

一类非线性时滞奇异摄动边值问题的激波解

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摘要: 讨论了一类非线性奇异摄动时滞问题的激波解,利用匹配渐近展开法得出了问题解的展开式,并利用微分不等式理论证明了解的一致有效性,最后通过实例验证了所提问题激波解的存在性。

关键词: 非线性;奇摄动;时滞;激波解

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The shock solution to a class of nonlinear singularly perturbed boundary value problems with time delay

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Abstract: The shock solution for a class of singularly perturbed time delay nonlinear problem were studied. The solution was obtained by using the matching asymptotic expansion, and the uniform validity of the shock solution of the problem was proved by the theory of differential inequalities. Finally, an example was given to verify the existence of the shock solution.

Key words: nonlinear; singularly perturbed; time delay; shock solution

0 引言

自然科学中的很多问题的研究都可以用带有小参数的数学模型来进行描述,这类问题统称为摄动问题。其中的奇异摄动是学术界关注的热点,奇异摄动方法被很好地运用到自然科学的很多领域,国外学者^[1-5]在这方面做了大量的工作。最近的几十年,国内学者^[6-11]也纷纷研究非线性奇异摄动时滞问

题,其动力学模型被广泛应用在社会科学、自然科学的很多领域,例如信号控制系统和生态种群系统,其模型研究都是带有小参数的时滞问题。

2012年,Tang^[12]利用匹配渐近展开法讨论了如下二阶非线性微分方程($\epsilon > 0$ 为小参数)的边值问题的激波解:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon y'' + \sinhy y' &= f(x, y, \epsilon), \\ x \in (-1, 1), y(-1) &= \alpha, y(1) = \beta. \end{aligned}$$

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在给出一定的假设条件下, Tang 分别讨论了激波位置在左右端点及内部时的激波解的形式. 本文把这种奇异摄动问题推广到含有时滞变量的奇异摄动问题, 利用奇摄动理论和方法构造了一类时滞微分方程的渐近解, 并用微分不等式理论证明了渐近解的一致有效性.

考虑以下的非线性奇异摄动时滞边值问题:

$$\epsilon y'' + \sinhy y' = f(x, y(x-t)) \quad (1)$$

$$y = \alpha, -t \leq x \leq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$y = \beta, x = 1 \quad (3)$$

式中, ϵ 是个很小的正常数, $t > 0$, α 和 β 是常数. 函数 $f(x, y)$ 及 $f(x, y) \sinhy y$ 在变量的相应范围内足够光滑, 且对变量 y 满足局部 Lipschitzian 条件. 显然问题(1)~(3)的退化问题为

$$\sinhy y' \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \quad (4)$$

$$y(1) = \beta \quad (5)$$

首先做如下假设:

[H1] 退化问题(4)~(5)存在单调解 $y^o(x)$.

[H2] 存在正的常数 δ , 使得 $f_y \geq \delta > 0$ 且 $0 < \alpha < y^o(0)$.

1 外部解

将函数 $y(x-t)$ 展开成 t 的幂级数形式, 有

$$y(x-t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n y(x)}{dx^n} t^n \quad (6)$$

代入式(1), 有

$$\epsilon \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \sinhy \frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(x, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n y(x)}{dx^n} t^n\right) \quad (7)$$

设时滞问题(1)的外部解为

$$Y^o(x, \epsilon, t) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} y_{ij}^o(x) \epsilon^i t^j \quad (8)$$

将式(8)代入式(3)和式(7), 按照 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂进行展开, 注意到双曲函数的幂级数展开式, 比较等式两边 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂系数相等, 由比较 $\epsilon^0 t^0$ 的系数得

$$\sinhy y_{00}^o \frac{dy_{00}^o}{dx} = f(x, y_{00}^o), \quad y_{00}^o(1) = \beta.$$

由式(4)和(5), 显然得到

$$y_{00}^o(x) = y^o(x) \quad (9)$$

类似地, 再比较 $\epsilon^1 t^0$ 和 $\epsilon^0 t^1$ 的系数, 得

$$\frac{d^2 y^o}{dx^2} + \sinhy \frac{dy_{10}^o}{dx} + y_{10}^o \cosh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} =$$

$$f_y(x, y^o) y_{10}^o, \quad y_{10}^o(1) = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\sinhy \frac{dy_{01}^o}{dx} + y_{01}^o \cosh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} = \\ f_y(x, y^o) y_{01}^o - \frac{dy^o}{dx}, \quad y_{01}^o(1) = 0 \quad (11)$$

