

用微分不等式对二阶拟线性方程奇摄动群的估计*

莫 嘉 琪

(安徽师范大学)

考虑二阶拟线性方程两点问题

$$\varepsilon y'' + f_1(x, y, \varepsilon) y' + f_2(x, y, \varepsilon) = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (1)$$

$$y(0, \varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon),$$

$$y(1, \varepsilon) = B(\varepsilon)$$

上述问题已在某些文献中作了一些讨论, 例如, O'Malley ([1], [2]), Dorr等 ([3])。他们分别利用了积分方程的估计法及极值原理, 在一定的条件限制下, 对问题 (1) — (3) 解的存在性及其渐近性态作了研究。但本文用的是微分不等式方法 ([6]) 对本问题的解作了估计, 得到了解 $y(x, \varepsilon)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上任意阶的一致有效的渐近展开式, 其结果更为良好, 方法更为简便。

一、构造形式解

设 $f_1(x, y, \varepsilon) \geq k$, k 为正常数。考虑对应于问题 (1) — (3) 的退化问题

$$f_1(x, y, 0) y' + f_2(x, y, 0) = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (4)$$

$$y(1) = B(0), \quad (5)$$

记其解为 $y = y_0(x)$ 。现设 $Y(x, \varepsilon)$ 为原问题 (1) — (3) 的外部解, 它在 $0 < x < 1$ 内的渐近展开式为

$$Y(x, \varepsilon) = y_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m y_i(x) \varepsilon^i + \dots \quad (6)$$

并设 $f_1(x, y, \varepsilon)$, $f_2(x, y, \varepsilon)$, $A(\varepsilon)$, $B(\varepsilon)$ 关于所有变元有直到 $m+1$ 阶连续, 则利用 Taylor 公式有:

$$f_1(x, y, \varepsilon) \equiv F_1(\varepsilon) = f_1(x, y_0, 0) + \sum_{j=1}^m F_{1j} \varepsilon^j + r_1, \quad (7)$$

$$f_2(x, y, \varepsilon) \equiv F_2(\varepsilon) = f_2(x, y_0, 0) + \sum_{j=1}^m F_{2j} \varepsilon^j + r_2. \quad (8)$$

$$A(\varepsilon) = A(0) + \sum_{j=1}^m A_j \varepsilon^j + r_3, \quad (9)$$

$$B(\varepsilon) = B(0) + \sum_{j=1}^m B_j \varepsilon^j + r_4, \quad (10)$$

1984年10月27日收到

其中

$$F_{ji} = \frac{1}{i!} F_j^{(i)}(0) = f_{jy}(x, y_0, 0) y_i + G_{ji}(x, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}), \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2).$$

$$A_i = \frac{1}{i!} A^{(i)}(0), \quad B_i = \frac{1}{i!} B^{(i)}(0), \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

而 $r_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 分别为 f_1, f_2, A, B 关于 ε 的 Taylor 展开的余项。

将 (7), (8)、(10) 形式地代入 (1) (3) 得:

$$\varepsilon Y'' + [f_1(x, y_0, 0) + \sum_{i=1}^m F_{1i} \varepsilon^i + r_1] Y' + [f_2(x, y_0, 0) + \sum_{i=1}^m F_{2i} \varepsilon^i + r_2] = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$Y(1, \varepsilon) = B(0) + \sum_{i=1}^m B_i \varepsilon^i + r_4, \quad (12)$$

其中 ' 表示对 x 导数 (下文均同)。再将 (6) 代入, 合并 ε 的同次幂项, 并令其系数对应相等, 得

$$f_1(x, y_0, 0) y'_i + (f_{1y}(x, y_0, 0) y'_0 + f_{2y}(x, y_0, 0)) y_i + G_i(x, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}) + y''_{i-1} = 0, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (13)$$

$$y_i(1) = \frac{1}{i!} B^{(i)}(0), \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (14)$$

其中

$$G_i = \sum_{k=1}^m F_{1k} y'_{i-k} + G_{1i} y'_0 + G_{2i}, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

在 (13), (14) 中把 $y_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, i-1$, 看作已知, 可依次得到解

$$y_i = y_i(x), \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (15)$$

把 (15) 代入 (6), 便可得到原问题的外部解的 m 阶形式渐近展开式。

现在来形式地构造在 $x=0$ 处附近的边界层校正正项。令

$$y(x, \varepsilon) = Y(x, \varepsilon) + \xi(\tau, \varepsilon), \quad (16)$$

其中 τ 为伸长变量

$$\tau = \frac{x}{\varepsilon},$$

而边界层校正项 ξ 的渐近展开式设为:

$$\xi(\tau, \varepsilon) = \xi_0(\tau) + \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i(\tau) \varepsilon^i + \dots \quad (17)$$

