

带乘性噪声的时滞随机Kuramoto-Sivashinsky方程吸引子的存在

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摘要

本文研究了带有乘性噪声的非自治随机时滞Kuramoto-Sivashinsky方程解的长时间行为。通过对解的一致估计, 结合随机吸引子的存在性定理, 证明了由该方程 $C([-ρ, 0], L^2(I))$ 所生成的随机动力系统吸引子的存在性。

关键词

时滞随机Kuramoto-Sivashinsky方程, 随机吸引子, 渐近紧性, 乘性噪声

Pullback Attractors for Delay Non-Autonomous Stochastic Kuramoto-Sivashinsky Equation with Multiplicative Noise

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the long time behavior of delay non-autonomous stochastic Kuramoto-

Sivashinsky equation with multiplicative noise. We prove the existence of pullback attractors in the space $C([-ρ, 0], L^2(I))$ for the dynamical system generated by the equation above, by some uniform estimation, together with the existence theorem of pullback attractors.

Keywords

Delay Non-Autonomous Stochastic Kuramoto-Sivashinsky Equation, Pullback Attractors, Asymptotic Compactness, Multiplicative Noise

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1. 引言

D-拉回随机吸引子最早是由[1] [2]提出。其中[1]探讨了时滞随机抛物方程的拉回吸引子的存在性及其上半连续性, 并为拉回吸引子的存在性提供了充分条件。[2]提供了充要条件。本文则是在文献[3] [4] [5]的基础上, 讨论了带乘法噪声的时滞非自治随机 Kuramoto-Sivashinsky 方程的拉回吸引子。

考虑如下带有时滞的非自治随机 Kuramoto-Sivashinsky 方程(1)的初边值问题:

$$\begin{aligned} du + (\alpha D^4 u + D^2 u + uDu)dt &= (f(t, x) + g(u(t-\rho), x))dt + u dW, t > \tau, x \in I \\ u(\tau + \sigma, x) &= u_\tau(\sigma, x) = \varphi(\sigma, x) \\ D^i u\left(t, \frac{-l}{2}\right) &= D^i u\left(t, \frac{l}{2}\right), i = 0, 1, 2, 3 \\ \int_I u(t, x) dx &= 0, \forall t \in R \end{aligned}$$

其中 f 是非线性项, g 是时滞项, W 是定义在概率空间 (Ω, F, P) 上的双边实值 Wiener 过程。 $\rho > 0$ 是系统的时滞, 常数 α 满足

$$\alpha > \frac{l^2}{4\pi^2}$$

2. 连续随机动力系统

本节讨论了由方程(1)时滞随机 Kuramoto-Sivashinsky 方程所生成的连续随机动力系统。

首先做一些书写符号上的约定。用 $\|\cdot\|$ 和 (\cdot, \cdot) 分别表示 $L^2(I)$ 空间上的范数和内积, $\|\cdot\|_{H_\rho}$ 表示空间 H_ρ 上的范数。

对外力项 f 与时滞项 g 做如下假设:

$$H_1. \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} e^{\beta(r-\tau)} |f(r)| dr, \forall \beta > 0, \tau \in R$$

$$H_2. g(0, x) = 0, \forall x \in I; |g(s_1, x) - g(s_2, x)| \leq L_g |s_1 - s_2|, \forall x \in I$$

$$\text{令 } v(t, \tau, \omega, \phi) = e^{-z(\theta, \omega)} u(t, \tau, \omega, \phi)$$

$$\text{则 } u(t, \tau, \omega, \phi) = e^{z(\theta, \omega)} v(t, \tau, \omega, \phi)$$

$$\text{其中 } z(\theta, \omega) = -\int_{-\infty}^0 e^r \theta_r \omega(r) dr$$

由于 $\frac{1}{2} u^2 dt + u dW = u \circ W$, 这里 “ \circ ” 表示 Strotnnovitch 积分, 则代入可得(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \alpha D^4 v + D^2 v + e^{z(\theta, \omega)} v Dv &= e^{-z(\theta, \omega)} f(t, x) + e^{-z(\theta, \omega)} g\left(e^{z(\theta, \omega)} v(t - \rho), x\right) + z(\theta, \omega) v \\ v(\tau + \sigma, x) &= \phi(\sigma, x), \sigma \in [-\rho, 0] \\ D^i v\left(t, \frac{-l}{2}\right) &= D^i v\left(t, \frac{l}{2}\right), i = 0, 1, 2, 3 \\ \int_I v(t, x) dx &= 0, \forall t \in R \end{aligned}$$

