

发育生物学中一类反应扩散方程组的分歧分析

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摘要: 考虑发育生物学中一类反应扩散方程组, 在分歧点附近利用 Liapunov-Schmidt 约化技巧, 得到了从平凡解分歧出来的随参数变化的非平凡解枝以及它们的近似解析表达式.

关键词: 反应扩散方程组; 分歧; Liapunov-Schmidt 约化

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0 引言

本文考虑发育生物学中一类反应扩散方程组

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \gamma f(u, v) + u_{xx}, \\ v_t = \gamma g(u, v) + dv_{xx}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

边界条件为

$$u_x(t, 0) = u_x(t, \pi) = 0, \quad v_x(t, 0) = v_x(t, \pi) = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} f(u, v) = a - u + u^2 v, \\ g(u, v) = b - u^2 v. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

这里 $d, a, b, \gamma \in \mathbf{R}$ 是参数. 上述问题出现在胚胎发育中的图案形成过程^[4].

方程组 (1) 的定常解满足如下方程组和边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} \gamma(a - u + u^2 v) + u_{xx} = 0, \\ \gamma(b - u^2 v) + dv_{xx} = 0, \\ u'(0) = u'(\pi) = 0, \\ v'(0) = v'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

显然方程组 (4) 有常数解

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = a + b, \\ v_0 = \frac{b}{(a + b)^2}. \end{cases}$$

令 $U = u - u_0$, $V = v - v_0$, 可知它们满足如下方程组和边界条件

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$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{2b\gamma}{a+b} - \gamma\right)U + \gamma(a+b)^2V + U_{xx} + \gamma U^2V + \frac{\gamma b}{(a+b)^2}U^2 + 2\gamma(a+b)UV = 0, \\ -\frac{2b\gamma}{a+b}U - \gamma(a+b)^2V + dV_{xx} - \gamma U^2V - \frac{\gamma b}{(a+b)^2}U^2 - 2\gamma(a+b)UV = 0, \\ U'(0) = U'(\pi) = 0, \\ V'(0) = V'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

令

$$A(d) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b-a}{a+b}\gamma + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} & \gamma(a+b)^2 \\ -\frac{2b\gamma}{a+b} & -\gamma(a+b)^2 + d\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$N(U, V) = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma U^2V + \frac{\gamma b}{(a+b)^2}U^2 + 2\gamma(a+b)UV \\ -\gamma U^2V - \frac{\gamma b}{(a+b)^2}U^2 - 2\gamma(a+b)UV \end{pmatrix},$$

当常数 a, b, γ 固定时, d 取为分枝参数, 则方程组 (5) 可以表示为:

$$\begin{cases} F\left(\begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix}, d\right) = A(d)\begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix} + N(U, V) = 0, \\ U'(0) = U'(\pi) = 0, \\ V'(0) = V'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

令 $X = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \mid u, v \in C^2[0, \pi]; u'(0) = u'(\pi) = 0; v'(0) = v'(\pi) = 0 \right\}$, $Y = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid w_i \in C^0[0, \pi] \right\}$,

显然 $F: X \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow Y$.

本文讨论何时出现分枝点, 即当分枝参数 d 满足什么条件时, 方程组 (6) 存在非平凡解枝从平凡解处分枝出来, 以及这些非平凡解枝随分枝参数的变化情况以及它们的渐近表示.

本文安排如下: 在第 2 节中, 应用 Liapunov-Schmidt 约化过程^[1,2]得到 (6) 的分枝方程. 进一步, 在第 3 节求出分枝方程的近似表达式以及 (6) 的非平凡解枝的近似表达式. 第 4 节中的例子通过比较近似非平凡解枝和数值解枝显示了分枝分析的有效性.

