

双参数拟线性微分方程的角层解*

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摘 要

本文研究含双参数的拟线性微分方程的边值问题, 采用的是微分不等式的方法. 我们找到了问题的一个渐近解并对余项作了估计.

关键词 奇异摄动 角层解 微分不等式

一、引 言

本文我们考虑拟线性微分方程的边值问题 $\varepsilon y'' + \mu f(x, y)y' + g(x, y) = 0$ ($a < x < b$). 一个基本假设是以上问题的退化解是分段光滑的, 因此可能产生角层现象. 已有许多文章研究角层现象, 其中有一些文章是利用微分不等式方法^{[1]~[4]}.

至于以上所提的方程的边值问题, 张^[5]在退化解是充分光滑时已经讨论过. 在本文中, 我们主要考虑角层解, 但仍使用微分不等式的方法.

二、Dirichlet 问题

首先, 我们考虑二阶拟线性常数分方程的Dirichlet问题:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon y'' + \mu f(x, y)y' + g(x, y) = 0 & (a < x < b) \\ y(a) = A, y(b) = B \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

这里 ε, μ 是正的小参数.

我们作如下假设

(H₁) 对于退化问题 $g(x, u) = 0$, 存在一个如下形式的解

$$u_0(x) = \begin{cases} u_{01}(x) & (a \leq x \leq x_0) \\ u_{02}(x) & (x_0 \leq x \leq b) \end{cases}$$

$$u_{01}(x_0) = u_{02}(x_0), u'_{01}(x_0^-) \neq u'_{02}(x_0^+),$$

(H₂) $f(x, y), g(x, y), g_y(x, y) \in C(D_0)$, 这里 $D_0: a \leq x \leq b, |y - u_0(x)| \leq d(x), d(x) > 0$ 是一个连续函数满足:

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$$d(x) = \begin{cases} |A - u_0(a)| + \delta & (a \leq x \leq a + \delta/2) \\ \delta & (a + \delta \leq x \leq b - \delta) \\ |B - u_0(b)| + \delta & (b - \frac{\delta}{2} \leq x \leq b) \end{cases}$$

$\delta > 0$ 是个小常数,

(H₃) 存在常数 $m > 0, l > 0$ 使得 $g, (x, y) \leq -m, |f(x, y)| \leq l \quad ((x, y) \in D_0)$,

下面分别就三种情形: (i) $\varepsilon/\mu^2 \rightarrow 0$, (ii) $\mu^2/\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, (iii) $\varepsilon = \mu^2$ 对边值问题(2.1)~(2.2)进行讨论, 我们有如下定理.

定理 2.1 若成立 $\varepsilon/\mu^2 \rightarrow 0$ 当 $\mu \rightarrow 0$, 则边值问题(2.1)~(2.2)在假设(H₁)~(H₃)下存在一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, 且满足

$$|y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq W_{1L}(x, \varepsilon, \mu) + W_{1R}(x, \varepsilon, \mu) + G_1(x, \varepsilon, \mu) + \gamma_1 \mu$$

这里 $W_{1L} = |A - u_0(a)| \exp[\lambda_1(x - a)]$, $W_{1R} = |B - u_0(b)| \exp[\lambda_2(x - b)]$, $G_1 = \frac{1}{2\lambda^2} \cdot |u_{01}'(x_0^-) - u_{02}'(x_0^+)| \exp[-\lambda_2|x - x_0|]$, $\lambda_1 < 0, \lambda_2 > 0$ 分别是方程 $\varepsilon \lambda^2 + \mu l \lambda - m = 0$ 的根, 且有 $\lambda_1 = -\frac{m}{\mu} l + O(\varepsilon/\mu^3)$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{m}{\mu} l + O(\varepsilon/\mu^3)$, γ_1 是某正常数.

