  $D = V(f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4) \subseteq J^1(V, Z)$ •

已知结果是:

第一:  $D$  的本方程

$$\begin{aligned} D^* &= \bigcup_k D_k \quad (k = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots), \\ D_{-1} &= V = R^4, \quad D_0 = J^0(V, Z), \quad D_1 = D = V(f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4), \\ D_k &= V(e_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{k-1}}(f_j), e_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_{k-2}}(f_j), \dots, e_{i_1}(f_j), f_j) \\ &\quad (k \geq 2; j, i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{k-1} = 1, 2, 3, 4, i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_{k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

第二:  $\rho_{3, k-1}: E_{3, k-1}(D) \rightarrow W_{3, k-1}(V, Z)$  的分层

$$W_{3, k-1}(V, Z) = S'_{3, k-1}(D) \cup S^1_{3, k-1}(D) \cup S^2_{3, k-1}(D) \cup T_{3, k-1}(D),$$

这里  $E_{3, k-1}(V, Z) \subseteq G_3^*(TJ^{k-1}(V, Z)) \times J^{k-1}(V, Z) J^k(V, Z)$ ,

$$W_{3, k-1}(V, Z) = \text{Imp } 1(E_{l, k-1}(V, Z)) \subseteq G_3^*(TJ^{k-1}(V, Z)) \cdot$$

纤维空间:

$$\rho_{3, k-1}^2: E_{3, k-1}^2(D) \rightarrow S_{3, k-1}^2(D),$$

其纤维维数为  $2^*$

以上结果可参看[1]•

对于所讨论的  $D$  的不适定问题, 其分析过程类似于[5], 得到如下结果:

(i) 两类初值问题形式解的存在条件

设  $x^{(0)} \in V = R^3 \times \mathbf{R}$ ,  $D$  的一组初始条件  $(\sigma_0, \nu_0) \in I_\infty(\Delta_3, D)$ ,

1 对于初值问题  $(C_4)$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_g(\xi) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1^{(0)} + \xi_1, x_2^{(0)} + \xi_2, x_3^{(0)} + \xi_3, x_4^{(0)} + g(\xi)), \\ \nu_g(\xi) = (\sigma_g(\xi), u_1(\xi), u_2(\xi), u_3(\xi), u_4(\xi)), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

这里  $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \in \Delta_3$  是  $\Delta_3$  上的重心坐标, 对应  $g: \Delta_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $g \in C^\infty$ , 并且  $g(0) = 0$ •

在给定初始条件  $(\sigma_g, \nu_g)$  之后, 要决定相对应于  $(\sigma_g, \nu_g)$  的形式解, 其充分必要条件是存在  $C^\infty$  嵌入序列  $\{v_k^{(4)}\}$ ,  $k \geq 1$ , (见[7])

$$v_k^{(4)}: \Delta_3 \rightarrow J^k(V, Z)$$

$$v_k^{(4)}(\xi) = (x_1(\xi), x_2(\xi), x_3(\xi), x_4(\xi), u_i(\xi), p_{j, \lambda, \mu}^i(\xi), p_{j, \lambda, \mu}^i(\xi))$$

$$(i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4; |\lambda| \leq k-1; |\mu| = k),$$

使得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0^k \circ Y_k^{(4)} &= Y_g, \\ \alpha_{-1}^k \circ Y_k^{(4)} &= \sigma_g, \\ \alpha_{k-1}^k \circ Y_{k-1}^{(4)} &= Y_k^{(4)}, \\ Y_k^{(4)*} \omega &= 0 \quad \forall \omega \in I_k(V, Z), \\ Y_k^{(4)}(\Delta_3) &\subseteq D_k \subseteq J^k(V, Z), \\ \alpha_{-1}^k \circ Y_k^{(4)} &= \sigma_g, \\ \alpha_0^k \circ Y_k^{(4)} &= Y_g, \end{aligned}$$

如图 1 所示: 根据序列  $\{Y_k^{(4)}\}$ , 即可写出以幂级数形式表现的形式解其各阶系数。

2 对于初值问题  $(C_1)$ :

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_h(\xi) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \\ (x_1^{(0)} + h(\xi), x_2^{(0)} + \xi_2, x_3^{(0)} + \xi_3, x_4^{(0)} + \xi_4), \\ Y_h(\xi) = (\sigma_h(\xi), u_1(\xi), u_2(\xi), u_3(\xi), u_4(\xi)), \end{cases}$$

这里  $\xi = (\xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4) \in \Delta_3$  是  $\Delta_3$  上的重心坐标, 对应  $h: \Delta_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $h \in C^\infty$ , 并且  $h(0) = 0$ 。

在给定初始条件  $(\Phi_h, Y_h)$  之后, 如何求其相对应的形式解, 其分析类似于(1)。

(ii) 初值问题  $(C_4)$  的适定性分析

该初值问题的计算均在  $W_{3, k-1}(V, Z) \subseteq G_3^*(TJ^{k-1}(V, Z))$  的开覆盖  $\{U_i\} (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$  中的第四开集  $U_4$  中进行。

