

非线性微分方程组一般边值问题的奇摄动*

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摘 要

本文综合利用 Lyusternik_Vishik^[1] 的渐近方法和不动点定理研究了具有非线性边界条件的非线性微分方程组的奇摄动, 在适当的条件下证得解的存在性并给出 N 阶渐近展开式和有关的余项估计.

关键词 非线性系统 非线性边界条件 奇异摄动 渐近展开
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§ 1. 引 言

所有物理系统在某种程度上均具有非线性, 所谓线性系统仅是实际的非线性在忽略了非线性因素后的理想模型. 在解决自动控制、非线性振动理论、流体力学的边界滞后问题、半导体理论和量子力学等一系列问题中, 常归结为研究高阶导数项带小参数的非线性微分方程组和非线性边界条件的奇摄动问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x' &= f(t, x, y, \varepsilon), \quad x(0, \varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon) \\ \varepsilon y'' &= g(t, x, y, y', \varepsilon) \\ h_1(y(0, \varepsilon), y'(0, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) &= B(\varepsilon) \\ h_2(y(1, \varepsilon), y'(1, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) &= C(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} g \quad (1.1)$$
$$(1.2)$$

其中 $\varepsilon > 0$ 是小参数, $t \in R, x, f \in R^m, y, g \in R^n$, 这里的 R^m, R^n 表示具有适当模的 m, n 维实向量空间.

这种类型的奇摄动问题, 国内外学者已做过一些研究, 例如, 文[2]研究了半线性微分方程组的 Dirichlet 边值问题; 文[3, 4]研究了拟线性微分方程组 Dirichlet 边值问题; 文[5]研究了非线性微分方程组 Robin 边值问题. 本文研究更具一般化的奇摄动问题. 文中恒假设下列条件成立:

(I) 退化问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x' &= f(t, x, y, 0), \quad x(0, 0) = A(0) \\ 0 &= g(t, x, y, y', 0), \quad h_1(y(0, 0), y'(0, 0), 0) = B(0) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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有解 $(X_0, Y_0) = (X_0(t), Y_0(t)) \in C^{(N+1)}[0, 1] \times C^{(N+2)}[0, 1]$ 使得 $g_y'(t, X_0, Y_0, \dot{Y}_0, 0) > 0$, 同时, 满足 $0 < \theta \leq \|Y_0(1) - y(1, 0)\|$ 的所有 $\theta + \dot{Y}_0(1)$, 内积^[6]

$$\theta^T \int_0^1 g_y'(1, X_0(1), Y_0(1) + s, \dot{Y}_0(1) + s', 0) ds > 0 \tag{1.3}$$

这里的 T 表示转置和 $\|z\| = (z^T z)^{1/2}$;

(II) f, g, h_1, h_2, A, B, C 在区域 $\Omega = \{0 \leq t \leq 1, \|x - X_0(t)\| \leq d_1, \|y - Y_0(t)\| \leq d_2, \|y' - \dot{Y}_0(t)\| \leq d_3, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0\}$ 上对它的所有变量具有 $N+2$ 阶连续偏导数, 且可按 ε 的幂渐近展开, 例如,

$$A(\varepsilon) \sim \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i A_i, \quad A_i = \left. \frac{1}{i!} \frac{d^i A(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon^i} \right|_{\varepsilon=0};$$

(III) $h_2(Y_0(1), \dot{Y}_0(1) - v_0(0), 0) = C_0, v_0(+\infty) = 0$ 有解;

(IV) $g_y' h_{1y} - g_y h_{1y'} \neq 0$.

§ 2. 形式渐近解

设(1.1)、(1.2)有如下的形式渐近解:

$$x = X(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon u(\tau, \varepsilon), \quad \tau = (1-t)/\varepsilon \tag{2.1}$$

$$y = Y(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon v(\tau, \varepsilon) \tag{2.2}$$

其中 $X(t, \varepsilon), Y(t, \varepsilon)$ 为外解, $u(\tau, \varepsilon), v(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 为内解, 且有

$$(X(t, \varepsilon), Y(t, \varepsilon)) \sim \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i X_i(t), \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i Y_i(t) \right)$$

$$(u(\tau, \varepsilon), v(\tau, \varepsilon)) \sim \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i u_i(\tau), \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^i v_i(\tau) \right)$$

