

# The Global Existence and Large Time Behavior of the Solution of Euler Equation of Mixed Gas

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## Abstract

In this paper, the global existence and large time behavior problem of three gases of Euler equation in the small initial value are studied. The main content of this chapter is the proof of theorem 1.1. First of all, we first give a lemma 3.1 for a  $W(t) \leq \delta$  sufficiently small. Using the Hölder inequality, Young inequality and other calculation methods, the derivative of unknown function  $(\delta_i, u_i)$  with respect to  $x$  is estimated using the derivative of  $(\delta_i, u_i)$  with respect to time  $t$ . Then, standard energy estimation method is used to estimate the concentration of flux  $N_i$ . Finally, by constructing the  $E_1(t)$  and function  $E(t)$  equivalent, we prove  $E_1(t)$  meets uniformly bounded and exponential decay rate, so as to get  $W(t)$  is uniformly bounded and exponential decay rate.

## Keywords

Euler Equations, Maxwell-Stefan Equations, Global Existence, Long Time Behavior

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# 混合气体Euler方程解的整体存在性及大时间行为

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## 摘要

该文研究了三种气体Euler方程在小初值的情况下解的整体存在性及大时间行为问题。本文的主要内容是定理1.1的证明。首先给出引理3.1, 对于  $W(t) \leq \delta$  充分小, 利用Hölder不等式, Young不等式等计算方法将未知函数  $(\delta_i, u_i)$  关于  $x$  的导数用  $(\delta_i, u_i)$  关于时间  $t$  的导数进行估计。然后用标准能量估计方法, 对浓度通量  $N_i$  估计; 最后构造  $E_1(t)$  函数与  $E(t)$  等价, 证明出  $E_1(t)$  满足一致有界且指数衰减速率, 从而得到  $W(t)$  也是一致有界且指数衰减速率。

## 关键词

Euler方程组, Maxwell-Stefan方程, 整体存在性, 大时间行为

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## 1. 引言

本文我们研究  $N$  种气体 Euler 方程[1] [2]的推导。因为  $T$  是常数, 所以宏观方程仅仅通过质量守恒、动量守恒得到。

$$\lambda \partial_t f_i^\lambda + v \cdot \nabla_x f_i^\lambda = Q_i^m(f_i^\lambda, f_i^\lambda) + \sum_{j \neq i} Q_{ij}^b(f_i^\lambda, f_j^\lambda) \text{ on } R_+ \times \Omega \times R^3 \quad (1-1)$$

我们称(1-1)为带有小扰动的  $\lambda$  的 Boltzmann 方程[3] [4]: 其中  $\lambda$  为平均自由程。

定义每个分布函数  $f_i$  的 0 阶矩阵和 1 阶矩阵为

$$\int_{R^3} f_i^\lambda(t, x, v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v \end{pmatrix} dv = \begin{pmatrix} c_i^\lambda(t, x) \\ \lambda c_i^\lambda(t, x) u_i^\lambda(t, x) \end{pmatrix}, t > 0, x \in \Omega \quad (1-2)$$

对方程(1-1)两边在  $R^3$  上关于  $v$  积分, 我们得到

$$\lambda \partial_t \int_{R^3} f_i^\lambda(t, x, v) dv + \nabla_x \cdot \left( \int_{R^3} v f_i^\lambda(t, x, v) dv \right) = 0 \quad (1-3)$$

使用(1-2), 对  $\forall 1 \leq i \leq N$ , 我们有

$$\partial_t c_i^\lambda + \nabla_x \cdot (c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda) = 0 \quad (1-4)$$

$$\lambda \partial_t \left( \int_{R^3} v_{(l)} f_i^\lambda(v) dv \right) + \nabla_x \cdot \left( \int_{R^3} v_{(l)} f_i^\lambda(v) dv \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j \neq i} \int_{R^3} v_{(l)} Q_{ij}^b(f_i^\lambda, f_j^\lambda)(v) dv = \Theta_{(l)}^\lambda \quad (1-5)$$

