

一类激波问题的间接匹配解^{*}

吴钦宽[†]

(南京工程学院基础部 南京 210013)

(2004 年 8 月 24 日收到 2004 年 9 月 27 日收到修改稿)

研究了一类非线性奇摄动方程的激波问题. 利用间接匹配法, 构造出激波在区间内的激波解.

关键词: 非线性方程, 激波, 间接匹配

PACC: 0340K, 0290

1. 引 言

激波问题为当前国际学术界所关注的问题^[1-6]. 关于激波问题的应用: 冯士德等在流体力学^[7]、卢先和等在天体物理^[8]、何枫等在射流^[9]和张树东等在激光^[10]等方面作了一系列研究.

非线性问题的理论和方法在国际学术界的研究中是一个十分热门的问题^[11]. 许多学者做了大量的工作^[12-30], 并解决了许多数学物理问题. 近来在非线性奇摄动方程激波问题的研究中, 莫嘉琪、吴钦宽等做了一系列工作^[31-34]. 本文利用间接匹配法^[35], 考虑如下—类非线性奇摄动激波问题:

$$\epsilon \frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} + u \frac{du}{dz} - u^m = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$u(-1, \epsilon) = a(\epsilon), \quad (2)$$

$$u(1, \epsilon) = b(\epsilon), \quad (3)$$

其中 ϵ 为正的小参数, m 为奇数, $a(\epsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i \epsilon^i$,

$$b(\epsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i \epsilon^i.$$

2. 解的间接匹配

设问题(1)–(3)的外部解为:

$$u(z, \epsilon) = u_0(z) + \epsilon u_1(\epsilon) + \dots, \quad (4)$$

将(4)式代入(1)式得

$$u_0 \left[\frac{du_0}{dz} - u_0^{m-1} \right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_0}{dz^2} + \frac{d}{dz} [u_0 u_1] - m u_0^{m-1} u_1 = 0, \dots, \quad (5)$$

由(5)式解得

$$u_0(z) = [(2 - m)(z + c_1)]^{\frac{1}{2-m}}$$

或 $u_0(z) = \alpha$ (舍弃),

$$u_1(z) = [(2 - m)(z + c_1)]^{\frac{-1}{2-m}}$$

$$\times \exp\left[\frac{m(2 - m)}{2}(z + c_1)^2\right]$$

$$\times \left[\int (1 - m)(2 - m)(z + c_1)^{\frac{2m-3}{2-m}} \right.$$

$$\left. \times \exp\left[\frac{m(m - 2)}{2}(z + c_1)^2\right] dz + c_2 \right], \dots \quad (6)$$

由(6)式知, 问题(1)–(3)的一次外部解的可能形式为

$$u^l(z, \epsilon) = u_0^l(z) + \epsilon u_1^l(z), \quad (7)$$

$$u^r(z, \epsilon) = u_0^r(z) + \epsilon u_1^r(z), \quad (8)$$

其中

$$u_0^l(z) = [(2 - m)z + a_0^{2-m} + 2 - m]^{\frac{1}{2-m}},$$

$$u_0^r(z) = [(2 - m)z + b_0^{2-m} - 2 + m]^{\frac{1}{2-m}},$$

$u_1^l(z), u_1^r(z)$ 由(6)和 $u_1^l(-1) = a_1, u_1^r(1) = b_1$ 确定.

设 $z = d(\epsilon) \in (-1, 1)$ 为问题(1)–(3)的激波位置. 在 $z = d(\epsilon)$ 附近引入伸长变量:

$$x = \epsilon^{-1}[z - d(\epsilon)]. \quad (9)$$

设问题(1)–(3)的内层解为:

$$u(w, \epsilon) = w_0(x) + \epsilon w_1(x) + \dots \quad (10)$$

^{*} 南京工程学院基金(批准号:KXJ04093)资助的课题.

