

非线性向量边值问题的奇异摄动*

康盛亮 陈 琪

(同济大学, 1987年6月10日收到)

摘 要

本文研究摄动边值问题

$$\begin{aligned} dx/dt &= f(x, y, t; \varepsilon), & \varepsilon dy/dt &= g(x, y, t; \varepsilon), \\ a_1(\varepsilon)x(0, \varepsilon) + a_2(\varepsilon)y(0, \varepsilon) &= \alpha(\varepsilon) \\ b_1(\varepsilon)x(1, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon b_2(\varepsilon)y(1, \varepsilon) &= \beta(\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

这里 $x, f, \beta \in E^m$, $y, g, \alpha \in E^n$, $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, $a_1(\varepsilon)$, $a_2(\varepsilon)$, $b_1(\varepsilon)$, $b_2(\varepsilon)$ 为适当阶数的矩阵. 在 $g_y(t)$ 是非奇异矩阵及其它的适当限制下, 证明了解的存在唯一性, 作出了解的 n 阶渐近近似式, 并得出余项估计.

一、引 言

一阶非线性微分方程组初边值问题曾有许多作者研究过. 例如, 1970年 O'Malley^[1], 1983年江福汝^[2]讨论过纯量边值问题

$$\begin{aligned} dx/dt &= f(x, y, t; \varepsilon), & \varepsilon dy/dt &= g(x, y, t; \varepsilon) \\ A(x(0, \varepsilon), \varepsilon y(0, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) &= 0, & B(x(1, \varepsilon), y(1, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

F. Hoppensteadt^[3], K. W. Chang 和 W. A. Coppel^[4] 等人讨论过有限域上向量初值问题

$$\begin{aligned} dx/dt &= f(x, y, t; \varepsilon), & \varepsilon dy/dt &= g(x, y, t; \varepsilon) \\ x(0, \varepsilon) &= \xi(\varepsilon), & y(0, \varepsilon) &= \eta(\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

本文在文章[3]的基础上, 研究非线性向量方程第三类边值问题

$$dx/dt = f(x, y, t; \varepsilon) \tag{1.1}$$

$$\varepsilon dy/dt = g(x, y, t; \varepsilon) \tag{1.2}$$

$$a_1(\varepsilon)x(0, \varepsilon) + a_2(\varepsilon)y(0, \varepsilon) = \alpha(\varepsilon) \tag{1.3}$$

$$b_1(\varepsilon)x(1, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon b_2(\varepsilon)y(1, \varepsilon) = \beta(\varepsilon) \tag{1.4}$$

这里 $x, f, \beta \in E^m$, $y, g, \alpha \in E^n$, $a_1(\varepsilon)$, $a_2(\varepsilon)$, $b_1(\varepsilon)$, $b_2(\varepsilon)$ 分别是 $n \times m$, $n \times n$, $m \times m$, $m \times n$ 阶矩阵, ε 是实的正的小参数. 在适当的假设下, 我们证明了解的存在唯一性, 建立了解的 n 阶渐近近似式, 并给出了相应的余项估计. 在一定程度上拓展了文章[3]的结果.

本文为了克服在始端和终端同时构造边界层的某些困难, 利用边界层函数的某些特点,

* 江福汝推荐.

先讨论一个特殊的边值问题, 找出这个问题的解, 然后把上述问题(1.1)~(1.4)化成特殊问题来解.

二、特殊情形的讨论

我们考虑问题(1.1)~(1.4)当 $b_1(\varepsilon)=I$, $b_2(\varepsilon)=0$ 时的特殊情形, 即

$$dx/dt=f(x, y, t; \varepsilon) \quad (2.1)$$

$$\varepsilon dy/dt=g(x, y, t; \varepsilon) \quad (2.2)$$

$$a_1(\varepsilon)x(0, \varepsilon)+a_2(\varepsilon)y(0, \varepsilon)=a(\varepsilon) \quad (2.3)$$

$$x(1, \varepsilon)=\beta(\varepsilon) \quad (2.4)$$

其相应的退化问题为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} dx_0/dt &= f(x_0, y_0, t, 0) \\ 0 &= g(x_0, y_0, t, 0) \\ x_0(1, 0) &= \beta(0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

我们假设

(H₁) 退化问题(2.5)在 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 上有连续解 $x=x_0(t)$, $y=y_0(t)$, 且 $\gamma(0) \equiv a(0) - a_1(0)x_0(0) - a_2(0)y_0(0)$ 充分小.