设  $\tau \in U_4$ ,  $\tau$  由  $J^{k-1}(V, Z)$  在点  $p(\tau)$  的三个切向量生成:

$$\begin{aligned} p(\tau) &= (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, u_i, p_{j, \lambda, \mu}^i) \in J^{k-1}(V, Z), \\ \begin{cases} \Pi_1 = (1, 0, 0, \delta_1, \hat{u}_i(1), \hat{p}_{j, \lambda, \mu}^i(1)), \\ \Pi_2 = (0, 1, 0, \delta_2, \hat{u}_i(2), \hat{p}_{j, \lambda, \mu}^i(2)), \\ \Pi_3 = (0, 0, 1, \delta_3, \hat{u}_i(3), \hat{p}_{j, \lambda, \mu}^i(3)), \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, |\lambda| \leq k-1, k \geq 1).$$

根据分层结果[1], 则得到  $\tau \in U_4 \cap S_{3, k-1}^2(D)$  的充要条件是:

$$\begin{cases} \delta_2 \Phi_{1, k-1}^{(4)} = \delta_1 \Phi_{2, k-1}^{(4)}, \quad \delta_3 \Phi_{1, k-1}^{(4)} = \delta_1 \Phi_{3, k-1}^{(4)}, \\ \delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 + \delta_3^2 \neq 0, \quad \delta = 1 - \delta_1 u_1 - \delta_2 u_2 - \delta_3 u_3 = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

此即末方程  $E(S_{3, k-1}^2(D))$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{i, k-1}^{(4)}(\tau) &= \Phi_{i, k-1}^{(4)} - u_1 p_{4^{k-1}}^{i(1)} - u_2 p_{4^{k-1}}^{i(2)} - u_3 p_{4^{k-1}}^{i(3)} - \frac{1}{\rho} p_{4^{k-1}}^{i(i)} \\ &\quad (i = 1, 2, 3, k = 1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

(4) 中  $\Phi_{i, k-1}^{(4)}$  的计算公式如下:

$$\Phi_{i, k-1}^{(4)} = \frac{\partial^{k-1} F_i}{\partial x_4^{k-1}} - C_{k-1}^1 \left( p_{4^{k-1}}^1 p_{14^{k-2}}^i + p_{4^{k-1}}^2 p_{24^{k-2}}^i + p_{4^{k-1}}^3 p_{34^{k-2}}^i \right) -$$

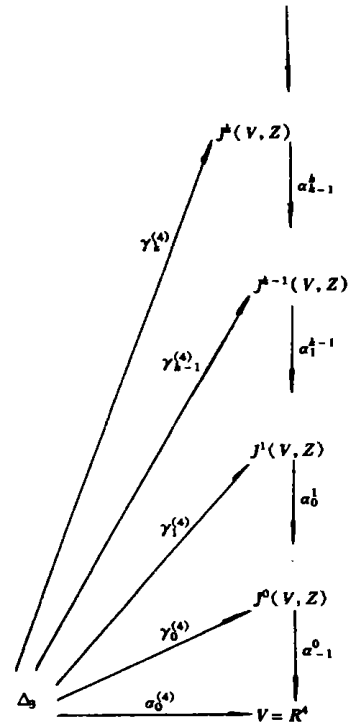


图 1

$$\begin{aligned}
& C_{k-1}^2 \left\{ p_4^1 p_{14}^{i_{k-3}} + p_4^2 p_{24}^{i_{k-3}} + p_4^3 p_{34}^{i_{k-3}} \right\} - \dots - \\
& C_{k-1}^l \left\{ p_4^1 p_{14}^{i_{k-1-l}} + p_4^2 p_{24}^{i_{k-1-l}} + p_4^3 p_{34}^{i_{k-1-l}} \right\} - \dots - \\
& C_{k-1}^{k-2} \left\{ p_4^1 p_{14}^i + p_4^2 p_{24}^i + p_4^3 p_{34}^i \right\} - \\
& \left\{ p_4^{k-1} p_1^i + p_4^{k-1} p_2^i + p_4^{k-1} p_3^i \right\}, \tag{5}
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $i = 1, 2, 3, k = 1, 2, \dots$

这里带<sup>^</sup>的符号表示的是一般意义下的情况•

定理 1 设  $C^\infty$  超曲面  $\Sigma: \left\{ t = t^{(0)} + g(x_1, x_2, x_3) \right\} \subseteq R^4, g(0) = 0, g(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  不等于常数, 并在其上给出初始条件  $u_i|_\Sigma, P|_\Sigma (i = 1, 2, 3)$ , 则此初值问题存在形式解的充要条件是对  $\forall k \geq 1$ , 有

$$\text{rank} M_k = \text{rank} \bar{M}_k = 2,$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_2 \varphi_{1, k-1}^{(4)} &= \delta_1 \varphi_{2, k-1}^{(4)}, \quad \delta_3 \varphi_{1, k-1}^{(4)} = \delta_1 \varphi_{3, k-1}^{(4)}, \quad \delta_3 \varphi_{2, k-1}^{(4)} = \delta_2 \varphi_{3, k-1}^{(4)}, \\
\delta &= 1 - \delta_1 u_1 - \delta_2 u_2 - \delta_3 u_3 = 0, \quad \delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 + \delta_3^2 \neq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\delta_l = \partial g / \partial \xi_l (l = 1, 2, 3)$ •

证明 设  $(x_1^0, x_2^0, x_3^0, x_4^0) = (0, 0, 0, 0) \in R^4 = V$

由于  $D_0 = J^0(V, Z)$ , 因此初始条件为:

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi_g(\xi) &= (0 + \xi_1, 0 + \xi_2, 0 + \xi_3, 0 + g(\xi)), \\
\varphi_g(\xi) &= (\sigma(\xi), u_1(\xi), u_2(\xi), u_3(\xi), u_4(\xi)) \bullet
\end{aligned}$$

现在考虑  $k = 1$ , 此时  $D$  的 1 阶本方程  $D_1 = D$ , 根据前面叙述, 要根据  $\varphi_g$  来确定  $\varphi_1^{(4)}$ • 并且  $\varphi_1^{(4)}$  要满足:

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi_1^{(4)*} \omega &= 0 \quad (\forall \omega \in I_1(V, Z)), \\
\varphi_1^{(4)}(\xi) &\subseteq D,
\end{aligned}$$

这里  $\omega_i = du_i - (p_1^i dx_1 + p_2^i dx_2 + p_3^i dx_3 + p_4^i dx_4) \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ •

因此就得到关于  $p_4^i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$  的如下方程组:

$$(*)_1: \begin{cases} \varphi_{p_4^1} + \left[ \frac{-\delta_1}{\rho} \right] p_4^1 = \varphi_{1,0}^{(4)}, & \varphi_{p_4^2} + \left[ \frac{-\delta_2}{\rho} \right] p_4^2 = \varphi_{2,0}^{(4)}, \\ \varphi_{p_4^3} + \left[ \frac{-\delta_3}{\rho} \right] p_4^3 = \varphi_{3,0}^{(4)}, & \delta_1 p_4^1 + \delta_2 p_4^2 + \delta_3 p_4^3 = \varphi_{4,0}^{(4)}, \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta &= 1 - \delta_1 u_1 - \delta_2 u_2 - \delta_3 u_3, \\
\varphi_{i,0}^{(4)} &= \varphi_{i,0}^{(4)} - u_1 u_i(1) - u_2 u_i(2) - u_3 u_i(3) - \frac{1}{\rho} u_4(i) \quad (i = 1, 2, 3), \\
\varphi_{4,0}^{(4)} &= u_1(1) + u_2(2) + u_3(3), \\
\delta_l &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial \xi_l} \quad (l = 1, 2, 3; i = 1, 2, 3, 4), \\
\varphi_{i, k-1}^{(4)} &= F_i^{(4)} \quad (1, 2, 3) \bullet
\end{aligned}$$

此时, 由于  $g(\xi) \neq$  常数, 所以

$$\delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 + \delta_3^2 \neq 0$$

根据分层结果, 要使  $\text{lm} \varphi_1^{(4)} \in S_{3,0}^2(D)$  其充分必要条件, 即  $(*)_1$  有解的充分必要条件是:

$$\delta = 0, \delta_2 \varphi_{1,0}^{(4)} = \delta_1 \varphi_{2,0}^{(4)}, \delta_3 \varphi_{1,0}^{(4)} = \delta_1 \varphi_{3,0}^{(4)}, \delta_3 \varphi_{2,0}^{(4)} = \delta_2 \varphi_{3,0}^{(4)}$$

因此,在满足上述条件下,求得  $\forall_1^{(4)}$  为

$$\forall_1^{(4)}(\xi) = (\forall_g(\xi), p_1^i(\xi)),$$

其中  $p_4^i$  由  $(*)_1$  决定. 而其它  $p^i = u_i(l) - \delta_1 p_4^i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, l = 1, 2, 3$ .

在一般情况下,  $k \geq 2$ , 假设已求得  $\forall_{k-1}^{(4)}$ , 并且  $\forall_{k-1}^{(4)}$  满足以下条件:

$$\alpha_{-1}^{k-1} \circ \forall_{k-1}^{(4)} = \alpha_g, \alpha_0^{k-1} \circ \forall_{k-1}^{(4)} = \forall_g,$$

$$\forall_{k-1}^{(4)*} \omega = 0, (\forall \omega \in I_{k-1}(V, Z)), \forall_{k-1}^{(4)}(\Delta_3) \subseteq D_{k-1}.$$

根据  $(\alpha_g, \forall_{k-1}^{(4)})$  重复  $k = 1$  时以上计算过程, 即可得如下关于  $p_4^i$  的方程组  $(*)_k$ :

$$(*)_k: \begin{cases} \delta p_4^{4k} + \left[ \frac{-\delta_1}{\rho} \right] p_4^{4k} = \varphi_{1,k-1}^{(4)}, & \delta p_4^{2k} + \left[ \frac{-\delta_2}{\rho} \right] p_4^{2k} = \varphi_{2,k-1}^{(4)}, \\ \delta p_4^{3k} + \left[ \frac{-\delta_3}{\rho} \right] p_4^{3k} = \varphi_{3,k-1}^{(4)}, & \delta_1 p_4^{4k} + \delta_2 p_4^{2k} + \delta_3 p_4^{3k} = \varphi_{4,k-1}^{(4)}. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{i,k-1}^{(4)} = \Phi_{i,k-1}^{(4)} - u_1 p_4^{i(k-1)}(1) - u_2 p_4^{i(k-1)}(2) - u_3 p_4^{i(k-1)}(3) - \frac{1}{\rho} p_4^{i(k-1)}(i) & (i = 1, 2, 3), \\ \varphi_{4,k-1}^{(4)} = p_4^{4(k-1)}(1) + p_4^{2(k-1)}(2) + p_4^{3(k-1)}(3), \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\delta_1 = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \xi_j}, p_j^{i, \lambda}(l) = \frac{\partial p_j^{i, \lambda}(\xi)}{\partial \xi_j} \quad (l = 1, 2, 3; i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4; |\lambda| \leq k-1).$$