把(2.1)、(2.2)代入(1.1)、(1.2), 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X' &= f(t, X, Y, \varepsilon), \quad X(0, \varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon) \\ \varepsilon Y'' &= g(t, X, Y, Y', \varepsilon), \quad h_1(Y(0, \varepsilon), Y'(0, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) = B(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.3}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\varepsilon v'' &= f(1 - \varepsilon\tau, X + \varepsilon u, Y + \varepsilon v, \varepsilon) - f(1 - \varepsilon\tau, X, Y, \varepsilon) \\ \dot{v} &= g(1 - \varepsilon\tau, X + \varepsilon u, Y + \varepsilon v, Y' - v\dot{\tau}, \varepsilon) - g(1 - \varepsilon\tau, X, Y, Y', \varepsilon) \\ u(+\infty) &= 0, \quad h_2(Y(1, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon v(0, \varepsilon), Y'(1, \varepsilon) - v\dot{\tau}(0, \varepsilon)) = C(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.4}$$

其中

$$\dot{u} = du/d\tau, \quad v\dot{\tau} = dv/d\tau$$

把(2.3)、(2.4)按 ε 的幂展开并比较 ε 同次幂的系数得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_0' &= f(t, X_0, Y_0, 0), \quad X_0(0) = A_0 \\ 0 &= g(t, X_0, Y_0, \dot{Y}_0, 0), \quad h_1(Y_0(0), \dot{Y}_0(0), 0) = B_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.5}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_i' &= f_x(\bullet) X_i + f_y(\bullet) Y_i + F_{i-1}, \quad X_i(0) = A_i \\ \dot{Y}_{i-1} &= g_x(\bullet) X_i + g_y(\bullet) Y_i + g_y'(\bullet) \dot{Y}_i + G_{i-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.6}_i$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_{1y}(Y_0(0), \dot{Y}_0(0), 0) Y_i(0) + h_{1y'}(Y_0(0), \dot{Y}_0(0), 0) \dot{Y}_i + H_{i-1} &= B_i \\ -\varepsilon v'' &= f(1, X_0, Y_0, 0) - f(1, X_0, Y_0, 0) = 0, \quad u_0(+\infty) = 0 \\ \dot{v} &= g(1, X_0, Y_0, \dot{Y}_0 - v\dot{\tau}, 0) - g(1, X_0, Y_0, \dot{Y}_0, 0) \\ &= -g_y'(1, X_0, Y_0, \dot{Y}_0 - \theta v\dot{\tau}, 0) v\dot{\tau} \\ h_2(Y_0(1), \dot{Y}_0(1) - \int_0^1 v\dot{\tau}(0), 0) &= C_0, \quad v_0(+\infty) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.7}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -u_i &= f_x(\sim)u_{i-1} + f_y(\sim)v_{i-1} + f_{i-1}, u_i(+\infty) = 0 \\ \ddot{v}_i &= -g_y'(\approx)v_i + g_{i-1} \\ v_i(0) &= h_{2y}^{-1}(0)[C_i + h_{2i}(v_0(0), \dots, v_{i-1}(0), v_0(0), \dots, v_{i-1}(0), \\ &\quad Y_0(0), \dots, Y_i(0), Y_0'(0), \dots, Y_i'(0))] \\ v_i(+\infty) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} (2.8)_i$$

其中 $(\bullet) = (t, X_0, Y_0, 0)$, $(\bullet\bullet) = (t, X_0, Y_0, Y_0')$; F_{i-1} 和 G_{i-1} 以及 H_{i-1} 分别是 $X_0, \dots, X_{i-1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}$ 和 $X_0, \dots, X_{i-1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}; Y_0', \dots, Y_{i-1}'$ 以及 $Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}; Y_0', \dots, Y_{i-1}'$ 的已知函数; f_{i-1}, g_{i-1} 是 $u_0, \dots, u_{i-1}; v_0, \dots, v_{i-1}$ 的已知函数; $(\sim) = (1, X_0, Y_0, 0)$; $(\approx) = (1, X_0, Y_0, Y_0' - \theta_0, 0)$.

