

广义Kdv-Burgers方程的初边值问题

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摘 要

本文研究了广义Kdv-burgers方程的初边值问题, 说明了广义Kdv-burgers方程的解关于扩散波的渐近稳定性。即对方程: $u_t + f(u)_x + \delta u_{xxx} - \mu u_{xx} = 0$, $u(x, y)|_{t=0} = u_0(x), u(0, t) = u_-$, 我们证明了在一些小性条件下, 广义Kdv-burgers方程的解整体存在且当时间 t 趋于无穷时收敛到扩散波。

关键词

广义Kdv-Burgers方程, 初边值问题, 能量方法, 扩散波, 衰减速度

The Initial and Boundary Value Problem to the Generalized Kdv-Burgers Equation

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Abstract

In this paper, we studied the initial and boundary value problem to the generalized KdV-Burgers equation; we will show the large time asymptotic stability of diffusion waves to the problem *i.e.* for the equation: $u_t + f(u)_x + \delta u_{xxx} - \mu u_{xx} = 0$, $u(x, y)|_{t=0} = u_0(x), u(0, t) = u_-$. It's proved that under some smallness conditions the solution of the generalized Kdv-burgers equation exists globally and converges to the diffusion wave when the time t tends to infinity.

Keywords

Generalized KdV-Burgers Equation, Initial and Boundary Value Problem, Energy Methods, Diffusion Waves, Decay Rate



1. 引言

本文考虑了以下广义 Kdv-burgers 方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t + f(u)_x + \delta u_{xxx} - \mu u_{xx} = 0 \\ u(x,t)|_{t=0} = u_0(x), u(0,t) = u_- \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中, $(x,t) \in R_+ \times R_+$, $f(u)$ 是一个充分光滑的凸函数, δ 表示色散系数且 $\delta \neq 0$, 常数 $\mu > 0$ 为耗散系数。此外, 我们假设 $u_0(x)$ 在边界 $x=0, x=+\infty$ 上有:

$$u(0,0) = u_-, u(+\infty, 0) = u_+, u_+ \neq u_-$$

Kdv 方程由荷兰科学家 D. J. Korteweg 和 G. de Vries [1]首次推导得出, 得到以下 Kdv 方程:

$$u_t + 6uu_x + u_{xxx} = 0$$

Burgers 方程是一类非线性偏微分方程, 在流体力学的研究中有着非常重要的意义。Bateman 在 1915 年首次提出如下方程[2]:

$$u_t + uu_x = \mu u_{xx}$$

随着流体力学的不断研究发展, 学者们相继提出了 Kdv-Burgers 方程:

$$u_t + uu_x - \beta u_{xxx} - \alpha u_{xx} = 0$$

本文考虑的方程为广义 Kdv-Burgers 方程, 关于该方程的主要研究成果有如下:

Bona. J. L. 等人在[3] [4]中证明了该方程存在一个单调行波解, 随后在[5]中进一步论述了该方程行波解的渐近行为, 并得到了在初始扰动合适小的情况下, 方程行波解是渐近稳定的结论。

Rajopadhye S. V. 在[6]中证明了方程在小扰动下, 方程解及其一阶导在 L^2 范数空间内的渐近稳定性, 并得到了 $(1+t)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$ 的衰减速度。

进一步的, Wang Z. A. 及 Zhu C. J. [7]证明了该方程关于稀疏波稳定性, 得到了以下结论: $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有 $\sup_{x \in R} |u(x,t) - u^R(x,t)| \rightarrow 0$, 其中 $u^R(x,t)$ 为黎曼问题的稀疏波解。

在[8]中, 作者首先运用了相平面方法得到了单调行波解存在的限制条件。并由压缩映像原理证明了方程解的局部存在性。进一步通过加权能量方法得到柯西问题的解收敛到其相应行波解的代数衰减估计。

Duan R., Zhao H. J. 在[9]中研究了柯西问题(1.1)在增加了一个不等式条件的前提下, 去除了初始扰动和波的强度充分小的条件, 得到柯西问题解关于稀疏波的整体稳定性。

