

一类波动方程解的渐近行为

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摘要: 研究三维空间中一类非线性波动方程解的渐近理论, 在古典空间 C^2 中得到了渐近近似解的合理性在长时间 $t \in [0, |\epsilon|^{-\frac{1}{2-k(p-1)}}]$ (ϵ 充分小, $\frac{1}{p-1} < 2 - k(p-1) < 1, p > 3$) 内成立.

关键词: 非线性波动方程; 渐近理论; 时间阶函数

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0 引言

考虑如下非线性波动方程的初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + bu_t = \Delta u + \epsilon F(u), \\ t > 0, x \in \mathbf{R}^3; \\ u(0, x, \epsilon) = u_0(x, \epsilon); \\ u_t(0, x, \epsilon) = u_1(x, \epsilon), x \in \mathbf{R}^3. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

这里 b 是大于 0 的常数, $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2}$, ϵ 是小参数且 $0 < |\epsilon| \leq \epsilon_0 \ll 1$, $F(u)$, $u_0(x, \epsilon)$, $u_1(x, \epsilon)$ 满足如下条件:

- (i) $F \in C^2(\mathbf{R})$, $F(0) = F'(0) = F''(0) = 0$;
- (ii) 存在 $p > 3, A > 0$, 使得对任意实有界函数

u, v 成立

$$|F''(u) - F''(v)| \leq A |w|^{p-3} |u - v|,$$

这里 $w = \max\{|u|, |v|\}$. 让 $v = 0$, 有

$$|F''(u)| \leq A |u|^{p-2},$$

$$|F'(u)| \leq \frac{A}{p-1} |u|^{p-1}, \quad |u| \leq 1,$$

$$|F(u)| \leq \frac{A}{p(p-1)} |u|^p, \quad |u| \leq 1;$$

(iii) 对多重指标 α, β ($|\alpha| \leq 3, |\beta| \leq 2$), 存在不依赖于 ϵ 的常数 B , 使得

$$|\partial_x^\alpha u_0(x, \epsilon)|, |\partial_x^\beta u_1(x, \epsilon)| \leq \frac{B}{(1+|x|)^{k+3}}, \quad 0 < k < 1, B > 0.$$

正如 W. T. Van Horssen 在文[1,2] 中指出的一样, 在研究偏微分方程解的渐近理论时, 最关键的便是得到一个较优化的时间阶函数 $T = O(|\epsilon|^{-\sigma})$ ($\sigma > 0$, 即

$0 \leq t \leq O(|\epsilon|^{-\sigma})$, 当 σ 越大, 解存在的时间便越长. 对一维空间中非线性波动方程解的渐近理论, 文[1~4] 得到的时间阶函数为 $T = O(|\epsilon|^{-1})$, 对三维空间中半线性波动方程初值问题解的渐近理论, 文[5] 得到的时间阶函数为 $T = O(|\epsilon|^{-1})$. 本文研究问题(1)的渐近理论, 得到了更优化的时间阶函数

$$T = O(|\epsilon|^{-\frac{1}{2-k(p-1)}}), \quad 0 < 2 - k(p-1) < 1, 0 < k < 1, p > 3.$$

为简单起见, 本文用 C 代表任意的正常数, 它可能依赖于 k, p, A, B , 但不依赖于小参数 ϵ .

1 适定性

为证明问题(1) 在空间 C^2 中解的存在唯一性, 由文[6] 知, 问题(1) 等价于积分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x, \epsilon) = & e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{ht}{4\pi} u_0(x+t\omega, \epsilon) d\sigma_\omega \right) + \\ & \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_{|\omega|=1} u_1(x+t\omega, \epsilon) d\sigma_\omega + \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\int_0^t \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{ht}{2\pi} r \frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{t^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{t^2-r^2}} u_0(x+r\omega, \epsilon) d\sigma_\omega dr \right) + \\ & \int_0^t \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{ht}{2\pi} r \frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{t^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{t^2-r^2}} u_1(x+r\omega, \epsilon) d\sigma_\omega dr + \\ & \epsilon \int_0^t \frac{t-\tau}{4\pi} \int_{|\omega|=1} F(u(\tau, x+(t-\tau)\omega, \epsilon), \epsilon) d\sigma_\omega d\tau + \\ & \epsilon \int_0^t \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{h(t-\tau)}{2\pi} r \frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{(t-\tau)^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{(t-\tau)^2-r^2}} \times \\ & F(u(\tau, x+r\omega, \epsilon), \epsilon) d\sigma_\omega dr d\tau = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-\frac{b}{2}t}(u^0(t, x, \varepsilon) + v^0(t, x, \varepsilon) + \\ & w^0(t, x, \varepsilon) + k^0(t, x, \varepsilon)). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