由式(10)和(11)我们很容易求出 y_{10}^o 和 y_{01}^o , 于是就得到了问题(1)~(3)的外部解:

$$Y^o(x, \epsilon, t) = y^o(x) + y_{10}^o \epsilon + y_{01}^o t + \dots \quad (12)$$

2 内部解

下面寻找问题的内部解, 将内部解设为 Y^i , 由假设知道问题(1)~(3)可能在 $x=0$ 附近产生激波, 所以在 $x=0$ 处引入伸展变量:

$$\xi = \frac{x}{\epsilon^v} \quad (13)$$

式中, v 是一个正的常数, 我们通过特异极限原理确定. 将式(13)代入式(1), 得到

$$\epsilon^{1-2v} \frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} + \epsilon^{-v} \sinhy \frac{dy}{d\xi} = f\left(\epsilon^v \xi, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n y}{d\xi^n} t^n\right).$$

由特异极限原理可以确定 $v=1$, 所以上式变为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} + \sinhy \frac{dy}{d\xi} = \epsilon f\left(\epsilon \xi, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n y}{d\xi^n} t^n\right) \quad (14)$$

设时滞问题(1)的内部解为

$$Y^i(\xi, \epsilon, t) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} y_{ij}^i(\xi) \epsilon^i t^j \quad (15)$$

将式(15)代入式(14), 按照 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂进行展开, 注意到双曲函数的幂级数展开式, 比较等式两边 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂系数相等, 由比较 $\epsilon^0 t^0$ 的系数得

$$\frac{d^2 y_{00}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinhy_{00}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} = 0 \quad (16)$$

由式(16), 得

$$\frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} = c - \cosh y_{00}^i \quad (17)$$

式中, $c > 1$ 为常数, 事实上, 如果 $c \leq 1$, 则 $\xi \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $y_{00}^i \rightarrow \infty$, 这样内外解就无法匹配. 将式(17)变形为

$$\frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{2e^{y_{00}^i}} ((c^2 - 1) - (e^{y_{00}^i} - c)^2),$$

即

$$\frac{e^{y_{00}^i}}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{2} ((c^2 - 1) - (e^{y_{00}^i} - c)^2) \quad (18)$$

当 $(c^2 - 1) > (e^{y_{00}^i} - c)^2$ 时, 由式(18) 积分可得

$$e^{y_{00}^i} - c = \sqrt{c^2 - 1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}(\xi + d)\right),$$

即

$$y_{00}^i(\xi) = \ln\left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}(\xi + d)\right) + c\right) \quad (19)$$

当 $(c^2 - 1) < (e^{y_{00}^i} - c)^2$ 时, 由式(18)积分可得

$$e^{y_{00}^i} - c = \sqrt{c^2 - 1} \coth\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}(\xi + d)\right),$$

即

$$y_{00}^i(\xi) = \ln\left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \coth\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}(\xi + d)\right) + c\right) \quad (20)$$

式中, d 为积分常数, 将在下面的过程中确定.

再将式(15)代入式(3)和式(14), 比较 $\epsilon^1 t^0$ 和 $\epsilon^0 t^1$ 的系数, 得

$$\frac{d^2 y_{10}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinh y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{10}^i}{d\xi} + y_{10}^i \cosh y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} = f(0, y_{00}^i), \quad y_{10}^i(0) = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y_{01}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinh y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{01}^i}{d\xi} + y_{01}^i \cosh y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} = 0, \\ y_{01}^i(0) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

从式(21)和(22)能够求得 $y_{10}^i(\xi, C_{10})$ 和 $y_{01}^i(\xi, C_{01})$, 其中, 常数 C_{10} 和 C_{01} 是待定常数, 在下面的讨论中将进行确定, 于是就得到了问题(1)~(3) 的内部解为

$$Y^i(\xi, \epsilon, t) = y_{00}^i(\xi) + y_{10}^i(\xi, C_{10})\epsilon + y_{01}^i(\xi, C_{01})t + \dots \quad (23)$$