1 Liapunov-Schmidt 约化

为了找到 (6) 的分枝点, 首先求出方程组 (6) 在平凡解处的线性化方程组如下:

$$\begin{cases} A(d)\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0, \\ u'(0) = u'(\pi) = 0, \\ v'(0) = v'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

由边界条件可知, 求线性化方程组 (7) 的零特征值和零特征向量 $\begin{pmatrix} u_n \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} \cos nx$ 的问题归结为求矩阵

$$A_n(d) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b-a}{a+b}\gamma - n^2 & \gamma(a+b)^2 \\ -\frac{2b\gamma}{a+b} & -\gamma(a+b)^2 - dn^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

的零特征值和零特征向量 $\begin{pmatrix} u_n \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$ 的问题.

经过计算当 $\gamma^2(a+b)^2 + n^2\gamma(a+b)^2 + dn^4 + \frac{a-b}{a+b}\gamma dn^2 = 0$ 时, $A_n(d)$ 有零特征, 由此可知当 d

$= d_n = \frac{\gamma(a+b)^2(\gamma+n^2)}{n^2(\frac{b-a}{a+b}\gamma-n^2)}$ 时, 方程组(6) 出现分歧.

为了记号的方便, 记 $A_n(d) = L_n$, 容易求得 L_n 的零特征向量

$$\Phi_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ M_n \end{pmatrix} \cos nx,$$

这里 $M_n = -\frac{2b\gamma}{d_n n^2(a+b) - \gamma(a+b)^3}$. 而 L_n 的共轭算子 L_n^* 的零特征向量

$$\Psi_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ N_n \end{pmatrix} \cos nx,$$

这里 $N_n = \frac{\gamma(a+b)^2}{\gamma(a+b)^2 + d_n n^2}$. 所以 $\text{Ker}L_n = \text{span}\{e_1\}$, $e_1 = \alpha_n \Phi_n$, $\alpha_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi(1+M_n^2)}}$, $\text{Ker}L_n^* = \text{span}\{e_2\}$, $e_2 = \beta_n \Psi_n$, $\beta_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi(1+N_n^2)}}$. 作如下的空间分解:

$$X = \text{Ker}L_n \oplus M, \quad Y = \text{Ker}L_n^* \oplus \text{Range}L_n.$$

其中 $M = (\text{Ker}L_n)^\perp \cap X$, 内积定义为

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ v_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} u_2 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \int_0^\pi (u_1 u_2 + v_1 v_2) dx.$$

记 P 为从 Y 到 $\text{Range}L_n$ 的正交投影算子, 即

$$P \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} - \langle \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 \rangle e_2, \quad \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \in Y$$

于是(6)等价于^[1,2]

$$PF(\tau e_1 + w, \lambda) = 0, \quad \tau \in \mathbb{R}, w \in M, \quad (8)$$

$$\langle e_2, F(\tau e_1 + w, \lambda) \rangle = 0, \quad (9)$$

这里 $\lambda = d - d_n$. (8) 具体写出来就是

$$P \left[L_n(w) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \end{pmatrix} (\tau e_1 + w) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (\gamma (\alpha_n \cos nx + w_1)^2 (\alpha_n M_n \cos nx + w_2) + \frac{\gamma b}{(a+b)^2} (\alpha_n \cos nx + w_1)^2 + 2\gamma(a+b) (\alpha_n \cos nx + w_1) (\tau \alpha_n M_n \cos nx + w_2)) \right] = 0,$$

这里 $w \in M$. 由于 $PF_w(0,0) = PL_n = L_n$, 它限制在 M 上是正则的, 于是由隐函数定理, 从(8)可唯一解出 $w = w(\tau, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} w_1(\tau, \lambda) \\ w_2(\tau, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$, 满足 $w(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 将 $w = w(\tau, \lambda)$ 代入(9)后得到如下分歧方程

$$g(\tau, \lambda) = \langle e_2, F(\tau e_1 + w(\tau, \lambda), \lambda) \rangle = 0. \quad (10)$$