(H₂) 函数 f, g 在 (t, x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内关于 (t, x, y) 有直至 $R+2$ 阶的连续导数, 且 $a(\varepsilon)$, $\beta(\varepsilon)$, $a_1(\varepsilon)$, $a_2(\varepsilon)$ 在 $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 上是 ε 的光滑函数.

(H₃) Jacobian 矩阵 $g_y(t) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(t, x_0(t), y_0(t), 0)$ 是在 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 上的非奇异矩阵.

(H₄) 存在一个光滑的非奇异矩阵 $P(t)$, 使得

$$P^{-1}(t)g_y(t)P(t)=A(t)$$

这里 $A(t)=(A_{ij}(t))$ 是一个分块三角形矩阵, 每个 $A_{ij}(i, j=1, 2, \dots, N)$ 是一个 $d_i \times d_j$ 矩阵,

且 $A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & i > j, \\ \text{非奇异}, & i = j. \end{cases}$ 另外, 基本解矩阵 $\phi_i(s)$, $\psi_i(s)$ 定义为

$$\varepsilon d\phi_i/dt = A_{ii}(t)\phi_i, \quad \phi_i(s) = I_{d_i \times d_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, M)$$

$$\varepsilon d\psi_j/dt = A_{jj}(t)\psi_j, \quad \psi_j(s) = I_{d_j \times d_j} \quad (j=M+1, \dots, N)$$

满足 $|\phi_i(t, s; \varepsilon)| \leq K \quad (0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, i=1, \dots, M)$

$$|\psi_j(t, s; \varepsilon)| \leq K \quad (0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, j=M+1, \dots, N)$$

这里 K 是与 t, s, ε 无关的正常数($0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$).

(H₅) 矩阵函数 $g_y(t)$ 有 k 个特征值($1 \leq k \leq n$)具有负的实部, 即 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \leq -\mu < 0$, 而其余的特征值满足 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) > -\mu$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1$).

我们先在(H₁)~(H₄)条件下, 研究下述问题的解

$$dx/dt=f(x, y, t; \varepsilon) \quad (2.6)$$

$$\varepsilon dy/dt=g(x, y, t; \varepsilon) \quad (2.7)$$

$$x(1, \varepsilon)=\beta(\varepsilon) \quad (2.8)$$

我们把这问题的解 (x^*, y^*) 称为(2.1)~(2.4)的外部解. 设(2.6)~(2.8)有如下形式的解

$$(x^*, y^*) = (x_0^*, y_0^*) + \sum_{r=1}^R (x_r^*, y_r^*) \varepsilon^r + \varepsilon^{R+1} \mathcal{R}(t, \varepsilon) \quad (2.9)$$

把(2.6)~(2.8)在变换 $t'=1-t$ 下化为

$$dx/dt' = -f(x, y, 1-t', \varepsilon) \equiv F(x, y, t', \varepsilon) \tag{2.10}$$

$$\varepsilon dy/dt' = -g(x, y, 1-t', \varepsilon) \equiv G(x, y, t', \varepsilon) \tag{2.11}$$

$$x(0, \varepsilon) = \beta(\varepsilon) \tag{2.12}$$

把(2.9)代入(2.10)~(2.12)且比较同次幂系数得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx_0^*}{dt'} &= F(x_0^*, y_0^*, t', 0) \\ 0 &= G(x_0^*, y_0^*, t', 0) \\ x_0^*(0) &= \beta_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.13}$$

和 $r=1, 2, \dots, R$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx_r^*}{dt'} &= F_r^*(t')x_r^* + F_r^*(t')y_r^* + p_r(t', \varepsilon) \\ \frac{dy_{r-1}^*}{dt'} &= G_r^*(t')x_r^* + G_r^*(t')y_r^* + q_r(t', \varepsilon) \\ x_r^*(0) &= \beta_r \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.13}_r$$