(6) 式中  $\Phi_{i,k-1}^{(4)}$  的计算公式为:

$$\Phi_{i,k-1}^{(4)} = \frac{\partial \Phi_{i,k-2}^{(4)}}{\partial x_4} - p_4 p_{14}^{i,k-2} - p_4 p_{24}^{i,k-2} - p_4 p_{34}^{i,k-2} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3). \quad (7)$$

记

$$M_k = \begin{bmatrix} \delta & 0 & 0 & \frac{-\delta_1}{\rho} \\ 0 & \delta & 0 & \frac{-\delta_2}{\rho} \\ 0 & 0 & \delta & \frac{-\delta_3}{\rho} \\ \delta_1 & \delta_2 & \delta_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_k = \begin{bmatrix} \delta & 0 & 0 & \frac{-\delta_1}{\rho} & \varphi_{1,k-1} \\ 0 & \delta & 0 & \frac{-\delta_2}{\rho} & \varphi_{2,k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \delta & \frac{-\delta_3}{\rho} & \varphi_{3,k-1} \\ \delta_1 & \delta_2 & \delta_3 & 0 & \varphi_{4,k-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

显然,  $(*)_k$  有解的充分必要条件是:

$$\delta = 0, \delta_2 \varphi_{1,k-1}^{(4)} = \delta_1 \varphi_{2,k-1}^{(4)}, \delta_3 \varphi_{1,k-1}^{(4)} = \delta_1 \varphi_{3,k-1}^{(4)}, \delta_3 \varphi_{2,k-1}^{(4)} = \delta_2 \varphi_{3,k-1}^{(4)}$$

即

$$\text{rank } M_k = \text{rank } M_k = 2,$$

于是据此即可全决定

$$\forall_k^{(4)}(\xi) = (\forall_{k-1}^{(4)}(\xi), p_j^{i, \lambda}(\xi)),$$

其中  $p_4^i$  由  $(*)_k$  决定, 而其它  $p_j^{i, \lambda} = p_j^{i, \lambda}(l) - \delta p_j^{i, \lambda-1}, |\lambda| = k-1 (l = 1, 2, 3; i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ .

证明完毕.

(ii) 初值问题  $(C_1)$  的适定性分析

该初值问题的计算均在  $W_{3,k-1}(V, Z) \subseteq G_3^*(TJ^{k-1}(V, Z))$  的开覆盖  $\{U_i\} (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$

中的第一开集  $U_1$  中进行 ( $U_2$  和  $U_3$  与  $U_1$  的情况有类似的结论)。

设  $\tau \in U_1$ ,  $\tau$  由  $J^{k-1}(V, Z)$  在点  $p(\tau)$  的三个向量生成:

$$p(\tau) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, u_i, p_j^{i, \lambda, \mu}) \in J^{k-1}(V, Z),$$

$$\begin{cases} \eta_2 = (\alpha_2, 1, 0, 0, \hat{u}_i(2), \hat{p}_j^{i, \lambda, \mu}(2)), \\ \eta_3 = (\alpha_3, 0, 1, 0, \hat{u}_i(3), \hat{p}_j^{i, \lambda, \mu}(3)), \\ \eta_4 = (\alpha_4, 0, 0, 1, \hat{u}_i(4), \hat{p}_j^{i, \lambda, \mu}(4)) \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4; |\lambda| \leq k-1; k \geq 1). \end{cases}$$

根据分层结果, 则得到  $\tau \in U_1 \cap S_{3, k-1}^2(D)$  的充要条件是:

$$\begin{aligned} -\alpha_2 \Phi_{1, k-1}^{(1)} &= \Phi_{2, k-1}^{(1)}, \quad -\alpha_3 \Phi_{1, k-1}^{(1)} = \Phi_{3, k-1}^{(1)}, \\ \alpha &= -\alpha_4 + u_1 - \alpha_2 u_2 - \alpha_3 u_3 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

此即末方程  $E(S_{3, k-1}^2(D))$ 。

其中

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_{1, k-1}^{(1)}(\tau) = \Phi_{1, k-1}^{(1)} - p_1^{1, k-1}(4) - u_2 p_1^{1, k-1}(2) - u_3 p_1^{1, k-1}(3) \\ \Phi_{i, k-1}^{(1)}(\tau) = \Phi_{i, k-1}^{(1)} - p_1^{i, k-1}(4) - u_2 p_1^{i, k-1}(2) - u_3 p_1^{i, k-1}(3) - \frac{1}{\rho} p_1^{4, k-1}(i), \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