3 匹配内外部解

因为激波的产生在 $x = 0$ 附近, 所以内部解 $Y^i(\xi, \epsilon, t)$ 和外部解 $Y^o(x, \epsilon, t)$ 必须在 $x = 0$ 附近匹配, 于是把内部解 $Y^i(\xi, \epsilon, t)$ 按照 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂

展开, 并将 ξ 用 $\frac{x}{\epsilon}$ 替换, 由式(19)和(20)得到零次近似为

$$(y_{00}^i)^o = \ln(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} + c) \quad (24)$$

同样外部解 $Y^o(x, \epsilon, t)$ 按照 ϵ 和 t 的各阶次幂展开, 并将 x 用 $\xi\epsilon$ 替换, 得到零次近似为

$$(y_{00}^o)^i = y_{00}^o(0) \quad (25)$$

根据匹配原理式(24)和式(25)相等, 所以

$$\ln(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} + c) = y_{00}^o(0) \quad (26)$$

由式(26)能确定常数 c . 所以由式(19)和(20)得

$$y_{00}^i(\xi) = \begin{cases} \ln\left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}(\xi + d)\right) + c\right), & |y_{00}^i| < \ln(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} + c); \\ \ln\left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \coth\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}(\xi + d)\right) + c\right), & |y_{00}^i| > \ln(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} + c) \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

同时由式(2)有

$$\alpha = \ln\left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}d\right) + c\right) \quad (28)$$

或

$$\alpha = \ln\left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \coth\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}d\right) + c\right) \quad (29)$$

由式(28)或(29)能确定常数 d . 由双曲函数及对数函数的性质和前面的假设, 显然有

$$y_{00}^i(\xi) = \ln\left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}(\xi + d)\right) + c\right) \quad (30)$$

用同样的方法, 在 $x = 0$ 附近匹配 $y_{10}^i(\xi, C_{10})$ 和 $y_{01}^i(\xi, C_{01})$ 和 $y_{01}^o(x)$, 就能确定出常数 C_{10} 和 C_{01} . 于是, 由式(12)和(21), 就得到了时滞问题(1)~(3)的渐近展开式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} y(x, \epsilon, t) = & \left(y_{00}^o(x) + \ln\left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2}\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon} + d\right)\right) + c\right) - y_{00}^o(0) \right) + \\ & \left(y_{10}^o(x) + y_{10}^i\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, C_{10}\right) - y_{10}^o(0) \right) \epsilon + \left(y_{01}^o(x) + y_{01}^i\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}, C_{01}\right) - y_{01}^o(0) \right) t + O(\max(\epsilon, t)), \quad 0 < \epsilon, t \ll 1 \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

4 主要结论

通过以上的讨论,时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)有一致有效的形式渐近解(31),为此,给出如下定理:

定理 4.1 时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)在假设[H1]和[H2]的条件下,存在一个激波解,且有形

$$\begin{aligned} Z(x, \varepsilon, t) = & \left(y_{00}^o(x) + \ln \left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \tanh \left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} + d \right) \right) + c \right) - y_{00}^o(0) \right) + \\ & \left(y_{10}^o(x) + y_{10}^i \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}, C_{10} \right) - y_{10}^o(0) \right) \varepsilon + \left(y_{01}^o(x) + y_{01}^i \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}, C_{01} \right) - y_{01}^o(0) \right) t. \end{aligned}$$

现在证明 \underline{y} 和 \bar{y} 分别为时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)当 $0 < x < 1$ 时的下、上解.

显然 $\underline{y} \leqslant \bar{y}$, 因为 γ 为足够大的正数, 且由假设及式(32)和(33) 显然有

$$\underline{y}(0, \varepsilon, t) \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \bar{y}(0, \varepsilon, t) \quad (34)$$

$$\underline{y}(1, \varepsilon, t) \leqslant \beta \leqslant \bar{y}(1, \varepsilon, t) \quad (35)$$

下面证明:

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 \underline{y}}{dx^2} + \sinh \underline{y} \frac{d^2 \underline{y}}{dx^2} - f(x, \underline{y}(x-t)) \geqslant 0, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (36)$$

