

Anelastic Approximation of Compressible Isentropic Navier-Stokes Equations with Exterior Force

Changsheng Dou*, Li Wang, Chenxi Zhu

School of Statistics, Capital University of Economics and Business, Beijing
Email: *douchangsheng@163.com

Received: Dec. 4th, 2017; accepted: Dec. 20th, 2017; published: Dec. 27th, 2017

Abstract

In this paper, we prove the anelastic approximation limit to compressible isentropic Navier-Stokes equations with exterior force and Dirichlet boundary condition, as Mach number and Froude number go to zero. This covers the result of special force case in J. Math. Pures Appl. 88 (2007) 230-240.

Keywords

Compressible Isentropic Navier-Stokes Equations, Anelastic Approximation, Dirichlet Boundary Condition, Mach Number, Froude Number

带有外力项的可压等熵Navier-Stokes方程的滞弹性逼近

窦昌胜*, 王 丽, 朱晨曦

首都经济贸易大学统计学院, 北京
Email: *douchangsheng@163.com

收稿日期: 2017年12月4日; 录用日期: 2017年12月20日; 发布日期: 2017年12月27日

摘 要

本文给出了带有一般外力项的非齐次可压缩等熵Navier-Stokes方程在Dirichlet边界条件下当马赫数和*通讯作者。

费劳德(Froude)数趋向于零时滞弹性逼近系统的严格推导,覆盖了之前Masmoudi在J. Math. Pures Appl. 88 (2007) 230~240中的特殊外力情形。

关键词

可压等熵Navier-Stokes方程, 滞弹性逼近系统, Dirichlet边界条件, 马赫数, 弗劳德数

Copyright © 2017 by authors and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 引言

本文考虑在 R^N 的有界开集 Ω 中, 对 $\varepsilon \in (0,1]$, $(\rho_\varepsilon, u_\varepsilon)$ 是下述非齐次可压缩等熵Navier-Stokes系统在 $(0,T) \times \Omega$ 的一个弱解, 研究 ε 趋于0时在适当条件下方程组(1.1)弱解的极限:

$$\begin{cases} \rho_{\varepsilon t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) = 0, \rho_\varepsilon \geq 0, \\ (\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)_t + \operatorname{div}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) - \mu \Delta u_\varepsilon - \xi \nabla \operatorname{div} u_\varepsilon + \frac{\gamma p_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma - 1)} \nabla (\rho_\varepsilon^{\gamma-1} - \bar{\rho}_\varepsilon^{\gamma-1}) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中, $T > 0$, $\gamma > N$, $\mu > 0$, $\mu + \xi > 0$. 在(1.1)中, 马赫数和Froude数都等于小数 ε 。

关于小马赫数极限中主要的物理因素是考虑流体方程有齐次与非齐次之分, 是等熵还是非等熵之别。先来看齐次流体方程情形。当流体为等熵时, 极限速度 u 满足 $\operatorname{div} u = 0$ 。在这种情形下, 奇性极限为不可压极限, 此在过去几十年有很多研究(可见[1]-[11])。当流体为非等熵时, 动量方程中带有 $O(1/\varepsilon^2)$ 的压力的梯度项与流体的密度和问题的行为密切相关。因此, 小马赫数极限问题会变的更复杂, 对于非等熵欧拉方程 ($\mu = \xi = 0$) 的不可压极限的文献可见([12] [13] [14])。而对于非等熵Navier-Stokes, 由于系统结构的复杂性问题会更加困难。Bresch等在[2]中利用特征展开的办法对声波进行了分析, 并在忽略粘性热量和温度扩散的假设下给出了当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时周期区域下解的形式逼近。当考虑完全可压Navier-Stokes方程, Alazard [15]利用拟微分算子研究了全空间中在坏始值条件下局部 H^s ($s > 2 + n/2$) 解的奇性极限, 江松等在[16]中只利用先验能量估计可得奇异极限。不幸的是, [15] [16]没有考虑有界区域。基于[2], Feireisl和Novotny [17]得到了坏始值条件下某些辐射气体的完全Navier-Stokes-Fourier方程周期变分解的小马赫数极限。江松等[18] [19] [20] [21]研究了有界区域上好始值条件下非等熵Navier-Stokes方程的小马赫数极限。

而对于非齐次情形, 不论是等熵还是非等熵, 可压缩流体方程的奇性极限研究的比较少。对方程组(1.1)形式分析可知当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时其方程收敛到滞弹性系统。对气体流体来说有很多模型, 滞弹性系统是其中一种。此系统最早由Ogura, Phillips [22]给出, 也可参见Lipps, Hemler [23]。后来此模型被Durran [24] [25]发展。Masmoudi [26]给出了当马赫数和Froude数以同样的速度趋于0时, 带有势能项的可压等熵Navier-Stokes方程 (包含势能项 $\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \rho_\varepsilon \nabla V$) 趋于滞弹性系统的严格推导, 其中 $V = gz$ 是重力势能 (z 为竖直分量)。文中滞弹性系统的密度函数只依赖于空间变量中的竖直分量。而对一般的外力项时, 其空间变量不在仅是竖直方向的变量, 系统的估计会变得更加复杂, 需要对系统进行精细的能量估计。

本文中我们证明了在有界区域内对带有形如 $\frac{\gamma p_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma - 1)^2} \nabla \bar{\rho}_\varepsilon^{\gamma-1}$ 的一般外力项的可压等熵Navier-Stokes

方程当马赫数 ε 趋于0时收敛到滞弹性系统。而且在逼近过程中，在 $L^\infty(0, T; L^r)$ 中 $\rho_\varepsilon \rightarrow \bar{\rho}$ ，其中 $\bar{\rho}$ 是依赖于空间变量 $x_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 。此结果放宽了已有结果Masmoudi [26]中对 $\bar{\rho}$ 只依赖于空间中竖直分量的假设要求。

2. 主要结果

对于系统(1.1)给定初始条件和Dirichlet边界条件如下：

$$(\rho_\varepsilon, \rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)(t, x)|_{t=0} = (\rho_{0\varepsilon}, m_{0\varepsilon})(x), \quad x \in \Omega, \tag{2.1}$$

$$u_\varepsilon = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \tag{2.2}$$