这里 $r = |x - y|$, $I_1(x)$ 是第一类变形了的一阶 Bessel 函数

$$I_1(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (\frac{x}{2})^{2k+1}}{k! (k+1)!}, \quad h = \frac{b}{4},$$

ω 是 \mathbf{R}^3 中的一个单位向量, $d\sigma_\omega$ 是半径为 1 的球面元.

令 $J_k = \{(t, x) \mid 0 \leq t \leq T, x \in \mathbf{R}^3\}$, 设 $C^2(J_k)$ 为所有二次连续可微的实值函数 w 构成且

$$\begin{aligned} \|W\|_{J_k} = \sup_{(t, x) \in J_k} ((1+t+|x|)^k \times \\ \|W(t, x, \varepsilon)\|) < \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

这里

$$\|W(t, x, \varepsilon)\| = \sum_{0 \leq i_1+i_2+i_3 \leq 2} \left| \frac{\partial^{i_1+i_2+i_3} W(t, x, \varepsilon)}{\partial t^{i_1} \partial x_1^{i_1} \partial x_2^{i_2} \partial x_3^{i_3}} \right|.$$

引理 1 设 $0 < k < 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_{|\omega|=1} (1+|x+t\omega|)^{-k-1} d\sigma_\omega &\leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^k}, \\ \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|\omega|=1} (1+|x+t\omega|)^{-k-1} d\sigma_\omega &\leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^k}. \end{aligned}$$

证明见文[7].

引理 2 假设 $u_0(x, \varepsilon), u_1(x, \varepsilon)$ 满足条件(iii), 则

$$\|u^0(t, x, \varepsilon)\| \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^k}.$$

证明见文[5].

由此有

$$\|e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} u^0(t, x, \varepsilon)\| \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^k}.$$

作算子 \wedge 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \wedge u = & e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{t}{4\pi} \int_{|\omega|=1} u_0(x+t\omega, \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_{|\omega|=1} u_1(x+t\omega, \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega \right) + \\ & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\int_0^t \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{ht}{2\pi} r \frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{t^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{t^2-r^2}} u_0(x+r\omega, \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega dr \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \int_0^t \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{ht}{2\pi} r \frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{t^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{t^2-r^2}} u_1(x+r\omega, \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega dr \right) + \\ & \varepsilon \left(\int_0^t \frac{t-\tau}{4\pi} \int_{|\omega|=1} F(u(\tau, x+(\tau-t)\omega, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega d\tau \right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \left(\int_0^t \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{h(t-\tau)}{2\pi} r \frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{(t-\tau)^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{(t-\tau)^2-r^2}} \times \right. \\ & \left. F(u(\tau, x+r\omega, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega dr d\tau \right) = \\ & e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} (u^0(t, x, \varepsilon) + \\ & v^0(t, x, \varepsilon) + w^0(t, x, \varepsilon) + k^0(t, x, \varepsilon)). \end{aligned}$$

将证明积分算子 \wedge 是 $C^2(J_k)$ 到 $C^2(J_k)$ 的压缩映象算子, 为此先给出如下两个引理:

引理 3 假定初值 $u_0(x, \varepsilon), u_1(x, \varepsilon)$ 满足假设(iii), $0 < k < 1, 0 \leq t \leq T$, 那么

$$\|e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} v^0(t, x, \varepsilon)\| \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^k}. \quad (4)$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} v^0(t, x, \varepsilon) = & \int_0^t \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{h}{2\pi} r \frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{t^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{t^2-r^2}} u_0(x+r\omega, \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega dr + \\ & \int_0^t \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{ht}{2\pi} r \frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{t^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{t^2-r^2}} u_0(x+r\omega, \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega dr + \\ & \int_{|\omega|=1} (-1) \frac{h^2 t^2}{2\pi} u_0(x+t\omega, \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega + \\ & \int_0^t \int_{|\omega|=1} \frac{ht}{2\pi} r \frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{t^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{t^2-r^2}} u_1(x+r\omega, \varepsilon) d\sigma_\omega dr. \end{aligned}$$

由 Bessel 函数的性质, 可设

$$\left| \partial_t^\alpha \left(\frac{I_1(2h\sqrt{t^2-r^2})}{\sqrt{t^2-r^2}} \right) \right| \leq M, \quad |\alpha| \leq 3, M \text{ 是正常数.} \quad (5)$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} |e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} t^k| &\leq A, \quad t \rightarrow \infty, \\ k \in \mathbf{R}, A(\text{常数}) &> 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

由假设(iii)、(5)、(6)以及引理 1, 类似于引理 2 的证明, 得到

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial t^i} (e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} v^0(t, x)) \right| \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^k}. \quad (7)$$

$$\text{对 } \frac{\partial (e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} v^0(t, x))}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial (e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} v^0(t, x))}{\partial x_i^2}, (i=1,$$

2, 3) 作类似的估计, 由

$$D_x u_0(x+t\omega, \varepsilon) = D_y u_0(x+t\omega, \varepsilon),$$

$$D_x u_0(x+r\omega, \varepsilon) = D_{y_1} u_0(x+r\omega, \varepsilon),$$

$$y_1 = x + r\omega,$$

$$\sum_{0 \leq i_1 + i_2 + i_3 \leq 2} \left| \frac{\partial^{i_1 + i_2 + i_3} (e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} v^0(t, x, \epsilon))}{\partial t^{i_1} \partial x_1^{i_1} \partial x_2^{i_2} \partial x_3^{i_3}} \right| \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^k}. \quad (8)$$

由(7)、(8)式知

$$\|e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} v^0(t, x, \epsilon)\| \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^k}. \quad (9)$$

引理 4 如果条件(i)~(iii)成立, 则当 $0 < k < 1, p > 3, \frac{1}{p-1} < k < \frac{2}{p-1}$, 对任意 $u, v \in C^2(J_k)$, 成立:

$$(a) \| \Lambda u \| \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^k} + \frac{C |\epsilon| (1+t)^{2-k(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^k} \|u\|_{J_k};$$

$$(b) \| \Lambda u - \Lambda v \| \leq \frac{C |\epsilon| (1+t)^{2-k(p-1)}}{(1+t+|x|)^k} \|u-v\|_{J_k}.$$

证明 类似文[5]中引理3的证明.

于是由引理4有下面的适定性定理成立:

定理1 假设条件(i)~(ii)成立, $0 < |\epsilon| \leq \epsilon_0 \ll 1, p > 3, \frac{1}{p-1} < k < \min\{1, \frac{2}{p-1}\}$, 则当 $0 \leq t \leq T = O(|\epsilon|^{\frac{1}{2-k(p-1)}})$ 时, 存在唯一不动点 $u \in C^2(J_k)$ 满足问题(1).

证明 对任意 $u, v \in C^2(J_k)$, 由引理4易得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Lambda u\|_{J_k} &\leq C + C |\epsilon| (1+T)^{2-k(p-1)} \|u\|_{J_k}, \\ 0 < t &< T, \\ \|\Lambda u - \Lambda v\|_{J_k} &\leq C |\epsilon| (1+T)^{2-k(p-1)} \|u-v\|_{J_k}, \\ 0 < t &< T. \end{aligned}$$

选取充分小的 ϵ 使得 $C |\epsilon| (1+T)^{2-k(p-1)} < \frac{1}{2}$,

即 $T = O(|\epsilon|^{\frac{1}{2-k(p-1)}})$. 则由压缩映象原理知, 存在唯一的不动点 $u \in C^2(J_k)$ 满足问题(1).