[†] E-mail: wqkuan@sohu.com

将(10)式代入(1)式得：

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} + w \frac{dw}{dx} - \epsilon w^m = 0, \quad (11)$$

这里 $w_j (j=0, 1, \dots)$ 应满足方程：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 w_0}{dx^2} + w_0 \frac{dw_0}{dx} &= 0, \\ \frac{d^2 w_1}{dx^2} + \frac{d}{dx} [w_0 w_1] &= w_0^m \dots \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

为了探讨(4)式(10)式的匹配,我们定义变量的标准变换^[35]

$$x = \eta^{-1} \xi, z = d(\epsilon) + \bar{\eta} \xi, \bar{\eta} \eta = \epsilon, \quad (13)$$

这里的 $\bar{\eta}(\epsilon), \eta(\epsilon)$ 是标准函数^[36]

$$\bar{\eta}(\epsilon) = \epsilon^\alpha, \eta(\epsilon) = \epsilon^{1-\alpha}, 0 < \alpha < 1, \quad (14)$$

由于我们在匹配过程中固定 ξ , 标准函数 η 为新变量. 于是令

$$p_j(\eta) = w_j(\eta^{-1} \xi), \xi = \text{常数}. \quad (15)$$

我们设

$$p(\eta) = p_0(\eta) + \epsilon p_1(\eta) + \dots$$

方程(12)可写成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\eta} \left[\eta^2 \frac{dp_0}{d\eta} \right] - \xi p_0 \frac{dp_0}{d\eta} &= 0, \\ \frac{d}{d\eta} \left[\eta^2 \frac{dp_1}{d\eta} \right] - \xi \frac{d}{d\eta} [p_0 p_1] &= \frac{\xi^2}{\eta^2} p_0^m \dots \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

为了求解方程(16),我们设^[35]

$$\begin{aligned} p_0(\eta) &= \sum_{k \geq 0} A_k^0 \eta^k, \\ p_1(\eta) &= A_{-1}^1 \eta^{-1} + \sum_{k \geq 0} A_k^1 \eta^k \dots \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

由(16)式(17)式得

$$p_0(\eta) = \alpha_0(\xi), p_1(\eta) = \alpha_0^{m-1}(\xi) \frac{\xi}{\eta} + \alpha_1(\xi) \dots \quad (18)$$

为了寻找匹配条件,我们定义一对一次外解

$$\begin{aligned} u^l(z) &= [(2-m)z + a_0^{2-m} + 2 - m] \mathbb{F}^{\frac{1}{2-m}} + \epsilon u_1^l(z), \\ u^l(-1) &= a_0 + a_1 \epsilon, -1 \leq z \leq d(\epsilon), \\ u^r(z) &= [(2-m)z + b_0^{2-m} - 2 + m] \mathbb{F}^{\frac{1}{2-m}} + \epsilon u_1^r(z), \\ u^r(1) &= b_0 + b_1 \epsilon, d(\epsilon) < z \leq 1, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

置 $z = d(\epsilon) + \bar{\eta} \xi$, 根据 Karwowski 间接匹配法^[35], 我们试图用一对 $p^l(\eta), p^r(\eta)$ 与 $u^l(z), u^r(z)$ 匹配,

$$\begin{aligned} p^l(\eta) &= a_0^l(\xi) + \epsilon \left[(a_0^l(\xi))^{m-1} \frac{\xi}{\eta} + a_1^l(\xi) \right] + \dots, \\ p^r(\eta) &= a_0^r(\xi) + \epsilon \left[(a_0^r(\xi))^{m-1} \frac{\xi}{\eta} + a_1^r(\xi) \right] + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} a_0^l &= [(2-m)z_0 + a_0^{2-m} + 2 - m] \mathbb{F}^{\frac{1}{2-m}}, a_1^l = z_1, \\ a_0^r &= [(2-m)z_0 + b_0^{2-m} - 2 + m] \mathbb{F}^{\frac{1}{2-m}}, a_1^r = z_1, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

在这里,必然设

$$d(\epsilon) = z_0 + \epsilon z_1 + \dots \quad (22)$$

3. 非线性方程的激波解

按照我们的假定

$$\begin{aligned} w_0(x) &= p_0^l(x) + t_0^l(x) \\ &= a_0^l + t_0^l(x), x \leq 0, \\ w_0(x) &= p_0^r(x) + t_0^r(x) \\ &= a_0^r + t_0^r(x), x \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

由于函数 $t_0^l(x), t_0^r(x)$ 是指数型小项^[35], 那么下列极限必为零,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} t_0^l(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} t_0^r(x) = 0. \quad (24)$$

为了确定 a_0^l, a_0^r , 我们求解初值问题

$$\frac{d^2 w_0}{dx^2} + w_0 \frac{dw_0}{dx} = 0, w_0(0) = 0, \quad (25)$$

依据边界条件

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} w_0(x) = a_0^l, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} w_0(x) = a_0^r. \quad (26)$$

由(25)式可得

$$w_0(x) = C_0 \text{th} \left(\frac{C_0}{2} x \right). \quad (27)$$

其中 C_0 为任意常数.