引理 1 设 $f_x(t), f_y(t), g_x(t), g_y(t), g_y'(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 常数矩阵 $h_{1y}(0), h_{1y}'(0)$ 满足关系式 $g_y'(0)h_{1y}(0) - g_y(0)h_{1y}'(0) \neq 0$, 则定解问题

$$\begin{aligned} x' - f_x(t)x - f_y(t)y &= 0, x(0) = 0 \\ g_y'(t)y' + g_y(t)y + g_x(t)x &= 0, h_{1y}(0)y(0) + h_{1y}'(0)y'(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

只有零解.

证明 设 $x(t), y(t)$ 是定解问题的解, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} x'(0) - f_x(0)x(0) - f_y(0)y(0) &= 0, x(0) = 0 \\ g_y'(0)y'(0) + g_y(0)y(0) + g_x(0)x(0) &= 0 \\ h_{1y}(0)y(0) + h_{1y}'(0)y'(0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

由引理的条件得上式的 $x(0), x'(0), y(0), y'(0)$ 的系数行列式不为零, 因此有 $x(0) = 0, x'(0) = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$, 从而 $x(t), y(t)$ 是初值问题

$$\begin{aligned} x' - f_x(t)x - f_y(t)y &= 0, x(0) = 0 \\ g_y'(t)y' + g_y(t)y + g_x(t)x &= 0, y(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

的解. 于是 $x(t) \equiv 0, y(t) \equiv 0$.

引理 2 如果 $f_x(t), f_y(t), g_x(t), g_y(t), g_y'(t), f(t)$ 和 $g(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 且常数矩阵 $h_{1y}(0), h_{1y}'(0)$ 满足 $g_y'(0)h_{1y}(0) - g_y(0)h_{1y}'(0) \neq 0$, 则对任意常数向量 A_0, B_0 , 初值问题:

$$\begin{aligned} x' - f_x(t)x - f_y(t)y &= f(t), x(0) = A_0 \\ g_y'(t)y' + g_y(t)y + g_x(t)x &= g(t) \\ h_{1y}(0)y(0) + h_{1y}'(0)y'(0) &= B_0 \end{aligned}$$

于 $[0, 1]$ 上有唯一解.

证明 由引理条件易证得原初值问题等价于下列新的初值问题

$$\begin{aligned} x' - f_x(t)x - f_y(t)y &= f(t), x(0) = A_0 \\ g_y'(t)y' + g_y(t)y + g_x(t)x &= g(t) \\ y(0) &= [g_y'(0)h_{1y}(0) - g_y(0)h_{1y}'(0)]^{-1} [g_y'(0)B_0 \\ &\quad + A_0g_x(0)h_{1y}'(0) - g(0)h_{1y}'(0)] \end{aligned}$$

而新初值问题于 $[0, 1]$ 上有唯一解, 从而引理 2 结论成立.

定理 1 如果假设条件 (I) ~ (IV) 成立, 那么由 (2.6)_i 可依次唯一地确定 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 上的向量函数 $X_i(t), Y_i(t)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$).

证明 由假设条件(I)知, (2.5) 有解 $X_0(t), Y_0(t)$, 同时, 我们还可证明 $X_0(t), Y_0(t)$ 是(2.5) 于 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 的唯一解. 事实上, 若 $X_0(t), Y_0(t)$ 也是(2.5) 于 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 的解, 那么, $X(t) = X_0(t) - X_0(t), Y(t) = Y_0(t) - Y_0(t)$ 就是下列初值问题的解:

$$\begin{aligned} X' - f_x(\bullet)X - f_y(\bullet)Y &= 0, \quad X(0) = 0 \\ g_y'(\bullet\bullet) Y' + g_y(\bullet\bullet) Y + g_x(\bullet\bullet)X &= 0 \\ h_{1y}'(\dots) Y'(0) + h_{1y}(\dots) Y(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} (\bullet) &= (t, X_0 + \theta_1(X_0 - X_0), Y_0 + \theta_1(Y_0 - Y_0), 0) \\ (\bullet\bullet) &= (t, X_0 + \theta_2(X_0 - X_0), Y_0 + \theta_2(Y_0 - Y_0), Y_0' + \theta_2(Y_0' - Y_0'), 0) \\ (\dots) &= (Y_0(0) + \theta_3(Y_0(0) - Y_0(0)), Y_0'(0) + \theta_3(Y_0'(0) - Y_0'(0)), 0) \end{aligned}$$

由引理2知, (2.9) 等价于初值问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X' - f_x(\bullet)X - f_y(\bullet)Y &= 0, \quad X(0) = 0 \\ g_y'(\bullet\bullet) Y' + g_y(\bullet\bullet) Y + g_x(\bullet\bullet)X &= 0, \quad Y(0) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

故 $X(t) \equiv 0, Y(t) \equiv 0$, 即 $X_0(t) \equiv X_0(t), Y_0(t) \equiv Y_0(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1$.