其中  $i = 2, 3, k = 1, 2, \dots$

(9) 中  $\Phi_{i, k-1}^{(1)}(i = 1, 2, 3)$  的计算公式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{i, k-1}^{(1)} &= \frac{\partial^{k-1} F_i}{\partial x_1^{k-1}} - C_{k-1}^1 \left( p_1^1 p_1^{i, k-1} + p_1^2 p_1^{i, k-2} + p_1^3 p_1^{i, k-3} \right) - \\ &C_{k-1}^2 \left( p_1^1 p_1^{i, k-2} + p_1^2 p_1^{i, k-3} + p_1^3 p_1^{i, k-3} \right) - \dots - \\ &C_{k-1}^l \left( p_1^1 p_1^{i, k-l} + p_1^2 p_1^{i, k-l-1} + p_1^3 p_1^{i, k-l-1} \right) - \dots - \\ &C_{k-1}^{k-2} \left( p_1^1 p_1^{i, 2} + p_1^2 p_1^{i, 2} + p_1^3 p_1^{i, 3} \right) - \\ &\left( p_1^{1, k-1} p_1^i + p_1^{2, k-1} p_1^i + p_1^{3, k-1} p_1^i \right), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

这里带 $\wedge$ 的符号表示的是一般意义下的情况。

定理 2 设  $C^\infty$  超曲面  $\Sigma: \{x = x^{(0)} + h(x_2, x_3, t), h(0) = 0\} \subseteq R^4$ , 并在其上给出初始条件  $u_i|_\Sigma, P|_\Sigma, i = 1, 2, 3$ , 则此初值问题存在形式解的充要条件是

对  $\forall k \geq 1$ , 有

$$\text{rank} N_k = \text{rank} \tilde{N}_k = 2,$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} -\alpha_2 \Phi_{1, k-1}^{(1)} &= \Phi_{2, k-1}^{(1)}, \quad -\alpha_3 \Phi_{1, k-1}^{(1)} = \Phi_{3, k-1}^{(1)}, \\ \alpha &= u_1 - u_2 \alpha_2 - u_3 \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\alpha_l = \partial h / \partial \xi_l (l = 2, 3, 4)$ 。

证明 设  $(x_1^0, x_2^0, x_3^0, x_4^0) = (0, 0, 0, 0) \in R^4 = V$ ,

由于  $D_0 = J^0(V, Z)$ , 因此初始条件为:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_h(\xi) &= (h(\xi) + \xi_1, 0 + \xi_2, 0 + \xi_3, 0 + \xi_4), \\ \gamma_h(\xi) &= (\alpha_h(\xi), u_1(\xi), u_2(\xi), u_3(\xi), u_4(\xi)). \end{aligned}$$

现在考虑  $k = 1$ , 此时  $D$  的 1 阶本方程  $D_1 = D$ , 根据前面叙述, 要根据  $\gamma_h$  来确定  $\gamma_1^{(1)}$ 。并且  $\gamma_1^{(1)}$  要满足:

$$\gamma_1^{(1)*} \omega = 0 \quad (\forall \omega \in I_1(V, Z)), \quad \gamma_1^{(1)}(\xi) \subseteq D,$$

这里  $\omega_i = du_i - (p_1^i dx_1 + p_2^i dx_2 + p_3^i dx_3 + p_4^i dx_4)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ )•

因此就得到如下关于  $p_4^i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) 的方程组:

$$(*)'_1: \begin{cases} \varphi_1^1 + \frac{\alpha}{\rho} p_1^4 = \varphi_{1,0}^{(1)}, & \varphi_1^2 + \left[ \frac{-\alpha_2}{\rho} \right] p_1^4 = \varphi_{2,0}^{(1)}, \\ \varphi_1^3 + \left[ \frac{-\alpha_3}{\rho} \right] p_1^4 = \varphi_{3,0}^{(1)}, & p_1^1 - \alpha_2 p_1^2 + \alpha_3 p_1^3 = \varphi_{4,0}^{(1)}, \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\alpha = u_1 - u_2 \alpha_2 - u_3 \alpha_3 - \alpha_1,$$

$$\varphi_{1,0}^{(1)} = \Phi_{1,0}^{(1)} - u_1(4) - u_2 u_1(2) - u_3 u_1(3),$$

$$\varphi_{i,0}^{(1)} = \Phi_{i,0}^{(1)} - u_i(4) - u_2 u_i(2) - u_3 u_i(3) - \frac{1}{\rho} u_4(i) \quad (i = 2, 3),$$

$$\varphi_{4,0}^{(1)} = -u_2(2) - u_3(3),$$

$$\alpha_l = \frac{\partial h}{\partial \xi_l} \quad (l = 2, 3, 4; i = 2, 3),$$

$$\Phi_{i,0}^{(1)} = F_i^{(1)} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)•$$

根据分层结果, 要使  $\text{Im } \forall_1^{(1)} \in S_{3,0}^2(D)$  其充分必要条件, 即  $(*)'_1$  有解的充分必要条件是:

$$-\alpha_2 \varphi_{1,0}^{(1)} = \varphi_{2,0}^{(1)}, \quad -\alpha_3 \varphi_{1,0}^{(1)} = \varphi_{3,0}^{(1)}, \quad \alpha = 0$$

因此, 在满足上述条件下, 求得  $\forall_1^{(1)}$  为

$$\forall_1^{(1)}(\xi) = (\forall_h(\xi), p_1^i(\xi)),$$

其中  $p_1^i$  由  $(*)'_1$  决定• 而其它  $p_l^i = u_i(l) - \alpha p_4^i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, l = 2, 3, 4$ )•