证明 注意到正函数 W_{1L} 是微分方程 $\varepsilon W_{1L}'' - \mu W_{1L}' - m W_{1L} = 0$ 满足条件 $W_{1L}(a, \varepsilon, \mu) = |A - u_0(a)|$, $W_{1L}'(a, \varepsilon, \mu) = \lambda_1 |A - u_0(a)|$ 的解, 且 $W_{1L}'(x, \varepsilon, \mu) < 0$, 正函数 W_{1R} 是微分方程 $\varepsilon W_{1R}'' + \mu W_{1R}' - m W_{1R} = 0$ 满足条件 $W_{1R}(b, \varepsilon, \mu) = |B - u_0(b)|$, $W_{1R}'(b, \varepsilon, \mu) = \lambda_2 |B - u_0(b)|$ 的解, 且 $W_{1R}'(x, \varepsilon, \mu) > 0$, 正函数 G_1 当 $x \begin{cases} < x_0 \\ > x_0 \end{cases}$ 时满足微分方程 $\varepsilon G_1'' \pm \mu l G_1' - m G_1 = 0$. 我们可以假设 $u_{01}'(x_0^-) < u_{02}'(x_0^+)$, (若 $u_{01}'(x_0^-) > u_{02}'(x_0^+)$, 我们可通过变换 $y \rightarrow -y$ 来处理). 然后我们来定义两个函数:

$$\alpha_1(x, \varepsilon, \mu) = u_0(x) - \gamma_1 \mu \quad (2.3)$$

$$\beta_1(x, \varepsilon, \mu) = u_0(x) + W_{1L} + W_{1R} + G_1 + \gamma_1 \mu \quad (2.4)$$

易见函数 α_1, β_1 具有如下性质

$$\alpha_1 \leq \beta_1$$

$$\alpha_1(a, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq A \leq \beta_1(a, \varepsilon, \mu)$$

$$\alpha_1(b, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq B \leq \beta_1(b, \varepsilon, \mu)$$

函数 α_1 在 $x = x_0$ 不可微, 然而这不要紧, 因为 $\alpha_1'(x_0^-) = u_{01}'(x_0^-) < u_{02}'(x_0^+) = \alpha_1'(x_0^+)$. 事实上, 对于 $x \in (a, x_0) \cup (x_0, b)$ 我们有 $\varepsilon \alpha_1'' + \mu f(x, \alpha_1) \alpha_1' + g(x, \alpha_1) \geq 0$, 所以 α_1 是一个下解函数. 对于函数 β_1 , 注意函数 G_1 满足

$$G_1'(x_0^-, \varepsilon, \mu) = -G_1'(x_0^+, \varepsilon, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} |u_{01}'(x_0^-) - u_{02}'(x_0^+)|$$

$$G_1(x_0^-, \varepsilon, \mu) = G_1(x_0^+, \varepsilon, \mu)$$

我们可得到 β_1 在 $x = x_0$ 点是可微的, 事实上,

$$\beta_1'(x_0^-, \varepsilon, \mu) = \beta_1'(x_0^+, \varepsilon, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} |u_{01}'(x_0^-) + u_{02}'(x_0^+)|$$

$$+ W_{1L}'(x_0, \varepsilon, \mu) + W_{1R}'(x_0, \varepsilon, \mu).$$

最后, 我们证明 $\varepsilon \beta_1'' + \mu f(x, \beta_1) \beta_1' + g(x, \beta_1) \leq 0$, 对于充分小的 ε, μ 且在下列区间 $[a, a$

$$+\frac{\delta}{2}], [a+\frac{\delta}{2}, x_0-\frac{\delta}{2}], [x_0-\frac{\delta}{2}, x_0], [x_0, x_0+\frac{\delta}{2}], [x_0+\frac{\delta}{2}, b-\frac{\delta}{2}], [b-\frac{\delta}{2}, b]$$

上分别证明之。

当 $x \in [a, a+\frac{\delta}{2}]$, $W_{1R}, W_{1R}' = O(\mu^{N+1}) = G_1, G_1'$. 这里 N 是任意正整数, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} &\varepsilon\beta_1'' + \mu f(x, \beta_1)\beta_1' + g(x, \beta_1) \\ &= \varepsilon u_0'' + \varepsilon W_{1L}'' + \varepsilon W_{1R}'' + \varepsilon G_1'' + \mu f(x, \beta_1)(u_0' + W_{1L}' + W_{1R}' + G_1') \\ &\quad + g_y(W_{1L} + W_{1R} + G_1 + \gamma_1\mu) \\ &\leq \varepsilon|u_0''| + (\varepsilon W_{1L}'' - \mu l W_{1L}' - m W_{1L}) - m\gamma_1\mu + O(\mu^{N+1}) + \mu|fu'| \\ &\leq \varepsilon M_1 + \mu M - m\gamma_1\mu + K\mu^{N+1} = -(m\gamma_1 - \varepsilon/\mu M_1 - M - K\mu^N)\mu \end{aligned}$$

