

高阶拟线性拟双曲型方程组*

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在动物神经生物学问题与液体强迫振动等问题中,经常出现具有 $u_{tt} - u_{xx}$ 项的线性或拟线性方程的各种问题. 在[1]中对一般化的拟线性拟双曲型方程

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} - f(u)u_t - g(u) \quad (1)$$

作了讨论. 并对多维情况的边值问题也作了局部解与整体解的逐次逼近处理的研究. 在[2—5]中提出了一些比较一般的拟线性拟双曲型方程与方程组的初值边界问题, 研究了这些问题的局部解的存在性与唯一性.

本文讨论一类拟线性高阶拟双曲型方程组

$$\mathbf{u}_{tt} + (-1)^M \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u}_{x^{2M}t} = \mathbf{f}(x, t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x^M}, \mathbf{u}_t) \quad (2)$$

的整体解问题, 其中 \mathbf{u} 为 J 维向量函数, \mathbf{A} 为 $J \times J$ 的正定常系数矩阵, 方程组右边部分取下列形式:

$$f_l = \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^{m+1} D_x^m \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial P_{m,l}} \right) + g_l, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, J \quad (3)$$

其中 $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_J)$, $\mathbf{g} = (g_1, \dots, g_J)$, $F = F(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x^{\lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor}}) \geq 0$, F 是向量变量的一个光滑函数, $P_{m,l} = D_x^m u_l$, $D_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_J)$, $g_l = g_l(x, t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x^M}, \mathbf{u}_t)$ ($l = 1, 2, \dots, J$) 为非线性的低阶次的项.

本文目的是对上述一般的拟线性拟双曲型方程组(2), (3), 研究其周期边界问题与初值问题的整体广义解与整体古典解的存在性、唯一性以及解的可微性.

方程组(2)(3)的周期边界条件为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}(x+2D, t) &= \mathbf{u}(x, t), \quad D > 0, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}, \\ \mathbf{u}(x, 0) &= \boldsymbol{\varphi}(x), \\ \mathbf{u}_t(x, 0) &= \boldsymbol{\psi}(x), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

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其中 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 是以 $2D$ 为周期的已知向量周期函数. 方程(2)(3)的初值问题的条件为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}(x, 0) &= \varphi(x), \\ \mathbf{u}_t(x, 0) &= \psi(x), \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 为在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 上的已知向量函数.

这里采用 Galerkin 方法作问题的近似解. 用能量方法作近似解的各种积分估计, 从而导出广义解或古典解的存在性与解的光滑性.

(一)

引进几个有用的引理.

引理1^[6] 设连续可微函数 $w(t) \geq 0$, 在区间 $[0, T]$ ($T > 0$) 上适合微分积分不等式

$$W_t(t) \leq c_1 W(t) + c_2 + c_3 \int_0^t W(\tau) d\tau, \quad (*)$$

则 $W(t)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 上有界, 并有估计式

$$W(t) \leq (W(0) + c_2 T) \exp(c_1 T + c_3 T^2),$$

其中 c_1, c_2, c_3 为非负常数.

证 将不等式(*)在 $[0, T]$ 上对 t 作积分, 得

$$W(t) - W(0) \leq c_1 \int_0^t W(\tau) d\tau + c_2 t + c_3 \int_0^t \int_0^\tau W(\xi) d\xi d\tau.$$

右边最后双重积分可写为

$$\int_0^t \int_0^\tau W(\xi) d\xi d\tau = \int_0^t (x - \xi) W(\xi) d\xi \leq T \int_0^t W(t) dt.$$

于是有不等式

$$W(t) \leq A + B \int_0^t W(\tau) d\tau,$$

其中 $A = W(0) + c_2 T$, $B = c_1 + c_3 T$. 现在用数学归纳法证明下式

$$W(t) \leq A \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{(Bt)^i}{i!} + \frac{B^{k+1}}{k!} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^k W(\tau) d\tau. \quad (**)$$

显然 $k=0$ 成立. 把 $W(t)$ 的原始不等式关系代入上列不等式的右边积分部分,

$$\int_0^t (t-\tau)^k [A + B \int_0^\tau W(\xi) d\xi] d\tau = \frac{At^{k+1}}{k+1} + \frac{B}{k+1} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{k+1} W(\tau) d\tau$$

由此可见(**)式成立. 该式可改写为

$$W(t) \leq Ae^{BT} + \frac{B^{k+1}T^k}{k!} \int_0^t W(\tau) d\tau$$

或为

$$\max_{0 < t < T} W(t) \leq Ae^{BT} + \frac{(BT)^{k+1}}{k!} \max_{0 < t < T} W(t)$$

此式对任意 k 都成立. 当 k 充分大时, 对任意给定的 BT , $(BT)^{k+1}/k!$ 可以任意小, 于是

$$\max_{0 < t < T} W(t) \leq Ae^{BT}.$$

引理证明完毕.

