

# 奇摄动向量Robin问题的对角化方法\*

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## 摘 要

本文使用对角化的方法和技巧, 把一个二阶的非线性系统变换成二个一阶的近似对角线的系统, 获得奇异摄动类型的向量二阶非线性 Robin 问题解的存在性和渐近估计式.

## 一、引 言

我们考察奇摄动边值问题

$$\varepsilon y'' = f(t, \varepsilon, y, y') \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_1(\varepsilon)y(0, \varepsilon) + A_2(\varepsilon)y'(0, \varepsilon) &= \alpha(\varepsilon) \\ B_1(\varepsilon)y(1, \varepsilon) + B_2(\varepsilon)y'(1, \varepsilon) &= \beta(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

当  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  时, 解的存在性和渐近性质. 其中  $y, f, \alpha, \beta$  是  $n$  维向量函数;  $A_i, B_i, i=1, 2$  是  $n \times n$  矩阵函数和  $|\det A_1(\varepsilon)| + |\det A_2(\varepsilon)| > 0, |\det B_1(\varepsilon)| + |\det B_2(\varepsilon)| > 0$ .

关于奇摄动类型的向量边值问题, K. W. Chang<sup>[1]</sup>提出一种对角化方法, 并且应用这些结果讨论了向量二阶非线性 Dirichlet 问题的奇摄动<sup>[2], [3]</sup>. 在[4]中, 我们把对角化方法引伸到高阶微分方程, 获得一类伴有边界摄动的向量高阶非线性边值问题解的存在性和渐近性质, 进一步扩大了对角化方法的应用.

一个自然的问题是: 能否应用对角化方法处理向量非线性 Robin 问题? K. W. Chang 教授在讲学中曾多次提到这个问题. 但是, 它似乎至今还没有被研究过. 本文将改进以上文献所指明的论证方法并探讨向量 Robin 问题. 我们的主要结果类似于 Bris<sup>[5]</sup>对于纯量问题所得到的结果.

## 二、预 备 结 果

我们需要如下对角化方法的基本结果(参看[1]和[2]).

考察向量线性微分方程

$$\varepsilon v'' = C(t, \varepsilon)v + D(t, \varepsilon)v' + g(t) \quad (2.1)$$

\* 林宗池推荐.

其中  $C(t, \varepsilon) = C(t, 0) + O(\varepsilon)$  和  $D(t, \varepsilon) = D(t, 0) + O(\varepsilon)$  对于  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  和  $\varepsilon > 0$  是连续、有界的  $n \times n$  矩阵函数。

**引理** 如果对于  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ,  $D(t, 0)$  的每一个特征值有实部  $\leq -8\mu < 0$ , 那么存在  $\varepsilon_0 > 0$  使得对于  $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  和  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ , 下列矩阵初值问题

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon P' &= D(t, \varepsilon)P + \varepsilon P^2 - C(t, \varepsilon), & P(0, \varepsilon) &= 0 \\ \varepsilon Q' &= -\varepsilon P(t, \varepsilon)Q - Q[D(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon P(t, \varepsilon)] - I, & Q(1, \varepsilon) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

分别有解  $P(t) = P(t, \varepsilon)$  和  $Q(t) = Q(t, \varepsilon)$ , 并且是一致有界的, 即存在常数  $p > 0, q > 0$ , 使得

$$\|P(t)\| \leq p, \quad \|Q(t)\| \leq q \quad (2.2)$$

同时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(t, 0) &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} P(t, \varepsilon) = D^{-1}(t, 0)C(t, 0), & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ Q(t, 0) &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} Q(t, \varepsilon) = -D^{-1}(t, 0), & 0 \leq t < 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

此外, 变量替换

$$z = v' + P(t, \varepsilon)v, \quad w = v + \varepsilon Q(t, \varepsilon)z \quad (2.4)$$

把(2.1)变成对角线系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w' &= -P(t, \varepsilon)w + Q(t, \varepsilon)g(t) \\ \varepsilon z' &= [D(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon P(t, \varepsilon)]z + g(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