由 Galerkin 逼近法(见参考文献[6]), 通过假设 H_1, H_2 可得对任意 $\tau \in R, \omega \in \Omega, \phi \in C([- \rho, 0], L^2(I))$, 方程(2)存在唯一解 $v(\cdot, \tau, \omega, \phi)$ 。因此可以定义一连续随机动力系统[1]。

$$\Phi(t, \tau, \omega, \phi)(\cdot) = u_{t+\tau}(\cdot, \tau, \theta_{-\tau} \omega, \phi)$$

且存在正常数 η 使得

$$\alpha \|D^2 v\|^2 - \|Dv\|^2 \geq \eta \left(\|D^2 v\|^2 + \|v\|^2 \right), \forall v \in H_{per}^2(I)$$

定义随机变量

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(\omega) &= \eta - 2|z(\omega)| - e^{\frac{1}{2}\eta\rho} L_g \left(e^{2z(\omega)} + e^{-2z(\omega)} \right) \\ \gamma^*(\omega) &= \eta - 2E(|z|) - e^{\frac{1}{2}\eta\rho} L_g \left[E(e^{2z}) + E(e^{-2z}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

则由遍历定理可得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \gamma(\theta_r \omega) dr = E(\gamma) = \gamma^*$$

存在 Ω 的不变子集使得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z(\theta_t \omega)}{t} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t z(\theta_r \omega) dr = 0 \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t |z(\theta_r \omega)| dr &= E(|z|) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

若集合 D 满足

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\eta t} \sup_{s \leq \tau} \|D(s-t, \theta_{-\tau} \omega)\|^2 = 0, \forall r, \tau \in R, \omega \in \Omega$$

则称 D 为后项缓增集。

3. 一致估计

为得到随机动力系统拉回吸收集的存在性, 首先在空间 $C([- \rho, 0], L^2(I))$ 上进行估计。有如下引理
引理 1 若假设 H_1, H_2 成立, 则存在 $T = T(\tau, \omega, D) > 0$, 使得当 $t > T$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|v(\tau + \sigma, \tau - t, \theta_{-\tau} \omega, \phi)\|^2 &\leq R(\tau, \omega) + c \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\int_0^r (\theta_s \omega) ds} e^{-2z(\theta, \omega)} \|f(r + \tau)\|^2 dr \\ \int_{\tau - \rho - 2}^{\tau} \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 dr &\leq C(\omega)(R(\tau, \omega) + M(\tau)) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $R(\tau, \omega)$ 与 $M(\tau)$ 由如下(3)式定义

$$\begin{aligned} R(\tau, \omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\int_0^r (\theta_s \omega) ds} e^{-2z(\theta, \omega)} \|f(r + \tau)\|^2 dr \\ M(\tau) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} e^{\eta(r-\tau)} \|f(r)\|^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

证明: 将(2)与 $v(r, \tau - t, \theta - \tau\omega, \phi)$ 在空间 $L^2(I)$ 上做内积, 并注意到 $(vDv, v) = 0$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dr} \|v(r)\|^2 + \alpha \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 - \|Dv(r)\|^2 \\ & = e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} (f(r), v) + e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \left(g \left(e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} v(r-\rho) \right), v \right) + z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) \|v(r)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

由 Young 不等式

$$e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} (f(r), v) \leq \frac{\eta}{2} \|v(r)\|^2 + ce^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2$$

代入并整理, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dr} \|v(r)\|^2 + 2\eta \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 + \eta \|v(r)\|^2 \leq 2e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \\ & \left(g \left(e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} v(r-\rho) \right), v \right) + 2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) \|v(r)\|^2 + ce^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

不等式左右两端同乘 $e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} > 0$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dr} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} \|v(r)\|^2 \leq 2e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \left(g \left(e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} v(r-\rho) \right), v \right) \\ & \quad + \left(2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) \|v(r)\|^2 + ce^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2 \right) e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} \end{aligned}$$