因为 w_0 是 C_0 的偶函数

$$C_0 \text{th} \left(\frac{C_0}{2} x \right) = -C_0 \text{th} \left(-\frac{C_0}{2} x \right), \quad (28)$$

所以 C_0 不妨设其为正. 于是,由(26)可得

$$a_0^l = -C_0, a_0^r = +C_0. \quad (29)$$

比较(29)和(21)可得

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= -\frac{b_0^{2-m} + a_0^{2-m}}{2(2-m)}, \\ C_0 &= \left(\frac{b_0^{2-m} - a_0^{2-m}}{2} - 2 + m \right)^{\frac{1}{2-m}} > 0, \\ |z_0| &< 1. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

为了再计算 z_1, w_1 , 我们假定

$$\begin{aligned} w_1(x) &= p_1^l(x) + t_1^l(x) = z_1 + x + t_1^l(x), x \leq 0, \\ w_1(x) &= p_1^r(x) + t_1^r(x) = z_1 + x + t_1^r(x), x \geq 0, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} t_1^l(x) &= 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} t_1^r(x) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

w_1 是下列初值问题的解

$$\frac{d^2 w_1}{dx^2} + \frac{d}{dx} [w_0 w_1] = w_0^m, w_1(0) = 0. \quad (32)$$

由(32)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} w_1(x) &= \exp(-f_0(x)) \int_0^x [C_1 + f_1(s)] \\ &\quad \times \exp(-f_0(s)) ds, \\ f_0(x) &= \int_0^x w_0(s) ds, \\ f_1(x) &= \int_0^x w_0^m(s) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

由(31)式和(33)式,仿 Karwowski 文献[35]的推导,可得 $z_1 = 0$ 和 $C_1 = -f_1(\infty)$.

事实上,不难得到,当 $j \geq 1$ 时, $z_j = 0$. 因此,我们得到问题(1)–(3)的一次复合近似激波解

$$u(z, \varepsilon) = \begin{cases} u^l(z) + \sum_{j=0}^1 \varepsilon^j t_j(\varepsilon^{-1}[z - z_0]) + O(\varepsilon^2) & -1 \leq z \leq z_0, \\ u^r(z) + \sum_{j=0}^1 \varepsilon^j t_j(\varepsilon^{-1}[z - z_0]) + O(\varepsilon^2) & z_0 \leq z \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

其中 z_0 是 $\mathcal{A}(\varepsilon)$ 的精确位置.

继续用上述方法,我们可进一步得到问题(1)–(3)的更高次复合近似激波解.

当 $m = 1$ 时,问题(1)–(3)就是 Cole-Lagerstrom 激波问题^[37].