由于  $B_{ij}$  关于  $\sigma$  对称, 所以  $l=1$  或  $2$  时  $\sigma_{(l)} = 0$ ; 又由于  $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin \phi d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \phi d\phi = 0$ , 所以第三个记为

$$\int_{S^2} b_{ij} \left( \frac{v - v_*}{|v - v_*|} \cdot \sigma \right) \sigma_{(3)} d\sigma = 2\pi \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \cos \theta b_{ij}(\cos \theta) d\theta = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 \eta b_{ij}(\eta) d\eta = 0$$

因此

$$\lambda^2 \partial_t \left( c_i^\lambda (u_i^\lambda)_{(t)} \right) + \nabla_x \cdot \left( \int_{R^3} v_{(t)} f_i^\lambda(v) dv \right) = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{2\pi m_j \|b_{ij}\|_{L^1}}{m_i + m_j} \left( c_i^\lambda c_j^\lambda (u_j^\lambda)_{(t)} - c_j^\lambda c_i^\lambda (u_i^\lambda)_{(t)} \right) \quad (1-6)$$

最后得到以下方程

$$\lambda^2 \left[ \partial_t (c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda) + \nabla_x \cdot (c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda \otimes u_i^\lambda) \right] + \frac{kT}{m_i} \nabla_x c_i^\lambda = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{2\pi m_j \|b_{ij}\|_{L^1}}{m_i + m_j} (c_i^\lambda c_j^\lambda u_j^\lambda - c_j^\lambda c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda) \quad (1-7)$$

方程(1-4)与(1-7)组成欧拉方程

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t c_i^\lambda + \nabla_x (c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda) = 0 \\ \lambda^2 \frac{m_i}{kT} \left[ \partial_t (c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda) + \nabla_x (c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda \otimes u_i^\lambda) \right] + \nabla_x c_i^\lambda = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{c_i^\lambda c_j^\lambda u_j^\lambda - c_j^\lambda c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda}{\Delta_{ij}} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases} \quad (1-8)$$

## 2. 研究主要内容与主要结论

对于上述研究的混合气体Euler方程组(1-8)，我们考虑三种气体的一维情形：

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t c_i^\lambda + \partial_x (c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda) = 0 \\ \lambda^2 \frac{m_i}{kT} \left[ \partial_t (c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda) + \partial_x (c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda) \right] + \partial_x c_i^\lambda = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{c_i^\lambda c_j^\lambda u_j^\lambda - c_j^\lambda c_i^\lambda u_i^\lambda}{\Delta_{ij}} \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \quad (2-1)$$

不失一般性，我们假设  $\frac{\lambda^2}{kT} = 1$  记  $c_i(t, x) = c_i(t, x, \sqrt{kT})$ ， $u_i(t, x) = u_i(t, x, \sqrt{kT})$ ， $k_i = \frac{1}{m_i}$ ， $N_i = c_i u_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ )，则方程(1-8)变为：

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t c_1 + \partial_x N_1 = 0 \\ \partial_t c_2 + \partial_x N_2 = 0 \\ \partial_t c_3 + \partial_x N_3 = 0 \\ \partial_t N_1 + \partial_x \left( \frac{N_1^2}{c_1} \right) + k_1 \partial_x c_1 = k_1 \frac{c_1 N_2 - c_2 N_1}{\Delta_{12}} + k_1 \frac{c_1 N_3 - c_3 N_1}{\Delta_{13}} \\ \partial_t N_2 + \partial_x \left( \frac{N_2^2}{c_2} \right) + k_2 \partial_x c_2 = k_2 \frac{c_2 N_1 - c_1 N_2}{\Delta_{21}} + k_2 \frac{c_2 N_3 - c_3 N_2}{\Delta_{23}} \\ \partial_t N_3 + \partial_x \left( \frac{N_3^2}{c_3} \right) + k_3 \partial_x c_3 = k_1 \frac{c_3 N_1 - c_1 N_3}{\Delta_{31}} + k_1 \frac{c_3 N_2 - c_2 N_3}{\Delta_{32}} \end{cases} \quad x \in [a, b], t \geq 0 \quad (2-2)$$