并且假设初始值 $(\rho_{0\varepsilon}, m_{0\varepsilon})(x)$ 满足：

$$\frac{m_{0\varepsilon}^2}{\rho_{0\varepsilon}} \in L^1(\Omega), \quad m_{0\varepsilon} \in L^{2\gamma/(\gamma+1)}(\Omega), \quad \rho_{0\varepsilon} \in L^r(\Omega), \tag{2.3}$$

$$\int_\Omega \frac{\rho_0^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \rho_0 + (\gamma-1) \bar{\rho}^\gamma}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma-1)} dx \leq C \tag{2.4}$$

定义 $M := \int_\Omega \rho_{0\varepsilon} dx$ 是总质量，其不依赖于 ε 。

既然 $\bar{\rho}$ 有正下界，定义一个从空间 $L^2(\Omega)$ 到空间 $L^2(\Omega)$ 上新的算子 $P_{\bar{\rho}}$ 使得以下式子成立：

$$m = P_{\bar{\rho}} m + \bar{\rho} \nabla \Psi,$$

$$\operatorname{div} P_{\bar{\rho}} m = 0, \quad P_{\bar{\rho}} m \cdot n|_{\partial\Omega} = 0.$$

此算子的定义可见[25]。

利用[27]中相同的方法可证明可压缩等熵Navier-Stokes方程的初边值问题(1.1), (2.1)~(2.2)存在整体弱解。本文的主要结果是：

定理2.1: 在上述条件下，当 $\gamma > N$ 时对任意的时间 T 可得

$$\rho_\varepsilon \rightarrow \bar{\rho} \text{ in } L^\infty(0, T; L^r), \quad u_\varepsilon \rightarrow u \text{ in } L^2(0, T; H_0^1), \quad \rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \rightarrow \bar{\rho} u \text{ in } L^2(0, T; L^2) \tag{2.5}$$

并且

$$P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \rightarrow \bar{\rho} u \text{ in } L^2(0, T; L^2) \tag{2.6}$$

而且 $(\bar{\rho}, u)$ 满足下述滞弹性系统：

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{\rho} u)_t + \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} u \otimes u) - \mu \Delta u - \xi \nabla \operatorname{div} u + \bar{\rho} \nabla q = 0, & (t, x) \in (0, T) \times \Omega, \\ \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} u) = 0, & (t, x) \in (0, T) \times \Omega, \\ u = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ u(0, x) = \frac{P_{\bar{\rho}} m_0}{\bar{\rho}}(x). \end{cases} \tag{2.7}$$

在定理2.1中， u 理解为：在弱解意义下，对每个 $T > 0$ 和试验函数 $f \in C^1([0, T]; D(\Omega))$ 满足 $\operatorname{div} f = 0$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} & -\int_0^T \int_\Omega u \partial_t f dx ds - \int_0^T \int_\Omega \bar{\rho} u \otimes u \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds \\ & + \int_0^T \int_\Omega \nabla u : \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) + \xi \operatorname{div} u \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds = \int_\Omega P_{\bar{\rho}} m_0 \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx. \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

3. 先验估计

此节严格推导出 ρ_ε 和 u_ε 关于 ε 的一致先验估计。在不致引起混淆的情况下，我们省略 ρ_ε 和 u_ε 中的 ε 。

引理3.1: 假设(2.3)~(2.4)成立，则有

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\rho_\varepsilon \frac{|u_\varepsilon|^2}{2} + \frac{\pi_\varepsilon}{\gamma-1} \right) dx + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \mu |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 + \xi |\operatorname{div} u_\varepsilon|^2 dx ds \leq C, \tag{3.1}$$

其中 $\pi_\varepsilon = \frac{\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} (\rho_\varepsilon - \bar{\rho})}{\varepsilon^2}$ 。

证明: 利用Lions [27] (或见Feireisl [28])的方法，基本能量估计可以得到。将动量方程(1.1)₂乘 u_ε ，然后在 Ω 上积分，得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \rho_\varepsilon \frac{|u_\varepsilon|^2}{2} + \frac{\gamma \rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma-1)} \nabla (\rho_\varepsilon^{\gamma-1} - \bar{\rho}_\varepsilon^{\gamma-1}) dx + \int_{\Omega} \mu |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 + \xi |\operatorname{div} u_\varepsilon|^2 dx \leq 0.$$

利用质量方程(1.1)₁得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \left(\rho_\varepsilon \frac{|u_\varepsilon|^2}{2} + \frac{\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \rho_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma-1)} \right) dx + \int_{\Omega} \mu |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 + \xi |\operatorname{div} u_\varepsilon|^2 dx \leq 0.$$

将上式关于时间在 $(0, t)$ 上积分，得

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\rho_\varepsilon \frac{|u_\varepsilon|^2}{2} + \frac{\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \rho_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma-1)} \right) dx + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \mu |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 + \xi |\operatorname{div} u_\varepsilon|^2 dx ds \leq \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|m_{0\varepsilon}|^2}{2\rho_{0\varepsilon}} + \frac{\rho_{0\varepsilon}^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \rho_{0\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma-1)} \right) dx. \tag{3.2}$$

在(3.2)式两边同时加上 $\int_{\Omega} \frac{\bar{\rho}^\gamma}{\varepsilon^2} dx$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \left(\rho_\varepsilon \frac{|u_\varepsilon|^2}{2} + \frac{\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \rho_\varepsilon + (\gamma-1) \bar{\rho}^\gamma}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma-1)} \right) dx + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \mu |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 + \xi |\operatorname{div} u_\varepsilon|^2 dx ds \\ & \leq \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|m_{0\varepsilon}|^2}{2\rho_{0\varepsilon}} + \frac{\rho_{0\varepsilon}^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \rho_{0\varepsilon} + (\gamma-1) \bar{\rho}^\gamma}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma-1)} \right) dx. \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

定义 $\phi = \frac{\rho_\varepsilon - \bar{\rho}}{\varepsilon}$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^2 \pi_\varepsilon &= \rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} (\rho_\varepsilon - \bar{\rho}) = \rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \rho_\varepsilon + (\gamma-1) \bar{\rho}^\gamma \\ &= \rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma - \gamma (\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \varepsilon \phi). \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

将(3.3)变为

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \left(\rho_\varepsilon \frac{|u_\varepsilon|^2}{2} + \frac{\pi_\varepsilon}{\gamma-1} \right) dx + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \mu |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 + \xi |\operatorname{div} u_\varepsilon|^2 dx ds \\ & \leq \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|m_{0\varepsilon}|^2}{2\rho_{0\varepsilon}} + \frac{\rho_{0\varepsilon}^\gamma - \gamma \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \rho_{0\varepsilon} + (\gamma-1) \bar{\rho}^\gamma}{\varepsilon^2 (\gamma-1)} \right) dx \\ & \leq C. \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