本文论述的是广义 Kdv-Burgers 方程关于扩散波的渐近稳定性, 观察该方程可知, 方程里包含了热传导方程:

$$u_t - \mu u_{xx} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

我们知道热传导方程具有唯一的自相似解(即扩散波), 本文将证明广义 Kdv-Burgers 方程的初边值问题是非线性稳定的, 也就是说在扩散波附件定义一个小扰动 $\phi_0(x)$, 我们证明了在波的强度充分小的情况下, 问题(1.1)的解全局存在且随时间收敛到方程(1.2)的自相似解。

定义如下扰动:

$$\begin{cases} \phi(x, t) = u(x, t) - \bar{u}(x, t) \\ \phi_0(x, t) = u_0(x) - \bar{u}(x, 0), \phi(0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

则由问题(1.1), (1.2)我们可以得到扰动方程:

$$\begin{cases} \phi_t + \delta\phi_{xxx} - \mu\phi_{xx} + f(\bar{u} + \phi)_x + \delta\bar{u}_{xxx} = 0 \\ \phi(x, 0) = \phi_0(x), \phi(0, t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

本文的主要定理如下:

定理 1: 假设问题(1.3)的初值 $\|\phi(x, 0)\|_2^2$ 和波的强度充分小, 即 $\|u_0(x) - \bar{u}(x, 0)\|_{H^2(R_+)} + |u_+ - u_-| \leq \delta < \varepsilon$, 则初边值问题(1.3)存在唯一全局解 $\phi(x, t) \in L^\infty(H^2) \cap L^\infty(H^3)$, 且满足:

$$\sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \|\partial^k \phi(\tau)\|_{L^2}^2 + \sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \int_0^t \|\partial^{k+1} \phi(x, \tau)\|_{L^2}^2 \leq c(\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$$

记号:

- 1) 本文中的 $C, o(1)$ 表示正常数。
- 2) 文中 $L^p(R_+)$ 为一般的 Lebesgue 空间, 定义其范数为:

$$\|f\|_{L^p} = \left(\int_{R_+} |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, 1 \leq p < \infty, \|f\|_{L^\infty} = \sup_{x \in R^+} |f(x)|$$

$H^l(R_+)$ 表示通常的 Sobolev 空间。其范数:

$$\|f\|_{H^l} = \|f\|_l = \left(\sum_{j=0}^l \|\partial_x^j f(x)\|_{L^2}^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

2. 准备工作

引理 2.1: 假设 \bar{u} 是问题(1.2)的自相似解, 则有:

$$\partial_x^k \partial_t^l \bar{u} = o(1) |u_+ - u_-| (1+t)^{-\frac{k}{2}-l} \omega(x, t), k, l = 1, 2, \dots$$

其中:

$$\omega(x, t) = e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}}$$

σ 是依赖于 u_+, u_- 的正常数。

为了得到定理 1 的结论, 我们将在下文中给出扰动方程的局部存在性以及先验估计。然后由先验估计将方程解的局部存在性延拓到全局。

3. 定理 1 的证明

3.1. 命题 3.1 (局部存在性)

考虑下列初始时间为 τ 的方程:

$$\begin{cases} \phi_t + \delta\phi_{xxx} - \mu\phi_{xx} + f(\bar{u} + \phi)_x + \delta\bar{u}_{xxx} = 0 \\ \phi|_{t=\tau} = \phi(x, \tau) \end{cases}$$

若 $\phi(x, \tau) \in H^2(R_+)$, 且有 $\|\phi(\tau)\|_2 \leq M$, 则存在适当小的 t_0 , 使得方程在 $[\tau, \tau + t_0]$ 上有唯一解。

3.2. 命题 3.2 (先验估计)

在定理 1 的条件下, 若使得 $\phi(x, t) \in X(0, T)$ 为问题(1.2)的解, 且我们做出如下先验假设:

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \|\partial^k \phi(t)\|_{L^2}^2 \leq c\varepsilon$$