配有以下初值条件：

$$\begin{cases} (c_i, u_i)|_{t=0} = (c_{i0}, u_{i0})(x) \\ N_i(a) = N_i(b) = 0 \\ \int_a^b c_{i0}(x) dx = \tilde{c}_i > 0 \end{cases} \quad x \in [a, b], t \geq 0, (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (2-3)$$

最后一个积分是为了保证不出现平凡解情况。

我们考虑如下能量空间

$$X_2([0, T], [a, b]) \equiv \left\{ F : [a, b] \times [0, t] \rightarrow R \mid \partial_t' F \in L^\infty([0, t]; H^{2-l}([a, b])), l = 0, 1, 2 \right\}$$

在  $X_2$  空间里考虑解的存在性，我们有如下定理：

**定理 1.1.** 存在一个充分小的数  $\lambda$ ，如果  $(c_{i0} - \bar{c}_i, N_{i0}) \in H^2([a, b])$ ,  $\|(c_{i0} - \bar{c}_i, N_{i0})\|_2 \leq \varepsilon$ ，且满足条件 (I)~(III)，那么方程组 (2-2)~(2-3) 在  $C^1([0, +\infty) \times [a, b]) \cap X_2([0, +\infty), [a, b])$  上存在整体光滑解  $(c_i, N_i)$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ ), 而且存在不依赖于时间的常数  $C > 0, \eta > 0$ ，使得

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 \left( \|\partial_t^l \sigma_i\|_{2-l}^2 + \|\partial_t^l u_i\|_{2-l}^2 \right) \leq C e^{-\eta t}$$

其中  $C, \eta$  不依赖于  $t$ 。

### 3. 证明混合气体欧拉方程解的整体存在性及大时间行为

令  $\sigma_i = c_i - \bar{c}_i$ ，则方程组 (2-2) 变为

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \sigma_1 + \partial_x N_1 = 0 \\ \partial_t \sigma_2 + \partial_x N_2 = 0 \\ \partial_t \sigma_3 + \partial_x N_3 = 0 \\ \partial_t N_1 + \partial_x \left( \frac{N_1^2}{\sigma_1 + c_1} \right) + k_1 \partial_x \sigma_1 = - \left( \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1 + \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{12}} k_1 N_2 + \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{13}} k_1 N_3 \\ \quad - \left( \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1 + \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} k_1 N_2 + \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} k_1 N_3 \\ \partial_t N_2 + \partial_x \left( \frac{N_2^2}{\sigma_2 + c_2} \right) + k_2 \partial_x \sigma_2 = - \left( \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_2 N_2 + \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{12}} k_2 N_1 + \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{23}} k_2 N_3 \\ \quad - \left( \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_2 N_2 + \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} k_2 N_1 + \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{23}} k_2 N_3 \\ \partial_t N_3 + \partial_x \left( \frac{N_3^2}{\sigma_3 + c_3} \right) + k_3 \partial_x \sigma_3 = - \left( \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_3 N_3 + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{13}} k_3 N_1 + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{23}} k_3 N_2 \\ \quad - \left( \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_3 N_3 + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} k_3 N_1 + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{23}} k_3 N_2 \end{cases} \quad (3-1)$$

我们

$$W(t) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 \left( \|\partial_t^l \sigma_i\|_{2-l}^2 + \|\partial_t^l N_i\|_{2-l}^2 \right), E(t) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 \left( \|\partial_t^l \sigma_i\|^2 + \|\partial_t^l N_i\|^2 \right) \quad (3-2)$$

为了证明定理 1.1，我们分一下几个引理来证明。

**引理 3.1.** 设  $(\sigma_i, N_i)$  是方程组 (3-1) 的解，存在充分小的  $\delta$ ，如果  $W(t) \leq \delta$ ，那么存  $C_1 > 0$ ，使得

$$W(t) \leq E(t)$$

其中  $C_1$  不依赖于  $t$ 。

证明：由 (3-1) 得

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 \partial_x \sigma_1 &= -\partial_t N_1 - \partial_x \left( \frac{N_1^2}{\sigma_1 + c_1} \right) - \left( \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1 + \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{12}} k_1 N_2 + \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{13}} k_1 N_3 \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1 + \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} k_1 N_2 + \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} k_1 N_3 \end{aligned}$$