这里 $\beta(\varepsilon) = \sum_{r=0}^R \beta_r \varepsilon^r + \Theta(\varepsilon)$, $F_r^*(t') = F_r(x_0^*(t'), y_0^*(t'), t', 0)$, 其余类似, $p_r(t', \varepsilon)$,

$q_r(t', \varepsilon)$ 是 $x_i^*, y_i^* (i \leq r-1)$ 的多项式, 其系数依赖于 t', x_0^*, y_0^* .

由条件(H₁)~(H₄)知, 可以逐个地确定 $x_r^*, y_r^* (r=0, 1, \dots, R)$, 于是得到

引理 1 若(H₁)~(H₄)成立, 则外部问题(2.6)~(2.8)有解 $x=x^*(t, \varepsilon), y=y^*(t, \varepsilon)$, $0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 且满足

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^*(t, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R x_r^*(t) \varepsilon^r &= O(\varepsilon^{R+1}) \\ y^*(t, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R y_r^*(t) \varepsilon^r &= O(\varepsilon^{R+1}) \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2.14}$$

这里 $O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$ 在 $0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 上一致成立.

详细证明参见[3].

现设外部解 (x^*, y^*) 已求得, 作变换

$$X = x - x^*, Y = y - y^*, \tau = t/\varepsilon$$

则(2.1)~(2.4)变为

$$dX/d\tau = \varepsilon f(\varepsilon\tau, X, Y, \varepsilon) \tag{2.15}$$

$$dY/d\tau = \varepsilon g(\varepsilon\tau, X, Y, \varepsilon) \tag{2.16}$$

$$X(1/\varepsilon, \varepsilon) = 0 \tag{2.17}$$

$$a_1(\varepsilon)X(0, \varepsilon) + a_2(\varepsilon)Y(0, \varepsilon) = \gamma(\varepsilon) \tag{2.18}$$

这里 $\hat{f} = f(\varepsilon\tau, x^* + X, y^* + Y, \varepsilon) - f(\varepsilon\tau, x^*, y^*, \varepsilon)$, \hat{g} 类似, 且

$$\hat{f}(t, 0, 0, \varepsilon) = 0, \hat{g}(t, 0, 0, \varepsilon) = 0 \tag{2.19}$$

$$\gamma(\varepsilon) = \alpha(\varepsilon) - a_1(\varepsilon)x^*(0, \varepsilon) - a_2(\varepsilon)y^*(0, \varepsilon)$$

由假设(H₅)和文献[4]可知, 存在二个常数 δ, ν , 使得

$$A_\delta(t) = \frac{\partial \hat{g}}{\partial Y}(t, 0, 0, 0) + \delta I$$

有 k 个特征值满足 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \leq -\nu$, 和 $n-k$ 个特征值满足 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \geq \nu$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1$). 且存在一个光滑的非奇异矩阵 $Q(t)$, 使得

$$Q^{-1}(t)A_\delta(t)Q(t) = \operatorname{diag}(D(t), E(t))$$

这里 D 是 $k \times k$ 阶矩阵, 它的所有特征值的实部具有 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \leq -\nu$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1$), E 是 $(n-k) \times (n-k)$ 阶矩阵, 其特征值的实部有 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \geq \nu$.

为了研究(2.15)~(2.18)的解, 我们考虑下述问题的解

$$dX/d\tau = \varepsilon \hat{f}(\varepsilon\tau, X, Y, \varepsilon) \quad (2.20)$$

$$dY/d\tau = \hat{g}(\varepsilon\tau, X, Y, \varepsilon) \quad (2.21)$$

$$X(0, \varepsilon) = \xi^*(\varepsilon) \quad (2.22)$$

$$Y(0, \varepsilon) = a_2^{-1}(\varepsilon)\gamma(\varepsilon) - a_2^{-1}(\varepsilon)a_1(\varepsilon)\xi^* \equiv \hat{\eta} \quad (2.23)$$