设具有  $W(0, \varepsilon) = I$  的  $W(t) = W(t, \varepsilon)$  是线性方程

$$w' = -P(t, \varepsilon)w$$

的基本解矩阵, 具有  $Z(0, \varepsilon) = I$  的  $Z(t) = Z(t, \varepsilon)$  是线性方程

$$\varepsilon z' = [D(t, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon P(t, \varepsilon)]z$$

的基本解矩阵, 则存在  $\varepsilon_1 > 0$  和  $L > 1$  使得对于  $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$ ,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |W(t)W^{-1}(s)| &\leq L, & 0 \leq s, t \leq 1 \\ |Z(t)Z^{-1}(s)| &\leq L \exp[-\mu(t-s)/\varepsilon], & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

因此, (2.5)的通解  $w(t) = w(t, \varepsilon)$ ,  $z(t) = z(t, \varepsilon)$  为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w(t) &= W(t)l_1 + \int_0^t W(t)W^{-1}(s)Q(s)g(s)ds \\ z(t) &= Z(t)l_2 + \varepsilon^{-1} \int_0^t Z(t)Z^{-1}(s)g(s)ds \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

其中  $l_i, i=1, 2$  是任意的常向量。

### 三、边界层性质

我们首先考察如下 Robin 问题,

$$\varepsilon y'' = f(t, \varepsilon, y, y') \quad (3.1)$$

$$y(0, \varepsilon) + A(\varepsilon)y'(0, \varepsilon) = \alpha(\varepsilon), \quad y(1, \varepsilon) + B(\varepsilon)y'(1, \varepsilon) = \beta(\varepsilon) \quad (3.2)$$

其中  $B(\varepsilon) = B(0) + O(\varepsilon)$ ,  $\beta(\varepsilon) = \beta(0) + O(\varepsilon)$ , 而  $A(\varepsilon), \alpha(\varepsilon)$  对于  $\varepsilon \geq 0$  是连续的。

我们假定, 当  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  时摄动问题(3.1), (3.2)退化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(t, 0, u, u') &= 0, & 0 < t < 1 \\ u(1) + B(0)u'(1) &= \beta(0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

并且它的解用  $u=u(t)$  表示. 现在假设

(H<sub>1</sub>) 退化问题 (3.3) 有解  $u(t) \in C^{(2)}[0, 1]$ .

(H<sub>2</sub>) 逆矩阵  $A^{-1}(0)$  存在, 函数  $f$  和 Jacobi 矩阵函数  $f_y, f_{y'}$  对于  $(t, \varepsilon, y, y')$  连续且有界. 这里

$$0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \bar{\varepsilon}, \quad |y - u(t)| \leq \delta, \quad |y' - u'(t)| \leq d$$

其中  $\delta > 0$  和  $\bar{\varepsilon} > 0$  是小常数, 而  $d > 0$  是一个足够大的常数. 同时存在常数  $k > 0$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, \varepsilon, u(t), u'(t)) - f(t, 0, u(t), u'(t))| &\leq k\varepsilon \\ |f_y(t, \varepsilon, u(t), u'(t)) - f_y(t, 0, u(t), u'(t))| &\leq k\varepsilon \\ |f_y(t, \varepsilon, y_1, y'_1) - f_y(t, \varepsilon, y_2, y'_2)| &\leq k|y_1 - y_2| \\ |f_{y'}(t, \varepsilon, y, y'_1) - f_{y'}(t, \varepsilon, y, y'_2)| &\leq k|y'_1 - y'_2| \end{aligned}$$

并且用  $f_{y'}$  替代  $f_y$  时不等式也成立.

(H<sub>3</sub>) 逆矩阵  $[B(0)f_y^{-1}(1, 0, u(1), u'(1))f_y(1, 0, u(1), u'(1)) - I]^{-1}$  存在.