所以，我们有

$$k_1 \|\partial_x \sigma_1\|^2 \leq C(\|N_1\|^2 + \|N_2\|^2 + \|N_3\|^2) + CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{所以 } k_1 \|\partial_{xx} \sigma_1\|^2 \leq C(\|\partial_t N_1\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_2\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_3\|^2) + CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{所以 } k_1 \|\partial_{xx} \sigma_1\|^2 \leq C(\|\partial_x N_1\|^2 + \|\partial_x N_2\|^2 + \|\partial_x N_3\|^2) + CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

由(3-1)得  $\partial_x N_1 = -\partial_t \sigma_1$

$$\text{所以 } \|\partial_x N_1\|^2 = \|\partial_t \sigma_1\|^2$$

$$\partial_{xx} N_1 = -\partial_{tx} \sigma_1$$

$$\text{所以 } \|\partial_{xx} N_1\|^2 = \|\partial_{tx} \sigma_1\|^2 \leq C(\|\partial_t N_1\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_2\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_3\|^2) + CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\partial_{tx} N_1 = -\partial_{tt} \sigma_1$$

$$\text{所以 } \|\partial_{tx} N_1\|^2 = \|\partial_{tt} \sigma_1\|^2$$

同样地, 对于  $c_2, c_3, N_2, N_3$  我们也有类似的估计。

我们相加以上不等式得到:

$$W(t) \leq CE(t) + CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (3-3)$$

取  $\delta$  充分小, 使得  $CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2}W(t)$ , 代入(3-2), 我们有

$$W(t) \leq C_1 E(t)$$

这里  $C_1$  是与  $t$  无关的正常数, 引理 3.1 证明完毕。

**引理 3.2.** 存在常数  $C_2 > 0$  使得

$$\frac{d}{dt} E(t) + 2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 \|\partial_t^l N_i\| \leq C_2 W(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (3-4)$$

证明: 零阶估计: 我们计算  $k_1 \sigma_1 \cdot (3-1)_1 + N_1 \cdot (3-1)_4$  得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (k_1 |\sigma_1|^2 + |N_1|^2) + k_1 \partial_x (N_1 \sigma_1) + \left( \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1^2 - \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} k_1 N_2 N_1 - \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} k_1 N_3 N_1 \\ & = -\partial_x \left( \frac{N_1^2}{\sigma_1 + c_1} \right) N_1 - \left( \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1^2 + \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{12}} k_1 N_2 N_1 + \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{13}} k_1 N_3 N_1 \end{aligned} \quad (3-5)$$

接下来, 我们计算  $k_2 \sigma_2 \cdot (3-1)_2 + N_2 \cdot (3-1)_5$  得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (k_2 |\sigma_2|^2 + |N_2|^2) + k_2 \partial_x (N_2 \sigma_2) + \left( \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_2 N_2^2 - \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} k_2 N_1 N_2 - \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{23}} k_2 N_3 N_2 \\ & = -\partial_x \left( \frac{N_2^2}{\sigma_2 + c_2} \right) N_2 - \left( \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_2 N_2^2 + \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{12}} k_2 N_1 N_2 + \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{23}} k_2 N_3 N_2 \end{aligned} \quad (3-6)$$

最后, 我们计算  $k_3 \sigma_3 \cdot (3-1)_3 + N_3 \cdot (3-1)_6$  得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (k_3 |\sigma_3|^2 + |N_3|^2) + k_3 \partial_x (N_3 \sigma_3) + \left( \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_3 N_3^2 - \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} k_3 N_1 N_3 - \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{23}} k_3 N_2 N_3 \\ & = -\partial_x \left( \frac{N_3^2}{\sigma_3 + c_3} \right) N_3 - \left( \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_3 N_3^2 + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{13}} k_3 N_3 N_1 + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{23}} k_3 N_3 N_2 \end{aligned} \quad (3-7)$$