这里取 $\xi^*(0) = 0$, $\xi^* \in E^m$. 引进变换

$$X = U \exp[-\delta\tau] \quad (2.24)$$

$$Y = Q(\varepsilon\tau) \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix} \exp[-\delta\tau] - A_\delta^{-1}(\varepsilon\tau) \hat{g}_X(\varepsilon\tau, 0, 0, 0) U \exp[-\delta\tau] \quad (2.25)$$

这里 $V \in E^k$, $W \in E^{n-k}$, 把(2.24)~(2.25)代入(2.20)~(2.23)得到

$$\frac{dU}{d\tau} = \delta U + \varepsilon \exp[\tau\delta] \mathcal{F}[\varepsilon\tau, \exp[-\delta\tau](U, V, W), \varepsilon] \quad (2.26)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D(\varepsilon\tau) & 0 \\ 0 & E(\varepsilon\tau) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix} + \exp[\delta\tau] \mathcal{G}[\varepsilon\tau, \exp[-\delta\tau](U, V, W), \varepsilon] \quad (2.27)$$

$$U(0) = \xi^*(\varepsilon) \quad (2.28)$$

$$V(0) = \hat{\eta}^*(\delta) \quad (2.29)$$

$$W(0) = \xi^*(\varepsilon) \quad (2.30)$$

这里 $\mathcal{F} = \hat{f} = f(\varepsilon\tau, x^* + U \exp[-\delta\tau], y^* + \exp[-\delta\tau]Q(\varepsilon\tau) \begin{pmatrix} V \\ W \end{pmatrix} - A_\delta^{-1}(\varepsilon\tau) \hat{g}_X(\varepsilon\tau, 0, 0, 0) \cdot U \exp[-\delta\tau], \varepsilon) - f(\varepsilon\tau, x^*, y^*, \varepsilon)$,

\mathcal{G} 类似得出, 且 $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_1 \\ \mathcal{G}_2 \end{pmatrix} = O(|U| + |V| + |W| + \varepsilon)(|U| + |V| + |W|)$, 在 $0 < \tau \leq$

$1/\varepsilon$ 上当 $|U| + |V| + |W| + \varepsilon$ 充分小时, 一致成立, $(\hat{\xi}^*, \hat{\eta}^*, \hat{\xi}^*)$ 是 $(\xi^*, \hat{\eta})$ 经变换(2.24)~(2.25)的结果, $\hat{\xi}^* = \xi^* \in E^m$, $\hat{\eta}^* \in E^k$, $\hat{\xi}^* \in E^{n-k}$.

为了解问题(2.26)~(2.30), 考虑一个特殊初值的积分方程

$$U = -\varepsilon \int_\tau^1 \exp[\delta(\tau - \sigma)] \exp[\delta\sigma] \mathcal{F}[\varepsilon\sigma, \exp[-\delta\sigma](U, V, W), \varepsilon] d\sigma \quad (2.31)$$

$$V = \chi(\tau, 0, \varepsilon) \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) + \int_0^\tau \chi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \exp[\delta\sigma] \mathcal{G}_1[\varepsilon\sigma, \exp[-\delta\sigma](U, V, W), \varepsilon] d\sigma \quad (2.32)$$

$$W = - \int_{\tau}^{1/\varepsilon} \Psi(\tau, \sigma, \varepsilon) \exp[\delta\sigma] \mathcal{G}_2[\varepsilon\sigma, \exp[-\delta\sigma](U, V, W), \varepsilon] d\sigma \quad (2.33)$$

则由文献[3]知下列引理成立.