2 分歧分析

为了进一步了解在分歧点 $(0,0)$ 附近, 方程组(6) 的解的性态, 需要计算 $g(\tau, \lambda)$ 和 $w(\tau, \lambda)$ 关于 τ, λ 的各阶偏导数在 $(\tau, \lambda) = (0,0)$ 处的值, 下面的求导公式^[3] 可以直接从(8)和(10)中得到

$$g_\tau = \langle e_2, dF(e_1 + w_\tau) \rangle, \quad (11)$$

$$g_\lambda^2 = \langle e_2, dF(w_\lambda^2) + d^2 F(e_1 + w_\tau, e_1 + w_\tau) \rangle, \quad (12)$$

$$g_\lambda^3 = \langle e_2, dF(w_\lambda^3) + 3d^2 F(e_1 + w_\tau, w_\lambda^2) + d^3 F(e_1 + w_\tau, e_1 + w_\tau, e_1 + w_\tau) \rangle, \quad (13)$$

...

$$g_\lambda = \langle e_2, dF(w_\lambda) + F_\lambda \rangle, \quad (14)$$

$$g_\alpha = \langle e_2, dF(w_\alpha) + d^2 F(e_1 + w_r, w_\lambda) + dF_\lambda(e_1 + w_r) \rangle, \tag{15}$$

...

$$PdF(e_1 + w_r) = 0, \tag{16}$$

$$Pd^2 F(e_1 + w_r, e_1 + w_r) + PdF(w_r^2) = 0, \tag{17}$$

$$Pd^3 F(e_1 + w_r, e_1 + w_r, e_1 + w_r) + 3Pd^2 F(e_1 + w_r, w_r^2) + PdF(w_r^3) = 0, \tag{18}$$

...

$$PdF(w_\lambda) + PF_\lambda = 0, \tag{19}$$

$$PdF_\lambda(e_1 + w_r) + PdF(w_\alpha) + Pd^2 F(e_1 + w_r, w_\lambda) = 0, \tag{20}$$

...

经过计算,下面是几个有用的式子:

$$d^2 F_{(0,0)}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \left[\frac{2\gamma b}{(a+b)^2} u_1 u_2 + 2\gamma(a+b)u_2 v_1 + 2\gamma(a+b)u_1 v_2 \right],$$

这里 $\xi_i = \begin{pmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{pmatrix}, i = 1, 2.$

$$d^3 F_{(0,0)}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (2\gamma u_2 u_3 v_1 + 2\gamma u_1 u_3 v_2 + 2\gamma u_1 u_2 v_3),$$

这里 $\xi_i = \begin{pmatrix} u_i \\ v_i \end{pmatrix}, i = 1, 2, 3.$

将(16)在(0,0)处取值可得 $PL_n(e_1 + w_r(0,0)) = 0$, 因为 $P:Y \rightarrow Range L_n$, 所以 $PL_n = L_n, L_n$ 限制在 M 上是正则的, 由此直接解出 $w_r(0,0) = 0$. 于是 $g_r(0,0) = \langle e_2, L_n e_1 \rangle = 0$.

由(17)式可得 $Pd^2 F(e_1, e_1) + PdF(w_r^2) = 0$, 于是 $w_r^2(0,0) = -L_n^{-1}(Pd^2 F_{(0,0)}(e_1, e_1))$.

$$\text{而 } d^2 F_{(0,0)}(e_1, e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\pi(1+M_n^2)} \left[\frac{2\gamma b}{(a+b)^2} + 4\gamma(a+b)M_n \right] \cos^2 nx,$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_r^2(0,0) &= -\frac{2}{\pi(1+M_n^2)} L_n^{-1} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \left[\frac{2\gamma b}{(a+b)^2} + 4\gamma(a+b)M_n \right] \cos^2 nx \right\} \\ &= -\alpha_n^2 \begin{pmatrix} \bar{u} \\ \bar{v} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\begin{pmatrix} \bar{u} \\ \bar{v} \end{pmatrix} \in M, \begin{pmatrix} \bar{u} \\ \bar{v} \end{pmatrix}$ 满足