因为外部解 $Y(x, \varepsilon)$ 满足方程 (1), 因此边界层校正项 $\xi(\tau, \varepsilon)$ 应满足:

$$\frac{d^2 \xi}{d\tau^2} + f_1(\varepsilon \tau, Y(\varepsilon \tau, \varepsilon) + \xi(\tau, \varepsilon)) \frac{d\xi}{d\tau}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \varepsilon [(f_1(\varepsilon\tau, Y(\varepsilon\tau, \varepsilon) + \xi(\tau, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) - f_1(\varepsilon\tau, Y(\varepsilon\tau, \varepsilon)) \frac{dY}{d\tau} \\
& + f_2(\varepsilon\tau, Y(\varepsilon\tau, \varepsilon) + \xi(\tau, \varepsilon), \varepsilon) - f_2(\varepsilon\tau, Y(\varepsilon\tau, \varepsilon), \varepsilon)] = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

及初始条件

$$\xi(0, \varepsilon) = A(\varepsilon) - Y(0, \varepsilon). \quad (19)$$

将 (17) 代入 (18), 并令 $\varepsilon = 0$, 可得

$$\frac{d^2 \xi_0}{d\tau^2} + f_1(0, y_0(0) + \xi_0(\tau), 0) \frac{d\xi_0}{d\tau} = 0$$

考虑到 ξ 为边界层校正项, 根据它应满足的性质, 由上式知, ξ_0 必须满足:

$$\frac{d\xi_0}{d\tau} = - \int_0^{\xi_0} f_1(0, y_0(0) + \eta, 0) d\eta, \quad (\tau \geq 0) \quad (20)$$

又由 (19)

$$\xi_0(0) = A(0) - y_0(0). \quad (21)$$

不难证明 (20), (21) 存在唯一的 $\xi_0(\tau)$, 一般地, 我们可以用逐次逼近法求得, 且

$$|\xi_0(\tau)| \leq |A(0) - y_0(0)| e^{-k\tau}, \quad (\tau \geq 0) \quad (22)$$

由 (17), (18), (19), 令 ε^i 的系数对应相等, 还可得到 ξ_i 应满足的线性方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d^2 \xi_i}{d\tau^2} + f_1(0, y_0(0) + \xi_0(\tau), 0) \frac{d\xi_i}{d\tau} + f_{1,y}(0, y_0(0) + \xi_0(\tau), 0) \frac{d\xi_0}{d\tau} \xi_i = c_i(\tau), \\
& (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)
\end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

其中 $c_i(\tau)$ 为 y_i , $j = 0, 1, \dots, i, \xi_j$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, i-1$, 的函数及初始条件

$$\xi_i(0) = \frac{1}{i!} A^{(i)}(0) - y_i(0), \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (24)$$

不难证明 (23), (24) 存在唯一的解 $\xi_i(\tau)$, 且

$$\xi_i(\tau) = O(e^{-k(1-\delta_i)\tau}), \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (25)$$

其中 δ_i 为任意小于 1 的正数。

由此, 我们在形式上得到了问题 (1) — (3) 的 m 阶渐近式:

$$y(x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i(x) + \xi_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon})) \varepsilon^i + R_m. \quad (26)$$

二、余项估计

现在我们来证明, 在一定的条件下 (26) 中的余项 R_m 在 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 上一致地成立:

$$R_m = O(\varepsilon^{m+1}). \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$$

即存在问题 (1) — (3) 的一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon)$, 在 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 上有一致有效的 m 阶渐近展开式:

$$y(x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i(x) + \xi_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon})) \varepsilon^i + O(\varepsilon^{m+1}), \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1) \quad (27)$$

为此, 我们假设:

[I] 退化问题 (4), (5) 存在一个解 $y = y_0(x) \in C^{(2)}[0, 1]$ 。

[II] $f_1(x, y, \varepsilon)y' + f_2(x, y, \varepsilon) \in C^{(m+1)}(\Omega)$, 其中 Ω 为:

$\Omega: 0 \leq x \leq 1, |y - y_0(x)| \leq d, |y'| < \infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$ (d, ε_1 为某正常数)。