在区间 $[\tau - t, \tau + \sigma]$, $\sigma \in [-2\rho - 2, 0]$ 上积分, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{\int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} \|v(\tau + \sigma)\|^2 \\ & \leq 2 \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \left(g \left(e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} v(r-\rho) \right), v \right) dr \\ & \quad + \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} \left(2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) \|v(r)\|^2 + c \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2 \right) + e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} dr + \|\phi\|_{H_p}^2 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \left(g \left(v(r-\rho) e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} \right), v \right) dr \\ & \leq e^{\frac{\eta}{2}\rho} L_g \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|v(r)\|^2 dr \\ & \quad + e^{-\frac{\eta}{2}\rho} \frac{1}{L_g} \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} \left\| g \left(v(r-\rho) \right) e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} \right\|^2 dr \\ & \leq e^{\frac{\eta}{2}\rho} L_g \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|v(r)\|^2 dr \\ & \quad + L_g e^{-\frac{\eta}{2}\rho} \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{\int_{r-\rho}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{2z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 dr \\ & \leq e^{\frac{\eta}{2}\rho} L_g \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|v(r)\|^2 dr \\ & \quad + L_g e^{\frac{\eta}{2}\rho} \int_{\tau-t-\rho}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{2z(\theta_{r-\rho}\omega)} \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 dr \\ & \leq e^{\frac{\eta}{2}\rho} L_g \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|v(r)\|^2 dr \\ & \quad + L_g e^{\frac{\eta}{2}\rho} \int_{\tau-t-\rho}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau-t}^r r(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) dl} e^{2z(\theta_{r-\rho}\omega)} \|\phi\|_{H_p}^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

由 $\gamma(\omega)$ 的定义, 可知

$$2z(\theta_{\tau-t}\omega) - \eta + r(\theta_{\tau-t}\omega) + L_g e^{\frac{n}{2}\rho} \left(e^{-2z(\theta_{\tau-t}\omega)} + e^{2z(\theta_{\tau-t}\omega)} \right) \leq 0$$

上述不等式左右两端同时除以 $e^{\int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} r(\theta_{l-t}\omega) dl} > 0$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| v(\tau + \sigma, \tau - t, \theta_{\tau-t}\omega, \phi) \right\|^2 \\ & \leq c \left(\int_{\tau-t-\rho}^{\tau-t} e^{\int_{\tau+\sigma}^r r(\theta_{l-t}\omega) dl} e^{2z(\theta_{r-t}\omega)} dr + e^{-\int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} r(\theta_{l-t}\omega) dl} \right) \|\phi\|_{H_\rho}^2 \\ & \quad + c \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\tau+\sigma}^r r(\theta_{l-t}\omega) dl} e^{-2z(\theta_{r-t}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2 dr \\ & = c \left(\int_{\tau-t-\rho}^{\tau-t} e^{\int_{\sigma}^{\tau-t} r(\theta_l\omega) dl} e^{2z(\theta_{r-t}\omega)} dr + e^{-\int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} r(\theta_l\omega) dl} \right) \|\phi\|_{H_\rho}^2 \\ & \quad + c \int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} e^{\int_{\sigma}^{\tau-t} r(\theta_l\omega) dl} e^{-2z(\theta_{r-t}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2 dr \\ & \leq c \left(\int_{\tau-t-\rho}^{\tau-t} e^{\int_0^r r(\theta_l\omega) dl} e^{2z(\theta_{r-t}\omega)} dr + e^{-\int_{\tau-t}^0 r(\theta_l\omega) dl} \right) \|\phi\|_{H_\rho}^2 \\ & \quad + c \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\int_0^r r(\theta_l\omega) dl} e^{-2z(\theta_r\omega)} \|f(r+\tau)\|^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时

$$c \left(\int_{\tau-t-\rho}^{\tau-t} e^{\int_{\tau+\sigma}^r r(\theta_{l-t}\omega) dl} e^{2z(\theta_{r-t}\omega)} dr + e^{-\int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} r(\theta_{l-t}\omega) dl} \right) \|\phi\|_{H_\rho}^2 \rightarrow 0$$

故存在 $T > 0$, 使得当 $t > T$ 时, 成立

$$c \left(\int_{\tau-t-\rho}^{\tau-t} e^{\int_{\tau+\sigma}^r r(\theta_{l-t}\omega) dl} e^{2z(\theta_{r-t}\omega)} dr + e^{-\int_{\tau-t}^{\tau+\sigma} r(\theta_{l-t}\omega) dl} \right) \|\phi\|_{H_\rho}^2 \leq R(\tau, \omega)$$

从而

$$\sup_{\sigma \in [-2\rho-2, 0]} \left\| v(\tau + \sigma, \tau - t, \theta_{\tau-t}\omega, \phi) \right\|^2 \leq R(\tau, \omega)$$

又由

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 dr & \leq c(\omega) \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \left(g \left(v(r-\rho) e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho}\omega)} \right), v \right) dr + c(\omega) \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \|f(r)\|^2 dr \\ & \quad + c(\omega) \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \|v(r)\|^2 dr + \|v(\tau - \rho - 2)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