C 是正常数, ε 是依赖于初值及波的强度的一个充分小的正常数。根据以上先验假设, 利用 Sobolev 不等式 $\|f\|_{L^\infty} \leq (\|f\|_{L^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} (\|\partial_x f\|_{L^2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 可以得到相应函数的 L^∞ 范数。则我们可以得到先验估计:

$$\sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \|\partial^k \phi(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + \sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \|\partial^{k+1} \phi(x, t)\|_{L^2}^2 \leq c\|\phi_0\|_2^2$$

3.3. 定理 1 的证明

由先验估计, 我们可以将问题的局部存在性延拓到全局, 我们接下来将进行具体的延拓证明。

首先, 考虑初值 $\tau = 0$ 时, 则由定理条件及命题 3.1 可知存在合适小的正常数 T_0 , 使得:

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T_0} \|\phi(t)\|_2 \leq 2\delta$$

我们令 δ 充分小。使得 $\delta < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 则可得到:

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T_0} \|\phi(t)\|_2 \leq \varepsilon, 0 < t < T_0$$

再由命题 3.2, 可知, 在 $0 < t < t_0$ 时, 有:

$$\sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \|\partial^k \phi(\tau)\|_{L^2}^2 + \sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \int_0^t \|\partial^{k+1} \phi(x, \tau)\|_{L^2}^2 \leq c(\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$$

故可得:

$$\|\phi(t_0)\|_2 \leq \sqrt{C} \|\phi(x, 0)\|_2$$

接下来, 我们再将 $t = t_0$ 作为问题的初值, 则由上式及命题 3.1, 存在一个充分小的正常数 t_1 , 使得方程在 $[t_0, t_0 + t_1]$ 上有唯一解, 且满足:

$$\sup_{t_0 \leq t \leq t_0 + t_1} \|\phi(t)\|_2 \leq 2\sqrt{C}\delta$$

令 δ 合适小使其满足:

$$\delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2\sqrt{C}}$$

则有:

$$\sup_{t_0 \leq t \leq t_0 + t_1} \|\phi(t)\|_2 \leq \varepsilon$$

再由先验估计可得在 $t \in [t_0, t_0 + t_1]$ 有:

$$\sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \|\partial^k \phi(\tau)\|_{L^2}^2 + \sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \int_0^t \|\partial^{k+1} \phi(x, \tau)\|_{L^2}^2 \leq c(\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$$

由此可得:

$$\|\phi(t_0 + t_1)\|_2 \leq \sqrt{C} \|\phi(x, 0)\|_2$$

最后我们重复这个步骤，则只需要选取充分小的 δ ，我们就可以将方程解的局部存在性延拓到全局存在。且有：

$$\sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \|\partial^k \phi(\tau)\|_{L^2}^2 + \sum_{k=0}^2 (1+t)^k \int_0^t \|\partial^{k+1} \phi(x, \tau)\|_{L^2}^2 \leq c \|\phi_0\|_2^2$$

则定理 1 得证。故此时我们只需得到命题 3.2 的证明。下个部分我们将用几个引理来证明先验估计。

4. 先验估计的证明

4.1. 引理 4.1

在先验假设下，当问题(1.3)的初值及波的强度充分小的情况下，我们有：

$$\int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx + \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt + \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt \leq c (\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$$

证明：在扰动方程(1.3)左右同时乘以 2ϕ ，得到：

$$2\phi_t \phi + 2\delta \phi_{xxx} \phi - 2\mu \phi_{xx} \phi + 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi + 2f(\phi + \bar{u})_x \phi = 0$$