推理 设函数 $W(t) \geq 0$, 在 $[0, T]$ 上满足积分不等式

$$W(t) \leq A + B \int_0^t W(\tau) d\tau,$$

则 $W(t)$ 有界, 并有估计式

$$w(t) \leq A e^{BT}.$$

引理2 (Sobolev 型引理)^[7]. 对任意 $u(x) \in L_{P_1}[a, b] \cap W_{P_2}^{(k)}[a, b]$, $k \geq 0$, $\infty \geq P_2$, $P_1 \geq 1$, 成立不等式

$$\|u\|_{W_{P_2}^{(k)}[a, b]} \leq c \|u\|_{L_{P_1}[a, b]}^{1-\lambda} \|u\|_{W_{P_2}^{(k)}[a, b]}^{\lambda}$$

其中 $c = c(k, l, P, P_1, P_2)$ 依赖于 k, l, P, P_1, P_2 但不依赖于区间 $[a, b]$, 并且要求

$$\lambda k \geq l, \quad \frac{l}{P} = \frac{1-\lambda}{P_1} + \lambda \left(\frac{1}{P_2} - k \right), \quad 0 < \lambda < 1,$$

引理3 设 $G = G(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_h)$ 为变量 z_1, z_2, \dots, z_h 的 k 次 ($k \geq 1$) 连续可微函数, 又设函数 $z_i(x, t) \in L_{\infty}([0, T], W_2^{(k)}[-D, D])$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, h$, $0 < D \leq \infty$, 则有估计式

$$\int_{-D}^D |D_x^k G(z_1(x, t), \dots, z_h(x, t))|^2 dx \leq C(M, k, h) \sum_{i=1}^h \|z_i\|_{W_2^{(k)}}^2,$$

其中

$$M = \max_{i=1, 2, \dots, h} \max_{\substack{0 \leq t \leq T \\ -D \leq x \leq D}} |z_i(x, t)|.$$

证 由求导数规则得

$$D_x^k G = \sum_{\{\alpha\}} d_{\{\alpha\}} \prod_{i=1}^h \prod_{j=1}^{s_i} (D_x^{\alpha_{ij}} z_i),$$

其中 $d_{\{\alpha\}}$ 为 G 对 z_1, \dots, z_h 的直到 k 阶的各阶导数的线性组合, $(\alpha) = (\alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{1s_1}, \dots, \alpha_{hs_h})$

而 $\{\alpha\}$ 表示对以下的 α_{ij} 求和, $s_i \geq 0$, $\alpha_{ij} \geq 1$, $\sum_{i=1}^h \sum_{j=1}^{s_i} \alpha_{ij} = k$, 记 $\sum_{j=1}^{s_i} \alpha_{ij} = \bar{\alpha}_i$, $\sum_{i=1}^h \bar{\alpha}_i = k$. 利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$(D_x^k G, D_x^k G) \leq C \sum_{\{\alpha\}} \prod_{i=1}^h \prod_{j=1}^{s_i} \left(\int_{-D}^D D_x^{\alpha_{ij}} z_i \right)^{2/\beta_{ij}}.$$

其中 $\sum_{i=1}^h \sum_{j=1}^{s_i} \frac{2}{\beta_{ij}} = 1$, $\sum_{j=1}^{s_i} \frac{1}{\beta_{ij}} = \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_i}$, $\sum_{i=1}^h \frac{2}{\bar{\beta}_i} = 1$, $P_{ij} \geq 1$. 取 $P_{ij} = \frac{2k}{\alpha_{ij}}$, $\beta_{ij} = 1 - \frac{\alpha_{ij}}{k}$,

$\bar{\beta}_i = 1 - \frac{\bar{\alpha}_i}{k}$, 可以看出

$$(1 - \beta_{ij})k = \alpha_{ij}, \quad \frac{1}{P_{ij}} - \alpha_{ij} = \frac{1 - \beta_{ij}}{2} - (1 - \beta_{ij})k.$$

由引理 2

$$\|D_x^{\alpha_{ij}} z_i\|_{P_{ij}} \leq c \|z_i\|_{\infty}^{\beta_{ij}} \|z_i\|_{W_2^{(k)}}^{1-\beta_{ij}}.$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned}
(D_x^k G, D_x^k G) &\leq c \sum_{\{a\}} \prod_{i=1}^h \prod_{i=1}^{s_i} \|z_i\|_{\infty}^{2\beta_{i,j}} \|z_i\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^{2-2\beta_{i,j}}, \\
&= c \sum_{\{a\}} \prod_{i=1}^h \|z_i\|_{\infty}^{2\sum_{i=1}^{s_i} \beta_{i,j}} \|z_i\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^{2\sum_{i=1}^{s_i} (1-\beta_{i,j})}, \\
&= c \sum_{\{a\}} \prod_{i=1}^h \|z_i\|_{\infty}^{2s_i - 2\frac{\bar{\alpha}_i}{k}} \|z_i\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^{2\frac{\bar{\alpha}_i}{k}}.
\end{aligned}$$

已知 $\|z_i\|_{\infty}$ 有界, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
(D_x^k G, D_x^k G) &\leq c \prod_{i=1}^h \|z_i\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^{2\frac{\bar{\alpha}_i}{k}}, \\
&\leq c \sum_{i=1}^h \|z_i\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

其中 c 依赖于 k , h 与 $M = \max_{i=1, \dots, h} \|z_i\|_{\infty}$. 引理证毕.

推论 设 $G(x, t, z_1, \dots, z_h)$ 还依赖于变量 x, t 并对 x, z_1, \dots, z_h 为 k 次连续可微. 又设函数 G 及其直到 k 阶对 x, z_1, \dots, z_h 的导数在 z_1, \dots, z_h 的任意给定有限域上, 对 $x \in [-D, D]$, $0 < D \leq \infty$ 与 $t \in [0, T]$ 是一致有界的. 设函数 $z_i(x, t) \in L_{\infty}([0, T], w_2^{(k)}[-D, D])$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, h$, 则有估计式

$$\int_{-D}^D |D_x^k G|^2 dx = C \sum_{i=1}^h \|z_i\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^2 + C',$$

其中 C 与 C' 依赖于 k , h 与 $M = \max_{i=1, \dots, h} \max_{(x, t)} |z_i(x, t)|$.