对不等式右端第一项进行放缩

$$\begin{aligned} & c(\omega) \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \left(g \left(v(r-\rho) e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho}\omega)} \right), v \right) dr \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} L_g^2 e^{2z(\theta_{r-\rho}\omega)} \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 dr + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \|v(r)\|^2 dr \\ & \leq c(\omega) \sup_{\sigma \in [-2\rho-2, 0]} \|v(\tau + \sigma)\|^2 (\rho + 2) + \frac{1}{2} (\rho + 2) \sup_{\sigma \in [-\rho-2, 0]} \|v(r)\|^2 \\ & \leq cR(\tau, \omega) \end{aligned}$$

对不等式右端第二项进行放缩

$$\begin{aligned}
c(\omega) \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \|f(r)\|^2 dr &\leq e^{\eta(\rho+2)} \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} e^{\eta(r-\tau)} \|f(r)\|^2 dr \\
&\leq e^{\eta(\rho+2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} \|f(r)\|^2 dr \\
&= e^{\eta(\rho+2)} M(\tau)
\end{aligned}$$

同理对不等式右端第二项进行放缩

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \|v(r)\|^2 dr + \|v(\tau-\rho-2)\|^2 \\
&\leq (\rho+2) \sup_{\sigma \in [-\rho-2, 0]} \|v(\tau+\sigma)\|^2 + \|v(\tau-\rho-2)\|^2 \leq cR(\tau, \omega)
\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 dr \leq c(\omega)(R(\tau, \omega) + M(\tau))$$

此即为所证。

下将在空间 $H_0^1(I)$ 进行估计, 再由 $H_0^1(I)$ 紧嵌入 $L^2(I)$, 得到随机动力系统 $\text{在空间 } L^2(I)$ 上的渐近紧性(见参考文献[7])。

引理 2 若假设 H_1, H_2 成立, 则存在 $T > 0$, 使得当 $t > T$ 时, 有

$$\int_{\tau-\rho-1}^{\tau} \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 dr \leq C(\omega)(1 + R(\tau, \omega))(R(\tau, \omega) + M(\tau))$$

其中 $R(\tau, \omega)$ 与 $M(\tau)$ 由(3)定义。

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dr} \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 + \alpha \|D^4 v(r)\|^2 + (D^2 v, D^4) + e^{z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} (v D v, D^4 v) \\
&= e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} (f(r), D^4 v) + e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \left(g \left(v(r-\rho) e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} \right), D^4 v \right) + z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) \|D^2 v(r)\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

由 Young 不等式, 可得

$$-(D^2 v, D^4) + e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} (f(r), D^4 v) \leq \frac{\alpha}{6} \|D^4 v(r)\|^2 + c \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 + c e^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2$$

由 Agmon 不等式, 可得

$$e^{z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} (v D v, D^4 v) \leq \frac{\alpha}{6} \|D^4 v(r)\|^2 + c e^{2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|v\|^2 \|D^2 v(r)\|^2$$

由假设 H_2 可得

$$e^{-z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \left(g \left(v(r-\rho) e^{z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} \right), D^4 v \right) \leq \frac{\alpha}{6} \|D^4 v(r)\|^2 + c e^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} e^{2z(\theta_{r-\tau-\rho}\omega)} \|v(r-\rho)\|^2$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dr} \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 + \gamma \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 &\leq c \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 + c e^{2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|v\|^2 \|D^2 v\|^2 + c e^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2 \\
&\quad + c e^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} c e^{2z(\theta_{r-\tau-\rho}\omega)} \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 + c z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega) \|D^2 v(r)\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

将上式在 $r \in [s, \tau + \sigma], \sigma \in [-\rho - 1, 0], s \in [\tau + \sigma - 1, \tau + \sigma]$ 上积分,

再在 $s \in [\tau + \sigma - 1, \tau + \sigma]$ 上积分, 可得

$$\|D^2v(\tau+\sigma)\|^2 \leq c(\omega) \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \left(\|D^2v(r)\|^2 + \|v(r)\|^2 \|D^2v(r)\|^2 + \|f(r)\|^2 + \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 \right) dr$$

注意到上述不等式右端第二项

$$\int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \|v(r)\|^2 \|D^2v(r)\|^2 dr \leq \sup_{\sigma \in [-\rho-2, 0]} \|v(\sigma)\|^2 \int_{\tau-\rho-2}^{\tau} \|D^2v(r)\|^2 dr$$

于是

$$\sup_{\sigma \in [-\rho-1, 0]} \|D^2(\tau+\sigma)\|^2 \leq C(\omega)(1+R(\tau, \omega))(R(\tau, \omega)+M(\tau))$$