这里 $M_1 = \max|u_0''(x)|$, $M = \max|fu_0'|$, K 是一正常数, 对于充分小的 μ 和 ε/μ^2 , 令 $\gamma_1 \geq \frac{M_1 + M + K}{m}$, 则

$$\varepsilon\beta_1'' + \mu f(x, \beta_1)\beta_1' + g(x, \beta_1) \leq 0$$

则

$$\text{当 } x \in [a+\frac{\delta}{2}, x_0-\frac{\delta}{2}], [x_0+\frac{\delta}{2}, b-\frac{\delta}{2}], W_{1L}, W_{1L}', W_{1R}, W_{1R}', G_1, G_1' = O(\mu^{N+1}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\beta_1'' + \mu f(x, \beta_1)\beta_1' + g(x, \beta_1) &= \varepsilon u_0'' + \mu f u_0' + g_y(x, \beta_1) + O(\mu^{N+1}) \\ &\leq -(m\gamma_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} M_1 - M - K\mu^N)\mu \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [x_0-\frac{\delta}{2}, x_0], W_{1L}, W_{1L}' = O(\mu^{N+1}) = W_{1R}, W_{1R}', G_1' > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\beta_1'' + \mu f(x, \beta_1)\beta_1' + g(x, \beta_1) &= \varepsilon u_0'' + \varepsilon G_1'' + \mu f u_0' + \mu f G_1' + g_y(G_1 + \gamma_1\mu) + O(\mu^{N+1}) \\ &\leq \varepsilon M_1 + \mu M - m\gamma_1\mu + (\varepsilon G_1'' + \mu l G_1' - m G_1) + K\mu^{N+1} \\ &= -(m\gamma_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} M_1 - M - K\mu^N)\mu \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [x_0, x_0+\frac{\delta}{2}], W_{1L}, W_{1L}' = O(\mu^{N+1}) = W_{1R}, W_{1R}', G_1' < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\beta_1'' + \mu f(x, \beta_1)\beta_1' + g(x, \beta_1) &= \varepsilon u_0'' + \varepsilon G_1'' + \mu f u_0' + \mu f G_1' + g_y(G_1 + \gamma_1\mu) + O(\mu^{N+1}) \\ &\leq \varepsilon M_1 + \mu M - m\gamma_1\mu + (\varepsilon G_1'' - \mu l G_1' - m G_1) + K\mu^{N+1} \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x \in [b-\frac{\delta}{2}, b], W_{1L}, W_{1L}' = O(\mu^{N+1}) = G_1, G_1'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\beta_1'' + \mu f(x, \beta_1)\beta_1' + g(x, \beta_1) &= \varepsilon u_0'' + \varepsilon W_{1R}'' + \mu f u_0' + \mu f W_{1R}' + g_y(W_{1R} + \gamma_1\mu) + O(\mu^{N+1}) \\ &\leq \varepsilon M_1 + \mu M + (\varepsilon W_{1R}'' + \mu l W_{1R}' - m W_{1R}) - m\gamma_1\mu + K\mu^{N+1} \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以在区间 $[a, x_0] \cup [x_0, b]$ 上, 对于小的数 μ , ε/μ^2 , 令 $\gamma_1 \geq \frac{M_1 + M + K}{m}$, 则

$$\varepsilon\beta_1'' + \mu f(x, \beta_1)\beta_1' + g(x, \beta_1) \leq 0$$

因此 β_1 是一个上解函数。

根据微分不等式引理[1], 边值问题(2.1)~(2.2)有一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$ 且满足

$$\alpha_1(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq \beta_1(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (a < x < b)$$

再由(2.3)~(2.4), 我们有

$$|y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq W_{1L} + W_{1R} + G_1 + \gamma_1 \mu \quad (a < x < b)$$

定理2.2 若 $\mu^2/\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 则在假设(H₁)~(H₃)下, 边值问题(2.1)~(2.2)存在一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, 且成立

$$|y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq W_{2L}(x, \varepsilon, \mu) + W_{2R}(x, \varepsilon, \mu) + G_2(x, \varepsilon, \mu) + c\sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

这里 $W_{2L} = |A - u_0(a)| \exp[\lambda_3(x-a)]$, $W_{2R} = |B - u_0(b)| \exp[\lambda_4(x-b)]$,

$$G_2 = \frac{1}{2\lambda_4} |u_{01}'(x_0^-) - u_{02}'(x_0^+)| \exp[-\lambda_4|x-x_0|], \lambda_3 < 0, \lambda_4 > 0 \text{ 分别是方程 } \varepsilon\lambda^2 - \mu\lambda - m = 0$$

的根, 且 $\lambda_3 = -\sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}} + O\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}\right)$, $\lambda_4 = \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}} + O\left(\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}\right)$, c 是某正常数.

