

## 一类扰动洛伦兹系统的解法\*

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研究了一个大气物理中洛伦兹系统的求解问题. 首先利用广义变分原理构造一组变分迭代, 其次决定系统的初始近似, 最后通过变分迭代方法得到了对应模型的各项近似解. 广义变分迭代方法是一个解析方法, 得到的解还能够继续进行解析运算.

**关键词:** 洛伦兹方程, 变分原理, 近似解

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## 1. 引言

全球气候异常已经成为当前学术界重点关注的对象. 热带海气交互作用仍为当今研究的热点课题, 并且取得了一些进展<sup>[1-8]</sup>. 我们需要研究整个海洋上层的热力学状况及其异常和动力学特征. 因此, 海洋上层热力学及动力学状况的海气交互作用, 需要研究太平洋上层热力学和动力学属性的三维结构给出的水平和垂直分布状况. Emuniel<sup>[9]</sup>指出在小尺度短时段的两维扰动赤道区域中 Coriolis 参数只有当接近一致时是重要的. Sun<sup>[10]</sup>延伸了这个结论, 在小尺度不均匀的对称不稳定性下, 所有 Coriolis 项都是重要的. 本文是研究大气物理的一类扰动 Lorenz(洛伦兹)系统的模型.

对于非线性方程一般不能用初等方法来求出其精确解. 用近似理论来研究大气物理和海洋气候的特征是当前学术界经常采用的方法<sup>[11]</sup>. 近来, 近似方法已不断地被改进, 许多学者, 诸如 Barbu 等<sup>[12]</sup>, Shin-Ichiro 和 Matsuzawa<sup>[13]</sup>, Kellogg 和 Kopteva<sup>[14]</sup>已经作了大量的工作. 作者等也研究了一些非线性问题<sup>[15-29]</sup>, 例如大气物理和海洋气候模

型的渐近解. 本文是利用一个特殊的经过改进的广义变分迭代方法<sup>[30]</sup>, 简单而有效地构造扰动洛伦兹系统的近似解.

## 2. 扰动洛伦兹模型

研究如下扰动洛伦兹系统

$$\frac{dX}{dT_0} = -\sigma X + \sigma Y + c_1 YZ + f_1(X), \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dY}{dT_0} = rX - aY - c_2 XZ + f_2(Y), \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dT_0} = -bZ + c_3 XY + f_3(Z), \quad (3)$$

其中  $\sigma > 0$  为 Prandtl 数,  $T_0$  为与时间变量  $t$  相关的无量纲变量,  $r, a, b$  和  $c_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  为非负常数,  $f_i \in C^\infty (i = 1, 2, 3)$  为模型出现的扰动函数,  $(X, Y, Z)$  为引入的中间研究变量<sup>[31]</sup>, 知道它们的函数关系, 就能通过相应的变换式得到相关的物理量.

系统(1)–(3)在流体力学、大气物理、理论物理等学科中都有出现. 例如, 考虑两个界面之间的流体. 设所有量不依赖于空间变量  $y$ , 只研究在  $x$ - $z$  竖直平面上的情况. 在一定条件下, 根据流体动力

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学方程,连续性方程和热力学状态方程可简化为如下的一类流体力学 Navier-Stokes 系统:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} - \nu \Delta u &= F_1, \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} - \varepsilon g T - \nu \Delta w &= F_2, \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} - K \Delta T &= F_3, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

其中  $t$  为时间变量,  $x, z$  分别为水平、垂直空间变量,  $u, w$  分别为水平、垂直速度,  $T$  为温度函数,  $P$  为压力函数,  $\varepsilon$  为流体的膨胀系数,  $g$  为重力加速度,  $\nu$  为黏性系数,  $K$  为热传导系数,  $\Delta$  为 Laplace 算子,  $F_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  为扰动项. 在对上述系统中对作适当的变量变换, 就可简化为对中间变量  $(X, Y, Z)$  具有形如系统(1)—(3) 的形式, 从系统(1)—(3) 求得  $(X, Y, Z)$  之后, 就可利用相应的变量的变换式得到流体的速度、流函数、温度函数等物理量. 其详细的叙述可参考文献[31].

对应于洛伦兹系统(1)—(3)的线性系统为

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dX}{dT_0} &= -\sigma X + \sigma Y, \\ \frac{dY}{dT_0} &= rX - aY, \\ \frac{dZ}{dT_0} &= -bZ.\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

不难求得上述线性系统的解为

$$\begin{aligned}X(T_0) &= \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i T_0), \\ Y(T_0) &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\lambda_i + \sigma}{\sigma} C_i \exp(\lambda_i T_0), \\ Z(T_0) &= C_3 \exp(-bT_0),\end{aligned}\quad (5)$$

其中  $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} [-(a + \sigma) \pm \sqrt{(a - \sigma)^2 + 4r\sigma}]$ ,  $C_i (i = 1, 2)$  为任意常数.