(H<sub>4</sub>) 当  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  时,  $f_{y'}(t, 0, u(t), u'(t))$  的每一个特征值的实部  $\leq -8\mu < 0$ .

定理 1 若 (H<sub>1</sub>) ~ (H<sub>4</sub>) 成立, 则存在常数  $\delta_0 > 0$ , 使得当  $|\alpha(0) - u(0) - A(0)u'(0)| \leq \delta_0$  和  $\varepsilon > 0$  充分小时, 问题 (3.1) ~ (3.2) 在  $[0, 1]$  中有解  $y(t, \varepsilon)$ , 并满足

$$y(t, \varepsilon) = u(t) + O(\varepsilon)$$

$$y'(t, \varepsilon) = u'(t) + O(|\alpha(\varepsilon) - u(0) - A(\varepsilon)u'(0)| \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon]) + O(\varepsilon)$$

证明 为了书写简洁, 在如下的叙述中相似的符号, 假如  $\tilde{P}, \hat{P}$  和  $P$  具有类似的含义, 我们设

$$y - u(t) = \bar{v} + \hat{v}$$

和要求  $\bar{v}$  满足

$$\varepsilon \bar{v}'' = f(t, \varepsilon, u(t) + \bar{v}, u'(t) + \bar{v}') - \varepsilon u''(t) \quad (3.4)$$

$$\bar{v}(1) + B(\varepsilon)\bar{v}'(1) = H(\varepsilon, m), \quad \bar{v}'(0) = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

而  $\hat{v}$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon \hat{v}'' &= f(t, \varepsilon, u(t) + \bar{v}(t) + \hat{v}, u'(t) + \bar{v}'(t) + \hat{v}') \\ &\quad - f(t, \varepsilon, u(t) + \bar{v}(t), u'(t) + \bar{v}'(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\hat{v}(0) + A(\varepsilon)\hat{v}'(0) = \tau(\varepsilon) - \bar{v}(0), \quad \hat{v}(1) = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

其中  $H(\varepsilon, m) = \beta(\varepsilon) - u(1) - B(\varepsilon)u'(1) - m\varepsilon = O(\varepsilon)$ ,  $m = (m_1, \dots, m_n)$  是参数的向量,  $|m_j| \leq 1$  ( $1 \leq j \leq n$ ) 和  $\tau(\varepsilon) = \alpha(\varepsilon) - u(0) - A(\varepsilon)u'(0)$ .

(i) 把方程 (3.4) 表示为

$$\varepsilon \bar{v}'' = \tilde{C}(t)\bar{v} + \tilde{D}(t)\bar{v}' + g(t, \varepsilon, \bar{v}, \bar{v}')$$

其中

$$\tilde{C}(t) = \tilde{C}(t, \varepsilon) = f_y(t, \varepsilon, u(t), u'(t))$$

$$\tilde{D}(t) = \tilde{D}(t, \varepsilon) = f_{y'}(t, \varepsilon, u(t), u'(t))$$

$$g(t, \varepsilon, \bar{v}, \bar{v}') = f(t, \varepsilon, u(t) + \bar{v}, u'(t) + \bar{v}') - \tilde{C}(t)\bar{v} - \tilde{D}(t)\bar{v}' - \varepsilon u''(t)$$

于是根据引理, 存在  $\tilde{P}(t), \tilde{Q}(t)$  和变量替换 (2.4), 把 (3.4), (3.5) 变成边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{w}' &= -\bar{P}(t)\bar{w} + \bar{Q}(t)\bar{g}(t, \varepsilon, \bar{w}, \bar{z}) \\ \varepsilon\bar{z}' &= [\bar{D}(t) + \varepsilon\bar{P}(t)]\bar{z} + \bar{g}(t, \varepsilon, \bar{w}, \bar{z}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

$$[I - B(\varepsilon)\bar{P}(1)]\bar{w}(1) = H(\varepsilon, m) - B(\varepsilon)\bar{z}(1), \quad \bar{z}(0) = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