相加(3-4) + (3-5) + (3-6)我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( k_i |\sigma_i|^2 + |N_i|^2 \right) + \sum_{i=1}^3 k_i \partial_x (N_i \sigma_i) + \left( \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1^2 + \left( \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_2 N_2^2 \\ & + \left( \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_3 N_3^2 - \left( \frac{k_1 \bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{k_2 \bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} \right) N_1 N_2 - \left( \frac{k_1 \bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{k_3 \bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) N_1 N_3 - \left( \frac{k_2 \bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{23}} + \frac{k_3 \bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) N_2 N_3 \\ & = -\partial_x \left( \frac{N_i^2}{\sigma_i + c_i} \right) N_i - \left( \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1^2 - \left( \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_2 N_2^2 - \left( \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_3 N_3^2 \\ & + \left( \frac{k_1 \sigma_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{k_2 \sigma_2}{\Delta_{12}} \right) N_1 N_2 + \left( \frac{k_1 \sigma_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{k_3 \sigma_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) N_1 N_3 + \left( \frac{k_2 \sigma_2}{\Delta_{23}} + \frac{k_3 \sigma_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) N_2 N_3 \end{aligned} \tag{3-8}$$

对于(3-7)中的

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1^2 + \left( \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_2 N_2^2 + \left( \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{23}} \right) k_3 N_3^2 \\ & - \left( \frac{k_1 \bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{k_2 \bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} \right) N_1 N_2 - \left( \frac{k_1 \bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} + \frac{k_3 \bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) N_1 N_3 - \left( \frac{k_2 \bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{23}} + \frac{k_3 \bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{23}} \right) N_2 N_3 = N^T A N \end{aligned}$$

当  $k_i, c_i, \Delta_{ij} (i, j = 1, 2, 3)$  满足以下条件时,  $A$  是正定矩阵。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(I)} & \begin{cases} k_1 > \frac{k_2}{2} > \frac{k_3}{4} \\ k_1 > \frac{k_3}{2} \\ k_1 \neq k_2 \neq k_3 \end{cases} \\ \text{(II)} & \begin{cases} c_3 > \frac{k_2}{2k_2 - k_3} c_2 > \left( \frac{k_1}{2k_1 - k_2} \right) \left( \frac{k_2}{2k_2 - k_3} \right) c_1 \\ c_3 > \frac{k_1}{2k_1 - k_3} c_1 \\ c_1 \neq c_2 \neq c_3 \end{cases} \\ \text{(III)} & \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Delta_{23}} > \left( \frac{k_2 c_2 + k_1 c_1 - 2k_2 c_1}{2k_2 c_3 - k_2 c_2 - k_3 c_3} \right) \frac{1}{\Delta_{12}} \\ \frac{1}{\Delta_{13}} (2k_3 c_1 - k_1 c_1 + k_3 c_3) + \frac{1}{\Delta_{23}} 2k_3 c_2 > 0 \\ \frac{1}{\Delta_{13}} (k_1 c_1 + k_3 c_3) - \frac{1}{\Delta_{23}} (k_2 c_2 + k_3 c_3) > 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

那么

$$\lambda(N_1^2 + N_2^2 + N_3^2) \leq N^T A N$$

其中  $\lambda$  为  $A$  的最小特征值。

对(3-7)两边从  $a$  到  $b$  上关于  $x$  积分, 我们得到

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( k_i \|\sigma_i\|^2 + \|N_i\|^2 \right) + 2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^3 \|N_i\|^2 \leq CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

一阶估计, 我们计算  $k_i \partial_t \sigma_i \cdot [(3-1)_1] + \partial_t N_i \cdot [(3-1)_4]$  得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( k_1 |\partial_t \sigma_1|^2 + |\partial_t N_1|^2 \right) + k_1 \partial_x (\partial_t N_1 \partial_t \sigma_1) + \left( \frac{\bar{c}_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\bar{c}_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 (\partial_t N_1)^2 \\
& - \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{12}} k_1 \partial_t N_2 \partial_t N_1 - \frac{\bar{c}_1}{\Delta_{13}} k_1 \partial_t N_3 \partial_t N_1 \\
& = -\partial_x \left( \frac{N_1^2}{\sigma_1 + c_1} \right) \partial_t N_1 - \left( \frac{\sigma_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\sigma_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 (\partial_t N_1)^2 + \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{12}} k_1 \partial_t N_2 \partial_t N_1 + \frac{\sigma_1}{\Delta_{13}} k_1 \partial_t N_3 \partial_t N_1 \\
& - \left( \frac{\partial_t \sigma_2}{\Delta_{12}} + \frac{\partial_t \sigma_3}{\Delta_{13}} \right) k_1 N_1 \partial_t N_1 + \frac{\partial_t \sigma_1}{\Delta_{12}} k_1 N_2 \partial_t N_1 + \frac{\partial_t \sigma_1}{\Delta_{13}} k_1 N_3 \partial_t N_1
\end{aligned} \tag{3-9}$$