在一般情况下, 假设已求得  $\forall_{k-1}^{(1)}$ , 并且  $\forall_{k-1}^{(1)}$  满足以下条件:

$$\alpha_{-1}^{k-1} \circ \forall_{k-1}^{(1)} = \sigma_h, \quad \alpha_0^{k-1} \circ \forall_{k-1}^{(1)} = \forall_h,$$

$$\forall_{k-1}^{(1)*} \omega = 0 \quad (\forall \omega \in I_{k-1}(V, Z)); \quad \forall_{k-1}^{(1)}(\Delta_3) \subseteq D_{k-1}•$$

根据  $(\sigma_h, \forall_{k-1}^{(1)})$  重复  $k = 1$  时以上计算过, 即可得如下关于  $p_1^i(\xi)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) 的方程组  $(*)'_k$ :

$$(*)'_k: \begin{cases} \varphi_1^k + \frac{\alpha}{\rho} p_1^{4k} = \varphi_{1,k-1}^{(1)}, & \varphi_1^{2k} + \left[ \frac{-\alpha_2}{\rho} \right] p_1^{4k} = \varphi_{2,k-1}^{(1)}, \\ \varphi_1^{3k} + \left[ \frac{-\alpha_3}{\rho} \right] p_1^{4k} = \varphi_{3,k-1}^{(1)}, & p_1^k - \alpha_2 p_1^{2k} + \alpha_3 p_1^{3k} = \varphi_{4,k-1}^{(1)}• \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\alpha = u_1 - u_2 \alpha_2 - u_3 \alpha_3 - \alpha_4,$$

$$\varphi_{1,k-1}^{(1)} = \Phi_{1,k-1}^{(1)} - p_1^{1k-1}(4) - u_2 p_1^{1k-1}(2) - u_3 p_1^{1k-1}(3),$$

$$\varphi_{i,k-1}^{(1)} = \Phi_{i,k-1}^{(1)} - p_1^{ik-1}(4) - u_2 p_1^{ik-1}(2) - u_3 p_1^{ik-1}(3) - \frac{1}{\rho} p_1^{4k-1}(i) \quad (i = 2, 3), \quad (11)$$

$$\varphi_{4,k-1}^{(1)} = -p_1^{2k-1}(2) - p_1^{3k-1}(3),$$

$$\alpha_l = \frac{\partial h}{\partial \xi_l}, \quad p_j^{i, \lambda}(l) = \frac{\partial p_j^{i, \lambda}(\xi)}{\partial \xi_l},$$

$$(l = 2, 3, 4; i = 2, 3; j = 1, 2, 3, 4; |\lambda| \leq k-1)•$$

(10 式中  $\Phi_{m,k-1}^{(1)}$  ( $m = 1, 2, 3$ ) 的计算公式为:

$$\Phi_{m, k-1}^{(1)} = \frac{\partial \Phi_{m, k-2}^{(1)}}{\partial x_1} - p^1 p^{i_{k-2}} - p^2 p^{i_{k-2}} - p^3 p^{i_{k-2}} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (12)$$

记

$$N_k = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\rho} \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 & \frac{-\alpha_2}{\rho} \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & \frac{-\alpha_3}{\rho} \\ 1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad N_k = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\rho} & \varphi_{1, k-1}^{(1)} \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 & \frac{-\alpha_2}{\rho} & \varphi_{2, k-1}^{(1)} \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & \frac{-\alpha_3}{\rho} & \varphi_{3, k-1}^{(1)} \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & 0 & \varphi_{4, k-1}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}.$$

显然,  $(*)_k$  有解的充分必要条件是:

$$-\alpha_2 \varphi_{1, k-1}^{(1)} = \varphi_{2, k-1}^{(1)}, \quad -\alpha_3 \varphi_{1, k-1}^{(1)} = \varphi_{3, k-1}^{(1)}, \quad \alpha = 0$$

即

$$\text{rank} N_k = \text{rank} N_k = 2,$$

于是据此即可完全决定

$$y_k^{(1)}(\xi) = (y_{k-1}^{(1)}(\xi), p_j^{i_{k-1}}),$$

其中  $p^{i_k}$  由  $(*)_k$  决定, 而其它  $p_j^{i_l} = p_j^{i_l} - \alpha p_j^{i_{l-1}}$ ,  $|i_l| = k-1, l = 2, 3, 4, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ .

证明完毕.

## 2 计算实例

例 1 设  $\Sigma: \{t = g(x) = x_1\} \subseteq R^4$ , 则  $\delta_1 = 1, \delta_i = 0, i = 2, 3$ , 取  $x^{(0)} = \mathbf{0} \in V = R^3 \times \mathbf{R}$ , 初始条件  $(\sigma_g, \gamma_g)$  如下:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_g(\xi) = (\xi_1 + 0, \xi_2 + 0, \xi_3 + 0, 0 + x_1), \\ \gamma_g(\xi) = (\sigma_g(\xi), u_i(\xi)) \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4), \end{cases}$$

并设  $F_1 = x_1 + x_4, F_2 = 0, F_3 = 0$ ,

$$u_1|_{\Sigma} = 1, u_i|_{\Sigma} = 0 (i = 2, 3), P|_{\Sigma} = P_0 \quad (P_0 \text{ 是常数}).$$