其中  $\bar{g}(t, \varepsilon, \bar{w}, \bar{z}) = \bar{g}(t, \varepsilon, \bar{v}, \bar{v}')$ . 因为

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [I - B(\varepsilon)\bar{P}(1)] = I - B(0)f_y^{-1}(1, 0, u(1), u'(1))f_r(1, 0, u(1), u'(1)) \quad (3.10)$$

所以对于充分小的  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\bar{w}$ ,  $\bar{z}$  满足积分方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{w}(t) &= \bar{W}(t)\bar{W}^{-1}(1)[I - B(\varepsilon)\bar{P}(1)]^{-1}[H(\varepsilon, m) - B(\varepsilon)\bar{z}(1)] \\ &\quad - \int_t^1 \bar{W}(t)\bar{W}^{-1}(s)\bar{Q}(s)\bar{g}(s, \varepsilon, \bar{w}(s), \bar{z}(s))ds \\ \bar{z}(t) &= \varepsilon^{-1} \int_0^t \bar{Z}(t)\bar{Z}^{-1}(s)\bar{g}(s, \varepsilon, \bar{w}(s), \bar{z}(s))ds \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11)$$

令任意的连续向量函数对  $(\bar{w}(t), \bar{z}(t))$  的范数为  $\|(\bar{w}, \bar{z})\| = \|\bar{w}\| + \|\bar{z}\|$ . 定义映象  $T(\bar{w}, \bar{z}) = (\xi, \eta)$ , 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi(t) &= \bar{W}(t)\bar{W}^{-1}(1)[I - B(\varepsilon)\bar{P}(1)]^{-1}[H(\varepsilon, m) - B(\varepsilon)\bar{z}(1)] \\ &\quad - \int_t^1 \bar{W}(t)\bar{W}^{-1}(s)\bar{Q}(s)\bar{g}(s, \varepsilon, \bar{w}(s), \bar{z}(s))ds \\ \eta(t) &= \varepsilon^{-1} \int_0^t \bar{Z}(t)\bar{Z}^{-1}(s)\bar{g}(s, \varepsilon, \bar{w}(s), \bar{z}(s))ds \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.12)$$

由假设  $(H_1)$  和 (3.10) 存在正常数  $h_1$ ,  $h_2$  和  $p_1$ , 使得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |H(\varepsilon, m)|, \quad |eu''(t)| &\leq h_1\varepsilon \\ |B(\varepsilon)| \leq h_2, \quad |[I - B(\varepsilon)\bar{P}(1)]^{-1}| &\leq p_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.13)$$

又由假设  $(H_2)$  和 (2.2), 应用中值定理得到

$$K = k(2 + \bar{p}\bar{q} + \bar{q} + \bar{p})^2$$

使得

$$|\bar{g}(t, \varepsilon, \bar{w}, \bar{z}) - \bar{g}(t, \varepsilon, \bar{w}_1, \bar{z}_1)| \leq K\pi(\bar{w}, \bar{w}_1, \bar{z}, \bar{z}_1) \quad (3.14)$$

其中

$$\pi(\bar{w}, \bar{w}_1, \bar{z}, \bar{z}_1) = \max(|\bar{w}|, |\bar{w}_1|, |\bar{z}|, |\bar{z}_1|) \max(|\bar{w} - \bar{w}_1|, |\bar{z} - \bar{z}_1|)$$

利用 (2.6), (3.13) 和 (3.14), 从 (3.12) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\xi(t) - \xi_1(t)\| &\leq LK(Lp_1h_2\mu^{-1} + \bar{q})\|\pi(\bar{w}, \bar{w}_1, \bar{z}, \bar{z}_1)\| \\ \|\eta(t) - \eta_1(t)\| &\leq LK\mu^{-1}\|\pi(\bar{w}, \bar{w}_1, \bar{z}, \bar{z}_1)\| \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \|\xi(t)\| &\leq L[p_1h_1 + (Lp_1h_2\mu^{-1} + \bar{q})(k + h_1)]\varepsilon \\ &\quad + LK(Lp_1h_2\mu^{-1} + \bar{q})\|\pi(\bar{w}, 0, \bar{z}, 0)\| \\ \|\eta(t)\| &\leq L\mu^{-1}(k + h_1)\varepsilon + LK\mu^{-1}\|\pi(\bar{w}, 0, \bar{z}, 0)\| \end{aligned}$$