证毕。

利用凸不等式 $(\bar{\rho} + x)^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma - \gamma\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1}x \geq Cx^2$, $x \geq C\phi_\varepsilon^2$ 。根据上述引理得 π_ε 在 $L^\infty(0, T; L^1(\Omega))$ 中有界, ϕ_ε 在 $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$ 中有界。并且 u_ε 在 $L^2(0, T; H_0^1(\Omega))$ 中有界, $\rho_\varepsilon |u_\varepsilon|^2$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; L^1(\Omega))$ 中有界, ρ_ε 在 $L^\infty(0, T; L^\gamma(\Omega))$ 中有界。

引理 3.2: 对密度有下述估计:

$$\rho_\varepsilon \in L^{\gamma+\theta}((0, T) \times \Omega), \quad 0 < \theta \leq \theta_0 = \frac{2}{N}\gamma - 1, \tag{3.6}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} |\varepsilon\phi_\varepsilon|^{\gamma+\theta} \in L^1((0, T) \times \Omega), \quad 1 < \theta \leq \theta_0 = \frac{2}{N}\gamma - 1, \tag{3.7}$$

$$\phi_\varepsilon \in L^{1+\theta}((0, T) \times \Omega), \quad 0 < \theta \leq \theta_1 = 1 + 4\left(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \tag{3.8}$$

$$\varepsilon^{\gamma-1} |\phi_\varepsilon|^{\gamma+\theta} \in L^1((0, T) \times \Omega), \quad 0 < \theta \leq \theta_1 = 1 + 4\left(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \tag{3.9}$$

$$\varepsilon^{1-\theta} \left| \pi_\varepsilon - \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2} \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_\varepsilon^2 \right| \in L^1((0, T) \times \Omega), \quad 0 < \theta \leq \theta_1 = 1 + 4\left(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \tag{3.10}$$

证明: 由[27], 易得(3.6)。引入算子 S_0 定义如下: 对 $g \in W^{-1,r}$, $S_0(g) = p$, 其中 (u, p) 是下面 Stokes 方程的解

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + \nabla p = g, & \int_\Omega p \, dx = 0, \\ u = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ \operatorname{div}(u) = 0. \end{cases} \tag{3.11}$$

对(1.1)₂ 作用 S_0 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_t S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) + S_0 \operatorname{div}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) + h_0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left(\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma - \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_\Omega \rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma \, dx \right) \\ & - \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon(\gamma-1)} S_0(\phi_\varepsilon \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1}) = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

其中, $h_0 = S_0(-\mu\Delta u_\varepsilon - \xi\nabla \operatorname{div} u_\varepsilon)$ 将(3.12)乘 $\varepsilon\rho_\varepsilon^\theta$, 然后对时间空间积分, 因 $0 < \theta \leq \theta_0 = \frac{2}{N}\gamma - 1$, 利用[27] 中方法得

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^T \int_\Omega \left(\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma - \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_\Omega \rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma \, dx \right) \rho_\varepsilon^\theta \, dx \, dt \leq C. \tag{3.13}$$

注意到 $\int_\Omega \rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma \, dx = \int_\Omega |\varepsilon^2 \pi_\varepsilon + \gamma\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \varepsilon\phi_\varepsilon| \, dx \leq C_\varepsilon$, 由(3.12)得

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^T \int_\Omega (\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma) (\rho_\varepsilon^\theta - \bar{\rho}^\theta) \, dx \, dt \leq C. \tag{3.14}$$

故, 可推得(3.7)。

由(1.1)₁ 可推得

$$\partial_t \phi_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} u_\varepsilon) + \operatorname{div}(\phi_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) = 0. \tag{3.15}$$

定义 $\phi_\varepsilon^\theta = |\phi_\varepsilon|^{\theta-1} \phi_\varepsilon$, 则

$$\partial_t \phi_\varepsilon^\theta + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \theta |\phi_\varepsilon|^{\theta-1} \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} u_\varepsilon) + \operatorname{div}(\phi_\varepsilon^\theta u_\varepsilon) = (1-\theta) \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \operatorname{div}(u_\varepsilon). \tag{3.16}$$

用(3.12)乘 ϕ_ε^θ , 并利用上式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_t [\phi_\varepsilon^\theta S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)] + \operatorname{div}[\phi_\varepsilon^\theta S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) u_\varepsilon] - \phi_\varepsilon^\theta u_\varepsilon \cdot \nabla S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \\ & + \left[\theta |\phi_\varepsilon|^{\theta-1} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} u_\varepsilon) + (\theta-1) \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \operatorname{div}(u_\varepsilon) \right] S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \\ & + \phi_\varepsilon^\theta S_0 \operatorname{div}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) + \phi_\varepsilon^\theta h_0 + \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left(\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma - \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_\Omega \rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma dx \right) \\ & - \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon(\gamma-1)} S_0(\phi_\varepsilon \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1}) = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{3.17}$$

对(3.17)式在 $(0, T) \times \Omega$ 上积分, 然后乘 ε , 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \int_\Omega [\phi_\varepsilon^\theta S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)] dx - \varepsilon \int_\Omega [\phi_\varepsilon^\theta S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)](0) dx - \varepsilon \int_0^T \int_\Omega \phi_\varepsilon^\theta u_\varepsilon \cdot \nabla S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) dx ds \\ & + \int_0^T \int_\Omega \left[\theta |\phi_\varepsilon|^{\theta-1} \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} u_\varepsilon) + (\theta-1) \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \operatorname{div}(u_\varepsilon) \right] S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) dx ds \\ & + \int_0^T \int_\Omega \varepsilon \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \left[S_0 \operatorname{div}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) + \phi_\varepsilon^\theta h_0 + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon(\gamma-1)} S_0(\phi_\varepsilon \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1}) \right] dx ds \\ & + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^T \int_\Omega \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \left(\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma - \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_\Omega \rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma dx \right) dx ds = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{3.18}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^T \int_\Omega \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \left(\rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma - \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_\Omega \rho_\varepsilon^\gamma - \bar{\rho}^\gamma dx \right) dx ds \\ & = -\varepsilon \int_\Omega [\phi_\varepsilon^\theta S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)] dx + \varepsilon \int_\Omega [\phi_\varepsilon^\theta S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)](0) dx + \varepsilon \int_0^T \int_\Omega \phi_\varepsilon^\theta u_\varepsilon \cdot \nabla S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) dx ds \\ & - \int_0^T \int_\Omega \left[\theta |\phi_\varepsilon|^{\theta-1} \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} u_\varepsilon) + (\theta-1) \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \operatorname{div}(u_\varepsilon) \right] S_0(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) dx ds \\ & - \int_0^T \int_\Omega \varepsilon \phi_\varepsilon^\theta \left[S_0 \operatorname{div}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) + \phi_\varepsilon^\theta h_0 + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon(\gamma-1)} S_0(\phi_\varepsilon \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1}) \right] dx ds \\ & := \sum_{i=1}^5 I_i. \end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