2 形式近似解的合理性

因问题(1)包含了一个小参数 ϵ , 故可以用扰动方法去构造问题(1)的形式近似解. 由于非线性问题的许多扰动方法是构造一个形式近似解在 ϵ 的某些阶下满足相应的微分方程, 为说明所构造的

形式近似解为渐近近似解, 将作进一步分析.

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - \Delta v + bv_t = \epsilon F(v) + |\epsilon|^{m-1} c_1(t, x, \epsilon), \\ m > 1, \\ v(0, x, \epsilon) = u_0(x, \epsilon) + |\epsilon|^{m-1} c_2(x, \epsilon) = v_0(x, \epsilon), \quad 0 < |\epsilon| \leq \epsilon_0 \ll 1, \\ v_t(0, x, \epsilon) = u_1(x, \epsilon) + |\epsilon|^{m-1} c_3(x, \epsilon) = v_1(x, \epsilon), \quad 0 < |\epsilon| \leq \epsilon_0 \ll 1. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

这里 F, u_0, u_1 满足条件(i)~(iii). 假设

$$c_1(t, x, \epsilon) \in C^2(J_k),$$

且

$$\|c_1(t, x, \epsilon)\| \leq \frac{C}{(1+t+|x|)^{kp}}. \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\partial_x^{\alpha} c_2(x, \epsilon)|, |\partial_x^{\beta} c_3(x, \epsilon)| &\leq \frac{C}{(1+|x|)^{k+3}}, \\ |\alpha| &\leq 3, \\ |\beta| &\leq 2, \quad 0 < k < 1. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

由定理1知, 问题(10)存在唯一解 $v(t, x, \epsilon) \in C^2(J_k)$. 如果 $u \in C^2(J_k)$ 是问题(1)的解, 则有

$$\|v(t, x, \epsilon) - u(t, x, \epsilon)\| \leq \frac{C |\epsilon| \|u-v\|_{J_k} (1+t)^{2-k(p-1)} + C |\epsilon|^{m-1}}{(1+t+|x|)^k}.$$

选取 ϵ 充分小使得 $C |\epsilon| (1+t)^{2-k(p-1)} < \frac{1}{2}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|v(t, x, \epsilon) - u(t, x, \epsilon)\|_{J_k} &\leq \\ \frac{1}{2} \|u-v\|_{J_k} + C |\epsilon|^{m-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由(13)式知

$$\begin{aligned} \|v(t, x, \epsilon) - u(t, x, \epsilon)\|_{J_k} &= \\ O(|\epsilon|^{m-1}), \quad m > 1. \end{aligned}$$

于是便得到如下的渐近定理:

定理2 假设 $v(t, x, \epsilon)$ 是问题(10)的解, F, u_0, u_1 满足条件(i)~(iii), $c_1(t, x, \epsilon), c_2(x, \epsilon), c_3(x, \epsilon)$ 满足条件(11)、(12), 则当 $m > 1, 0 < |\epsilon| \leq \epsilon_0 \ll 1, \frac{1}{p-1} < k < \min\{1, \frac{2}{p-1}\}, p > 3$ 时, 形式近似解 $v(t, x, \epsilon) (\epsilon \rightarrow 0)$ 是问题(1)的渐近近似解, 且

$$\|u-v\|_{J_k} = O(|\epsilon|^{m-1}).$$

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The Asymptotic Behavior of Solution for a Class of Wave Equations

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Abstract: In this paper, the authors deal with the asymptotic theory of initial value problems of nonlinear wave equations in three space dimensions. The validity of asymptotic approximations on a long time scale $t \in [0, |\varepsilon|^{-\frac{1}{2-k(p-1)}}]$ (ε is sufficiently small, $\frac{1}{p-1} < 2 - k(p-1) < 1$, $p > 3$) is discussed in the classical space C^2 .

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