选取  $0 < \varepsilon_2 < 1$  如此地小, 使得对于  $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_2$ ,

$$2LK(Lp_1h_2\mu^{-1} + \mu^{-1} + \bar{q})\gamma\varepsilon \leq 1$$

其中

$$\gamma = 2L[p_1h_1 + (Lp_1h_2\mu^{-1} + L\mu^{-1} + \bar{q})(k + h_1)]$$

如果  $\|\bar{w}\|, \|\bar{w}_1\|, \|\bar{z}\|, \|\bar{z}_1\| \leq \gamma\varepsilon$ , 那么对于  $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \|T(\bar{w}(t), \bar{z}(t)) - T(\bar{w}_1(t), \bar{z}_1(t))\| \\ & \leq LK(Lp_1h_2\mu^{-1} + \bar{q} + \mu^{-1})\|\pi(\bar{w}, \bar{w}_1, \bar{z}, \bar{z}_1)\| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2}(\|\bar{w}(t) - \bar{w}_1(t)\| + \|\bar{z}(t) - \bar{z}_1(t)\|) \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \|T(\bar{w}(t), \bar{z}(t))\| & \leq L[p_1h_1 + (Lp_1h_2\mu^{-1} + L\mu^{-1} + \bar{q})(h+h_1)]\varepsilon \\ & + LK(Lp_1h_2\mu^{-1} + \mu^{-1} + \bar{q})\gamma^2\varepsilon^2 \leq \gamma\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

因此, 在  $S = \{(\bar{w}, \bar{z}) : \|(\bar{w}, \bar{z})\| \leq 2\gamma\varepsilon\}$  中  $T$  是一个压缩映象, 从而在  $S$  中  $T$  有唯一的不动点. 于是(3.11), 即(3.4), (3.5)有唯一的解  $\bar{v}(t, \varepsilon)$ , 使得

$$\|\bar{v}(t, \varepsilon)\|, \quad \|\bar{v}'(t, \varepsilon)\| = O(\varepsilon) \quad (3.15)$$

(ii) 相似于(i), 存在  $\hat{P}(t)$ ,  $\hat{Q}(t)$  和变量替换(2.4), 把(3.6), (3.7) 变成边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{w}' &= -\hat{P}(t)\hat{w} + \hat{Q}(t)g(t, \varepsilon, \hat{w}, z) \\ \varepsilon z' &= [\hat{D}(t) + \varepsilon\hat{P}(t)]z + g(t, \varepsilon, \hat{w}, z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.16)$$

$$\hat{w}(1) = 0, \quad [A(\varepsilon) - \varepsilon\hat{Q}(0)]z(0) = \tau(\varepsilon) - \bar{v}(0) - \hat{w}(0) \quad (3.17)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{C}(t) &= f_y(t, \varepsilon, u(t) + \bar{v}(t), u'(t) + \bar{v}'(t)) \\ \hat{D}(t) &= f_{yy}(t, \varepsilon, u(t) + \bar{v}(t), u'(t) + \bar{v}'(t)) \\ g(t, \varepsilon, \hat{w}, z) &= f(t, \varepsilon, u(t) + \bar{v}(t) + \hat{v}, u'(t) + \bar{v}'(t) + \hat{v}') \\ & - f(t, \varepsilon, u(t) + \bar{v}(t), u'(t) + \bar{v}'(t)) - \hat{C}(t)\hat{v} - \hat{D}(t)\hat{v}' \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [A(\varepsilon) - \varepsilon\hat{Q}(0)] = A(0) \quad (3.18)$$