整理可得：

$$\begin{aligned} & (\phi^2)_t + [2\delta \phi \phi_x - 2\mu \phi \phi_x - \delta \phi_x^2]_x + 2\mu \phi_x^2 + 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi + 2\phi f(\phi + \bar{u})_x = 0 \\ & (\phi^2)_t + [2\delta \phi \phi_x - 2\mu \phi \phi_x - \delta \phi_x^2]_x + 2\mu \phi_x^2 + 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi + 2\phi [f(\phi + \bar{u}) - f(\bar{u})]_x + 2\phi f(\bar{u})_x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\phi [f(\phi + \bar{u}) - f(\bar{u})]_x \\ &= 2\phi [f''(\phi + \bar{u})(\phi_x + \bar{u}_x) - f'(\bar{u})\bar{u}_x] \\ &= 2\phi [f'(\phi + \bar{u})\bar{u}_x - f'(\bar{u})\bar{u}_x + f'(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_x] \\ &= 2\phi f''(\xi)\phi\bar{u}_x + 2\phi f'(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_x \\ &= 2\phi f''(\xi)\phi\bar{u}_x + (f'(\phi + \bar{u})\phi^2)_x - f''(\phi + \bar{u})(\phi_x + \bar{u}_x)\phi^2 \end{aligned}$$

故原式：

$$\begin{aligned} & (\phi^2)_t + [2\delta \phi \phi_x - 2\mu \phi \phi_x - \delta \phi_x^2]_x + 2\mu \phi_x^2 + 2f''(\xi)\bar{u}_x \phi^2 \\ &= f''(\phi + \bar{u})(\phi_x + \bar{u}_x)\phi^2 - (f'(\phi + \bar{u})\phi^2)_x - 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi - 2\phi f(\bar{u})_x \end{aligned}$$

对上式关于 x, t 在 $R_+ \times [0, t]$ 上积分，可得：

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx + 2\mu \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt + 2f''(\xi)\bar{u}_x \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt - \int_{R^+} \phi_0^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^t \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u})(\phi_x + \bar{u}_x)\phi^2 dx dt - 2\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi dx dt - \int_0^t \int_{R^+} 2\phi f(\bar{u})_x dx dt \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^3 I_i \end{aligned}$$

我们首先来看 $2f''(\xi)\bar{u}_x \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt$ 项：

因为 $f(x)$ 是光滑函数, 且由 \bar{u} 的性质可知 \bar{u} 有界, 故:

$$2f''(\xi)\bar{u}_x \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt \geq c \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt$$

接下来我们将用先验估计及扩散波的性质对方程右侧的式子进行估计:

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^t \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u})(\phi_x + \bar{u}_x) \phi^2 dx dt \\ &= \int_0^t \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x \phi^2 dx dt + \int_0^t \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi^2 dx dt \\ \int_0^t \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x \phi^2 dx dt &\leq c \|\phi_x\|_{L^\infty} \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt \leq c\varepsilon \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt \\ \int_0^t \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi^2 dx dt &\leq c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt \end{aligned}$$

所以: $I_1 \leq c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= 2\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi dx dt \\ &\leq 2\delta^2 \int_0^t \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \omega \phi dx dt \\ &\leq 2\delta^2 \int_0^t \int_{R^+} e^{-\frac{2\sigma x^2}{1+t}} dx dt + 2\delta^2 \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt \\ I_3 &= \int_0^t \int_{R^+} 2\phi f(\bar{u})_x dx dt \\ &= \int_0^t \int_{R^+} 2\phi f'(\bar{u}) \bar{u}_x dx dt \\ &\leq c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} \phi dx dt \\ &\leq c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-1} e^{-\frac{2\sigma x^2}{1+t}} dx dt + c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt \\ &\leq c\delta + c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt \end{aligned}$$

将上述估计代入方程中:

$$\int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx + \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt + \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt \leq c(\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$$

由此引理 4.1 得证。

4.2. 引理 4.2

在先验假设下, 当问题(1.3)的初值及波的强度充分小的情况下, 我们有:

$$(1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx + \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt + \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx dt \leq c(\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$$

证明：首先，我们对扰动方程关于 x 求导：

$$\phi_{xt} + \delta \phi_{xxxx} - \mu \phi_{xxx} + \delta \bar{u}_{xxx} + f(\phi + \bar{u})_{xx} = 0$$

在上式左右两边同乘 $2\phi_x$ ：

$$2\phi_x \phi_{xt} + 2\delta \phi_{xxxx} \phi_x - 2\mu \phi_{xxx} \phi_x + 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi_x + 2f(\phi + \bar{u})_{xx} \phi_x = 0$$