显然, 在参数  $r < a$  情形下,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  均为负实根. 由线性系统(4) 的解(5) 式知, 当  $T_0 \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $(X_0, Y_0, Z_0) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$ . 故线性系统(4) 的解(5) 式是渐近稳定的, 在相空间中零点为稳定的结点. 故在相空间中的轨线均趋于原点.

### 3. 广义变分迭代

现在我们来求洛伦兹系统(1)—(3) 的解  $(X,$

$Y, Z)$ . 根据系统(1)—(3) 的特殊性, 构造一个特殊的广义变分迭代序列来求得洛伦兹系统的近似解析解.

引入一组泛函  $F_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ :

$$F_1[X] = X - \int_0^{T_0} \mu_1(\tau) \left[ \frac{dX}{d\tau} + \sigma X \right] d\tau, \quad (6)$$

$$F_2[Y] = Y - \int_0^{T_0} \mu_2(\tau) \left[ \frac{dY}{d\tau} + aY \right] d\tau, \quad (7)$$

$$F_3[Z] = Z - \int_0^{T_0} \mu_3(\tau) \left[ \frac{dZ}{d\tau} + bZ \right] d\tau, \quad (8)$$

其中  $\mu_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  为 Lagrange 乘子. 求出泛函(6)—(8) 的变分  $\delta F_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ , 并令  $\delta F_i = 0$ . 于是有

$$\frac{\partial \mu_1}{\partial \tau} = \sigma \mu_1, \quad (\tau > T_0), \quad \mu_1|_{\tau=T_0} = 1, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu_2}{\partial \tau} = a \mu_2, \quad (\tau > T_0), \quad \mu_2|_{\tau=T_0} = 1, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu_3}{\partial \tau} = b \mu_3, \quad (\tau > T_0), \quad \mu_3|_{\tau=T_0} = 1. \quad (11)$$

由(9)—(11) 式, 可得 Lagrange 乘子

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_1 &= \exp(\sigma\tau - \sigma T_0), \quad \mu_2 = \exp(a\tau - aT_0), \\ \mu_3 &= \exp(b\tau - bT_0).\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

由(10) 式, 我们构造如下广义变分迭代:

$$\begin{aligned}X_{n+1} &= X_n - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(\sigma\tau - \sigma T_0) \left[ \frac{dX_n}{d\tau} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sigma X_n - \sigma Y_n - c_1 Y_n Z_n - f_1(X_n) \right] d\tau, \quad (13)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Y_{n+1} &= Y_n - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(a\tau - aT_0) \left[ \frac{dY_n}{d\tau} - rX_n + aY_n \right. \\ &\quad \left. + c_2 X_n Z_n - f_2(Y_n) \right] d\tau, \quad (14)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Z_{n+1} &= Z_n - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(b\tau - bT_0) \left[ \frac{dZ_n}{d\tau} + bZ_n - c_3 X_n Y_n \right. \\ &\quad \left. - f_3(Z_n) \right] d\tau.\end{aligned}\quad (15)$$

由(13)—(15) 式, 当选取初始近似  $(X_0, Y_0, Z_0)$  后, 可得依次得到  $(X_n, Y_n, Z_n) (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ .

### 4. 系统的近似解与精确解

首先选取扰动洛伦兹系统(1)—(3) 式的零次近似为对应于(1)—(3) 式的线性系统(4) 的解

$$X_0(T_0) = \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i T_0),$$

$$Y_0(T_0) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i(\lambda_i + \sigma)}{\sigma} \exp(\lambda_i T_0),$$

