

具有 n 阶转向点方程的渐近 解的完全表达式*

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摘 要

本文研究二阶线性常微分方程, 使用广义Airy函数得到了方程在转向点附近形式一致有效渐近解的完全表达式。

关键词 一致有效的 渐近解 转向点

一、前 言

在文[1]中我们已经介绍了转向点的概念, 一般来说, 二阶线性常微分方程

$$-\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \lambda^2 \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Q_i(x) \lambda^{-i} \right) y = 0$$

$Q_0(x)$ 的零点称为此方程的转向点, 其零点的阶数称为转向点的阶数。

本文[1]中我们仅仅得到渐近展开的第一项, 关于高阶近似, 难度要更大得多。

对于单一转向点的情况, 其一阶转向点的高阶近似, 很多人从事过研究, 如 Langer (1949), Cherry (1949, 1960), Olver (1954)^[2]。

其二阶转向点的高阶近似也有不少的人从事研究, 如 Mckelvey (1955)^[3], Moriguchi (1959)^[4], Lynn和Keller (1970)^[5]。

我们研究二阶常微分方程

$$-\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + [\lambda^2 q_1(x) + \lambda q_2(x, \lambda)] y = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $q_1(x) = (x-\mu)^n f(x)$ ($f(\mu) \neq 0$), n 为正整数, μ 为一实数, λ 为大实参数, $f(x)$, $q_2(x, \lambda)$ 为实变量 x 的实函数, 又假设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=\mu$ 的一邻域 $|x-\mu| < \delta$ 内解析, $q_2(x, \lambda)$ 对 x 为解析的

$$q_2(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} q_i(x) \lambda^{-i} \quad (\text{此时 } q_0(x) \neq 0) \quad (1.2)$$

* 丁协平推荐。

其中 $q_i(x)$ 均在邻域 $|x-\mu|<\delta$ 内解析。
或者

$$q_2(x, \lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} q_i(x) \lambda^{-2i} \quad (1.3)$$

我们应用广义 Airy 函数, 得到了方程在转向点附近形式一致有效渐近解的完全表达式, 以这个形式解为其渐近解的真正解的存在性问题将在另外的文章中讨论。

二、广义 Airy 函数

在文[1]中我们介绍了广义 Airy 函数概念, 这些都是整函数。

2.1 若 n 为奇数

定义第一类 Airy 函数如下

$$\text{Ai}_n(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{z} \left[I_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \quad \left. - I_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z \geq 0) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{-z} \left[J_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \quad \left. + J_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z < 0) \end{cases}$$

定义第二类 Airy 函数如下:

$$\text{Bi}_n(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{z} \left[I_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \quad \left. + I_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z \geq 0) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{-z} \left[J_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \quad \left. - J_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z < 0) \end{cases}$$

其中 J, I 均为 Bessel 函数。

2.2 若 n 为偶数

定义第一类 Airy 函数如下:

$$\text{Ai}_n(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{z} \left[J_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \left. - J_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z \geq 0) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{-z} \left[J_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \left. + J_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z < 0) \end{cases}$$

定义第二类 Airy 函数如下:

$$\text{Bi}_n(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{z} \left[J_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \left. + J_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z \geq 0) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{-z} \left[J_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \left. - J_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z < 0) \end{cases}$$

$\text{Ai}_n(z)$, $\text{Bi}_n(z)$ 均满足方程

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + (-1)^n z^n y = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

2.3 若 n 为正偶数

定义第一类修正 Airy 函数如下:

$$\text{IAi}_n(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{z} \left[I_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \left. - I_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z \geq 0) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{-z} \left[I_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \left. + I_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z < 0) \end{cases}$$

定义第二类修正 Airy 函数如下:

$$IBi_n(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{z} \left[I_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \quad \left. + I_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} z^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z \geq 0) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2(n+2)}} \sqrt{-z} \left[I_{-\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right. \\ \quad \left. - I_{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left(\frac{2}{n+2} (-z)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right) \right] & (z < 0) \end{cases}$$

$IAi_n(z)$, $IBi_n(z)$ 均满足方程

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} - z^n v = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

三、Langer 变换

对 (1.1) 进行 Langer 变换, 即令 $z = \phi(x)$ (设 $\phi(x)$ 为单调增函数且 $\phi'(x) > 0$, $\phi(\mu) = 0$)

$$v = \psi(x) y(x) \quad (\psi(x) = \sqrt{\phi'(x)})$$

则 (1.1) 变成

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + \left[\lambda^2 \frac{q_1}{\phi'^2} + \frac{\lambda q_2(x, \lambda)}{\phi'^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\phi''^2}{\phi'^4} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\phi'''}{\phi'^3} \right] v = 0$$