在 $[\tau-\rho-1, \tau]$ 上积分, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\tau-\rho-1}^{\tau} \|D^4v(r)\|^2 dr \\ & \leq \|D^2(\tau-\rho-1)\|^2 + c(\omega) \int_{\tau-\rho-1}^{\tau} \left(\|D^2v(r)\|^2 + \|v(r)\|^2 \|D^2v(r)\|^2 + \|f(r)\|^2 + \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 \right) dr \\ & \leq C(\omega)(1+R(\tau, \omega))(R(\tau, \omega)+M(\tau)) \end{aligned}$$

证毕。

引理 3 若假设 H_1, H_2 成立, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\tau-\rho}^{\tau} \left\| \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right\|^2 dr & \leq C(\omega) \int_{\tau-\rho}^{\tau} \left(\|D^4v(r)\|^2 + \|D^2v(r)\|^2 + \|f(r)\|^2 + c\|v(r)\|^2 + \|v\|^2 \|Dv\|^2 + \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 \right) dr \\ & \leq c(\omega)(1+R(\tau, \omega))(R(\tau, \omega)+M(\tau)) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $R(\tau, \omega)$ 与 $M(\tau)$ 由(3)定义。

证明: 将(2)式与 $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}v(r, \tau-t, \theta_{-\tau}\omega, \phi)$ 在空间 $L^2(I)$ 上作内积, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right\|^2 + \alpha \left(D^4v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + \left(D^2v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + e^{z(\theta_{-\tau}\omega)} \left(vDv, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) \\ & = e^{-z(\theta, \omega)} \left(f(r), \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + e^{-z(\theta, \omega)} \left(g \left(e^{z(\theta_{-\rho}\omega)}v(t-\rho) \right), \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + z(\theta, \omega) \left(v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) \end{aligned}$$

由 Young 不等式

$$\begin{aligned} & -\gamma \left(D^4v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) - \left(D^2v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + e^{-z(\theta_{-\tau}\omega)} \left(f(r), \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + z(\theta, \omega) \left(v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) \\ & \leq \frac{1}{6} \left\| \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right\|^2 + c \|D^4v(r)\|^2 + c \|D^2v(r)\|^2 + ce^{-2z(\theta_{-\tau}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2 + c \|z(\theta_{-\tau}\omega)v(r)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

由 Agmon 不等式

$$e^{z(\theta_{-\tau}\omega)} \left(vDv, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) \leq \frac{1}{6} \left\| \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right\|^2 + ce^{2z(\theta_{-\tau}\omega)} \|v\|^2 \|D^2v\|^2$$

由假设 H_2

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-z(\theta, \omega)} \left(g \left(e^{z(\theta_{-\rho}\omega)}v(t-\rho) \right), \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) \\ & \leq \frac{1}{6} \left\| \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right\|^2 + ce^{-2z(\theta_{-\tau}\omega)} \left\| g \left(e^{z(\theta_{-\tau-\rho}\omega)}v(r-\rho) \right) \right\|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{1}{6} \left\| \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right\|^2 + ce^{-2z(\theta_{-\tau}\omega)} e^{2z(\theta_{-\rho-\tau}\omega)} \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right\|^2 &\leq c \left(\|D^4 v(r)\|^2 + \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 + e^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|f(r)\|^2 + c \|z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)v(r)\|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + ce^{2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} \|v\|^2 \|Dv\|^2 + ce^{-2z(\theta_{r-\tau}\omega)} e^{2z(\theta_{r-\rho-\tau}\omega)} \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\tau-\rho}^{\tau} \left\| \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right\|^2 dr &\leq C(\omega) \int_{\tau-\rho}^{\tau} \left(\|D^4 v(r)\|^2 + \|D^2 v(r)\|^2 + \|f(r)\|^2 + c \|v(r)\|^2 + \|v\|^2 \|Dv\|^2 + \|v(r-\rho)\|^2 \right) dr \\ &\leq C(\omega)(1+R(\tau, \omega))(R(\tau, \omega) + M(\tau)) \end{aligned}$$

证毕。

4. 随机吸引子

定理 1 假设 H_1, H_2 成立, 则由(1)所生成的连续非自治随机动力系统 Φ 在空间 $C([- \rho, 0], L^2(I))$ 上存在拉回吸引子。

证明 由引理(1), 引理(2) (3)分别得出了在空间 $C([- \rho, 0], L^2(I))$ 上拉回吸收集的存在性, 以及该随机动力系统的拉回渐近紧性, 故该随机动力系统存在空间 $C([- \rho, 0], L^2(I))$ 上的拉回吸引子([1], 引理(2))。

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