由于 π_ε 在 $L^\infty(0, T; L^1(\Omega))$ 中有界, ϕ_ε 在 $L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$ 中有界, u_ε 在 $L^2(0, T; H_0^1(\Omega))$ 中有界, $\rho_\varepsilon |u_\varepsilon|^2$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; L^1(\Omega))$ 中有界, $\varepsilon \rho_\varepsilon$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; L^\gamma(\Omega))$ 中有界, 知

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \in L^2(0, T; L^q(\Omega)), \\ & \varepsilon \phi_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \in L^2(0, T; L^q(\Omega)), \\ & \phi_\varepsilon^{\theta-1} \in L^\infty(0, T; L^{2/(\theta-1)}(\Omega)), \end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

其中 $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{N-2}{2N}$, i.e. $q = \frac{2N\gamma}{N\gamma - 2\gamma + 2N}$ 。又因 $0 < \theta \leq \theta_1 = 1 + \frac{4}{N} - \frac{4}{\gamma}$, 则

$$\frac{\theta-1}{2} + \frac{2}{q} = \frac{\theta-1}{2} + \frac{N\gamma-2\gamma+2N}{N\gamma} \leq 1, \text{ 且有}$$

$$|I_3| = \varepsilon \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \phi_{\varepsilon}^{\theta} u_{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla S_0(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) dx ds \leq C. \tag{3.21}$$

类似地, $|I_i| \leq C, (i=1,2,4,5)$ 。

利用 $|\rho_{\varepsilon}^{\gamma} - \bar{\rho}^{\gamma}| \geq \varepsilon \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} |\phi_{\varepsilon}|$, 并且 $\rho_{\varepsilon}^{\gamma} - \bar{\rho}^{\gamma}$ 与 ϕ_{ε} 有相同符号, 得 $|\phi_{\varepsilon}|^{\theta+1} \in L^1((0,T) \times \Omega)$, 即推得(3.8)。

利用 $|\rho_{\varepsilon}^{\gamma} - \bar{\rho}^{\gamma}| \geq (\varepsilon \phi_{\varepsilon})^{\gamma}$, 并且 $\rho_{\varepsilon}^{\gamma} - \bar{\rho}^{\gamma}$ 与 $\varepsilon \phi_{\varepsilon}$ 有相同符号, 得 $|\varepsilon^{\gamma-1} \phi_{\varepsilon}|^{\gamma+\theta} \in L^1((0,T) \times \Omega)$, 即推得(3.9)。

因 $\left| \pi_{\varepsilon} - \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2} \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon}^2 \right|^{\gamma+\theta} \leq \varepsilon |\phi_{\varepsilon}|^3 + \varepsilon^{\gamma-2} |\phi_{\varepsilon}|^{\gamma}$, 并利用(3.8)~(3.9)得, 当 $0 \leq \beta \leq \gamma-1$ 时有 $\varepsilon^{\beta} \phi_{\varepsilon}^{1+\theta+\beta}$ 在 $L^1((0,T) \times \Omega)$ 中有界。即可得对 $0 < \theta \leq \theta_1$ 时有 $\varepsilon^{1-\theta} \left| \pi_{\varepsilon} - \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2} \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon}^2 \right|$ 在 $L^1((0,T) \times \Omega)$ 中有界。(3.10)得证。证毕。

4. 定理证明

定理 2.1 的证明: 我们利用算子 $P_{\bar{\rho}}$ 作用到 $\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}$ 上有如下分解

$\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} = P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) + Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) = P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) + \bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}$ 。利用[25]中方法易证当 ε 趋于 0 时

$$P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) \rightarrow \bar{\rho} u, \tag{4.1}$$

在 $L^2((0,T) \times \Omega)$ 中强收敛, 并且

$$\bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0, \tag{4.2}$$

在 $L^2((0,T) \times \Omega)$ 中弱收敛, 其中 $\text{div}(\bar{\rho} u) = 0$ 。

在证明极限过程时的主要困难是包含 $\bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}$ 和 ϕ_{ε} 的非线性极限。

由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\gamma \rho}{\varepsilon^2(\gamma-1)} \nabla(\rho^{\gamma-1} - \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1}) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \nabla \rho^{\gamma} - \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon^2(\gamma-1)} \rho \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \\ & = \nabla \pi_{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} (\nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma} + \gamma \mathcal{N}(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1}(\rho - \bar{\rho}))) - \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon^2(\gamma-1)} (\rho - \bar{\rho}) \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma} \\ & = \nabla \pi_{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \gamma \mathcal{N}(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1}(\rho - \bar{\rho})) - \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon^2(\gamma-1)} (\rho - \bar{\rho}) \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \\ & = \nabla \pi_{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \gamma(\gamma-1) \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \nabla \bar{\rho}(\rho - \bar{\rho}) + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon^2} \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1} \nabla(\rho - \bar{\rho}) - \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon^2} (\rho - \bar{\rho}) \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \nabla \bar{\rho} \\ & = \nabla \pi_{\varepsilon} + \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{\varepsilon^2(\gamma-2)} \bar{\rho} \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}(\rho - \bar{\rho}) + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon^2} \bar{\rho} \nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}(\rho - \bar{\rho})) \\ & \quad - \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon^2} (\rho - \bar{\rho}) \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \bar{\rho} - \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon^2(\gamma-2)} (\rho - \bar{\rho}) \bar{\rho} \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} = \nabla \pi_{\varepsilon} + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \bar{\rho} \nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon}) \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