引理2 若 $(H_1) \sim (H_6)$ 成立, 则(2.31)~(2.33)有唯一解 $U(\tau, \varepsilon)$, $V(\tau, \varepsilon)$, $W(\tau, \varepsilon)$, 它们关于 ε 的直到 $R+1$ 阶导数在 $\varepsilon=0$ 处连续, 且

$$|U(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq K_1 |\hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon)| \exp[-\delta_1 \tau],$$

$$|U^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |V^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| + |W^{(r)}(\tau, \varepsilon)| \leq K' \left| \sum_{i=0}^{R+1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \right)^i \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \right| \exp[-\delta' \tau],$$

$$(r=1, 2, \dots, R+1; 0 \leq \tau \leq 1/\varepsilon; 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon')$$

$$\text{如果 } \xi^*(\varepsilon) = U(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*), \quad \xi^*(\varepsilon) = W(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*) \quad (2.34)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\eta}^*(\varepsilon) \\ W(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*) \end{pmatrix} = Q^{-1}(0) [a_2^{-1}(\varepsilon)(\gamma(\varepsilon) - a_1(\varepsilon)\xi^*(\varepsilon)) + A_8^{-1}(0)g_x(0, 0, 0, 0)\xi^*(\varepsilon)] \quad (2.35)$$

成立, 则(2.26)~(2.30)存在唯一解 $U=U(\tau, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*)$, $V=V(\tau, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*)$, $W=W(\tau, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*)$, 且方程(2.34)定义了一个 k 维流形 $S^*(\varepsilon) \subset E^{m+n}$,

即 $S^*(\varepsilon) = \{(\xi^*, \hat{\eta}^*, \xi^*), \xi^* = U(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*), \xi^* = W(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*)\}$.

显然, 有 $U(1/\varepsilon, \varepsilon) = 0$.

另外, 可以证明(见文献[3])

$$\left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi^*}(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*) \right| = O(\varepsilon) \quad (2.36)$$

令

$$\Omega(\xi^*, \varepsilon) = \xi^* - U(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*).$$

由 $\xi^*(0) = 0, \varepsilon = 0$, 得到 $\Omega(0, 0) = 0$,

$$\text{又由 } \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \xi^*} = I - \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi^*}(0, \varepsilon; \hat{\eta}^*),$$

则有

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \xi^*}(0, 0) = I.$$

因此, 由隐函数存在唯一性定理知, 对每个充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 方程 $\Omega(\xi^*, \varepsilon) = 0$ 确定唯一的 ξ^* . 这样就推得下面的引理.

引理3 设条件 $(H_1) \sim (H_6)$ 成立, 则对充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在一个 k 维流形 $S(\varepsilon) \subset E^{m+n}$, 当 $(\xi^*, \hat{\eta}) \in S(\varepsilon)$ 时, (2.20)~(2.23)有唯一解 $X=X(\tau, \varepsilon)$, $Y=Y(\tau, \varepsilon)$, 从而(2.15)~(2.18)有唯一解 $X=X(t, \varepsilon)$, $Y=Y(t, \varepsilon)$. 而且, 如果 $(\xi^*, \hat{\eta}) \in S(\varepsilon)$, 则解可表为

$$X(\tau, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R X_r(\tau) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$$

$$Y(\tau, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R Y_r(\tau) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$$

这里 $O(\varepsilon^{R+1})$ 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, 对 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 一致成立. 其中 X_r, Y_r 可由下列方程组唯一确定

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dX_0}{d\tau} &= 0, & X_0(0) &= \xi^*(0) \\ \frac{dY_0}{d\tau} &= g(0, X_0, Y_0, 0), & Y_0(0) &= \eta(0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.37)_0$$

对 $r=1, 2, \dots, R+1$,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dX_r}{d\tau} &= P_r(\tau), & X_r(0) &= \xi_r^* \\ \frac{dY_r}{d\tau} &= g_x(\tau)X_r + g_y(\tau)Y_r + Q_r(\tau), & Y_r(0) &= \eta_r \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.37)_r$$

其中: $\xi^*(\varepsilon) = \sum_{r=0}^R \xi_r^* \varepsilon^r + \hat{\Theta}$, 等; $g_x(\tau) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial X}(0, X_0(\tau), Y_0(\tau), 0)$, 等. P_r, Q_r 是 $X_i, Y_i (1 \leq i \leq r-1)$ 的多项式, 其系数依赖于 $\tau, X_0(\tau), Y_0(\tau)$. 最后, 存在正常数 $K_1, \delta_1, \varepsilon_0''$, 使得

$$|X(t, \varepsilon)| + |Y(t, \varepsilon)| \leq K_1 \exp\{-\delta_1 t/\varepsilon\} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0'')$$

证明详见文献[3].