证 由求导数规则, 就有

$$D_x^k G = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + D_x' \right)^k G = \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} D_x'^{k-l} \left(\frac{\partial^l G}{\partial x^l} \right),$$

其中 D_x' 表示只对函数中的 $z_1(x, t), \dots, z_h(x, t)$ 中的自变量 x 作导数, 即

$$D_x' f(x, t, z_1(x, t), \dots, z_h(x, t)) = D_x f(\xi, t, z_1(x, t), \dots, z_h(x, t))|_{\xi=x}.$$

于是由引理 3 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
\|D_x^k G\|_{L_x}^2 &= \left\| \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} D_x'^{k-l} \left(\frac{\partial^l G}{\partial x^l} \right) \right\|_{L_x}^2 \\
&\leq C \sum_{l=0}^k \left(\sum_{i=1}^h \|z_i\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^2 \right) + C' \\
&\leq C \sum_{i=1}^h \|z_i\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^2 + C'.
\end{aligned}$$

证毕.

推论 设在引理 3 及其推论中 $z_j(x, t) = D_x^{j-1} u(x, t)$, 则

$$\|D_x^k G\|_{L_2}^2 \leq C \|u\|_{W_2^{(k+h-1)}}^2 + C'.$$

其中 C 与 C' 依赖于 k , h 与 $M = \|u\|_{W_2^{(h-1)}}^2$.

(二)

构造 Galerkin 近似解并对它作出若干估计.

设 $\{y_n(x)\}$ 为常微分方程 $y'' = \lambda y$ 的以 $2D$ 为周期的周期边值问题对应于本征值 $\lambda_n (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 的本征函数的规范正交完备系.

设方程组(2)(3)和(4)的周期近似解 $\mathbf{u}_N(x, t) = \{u_{N1}, \dots, u_{NJ}\}$ 为 $\mathbf{u}_N(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^N a_{Nn}(t) y_n(x)$ 或 $u_{Nl}(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^N a_{Nnl}(t) y_n(x)$, $l = 1, 2, \dots, J$. 系数 $a_{Nn}(t)$ 适合常微分方程组的初值问题

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_{Nl}}{\partial t^2}, y_s \right) + (-1)^M \left(\sum_{i=1}^J a_{lij} \frac{\partial^{2M+1} u_{Nj}}{\partial x^{2M} \partial t}, y_s \right) &= (f_l, y_s), \\ (u_{Nl}(x, 0), y_s) &= (\varphi_l, y_s), \\ \left(\frac{\partial u_{Nl}(x, 0)}{\partial t}, y_s \right) &= (\psi_l, y_s), \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, J; \quad s = 1, 2, \dots, N, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中 $(u, v) = \int_{-D}^D u(x, t) v(x, t) dx$.

下面对 $\mathbf{u}_N(x, t)$ 及其各阶导数作先验积分估计.

将(6)乘以 $a'_{Ns}(t)$, 对 $s = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 求和, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_{Nl}}{\partial t^2}, \frac{\partial u_{Nl}}{\partial t} \right) + (-1)^M \left(\sum_{i=1}^J a_{lij} \frac{\partial^{2M+1} u_{Nj}}{\partial x^{2M} \partial t}, \frac{\partial u_{Nl}}{\partial t} \right) &= \left(f_l, \frac{\partial u_{Nl}}{\partial t} \right), \\ l &= 1, 2, \dots, J. \end{aligned}$$

再对 $l = 1, 2, \dots, J$ 求和, 利用分部积分, 得

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right)_i + 2 \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^M \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^M \partial t} \right) = 2 \left(\mathbf{f} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right).$$

根据(3), 上式右边部份为

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \left(\mathbf{f} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right) &= 2 \sum_{l=1}^J \left(\sum_{m=0}^{[M]} (-1)^{m+1} D_x^m \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_{ml}} \right) + g_l, \frac{\partial u_{Nl}}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= -2 \left(\int_{-D}^D F dx \right)_i + 2 \left(\mathbf{g} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right). \end{aligned}$$

为了估计上式右边第二项, 我们对方程(2)(3)中的 \mathbf{g} 作一些限制:

(i) 设有下列估计式成立:

$$(\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{g}) \leq B_1 \left(\|\mathbf{u}_l\|_{L_2}^2 + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 + |F|_{L_1} \right) + B_2, \quad (7)$$

其中 $B_1, B_2 \geq 0$ 常数, $|F|_{L_1} = \int_{-D}^D F(\mathbf{u}(x, t), \mathbf{u}_x(x, t), \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x^{[M]}}(x, t)) dx$.

(ii) $g_l (l = 1, 2, \dots, J)$ 对它所有变量的一阶偏导数满足条件(g):

$g_l(x, t, p_{0l}, \dots, p_{Ml}, q_1, \dots, q_l) (l = 1, 2, \dots, J)$ 对变量 $p_{0l}, \dots, p_{Ml}, q_1, \dots, q_l$ 的一阶偏导数有界, 即

$$\left| \frac{\partial g_l}{\partial p_{mj}} \right| \leq B, \quad \left| \frac{\partial g_l}{\partial q_i} \right| \leq B$$

$\forall x \in \mathbf{R}, t \in [0, T], p_{mj} \in \mathbf{R}, q_i \in \mathbf{R}, 0 \leq m \leq M, 1 \leq j \leq J$; 而且

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial x} \right) \leq B_1 \left(\|\mathbf{u}_t\|_{L_2}^2 + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 + |F|_{L_1} \right) + B_2$$

其中 B, B_1, B_2 是常数.

这两条实际上限制 g_l 对 $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x^M}, \mathbf{u}_t$ 几乎是线性的, 但是允许如 $(\cos u)u_x$ 等情况.