(1.1)₂可重写为:

$$(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon})_t + \text{div}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} \otimes u_{\varepsilon}) - \mu \Delta u_{\varepsilon} - \xi \nabla \text{div} u_{\varepsilon} + \nabla \pi_{\varepsilon} + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \bar{\rho} \nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon}) = 0. \tag{4.4}$$

取试验函数 $f \in C_0^1([0,T]; D(\Omega))$ 使得 $\text{div}(f) = 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\int_0^T \int_{\Omega} (\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) \frac{\partial_t f}{\bar{\rho}} dx ds - \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} (\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} \otimes u_{\varepsilon}) : \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \mu \nabla u_{\varepsilon} \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) \\
 & + \xi \operatorname{div}(u_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) - \pi_{\varepsilon} \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds = \int_{\Omega} m_{0\varepsilon} \frac{f(t=0)}{\bar{\rho}} dx
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

线性项易取极限，下证非线性项的极限，即证当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$-\int_0^T \int_{\Omega} (\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} \otimes u_{\varepsilon}) : \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) + \pi_{\varepsilon} \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds \rightarrow -\int_0^T \int_{\Omega} \bar{\rho} u \otimes u : \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds. \tag{4.6}$$

引理4.1: 在定理2.1的假设下，有

$$\operatorname{div}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} \otimes u_{\varepsilon}) + \nabla \pi_{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} u \otimes u) + \bar{\rho} \nabla P \tag{4.7}$$

在分布意义下弱收敛，其中 P 是分布函数。

此章余下部分证明此引理。

证明: 在(3.10)中，因 $\theta_1 > 1$ ，知可用 $\frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2} \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon}^2$ 代替 π_{ε} 。因在 $L^{\infty}((0, T); L^{\gamma}(\Omega))$ 中 $\frac{\rho_{\varepsilon}}{\bar{\rho}} \rightarrow 1$ ，则

可用 $\frac{\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} \otimes \rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}}{\bar{\rho}}$ 代替 $\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} \otimes u_{\varepsilon}$ 取极限。

$$\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} \otimes \rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} = P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) \otimes \rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} + Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) \otimes P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) + Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) \otimes Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}). \tag{4.8}$$

由(4.1)~(4.2)知弱收敛

$$P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) \otimes \rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} \rightarrow (\rho u) \otimes (\rho u), \quad Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) \otimes P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon}) \rightarrow 0. \tag{4.9}$$

用 $(I - P_{\bar{\rho}})$ 作用(4.4)，并结合质量守恒方程可得方程组

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon} + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \bar{\rho} \nabla (\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon}) = \bar{\rho} F_{\varepsilon}, \\ \varepsilon \partial_t \phi_{\varepsilon} + \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{4.10}$$

其中， $F_{\varepsilon} = (I - P_{\bar{\rho}})(\mu \Delta u_{\varepsilon} + \xi \nabla \operatorname{div} u_{\varepsilon} - \operatorname{div}(\rho_{\varepsilon} u_{\varepsilon} \otimes u_{\varepsilon}) - \nabla \pi_{\varepsilon})$ 对所有的 $s > 0$ 在 $L^1((0, T); H^s)$ 中有界。

证明极限收敛需下面引理。

引理4.2: 在假设 ϕ_{ε} 和 ψ_{ε} 在 $L^{\infty}((0, T); H^s(\Omega))$ 中有界， F_{ε} 对所有的 $s > 0$ 在 $L^1((0, T); H^s)$ 中有界，并且(3.6)~(3.10)成立，则

$$\operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon} \otimes \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}) + \frac{\gamma}{2} \nabla (\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon}^2) \rightarrow \bar{\rho} \nabla P \tag{4.11}$$

在分布函数空间中弱收敛。

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon} \otimes \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}) &= \bar{\rho} \nabla \frac{|\nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}|^2}{2} + \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}) \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon} \\
 &= \bar{\rho} \nabla \frac{|\nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}|^2}{2} - \varepsilon \partial_t \phi_{\varepsilon} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon} \\
 &= \bar{\rho} \nabla \frac{|\nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}|^2}{2} - \varepsilon \partial_t (\phi_{\varepsilon} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}) + \varepsilon \phi_{\varepsilon} \partial_t (\nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}) \\
 &= \bar{\rho} \nabla \frac{|\nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}|^2}{2} - \varepsilon \partial_t (\phi_{\varepsilon} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon}) - \gamma \bar{\rho} \nabla (\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon}^2) + \varepsilon \phi_{\varepsilon} F_{\varepsilon}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.12}$$

简单的计算知

$$\bar{\rho}\nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}\phi_\varepsilon) = (2-\gamma)\bar{\rho}\nabla\left(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-3}\frac{\phi_\varepsilon^2}{2}\right) + \left((\gamma-1)\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}\frac{\phi_\varepsilon^2}{2}\right). \tag{4.13}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho}\nabla\psi_\varepsilon \otimes \psi_\varepsilon) + \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2}\nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}\phi_\varepsilon^2) \\ &= \bar{\rho}\nabla\left(\frac{|\nabla\psi_\varepsilon|^2}{2} + \frac{\gamma(\gamma-2)}{2}\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-3}\frac{\phi_\varepsilon^2}{2}\right) - \varepsilon\partial_t(\phi_\varepsilon\nabla\psi_\varepsilon) + \varepsilon\phi_\varepsilon F_\varepsilon. \end{aligned} \tag{4.14}$$

取极限之后我们可完成引理的证明。

现在，定义 $\chi_\delta(x) = \delta^{-N}\chi\left(\frac{x}{\delta}\right)$ ，其中 χ 是试验函数，紧支在 R^N 的球上，并且 $\int_{R^N}\chi dx = 1$ ，定义 $R_{\delta u} = \chi_\delta * u$ 。假设

对于 ϕ_ε 的空间紧性我们有如下引理。

引理4.3: 在定理2.1的假设下，对每个 $p > 1$ ，当 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 时有 ϕ_ε 在 $L^p(L^2)$ 空间中对 ε 是一致紧的，即

$$\|\phi_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) * \chi_\delta - \phi_\varepsilon(t, \cdot)\|_{L^p(L^2)} \rightarrow 0, \tag{4.15}$$

对 ε 是一致的。

证明: 只证明 $p = 2$ 时结论成立，对其他情形可同样证明。取 $B = B_r \subset \Omega$ 。在 $W^{-1,r}(B)$ 中引进算子 S ，对 $g \in W^{-1,r}(B)$ ，定义 $S(g) = p$ ，其中 (u, p) 是Stokes方程的解