现在我们假设已由(2.6)_i 唯一地确定出函数 $X_i(t), Y_i(t) (0 \leq t \leq 1, i = 0, 1, \dots, k, k < N)$. 把它们代入(2.6)_{k+1}. 这时 F_k, G_k 都是关于 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 确定的连续向量函数, 而 H_k 是确定的常向量. 同样由假设条件(IV) 和引理2知, 存在常数 B_{k+1}^* 使得定解问题(2.6)_{k+1} 等价于初值问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_{k+1}' - f_x(\bullet)X_{k+1} - f_y(\bullet)Y_{k+1} &= F_k, \quad X_{k+1}(0) = A_{k+1} \\ g_y'(\bullet\bullet) Y_{k+1}' + g_y(\bullet\bullet) Y_{k+1} + g_x(\bullet\bullet)X_{k+1} &= G_k - Y_k, \quad Y_{k+1}(0) = B_{k+1}^* \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

初值问题(2.11) 于 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 有唯一解是显然的, 故 $X_i(t), Y_i(t) (0 \leq t \leq 1, i = 0, 1, \dots, N)$ 均由(2.6)_i 唯一确定. 定理1 得证.

继之, 由(2.7) 知 $u_0(\tau) = 0$, 由(2.8) 和 $g_y'(t, X_0, Y_0, Y_0', 0) > 0$ 以及稳定性条件(1.3) 知 $v_0(\tau) = O(e^{-m\tau})$. 由 $g_{i-1}(\tau)$ 的结构知 $g_{i-1}(\tau) = O(e^{-m\tau})$, 所以由(2.8)_i 知 $\|v_i(\tau)\| \leq C_i e^{-m\tau}$. 同时, 由(2.8)_i 有

$$u_i(\tau) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} (f_x(\sim) u_{i-1}(s) + f_y(\sim) v_{i-1}(s) + f_{i-1}) ds$$

由 $u_{i-1}(\tau), v_{i-1}(\tau)$ 和 f_{i-1} 的构成知

$$\|u_i(\tau)\| \leq C_i e^{-m\tau}, \quad \text{其中 } C_i \text{ 是某正常数}$$

所以 $u_i(\tau), v_i(\tau)$ 是边界层类型的函数.

令

$$x_N = \sum_{i=0}^N [X_i + \varepsilon u_i] \varepsilon^i, \quad y_N = \sum_{i=0}^N [Y_i + \varepsilon v_i] \varepsilon^i \quad (2.12)$$

由以上迭代过程可得, 在 $[0, 1]$ 上成立:

$$\begin{aligned} dx_N/dt &= f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ x_N(0, \varepsilon) &= A(\varepsilon) + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ \varepsilon d^2 y_N/dt^2 &= g(t, x_N, y_N, y_N', \varepsilon) + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(y_N(0, \varepsilon), y'_N(0, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) &= B(\varepsilon) + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \\ h_2(y_N(1, \varepsilon), y'_N(1, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) &= C(\varepsilon) + O(\varepsilon^{N+1}) \end{aligned}$$

§ 3. 解的存在和余项估计

本节将证明存在函数 $R_N(t, \varepsilon), Q_N(t, \varepsilon)$ 使(1.1)、(1.2)的解可以表示成 $x(t, \varepsilon) = x_N + R_N, y(t, \varepsilon) = y_N + Q_N$ 。其中 x_N, y_N 由(2.12)定义,且在 $0 \leqq t \leqq 1$ 上成立 $R_N = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}), Q_N = O(\varepsilon^{N+1})$ 。