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2b\gamma}{a+b} - \gamma + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} & \gamma(a+b)^2 \\ -\frac{2b\gamma}{a+b} & -\gamma(a+b)^2 + d_n \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{u} \\ \bar{v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{2b\gamma}{(a+b)^2} + 4\gamma(a+b)M_n \right) \cos^2 nx,$$

令

$$\bar{u} = a_1 \cos nx + b_1 \cos 2nx + c_1,$$

$$\bar{v} = a_2 \cos nx + b_2 \cos 2nx + c_2,$$

代入上述方程后比较 $\cos nx, \cos 2nx$ 前面的系数可得

$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_2 = 0,$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\frac{b\gamma}{(a+b)^2} + 2\gamma(a+b)M_n}{\frac{b-a}{a+b}\gamma + 4n^2 - \gamma(a+b)^2} \frac{\gamma + 4n^2}{4n^2 d_n},$$

$$b_2 = -\frac{\gamma + 4n^2}{4n^2 d_n} b_1,$$

$$c_1 = 0, \quad c_2 = \frac{\frac{\gamma b}{(a+b)^2} + 2\gamma(a+b)M_n}{\gamma(a+b)^2} = \frac{b}{(a+b)^4} + \frac{2}{a+b} M_n.$$

所以

$$w_p((0,0)) = -\frac{2}{\pi(1+M_n^2)} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \cos 2nx \\ b_2 \cos 2nx + c_2 \end{pmatrix} = -\alpha_n^2 \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \cos 2nx \\ b_2 \cos 2nx + c_2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (21)$$

代入(12)式并注意到 $\int_0^\pi \cos^3 nx dx = 0$ 可得 $g_p(0,0) = \langle e_2, L_n w_p(0,0) + d^2 F_{(0,0)}(e_1, e_1) \rangle = 0$. 由(13)式在(0,0)取值可得

$$g_p(0,0) = \langle e_2, 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \left[-\frac{\gamma b b_1}{(a+b)^2} - \gamma(a+b)b_1 M_n - \gamma(a+b)b_2 - 2\gamma(a+b)c_2 + \frac{3}{2}\gamma M_n \right] \alpha_n^3 \cos nx \rangle.$$

令 $s = -\frac{\gamma b b_1}{(a+b)^2} - \gamma(a+b)b_1 M_n - \gamma(a+b)b_2 - 2\gamma(a+b)c_2 + \frac{3}{2}\gamma M_n$, 于是

$$g_p(0,0) = \langle \beta_n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ N_n \end{pmatrix} \cos nx, 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_n^3 \cos nx \rangle = \frac{3\pi}{2} \alpha_n^3 \beta_n (1 - N_n) \neq 0. \quad (22)$$

显然 $F_\lambda(0,0) = 0$. 于是在(0,0)处,由(19)式可以解出 $w_\lambda(0,0) = 0$,再由(14)式得到 $g_\lambda(0,0) = 0$. 类似地,在(0,0)处由(20)式可解出

$$w_a(0,0) = -L_n^{-1} P dF_\lambda(0,0)(e_1),$$

这里

$$P dF_\lambda(0,0)(e_1) = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -n^2 M_n \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \cos nx = n^2 \alpha_n M_n \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi \beta_n^2 N_n}{2} \\ -1 + \frac{\pi \beta_n^2 N_n}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cos nx.$$

为此只要求解

$$L_n \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \pi \beta_n^2 N_n \\ -2 + \pi \beta_n^2 N_n \end{pmatrix} \cos nx, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{v} \end{pmatrix} \in M.$$

令 $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} \cos nx$, 因为 $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{v} \end{pmatrix} \in M$, 所以 $\langle \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{v} \end{pmatrix}, e_1 \rangle = 0$, 即

$$h_1 + h_2 M_n = 0. \quad (23)$$

同时

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{b-a}{a+b} \gamma + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} & \gamma(a+b)^2 \\ -\frac{2b\gamma}{a+b} & -\gamma(a+b)^2 + d_n \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \pi \beta_n^2 N_n \\ -2 + \pi \beta_n^2 N_n \end{pmatrix} \cos nx,$$