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + \bar{\rho}\nabla p = g, \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho}u) = 0, & x \in B, \int_B p dx = 0, \\ u = 0, & \text{on } x \in \partial B. \end{cases} \tag{4.16}$$

令 $\tilde{R}_\delta = I - R_\delta$ 。用 S 作用(4.4)后得到的式子再用 \tilde{R}_δ 作用得

$$\partial_t \tilde{R}_\delta S(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) + \tilde{R}_\delta S \operatorname{div}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) + \tilde{R}_\delta h + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon + \tilde{R}_\delta S(\nabla \pi_\varepsilon) = 0. \tag{4.17}$$

其中 $h = S(-\mu\Delta u_\varepsilon - \xi\nabla \operatorname{div} u_\varepsilon)$ 。

令 $f_\varepsilon = \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}\phi_\varepsilon$ ，可得

$$\partial_t \tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \operatorname{div}(\tilde{R}_\delta \rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [\tilde{R}_\delta, \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \operatorname{div}](\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) = 0. \tag{4.18}$$

由(4.7)~(4.8)得

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_t (\tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon \tilde{R}_\delta S(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \operatorname{div}(\tilde{R}_\delta(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \tilde{R}_\delta S(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)) \\ & - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \tilde{R}_\delta(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \cdot \nabla \tilde{R}_\delta S(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [\tilde{R}_\delta, \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \operatorname{div}](\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \tilde{R}_\delta S(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \\ & + \tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon (\tilde{R}_\delta S \operatorname{div}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) + \tilde{R}_\delta h) + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} |\tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon|^2 + \tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon \tilde{R}_\delta S(\nabla \pi_\varepsilon) = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{4.19}$$

考虑试验函数 $\Phi(t, x)$ 在 $B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \times [0, T]$ 上有支集，并且在 $B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}} \times [0, T]$ 有 $\Phi(t, x) = 1$ ，我们断定，当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时，

$$\int_0^T \int_{B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}} \gamma |\tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon|^2 dx ds \rightarrow 0, \tag{4.20}$$

对 ε 是一致的。

事实上, 用 $\varepsilon\Phi$ 乘(4.19), 然后对 t, x 在 $[0, T] \times B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$ 上积分得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_{B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}} \gamma\Phi \left| \tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon \right|^2 dx ds \\ &= \varepsilon \int_{B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}} \left(\tilde{R}_\delta f_{0\varepsilon} \tilde{R}_\delta S(m_{0\varepsilon}) \right) dx + \int_0^T \int_{B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}} \left(\tilde{R}_\delta(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \tilde{R}_\delta S(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \right) : \nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}\Phi) dx ds \\ & \quad + \int_0^T \int_{B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}} \left(\Phi \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \tilde{R}_\delta(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \cdot \nabla \tilde{R}_\delta S(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) - \left[\tilde{R}_\delta, \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \operatorname{div} \right] (\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \tilde{R}_\delta S(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \right) dx ds \\ & \quad - \varepsilon \int_0^T \int_{B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}} \Phi \left(\tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon \left(\tilde{R}_\delta S \operatorname{div}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) + \tilde{R}_\delta h \right) + \tilde{R}_\delta f_\varepsilon \tilde{R}_\delta S(\nabla \pi_\varepsilon) \right) dx ds. \end{aligned} \tag{4.21}$$

利用 $p_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon$ 在 $L^2(L^2)$ 中的空间紧性, $\gamma > N$ 和引理3.2得上式右端项当 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 时对 ε 一致趋向于0。此证明了 ϕ_ε 关于 x 的局部紧性, 即对每一个紧支集函数 $\Phi(x) \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, $\Phi\phi_\varepsilon$ 在 $L^2(L^2)$ 空间中是紧的, 即

$$\left\| \phi_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) * \chi_\delta - \phi_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) \right\|_{L^2(L^2)} \rightarrow 0, \tag{4.22}$$

利用 ϕ_ε 在 $L^{\theta+1}(\theta+1 > 2)$ 中有界可将局部紧性扩展到整体紧性。利用 ϕ_ε 在 $L^\infty(L^2)$ 中有界得到(4.15)成立。证毕。

定义 $R_\delta u = \chi_\delta * u$ 表明对 $u \in L^2(\Omega)$ 对空间变量 x 的磨光, 其中函数 u 在 $x \in \Omega^c$ 上延拓为0

利用 u_ε 在 $L^2(H^1)$ 中有界和 $H^1 \rightarrow L^2$ 推得 u_ε 在 $L^2(L^2)$ 中是紧的, 即

$$\left\| u_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) * \chi_\delta - u_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) \right\|_{L^2(L^2)} \rightarrow 0. \tag{4.23}$$

然后利用 ρ_ε 在 $L^\infty(L^\gamma)$ 中收敛到 $\bar{\rho}$ 和 $\gamma > N$, 可推得 $\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon$ 在空间 $L^2(L^2)$ 中是紧的, 即

$$\left\| \rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) * \chi_\delta - \rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) \right\|_{L^2(L^2)} \rightarrow 0. \tag{4.24}$$

取 f 是 $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ 中的试验函数, 并且满足 $\operatorname{div}(f) = 0$, i.e. $P_{\bar{\rho}} f = f$ 。由动量方程(4.4)可知: 对 $0 < s < t$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_\Omega (\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) (t) dx - \int_\Omega (\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) (s) dx \\ &= \int_s^t \int_\Omega (\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \frac{\partial_t f}{\bar{\rho}} dx ds + \int_s^t \int_\Omega (\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) : \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds \\ & \quad - \int_s^t \int_\Omega \mu \nabla u_\varepsilon \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) + \xi \operatorname{div}(u_\varepsilon) \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) - \pi_\varepsilon \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds \\ &= \int_s^t \int_\Omega (\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon \otimes u_\varepsilon) : \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds \\ & \quad - \int_s^t \int_\Omega \mu \nabla u_\varepsilon \nabla \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) + \xi \operatorname{div}(u_\varepsilon) \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) - \pi_\varepsilon \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{f}{\bar{\rho}} \right) dx ds. \end{aligned} \tag{4.25}$$

这意味着 $P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)$ 在 H^{-s} (s 足够大), 空间中关于时间是等度连续的。因此, 根据[27]中的引理5.1可知, $P_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \rightarrow P_{\bar{\rho}}(\bar{\rho}u)$ 在 $L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$ 中强收敛。