根据文[7~9]的结果,我们只须证明:

$$dR_N/dt = f(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon) - f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon^{N+1} \varphi_1(t, \varepsilon) \tag{3.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon d^2 Q_N/dt^2 &= g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, y'_N + Q'_N, \varepsilon) - g(t, x_N, y_N, y'_N, \varepsilon) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^{N+1} \varphi_2(t, \varepsilon) \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

$$R_N(0, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1} a(\varepsilon), \quad Q_N(0, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1} b(\varepsilon), \quad Q_N(1, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^{N+1} c(\varepsilon) \tag{3.3}$$

当 ε 充分小时存在 R_N, Q_N 并且 $R_N = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}), Q_N = O(\varepsilon^{N+1})$, 其中 $a(\varepsilon), b(\varepsilon), c(\varepsilon)$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时有界; $\varphi_1(t, \varepsilon), \varphi_2(t, \varepsilon)$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时在 $0 \leqq t \leqq 1$ 中一致有界。

以 L_ε 表示对应于(3.1)、(3.2)的线性微分算子:

$$L_\varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ Q_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R'_N \\ \varepsilon Q''_N \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} f_x(\bullet) & f_y(\bullet) & 0 \\ g_x(\bullet\bullet) & g_y(\bullet\bullet) & g'_y(\bullet\bullet) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ Q_N \\ Q'_N \end{bmatrix} + \dots$$

则

$$L_\varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ Q_N \end{bmatrix} = \varepsilon^{N+1} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1(t, \varepsilon) \\ \varphi_2(t, \varepsilon) \end{bmatrix} + N_\varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ Q_N \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$N_\varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} R_N \\ Q_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon) - f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) - f_x(\bullet)R_N - f_y(\bullet)Q_N \\ g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, y'_N + Q'_N, \varepsilon) - g(t, x_N, y_N, y'_N, \varepsilon) \\ \quad - g_x(\bullet\bullet)R_N - g_y(\bullet\bullet)Q_N - g'_y(\bullet\bullet)Q'_N \end{bmatrix}$$

以 $C^{(1)}(C^{(2)})$ 代表在 $0 \leqq t \leqq 1$ 中一次(二次)连续可微的向量函数 $u(t)$ 所组成的空间,其范数定义为

$$\|u(t)\|_1 = \max \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^1 \sup_{0 \leqq t \leqq 1} |u_1^{(i)}(t)|, \dots, \sum_{i=0}^1 \sup_{0 \leqq t \leqq 1} |u_n^{(i)}(t)| \right\}$$

根据线性常微分方程的一般理论有:

引理3 边值问题 $L_\varepsilon w(t) = p(t), u(t)|_{t=0} = 0, v(t)|_{t=0} = 0, v(t)|_{t=1} = 0$ 存在唯一的解 $w(t) \in C^{(1)}[0, 1] \times C^{(2)}[0, 1]$ 和成立

$$\|w(t)\|_1 \leqq \varepsilon^{-1} M \|p(t)\|$$

其中 $w(t) = (u, v)^T, \|\bullet\|$ 表示连续的向量函数空间 $C^{(0)}$ 的范数, M 是与 ε 无关的常数。记

$$Z_N = \begin{pmatrix} R_N \\ Q_N \end{pmatrix}_\varepsilon^T, \quad a(t, \varepsilon) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(1-t)a(\varepsilon) \\ \phi(1-t)b(\varepsilon) + \phi(t)c(\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 2/3 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0, & 0 \leq t \leq 1/3 \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } \phi(t) \text{ 为无限光滑}$$

令 $Z_N = Z_N - \varepsilon^{N+1}a(t, \varepsilon)$, 则

$$LZ_N = LZ_N - L\varepsilon(\varepsilon^{N+1}a(t, \varepsilon)) = \varepsilon^{N+1}F(t, \varepsilon) + N\varepsilon(Z_N + \varepsilon^{N+1}a(t, \varepsilon))$$

其中 $\|F(t, \varepsilon)\|_0 \leq M_4$, $\|a(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq M_4$, M_4 为与 ε 无关的正常数. 于是得到关于 Z_N 的边值问题:

$$LZ_N = \varepsilon^{N+1}F(t, \varepsilon) + N\varepsilon(Z_N + \varepsilon^{N+1}a(t, \varepsilon)) \quad (3.4)$$

$$Z_{N_1}|_{t=0} = 0, Z_{N_2}|_{t=0} = 0, Z_{N_2}|_{t=1} = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