整理可得：

$$\begin{aligned} & (\phi_x^2)_t + [2\delta \phi_{xxx} \phi_x - 2\mu \phi_{xx} \phi_x - \delta \phi_{xx}^2]_x + 2\mu \phi_{xx}^2 + 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi_x + 2f(\phi + \bar{u})_{xx} \phi_x = 0 \\ & (\phi_x^2)_t + [2\delta \phi_{xxx} \phi_x - 2\mu \phi_{xx} \phi_x - \delta \phi_{xx}^2]_x + 2\mu \phi_{xx}^2 + 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi_x + 2[f(\phi + \bar{u}) - f(\bar{u})]_{xx} \phi_x + 2\phi_x f(\bar{u})_{xx} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中：

$$\begin{aligned} & 2[f(\phi + \bar{u}) - f(\bar{u})]_{xx} \\ &= 2f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x^2 - 2f''(\bar{u}) \bar{u}_x^2 + 2f'(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_{xx} - 2f'(\bar{u}) \bar{u}_{xx} \\ & \quad + 4f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x + 2f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^2 + 2f'(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_{xx} \\ &= 2f''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_x^2 + 2f''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_{xx} + 4f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x + 2f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^2 + 2f'(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_{xx} \end{aligned}$$

则：

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\phi_x [f(\phi + \bar{u}) - f(\bar{u})]_{xx} \\ &= 2f'''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_x^2 \phi_x + 2f''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_{xx} \phi_x + 4f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x^2 + 2f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^3 + 2f'(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_{xx} \phi_x \end{aligned}$$

对 $2f'(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_{xx} \phi_x$ 有：

$$2f'(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_{xx} \phi_x = (f'(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^2)_x - f''(\phi + \bar{u}) (\phi_x + \bar{u}_x) \phi_x^2$$

则原式：

$$\begin{aligned} & (\phi_x^2)_t + [2\delta \phi_{xxx} \phi_x - 2\mu \phi_{xx} \phi_x - \delta \phi_{xx}^2]_x + 2\mu \phi_{xx}^2 + 4f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x^2 \\ &= f''(\phi + \bar{u}) (\phi_x + \bar{u}_x) \phi_x^2 - (f'(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^2)_x - 2f'''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_x^2 \phi_x \\ & \quad - 2f''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_{xx} \phi_x - 2f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^3 - 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi_x - \phi_x f(\bar{u})_{xx} \end{aligned}$$

同样的，上式乘 $(1+t)$ 后关于 x, t 在 $R_+ \times [0, t]$ 上积分：

$$\begin{aligned} & (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx + 2\mu \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx dt + 4 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x^2 dx dt \\ &= \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx + \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt + \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) (\phi_x + \bar{u}_x) \phi_x^2 dx dt - 2 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f'''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_x^2 \phi_x dx dt \\ & \quad - 2 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_{xx} \phi_x dx dt - 2 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^3 dx dt - 2\delta \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi_x dx dt \\ & \quad - \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x f(\bar{u})_{xx} dx dt \\ &= \sum_{i=4}^{11} I_i \end{aligned}$$

相同的, 我们有:

$$4 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x^2 dx dt \geq c \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt$$

下面我们估计方程右侧:

由引理 4.1 的结论可知: $I_5 = \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt \leq c(\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$;

$$\begin{aligned} I_6 &= \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u})(\phi_x + \bar{u}_x) \phi_x^2 dx dt \\ &= \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x \phi_x^2 dx dt + \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x^2 dx dt \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x \phi_x^2 dx dt \\ &\leq \|\phi_x\|_{L^\infty} \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^2 dx dt \leq c\varepsilon \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt \\ &\int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x^2 dx dt \leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt \end{aligned}$$