由(4.8)~(4.9)知, 仍需 $Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \otimes Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)$ 的极限。因当 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 时, 在 $L^1(L^1)$ 中

$$Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \otimes Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) - Q_{\bar{\rho}} R_\delta(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \otimes Q_{\bar{\rho}} R_\delta(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0, \tag{4.26}$$

对 ε 是一致的。因此，我们要证明 $Q_{\bar{\rho}}R_{\delta}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon}) \otimes Q_{\bar{\rho}}R_{\delta}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon})$ 的极限，并刻画

$$\operatorname{div}\left(\frac{Q_{\bar{\rho}}R_{\delta}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon}) \otimes Q_{\bar{\rho}}R_{\delta}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon})}{\bar{\rho}}\right)$$

的精确表述。

而由上面的正则性讨论可知，在 $L^1(L)$ 中当 ε, δ 分别趋向于0时有

$$\frac{\gamma}{2}\nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}(\phi_{\varepsilon})^2) - \frac{\gamma}{2}\nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}(R_{\delta}\phi_{\varepsilon})^2) \rightarrow r_{\delta} \rightarrow 0. \tag{4.27}$$

现在若取(4.14)中 $\operatorname{div}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon} \otimes u_{\varepsilon}) + \frac{\gamma}{2}\nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}(\phi_{\varepsilon})^2)$ 的极限，只需证明在 D' 中当 ε 趋向于0时有

$$\operatorname{div}\left(\frac{Q_{\bar{\rho}}R_{\delta}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon}) \otimes Q_{\bar{\rho}}R_{\delta}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon})}{\bar{\rho}}\right) + \frac{\gamma}{2}\nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}(R_{\delta}\phi_{\varepsilon})^2) \rightarrow \bar{\rho}\nabla P + r_{\delta}, \tag{4.28}$$

其中当 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 时， r_{δ} 弱收敛到0。

用 R_{δ} 作用(4.10)得

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t R_{\delta} Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon}) + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \bar{\rho} \nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} R_{\delta} \phi_{\varepsilon}) = \bar{\rho} F_{\varepsilon, \delta} - \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} [R_{\delta}, \bar{\rho} \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}] \phi_{\varepsilon}, \\ \varepsilon \partial_t R_{\delta} \phi_{\varepsilon} + \operatorname{div}(R_{\delta} Q_{\bar{\rho}}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon})) = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中，对每个 $\delta > 0$ ， $F_{\varepsilon, \delta} = R_{\delta}(I - P_{\bar{\rho}})(\mu \Delta u_{\varepsilon} + \xi \nabla \operatorname{div} u_{\varepsilon} - \operatorname{div}(\rho_{\varepsilon}u_{\varepsilon} \otimes u_{\varepsilon}) - \nabla \pi_{\varepsilon})$ 对所有的 $s > 0$ 在 $L^1((0, T); H^s)$ 中对 ε 一致有界。下述引理4.4保证了当 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 时，(4.29)中右端项交换子在 $L^2((0, T) \times \Omega)$ 关于 ε 一致趋向于0。事实上

$$[R_{\delta}, \bar{\rho} \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}] \phi_{\varepsilon} = [R_{\delta}, \bar{\rho}] \nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon}) + \bar{\rho} \nabla [R_{\delta}, \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}] \phi_{\varepsilon}, \tag{4.30}$$

对于右端两项分别利用引理4.4中的(2)和(1)。

引理4.4: (1) 对 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ 和 $g \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ，有

$$\|R_{\delta}(fg) - gR_{\delta}(f)\|_{L^2} \leq C\|f\|_{L^{2\delta}}, \quad \|R_{\delta}(fg) - gR_{\delta}(f)\|_{H^1} \leq C\|f\|_{L^2}, \tag{4.30}$$

这里 C 只依赖于 g 。而且，在 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ 中当 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$\frac{R_{\delta}(fg) - gR_{\delta}(f)}{\delta} \rightarrow 0, \tag{4.32}$$

并且在 $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ 中当 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$R_{\delta}(fg) - gR_{\delta}(f) \rightarrow 0. \tag{4.33}$$

(2) 对 $f \in H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ 和 $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ，有

$$\|R_{\delta}(fg) - gR_{\delta}(f)\|_{L^2} \leq C\|f\|_{H^{-1}}, \tag{4.34}$$

并且在 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ 中当 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$\frac{R_{\delta}(fg) - gR_{\delta}(f)}{\delta} \rightarrow 0. \tag{4.35}$$

此引理的证明可参见[26]。

定义 $R_\delta Q_\delta(\rho_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) = \bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon,\delta}$, $R_\delta \phi_\varepsilon = \phi_{\varepsilon,\delta}$ 类似于(4.14)的计算可有

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{div}(\bar{\rho} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon,\delta} \otimes \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon,\delta}) + \frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2} \nabla(\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2} \phi_{\varepsilon,\delta}^2) \\ &= \bar{\rho} \nabla \left(\frac{|\nabla \psi_{\varepsilon,\delta}|^2}{2} + \frac{\gamma(\gamma-2)}{2} \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-3} \phi_{\varepsilon,\delta}^2 \right) - \varepsilon \partial_t(\phi_{\varepsilon,\delta} \nabla \psi_{\varepsilon,\delta}) \\ & \quad + \varepsilon \phi_\varepsilon F_{\varepsilon,\delta} + \frac{\gamma}{\bar{\rho}} [R_\delta, \bar{\rho} \nabla \bar{\rho}^{\gamma-2}] \phi_\varepsilon \phi_{\varepsilon,\delta}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.36}$$

在(4.36)中先令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 再令 $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 可得所需结论。

定理证毕。

基金项目

此研究成果受国家自然科学基金(项目号: NSFC 11401395/11471334/11671273)和北京市自然科学基金(项目号: BJSF 1154007)部分资助。

参考文献 (References)