所以对于充分小的  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\hat{w}$ ,  $z$  满足积分方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{w}(t) &= -\int_t^1 \hat{W}(t)\hat{W}^{-1}(s)\hat{Q}(s)g(s, \varepsilon, \hat{w}(s), z(s))ds \\ z(t) &= \hat{Z}(t)[A(\varepsilon) - \varepsilon\hat{Q}(0)]^{-1}[\tau(\varepsilon) - \bar{v}(0) - \hat{w}(0)] \\ & + \varepsilon^{-1} \int_0^t \hat{Z}(t)\hat{Z}^{-1}(s)g(s, \varepsilon, \hat{w}(s), z(s))ds \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.19)$$

令  $(\hat{w}_0(t), z_0(t)) = (0, 0)$ , 并作迭代公式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{w}_{i+1}(t) &= -\int_t^1 \hat{W}(t)\hat{W}^{-1}(s)\hat{Q}(s)g(s, \varepsilon, \hat{w}_i(s), z_i(s))ds \\ z_{i+1}(t) &= \hat{Z}(t)[A(\varepsilon) - \varepsilon\hat{Q}(0)]^{-1}[\tau(\varepsilon) - \bar{v}(0) - \hat{w}_{i+1}(0)] \\ & + \varepsilon^{-1} \int_0^t \hat{Z}(t)\hat{Z}^{-1}(s)g(s, \varepsilon, \hat{w}_i(s), z_i(s))ds \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.20)$$

$i=1, 2, \dots$ . 这里  $g$  也满足不等式(3.14), 并且存在  $h_3 > 0$ , 使得

$$|[A(\varepsilon) - \varepsilon\hat{Q}(0)]^{-1}| \leq h_3 \quad (3.21)$$

取

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_0 &= 1/8\lambda \\ \lambda &= \hat{L}^2 \hat{K} h_3 \mu^{-1} [2 + (1 + h_3 \hat{L}) \hat{q}] \\ r &= |\tau(\varepsilon) - \bar{v}(0)| \end{aligned}$$

利用(2.2), (2.6), (3.14)和(3.21), 由(3.20)得到

$$|\dot{w}_{i+1}(t) - \dot{w}_i(t)| \leq \hat{L} \hat{Q} \hat{R} \int_0^1 \hat{\pi}(\dot{w}_i(s), \dot{w}_{i-1}(s), z_i(s), z_{i-1}(s)) ds$$

$$\varepsilon |z_{i+1}(t) - z_i(t)| \leq \hat{L} h_3 \varepsilon \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon] |\dot{w}_{i+1}(0) - \dot{w}_i(0)|$$

$$+ \hat{L} \hat{R} \int_0^t \exp[-\mu(t-s)/\varepsilon] \hat{\pi}(\dot{w}_i(s), \dot{w}_{i-1}(s), z_i(s), z_{i-1}(s)) ds$$

和

$$\dot{w}_1(t) = 0, \quad \varepsilon |z_1(t)| \leq \hat{L} h_3 r \varepsilon \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon]$$

由归纳法不难证得

$$|\dot{w}_i(t) - \dot{w}_{i-1}(t)|, \quad \varepsilon |z_i(t) - z_{i-1}(t)| \leq \hat{L} h_3 r (r\lambda)^{i-1} \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon]$$

$$|\dot{w}_i(t)|, \quad \varepsilon |z_i(t)| \leq 2\hat{L} h_3 r \varepsilon \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon]$$

因为  $\bar{v}(0) = O(\varepsilon)$  和  $A(\varepsilon)$ ,  $\alpha(\varepsilon)$  关于  $\varepsilon > 0$  连续, 所以存在  $\varepsilon_3 > 0$ , 使得对于  $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_3$ ,

$$|\bar{v}(0)| \leq 1/4\lambda, \quad |\tau(\varepsilon) - \tau(0)| \leq \delta_0$$