$$Z_0(T_0) = C_3 \exp(-bT_0). \quad (16)$$

将(16)式代入(13)—(15)式,得到扰动洛伦兹系统(1)—(3)解的一次近似

$$\begin{aligned} X_1(T_0) = & \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i T_0) \\ & + \frac{c_1 C_3}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i(\lambda_i + \sigma)}{\lambda_i + \sigma - b} \\ & \times [\exp(\lambda_i T_0 - bT_0) - \exp(-\sigma T_0)] \\ & + \int_0^{T_0} \exp(\sigma\tau - \sigma T_0) \\ & \times f_1 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i \tau) \right) d\tau, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1(T_0) = & \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i(\lambda_i + \sigma)}{\sigma} \exp(\lambda_i T_0) \\ & - c_2 C_3 \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i}{\lambda_i + a - b} \\ & \times [\exp(\lambda_i T_0 - bT_0) - \exp(-aT_0)] \\ & + \int_0^{T_0} \exp(a\tau - aT_0) \\ & \times f_2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\lambda_i + \sigma}{\sigma} C_i \exp(\lambda_i \tau) \right) d\tau, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1(T_0) = & C_3 \exp(-bT_0) \\ & - \frac{c_3}{\sigma} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \frac{C_i C_j (\lambda_j + \sigma)}{\sigma(\lambda_i + \lambda_j + b)} \\ & \times [\exp(\lambda_i T_0 + \lambda_j T_0) - \exp(-bT_0)] \\ & + \int_0^{T_0} \exp(b\tau - bT_0) \\ & \times f_3(C_3 \exp(-b\tau)) d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

将(17)—(19)式代入(13)—(15)式,得到扰动洛伦兹系统(1)—(3)解的二次近似

$$\begin{aligned} X_2(T_0) = & \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp \lambda_i T_0 + F_{12}(T_0) \\ & - \int_0^{T_0} \exp \sigma(\tau - T_0) \left[ \frac{dF_{12}(\tau)}{d\tau} + \sigma F_{12}(\tau) \right. \\ & - \sigma F_{22}(\tau) \\ & - c_1 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\lambda_i + \sigma}{\sigma} C_i \exp \lambda_i \tau + F_{22}(\tau) \right) \\ & \times (C_3 \exp(-b\tau) + F_{32}(\tau)) \\ & \left. - f_1 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp \lambda_i \tau + F_{12}(\tau) \right) \right] d\tau, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_2(T_0) = & \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i(\lambda_i + \sigma)}{\sigma} \exp(\lambda_i T_0) + F_{12}(T_0) \\ & - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(a\tau - aT_0) \left[ \frac{dF_{22}(\tau)}{d\tau} - r F_{12}(\tau) \right. \\ & + a F_{22}(\tau) + c_2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i \tau) \right. \\ & \left. + F_{12}(\tau) \right) (C_3 \exp(-b\tau) + F_{32}(\tau)) \\ & \left. - f_2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i(\lambda_i + \sigma)}{\sigma} \exp(\lambda_i \tau) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + F_{22}(\tau) \right) \right] d\tau, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2(T_0) = & C_3 \exp(-bT_0) + F_{13}(T_0) \\ & - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(b\tau - T_0) \left[ \frac{dF_{32}(\tau)}{d\tau} + b F_{32}(\tau) \right. \\ & - c_3 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i \tau) + F_{12}(\tau) \right) \\ & \times \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i(\lambda_i + \sigma)}{\sigma} \exp(\lambda_i \tau) + F_{22}(\tau) \right) \\ & \left. - f_3(C_3 \exp(-b\tau) + F_{32}(\tau)) \right] d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} F_{12}(\tau) = & \frac{c_1 C_3}{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i(\lambda_i + \sigma)}{\lambda_i + \sigma - b} \\ & \times [\exp(\lambda_i \tau - b\tau) - \exp(-\sigma\tau)] \\ & + \int_0^\tau \exp(\sigma\tau_1 - \sigma T_0) \\ & \times f_1 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i \tau_1) \right) d\tau_1, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{22}(\tau) = & -c_2 C_3 \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i}{\lambda_i + a - b} \\ & \times [\exp(\lambda_i \tau - b\tau) - \exp(-a\tau)] \\ & + \int_0^\tau \exp(a\tau_1 - aT_0) \\ & \times f_2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\lambda_i + \sigma}{\sigma} C_i \exp(\lambda_i \tau_1) \right) d\tau_1, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{32}(\tau) = & -\frac{c_3}{\sigma} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \frac{C_i C_j (\lambda_j + \sigma)}{\sigma(\lambda_i + \lambda_j + b)} \\ & \times [\exp(\lambda_i \tau + \lambda_j \tau) - \exp(-b\tau)] \\ & + \int_0^\tau \exp(b\tau_1 - bT_0) \\ & \times f_3(C_3 \exp(-b\tau_1)) d\tau_1. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