在条件(i)(ii)限制下, 可得不等式

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right)_t + 2 \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^M \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^M \partial t} \right) + 2 \left(|F|_{L_1} \right)_t \\ & \leq \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right) + (\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{g}) \\ & \leq (B_1 + 1) \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + B_1 \|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 + B_1 |F|_{L_1} + B_2. \end{aligned}$$

因为矩阵 \mathbf{A} 是正定的, 所以存在 $a_0 > 0$, 使

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^M \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^M \partial t} \right) & \geq a_0 \left(\frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^M \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^M \partial t} \right) \\ & = a_0 \left(\left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 - \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

由此, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2 |F|_{L_1} \right)_t + 2a_0 \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 \\ & \leq (B_1 + 1 + 2a_0) \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + B_1 \|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 + B_1 |F|_{L_1} + B_2. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

对于任意函数 $v(x, t)$, 有不等式

$$\int_{-D}^D v^2(x, t) dx \leq 2 \int_{-D}^D v^2(x, 0) dx + 2T \int_{-D}^D \int_0^t v_x^2(x, \tau) d\tau dx$$

其中 $0 \leq t \leq T$, 由此有

$$\|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2(t) \leq 2 \|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2(0) + 2T \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2(\tau) d\tau.$$

把不等式(8)的两边对 t 在 $[0, t]$ 上作积分, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2 \left| F \right|_{L_1} - \left(\left\| \boldsymbol{\psi} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2 \left| F(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) \right|_{L_1} + 2a_0 \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2(\tau) d\tau \right) \\ & \leq (B_1 + 1 + 2a_0) \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 d\tau + B_1 \int_0^t \left| F \right|_{L_1} d\tau + B_2 T \\ & + 2B_1 \int_0^t \left[\left\| \boldsymbol{\varphi} \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2 + T \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2(\xi) d\xi \right] d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\left| F(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) \right|_{L_1} = \int_{-D}^D F(\boldsymbol{\varphi}(x), \boldsymbol{\varphi}'(x), \dots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{[\frac{M}{2}]}(x)) dx.$$

记

$$w(t) = \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2 \left| F \right|_{L_1} + 2a_0 \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2 d\tau,$$

于是有积分不等式

$$w(t) \leq A + B \int_0^t w(\tau) d\tau,$$

其中 A, B 为充分大的常数, 使

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \boldsymbol{\psi} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2 \left| F(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) \right|_{L_1} + 2B_1 T \left\| \boldsymbol{\varphi} \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2 + B_2 T \leq A, \\ & \max\{B_1 + 1 + 2a_0, 2B_1 T\} \leq B. \end{aligned}$$

根据引理1的推论, 知道 $w(t)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 上有界, 即 $w(t) \leq Ae^{BT}$. 因此, 在 $0 \leq t \leq T$ 上, $\left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2$, $\left| F \right|_{L_1}$, $\int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2 d\tau$ 是有界的. 所以 $\left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}$ 也是有界的. 这样, 证明了下列引理.

引理4 设方程组(2)(3)与周期边界条件(4)满足下列条件:

(1) $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$ 是正定常系数矩阵.

(2) $F(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_x^{[\frac{M}{2}]}) \geq 0$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_{ml}}(m=0, 1, \dots, [\frac{M}{2}]; l=1, 2, \dots, J)$

对所有变量 m 次连续可微.

(3) 低阶次项 $g_l(x, t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x^M}, \mathbf{u}_l)$ ($l=1, 2, \dots, J$) 适合条件

(i) 成立估计式

$$(\mathbf{g} \cdot \boldsymbol{\xi}) \leq B_1 \left(\left\| \mathbf{u}_l \right\|_{L_2}^2 + \left\| \mathbf{u} \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2 + \left| F \right|_{L_1} \right) + B_2$$

(ii) g_l ($l=1, \dots, J$) 对它的一阶偏导数满足条件 (g).

(4) 初值函数 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(x)$ 与 $\boldsymbol{\psi}(x)$ 是有以 $2D$ 为周期的已知向量函数, $D > 0$. 且有 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(x) \in w_2^{(M)}[-D, D]$, $\boldsymbol{\psi}(x) \in L_2[-D, D]$,

$$\left| F(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) \right|_{L_1} = \int_{-D}^D F(\boldsymbol{\varphi}(x), \boldsymbol{\varphi}'(x), \dots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{[\frac{M}{2}]}(x)) dx < \infty.$$

则常微分方程组初值问题(6)的解存在, 并且对于近似函数 $\mathbf{u}_N(x, t)$ 成立估计式

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2[-D, D]} \leq k_1, \left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}[-D, D]} \leq k_2, |F(\mathbf{u}_N)|_{L_1} \leq k_3, \quad (9)$$

其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 是依赖于 B, B_1, B_2 , 不依赖于 N 的常数.

(三)

把方程(6)乘以 $a'_{Nl}\lambda^k$ ($k \geq 1$), 对指标 $s = 1, 2, \dots, N$; $l = 1, 2, \dots, J$ 求和. 得到方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^k \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^k \partial t} \right)_t + 2 \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{M+k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+k} \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+k} \partial t} \right) = 2 \left(D_x^k \mathbf{f} \cdot \frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^k \partial t} \right), \quad (10)$$

其中右边部份为

$$2 \left(D_x^k \mathbf{f} \cdot \frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^k \partial t} \right) = 2 \sum_{l=1}^J \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^{m+1} D_x^{m+k} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_{m1}} \right) \frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_{Nl}}{\partial x^k \partial t} \right) + 2 \left(D_x^k \mathbf{g} \cdot \frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^k \partial t} \right).$$

由前节的估计可知 $\mathbf{u}_N \in L_\infty([0, T]; C^{(M-1)}[-D, D])$. 根据引理 3 的推论, 可知上列等式右边的第一部份可以用

$$C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^k \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_2 \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor} \left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{W_2^{(m+k+\lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor)}}^2 + C_3$$

或

$$C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^k \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_2 \left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{W_2^{(M+k)}}^2 + C_3$$

来估计.