因此, 如果  $|\alpha(0) - u(0) - A(0)u'(0)| \leq \delta_0$  成立, 那么对于  $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_3$ ,

$$r \leq |\tau(0)| + |\tau(\varepsilon) - \tau(0)| + |\bar{v}(0)| \leq 1/2\lambda$$

从而序列  $\{\dot{w}_i(t)\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ ,  $\{z_i(t)\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$  关于  $(t, \varepsilon)$  一致地收敛于 (3.19) 的解  $\dot{w}(t)$ ,  $z(t)$ , 并且

$$|\dot{w}(t)|, \quad \varepsilon |z(t)| \leq 2\hat{L} h_3 r \varepsilon \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon]$$

于是边值问题 (3.6), (3.7) 有解  $\hat{v}(t, \varepsilon)$ , 满足

$$\hat{v}(t, \varepsilon) = O(\varepsilon \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon]), \quad \hat{v}'(t, \varepsilon) = O(r \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon]) \quad (3.22)$$

(iii) 由 (i) 和 (ii) 推得  $y(t, \varepsilon) = u(t) + \bar{v}(t, \varepsilon) + \hat{v}(t, \varepsilon)$  满足微分方程 (3.1), 并且

$$y(0, \varepsilon) + A(\varepsilon)y'(0, \varepsilon) = \alpha(\varepsilon)$$

$$y(1, \varepsilon) + B(\varepsilon)y'(1, \varepsilon) = \beta(\varepsilon) - m\varepsilon + B(\varepsilon)\hat{v}'(1)$$

因为当  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  时,  $|e^{-1}B(\varepsilon)\hat{v}'(1)| \rightarrow 0$ , 所以存在  $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$ , 使得对于  $0 < \varepsilon \leq \tilde{\varepsilon}$ ,

$$|e^{-1}B(\varepsilon)\hat{v}'(1)| \leq 1$$

现在定义  $F(m) = e^{-1}B(\varepsilon)\hat{v}'(1, \varepsilon)$ , 则对于  $0 < \varepsilon \leq \tilde{\varepsilon}$ , 映象  $F: [-1, 1]^n \rightarrow [-1, 1]^n$  为连续的映象.

事实上, 如果对应于  $m$ ,  $m_0 \in [-1, 1]^n$ , 边值问题 (3.4), (3.5) 和 (3.6), (3.7) 的解分别是  $\bar{v}_m(t)$ ,  $\bar{v}_0(t)$  和  $\hat{v}_m(t)$ ,  $\hat{v}_0(t)$ . 设

$$\bar{v}(t) = \bar{v}_m(t) - \bar{v}_0(t), \quad \hat{v}(t) = \hat{v}_m(t) - \hat{v}_0(t) \quad (3.23)$$

于是  $\bar{v}(t)$  满足

$$\varepsilon \bar{v}'' = f[u(t) + \bar{v}_0(t) + \bar{v}] - f[u(t) + \bar{v}_0(t)] \quad (3.24)$$

$$\bar{v}(1) + B(\varepsilon)\bar{v}'(1) = -(m - m_0)\varepsilon, \quad \bar{v}'(0) = 0 \quad (3.25)$$

和  $\hat{v}(t)$  满足

$$\varepsilon \hat{v}'' = f[u(t) + \bar{v}_m(t) + \hat{v}_0(t) + \hat{v}] - f[u(t) + \bar{v}_m(t)]$$

$$- f[u(t) + \bar{v}_0(t) + \hat{v}_0(t)] + f[u(t) + \bar{v}_0(t)] \quad (3.26)$$

$$\hat{v}(0) + A(\varepsilon)\hat{v}'(0) = -\bar{v}(0), \quad \hat{v}(1) = 0 \quad (3.27)$$

其中, 例如

$$[u(t) + \bar{v}_0(t)] = (t, \varepsilon, u(t) + \bar{v}_0(t), u'(t) + \bar{v}'_0(t))$$

关于边值问题 (3.24), (3.25) 和 (3.26), (3.27), 再次应用步骤 (i), (ii) 可以推得

$$\bar{v}(t), \bar{v}'(t), \hat{v}(t), \hat{v}'(t) = O(|m - m_0|\varepsilon)$$

因此根据 Brouwer 不动点定理, 存在一个  $m^* \in [-1, 1]^n$  使得  $F(m^*) = m^*$ , 从而对应于  $m^*$

的  $y(t, \varepsilon)$  满足

$$y(1, \varepsilon) + B(\varepsilon)y'(1, \varepsilon) = \beta(\varepsilon)$$

于是定理 1 得证.