证明 定理2.2的证明方法上非常类似于定理2.1的证明. 对充分小的 ε , μ^2/ε , 定义

$$\alpha_2(x, \varepsilon, \mu) = u_0(x) - c\sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\beta_2(x, \varepsilon, \mu) = u_0(x) + W_{2L} + W_{2R} + c\sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad (2.6)$$

容易证明

$$\alpha_2 \leq \beta_2$$

$$\alpha_2(a, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq A \leq \beta_2(a, \varepsilon, \mu)$$

$$\alpha_2(b, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq B \leq \beta_2(b, \varepsilon, \mu)$$

$$\alpha_2'(x_0^-) < \alpha_2'(x_0^+), \beta_2'(x_0^-) = \beta_2'(x_0^+)$$

$$\varepsilon\alpha_2'' + \mu f(x, \alpha_2)\alpha_2' + g(x, \alpha_2) \geq 0, x \in [a, x_0], [x_0, b]$$

以及当 $x \in \left[a, a + \frac{\delta}{2} \right]$, $W_{2R}, W_{2R}' = O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1}) = G_2, G_2'$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon\beta_2'' + \mu f(x, \beta_2)\beta_2' + g(x, \beta_2) \\ &= \varepsilon u_0'' + \mu f u_0' + \varepsilon W_{2L}'' + \mu f W_{2L}' + g_y(W_{2L} + c\sqrt{\varepsilon}) + O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1}) \\ &\leq \varepsilon M_1 + \mu M - mc\sqrt{\varepsilon} + (\varepsilon W_{2L}'' - \mu W_{2L}' - mW_{2L}) + K\sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1} \\ &= - (mc - \sqrt{\varepsilon} M_1 - \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} M - K\sqrt{\varepsilon}^N) \sqrt{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

令 $c \geq \frac{M_1 + M + K}{m}$, 则

$$\varepsilon\beta_2'' + \mu f(x, \beta_2)\beta_2' + g(x, \beta_2) \leq 0.$$

当 $x \in \left[a + \frac{\delta}{2}, x_0 - \frac{\delta}{2} \right], \left[x_0 - \frac{\delta}{2}, b - \frac{\delta}{2} \right]$, $W_{2L}, W_{2L}', W_{2R}, W_{2R}', G_2, G_2'$

$$= O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon\beta_2'' + \mu f(x, \beta_2)\beta_2' + g(x, \beta_2) = \varepsilon u_0'' + \mu f u_0' + g_y(c\sqrt{\varepsilon}) + O(\mu^{N+1}) \\ &\leq \varepsilon M_1 + \mu M - mc\sqrt{\varepsilon} + K\varepsilon^{N+1} \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $x \in \left[x_0 - \frac{\delta}{2}, x_0 \right]$, $W_{2L}, W_{2L}' = O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1}) = W_{2R}, W_{2R}', G_2' > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon\beta_2'' + \mu f(x, \beta_2)\beta_2' + g(x, \beta_2) = \varepsilon u_0'' + \varepsilon G_2'' + \mu f(x, \beta_2)(\mu_0' + G_2') \\ &+ g_y(G_2 + c\sqrt{\varepsilon}) + O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1}) \\ &\leq \varepsilon M_1 + \mu M + (\varepsilon G_2'' + \mu G_2' - mG_2) - mc\sqrt{\varepsilon} + K\sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1} \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $x \in [x_0, x_0 + \frac{\delta}{2}]$, $W_{2L}, W_{2L}' = O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1}) = W_{2R}, W_{2R}', G_2' < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\beta_2'' + \mu f(x, \beta_2)\beta_2' + g(x, \beta_2) &= \varepsilon u_0'' + \varepsilon G_2'' + \mu f(u_0' + G_2') \\ &\quad + g_\nu(G_2 + c\sqrt{\varepsilon}) + O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1}) \\ &\leq \varepsilon M_1 + \mu M + (\varepsilon G_2'' - \mu l G_2' - m G_2) - mc\sqrt{\varepsilon} + \sqrt{\varepsilon}^{N+1} \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以在区间 $[a, x_0] \cup [x_0, b]$ 上, 对充分小 $\varepsilon, \mu^2/\varepsilon$, 我们有

$$\varepsilon\beta_2'' + \mu f(x, \beta_2)\beta_2' + g(x, \beta_2) \leq 0$$

则根据引理^[1], 边值问题(2.1)~(2.2)存在一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, 且满足

$$\alpha_2(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \leq \beta_2(x, \varepsilon, \mu) \quad (a < x < b)$$