对于等式右边第二部份, 先讨论 $k=1$ 的情形,

$$D_x g_l = \frac{\partial g_l}{\partial x} + \sum_{i=1}^J \sum_{m=0}^M \frac{\partial g_l}{\partial p_{mi}} \frac{\partial^{m+1} u_{Ni}}{\partial x^{m+1}} + \sum_{i=1}^J \frac{\partial g_l}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial^2 u_{Ni}}{\partial x \partial t}.$$

因为 g_l 的一阶偏导数满足条件(g), 所以在 $k=1$ 时, 有估计式

$$2 \left(D_x \mathbf{g} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x \partial t} \right) \leq C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_2 \left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{W_2^{(M+1)}}^2 + C_3.$$

于是(10)可写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left\| \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 \right)_t + 2a_0 \left\| \frac{\partial^{M+2} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+1} \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 \leq C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_2 \left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{W_2^{(M+1)}}^2 + C_3 \\ & \leq C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_2 \left\| \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+1}} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_2 \left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_3 \\ & \leq C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2C_2 T \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial^{M+2} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+1} \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 d\tau \\ & \quad + \left(C_2 \left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_3 + 2C_2 \left\| \varphi^{(M+1)} \right\|_{L_2}^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

记

$$w(t) = \left\| \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2a_0 \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial^{M+2} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+1} \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 d\tau.$$

上列不等式可写作

$$w(t) \leq A + B \int_0^t w(\tau) d\tau,$$

其中 A, B 为充分大的常数, 使

$$\|\varphi\|_{L_2}^2 + C_2 \|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{L_2}^2 + C_3 + 2C_2 \|\varphi^{(M+1)}\|_{L_2}^2 \leq A, \quad B = \max\{C_1, 2C_2 T\}.$$

于是得到 $\left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{w_2^{(1)}}$ 与 $\|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{w_2^{(M+1)}}$ 的有界性, 因而 $\frac{\partial^M \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^M}$ 对 N 是一致有界的. $\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t}$ 对 N 也是一致有界.

再考虑 $k \geq 2$ 的情形. 根据引理 3 的推论, 有

$$\left(D_x^k \mathbf{g} \cdot D_x^k \mathbf{g} \right) \leq C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^2 + C_2 \|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{w_2^{(M+k)}}^2 + C_3.$$

于是由(10)可得 inequality

$$\left(\left\| \frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^k \partial t} \right\|_{L_2} \right)_t + 2a_0 \left\| \frac{\partial^{M+k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+k} \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 \leq C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{w_2^{(k)}}^2 + C_2 \|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{w_2^{(M+k)}}^2 + C_3$$

由此可导出

$$w(t) \leq A + B \int_0^t w(\tau) d\tau,$$

$$w(t) = \left\| \frac{\partial^{k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^k \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2a_0 \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial^{M+k+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+k} \partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 d\tau,$$

其中 A, B 为充分大的常数, 使

$$\|\psi^{(k)}\|_{L_2}^2 + C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_2 \|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{L_2}^2 + 2C_2 \|\varphi\|_{w_2^{(M+k)}}^2 \leq A,$$

$$B = \max\{C_1, 2C_2 T\}.$$

由引理 1 的推论, 可知 $\left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{w_2^{(k)}}$ 与 $\|\mathbf{u}_N\|_{w_2^{(M+k)}}$ 的有界性.

引理 5 设方程组(2)(3)与周期边界条件(4)适合以下条件

(1) \mathbf{A} 是正定常系数矩阵,

(2) $F(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x[\frac{M}{2}]}) \geq 0$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_m}$ 是 $M+k$ ($k \geq 1$) 次连续可微的, $m = 0, 1, \dots,$

$[\frac{M}{2}]$; $l = 1, 2, \dots, J$.

(3) 低阶次项 g_l ($l = 1, 2, \dots, J$) k 次连续可微, 且有

$$(i) \quad (\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{g}) \leq B_1 \left(\|\mathbf{u}_t\|_{L_2}^2 + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2 + |F|_{L_1} \right) + B_2.$$

(ii) g_l ($l = 1, 2, \dots, J$) 的一阶导数满足条件(g).

(iii) g_l ($l = 1, 2, \dots, J$) 是 x 的 $2D$ 周期函数.

(4) 函数 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 以 $2D$ 为周期, 且 $\varphi(x) \in w_2^{(M+k)}[-D, D]$, $\psi(x) \in w_2^{(k)}[-D, D]$, $|F(\varphi)|_{L_1} < \infty$.

则近似解函数 $\mathbf{u}_N(x, t)$, 有以下估计式

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t} \right\|_{W_2^{(k)}|_{-D, D_1}} \leq k_1, \quad \left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{W_2^{(M+k)}|_{-D, D_1}} \leq k_2, \quad (11)$$

其中 k_1, k_2 是依赖于 B, B_1, B_2 而不依赖于 N 的常数.

(四)

把方程(6)对 t 作 r 次微分 ($r \geq 1$), 得

$$\left(\frac{\partial^{r+2} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t^{r+2}}, y_s \right) + (-1)^M \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{2M+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{2M} \partial t^{r+1}}, y_s \right) = (D_i^r \mathbf{f}, y_s). \quad (12)$$

对(12)式乘以 $a_{N_s l}^{(r+1)}(t) \lambda_s^h$ ($h \geq 0$), 对 s 与 l 求和, 利用分部积分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \right)_i + 2 \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{M+h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+h} \partial t^{r+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+h} \partial t^{r+1}} \right) \\ & = \left(D_x^h D_i^r \mathbf{f} \cdot \frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中 $D_x^h D_i^r \mathbf{f}$ 中可能出现的最高阶导数 $\frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}}$, $\frac{\partial^{M+h+r} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+h} \partial t^r}$, 其余项的阶数都较低.

