

关于变动边界的热传导问题*

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在许多工程技术领域中,例如航天技术领域的烧蚀传热,及液体固化、固体熔解等物理过程中,都提出求解变动边界的热传导方程的定解问题。但是迄今大多数研究工作集中于常系数线性热传导方程的情形,变系数非线性方程的情形讨论甚少^{[1][2]}。本文从奇异摄动的角度研究一类变动边界的热传导问题,其方程为变系数拟线性的抛物型方程。定义并且证明了这个问题的解可以由奇摄动问题的解退化而得到,从而给出了解决这类问题解的存在性的一种有效的途径。

我们考虑如下—类变动边界的一维的热传导问题,记之为 A_0 :

$$N_0[w] \equiv \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - a(x, t) \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + b(x, t) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + c(x, t, w) = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$w(x, 0) = \varphi_1(x) \quad (2)$$

$$w(\sigma_i(t), t) = \psi_i(t), \quad (i = 1, 2). \quad (3)$$

其中系数 $a(x, t) \geq a_0 > 0$, $b(x, t)$, $c(x, t, w)$ 均为其变元的适当光滑的函数, $\frac{\partial c}{\partial w} < 0$, $\sigma_i(t)$ 为光滑的单调函数, $\sigma_1(0) = 0$, $\sigma_2(0) = l$, $\sigma_1(t) < a < \beta < \sigma_2(t)$, $\varphi_1(x)$, $\psi_i(t)$ 均为连续函数, 满足连接条件: $\varphi_1(0) = \psi_1(0)$, $\varphi_1(l) = \psi_2(0)$ 。

对小参数 $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, 我们引入一个奇异摄动问题 A_ε , 以问题 A_0 为其退化。从而定义了问题 A_0 的解。它在区域 $\Omega: \{\sigma_1(t) \leq x \leq \sigma_2(t), 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 上存在。其中 T 是一个充分大的正常数。

设拟线性椭圆型方程的奇摄动问题 A_ε 为:

$$N_\varepsilon[u_\varepsilon] \equiv \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 u_\varepsilon}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_\varepsilon}{\partial x^2} - a(x, t) \frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial t} + b(x, t) \frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x} + c(x, t, u_\varepsilon) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$u_\varepsilon(x, 0) = \varphi_1(x), \quad (5)$$

$$u_\varepsilon(\sigma_i(t), t) = \psi_i(t), \quad (i = 1, 2), \quad (6)$$

及
$$\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial t}(x, T) = \varphi_2(x). \quad (7)$$

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其中 $\varphi_2(x)$ 的给定, 只要保证上述问题 A_ϵ 解的存在性即可. 例如可以考虑拟线性椭圆型方程 (4) 及条件 (5) (6) 加上 $u_\epsilon(x, T') = \bar{\varphi}_2(x) (T' > T)$ 得到的边界问题. 在相当一般的条件下, $\bar{\varphi}_2(x)$ 适当光滑及在 $(\sigma_i(T'), T')$ 满足与 $\psi_i(t)$ 的连接条件, 这类问题的解 $\bar{u}_\epsilon$ 是存在的, 即可取 $\varphi_2(x) = \frac{\partial \bar{u}_\epsilon}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=T}$ 为上述之条件 (7). 显然在区域 $\Omega: \{\sigma_1(t) \leq x \leq \sigma_2(t), 0 \leq t < T\}$ 上 $u_\epsilon \equiv \bar{u}_\epsilon$. 下面以多重尺度法构造问题 A_ϵ 的解的渐近展开式.

首先设在 Ω 中除 $t = T$ 的邻域之外部分的外部解为 $w + \epsilon w_1 + O(\epsilon^2)$. 同时将 $c(x, t, u_\epsilon)$ 在 (x, t, w) 附近展开为 ϵ 的幂级数 (只取两项):

$$c(x, t, u_\epsilon) = c(x, t, w) + \epsilon \frac{\partial c}{\partial u_\epsilon}(x, t, w) w_1 + O(\epsilon^2), \quad (8)$$