- [1] Beirao da Veiga, H. (1994) Singular Limits in Compressible Fluid Dynamics. *Archive for Rational Mechanics and Analysis*, **128**, 313-327. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00387711>
- [2] Bresch, D., Desjardins, B., Grenier, E. and Lin, C.-K. (2002) Low Mach Number Limit of Viscous Polytropic Flows: Formal Asymptotics in the Periodic Case. *Studies in Applied Mathematics*, **109**, 125-149. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9590.01440>
- [3] Danchin, R. (2002) Zero Mach Number Limit for Compressible Flows with Periodic Boundary Conditions. *American Journal of Mathematics*, **124**, 1153-1219. <https://doi.org/10.1353/ajm.2002.0036>
- [4] Desjardins, B. and Grenier, E. (1999) Low Mach Number Limit of Viscous Compressible Flows in the Whole Space. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series A: Mathematical and Physical Sciences*, **455**, 2271-2279. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspa.1999.0403>
- [5] Desjardins, B., Grenier, E., Lions, P.-L. and Masmoudi, N. (1999) Incompressible Limit for Solutions of the Isentropic Navier-Stokes Equations with Dirichlet Boundary Conditions. *Journal de Mathématiques Pures et Appliquées*, **78**, 461-471.
- [6] Jiang, S., Ju, Q. and Li, F. (2010) Incompressible Limit of the Compressible Magnetohydrodynamic Equations with Periodic Boundary Conditions. *Communications in Mathematical Physics*, **297**, 371-400. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00220-010-0992-0>
- [7] Klainerman, S. and Majda, A. (1982) Compressible and Incompressible Fluids. *Communications on Pure and Applied Mathematics*, **35**, 629-653. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cpa.3160350503>
- [8] Lions, P.-L. and Masmoudi, N. (1998) Incompressible Limit for a Viscous Compressible Fluid. *Journal de Mathématiques Pures et Appliquées*, **77**, 585-627.
- [9] Masmoudi, N. (2001) Incompressible, Inviscid Limit of the Compressible Navier-Stokes System. *Annales de l'Institut Henri Poincaré C, Analyse Non Linéaire*, **18**, 199-224. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0294-1449\(00\)00123-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0294-1449(00)00123-2)
- [10] Schochet, S. (1994) Fast singular limits of hyperbolic PDEs. *Journal of Differential Equations*, **114**, 476-512. <https://doi.org/10.1006/jdeq.1994.1157>
- [11] Secchi, P. (2006) 2D Slightly Compressible Ideal Flow in an Exterior Domain. *Journal of Mathematical Fluid Mechanics*, **8**, 564-590. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00021-005-0188-0>
- [12] Alazard, T. (2004) Incompressible Limit of the Nonisentropic Euler Equations with Solid Wall Boundary Conditions. *Advances in Differential Equations*, **10**, 19-44.
- [13] Metivier, G. and Schochet, S. (2001) The Incompressible Limit of the Non-Isentropic Euler Equations. *Archive for Rational Mechanics and Analysis*, **158**, 61-90. <https://doi.org/10.1007/PL00004241>
- [14] Metivier, G. and Schochet, S. (2003) Averaging Theorems for Conservative Systems and the Weakly Compressible Euler Equations. *Journal of Differential Equations*, **187**, 106-183. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-0396\(02\)00037-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-0396(02)00037-2)

- [15] Alazard, T. (2006) Low Mach Number Limit of the Full Navier-Stokes Equations. *Archive for Rational Mechanics and Analysis*, **180**, 1-73. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00205-005-0393-2>
- [16] Jiang, S., Ju, Q., Li, F. and Xin, Z. (2012) Low Mach Number Limit for the Full Compressible Magnetohydrodynamic Equations with General Initial Data. Preprint, available at: arXiv:1111.2925v2.
- [17] Feireisl, E. and Novotny, A. (2007) The Low Mach Number Limit for the Full Navier-Stokes-Fourier System. *Archive for Rational Mechanics and Analysis*, **186**, 77-107. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00205-007-0066-4>
- [18] Dou, C., Jiang, S. and Ou, Y. (2015) Low Mach Number Limit of Full Navier-Stokes Equations in a 3D Bounded Domain. *Journal of Differential Equations*, **258**, 379-398. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jde.2014.09.017>
- [19] Jiang, S. and Ou, Y. (2011) Incompressible Limit of the Non-Isentropic Navier-Stokes Equations with Well-Prepared Initial Data in Three-Dimensional Bounded Domains. *Journal de Mathématiques Pures et Appliquées*, **96**, 1-28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpur.2011.01.004>
- [20] Ou, Y. (2009) Low Mach Number Limit of the Non-Isentropic Navier-Stokes Equations. *Journal of Differential Equations*, **246**, 4441-4465. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jde.2009.01.012>
- [21] Ou, Y. (2011) Low Mach number Limit of Viscous Polytopic Fluid Flows. *Journal of Differential Equations*, **251**, 2037-2065. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jde.2011.07.009>
- [22] Ogura, Y. and Phillips, N. (1962) Scale Analysis for Deep and Shallow Convection in the Atmosphere. *Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences*, **19**, 173-179. [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469\(1962\)019<0173:SAODAS>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469(1962)019<0173:SAODAS>2.0.CO;2)
- [23] Lipps, F. and Hemler, R. (1982) A Scale Analysis of Deep Moist Convection and Some Related Numerical Calculations. *Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences*, **29**, 2192-2210. [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469\(1982\)039<2192:ASAODM>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469(1982)039<2192:ASAODM>2.0.CO;2)
- [24] Durrant, D.R. (1999) *Numerical Methods for Wave Equations in Geophysical Fluid Dynamics*, Springer Verlag, New York. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4757-3081-4>
- [25] Masmoudi, N. (2007) Examples of Singular Limits in Hydrodynamics. In: *Evolutionary Equations*, Vol. III, Handbook of Differential Equations, Elsevier/North-Holland, Amsterdam, 195-276. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1874-5717\(07\)80006-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1874-5717(07)80006-5)
- [26] Masmoudi, N. (2007) Rigorous Derivation of the Anelastic Approximation. *Journal de Mathématiques Pures et Appliquées*, **88**, 230-240. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpur.2007.06.001>
- [27] Lions, P.L. (1998) *Mathematical Topics in Fluid Dynamics 2, Compressible Models*. Oxford Science Publication, Oxford.
- [28] Feireisl, E. (2004) *Dynamics of Viscous Compressible Fluids*, Oxford Lecture Series in Mathematics and its Applications, Vol. 26, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

知网检索的两种方式:

1. 打开知网页面 <http://kns.cnki.net/kns/brief/result.aspx?dbPrefix=WWJD>
下拉列表框选择: [ISSN], 输入期刊 ISSN: 2324-7991, 即可查询
2. 打开知网首页 <http://cnki.net/>
左侧“国际文献总库”进入, 输入文章标题, 即可查询

投稿请点击: <http://www.hanspub.org/Submission.aspx>

期刊邮箱: aam@hanspub.org