所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} I_6 &\leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt \\ I_7 &= 2 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f'''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_x^2 \phi_x dx dt \\ &\leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-1} e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} \phi \phi_x dx dt \\ &\leq c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt + \delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt \\ I_8 &= 2 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_{xx} \phi_x dx dt \\ &\leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-1} e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} \phi \phi_x dx dt \\ &\leq c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt + \delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt \\ I_9 &= 2 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^3 dx dt \\ &\leq c \|\phi_x\|_{L^\infty} \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt \\ &\leq c\varepsilon \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{10} &= 2\delta \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi_x \, dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta^2 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} \phi_x \, dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta^2 \int_0^t (1+t)^{-1} \int_{R^+} e^{-2\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} \, dx dt + c\delta^2 \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 \, dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta + c\delta^2 \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 \, dx dt \\
I_{11} &= \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x f(\bar{u})_{xx} \, dx dt \\
&= \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x f'(\bar{u}) \bar{u}_{xx} \, dx dt + \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x f''(\bar{u}) \bar{u}_x^2 \, dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x (1+t)^{-1} \, dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta + c\delta \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 \, dx dt
\end{aligned}$$

综上有:

$$(1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 \, dx + \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 \, dx dt + \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 \, dx dt \leq c(\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$$

则引理 4.2 成立。

4.3. 引理 4.3

在先验假设下, 当问题(1.3)的初值及波的强度充分小的情况下, 我们有:

$$(1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 \, dx + \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xxx}^2 \, dx dt + \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 \, dx dt \leq c(\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$$

证明: 扰动方程关于 x 求导:

$$\phi_{xt} + \delta \phi_{xxxx} - \mu \phi_{xxx} + \delta \bar{u}_{xxx} + f(\phi + \bar{u})_{xx} = 0$$

上式乘以 $-2\phi_{xxx}$:

$$-2\phi_{xxx} \phi_{xt} - 2\delta \phi_{xxxx} \phi_{xxx} + 2\mu \phi_{xxx}^2 - 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi_{xxx} - 2f(\phi + \bar{u})_{xx} \phi_{xxx} = 0$$

整理得:

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\phi_{xx}^2)_t - \delta (\phi_{xxx}^2)_x + 2\mu \phi_{xxx}^2 - 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi_{xxx} - 2[f(\phi + \bar{u}) - f(\bar{u})]_{xx} \phi_{xxx} + 2f(\bar{u})_{xx} \phi_{xxx} = 0 \\
&(\phi_{xx}^2)_t - \delta (\phi_{xxx}^2)_x + 2\mu \phi_{xxx}^2 = 2[f(\phi + \bar{u}) - f(\bar{u})]_{xx} \phi_{xxx} - 2f(\bar{u})_{xx} \phi_{xxx} + 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxx} \phi_{xxx}
\end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
&2\phi_{xxx} [f(\phi + \bar{u}) - f(\bar{u})]_{xx} \\
&= 2f'''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_x^2 \phi_{xxx} + 2f''(\xi) \phi_{xx} \bar{u}_{xxx} + 4f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x \phi_{xxx} + 2f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^2 \phi_{xxx} + 2f'(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_{xx} \phi_{xxx}
\end{aligned}$$

且有:

$$2f'(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_{xxx}\phi_{xx} = (f'(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_{xx}^2)_x - f''(\phi + \bar{u})(\phi_x + \bar{u}_x)\phi_{xx}^2$$

则原式:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\phi_{xx}^2)_t - \delta(\phi_{xxx}^2)_x + 2\mu\phi_{xxx}^2 + f''(\phi + \bar{u})\bar{u}_x\phi_{xx}^2 \\ & = (f'(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_{xx}^2)_x - f''(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_x\phi_{xx}^2 - 2f'(\bar{u})_{xx}\phi_{xxx} + 2\delta\bar{u}_{xxx}\phi_{xxx} + 2f'''(\xi)\phi\bar{u}_x^2\phi_{xxx} \\ & \quad + 2f''(\xi)\phi\bar{u}_{xx}\phi_{xxx} + 4f''(\phi + \bar{u})\bar{u}_x\phi_x\phi_{xxx} + 2f''(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_x^2\phi_{xxx} \end{aligned}$$