[III] 存在一个正常数 k , 使在 Ω 上成立:

$$f_1 > k.$$

[IV] $f_1(x, y, \varepsilon)y' + f_2(x, y, \varepsilon)$ 满足 Nagumo 条件^[4]。

[V] $A(\varepsilon), B(\varepsilon) \in C^{(m+1)}[0, \varepsilon_1]$ 。

为了用微分不等式来证明估计式 (27), 我们先构造两个函数 $a(x, \varepsilon), \beta(x, \varepsilon)$:

$$a(x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i(x) + \xi_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon})) \varepsilon^i - \frac{\varepsilon^{m+1}}{l} (2e^{\lambda(x-1)} - 1), \quad (28)$$

$$\beta(x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i(x) + \xi_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon})) \varepsilon^i + \frac{\varepsilon^{m+1}r}{l} (2e^{\lambda(x-1)} - 1), \quad (29)$$

其中 r 为一正常数, 将在以后决定, l 为某一正常数, 使得

$$|f_{1y}(x, y, \varepsilon) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y'_i + \xi'_i) \varepsilon^i \right) + f_{2y}(x, y, \varepsilon)| < l,$$

由假设及 ξ_i 的性质 (22), (25) 知, 上述 l 总是存在的, 而 λ 为 $\varepsilon\lambda^2 + k\lambda + l = 0$ 的一个根, 此根当 $\varepsilon < \frac{k}{4l}$ 时, 恒为负实数, 且可表示为:

$$\lambda = -\frac{l}{k} + O(\varepsilon), \quad (0 < \varepsilon \ll 1) \quad (30)$$

取 $\varepsilon_0 = \min\{\varepsilon_1, \frac{k^2}{4l}\}$, 现对 $a(x, \varepsilon)\beta(x, \varepsilon)$ 在 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ 时建立几个关系式。

由 (4), (5), (13), (14), (20), (21), (23), (24) 知, $y_i(x) \in C^{(2)}[0, 1], \xi_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) \in C^{(2)}[0, 1]$, 所以关于 x 恒有:

$$a(x, \varepsilon) \in C^{(2)}[0, 1], \beta(x, \varepsilon) \in C^{(2)}[0, 1] \quad (31)$$

且

$$a(x, \varepsilon) < \beta(x, \varepsilon) \quad (32)$$

由 (21), (24) 知, 存在足够大的正数 r_0 , 当 $r \geq r_0$ 时有:

$$a(0, \varepsilon) < A(\varepsilon) < \beta(0, \varepsilon) \quad (33)$$

因为 $B(\varepsilon) \in C^{(m+1)}[0, \varepsilon_0]$, 并考虑到 ξ_i 的性质, 我们有:

$$|B(\varepsilon) - \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{i!} B^{(i)}(0) \varepsilon^i| < \sigma_1 \varepsilon^{m+1}, \quad \left| \sum_{i=0}^m \xi_i(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) \varepsilon^i \right| < \sigma_1 \varepsilon^{m+1}, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$$

其中 σ_1 为某一正常数, 今选取 r , 使 $r \geq \max\{2l\sigma_1, r_0\}$, 考虑到 (5), (14), 这时有

$$\begin{aligned} a(1, \varepsilon) &< \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i(1) + \xi_i(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})) \varepsilon^i - \frac{\varepsilon^{m+1}r}{l} = \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{i!} B^{(i)}(0) \varepsilon^i + \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^m \xi_i(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) \varepsilon^i - \frac{\varepsilon^{m+1}r}{l} < B(\varepsilon), \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta(1, \varepsilon) > \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i(1) + \xi_i(\frac{1}{\varepsilon})) \varepsilon^i + \frac{\varepsilon^{m+1} r}{l} = \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{i!} B^{(i)}(0) \varepsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^m \xi_i(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}) \varepsilon^i + \frac{\varepsilon^{m+1} r}{l} > B(\varepsilon)。$$