这里流形 $S(\varepsilon)$ 是由变换(2.24)~(2.25)作用在流形 $S^*(\varepsilon)$ 上所得到的, 其中 η^* 可表为

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \eta^* \\ W(0, \varepsilon; \eta^*) \end{array} \right) = Q^{-1}(0) [a_2^{-1}(\varepsilon)(\alpha(\varepsilon) - a_1(\varepsilon)x^*(0, \varepsilon)) - y^*(0, \varepsilon) - a_2^{-1}(\varepsilon)a_1(\varepsilon)\xi^*(\varepsilon) + A_2^{-1}(0)g_x(0, 0, 0, 0)\xi^*] \quad (2.38)$$

综合上述结果, 我们得到

定理1 若条件 $(H_1) \sim (H_6)$ 成立, 则对任何一个 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在一个 k 维流形 $S(\varepsilon) \subset E^n$, 使得若 $\alpha(\varepsilon) \in S(\varepsilon)$ (即 $\alpha(\varepsilon)$ 满足限制条件(2.38)), 问题(2.1)~(2.4)有唯一解 $x = x(t, \varepsilon), y = y(t, \varepsilon) (0 \leq t \leq 1)$. 且解可表为外部解 (x^*, y^*) 与边界层解 $(X(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon), Y(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon))$ 之和, 即

$$x(t, \varepsilon) = x^*(t, \varepsilon) + X(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon),$$

$$y(t, \varepsilon) = y^*(t, \varepsilon) + Y(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon),$$

这里外部解 $x^*(t, \varepsilon), y^*(t, \varepsilon)$ 在 $0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 一致成立着

$$x^*(t, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R x_r^*(t) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}),$$

$$y^*(t, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R y_r^*(t) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}),$$

其中 $x_r^*(t), y_r^*(t)$ 由问题(2.13)所确定.

而边界层解在 $0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 上一致成立着

$$X(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R X_r(t/\varepsilon) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}),$$

$$Y(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon) - \sum_{r=0}^R Y_r(t/\varepsilon) \varepsilon^r = O(\varepsilon^{R+1}),$$

其中 X_r, Y_r 由问题(2.37)所确定.

三、一般情形的讨论

现在反过来考虑问题(1.1)~(1.4)。其相应的退化问题为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx_0}{dt} &= f(x_0, y_0, t, 0) \\ 0 &= g(x_0, y_0, t, 0) \\ b_1(0)x_0(1, 0) &= \beta(0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

为了叙述我们的结果, 我们对于问题(1.1)~(1.4)作如下假设

(H₀)^{*} $b_1(\varepsilon)$ 在 $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 上存在逆矩阵, 且 $b_1(0) = I$ 。

(H₁)^{*} 退化问题(3.1) 在 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 上有连续解 $x_0 = x_0(t)$, $y_0 = y_0(t)$, 且 $\gamma(0) \equiv \alpha(0) - a_1(0)x_0(0) - a_2(0)y_0(0)$ 充分小。

(H₂)^{*} 在 (t, x_0, y_0) 的某一邻域里函数 f, g 有关于 (t, x, y) 的直至 $R+2$ 阶连续导数, 且 $\alpha(\varepsilon), \beta(\varepsilon), a_1(\varepsilon), a_2(\varepsilon), b_1(\varepsilon), b_2(\varepsilon)$ 均为 $\varepsilon(0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0)$ 的光滑函数 ($0 \leq t \leq 1$)。

(H₃)^{*} Jacobian 矩阵 $g_y(t) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(t, x_0, y_0, 0)$ 是在 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 上的非奇异矩阵。

(H₄)^{*} 存在一个光滑的非奇异矩阵 $P(t)$, 使得

$$P^{-1}(t)g_y(t)P(t) = A(t).$$

这里 $A(t)$ 的性质及基本解矩阵 $\phi_i(s), \psi_i(s)$ 的性质同 (H₄) 的条件。

(H₅)^{*} 函数 $g_y(t)$ 有 k 个特征值 ($1 \leq k \leq n$) 具有负实部, 即 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) \leq -\mu < 0$, 而其余的特征值满足 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(t) > -\mu$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1$)。