当 $q_1(x) \geq 0$ 时, 令

$$\frac{q_1}{\phi'^2} = |\phi|^n \text{ 即 } \sqrt{q_1} = |\phi|^{\frac{n}{2}} \phi'$$

当 $q_1(x) \leq 0$ 时, 令

$$-\frac{q_1}{\phi'^2} = |\phi|^n \text{ 即 } \sqrt{-q_1} = |\phi|^{\frac{n}{2}} \phi'$$

故 $x \geq \mu$ 时, (使 $\phi \geq 0$)

当 $q_1(x) \geq 0$, 则

$$\frac{2}{n+2} \phi^{\frac{n+2}{2}} = \int_{\mu}^x \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau,$$

$$\phi = \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_{\mu}^x \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

$q_1(x) \leq 0$, 则

$$\frac{2}{n+2} \phi^{\frac{n+2}{2}} = \int_{\mu}^x \sqrt{-q_1(\tau)} d\tau$$

$$\phi = \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_{\mu}^x \sqrt{-q_1(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

而 $x \leq \mu$ 时, (使 $\phi \leq 0$)

若 $q_1(x) \geq 0$, 则

$$\frac{2}{n+2} (-\phi)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} = \int_x^\mu \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau,$$

$$\phi = -\left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_x^\mu \sqrt{q_1(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

$q_1(x) \leq 0$, 则

$$\frac{2}{n+2} (-\phi)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} = \int_x^\mu \sqrt{-q_1(\tau)} d\tau,$$

$$\phi = -\left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_x^\mu \sqrt{-q_1(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

总之 $z = \phi(x)$ 在 $x = \mu$ 的邻域内为一解析函数, 且 $\phi' > 0$.

因而令

$$p(z, \lambda) = \frac{q_2}{\phi'^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{3}{4} \frac{\phi''^2}{\phi'^4} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\phi'''}{\phi'^3} \right) \text{ 则 } p(z, \lambda) \text{ 对 } z \text{ 为解析的. 因为}$$

(1) 若 $q_1(x) = (x-\mu)^n f(x)$, 解析函数 $f(x) < 0$, n 为偶数.

当 $x \geq \mu$ 时, $q_1(x) \leq 0$, 则

$$\phi = \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_\mu^x \sqrt{-(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

由于

$$\int_\mu^x \sqrt{-(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau = \sqrt{-f(\bar{x})} \frac{2}{n+2} (x-\mu)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \quad (\mu \leq \bar{x} \leq x).$$

又因

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\mu^x \sqrt{-(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau &= \int_\mu^x (\tau-\mu)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left[\sqrt{-f(\bar{\mu})} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{d}{d\tau} \sqrt{-f(\tau)} \Big|_{\tau=\mu} (\tau-\mu) + \dots \right] d\tau \\ &= \sqrt{-f(\bar{\mu})} \frac{2}{n+2} (x-\mu)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} + \frac{2}{n+4} \frac{d}{d\tau} \sqrt{-f(\tau)} \Big|_{\tau=\mu} (x-\mu)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \sqrt{-f(\bar{x})} = \sqrt{-f(\bar{\mu})} + \frac{n+2}{n+4} \frac{d}{d\tau} \sqrt{-f(\tau)} \Big|_{\tau=\mu} (x-\mu) + \dots$$

$$\text{则 } \phi = (-f(\bar{x}))^{\frac{1}{n+2}} (x-\mu) = (-f(\bar{\mu}))^{\frac{1}{n+2}} (x-\mu) + O((x-\mu)^2).$$

同理当 $x \leq \mu$ 时, $q_1(x) \leq 0$

$$\phi = -\left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_x^\mu \sqrt{-(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}} = -\left[\sqrt{-f(\bar{x})} (\mu-x)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

$$= (-f(\bar{\mu}))^{\frac{1}{n+2}} (x-\mu) + O((x-\mu)^2)$$

故 ϕ 解析, 且 $\phi'(\mu) = (-f(\bar{\mu}))^{\frac{1}{n+2}} > 0$

因而得 $\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [-\lambda^2 z^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] v = 0$

同理若 $q_1(x) = (x-\mu)^n f(x)$, 解析函数 $f(x) < 0$, n 为奇数.