将外部解 $w + \epsilon w_1 + O(\epsilon^2)$ 代入 (4), 合并 ϵ 同次幂系数, 并令其 ϵ^0, ϵ^1 的系数为零, 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - a(x, t) \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + b(x, t) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + c(x, t, w) = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x^2} - a(x, t) \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t} + b(x, t) \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial c}{\partial u_\epsilon}(x, t, w) w_1 = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \quad (10)$$

分别给出定解条件:

$$w(\sigma_i(t), t) = \psi_i(t), \quad (i=1, 2); \quad w(x, 0) = \varphi_1(x); \quad (11)$$

$$w_1(\sigma_i(t), t) = 0, \quad (i=1, 2); \quad w_1(x, 0) = 0. \quad (12)$$

(9) (11) 即问题 A_0 , 假定它有解 w , 则 (10) (12) 也存在解 w_1 . 再在 $t = T$ 附近邻域中构造边界层 ϵv 用以校正 u_ϵ 与 $w + \epsilon w_1$ 对 t 的导数在 $t = T$ 上的差. 将达到 ϵ^2 量级的 u_ϵ 的近似值 $w + \epsilon w_1 + \epsilon v$ 代入 (4), 有

$$\begin{aligned} N_\epsilon[w + \epsilon w_1 + \epsilon v] &\equiv N_\epsilon[w + \epsilon w_1] + \epsilon^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} - \epsilon a(x, t) \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \epsilon b(x, t) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &+ \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + c(x, t, w + \epsilon w_1 + \epsilon v) - c(x, t, w + \epsilon w_1) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$c(x, t, w + \epsilon w_1 + \epsilon v) - c(x, t, w + \epsilon w_1) = \epsilon \frac{\partial c}{\partial u_\epsilon}(x, t, w) v + O(\epsilon^2).$$

引入伸长变换:

$$\bar{t} = \frac{T-t}{\epsilon}, \quad \bar{t} = t \quad x = x \quad (14)$$

故
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{t}} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{t}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{t}^2} - 2 \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{t} \partial \bar{t}} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{t}^2},$$

且
$$N_\epsilon[w + \epsilon w_1 + \epsilon v] \equiv N_\epsilon[w + \epsilon w_1] + k_0 v + \epsilon k_1 v + \epsilon \frac{\partial c}{\partial u_\epsilon}(x, t, w) v + O(\epsilon^2) = 0,$$

其中,
$$k_0 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{t}^2} + a(x, \bar{t}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{t}}, \quad k_1 \equiv -2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{t} \partial \bar{t}} - a(x, \bar{t}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{t}} + b(x, \bar{t}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}.$$

取
$$k_0 v \equiv \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \bar{t}^2} + a(x, \bar{t}) \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{t}} = 0, \text{ 其指数型衰减的解为}$$

$$v = P(x, \bar{t}) e^{-a(x, \bar{t}) \bar{t}},$$

其中 $P(x, \bar{t})$ 为下列抛物型方程混合问题的解:

$$-a(x, \bar{t}) \frac{\partial P}{\partial \bar{t}} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + b(x, \bar{t}) \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial a}{\partial \bar{t}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial c}{\partial u_e}(x, \bar{t}, w) \right) P = 0, \quad (16)$$

$$P(x, T) = \frac{1}{a(x, T)} \left[\varphi_2(x) - \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}(x, T) \right], \quad (17)$$

$$P(\sigma_i(t), \bar{t}) = 0, \quad (i = 1, 2). \quad (18)$$

注意到 $-a(x, \bar{t}) < 0$, 而“初值”条件给定在 $\bar{t} = T$ 上, 由热传导问题的不可逆性, 故(16)~(18)与问题 A_0 属于相同类型, 故存在解 $P(x, \bar{t})$.

记

$$u = w + \varepsilon w_1 + \varepsilon v, \quad z_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon - u, \quad \text{则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_\varepsilon[u_\varepsilon] \equiv N[u] + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 z_\varepsilon}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z_\varepsilon}{\partial x^2} - a(x, t) \frac{\partial z_\varepsilon}{\partial t} + b(x, t) \frac{\partial z_\varepsilon}{\partial x} \\ + c(x, t, u + z_\varepsilon) - c(x, t, u) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 z_\varepsilon}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z_\varepsilon}{\partial x^2} - a(x, t) \frac{\partial z_\varepsilon}{\partial t} + b(x, t) \frac{\partial z_\varepsilon}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial c}{\partial u_e}(x, t, u) z_\varepsilon \\ + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial u_e^2}(x, t, u + \theta z_\varepsilon) z_\varepsilon^2 = O(\varepsilon), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中 $0 < \theta < 1$. 分别记(19)左端线性与非线性部分算子为 L 与 N , 则

$$L[z_\varepsilon] + N[z_\varepsilon] = O(\varepsilon), \quad (= \varepsilon \Phi(x, t), \quad \Phi(x, t) = O(1)). \quad (20)$$