继续利用(13)—(15)式,可逐次地得到扰动洛伦兹系统(1)—(3)的更高的 $n(n=3,4,\dots)$ 次近似

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_n(T_0) = & \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i T_0) + F_{1n} \\
 & - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(\sigma(\tau - T_0)) \left[ \frac{dF_{1n}(\tau)}{d\tau} + \sigma F_{1n}(\tau) \right. \\
 & - \sigma F_{2n}(\tau) - c_1 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\lambda_i + \sigma}{\sigma} C_i \exp \lambda_i \tau \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + F_{2n}(\tau) \right) (C_3 \exp(-b\tau) + F_{3n}(\tau)) \right. \\
 & \left. - f_1 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp \lambda_i \tau + F_{1n}(\tau) \right) \right] d\tau, \quad (26)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_n(T_0) = & \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\lambda_i + \sigma}{\sigma} C_i \exp(\lambda_i T_0) + F_{2n}(T_0) \\
 & - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(a\tau - aT_0) \left[ \frac{dF_{2n}(\tau)}{d\tau} - rF_{1n}(\tau) \right. \\
 & + aF_{2n}(\tau) + c_2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i \tau) \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + F_{1n}(\tau) \right) (C_3 \exp(-b\tau) + F_{3n}(\tau)) \right. \\
 & \left. - f_2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i(\lambda_i + \sigma)}{\sigma} \exp(\lambda_i \tau) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + F_{2n}(\tau) \right) \right] d\tau, \quad (27)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_n(T_0) = & C_3 \exp(-bT_0) + F_{3n}(T_0) \\
 & - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(b\tau - T_0) \left[ \frac{dF_{3n}(\tau)}{d\tau} + bF_{3n}(\tau) \right. \\
 & - c_3 \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 C_i \exp(\lambda_i \tau) + F_{1n}(\tau) \right) \\
 & \times \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{C_i(\lambda_i + \sigma)}{\sigma} \exp(\lambda_i \tau) + F_{2n}(\tau) \right) \\
 & \left. - f_3(C_3 \exp(-b\tau) + F_{3n}(\tau)) \right] d\tau, \quad (28)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $F_m (m=3, 4, \dots, i=1, 2, 3)$  为逐次已知的函数, 其结构从略.

这时我们便可得到无穷序列  $\{X_n\}, \{Y_n\}, \{Z_n\}$ . 由(13)—(15)式不难看出极限函数

$$X(T_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n(T_0),$$

$$Y(T_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Y_n(T_0),$$

$$Z(T_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Z_n(T_0)$$

就是扰动洛伦兹系统(1)—(3)的精确解.

## 5. 例

考虑如下微扰洛伦兹系统

$$\frac{dX}{dT_0} = -X + Y + \varepsilon(YZ + X^2), \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{dY}{dT_0} = \frac{1}{4}X - Y - \varepsilon(XZ - Y^2), \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dT_0} = -Z + \varepsilon(XY + Z^2), \quad (31)$$

其中  $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$ . 系统(29)—(31)对应的线性系统为

$$\frac{dX}{dT_0} = -X + Y,$$

$$\frac{dY}{dT_0} = \frac{1}{4}X - Y,$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dT_0} = -Z. \quad (32)$$

这时  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -3$ . 系统(32)的解为

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(T_0) &= C_1 \exp(-T_0), \quad Y(T_0) = C_2 \exp(-3T_0), \\
 Z(T_0) &= C_3 \exp(-T_0). \quad (33)
 \end{aligned}$$

由(12)式, 相应的 Lagrange 乘子为  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \exp(\tau - T_0)$ , 于是由(13)—(15)构造变分迭代

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{n+1} = & X_n - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(\tau - T_0) \left[ \frac{dX_n}{d\tau} + X_n - Y_n \right. \\
 & \left. - \varepsilon(Y_n Z_n + X_n^2) \right] d\tau, \quad (34)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{n+1} = & Y_n - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(\tau - T_0) \left[ \frac{dY_n}{d\tau} - \frac{1}{4}X_n + Y_n \right. \\
 & \left. + \varepsilon(X_n Z_n - Y_n^2) \right] d\tau, \quad (35)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{n+1} = & Z_n - \int_0^{T_0} \exp(\tau - T_0) \left[ \frac{dZ_n}{d\tau} + Z_n \right. \\
 & \left. - \varepsilon(X_n Y_n + Z_n^2) \right] d\tau. \quad (36)
 \end{aligned}$$