展开可得

$$\left(\frac{b-a}{a+b} \gamma h_1 - h_1 n^2 \right) \cos nx + \gamma(a+b)^2 h_2 \cos nx = \pi \beta_n^2 N_n \cos nx, \quad (24)$$

联立(23)和(24)解出

$$\begin{cases} h_1 = \frac{-\pi \beta_n^2 N_n M_n}{(n^2 - \frac{b-a}{a+b}) M_n + \gamma(a+b)^2}, \\ h_2 = \frac{\pi \beta_n^2 N_n}{(n^2 - \frac{b-a}{a+b}) M_n + \gamma(a+b)^2}. \end{cases}$$

于是

$$w_a(0,0) = -\frac{n^2 \alpha_n M_n}{2} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} \cos nx, \quad (25)$$

代入(14)式可得

$$g_a(0,0) = \langle e_2, dF_\lambda(e_1) \rangle = -\frac{n^2 M_n N_n \alpha_n \beta_n \pi}{2}. \quad (26)$$

于是可得分歧方程 (10) 的近似表达式为

$$g(\tau, \lambda) = \frac{g_{\tau^3}(0,0)}{6} \tau^3 + g_{\lambda}(0,0) \lambda \tau + O(|\tau|^4 + |\lambda| |\tau|^2) = 0,$$

而方程组 (5) 的非平凡解的近似表达式为

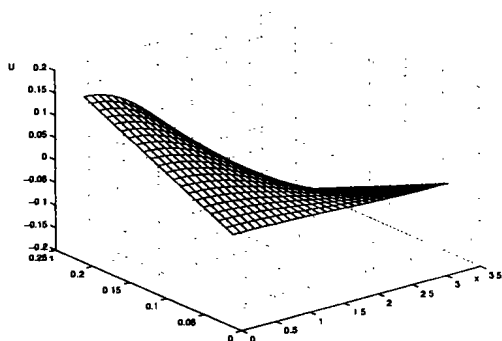
$$\begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = \tau e_1 + w_{\alpha}(0,0) \lambda \tau + \frac{1}{2} w_{\tau}(0,0) \tau^2 + O(|\tau|^3 + |\lambda| |\tau|^2).$$

其中 $g_{\tau^3}(0,0), g_{\lambda}(0,0), w_{\alpha}(0,0)$ 和 $w_{\tau}(0,0)$ 由 (22), (26), (25) 和 (21) 分别给出.

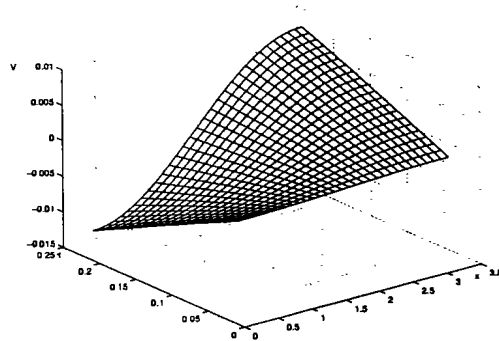
3 例子

设 $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}, \gamma = 4$, 则方程组 (5) 具体为

$$\begin{cases} 2U + 16V + U_{xx} + \frac{3}{2}U^2 + 16UV + 4U^2V = 0, \\ -6U + 16V + dV_{xx} - \frac{3}{2}U^2 - 16UV - 4U^2V = 0, \\ U'(0) = U'(\pi) = 0, \\ V'(0) = V'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