因为函数 \mathbf{f} 中所包含的各阶导数都是对 N 一致有界的, 所以从引理 3 及其推论可知

$$(D_x^h D_i^r \mathbf{f} \cdot D_x^h D_i^r \mathbf{f}) \leq C_1 \left\| \frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_2 \left\| \frac{\partial^{M+h+r} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+h} \partial t^r} \right\| + C_3.$$

于是(13)可化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \right) + 2a_0 \left(\frac{\partial^{M+h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+h} \partial t^{r+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{M+h} \partial t^{r+1}} \right) \\ & \leq \left(\frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \right) + (D_x^h D_i^r \mathbf{f} \cdot D_x^h D_i^r \mathbf{f}). \end{aligned}$$

采用前两节中所用的方法, 当较低阶导数平方可积时, (13)式可以估计出 $D_x^h D_i^{r+1} \mathbf{u}_N$ 与 $D_x^{M+h} D_i^r \mathbf{u}_N$ 的对 N 一致有界的平方积分模来. 在估计中要求有 $\left\| \frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0)}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \right\|_{L_2}$ 的对 N 一致有界性.

把方程组(6)对 t 作 $r-1$ 次微分 ($r \geq 1$) 而得到的方程乘以 λ_s^h , 经化简得

$$\left(\frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}}, y_s^{(h)} \right) + (-1)^M \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{2M+h+r} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x^{2M+h} \partial t^r}, y_s^{(h)} \right) = (D_x^h D_i^{r-1} \mathbf{f}, y_s^{(h)}).$$

取 $t=0$, 则有

$$\left(\frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0)}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}}, y_s^{(h)} \right) + (-1)^M \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{2M+h+r} \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0)}{\partial x^{2M+h} \partial t^r}, y_s^{(h)} \right)$$

$$= \left(D_x^h D_t^r \mathbf{f}(x, 0, \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0), \dots, \frac{\partial^M \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0)}{\partial x^M}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0)}{\partial t}), y_i^{(h)} \right).$$

因为对于任意 $h \geq 0$, $\{y_i^{(h)}\}$ 仍然是正交完备系, 所以两个序列 $\left\{ \frac{\partial^{h+r+1} \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0)}{\partial x^h \partial t^{r+1}} \right\}$ 与 $\left\{ (-1)^{M+1} \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{2M+h+r} \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0)}{\partial x^{2M+h} \partial t^r} + D_x^h D_t^r \mathbf{f}(x, 0, \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0), \dots, \frac{\partial^M \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0)}{\partial x^M}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N(x, 0)}{\partial t}) \right\}$

弱收敛于同一个极限. 弱收敛序列的范数序列有界. 当 $r=1$ 时, 它们的共同极限为

$$(-1)^{M+1} \mathbf{A} \psi^{(2M+h)}(x) + D_x^h \mathbf{f}(x, 0, \varphi(x), \dots, \varphi^{(M)}(x), \psi(x)).$$

当 $r=2$ 时, 它们的共同极限为

$$\mathbf{A}^2 \psi^{(4M+h)}(x) + (-1)^{M+1} \mathbf{A} D_x^{2M+h} \mathbf{f} + D_x^h \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x} + \sum_{m=0}^M \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial p_{mj}} \varphi_i^{(m+1)}(x) + \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial q_i} \psi_i'(x) \right\},$$

其中函数 \mathbf{f} 及其各个一阶偏导数都取值在 $(x, 0, \varphi(x), \dots, \varphi^{(M)}(x), \psi(x))$ 上. 由此可见, 对于一般 r , 当 $\psi(x) \in w_2^{(2rM+h)}[-D, D]$, $\varphi(x) \in w_2^{(2(r-1)M+h)}[-D, D]$ 时, $\left\| \frac{\partial^{r+1} \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t^{r+1}} \right\|_{w_2^{(h)}[-D, D]}$ 与 $\left\| \frac{\partial^r \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t^r} \right\|_{w_2^{(M+h)}[-D, D]}$ 对 N 一致有界. 于是得

引理6 假定引理5中的条件都满足, 当 $k=2rM+h$ ($r \geq 0, h \geq 0$), 则近似解函数 $\mathbf{u}_N(x, t)$ 有下列估计

$$\left\| \mathbf{u}_N \right\|_{w_2^{(2(r+1)M+h)}[-D, D]} \leq K, \quad (14)$$

其中 $s=1, 2, \dots, r+1$; K 依赖于 B_1, B_2 , 不依赖于 N .