在下面的定理中, 我们研究具有  $A(\varepsilon) \equiv 0$  的边值问题(3.1), (3.2). 我们假设

(H<sub>1</sub>)  $A(\varepsilon) \equiv 0$ , 函数  $f$  和 Jacobi 矩阵函数  $f_y, f_{y'}$  对于  $(t, \varepsilon, y, y')$  连续且有界. 这里

$$0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \bar{\varepsilon}, |y - u(t)| \leq d, |y'| < \infty$$

同时存在常数  $k > 0$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, \varepsilon, u(t), u'(t)) - f(t, 0, u(t), u'(t))| &\leq k\varepsilon \\ |f_y(t, \varepsilon, u(t), u'(t)) - f_y(t, 0, u(t), u'(t))| &\leq k\varepsilon \\ |f_{y'}(t, \varepsilon, y_1, y'_1) - f_{y'}(t, \varepsilon, y_2, y'_2)| &\leq k|y_1 - y_2| \\ |f_y(t, \varepsilon, y, y'_1) - f_y(t, \varepsilon, y, y'_2)| &\leq k|y'_1 - y'_2| \end{aligned}$$

并且用  $f_{y'}$  替代  $f_y$  时第 2、3 的不等式也成立.

$$(H_5) |f_{y'}(t, \varepsilon, y, y'_1) - f_{y'}(t, \varepsilon, y, y'_2)| \leq k\varepsilon|y'_1 - y'_2|$$

定理 2, 若 (H<sub>1</sub>), (H<sub>2</sub>), (H<sub>3</sub>) ~ (H<sub>5</sub>) 成立, 则存在常数  $\delta_0 > 0$ , 使得当  $|\alpha(0) - u(0)| \leq \delta_0$  和  $\varepsilon > 0$  充分小时, 问题(3.1), (3.2) 在  $[0, 1]$  中有解  $y(t, \varepsilon)$ , 并满足

$$\begin{aligned} y(t, \varepsilon) &= u(t) + O(|\alpha(\varepsilon) - u(0)|) \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon] + O(\varepsilon) \\ y'(t, \varepsilon) &= u'(t) + O(\varepsilon^{-1}|\alpha(\varepsilon) - u(0)| + 1) \exp[-\mu t/\varepsilon] + O(\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

定理 2 的证明是定理 1 和 [2] 的定理 1 的证明的组合, 因而略去.

我们现在处理一般边值问题(1.1), (1.2). 我们假定  $B_i(\varepsilon) = B_i(0) + O(\varepsilon)$ ,  $i=1, 2$ ,  $\beta(\varepsilon) = \beta(0) + O(\varepsilon)$  和  $A_i(\varepsilon)$ ,  $i=1, 2$ ,  $\alpha(\varepsilon)$  于是  $\varepsilon > 0$  是连续的. 于是对于逆矩阵  $A_1^{-1}(0)$  存在或  $A_2(\varepsilon) \equiv 0$  的情况. 我们能够分别得到类似于定理 1 和定理 2 的结果. 它们确切的表述和证明是定理 1, 2 的简单修改.

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## Diagonalization Method for a Singularly Perturbed Vector Robin Problem

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### Abstract

In this paper the method and technique of the diagonalization are employed to transform a vector second-order nonlinear system into two first-order approximate diagonalized systems. The existence and the asymptotic behavior of the solutions are obtained for a vector second-order nonlinear Robin problem of singular perturbation type.