

Burgers 型方程初值问题解的 稳定性及孤波解*

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摘 要

本文证明 Burgers 型方程初值问题的解在 L_2 意义上的稳定性、唯一性; 给出该方程存在扭状孤波解的条件及求扭状孤波解的方法。并指出 Burgers 型方程不存在钟状孤波解。

本文讨论 Burgers 型方程初值问题:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \quad (2)$$

解的稳定性及方程(1)的孤波解。自变量 x 及 t 的变化范围是: $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in R_n, 0 \leq t \leq T, T$ 为任何固定的有限正数。我们假定:

$$-U \leq u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \leq U$$

这里

$$U = \max_{\substack{x \in R_n \\ t \in [0, T]}} \left\{ |u|, \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right| (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \right\}$$

且当 $|x| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \rightarrow 0$ 时, u 及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$ 均迅速趋于零, u 及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$ 都平方可积。

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本文曾在81年4月在合肥召开的非线性波讨论会上宣读。

方程(1)的物理意义是非常明显的. 以 $n=1$ 的情形为例, 若在某波动现象中, 引进某物理量的单位长度的密度 $u(x, t)$ 及单位时间的流量 $q(x, t)$, 当该波动现象满足守恒性质时, 不难推得:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial q(x, t)}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (3)$$

当 $q(x, t)$ 是 u 及其梯度 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 的函数时 (这种情况并不乏实例^[4]):

$$q(x, t) = F(u) - a^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad (4)$$

将(4)代入(3)立得一维的 Burgers 型方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + f(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (5)$$

其中 $f(u) = F'(u)$. 特别在(5)中的 $f(u) = u$ 时, 即得 Burgers 方程. 众所周知, Burgers 方程可用 Cole-Hopf 变换^[1, 2]化为线性热传导方程, 从而求出了精确解.

一、稳定性

本段的论证方法, 同[5]中的方法类似.

设 u_i 是满足初值 $u_i|_{t=0} = \varphi_i (i=1, 2)$, 方程(1)的两个解, 记 $w = u_1 - u_2$, 则 w 满足线性方程:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(u_1) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i} + \sum_{i=1}^n (f_i(u_1) - f_i(u_2)) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_i^2} = 0 \quad (6)$$

及初始条件:

$$w|_{t=0} = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = \psi \quad (7)$$

定理1 设 $f_i(u)$ 及 $f'_i(u)$ 在 $-U \leq u \leq U$ 上存在且连续, 只要

$$\int_{R_n} \psi^2(x) dx$$

充分小, 则对一切 $t \in [0, T]$

$$\int_{R_n} w^2(x, t) dx$$

可任意小. 即问题(1)~(2)的解在 L_2 意义下是稳定的.

证明 以 w 乘(6)的两端, 并在 R_n 上积分得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{R_n} w w_t dx + \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{R_n} w f_i(u_1) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{R_n} (f_i(u_1) - f_i(u_2)) w \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} \\ - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \int_{R_n} w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_i^2} dx = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

记
$$\|w\|^2(t) = \int_{R_n} W^2(x, t) dx \quad (9)$$

则

$$\int_{R_n} w w_t dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|w\|^2(t) \quad (10)$$

注意当 $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $w \rightarrow 0$, 分部积分易得:

$$\int_{R_n} w f_i(u_1) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{R_n} w^2 f'_i(u_1) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_i} dx \quad (11)$$

$$\int_{R_n} w (f_i(u_1) - f_i(u_2)) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{R_n} w^2 \frac{2(f_i(u_1) - f_i(u_2))}{u_1 - u_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} dx \quad (12)$$

$$\int_{R_n} w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_i^2} dx = - \int_{R_n} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 dx \quad (13)$$

将(10)–(13)代入(8)得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|w\|^2(t) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{R_n} w^2 \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2(f_i(u_1) - f_i(u_2))}{u_1 - u_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} + f'_i(u_1) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] dx \\ + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \int_{R_n} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \int_{R_n} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 dx \geq 0,$$

故由上式可得:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|w\|^2(t) + \int_{R_n} w^2 \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2(f_i(u_1) - f_i(u_2))}{u_1 - u_2} \cdot \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} + f'_i(u_1) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] dx \leq 0 \quad (14)$$

由于 $f'_i(u)$ 在 $-U \leq u \leq U$ 上连续及我们对 u 的假定, 可得如下的不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{R_n} w^2 \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2(f_i(u_1) - f_i(u_2))}{u_1 - u_2} \cdot \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} + f'_i(u_1) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] dx \right| \\ \leq \int_{R_n} w^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\left| \frac{2(f_i(u_1) - f_i(u_2))}{u_1 - u_2} \cdot \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} \right| + \left| f'_i(u_1) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_i} \right| \right) dx \\ \leq 3nUK \|w\|^2(t) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中

$$K = \max_{\substack{-U \leq u \leq U \\ 1 \leq i \leq n}} |f'_i(u)|$$

由(14)及(15)得:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|w\|^2(t) - 3nUK \|w\|^2(t) \leq 0 \quad t \in [0, T]$$