即考虑的 Cauchy 问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_4} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + u_3 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_4}{\partial x_1} - x_4 - x_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_4} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + u_3 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_4}{\partial x_2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_4} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} + u_3 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_4}{\partial x_3} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} = 0, u_1|_{t=x_1} = 1, u_i|_{t=x_1} = 0 (i = 2, 3), P|_{t=x_1} = P_0, \end{cases}$$

求这问题的形式解, 其计算过程如下:

根据  $(\sigma_g, \gamma_g)$  的定义, 必须有  $\text{Im } \gamma_g \subseteq D_0, \gamma_g^* \omega = 0 (\forall \omega \in I_0(V, Z))$ , 因此初始值  $u_i(\xi)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ) 必须满足

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{2,0}^{(4)} = F_2 - u_1 u_1(1) - u_2 u_1(2) - u_3 u_1(3) - \frac{1}{\rho} u_4(2) = 0, \\ \varphi_{3,0}^{(4)} = F_3 - u_1 u_1(1) - u_2 u_1(2) - u_3 u_1(3) - \frac{1}{\rho} u_4(3) = 0. \end{cases}$$



于是可求得  $p_4^4 = -\rho\varphi_{1,0}^{(4)}$ ,  $p_4^1 = \varphi_{4,0}^{(4)}$ ,  $\varphi_{1,0}^{(4)}$ ,  $\varphi_{4,0}^{(4)}$  的计算公式见(6)• 而  $p_4^2, p_4^3$  可设任意值• 其余的

$$p_l^i = u_i(l) - \delta p_4^i = \frac{\partial u_i(\xi)}{\partial \xi} - \delta p_4^i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4; l = 1, 2, 3) \cdot$$

$k \geq 2$ , 要确定  $p_{j,\lambda_1\lambda}^i(\xi)$  ( $i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4; |\lambda| \leq k-1$ ), 即要求确定  $\forall_k^{(4)}(\xi)$  满足末方程(2式)

于是可求得  $p_4^k = \rho\varphi_{1,k-1}^{(4)}$ ,  $p_4^k = \varphi_{4,k-1}^{(4)}$ ,  $\varphi_{1,k-1}^{(4)}$ ,  $\varphi_{4,k-1}^{(4)}$  的计算公式见(6)• 而  $p_4^{2k-1}, p_4^{3k-1}$  可设任意值• 其余的  $p_{j,\lambda_1\lambda}^i = p_j^i(l) - \delta p_{j,\lambda_1\lambda}^i$ ,  $i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, l = 1, 2, 3, |\lambda| \leq k-1$ •

求出所有的  $p_{j,\lambda_1\lambda}^i(\xi)$ ,  $k \geq 1$  之后, 可得到形式解为

$$u_i(x) \sim \sum_{|\lambda|} \frac{1}{\lambda!} A_j^{i\lambda}(0) x^\lambda \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4),$$

其中

$$x^\lambda = x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} x_3^{\lambda_3} x_4^{\lambda_4}, \quad |\lambda| = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4,$$

$$A_j^{i\lambda}(0) = p_{j,\lambda_1\lambda}^i(0) \cdot$$

通过上述计算过程, 至少可得到三组有限形式的形式解:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1^{(1)} \\ u_2^{(1)} \\ u_3^{(1)} \\ p^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_1x_2 - x_1x_3 + x_3x_4 - x_2x_4 \\ x_1x_2 - x_1x_3 + x_3x_4 - x_2x_4 \\ P_0 + \rho(x_1x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}x_4^2) \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{u}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1^{(2)} \\ u_2^{(2)} \\ u_3^{(2)} \\ p^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_3 - x_1x_2x_4 + x_1x_3x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3x_4^2 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_3 - x_1x_2x_4 + x_1x_3x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3x_4^2 \\ P_0 + \rho(x_1x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 - \frac{3}{2}x_4^2) \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{u}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1^{(3)} \\ u_2^{(3)} \\ u_3^{(3)} \\ p^{(3)} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \rho \left( \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_3 - x_1x_2x_4 + x_1x_3x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3x_4^2 \right) \\ \rho \left( \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_3 - x_1x_2x_4 + x_1x_3x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_2x_4^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3x_4^2 \right) \\ P_0 + \rho(x_1x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 - \frac{3}{2}x_4^2) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

例2 设  $\Sigma: \{x_1 = 0\} \subseteq R^4$ , 则  $\alpha = 0, i = 2, 3, 4$ , 取  $x^{(0)} = 0 \in V = R^3 \times \mathbf{R}$ , 初始条件  $(\varphi_h, \psi_h)$  如下:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_h(\xi) = (0 + 0, \xi_2 + 0, \xi_3 + 0, 0 + \xi_4), \\ \psi_h(\xi) = (\varphi_h(\xi), u_i(\xi)) (i = 1, 2, 3, 4), \end{cases}$$

并设  $F_1 = x_2 + x_4, F_2 = 0, F_3 = 0$ ,

$$u_i|_{\Sigma} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3); \quad P|_{\Sigma} = P_0 \quad (P_0 \text{ 是常数}) \cdot$$

即考虑的 Cauchy 问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_4} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + u_3 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_4}{\partial x_1} - x_4 - x_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_4} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + u_3 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_4}{\partial x_2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_4} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} + u_3 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_4}{\partial x_3} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} = 0, \quad u_i|_{x_i=0} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3), \quad P|_{x_i=0} = P_0. \end{cases}$$