当 $x \geq \mu$ 时 $q_1(x) \leq 0$, 则

$$\phi = \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_{\mu}^x \sqrt{-(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [-\lambda^2 z^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] v = 0$$

当 $x \leq \mu$ 时 $q_1(x) \geq 0$, 则

$$\phi = - \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_x^{\mu} \sqrt{(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 v}{z dz} + [\lambda^2 (-z)^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] v = 0$$

总之 $\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [-\lambda^2 z^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] v = 0$

(2) 同理若 $q_1(x) = (x-\mu)^n f(x)$, $f(x) > 0$, n 为偶数

$$x \geq \mu \text{ 时, } \phi = \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_{\mu}^x \sqrt{(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

$$x \leq \mu \text{ 时, } \phi = - \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_x^{\mu} \sqrt{(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

得 $\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [\lambda^2 z^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] v = 0$

又若 $q_1(x) = (x-\mu)^n f(x)$, $f(x) > 0$, n 为奇数

当 $x \geq \mu$ 时 $q_1(x) \geq 0$, 则

$$\phi = \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_{\mu}^x \sqrt{(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [\lambda^2 z^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] v = 0$$

当 $x \leq \mu$ 时, $q_1(x) \leq 0$, 则

$$\phi = - \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \int_x^{\mu} \sqrt{-(\tau-\mu)^n f(\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [-\lambda^2 (-z)^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] v = 0$$

总之

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [\lambda^2 z^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] v = 0.$$

四、一致有效渐近解

$$4.1 \quad \frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + [-\lambda^2 z^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] v = 0 \quad (4.1)$$

对应 (1.2) 若 $p(z, \lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_i(z) \lambda^{-i}$,

$p_i(z)$ 均在 $z=0$ 的某邻域解析 ($i=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$)

若 $p_0(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 的零点阶数 $m \geq \frac{n-1}{2}$

考虑 (4.1) 的比较方程 $\frac{d^2v}{dz^2} - \lambda^2 z^n v = 0$ 的二线性无关解:

若 n 为偶数, 由 (2.2) 知

第一类解为 $I A i_n(\lambda^{\frac{1}{n+2}} z)$

第二类解为 $I B i_n(\lambda^{\frac{1}{n+2}} z)$

若 n 为奇数, 由 (2.1) 知

第一类解为 $A i_n(\lambda^{\frac{1}{n+2}} z)$

第二类解为 $B i_n(\lambda^{\frac{1}{n+2}} z)$

令第一类解为 $\zeta_1(z, \lambda)$, 第二类解为 $\zeta_2(z, \lambda)$, 故

$$\zeta_i'' = \lambda^2 z^n \zeta_i \quad (i=1, 2)$$

仿照 Olver 的方法^[2], 假设 (4.1) 的渐近解为

$$v = A(z, \lambda) \zeta_1 + B(z, \lambda) \zeta_2 \quad (4.2)$$

$$v' = A' \zeta_1 + (A+B') \zeta_1' + B \zeta_2'' = (A' + \lambda^2 z^n B) \zeta_1 + (A+B') \zeta_1'$$

$$v'' = (A'' + \lambda^2 n z^{n-1} B + \lambda^2 z^n B') \zeta_1 + (2A' + \lambda^2 z^n B + B'') \zeta_1' + (A+B') \zeta_1'' \\ = (A'' + \lambda^2 A z^n + \lambda^2 n z^{n-1} B + 2\lambda^2 z^n B') \zeta_1 + (2A' + \lambda^2 z^n B + B'') \zeta_1'$$

代入 (4.1) 得

$$(A'' + \lambda p A + \lambda^2 n z^{n-1} B + 2\lambda^2 z^n B') \zeta_1 + (2A' + B'' + \lambda p B) \zeta_1' = 0$$

由 ζ_1, ζ_1' 的系数为 0 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2A' + B'' + \lambda p B &= 0 \\ A'' + \lambda p A + \lambda^2 n z^{n-1} B + 2\lambda^2 z^n B' &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

这些方程为如下的形式展开所满足

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{-i} A_i(z), \quad B = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{-i} B_i(z)$$

$$\text{其中} \left. \begin{aligned} 2A_0' + p_0 B_1 &= 0 \\ 2z^n B_1' + n z^{n-1} B_1 + p_0 A_0 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2A_i' + p_0 B_{i+1} &= -B_i'' - \sum_{l=1}^i p_l B_{i+1-l} = a_i \quad (i \geq 1) \\ 2z^n B_{i+1}' + n z^{n-1} B_{i+1} + p_0 A_0 &= -A_{i-1}'' - \sum_{l=1}^i p_l A_{i-l} = B_i \quad (i \geq 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.5)$$

(4.4) 的解是

$$A_0 = \cosh \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{n/2}} d\tau$$

$$B_1 = -\frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sinh \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau$$

显然其中积分总是存在的。

(4.5)的解是

$$A_i = a_i(z) \cosh \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau + b_i(z) \sinh \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau$$

$$z^{\frac{n}{2}} B_{i+1} = -a_i(z) \sinh \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau - b_i(z) \cosh \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau$$

$$a_i(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z [\alpha_i(\tau) A_0(\tau) - \beta_i(\tau) B_1(\tau)] d\tau$$

$$b_i(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z \left[\tau^{\frac{n}{2}} \alpha_i(\tau) B_1(\tau) - \frac{\beta_i(\tau) A_0(\tau)}{\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} \right] d\tau$$