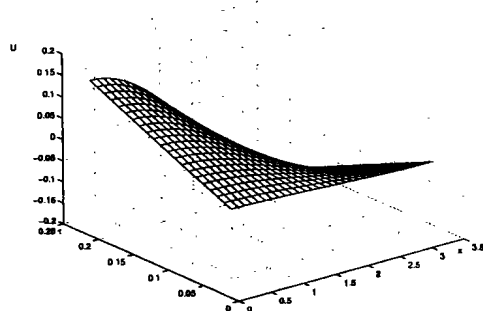


(26) 的数值解 U

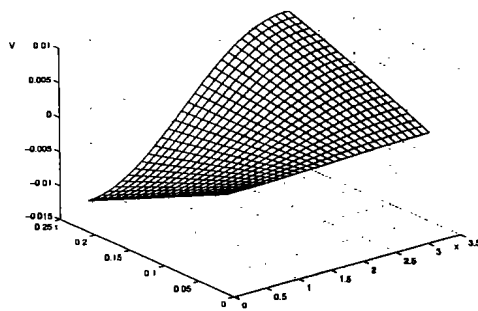


(26) 的数值解 V

图 1 方程组 (26) 的近似解



(26) 的数值解 U



(26) 的数值解 V

图 2 方程组 (26) 用差分离散后得的数值解

考虑 $n = 1$ 时的分歧分析, 由简单的计算可得 $d_1 = 80, M_1 = -\frac{1}{16}, N_1 = \frac{1}{6}, b_1 = -\frac{5}{24}, b_2 = \frac{1}{192}, c_2 =$

$$\frac{1}{32}, s = -\frac{17}{24}, h_1 = \frac{12}{9509}, h_2 = \frac{192}{9509}, \alpha_1 = 0.7963, \beta_1 = 0.7870,$$

$$g(\tau, \lambda) \doteq -2.111\pi \tau^3 + 0.0033\pi (d - 80) \tau, \quad (28)$$

$$U \doteq 0.7963\tau\cos x + 3.1403 \times 10^{-5}(d-80)\tau\cos x - 0.0661\tau^2\cos 2x, \quad (29)$$

$$V \doteq -0.0498\tau\cos x + 5.0245 \times 10^{-4}(d-80)\tau\cos x - (0.0016\cos 2x + 0.0099)\tau^2. \quad (30)$$

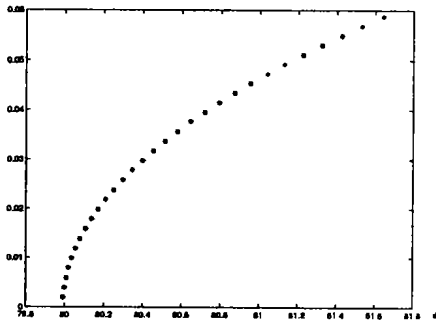


图3 近似分歧图

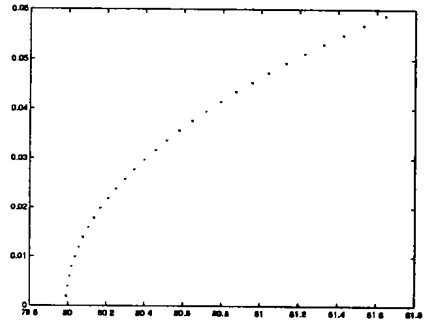


图4 数值分歧图

图1画出的是方程组(26)的近似解(28),(29).而图2画出的是方程组(26)用差分离散后求得的数值解.图3是方程(27)的近似分歧图,其中星号表示的是分歧方程 $g(\tau, \lambda) = 0$ 的近似解,而图4是相应的数值结果.近似解和数值解的相符表明了我们分歧分析的有效性.

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Bifurcation Analysis of Reaction—diffusion Equations in Developmental Biology

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Abstract: We consider a class of reaction-diffusion equations in developmental biology. Near the bifurcation points, using the Liapunove-Schmidt reduction process, we obtain the nontrivial solution branches which are bifurcated from the trival solution when the parameter changes. The approximate analytical expressions of the nontrivial solutions are given to be compared with the numerical solutions of the nonlinear problem.

Key words: reaction-diffusion equations; bifurcation; Liapunove-Schmidt reduction