由此,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \|w\|^2(t) &\leq \|w\|^2(0) e^{3nUKt} \\ &\leq \|w\|^2(0) e^{3nUKT} \end{aligned}$$

由(7)和(9)知:

$$\|w\|^2(0) = \|\psi\|^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi^2(x) dx$$

$$\text{故} \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} w^2(x, t) dx \leq e^{3^* U K T} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi^2(x) dx \quad (16)$$

由(16)知, 只要 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi^2(x) dx$ 充分小, 对一切 $t \in [0, T]$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} w^2(x, t) dx$$

可任意的小. 定理 1 证毕.

由定理 1 的证明过程, 易知问题(1)–(2)的解也是唯一的.

完全类似于[5]中的论证方法, 可证 Burgers 型方程组初值问题解的稳定性(从略).

二、孤波解^{*}

我们讨论方程(1)存在孤波解的条件以及求孤波解的方法. 所谓孤波解, 是局部化的行波解^[3]:

$$u(x, t) = s(\xi) \quad \xi = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i x_i - V_0 t \quad (17)$$

$$\text{当 } |\xi| \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } s(\xi) \rightarrow 0 \quad (18)$$

也不排除下述情形:

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \text{当 } \xi \rightarrow -\infty \text{ 时,} & s(\xi) \rightarrow c^- \\ \text{当 } \xi \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时,} & s(\xi) \rightarrow c^+ \end{array} \right\} \quad (18')$$

因为这时 $s'(\xi)$ 满足(18). 这里的 $k_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 及 $c^\pm$ 均为常数. V_0 是待定常数, 表示波速.

满足条件(18)时, 孤波的形状如图 a 或图 b 所示, 称为钟状孤波; 满足条件(18')时, 孤波的形状如图 c 所示, 称为扭状孤波.

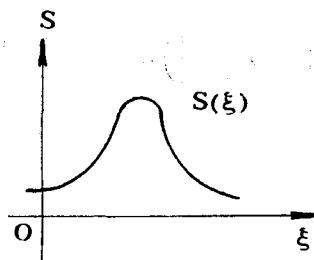


图 a.

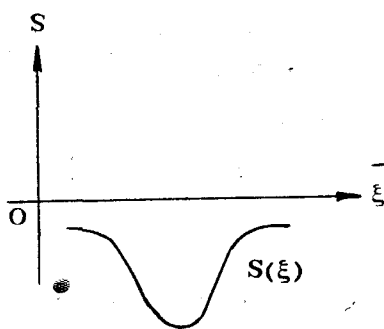


图 b.

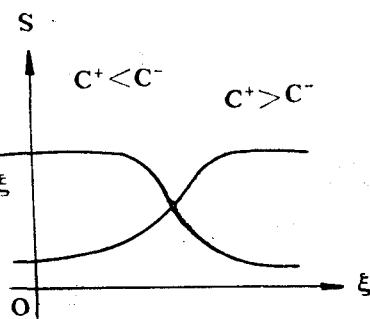


图 c.

^{*} 在写本段时, 曾与牛培平同志进行过讨论, 深表谢意.

为求方程(1)的扭状孤波解, 将(17)代入(1)得:

$$-V_0 \frac{ds}{d\xi} + \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(s) k_i \frac{ds}{d\xi} - \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i k_i)^2 \frac{d^2 s}{d\xi^2} = 0 \quad (19)$$

积分一次得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i k_i)^2 \frac{ds}{d\xi} = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \int_0^s f_i(\eta) d\eta - V_0 s + C \quad (20)$$

其中 C 为积分常数.

注意到条件(18'), 由(20)得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \int_0^{c^+} f_i(\eta) d\eta - V_0 c^+ + C &= 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \int_0^{c^-} f_i(\eta) d\eta - V_0 c^- + C &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

由(21)解得:

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{c^- \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \int_0^{c^+} f_i(\eta) d\eta - c^+ \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \int_0^{c^-} f_i(\eta) d\eta}{C^+ - C^-} \\ V_0 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \int_{c^-}^{c^+} f_i(\eta) d\eta}{C^+ - C^-} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

将(22)代入(20)得:

$$\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (k_i a_i)^2 \right] \frac{ds}{d\xi} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \left(c^+ \int_{c^-}^s + c^- \int_s^{c^+} - s \int_{c^-}^{c^+} \right) f_i(\eta) d\eta}{C^+ - C^-} \quad (23)$$

为解(23), 设 $s|_{\xi=0} = s_0$, $c^+ > c^-$, 将(23)分离变量并积分得:

$$\int_{s_0}^s \frac{(c^+ - c^-) \sum_{i=1}^n (k_i a_i)^2 ds}{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \left(c^+ \int_{c^-}^s + c^- \int_s^{c^+} - s \int_{c^-}^{c^+} \right) f_i(\eta) d\eta} = \xi \quad (24)$$

由于(24)中的分母作为 s 的函数, 当 $s = c^\pm$ 时为零. 故只要假定在区间 (c^-, c^+) 上 $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \cdot$

$\cdot f'_i(s) > 0$ 或 $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i f'_i(s) < 0$, 就保证其图形向下凸或向上凸, 从而在 (c^-, c^+) 内无零点.