定理2 若 (H₀)^{*}~(H₅)^{*} 条件成立, 则问题(1.1)~(1.4) 存在唯一的解 $x = x(t, \varepsilon), y = y(t, \varepsilon)$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$), 且解可表为外部解 ($x^*(t, \varepsilon), y^*(t, \varepsilon)$) 与边界层解 ($X(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon), Y(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$) 之和, 即在 $0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 上有

$$x(t, \varepsilon) = x^*(t, \varepsilon) + X(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon), \quad y(t, \varepsilon) = y^*(t, \varepsilon) + Y(t/\varepsilon, \varepsilon).$$

$$\text{证 令} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \tilde{X} &= b_1(\varepsilon)x + \varepsilon b_2(\varepsilon)y \\ \tilde{Y} &= y \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

显然这是一个可逆的线性变换。于是, 问题(1.1)~(1.4) 就化为

$$\frac{d\tilde{X}}{dt} = b_1(\varepsilon)f(x, y, t, \varepsilon) + b_2(\varepsilon)g(x, y, t, \varepsilon) \equiv \tilde{f}(x, y, t, \varepsilon) \quad (3.3)$$

$$\varepsilon \frac{d\tilde{Y}}{dt} = g(x, y, t, \varepsilon) \equiv \tilde{g}(x, y, t, \varepsilon) \quad (3.4)$$

$$\tilde{X}(1, \varepsilon) = \beta(\varepsilon) \quad (3.5)$$

$$a_1(\varepsilon)b_1^{-1}(\varepsilon)\tilde{X}(0, \varepsilon) + [a_2(\varepsilon) - \varepsilon b_1^{-1}(\varepsilon)b_2(\varepsilon)]\tilde{Y}(0, \varepsilon) = \alpha(\varepsilon) \quad (3.6)$$

由条件 (H₀)^{*}~(H₅)^{*} 成立, 可验证特殊情形边值问题(2.1)~(2.4) 的假设条件 (H₁)~(H₅) 成立, 由定理1 即可证得定理2 结论成立。

参 考 文 献

- [1] O'Malley, R. E., Singular perturbation of a boundary value problem for a system of nonlinear differential equations, *J. Differential Equations*, **8** (1970), 431—446.
- [2] 江福汝, 关于常微分方程非线性边值问题的奇异扰动, *中国科学(A辑)*, **3** (1985), 232—242.
- [3] Hoppensteadt, F., Properties of solutions of ordinary differential equations with small parameters, *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.*, **26** (1971), 807—840.
- [4] Chang, K. W. and W. A. Coppel, Singular perturbations of initial value problems over a finite interval, *Arch. Rational Mech. Anal.*, **32** (1969), 268—280.

Singular Perturbation of Nonlinear Vector Boundary Value Problem

Kang Sheng-liang Chen Qi

(Tongji University, Shanghai)

Abstract

In this paper we study the perturbed boundary value problem of the form

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y, t; \varepsilon),$$

$$\varepsilon \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x, y, t; \varepsilon),$$

$$a_1(\varepsilon)x(0, \varepsilon) + a_2(\varepsilon)y(0, \varepsilon) = \alpha(\varepsilon),$$

$$b_1(\varepsilon)x(1, \varepsilon) + \varepsilon b_2(\varepsilon)y(1, \varepsilon) = \beta(\varepsilon),$$

in which $x, f, \beta \in E^m$, $y, g, \alpha \in E^n$, $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$ and $a_1(\varepsilon)$, $a_2(\varepsilon)$, $b_1(\varepsilon)$ and $b_2(\varepsilon)$ are matrices of the appropriate size. Under the condition that $g_y(t)$ is nonsingular and other suitable restrictions, the existence of the solution is proved, the asymptotic expansion of solution of order n is constructed, and the remainder term is estimated.