因此我们有

$$|y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq W_{2L} + W_{2R} + G_2 + c\sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad (a < x < b).$$

定理2.3 若 $\varepsilon = \mu^2$, 则在假设 $(H_1) \sim (H_3)$ 下, 边值问题(2.1)~(2.2)存在一个解 $y(x, \mu)$, 且成立

$$|y(x, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq W_L(x, \mu) + W_R(x, \mu) + G(x, \mu)\gamma\mu$$

这里 $W_L = |A - u_0(a)| \exp[\lambda_5(x-a)], W_R = |B - u_0(b)| \exp[\lambda_6(x-b)], G = \frac{1}{2\lambda_5} |u_0'(x_0^-)$

$-u_0'(x_0^+)| \exp[-\lambda_6|x-x_0|], \lambda_5, \lambda_6$ 分别是方程 $\mu^2\lambda^2 + \mu l\lambda - m = 0$ 的实根且 $\lambda_5 < 0, \lambda_6 > 0$.

证明 对小的正数 μ , 我们定义两个函数

$$\alpha(x, \mu) = u_0(x) - \gamma\mu$$

$$\beta(x, \mu) = u_0(x) + W_L + W_R + G + \gamma\mu$$

我们易证 $\alpha(\beta)$ 是下(上)解函数. 所以, 对于充分小的数 μ , 边值问题(2.1)~(2.2)存在一个解 $y(x, \mu)$, 且成立

$$\alpha(x, \mu) \leq y(x, \mu) \leq \beta(x, \mu)$$

所以有

$$|y(x, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq W_L(x, \mu) + W_R(x, \mu) + G(x, \mu) + \gamma\mu$$

三、Robin问题

现在, 我们再来考虑Robin问题

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon y'' + \mu f(x, y)y' + g(x, y) = 0 & (3.1) \\ y(a) - p_1 y'(a) = A, y(b) = B & (3.2) \end{cases}$$

以及

$$\varepsilon y'' + \mu f(x, y)y' + g(x, y) = 0 \quad (3.1)'$$

$$y(a) - p_1 y'(a) = A, y(b) + p_2 y'(b) = B \quad (3.2)'$$

这里 ε, μ 是小参数, p_1, p_2 是正常数.

首先考虑边值问题(3.1)~(3.2), 我们有下面的定理:

定理3.1 假设

(A₁) 退化问题 $g(x, u) = 0$ 存在一个解 $u_0(x)$, 且

$$u_0(x) = \begin{cases} u_{01}(x) & (a \leq x \leq x_0) \\ u_{02}(x) & (x_0 \leq x \leq b) \end{cases}$$

$$u_{01}(x_0) = u_{02}(x_0), \quad u_{01}'(x_0^-) \neq u_{02}'(x_0^+)$$

(A₂) $f(x, y), g(x, y), g_y(x, y) \in C(\bar{D}), \bar{D}: a \leq x \leq b, |y - u_0(x)| \leq \bar{d}(x)$, 这里 $\bar{d}(x)$ 是一个连续函数使得

$$\bar{d}(x) = \begin{cases} \delta & [x, b - \delta] \\ |B - u_0(b)| + \delta & [b - \frac{\delta}{2}, b] \end{cases}$$

(A₃) 在区域 \bar{D} 中, $g_y(x, y) \leq -m, |f(x, y)| \leq l$, 则在 $\mu \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\varepsilon/\mu^2 \rightarrow 0$ 的情形下, 边值问题(3.1)~(3.2)存在一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, 且成立

$$|y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq V_{1L}(x, \varepsilon, \mu) + W_{1R}(x, \varepsilon, \mu) + G_1(x, \varepsilon, \mu) + \gamma_1 \mu$$

这里 $V_{1L} = -\frac{1}{\lambda_1 p_1} |A - u_0(a) + p_1 u_0'(a)| \exp[\lambda_1(x-a)]$.