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 \bar{y}}{dx^2} + \sinh \bar{y} \frac{d^2 \bar{y}}{dx^2} - f(x, \bar{y}(x-t)) \leqslant 0, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (37)$$

只证明式(37), 式(36)可类似证明. 考虑到假设[H1], [H2]及双曲余切函数的性质, 存在一个正常数 M , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon \frac{d^2 \bar{y}}{dx^2} + \sinh \bar{y} \frac{d \bar{y}}{dx} - f(x, \bar{y}(x-t)) &= \varepsilon \frac{d^2 Z}{dx^2} + \sinh(Z + \gamma \mu) \frac{dZ}{dx} - f(x, Z(x-t)) + \\ &\quad (-f(x, Z(x-t) + \gamma \mu) + f(x, Z(x-t))) \leqslant \\ &\quad \left(\sinh y_{00}^o \frac{dy_{00}^o}{dx} - f(x, y_{00}^o) \right) + \left(\frac{d^2 y_{00}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinh y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} \right) + \\ &\quad \left(\left(\frac{d^2 y^o}{dx^2} + \sinh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} + y_{10}^o \cosh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} - f_y(x, y^o) y_{10}^o \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\frac{d^2 y_{10}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinh y_{10}^i \frac{dy_{10}^i}{d\xi} + y_{10}^i \cosh y_{10}^i \frac{dy_{10}^i}{d\xi} - f(0, y_{10}^i) \right) \right) \varepsilon + \\ &\quad \left(\left(\sinh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} + y_{01}^o \cosh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} - f_y(x, y^o) y_{01}^o + \frac{dy^o}{dx} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\frac{d^2 y_{01}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinh y_{01}^i \frac{dy_{01}^i}{d\xi} + y_{01}^i \cosh y_{01}^i \frac{dy_{01}^i}{d\xi} \right) \right) t + \\ &\quad M\mu - f_y(x, \eta) \gamma \mu \leqslant (M - \delta \gamma) \mu \leqslant 0. \end{aligned}$$

其中, η 是中值常数, 上式只要选择 $\gamma \geqslant \frac{M}{\delta}$ 即可, 所以式(37)成立.

由式(34)~(37)证明了 \underline{y} 和 \bar{y} 分别为时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时的下、上解,

如式(31)的一致有效的形式展开式, 其中 $0 < \varepsilon$, $t \ll 1$.

证明 首先构造两个辅助函数 \underline{y} 和 \bar{y} :

$$\underline{y} = Z(x, \varepsilon, t) - \gamma \mu \quad (32)$$

$$\bar{y} = Z(x, \varepsilon, t) + \gamma \mu \quad (33)$$

式中, $\mu = \max(\varepsilon, t)$, γ 为一个足够大的正常数, 将在后面取定. 其中函数

$$Z(x, \varepsilon, t) = \left(y_{00}^o(x) + \ln \left(\sqrt{c^2 - 1} \tanh \left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - 1}}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon} + d \right) \right) + c \right) - y_{00}^o(0) \right) +$$

$$\left(y_{10}^o(x) + y_{10}^i \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}, C_{10} \right) - y_{10}^o(0) \right) \varepsilon + \left(y_{01}^o(x) + y_{01}^i \left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}, C_{01} \right) - y_{01}^o(0) \right) t.$$

现在证明 \underline{y} 和 \bar{y} 分别为时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)当 $0 < x < 1$ 时的下、上解.

显然 $\underline{y} \leqslant \bar{y}$, 因为 γ 为足够大的正数, 且由假设及式(32)和(33) 显然有

$$\underline{y}(0, \varepsilon, t) \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \bar{y}(0, \varepsilon, t) \quad (34)$$

$$\underline{y}(1, \varepsilon, t) \leqslant \beta \leqslant \bar{y}(1, \varepsilon, t) \quad (35)$$

下面证明:

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 \underline{y}}{dx^2} + \sinh \underline{y} \frac{d^2 \underline{y}}{dx^2} - f(x, \underline{y}(x-t)) \geqslant 0, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (36)$$

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 \bar{y}}{dx^2} + \sinh \bar{y} \frac{d^2 \bar{y}}{dx^2} - f(x, \bar{y}(x-t)) \leqslant 0, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (37)$$