我们类似地得到

$$k_2 \partial_t \sigma_2 \cdot [(3-1)_2] + \partial_t N_2 \cdot [(3-1)_5] \tag{3-10}$$

和

$$k_2 \partial_t \sigma_3 \cdot [(3-1)_3] + \partial_t N_3 \cdot [(3-1)_6] \tag{3-11}$$

相加(3-10)~(3-11)式, 然后再对两边从  $a$  到  $b$  上关于  $x$  积分, 我们得到

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( k_i \|\partial_t \sigma_i\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_i\|^2 \right) + 2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^3 \|\partial_t N_i\|^2 \leq CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

同样地, 对于  $\partial_{tt} \sigma_i, \partial_{tt} N_i$  也有类似的二阶估计

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( k_i \|\partial_{tt} \sigma_i\|^2 + \|\partial_{tt} N_i\|^2 \right) + 2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^3 \|\partial_{tt} N_i\|^2 \leq C_2 W(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \tag{3-12}$$

结合零阶估计、一阶估计、二阶估计, 我们得到

$$\frac{d}{dt} E(t) + 2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 \|\partial_t^l N_i\| \leq C_2 W(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \tag{3-13}$$

其中  $C_2$  为不依赖于  $t$  的正常数。引理 3.2 证明完毕。

**引理 3.3.** 存在常数  $C_3$ , 使得

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=1}^2 \frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_a^b -k_i \partial_t^{l-1} \sigma_i \partial_t^l \sigma_i dx \right) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 k_i \|\partial_t \sigma_i\|^2 \leq C_3 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=1}^2 \|\partial_t N_i\|^2 + C_4 W(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \tag{3-14}$$

证明: 根据质量守恒, 我们有

$$\int_a^b \left( c_i - \frac{\bar{c}_i}{b-a} \right) dx = 0$$

这里  $C_i (i=1,2,3)$  分别是方程(3-1), (3-2), (3-3)的解,  $\frac{\bar{c}_i}{b-a}$  是  $C_i$  的平衡态。因为  $\sigma_i = c_i - \frac{\bar{c}_i}{b-a}$ , 根据庞加莱不等式[5] [6] [7], 我们有

$$\|\sigma_i\|^2 \leq C \|\partial_x \sigma_i\|^2 \leq CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \left( \|\partial_t N_i\|^2 + \|N_i\| \right), i=1,2,3$$

我们计算  $k_1 \cdot \partial_t [(1-3)_1]$ , 再两边乘以  $\sigma_1$  得  $k_1 \cdot \partial_{tt} \sigma_1 \sigma_1 + k_1 \cdot \partial_{tt} N_1 \sigma_1 = 0$ 。

再从  $a$  到  $b$  上积分, 我们有

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b -k_1 (\sigma_1 \partial_t \sigma_1) dx + k_1 \int_a^b (\partial_t \sigma_1)^2 dx \leq C \left( \int_a^b (\partial_t N_1)^2 dx + \int_a^b (N_1^2 + N_2^2 + N_3^2) dx \right) + CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

即

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b -k_1(\sigma_1 \partial_t \sigma_1) dx + k_1 \|\partial_t \sigma_1\|^2 \leq C \left( \|\partial_t N_1\|^2 + \|N_1\|^2 + \|N_2\|^2 + \|N_3\|^2 \right) + CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