- [1] Lu Y Q et al 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 1079 (in Chinese) [陆云清等 2003 物理学报 **52** 1079]
- [2] Hong L and Xu J X 2001 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **50** 612 (in Chinese) [洪灵、徐健学 2001 物理学报 **50** 612]
- [3] Ma M Q et al 2000 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **49** 1679 (in Chinese) [马明全等 2000 物理学报 **49** 1679]
- [4] Wu S G et al 1999 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **48** 2180 (in Chinese) [吴顺光等 1999 物理学报 **48** 2180]
- [5] Chen S X and Dong L M 2001 *Science China A* **31** 495
- [6] O'Malley R E Jr 2000 *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **242** 18
- [7] Feng S D and Michihisa T H 2001 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **50** 1006 (in Chinese) [冯士德、鸟原道久 2001 物理学报 **50** 1006]
- [8] Lu X H et al 1997 *Chinese J. Space Science* **17** 1079 (in Chinese) [卢先和等 1997 空间科学报 **17** 1079]
- [9] He F et al 2002 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **51** 1918 (in Chinese) [何枫等 2002 物理学报 **51** 1918]
- [10] Zhang S D and Zhang W J 2001 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **50** 1512 (in Chinese) [张树东、张为俊 2001 物理学报 **50** 1512]
- [11] de Jager E M and Jiang F R 1996 *The Theory of Singular Perturbation* (Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co)
- [12] Lin F and Xu Y S 2003 *Chin. Phys.* **12** 1049
- [13] Mo J Q and Lin W T 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 996 (in Chinese) [莫嘉琪、林万涛 2004 物理学报 **53** 996]
- [14] Shen S F et al 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 2056 (in Chinese) [沈守枫等 2004 物理学报 **53** 2056]
- [15] Li D S and Zhang H Q 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 1635 (in Chinese) [李德生、张鸿庆 2004 物理学报 **53** 1635]
- [16] Lai X J and Zhang J F 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 4069 (in Chinese) [来娴静、张解放 2004 物理学报 **53** 4069]
- [17] Tang J S and Xie X 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 2828 (in Chinese) [唐驾时、谢喜 2004 物理学报 **53** 2828]
- [18] Fu Z T et al 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 343 (in Chinese) [付遵涛等 2003 物理学报 **52** 343]
- [19] Zhang J L et al 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 1574 (in Chinese) [张金良等 2003 物理学报 **52** 1574]
- [20] Liu S S et al 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 1837 (in Chinese) [刘式适等 2003 物理学报 **52** 1837]
- [21] Liu G T and Fan T Y 2004 *Chin. Phys.* **13** 805
- [22] Hu J L 2004 *Chin. Phys.* **13** 297
- [23] Zhang Y F 2003 *Chin. Phys.* **12** 1194
- [24] Yao R X and Li Z B 2002 *Chin. Phys.* **11** 864
- [25] Wu Q K 2002 *Acta Analysis Functionalis Applicata* **4** 81 (in Chinese) [吴钦宽 2002 应用泛函分析学报 **4** 81]
- [26] Wu Q K 2003 *J. Gansu Univ. Technol.* **29** (4) 125 (in Chinese) [吴钦宽 2003 甘肃工业大学学报 **29** (4) 125]
- [27] Wu Q K 2004 *Acta Analysis Functionalis Applicata* **6** 76 (in Chinese) [吴钦宽 2004 应用泛函分析学报 **6** 76]
- [28] Wu Q K and Mo J Q 2004 *J. Lanzhou Univ.* **40** (1) 10 (in Chinese) [吴钦宽、莫嘉琪 2004 兰州大学学报 **40** (1) 10]
- [29] Wu Q K and Mo J Q 2004 *Acta Analysis Functionalis Applicata* **6** 122 (in Chinese) [吴钦宽、莫嘉琪 2004 应用泛函分析学报 **6** 122]
- [30] Wu Q K and Mo J Q 2004 *J. Xiamen Univ.* **43** 141 (in Chinese) [吴钦宽、莫嘉琪 2004 厦门大学学报 **43** 141]
- [31] Mo J Q and Wang H 2002 *Appl. Math. J. Chinese Univ. Ser A*, **17** 281 (in Chinese) [莫嘉琪、王辉 2002 高校应用数学学报表 A 辑 **17** 281]
- [32] Mo J Q 2004 *Mathematica Applicata* **17** 301 (in Chinese) [莫嘉琪 2004 应用数学 **17** 301]
- [33] Mo J Q 2003 *Acta Math-Phys. Sci.* **23** A 530 (in Chinese) [莫嘉琪 2003 数学物理学报 **23** A 530]
- [34] Wu Q K 2004 *J. Engi. Math.* **21** 653 (in Chinese) [吴钦宽 2004 工程数学学报 **21** 653]
- [35] Karwowski A J 2003 *Quarterly of Applied Mathematics* **61** 401
- [36] Nayfeh A H 1981 *Introduction to Perturbation Techniques* (New York: John Wiley & Sons)
- [37] J. Kevorkian and J. D. Cole 1996 *Multiple Scales and Singular Perturbation Methods* (New York: Springer-Verlag)

The indirect matching solution for a class of shock problems^{*}

Wu Qin-Kuan[†]

(*Department of Basic Courses, Nanjing Institute of Technology, Nanjing 210013, China*)

(Received 24 August 2004 ; revised manuscript received 27 September 2004)

Abstract

The shock wave problems for a class of the nonlinear singularly perturbed equations is studied. Using indirect matching method, the shock solutions of shock wave in an interval are constructed.

Keywords : nonlinear equation, shock, indirect matching

PACC : 0340K, 0290

^{*} Project supported by the Foundation of Nanjing Institute of Technology(Grant No. KXJ04093).

[†] E-mail : wqkuan@sohu.com