只证明式(37), 式(36)可类似证明. 考虑到假设[H1], [H2]及双曲余切函数的性质, 存在一个正常数 M , 有

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 \bar{y}}{dx^2} + \sinh \bar{y} \frac{d \bar{y}}{dx} - f(x, \bar{y}(x-t)) = \varepsilon \frac{d^2 Z}{dx^2} + \sinh(Z + \gamma \mu) \frac{dZ}{dx} - f(x, Z(x-t)) +$$

$$(-f(x, Z(x-t) + \gamma \mu) + f(x, Z(x-t))) \leqslant$$

$$\left(\sinh y_{00}^o \frac{dy_{00}^o}{dx} - f(x, y_{00}^o) \right) + \left(\frac{d^2 y_{00}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinh y_{00}^i \frac{dy_{00}^i}{d\xi} \right) +$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{d^2 y^o}{dx^2} + \sinh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} + y_{10}^o \cosh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} - f_y(x, y^o) y_{10}^o \right) + \right. \\ \left. \left(\frac{d^2 y_{10}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinh y_{10}^i \frac{dy_{10}^i}{d\xi} + y_{10}^i \cosh y_{10}^i \frac{dy_{10}^i}{d\xi} - f(0, y_{10}^i) \right) \right) \varepsilon +$$

$$\left(\left(\sinh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} + y_{01}^o \cosh y^o \frac{dy^o}{dx} - f_y(x, y^o) y_{01}^o + \frac{dy^o}{dx} \right) + \right. \\ \left. \left(\frac{d^2 y_{01}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinh y_{01}^i \frac{dy_{01}^i}{d\xi} + y_{01}^i \cosh y_{01}^i \frac{dy_{01}^i}{d\xi} \right) \right) t +$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{d^2 y^i}{dx^2} + \sinh y^i \frac{dy^i}{dx} + y_{11}^i \cosh y^i \frac{dy^i}{dx} - f_y(x, y^i) y_{11}^i \right) + \right. \\ \left. \left(\frac{d^2 y_{11}^i}{d\xi^2} + \sinh y_{11}^i \frac{dy_{11}^i}{d\xi} + y_{11}^i \cosh y_{11}^i \frac{dy_{11}^i}{d\xi} \right) \right) t +$$

$$M\mu - f_y(x, \eta) \gamma \mu \leqslant (M - \delta \gamma) \mu \leqslant 0.$$

所以由微分不等式理论, 时滞奇摄动边值问题(1)~(3)存在一个激波解, 且满足

$$\underline{y}(x, \varepsilon, t) \leqslant y(x, \varepsilon, t) \leqslant \bar{y}(x, \varepsilon, t),$$

$$0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 < \varepsilon, t \ll 1.$$

再由式(32)和(33), 就能得到形如式(31)的一致有

效的渐近展开式,定理得证.

5 实例验证

下面给出一个实例,通过 MATLAB 画出微分方程的函数图形,来验证所提问题存在激波解. 考虑非线性奇异摄动时滞问题:

$$\epsilon y'' + \sinhy y' = f(x, y(x-t))$$

满足初始条件

$$y = \alpha, -t \leq x \leq 0, y'(0) = 0.$$

取 $\epsilon = 0.01, t = 0.3$, 初值 $\alpha = 1$. 右端函数

$$f(x, y(x-t)) = 2y(x-0.3).$$

我们通过 MATLAB 画出其解的图像,如图 1 所示.

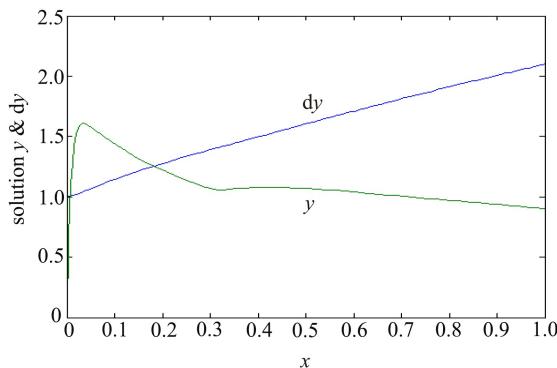


图 1 激波解 y 和 dy

Fig. 1 Solution y and dy

由于方程是非线性的,一般不能求得解析解,因而将本文结果与数值解进行比较,该例说明这类方程具有激波解.

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