容易验算 $z_\varepsilon(\sigma_i(t), t) = O(\varepsilon^2)$, $(i = 1, 2)$, $z_\varepsilon(x, 0) = O(\varepsilon^n)$, (n 为任意正整数),

$$\frac{\partial z_\varepsilon}{\partial t}(x, T) = O(\varepsilon). \quad (21)$$

若 $L[U] = V$, 则 L^{-1} 存在, $U = L^{-1}[V]$. 对于问题:

$$L[z_\varepsilon] = \varepsilon \Phi(x, t), \quad \Phi(x, t) = O(1); \quad (22)$$

$$z_\varepsilon(\sigma_i(t), t) = O(\varepsilon^2), \quad z_\varepsilon(x, 0) = O(\varepsilon^n), \quad \frac{\partial z_\varepsilon}{\partial t}(x, T) = O(\varepsilon), \quad (23)$$

类似于文[4]的方法进行估计, 只要注意到 $\frac{\partial z_\varepsilon}{\partial t}(x, T) = 0$, z_ε 之极值不可能在 $t = T$ 上取到, 所以在 $\bar{\mathcal{Q}}$ 成立估计式: $|z_\varepsilon| = O(\varepsilon)$.

建立算子方程:

$$T_\varepsilon(s) = s, \quad (24)$$

其中

$$T_\varepsilon(s) = L^{-1}[\varepsilon \Phi(x, t) - N(s)]. \quad (25)$$

记 H 为 $C^2(\bar{\mathcal{Q}}) \cap C^1(\bar{\mathcal{Q}})$ 中满足边界条件(23)的函数的全体, 其中的球 $B(k\varepsilon) = \{s; |s| < k\varepsilon\}$ 的选取, 使对充分小 ε , 下式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} |T_\varepsilon(s)| &\leq k_1(\varepsilon |\Phi(x, t)| + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial u_e^2} \right| |s|^2) \\ &\leq k_1(k_2\varepsilon + k_3 k^2 \varepsilon^2) < k\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此对 $s_1, s_2 \in B(k\varepsilon)$ 时,

$$|T_\varepsilon(s_1) - T_\varepsilon(s_2)| \leq k_1 \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial u_e^2} \right| |s_1^2 - s_2^2| \leq k_1 k_3 2k\varepsilon |s_1 - s_2|,$$

当 ε 足够小时, $k_1 k_2 2k\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$,

故 $|T_\varepsilon(s_1) - T_\varepsilon(s_2)| < \frac{1}{2}|s_1 - s_2|$,

由不动点原理, 在 B 中存在唯一的一点 z_ε , 使

$$T_\varepsilon(z_\varepsilon) = z_\varepsilon,$$

故 $u_\varepsilon - w = \varepsilon w_1 + \varepsilon v + z_\varepsilon = O(\varepsilon)$. (26)

这样我们就可以取问题 A_ε 的解 u_ε 为原问题 A_0 的 ε -近似解, 在区域 $\Omega: \{\sigma_1(t) \leq x \leq \sigma_2(t), 0 \leq t < T\}$ 上定义 u_ε 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限为原来的变动边界热传导问题的解. 这也就证明了在任一有限的时间范围 $[0, T]$ 内解的存在性.

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On Heat Conduction Problem with Moving Boundary

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Abstract

In this paper, a kind of heat conduction problem subject to a moving boundary condition is studied, in which its equation has form of quasilinear parabolic equation with variable coefficients. Under some assumptions, we have defined and provided existence of solution of this problem in domain Ω by singular perturbation methods, where Ω denotes the domain: $\{\sigma_1(t) \leq x \leq \sigma_2(t), 0 \leq t < T\}$, T is a constant, may be sufficiently large.