上式乘 $(1+t)^2$ 后关于 x, t 在 $R_+ \times [0, t]$ 上积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} & (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx + 2\mu \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_{xxx}^2 dx dt + 4 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u})\bar{u}_x\phi_{xx}^2 dx dt \\ & = \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx + 2 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx dt - \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_x\phi_{xx}^2 dx dt - \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} 2f'(\bar{u})_{xx}\phi_{xxx} dx dt \\ & \quad + \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} 2\delta\bar{u}_{xxx}\phi_{xxx} dx dt + 2 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f'''(\xi)\phi\bar{u}_x^2\phi_{xxx} dx dt + 2 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\xi)\phi\bar{u}_{xx}\phi_{xxx} dx dt \\ & \quad + 4 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u})\bar{u}_x\phi_x\phi_{xxx} dx dt + 2 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_x^2\phi_{xxx} dx dt \\ & = \sum_{i=12}^{20} I_i \end{aligned}$$

同理可得:

$$4 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u})\bar{u}_x\phi_{xx}^2 dx dt \geq c \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx dt$$

对方程右边估计:

$$\text{由引理 4.2 的结论可知: } I_{13} = 2 \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx dt \leq c(\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta);$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{14} & = \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u})\phi_x\phi_{xx}^2 dx dt \\ & \leq c\|\phi_x\|_{L^\infty} \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx dt \\ & \leq c\varepsilon \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{15} & = \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} 2f'(\bar{u})_{xx}\phi_{xxx} dx dt \\ & = 2 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f'(\bar{u})\bar{u}_{xx}\phi_{xxx} dx dt + 2 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\bar{u})\bar{u}_x^2\phi_{xxx} dx dt \\ & \leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-1}\phi_{xxx} e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} dx dt \\ & \leq c\delta + c\delta \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xxx}^2 dx dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{16} &= \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} 2\delta \bar{u}_{xxxx} \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta^2 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-2} e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta + c\delta \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xxx}^2 dx dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{17} &= 2 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f'''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_x^2 \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-1} e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} \phi \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt + c\delta \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xxx}^2 dx dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{18} &= \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\xi) \phi \bar{u}_{xx} \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{-1} e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} \phi \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi^2 dx dt + c\delta \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xxx}^2 dx dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{19} &= 4 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \bar{u}_x \phi_x \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sigma x^2}{1+t}} \phi_x \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\delta \int_0^t (1+t) \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt + c\delta \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xxx}^2 dx dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{20} &= 2 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^2 \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c \|\phi_x\|_{L^\infty} \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_x \phi_{xxx} dx dt
\end{aligned}$$

由先验估计可得: $\|\phi_x\|_{L^\infty} \leq \|\phi_x\|_{L^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\phi_{xx}\|_{L^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 所以:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{20} &= 2 \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} f''(\phi + \bar{u}) \phi_x^2 \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c \|\phi_x\|_{L^\infty} \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_x \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\varepsilon \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} (1+t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \phi_x \phi_{xxx} dx dt \\
&\leq c\varepsilon \int_0^t \int_{R^+} \phi_x^2 dx dt + c\varepsilon \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xxx}^2 dx dt
\end{aligned}$$

综上可得:

$$(1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx + \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xxx}^2 dx dt + \int_0^t (1+t)^2 \int_{R^+} \phi_{xx}^2 dx dt \leq c (\|\phi_0\|_2^2 + \delta)$$

由此引理 4.3 得证。

至此, 引理全部证明完毕。将三个引理的结论相加可得到先验估计, 由先验估计及解的局部存在性可将方程解延拓到全局, 由此, 本文主要定理得证。关于广义 Kdv-Burgers 方程解的大时间行为的研究主要集中在稀疏波和行波解方向。本文则考虑了扩散波的情况, 证明了广义 Kdv-Burgers 方程在初值及波的强度合适小的情况下其解收敛到扩散波并得到衰减速度 $(1+t)^{-\frac{k}{2}}$ 。

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