以 $C^{(2)}$ 表示 $C^{(2)}$ 中取零边界值的向量函数所组成的子空间, 定义算子方程 $w = T_\varepsilon w$, 其中

$$T_\varepsilon w = L_\varepsilon^{-1}[\varepsilon^{N+1}F(t, \varepsilon) + N\varepsilon(w + \varepsilon^{N+1}a(t, \varepsilon))]$$

以 $S^{(N-1)}$ 表示 $C^{(2)}$ 中的球: $S^{(N-1)} = \{w \in C^{(2)} \mid \|w\| \leq \varepsilon^{N-1}\}$.

引理 4 若 $w \in S^{(N-1)}$, 则 $T_\varepsilon w \in S^{(N-1)}$, 当 $N \geq 3$ 时.

证明 $\|T_\varepsilon w\|_2 \leq \varepsilon^{-1}M \|\varepsilon^{N+1}F(t, \varepsilon) + N\varepsilon(w + \varepsilon^{N+1}a(t, \varepsilon))\|_0$.

由假设(II)和中值定理有:

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon) - f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) - f_x(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)R_N \\ & \quad - f_y(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)Q_N| \\ & = |f_x(t, x_N + \theta R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon)R_N + f_y(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + \theta Q_N, \varepsilon)Q_N \\ & \quad - f_x(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)R_N - f_y(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)Q_N| \\ & = |f_{xx}(t, x_N + \theta R_N, y_N + Q_N, \varepsilon)R_N^2 + 2f_{xy}(t, x_N + \theta R_N, y_N + \theta Q_N, \varepsilon)R_N Q_N \\ & \quad + f_{yy}(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + \theta Q_N, \varepsilon)Q_N^2| \leq M_2 \varepsilon^{2(N-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & |g(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, y'_N + Q'_N, \varepsilon) - g(t, x_N, y_N, y'_N, \varepsilon) - g_x(t, x_N, y_N, y'_N, \varepsilon)R_N \\ & \quad - g_y(t, x_N, y_N, y'_N, \varepsilon)Q_N - g_{y'}(t, x_N, y_N, y'_N, \varepsilon)Q'_N| \\ & = |[g_x(t, x_N + \theta R_N, y_N + Q_N, y'_N + Q'_N, \varepsilon) - g_x(t, x_N, y_N, y'_N, \varepsilon)]R_N \\ & \quad + [g_y(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + \theta Q_N, y'_N + Q'_N, \varepsilon) - g_y(t, x_N, y_N, y'_N, \varepsilon)]Q_N \\ & \quad + [g_{y'}(t, x_N + R_N, y_N + Q_N, y'_N + \theta Q'_N, \varepsilon) - g_{y'}(t, x_N, y_N, y'_N, \varepsilon)]Q'_N| \\ & \leq M_2 \varepsilon^{2(N-1)} \quad (\text{再用一次中值定理}) \end{aligned}$$

故 $\|N\varepsilon(w + \varepsilon^{N+1}a(t, \varepsilon))\| \leq (M_2 + M_4)\varepsilon^{2(N-1)}$, 因而,

$$\|T_\varepsilon w\|_2 \leq \varepsilon^{-1}M[\varepsilon^{N+1}F + (M_2 + M_4)\varepsilon^{2(N-1)}] \leq \varepsilon^{N-1}$$

故 $T_\varepsilon w \in S^{(N-1)}$, ($N \geq 3$)

引理 5 若 $w_1 \in S^{(N-1)}$, $w_2 \in S^{(N-1)}$, 则当 $N \geq 3$ 时, $\|T_\varepsilon w_1 - T_\varepsilon w_2\| \leq K \|w_1 - w_2\|$, 其中 $0 < K < 1$.