证明 注意到正函数 V_{1L} 是微分方程 $\varepsilon V_{1L}'' - \mu V_{1L}' - m V_{1L} = 0$ 满足条件 $V_{1L}(a, \varepsilon, \mu) = -\frac{1}{\lambda_1 p_1} |A - u_0(a) + p_1 u_0'(a)|, V_{1L}'(a, \varepsilon, \mu) = -\frac{1}{p_1} |A - u_0(a) + p_1 u_0'(a)|$ 的解, 且 $V_{1L}' < 0$. 定义两个函数

$$\alpha(a, \varepsilon, \mu) = u_0(x) - \gamma_1 \mu$$

$$\beta(a, \varepsilon, \mu) = u_0(x) + V_{1L} + W_{1R} + G_1 + \gamma_1 \mu$$

我们能验证 $\alpha(\beta)$ 是下(上)解函数. 所以按引理^[1]我们可推证定理的结论.

注1 在 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\frac{\mu^2}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0$ 的情形下, 可以证明在假设(A₁)~(A₃)下, Robin问题(3.1)~(3.2)存在一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$, 且成立

$$|y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq V_{2L} + W_{2R} + G_2 + c\sqrt{\varepsilon}$$

这里 $V_{2L} = -\frac{1}{\lambda_3 p_1} |A - u_0(a) + p_1 u_0'(a)| \exp[\lambda_3(x-a)]$. 若 $\varepsilon = \mu^4$, 我们也可以证明(3.1)~(3.2)存在一个解 $y(x, \mu)$, 且

$$|y(x, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq V_L + W_R + G + \gamma \mu$$

这里 $V_L = -\frac{1}{\lambda_5 p_1} |A - u_0(a) + p_1 u_0'(a)| \exp[\lambda_5(x-a)]$.

注2 如下Robin问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon y'' + \mu f(x, y) y' + g(x, y) &= 0 \\ y(a) = A, y(b) + p_2 y'(b) &= B \end{aligned} \right\}$$

($p_2 > 0$ 是一个常数) 可以通过变换 $x \rightarrow a + b - x$ 来处理.

现在我们考虑边值问题(3.1)'~(3.2)', 我们有如下定理.

定理3.2 假设:

(\tilde{A}_1) 与 A_1 相同,

(\tilde{A}_2) $f(x, y), g(x, y), g_y(x, y) \in C(\tilde{D}): \tilde{D}: a \leq x \leq b, |y(x) - u_0(x)| \leq \tilde{d}(x), \tilde{d}(x) \equiv \delta$

(\tilde{A}_3) 在 \tilde{D} 中, $g_y(x, y) \leq -m, |f(x, y)| \leq l$

则在 $\mu \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu^2} \rightarrow 0$ 的情形下, 问题(3.1)'~(3.2)' 存在一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon, \mu)$ 且

这里

$$|y(x, \varepsilon, \mu) - u_0(x)| \leq V_{1L} + V_{1R} + G_1 + \gamma_1 \mu$$

$$V_{1R} = \frac{1}{\lambda_2 p_2} |B - u_0(b) - p_2 u_2'(b)| \exp[\lambda_2(x-b)] / \lambda_2 p_2$$

证明 注意到正函数 V_{1R} 是微分方程 $\varepsilon V_{1R}'' + \mu V_{1R}' - m V_{1R} = 0$ 满足条件 $V_{1R}(b, \varepsilon, \mu) = \frac{1}{\lambda_2 p_2} |B - u_0(b) - p_2 u_0'(b)|$, $V_{1R}'(b, \varepsilon, \mu) = \frac{1}{p_2} |B - u_0(b) - p_2 u_0'(b)|$, 且 $V_{1R}' > 0$. 定义两个函数

$$\alpha(x, \varepsilon, \mu) = u_0(x) - \gamma_1 \mu$$

$$\beta(x, \varepsilon, \mu) = u_0(x) + V_{1L} + V_{1R} + G_1 + \gamma_1 \mu$$

余下证明类似于前面定理的证明。

注3 至于 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\frac{\mu^2}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0$ 以及 $\varepsilon = \mu^2$ 两种情形, 我们有与定理2.2和定理2.3类似的结论。

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The Corner Solution for Quasilinear Differential Equation with Two Parameters

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Abstract

In this paper, the boundary value problem of quasilinear differential equation with two parameters via differential inequalities is studied. The asymptotic solution and estimated the remainders are given.

Key words Singular perturbation, corner solution, differential inequality