故

$$a(1, \varepsilon) < B(\varepsilon) < \beta(1, \varepsilon)。 \quad (34)$$

利用中值定理, 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, 有如下关系式:

$$\begin{aligned} & f_1(x, a, \varepsilon) a' + f_2(x, a, \varepsilon) \\ &= f_1\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y'_i + \xi'_i) \varepsilon^i\right) + f_2\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon\right) \\ &+ \left[f_{1y}\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i + \theta_1 \left(a - \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i\right), \varepsilon\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y'_i + \xi'_i) \varepsilon^i\right) \right. \\ &+ f_{2y}\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i + \theta_1 \left(a - \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i\right), \varepsilon\right) \left. \right] \left[a - \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i \right] \\ &+ f_1(x, a, \varepsilon) \left[a' - \sum_{i=0}^m (y'_i + \xi'_i) \varepsilon^i \right], \quad 0 < \theta_1 < 1 \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f_1(x, \beta, \varepsilon) \beta' + f_2(x, \beta, \varepsilon) \\ &= f_1\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y'_i + \xi'_i) \varepsilon^i\right) + f_2\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon\right) \\ &+ \left[f_{1y}\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i + \theta_2 \left(\beta - \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i\right), \varepsilon\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y'_i + \xi'_i) \varepsilon^i\right) \right. \\ &+ f_{2y}\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i + \theta_2 \left(\beta - \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i\right), \varepsilon\right) \left. \right] \left[\beta - \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i \right] \\ &+ f_1(x, \beta, \varepsilon) \left[\beta' - \sum_{i=0}^m (y'_i + \xi'_i) \varepsilon^i \right], \quad 0 < \theta_2 < 1 \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

由于 $y_0(x)$ 满足 (4), 并由 (13), (20), (23), 且考虑到 (7), (8) 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & f_1\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y'_i + \xi'_i) \varepsilon^i\right) + f_2\left(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon\right) \\ &= [f_1(x, y_0, 0) y'_0 + f_2(x, y_0, 0)] \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^m \left[f_1(x, y_0, 0) y'_i + \left(f_{1y}(x, y_0, 0) y'_0 + f_{2y}(x, y_0, 0) \right) y_i + G_i + y''_{i-1} \right. \\ &- y''_{i-1} \left. \right] \varepsilon^i + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left\{ \left[\frac{d^2 \xi_0}{d\tau^2} + f_1(x, y_0(0) + \xi_0(\tau), 0) \frac{d\xi_0}{d\tau} - \frac{d^2 \xi_0}{d\tau^2} \right] \right. \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{d^2 \xi_i}{d\tau^2} + f_1(x, y_0(0) + \xi_0(\tau), 0) \frac{d\xi_i}{d\tau} + f_{1y}(0, y_0(0) + \xi_0(\tau), 0) \frac{d\xi_0}{d\tau} \xi_i \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$-C_i(\tau) - \frac{d^2 \xi_i}{d\tau^2} \varepsilon^i \} + O(\varepsilon^{m+1})$$

$$= -\varepsilon \left[\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (y_i'' + \xi_i'') \varepsilon^i + \xi_m'' \varepsilon^m \right] + O(\varepsilon^{m+1}), \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0.$$

故有

$$f_1(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y_i' + \xi_i') \varepsilon^i \right) + f_2(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon)$$

$$\leq -\varepsilon \left[\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (y_i'' + \xi_i'') \varepsilon^i + \xi_m'' \varepsilon^m \right] + \sigma_2 \varepsilon^{m+1}, \quad (37)$$

$$f_1(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y_i' + \xi_i') \varepsilon^i \right) + f_2(x, \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i + \xi_i) \varepsilon^i, \varepsilon)$$

$$\geq -\varepsilon \left[\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (y_i'' + \xi_i'') \varepsilon^i + \xi_m'' \varepsilon^m \right] - \sigma_2 \varepsilon^{m+1} \quad (38)$$

其中 σ_2 为某一正常数。

由(28), (29)及(35) — (38)和 $|y_m''(x)| \leq M$, M 为某一正常数, 以及 λ 为 $\varepsilon\lambda^2 + k\lambda + l = 0$ 的根, 再进一步选取 $r = \max\{2l\sigma_1, M + \sigma_2, r_0\}$, 有

$$\varepsilon a'' + f_1(x, a, \varepsilon) a' + f_2(x, a, \varepsilon)$$

$$\geq \varepsilon \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y_i'' + \xi_i'') \varepsilon^i - 2\varepsilon^{m+1} \frac{\lambda r}{l} e^{\lambda(x-1)} \right)$$

$$- \left(\varepsilon \left[\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (y_i'' + \xi_i'') \varepsilon^i + \xi_m'' \varepsilon^m \right] + \sigma_2 \varepsilon^{m+1} \right)$$

$$- \varepsilon^{m+1} r [e^{\lambda(x-1)} - 1] - 2\varepsilon^{m+1} \frac{k\lambda r}{l} e^{\lambda(x-1)}$$