证明 因

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(t, x_N + (u_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a), y_N + (v_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a), \varepsilon) - f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) \\ & \quad - f_x(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)(u_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a) - f_y(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)(v_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a) \\ & \quad - f(t, x_N + (u_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a), y_N + (v_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a), \varepsilon) + f(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon) \\ & \quad + f_x(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)(u_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a) + f_y(t, x_N, y_N, \varepsilon)(v_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a)| \\ & = |[f_x(\sim) - f_x(\bullet)](u_1 - u_2) + [f_y(\sim) - f_y(\bullet)](v_1 - v_2)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq M \varepsilon^{N-1} \|w_1 - w_2\| \\
&|g(t, x_N + (u_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a), y_N + (v_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a), y'_N + v'_1 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a', \varepsilon) \\
&\quad - g(t, x_N + (u_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a), y_N + (v_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a), y'_N + v'_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a', \varepsilon) \\
&\quad - g_x(\bullet\bullet)(u_1 - u_2) - g_y(\bullet\bullet)(v_1 - v_2) - g'_y(\bullet\bullet)(v'_1 - v'_2)| \\
&= |[g_x(\approx) - g_x(\bullet\bullet)](u_1 - u_2) + [g_y(\approx) - g_y(\bullet\bullet)](v_1 - v_2) \\
&\quad + [g'_y(\approx) - g'_y(\bullet\bullet)](v'_1 - v'_2)| \\
&\leq M \varepsilon^{(N-1)} \|w_1 - w_2\|_1
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
(\sim) &= (t, x_N + u_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a + \theta(u_1 - u_2), y_N + v_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a + \theta(v_1 - v_2), \varepsilon) \\
(\approx) &= (t, x_N + u_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a + \theta(u_1 - u_2), y_N + v_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a \\
&\quad + \theta(v_1 - v_2), y'_N + v'_2 + \varepsilon^{N+1}a'(t, \varepsilon) + \theta(v_1 - v_2), \varepsilon)
\end{aligned}$$

故当 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 时, $\|T_{\varepsilon}w_1 - T_{\varepsilon}w_2\| \leq K \|w_1 - w_2\|, 0 < K < 1$. 证毕.

从引理 4 和引理 5 知, 算子 L_{ε} 是球 $S^{(N-1)}$ 的压缩映像, 根据不动点定理知, T_{ε} 在 $S^{(N-1)}$ 内存在一个不动点, 即(3.4)、(3.5) 在球 $S^{(N-1)}$ 中存在唯一解 Z_N , 并且 $\|Z_N\|_1 \leq \varepsilon^{N-1}, N \geq 3$, 从而, $\|Z_N\|_0 \geq M_0 \varepsilon^{N-1}, N \geq 3$.

事实上, $N \geq 3$ 是不必要的, 因为(3.4)、(3.5) 的解在球 $S_0^{(N+1)} = \{w \in C^{(2)}, \|w\| \leq \varepsilon^{N+1}\}$ 是唯一的, 否则, 设一解 $Z_N \in S_0^{(N+1)}$, 则由引理 3 有

$$\|Z_N - Z_N\|_0 \leq \|Z_N - Z_N\|_1 \leq \varepsilon^{-1} M \varepsilon^{N+1} \|Z_N - Z_N\|_0$$

矛盾. 所以边值问题(3.1) ~ (3.3) 的解存在、唯一且 $\|R_N\| \leq M_3 \varepsilon^{N+1}, \|Q_N\| \leq M_3 \varepsilon^{N+1}$. 最后, 我们有下列定理.

定理 2 如果假设条件(I) ~ (IV) 成立, 则问题(1.1)、(1.2) 的解存在, 其 N 阶渐近展开式可表为:

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= \sum_{i=0}^N (X_i + \varepsilon u_i) \varepsilon^i + R_N \\
y &= \sum_{i=0}^N (Y_i + \varepsilon v_i) \varepsilon^i + Q_N
\end{aligned}$$

其中 X_i, Y_i 为外解; u_i, v_i 为边界层函数, 余项 $R_N = O(\varepsilon^{N+1}), Q_N = O(\varepsilon^{N+1})$.

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Singular Perturbation of General Boundary Value Problem for Nonlinear Differential Equation System

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Abstract

In this paper, the singular perturbation of nonlinear differential equation system with nonlinear boundary conditions is discussed. Under suitable assumptions, with the asymptotic method of Lyusternik-Vishik^[1] and fixed point theory, the existence of the solution of the perturbation problem is proved and its uniformly valid asymptotic expansion of higher order is derived.

Key words nonlinear system, nonlinear boundary condition, singular perturbation, asymptotic expansion