求这问题的形式解, 其计算过程如下:

根据  $(\sigma_h, \nu_h)$  的定义, 必须有  $\text{Im } \nu_h \subseteq D_0$ ,  $\nu_h^* \omega = 0, \forall \omega \in I_0(V, Z)$ , 因此初始值  $u_i(\xi)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$  必须满足

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{2,0}^{(1)} = F_2 - u_2(4) - u_2 u_2(2) - u_3 u_2(3) - \frac{1}{\rho} u_4(2) = 0, \\ \varphi_{3,0}^{(4)} = F_3 - u_3(4) - u_2 u_3(2) - u_3 u_3(3) - \frac{1}{\rho} u_4(3) = 0. \end{cases}$$

于是可求得  $p_1^4 = -\rho \varphi_{1,0}^{(1)}, p_1^1 = 0, \varphi_{1,0}^{(1)}$  的计算公式见(9)• 而  $p_1^2, p_1^3$  可设任意值• 其余的

$$p_l^i = u_i(l) - \alpha p_1^i = \frac{\partial u_i(\xi)}{\partial \xi} - \alpha p_1^i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, l = 2, 3, 4) \cdot$$

$k \geq 2$ , 要确定  $p_j^{i, \lambda, \mu}(\xi) (i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4; |\lambda| \leq k-1)$ , 即要求确定  $\nu_k(\xi)$  满足末方程(8式)•

于是可求得  $p_1^k = \rho \varphi_{1, k-1}^{(1)}, p_1^k = \varphi_{4, k-1}^{(1)}$  的计算公式见(11)• 而  $p_1^{2, k-1}, p_1^{3, k-1}$  可设任意值•

其余的  $p_j^{i, \lambda, \mu} = p_j^{i, \lambda}(l) - \alpha p_j^{i, \lambda-1}, i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, l = 2, 3, 4, |\lambda| \leq k-1$ •

求出所有的  $p_j^{i, \lambda, \mu}(\xi) (k \geq 1)$  之后, 可得到形式解为

$$u_i(x) \sim \sum_{|\lambda|} \frac{1}{\lambda!} A_j^{i, \lambda}(0) x^\lambda \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4),$$

其中

$$x^\lambda = x_1^{\lambda_1} + x_2^{\lambda_2} + x_3^{\lambda_3} + x_4^{\lambda_4}, \quad |\lambda| = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4),$$

$$A_j^{i, \lambda}(0) = p_j^{i, \lambda, \mu}(0) \cdot$$

通过上述计算过程, 至少可得到三组有限形式的形式解:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1^{(1)} \\ u_2^{(1)} \\ u_3^{(1)} \\ p^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -x_1 x_4 \\ x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 x_4^2 \\ \rho_0 + \rho(x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_4) \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{u}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1^{(2)} \\ u_2^{(2)} \\ u_3^{(2)} \\ p^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -x_1 x_4 \\ \rho \left( x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 x_4^2 \right) \\ \rho_0 + \rho(x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_4) \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1^{(3)} \\ u_2^{(3)} \\ u_3^{(3)} \\ p^{(3)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -x_1 x_4 \\ 0 \\ P_0 + \rho(x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_4) \end{pmatrix}.$$

### 3 小 结

1 由本文和 [5] 可知, 若要求 Euler 方程在  $\{t = t^{(0)} + g(x)\} \subseteq R^4$  和  $\{x_i = x_i^{(0)} + h(x_2, x_3, t)\} \subseteq R^4$  超曲面上的初值问题是适定的, 则需要有对  $\Sigma$  以及在  $\Sigma$  上的初值的限制。

2 当给定  $\Sigma \subseteq R^4$ ,  $u_i|_{\Sigma}$ ,  $F_i$  并且构成一个不适定问题, 就可以构造任意多组形式解。

从构造过程中可以看出由于例 1 中的  $p_4^{2k}, p_4^{3k}$ ,  $k \geq 1$  和例 2 中的  $p_1^{2k}, p_1^{3k}$ ,  $k \geq 1$  的任意设置性, 则使得构造任意多组形式解成为可能。

3 在一般情况下, 方程中所含的参数往往是至关重要的。但从本文中的两个例子中, 可以看出参数  $\rho$  对于 Euler 方程不适定的初值问题并没有起到所期望的作用。

本文和 [5], 已完成构造 Euler 方程所有不适定初值问题的形式解及计算方法。

致谢 在本文的撰写和修改过程中, 得到了钱伟长院士的热心帮助和指导, 作者在此表示衷心的感谢。导师施惟慧教授在成稿工程中给予作者的热忱关怀, 无私帮助和悉心指导, 在此表示感谢之情。

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## On the Well Posedness of Initial Value Problem for Euler Equations of Incompressible Inviscid Fluid( II )

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**Abstract:** The solvability of the Euler equations about incompressible inviscid flow based on the stratification theory is discussed. And the conditions for the existence of formal solutions and the methods are presented for calculating all kinds of ill-posed initial value problems. Two examples are given as the evidence that the initial problems at the hyper surface does not exist any unique solution.

**Key words:** Euler equation; ill-posed problem; formal solution; equation secondaire