$$\geq - (M + \sigma_2 - r) \varepsilon^{m+1} - 2(\varepsilon\lambda^2 + k\lambda + l) \frac{r}{l} e^{\lambda(x-1)} \varepsilon^{m+1}$$

$$= - (M + \sigma_2 - r) \varepsilon^{m+1} \geq 0, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (39)$$

$$\varepsilon \beta'' + f_1(x, \beta, \varepsilon) \beta' + f_2(x, \beta, \varepsilon)$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \left(\sum_{i=0}^m (y_i'' + \xi_i'') \varepsilon^i + 2\varepsilon^{m+1} \frac{\lambda r}{l} e^{\lambda(x-1)} \right)$$

$$+ \left(-\varepsilon \left[\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (y_i'' + \xi_i'') \varepsilon^i + \xi_m'' \varepsilon^m \right] + \sigma_2 \varepsilon^{m+1} \right)$$

$$+ \varepsilon^{m+1} r (e^{\lambda(x-1)} - 1) + 2\varepsilon^{m+1} \frac{k\lambda r}{l} e^{\lambda(x-1)}$$

$$\leq (M + \sigma_2 - r) \varepsilon^{m+1} + 2(\varepsilon\lambda^2 + k\lambda + l) \frac{r}{l} e^{\lambda(x-1)} \varepsilon^{m+1}$$

$$= (M + \sigma_2 - r) \varepsilon^{m+1}. \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (40)$$

根据上述对 $\alpha(x, \varepsilon)$, $\beta(x, \varepsilon)$ 的关系式 (31) — (34), (39), (40), 利用 Nagumo 定理^{[4], [5]} 知, 两点问题 (1) — (3) 有一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon) \in C^{(2)}$, 并成立不等式:

$$\alpha(x, \varepsilon) \leq y(x, \varepsilon) \leq \beta(x, \varepsilon), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

再由 (28), (29), 并考虑到 (9), (19), (21), (24), (30), 可得

$$|R_m| = |y(x, \varepsilon) - \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i(x) + \xi_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon})) \varepsilon^i| \leq K \varepsilon^{m+1}.$$

其中 K 为某一常数, 由此便得到了关系式 (27)。这就是我们所要证明的。为此, 成立如下定理:

定理 若在上面所述的假设 [I] — [V] 下, 则存在两点问题 (1) — (3) 的一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon) \in C^2(0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0)$, 且成立一致有效的渐近展开式 (27), 其中 $y_i(x)$ 为 (13), (14) 的解, $\xi_i(\tau)$ $\tau = \frac{x}{\varepsilon}$, 相应地为 (20), (21) 和 (23), (24) 的具有边界层性质的解, 它们都可依次地求出。

注: 当 $f_1(x, y, \varepsilon) \leq -k < 0$ 时, 在相应的假设下, 两点问题 (1) — (3) 的退化问题为

$$f_1(x, y, 0) y' + f(x, y, 0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$y(0) = A(0).$$

设其解为 $y_0(x)$ 。并可用前面类似的方法依次求出 $y_i(x)$ 和 $\xi_i(\tau)$, $\tau = \frac{1-x}{\varepsilon}$, 则也存在问题 (1) — (3) 的一个解 $y(x, \varepsilon) \in C^{(2)}$, 且在 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 上成立一致有效的渐近展开式:

$$y(x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^m (y_i(x) + \xi_i(\frac{1+x}{2})) \varepsilon^i + O(\varepsilon^{m+1}). \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1).$$

参 考 文 献

- [1] R. E. O'Malley, Jr., Introduction to Singular perturbations. Academic Press, New York, 1974.
- [2] R. E. O'Malley, Jr., on a boundary value problem for a nonlinear differential equation with a small parameter, SIAM J. Appl. Math., 17 (1969), 569—581.
- [3] F. W. Dorr, S. V. Parter and L. F. Shampine, Applications of the maximum principle to singular perturbation problems, SIAM Rev., 15 (1973), 43—88.
- [4] M. Nagumo, Über die Differentialgleichung $y'' = f(x, y, y')$, Proc. Pheys. Math. Soc. Japan, 19 (1937), 861—866.
- [5] L. K. Jackson, Subfunctions and second-order ordinary differential inequalities, Advances in Math., 2 (1968), 307—363.
- [6] 莫嘉琪, 关于非线性方程 $\varepsilon y'' = f(x, y, y', \varepsilon)$ 奇异摄动边值问题解的估计, 数学年刊, 5A (1984), 73—77.