选取初始迭代  $(X_0, Y_0, Z_0)$  为相应的线性系统(32)的解(33)式, 即

$$X_0(T_0) = C_1 \exp(-T_0),$$

$$Y_0(T_0) = C_2 \exp(-3T_0),$$

$$Z_0(T_0) = C_3 \exp(-T_0).$$

其中  $C_i (i=1, 2, 3)$  为任意常数. 由(34)—(36)式, 可得微扰洛伦兹系统(29)—(31)解的一次近似

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_1(T_0) = & C_1 \exp(-T_0) + C_2 \exp(-3T_0) \\
 & - \varepsilon [C_1^2 (\exp(-T_0) - 1) \\
 & + \frac{2}{3} C_2 (C_1 + C_3) (\exp(-3T_0) - 1) \\
 & + \frac{1}{5} C_2^2 (\exp(-5T_0) - 1)] \exp(-T_0),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_1(T_0) = -2C_2 \exp(-3T_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \varepsilon [C_1 C_3 (\exp(-T_0) - 1) \\
& + \frac{1}{3} C_2 C_3 (\exp(-3T_0) - 1) \\
& - \frac{4}{5} C_2^2 (\exp(-5T_0) - 1)] \exp(-T_0), \\
& + 2C_1 C_2 (\exp(-3T_0) - 1) \\
& + \frac{2}{3} C_2^2 (\exp(-5T_0) - 1)] \exp(-T_0) \\
& + O(\varepsilon^2), T_0 \in [0, M], 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_1(T_0) &= C_3 \exp(-T_0) \\
&- \varepsilon [C_3^2 (\exp(-T_0) - 1) \exp(-T_0) \\
&+ 2C_1 C_2 (\exp(-3T_0) - 1) \\
&+ \frac{2}{3} C_2^2 (\exp(-5T_0) - 1)] \exp(-T_0).
\end{aligned}$$

又因洛伦兹系统(19)–(21)是微扰的,利用微扰理论可以证明<sup>[11]</sup>系统(19)–(21)的解 $(X(T_0), Y(T_0), Z(T_0))$ 具有如下的渐近估计:

$$\begin{aligned}
X(T_0) &= C_1 \exp(-T_0) + C_2 \exp(-3T_0) \\
&- \varepsilon [C_1^2 (\exp(-T_0) - 1) \\
&+ \frac{2}{3} C_2 (C_1 + C_3) (\exp(-3T_0) - 1) \\
&+ \frac{1}{5} C_2^2 (\exp(-5T_0) - 1)] \exp(-T_0) \\
&+ O(\varepsilon^2), T_0 \in [0, M], 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y(T_0) &= -2C_2 \exp(-3T_0) \\
&+ \varepsilon [C_1 C_3 (\exp(-T_0) - 1) \\
&+ \frac{1}{3} C_2 C_3 (\exp(-3T_0) \\
&+ \frac{4}{5} C_2^2 (\exp(-5T_0) - 1)] \\
&\times \exp(-T_0) + O(\varepsilon^2), \\
&T_0 \in [0, M], 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z(T_0) &= C_3 \exp(-T_0) - \varepsilon [C_3^2 (\exp(-T_0) \\
&- 1) \exp(-T_0)
\end{aligned}$$

## 6. 结 论

洛伦兹系统是流体力学中典型的非线性系统,其解的结构比较复杂.取不同的参数,其解在本质上可能有不同差异.取值参数在一定的范围内,相应的解就会出现“蝴蝶效应”,形成混沌状态.但在参数 $r < a$ ,和 $\lim_{R^2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f_1^2 + f_2^2 + f_3^2]^{1/2}}{R}$  ( $R = [X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2]^{1/2}$ )的情形下,由系统的定性理论知<sup>[32]</sup>,其近似解以及精确解当 $T_0 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时而趋于零.故系统的解是渐近稳定的,在相空间中的轨线趋于稳定的结点.

由于大气物理中的复杂性,我们需要建立它的基本模型方程,并且去求解它.广义变分迭代方法就是一个简单而有效的方法.它是由一个泛函变分问题,得到对应的Lagrange乘子,最后构造一组相对最佳的迭代关系式,并以此求出各次近似去逼近原方程的精确解.本文中从对应系统(1)–(3)的线性系统的解 $(\bar{X}_0, \bar{Y}_0, \bar{Z}_0)$ 作为精确解的零次近似 $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .这样可以较快地得到近似解所要求的精度.同时,用变分迭代方法得到的是近似解析解,它不同于用一般计算方法得到的数值解.因此得到的近似解析解还可进行解析运算.从而还可以得到解的更多性态和其他相关的物理量的定性、定量的描述.

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## A method of solving a class of disturbed Lorenz system<sup>\*</sup>

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### Abstract

A solving problem for the Lorenz system in atmospheric physics is considered. First, a set of variational iterations is constructed by using the generalized variation principle. Then, the initial approximate solution is determined. Finally, using the variational iteration, each approximate solution for corresponding model is found. The generalized variational iteration method is an analytic method, and the obtained solution can be analytically operated further.

**Keywords:** Lorenz equation, variation principle, approximate solution

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