则(4.1)形式一致有效渐近解的一般的形式为

$$y = A(a\xi_1 + b\xi_2) + B(a\xi'_1 + b\xi'_2)$$

其中 a, b 为二常数。

对应(1.3), 在 $p(z, \lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_i(z) \lambda^{-2i}$ 的情况下, (4.3)为下列形式所满足

$$A = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i(z) \lambda^{-2i} \quad (A_0 = 1)$$

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i(z) \lambda^{-2i}$$

把这个展开式代入(4.3)使 λ 的同次幂的系数相等, 得到

$$2A'_i = -B'_i - \sum_{l=0}^{i-1} p_l B_{i-l} = \alpha_i$$

$$2z^n B'_{i+1} + nz^{n-1} B_{i+1} = -A'_i - \sum_{l=0}^i p_l A_{i-l} = \beta_i$$

则

$$A_i(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z \alpha_i(\tau) d\tau$$

$$z^{\frac{n}{2}} B_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z \frac{\beta_i(\tau)}{\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau$$

$$4.2 \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + [\lambda^2 z^n + \lambda p(z, \lambda)] y = 0 \quad (4.2)'$$

其中 $p(z, \lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_i(z) \lambda^{-i}$, $p_i(z)$ 的假设与4.1的相应情况相同。

考虑其比较方程 $\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + \lambda^2 z^n v = 0$ 的二线性无关解

若n为偶数, 由(2.1)知

$$\xi_1 = \text{Ai}_n(\lambda^{\frac{1}{n+2}} z), \quad \xi_2 = \text{Bi}_n(\lambda^{\frac{1}{n+2}} z)$$

n为奇数, 由(2.1)知

$$\xi_1 = \text{Ai}_n(-\lambda^{\frac{1}{n+2}} z), \quad \xi_2 = \text{Bi}_n(-\lambda^{\frac{1}{n+2}} z).$$

此时 $\xi_i'' = -\lambda^2 z^n \xi_i \quad (i=1, 2)$

令 $v = A(z, \lambda) \xi_1 + B(z, \lambda) \xi_2$ 则 $v' = (A' - \lambda^2 z^n B) \xi_1 + (A + B') \xi_2$

$$v'' = (A'' - A\lambda^2 z^n - \lambda^2 n z^{n-1} B - 2\lambda^2 z^n B') \xi_1 \\ + (2A' - \lambda^2 z^n B + B'') \xi_2$$

代入(4.2)'得

$$\begin{cases} 2A' + B'' + \lambda p B = 0 \\ A'' + \lambda p A - \lambda^2 n z^{n-1} B - 2\lambda^2 z^n B' = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.3)'$$

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_i(z) \lambda^{-i}, \quad B = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i(z) \lambda^{-i}$$

从而得到

$$\begin{cases} 2A_0' + p_0 B_1 = 0 \\ 2z^n B_1' + n z^{n-1} B_1 - p_0 A_0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.4)'$$

$$\begin{cases} 2A_i' + p_0 B_{i+1} = -B_i'' - \sum_{l=1}^i p_l B_{i+1-l} = a_i & (i \geq 1) \\ 2z^n B_{i+1}' + n z^{n-1} B_{i+1} - p_0 A_i \\ = A_{i-1}'' + \sum_{l=1}^i p_l A_{i-l} = \beta_i & (i \geq 1) \end{cases} \quad (4.5)'$$

(4.4)'的解是

$$A_0 = \cos \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau$$

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{z^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sin \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau$$

(4.5)'的解是

$$A_i(z) = a_i(z) \cos \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau$$

$$+ b_i(z) \sin \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau$$

$$z^{\frac{n}{2}} B_{i+1}(z) = a_i(z) \sin \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\tau$$

$$-b_i(z) \cos \int_0^z \frac{p_0(\tau)}{2\tau^{\frac{1}{2}}} d\tau$$

$$a_i(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z [\alpha_i(\tau) A_0(\tau) + \beta_i(\tau) B_1(\tau)] d\tau$$

$$b_i(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z \left[\tau^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha_i(\tau) B_1(\tau) - \frac{\beta_i(\tau) A_0(\tau)}{\tau^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] d\tau$$

在 $p(z, \lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_i(z) \lambda^{-2i}$ 的情况下与4.1的相应情况有形式相同的结果。

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A Complete Expression of the Asymptotic Solution of Differential Equation with a N-th Order Turning Point

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Abstract

A second order linear ordinary differential equation has been studied, and the complete expression of the formal uniformly valid asymptotic solutions to the equation near turning point is obtained by using extended airy function.

Key words uniformly valid, asymptotic solution, turning point