(五)

从引理6可以看到, 当 $k=2rM+h$ ($r \geq 0, h \geq 0$) 时, 有

$$\mathbf{u}_N \in L_\infty([0, T]; w_2^{(2(r+1)M+h)}[-D, D]). \quad (15)$$

$$D_t^\alpha \mathbf{u}_N \in L_\infty([0, T]; w_2^{(2(r+1-\alpha)M+h)}[-D, D]), \quad \alpha=1, 2, \dots, r+1.$$

因而就有

$$D_x^s \mathbf{u}_N \in L_\infty([0, T] \times [-D, D]), \quad 0 \leq s \leq M+K-1, \quad (16)$$

$$D_t^\alpha D_x^s \mathbf{u}_N \in L_\infty([0, T] \times [-D, D]), \quad 0 \leq s+2(\alpha-1)M \leq K-1,$$

$$\alpha=1, 2, \dots, r+1.$$

当 $k \geq 1$ 时, $\mathbf{u}_N, \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_N}{\partial x}$ 在 $[0, T] \times [-D, D]$ 上对 N 一致有界, 存在一个在 $[0, T] \times [-D, D]$ 上连续的函数 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$, $N \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\mathbf{u}_N(x, t)$ 一致收敛于 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$, 而且 $\mathbf{u}_N(x, t)$ 的各阶导数相应地收敛或弱收敛于 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$ 的导数. 由此得到

定理1 假定引理5与引理6中的条件成立. 则当 $k \geq 2M+1$ 时, 方程组(2)(3)的周期边值问题(4)有一个唯一的广义解 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$; 当 $k \geq 4M+1$ 时, 方程组(2)(3)的周期边界问题有一个唯一的古典解. 解 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$ 有连续导数 $D_t^\alpha D_x^s \mathbf{u}$ ($0 \leq s+2\alpha M \leq k-1, \alpha=0, 1, 2$) 与广义导数 $D_x^s \mathbf{u}$ ($0 \leq s \leq M+K$), $D_t^\alpha D_x^s \mathbf{u}$ ($0 \leq s+2\alpha M \leq 2M+k, \alpha=1, 2, 3$).

证 解的存在性与光滑性已经证明, 还余下唯一性待证明. 设 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$ 与 $\mathbf{v}(x, t)$ 是问题(2)(3)(4)的两个解, 具有定理所述的光滑性. 于是 $\mathbf{z}(x, t) = \mathbf{u}(x, t) - \mathbf{v}(x, t)$ 适合方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{z}}{\partial t^2} + (-1)^M \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{2M+1} \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^{2M} \partial t} = \mathbf{f}(x, t, \mathbf{u}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x^M}, \mathbf{u}_t) - \mathbf{f}(x, t, \mathbf{v}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{x^M}, \mathbf{v}_t)$$

与初始条件

$$\mathbf{z}(x, 0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}(x, 0)}{\partial t} = 0.$$

方程右边部份的分量 Δf_l 可写成

$$\Delta f_l = \sum_{j=1}^I \sum_{r=0}^M \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_l}{\partial p_{r,j}} \frac{\partial^r z_j}{\partial x^r} + \sum_{j=1}^I \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_l}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial z_j}{\partial t}$$

其中“~”号表示偏导数取适当的中间值. 利用分部积分, 上列方程组可化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right)_t + 2 \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M \partial t} \right) \\ & = \int_{-D}^D \left[2 \sum_{i,j=1}^I \sum_{r=0}^M \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_l}{\partial p_{r,i}} \frac{\partial^r z_j}{\partial x^r} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} + 2 \sum_{i,j=1}^I \frac{\partial \tilde{f}_l}{\partial q_j} \frac{\partial z_j}{\partial t} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} \right] dx. \end{aligned}$$

广义解 \mathbf{u} 与 \mathbf{v} 具有有限界的对 x 的 M 阶导数与对 t 的一阶导数. 因此右边部份中的系数 $\frac{\partial \tilde{f}_l}{\partial p_{r,i}}$, $\frac{\partial \tilde{f}_l}{\partial q_j}$ 皆是有界的 ($l, j = 1, \dots, J; r = 0, 1, \dots, M$). 由此得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right)_t + 2 \left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M \partial t} \right) \\ & \leq C_1 \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right) + C_2 \left(\frac{\partial^M \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M} \cdot \frac{\partial^M \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M} \right) + C_3(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{z}). \end{aligned}$$

因为 \mathbf{A} 正定, 存在 $a_0 > 0$, 使

$$\left(\mathbf{A} \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M \partial t} \right) \geq a_0 \left(\frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M \partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^{M+1} \mathbf{z}}{\partial x^M \partial t} \right) = a_0 \left(\left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 - \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 \right).$$

于是

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2a_0 \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 \leq (C_1 + 2a_0) \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_4 \left\| \mathbf{z} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}}.$$

因为 $\mathbf{z}(x, 0) = 0$, 有

$$\mathbf{z}(x, t) = \int_0^t \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}(x, \tau)}{\partial t} d\tau,$$

$$\int_{-D}^D \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{z} dx \leq \int_{-D}^D \left| \int_0^t \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}(x, \tau)}{\partial t} d\tau \right|^2 dx \leq T \int_{-D}^D \int_0^t \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}(x, \tau)}{\partial t} \right|^2 d\tau dx,$$

其中 $t \in [0, T]$. 类似地有

$$\left\| \mathbf{u} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 \leq T \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}} d\tau.$$

于是得到不等式

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2a_0 \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 \leq (C_1 + 2a_0) \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + C_4 T \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} \right\|_{W_2^{(M)}}^2 d\tau.$$

令 $C_5 = \max(C_1 + 2a_0, C_4 T)$, 记

$$w(t) = \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_2}^2 + 2a_0 \int_0^t \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial t} \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2 d\tau$$

得不等式

$$-\frac{d}{dt} w(t) \leq C_5 w(t).$$

由 $w(0) = 0$ 导出 $w(t) \equiv 0$ 以及 $\mathbf{u}(t) \equiv 0$. 由此唯一性得证.

(六)

考虑方程组(2)(3)的初值问题(5).

采用^{[6][8]}中同样的方法, 作 $\{N_s\}$ 与 $\{D_s\}$ 序列 ($s = 1, 2, \dots$) 当 $s \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $N_s \rightarrow \infty, D_s \rightarrow \infty$. 对应每个 s , 作周期向量函数 $\varphi_s(x)$ 与 $\psi_s(x)$, 它们以 $2D_s$ 为周期并使下列条件成立:

(i) $\psi_s(x) \in w_2^{(k)}[-D_s, D_s], \varphi_s(x) \in w_2^{(M+k)}[-D_s, D_s]$.