我们计算  $k_1 \cdot \partial_{tt} [(3-1)_1]$ , 再两边乘以  $\partial_t \sigma_1$  得  $k_1 \cdot \partial_{tt} \sigma_1 \partial_t \sigma_1 + k_1 \cdot \partial_{tt} N_1 \partial_t \sigma_1 = 0$ 。

再从  $a$  到  $b$  上积分, 我们有

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b -k_1(\partial_t \sigma_1 \partial_{tt} \sigma_1) dx + k_1 \int_a^b (\partial_{tt} \sigma_1)^2 dx \leq C \left( \|\partial_{tt} N_1\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_1\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_2\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_3\|^2 \right) + CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b -k_1(\partial_t \sigma_1 \partial_{tt} \sigma_1) dx + k_1 \|\partial_{tt} \sigma_1\|^2 \leq C \left( \|\partial_{tt} N_1\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_1\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_2\|^2 + \|\partial_t N_3\|^2 \right) + CW(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

联合以上估计, 我们证得

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 \frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_a^b -k_i \partial_t^{l-1} \sigma_i \partial_t^l \sigma_i dx \right) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 k_i \|\partial_t^l \sigma_i\|^2 \leq C_3 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=1}^2 \|\partial_t^l N_i\|^2 + C_4 W(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

其中这里  $C_3, C_4$  不依赖于  $t$  无关的常数, 引理 3.2 证明完毕。

结合引理 3.2 和引理 3.3 具有耗散特征[8] [9] [10], 我们令  $C_5 \equiv \max \left\{ 2, \frac{C_3}{\lambda} \right\}$  且定义

$$E_1(t) = C_5 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 \frac{d}{dt} \left( \|\partial_t^l \sigma_i\|^2 + \|\partial_t^l N_i\|^2 \right) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=1}^2 \int_a^b (\partial_t^{l-1} \sigma_i \partial_t^l \sigma_i) dx \quad (3-15)$$

显然对于任意  $t \geq 0$ , 有  $E_1(t) \geq 0$ 。

**引理 3.4.** 存在常数  $C_6, C_7 > 0$  使得

$$\frac{d}{dt} E_1(t) + C_6 E_1(t) \leq C_7 W(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (3-16)$$

证明: 我们计算  $C_5 \times (3-3) + (3-14)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} E_1(t) + C_5 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 \|\partial_t^l N_i\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{l=0}^2 \|\partial_t^l \sigma_i\|^2 \leq C_7 W(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (3-17)$$

取  $C_6 = \min \{C_5, 1\}$ , 那么(3-17)意味着(3-16)成立。

### 解的估计

从(3-2), (3-16)和  $C_5$  的定义可以看出  $E(t)$  与  $E_1(t)$  等价, 即存在  $C_8, C_9 > 0$  使得

$$C_8 E_1(t) \leq E(t) \leq C_9 E_1(t) \quad (3-18)$$

因此由(3-17)和(3-18)我们得到

$$\frac{d}{dt} E_1(t) + C_8 C_6 E_1(t) \leq C W_1(t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (3-19)$$

取  $\delta$  充分小, 使得  $C W(t) \leq \frac{C_8 C_6}{2C_9} E(t) \leq \frac{C_8 C_6}{2} E_1(t)$ , 因此, 我们得到

$$\frac{d}{dt} E_1(t) + C_{10} E_1(t) \leq 0 \quad (3-20)$$

其中  $C_{10} = \frac{C_6 C_8}{2}$  由 Gronwall 不等式, 我们有  $E_1(t) \leq C e^{-\eta t}$ ,  $W(t) \leq C e^{-\eta t}$ 。



所以, 我们有  $W(t) \leq Ce^{-\mu t}$ , 定理 1.1 证明完毕。

#### 4. 小结

本文首先对三种气体 Euler 方程作稳态解分析[11], 并在方程组的稳态解附近作一个小摄动, 通过运用能量方法得到三种气体 Euler 方程组解的能量不等式。然后根据解的估计式, 得到在  $C^1([0, +\infty) \times [a, b]) \cap X_2([0, +\infty) \times [a, b])$  空间下解是整体存在的, 并满足指数的衰减速率。

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