因而(24)中的积分有意义. 故若方程(1)有满足(18')的解存在, 则该解必满足(24).

定理2 若方程(1)中的 $f_i(u)$ 一次连续可微, 满足下列条件之一:

$$1) \sum_{i=1}^n k_i f'_i(u) > 0, \quad c^- \leq u \leq c^+, \quad k_i \text{ 为常数};$$

$$2) \sum_{i=1}^n k_i f'_i(u) < 0, \quad c^- \leq u \leq c^+, \quad k_i \text{ 为常数},$$

则方程(1)满足条件(18')的扭状孤波解其波形 $s(\xi)$ 必满足(24), 且必具波速

$$V_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \int_{c^-}^{c^+} f_i(\eta) d\eta}{C^+ - C^-}.$$

附带指出: 方程(1)不存在在某点 $\xi = \xi_0$ 处具性质: $\left. \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right|_{\xi=\xi_0} = 0$ 及 $\left. \frac{d^2s}{d\xi^2} \right|_{\xi=\xi_0} < 0$

(或 $\left. \frac{d^2s}{d\xi^2} \right|_{\xi=\xi_0} > 0$)

的钟状孤波解. 因若孤波解具这种性质时, (19)不可能成立.

例 求 Burgers 型方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \left(a_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + a_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0$$

的扭状孤波解:

$$u(x, y, t) = s(\xi), \quad \xi = k_1 x + k_2 y - V_0 t$$

$$s \rightarrow c \quad \text{当 } \xi \rightarrow -\infty,$$

$$s \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{当 } \xi \rightarrow +\infty.$$

解 由公式(22)可算出波速:

$$V_0 = \frac{c^2}{3}(k_1 + k_2) \quad (\text{为确定计, 设 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 均为正})$$

由公式(24)可得:

$$\int_{s_0}^s \frac{c(a_1^2 k_1^2 + a_2^2 k_2^2) ds}{\frac{1}{3}c(k_1 + k_2)s^3 - \frac{1}{3}c^3(k_1 + k_2)s} = \xi.$$

或者改写上式为:

$$\int_{s_0}^s \frac{ds}{s(c^2 - s^2)} = -\frac{k_1 + k_2}{3(k_1^2 a_1^2 + k_2^2 a_2^2)} \xi$$

积分出上式得:

$$\frac{1}{2c^2} \log \frac{s^2}{c^2 - s^2} = -\frac{k_1 + k_2}{3(a_1^2 k_1^2 + a_2^2 k_2^2)} \xi + \frac{1}{2c^2} \log \frac{s_0^2}{c^2 - s_0^2}$$

由此解得:

$$u(x, y, t) = s(\xi) = c \sqrt{\frac{c_0 e^{-\frac{2(k_1 + k_2)c^2}{3(a_1^2 k_1^2 + a_2^2 k_2^2)}(k_1 x + k_2 y - \frac{c^2}{3}(k_1 + k_2)t)}}{1 + c_0 e^{-\frac{2(k_1 + k_2)c^2}{3(a_1^2 k_1^2 + a_2^2 k_2^2)}(k_1 x + k_2 y - \frac{c^2}{3}(k_1 + k_2)t)}}}$$

其中 $c_0 = \frac{s_0^2}{c^2 - s_0^2}$ 为常数, 显然, $0 < c_0 < \infty$.

特别在一个空间变量的情形, 方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

有扭状孤波解:

$$u(x, t) = \pm c \sqrt{\frac{c_0 e^{-\frac{2c^2}{3a^2}(x - \frac{c^2}{3}t)}}{1 + c_0 e^{-\frac{2c^2}{3a^2}(x - \frac{c^2}{3}t)}}$$

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Stability of Solutions of Initial-Value Problem for Burgers' Type Equation and Solitary Wave Solutions

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Abstract

We have proved the stability of solutions of initial value problem for Burgers' type equation in L_2 Sense; have given the conditions of existence of kink solitary wave solutions and a technique of looking for kink solitary wave solutions for Burgers' type equation. And we point out there are no bell solitary wave solutions for Burgers' type equation.