(ii) 在区间 $[-(D_s - 1), D_s - 1]$ 上, $\varphi_s(x) = \varphi(x), \psi_s(x) \equiv \psi(x)$.

(iii) $\left\| \psi_s(x) \right\|_{w_2^{(k)}[-D_s, D_s]}, \left\| \varphi_s(x) \right\|_{w_2^{(M+k)}[-D_s, D_s]}, \left| F(\varphi_s) \right|_{L_1}$ 对于 s 是一致有界的.

对应每个 s , 作近似解 $\mathbf{u}_{N_s}(x, t)$. 因此可以得到: 近似函数 $\mathbf{u}_{N_s}(x, t)$ 的各阶导数的先验估计都是不依赖于 s 的. 这样, 从 $\mathbf{u}_{N_s}(x, t), \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_{N_s}(x, t)}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}_{N_s}(x, t)}{\partial x}$ 对 s 的一致有界性, 可以构造一个连续函数 $\mathbf{u}(x, t) \in C([0, T] \times (-\infty, \infty))$ 使得在任意有限矩形区域 $[0, T] \times [-L, L]$ ($L < 0$) 上, $\mathbf{u}_{N_s}(x, t)$ 一致收敛于 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$, 当 $s \rightarrow \infty$ 时. 同样可知, $\mathbf{u}_{N_s}(x, t)$ 的各阶导数在 $[0, T] \times (-\infty, \infty)$ 的任意有限区域上分别一致收敛, 平方可积范数收敛或弱收敛于函数 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$ 的相应连续导数或广义导数. 由此可得:

定理2 设方程组(2)(3)与初值函数 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 适合以下条件

(1) \mathbf{A} 是 $J \times J$ 正定常系数矩阵.

(2) $F(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x^{\lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor}}) \geq 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_{ml}} (m = 0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor; l = 1, 2, \dots, J)$ 对它所有的变量是 $m+k$ 次连续可微的.

(3) 低阶次项 $\mathbf{g} = (g_1, \dots, g_J)$ 的各个分量 $g_l(x, t, \mathbf{u}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x^M}, \mathbf{u}_l)$ ($l = 1, 2, \dots, J$) 对它们所有变量都是 k 次连续可微. 且适合

(i) 对任意 $D > 0$, 成立估计式

$$(\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{g}) \leq B_1 \left(\left\| \mathbf{u}_l \right\|_{L_2}^2 + \left\| \mathbf{u} \right\|_{w_2^{(M)}}^2 + \left| F \right|_{L_1} \right) + B_2$$

其中 B_1 与 B_2 是不依赖于 D 的常数. $\left\| v \right\|_{L_2} = (v \cdot v) = \int_{-D}^D v \cdot v dx$

(ii) g_l ($l = 1, 2, \dots, J$) 对它所有变量的一阶偏导数满足条件(g).

(4) 初值函数 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 适合条件: $\psi(x) \in w_2^{(k)}(-\infty, \infty), \varphi(x) \in w_2^{(M+k)}(-\infty, \infty)$, 积分 $\left| F(\varphi) \right|_{L_1} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\varphi(x), \dots, \varphi^{(\lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor)}(x)) dx < \infty$. 这样, 当 $k \geq 2M + 1$ 时, 方程组(2)(3)的初值问题(5)有一个唯一的整体广义解. 当 $k \geq 4M + 1$ 时, 初值问题(2)(3)(5)有一个唯

一的整体古典解。解 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$ 有相应的连续导数 $D_t^\alpha D_x^s \mathbf{u} (0 \leq s + 2\alpha M \leq k - 1) \quad \alpha = 0, 1, 2,$ 与广义导数 $D_x^s \mathbf{u} (0 \leq s \leq M + k), D_t^\alpha D_x^s \mathbf{u} (0 \leq s + 2\alpha M \leq 2M + k, \alpha = 1, 2, 3)$ 。此外解 $\mathbf{u}(x, t)$ 还具有对 x 的可积性:

$D_t^\alpha D_x^s \mathbf{u}(x, t) \in L_\infty([0, T]; L_2(-\infty, \infty)) (0 \leq s + 2\alpha M \leq 2M + k)$ 与 $\mathbf{u}(x, t) \in L_\infty([0, T]; L_2(-\infty, \infty)) (0 \leq s \leq M + k)$ 。

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The Nonlinear Pseudo-hyperbolic System of Higher Order

By Zhou Yu-lin (周毓麟) and Fu Hong-yuan (符鸿源)

In this paper, we study the existence, uniqueness and regularities of solutions in global of the periodic boundary problems and Cauchy problems for the following nonlinear pseudo-hyperbolic systems of higher order

$$\mathbf{u}_{,tt} + (-1)^M \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u}_{,2M} = \mathbf{f}(x, t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{xM}, \mathbf{u}_t),$$

where \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{f} are J -dimensional vector functions, \mathbf{A} is positive definite constant matrix. The nonlinear term \mathbf{f} takes the form

$$f_j = \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^{m+1} D_x^m \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_{mj}} \right) + g_j(x, t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{xM}, \mathbf{u}_t), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J,$$

where $p_{mj} = \frac{\partial^m \mathbf{u}_j}{\partial x^m}$ and $F = F(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_x, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{x \lfloor \frac{M}{2} \rfloor})$ is a sufficiently smooth function. For the proof of the existence and regularities of the generalized or classical solutions of these problems, the methods of Galerkin's approximations and integral estimates are used.