

非局部二维 Swift - Hohenberg 方程的惯性流形^{* 1}

林国广

(云南大学 数学与统计学院, 云南 昆明 650091)

摘要: 在非线性正核 $G(r)$ 的有界性及光滑性条件下, 给出非局部二维 Swift - Hohenberg 方程的惯性流形存在性的证明.

关键词: 局部 Swift - Hohenberg 方程; 非局部二维 Swift - Hohenberg 方程; 整体解; 整体吸引子; 惯性流形

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在大气层、海洋及地球内的流体由于密度差而引起流体的对流作用. Rayleigh - Benard 流是典型的对流作用, 决定于时空作用的模型. Rayleigh - Benard 流的数学模型包含非线性 Navier - Stokes 偏微分方程与温度方程的耦合. Swift 和 Hohenberg^[1] 推导出: 当 Rayleigh 数接近对流作用时, Rayleigh - Benard 流的数学模型可以近似地简化为关于幅度方程

$$u_t = \mu u - (1 - \partial_{xx})^2 u - u^3 \tag{1}$$

中将立方项 u^3 用非局部积分项来近似, 得到了大量研究成果^[2-7]. 在文献[8, 9] 中给出非局部二维 Swift - Hohenberg 方程

$$u_t = \mu u - (1 + \Delta)^2 u - uG * u^2, \tag{2}$$

其中 $G * u^2 = \int_D G(\sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}) u^2(\xi, \eta, t) d\xi d\eta$, $u(x, y, t)$ 是未知幅度函数, μ 是 Rayleigh 数与对流临界值之差, $G(r)$ 是已知的径向对称函数, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $*$ 表示卷积, $D = (0, L)^2$ 是有界平面区域. 并在对 $t \geq 0, (x, y) \in D$, 存在 2 个正常数 C, B , 使得

$$0 < C \leq G(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \leq B \text{ 且 } G, \nabla G, \Delta G \in L^\infty(D) \tag{3}$$

的条件下研究了非局部二维 Swift - Hohenberg 方程(2) 的整体吸引子及其维度估计.

本文讨论方程(2) 在初值条件

$$u(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \tag{4}$$

和周期边界条件

$$u(x, y, t) = u(x + L, y, t) = u(x, y + L, t), L > 0, t \geq 0, \tag{5}$$

$$\iint_D u(x, y, t) dx dy = 0, t \geq 0 \tag{6}$$

下的惯性流形.

本文采用记号: $H = \{u \in L^2(D)\}$ 且 u 满足(5) 和(6). 用 (\cdot, \cdot) 和 $\|\cdot\|$ 分别表示 H 的内积与模. $V_1 = \{u \in H^1(D)\}$ 且 u 满足(5) 和(6). $V_2 = \{u \in H^2(D)\}$ 且 u 满足(5), (6) 式. 由 Sobolev 嵌入定理知 V_1 的模等价于 $\|\nabla u\|$, V_2 的模等价于 $\|\Delta u\|$.

定义 1 M 是问题(2) ~ (6) 的一个惯性流形, 是指 $\forall T > 0$, 在 $D \times [0, T]$ 上解算子 $S(t)$ 满足: ① M 是有限维的 Lipschitz 流形; ② M 是正不变的, 即 $\forall t \geq 0, S(t)M \subset M$; ③ M 指数吸引所有解轨道, 即 $\forall u_0 \in$

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作者简介: 林国广 (1964 -), 男, 云南人, 副教授, 博士, 主要从事偏微分方程方面的研究.

V_1 , 有 $\text{dist}(S(t)u_0, M) \rightarrow 0 (t \rightarrow +\infty)$.

1 初始方程与预备方程

非局部二维 Swift - Hohenberg 问题(2) ~ (6) 写成抽象形式

$$\frac{du}{dt} + Au = f(u), u(0) = u_0 \in H, \quad (7)$$

其中 $f(u) = -2\Delta u - \alpha u - uG * u^2, \alpha = 1 - \mu, (Au, v) = (\Delta u, \Delta v), u, v \in V_2$. 由文献[10]知, A 是 H 上一个线性无界正自伴算子, A^{-1} 在 H 中紧. 设 $A^s (s \in R)$ 表示 A 定义在 $D(A^s)$ 上的分数幂, A 的特征向量 w_j 构成 H 的一组标准正交基, 其相应的特征值是 λ_j ,

$$Aw_j = \lambda_j w_j, j = 1, 2, \dots \quad (8)$$

$0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_j \rightarrow +\infty (j \rightarrow +\infty)$. 由文献[12]知特征值 $\lambda_j = \lambda_{1j}^2$.

引理 1 由方程(7)定义的 $f(u)$ 在 $V_1 = D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$ 的有界集上是一个 Lipschitz 函数, 即存在 $M_0 > 0, \forall u, v \in D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}), \|u\|_{V_1} \leq M_0, \|v\|_{V_1} \leq M_0$, 存在常数 $C_M > 0$, 使得 $\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}f(u) - A^{\frac{1}{4}}f(v)\| \leq C_M \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u - v)\|$, 其中 $C_M = 2 + BC_0^4 M_0^2 + |\alpha| C_0^2 + 2C_0^4 M_0^2 \|G\|_\infty, C_0$ 是嵌入常数.

证明 设 $u, v \in D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$, 令 $w = u - v$, 则有 $|f(u) - f(v), w| = |(-2\Delta w - \alpha w - wG * u^2 - vG * [(u + v)w]), w| \leq 2 \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2 - \alpha \|w\|^2 + |(wG * u^2, w)| + |vG * [(u + v)w], w|$,

由嵌入关系 $V_1 \subset H$, 有 $\|w\| \leq C_0 \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|$, 从而

$$|(wG * u^2, w)| = |(w^2, G * u^2)| \leq B \iint_D w^2(x, y) dx dy \iint_D u^2(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta = B \|u\|^2 \|w\|^2,$$

$$|vG * [(u + v)w], w| \leq \|G\|_\infty \iint_D |v| |w| dx dy \iint_D (|u| + |v|) |w| d\xi d\eta \leq$$

$$\|G\|_\infty \|v\| (\|u\| + \|v\|) \|w\|^2,$$

故 $|f(u) - f(v), w| \leq C_M \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u - v)\|^2$. 证毕.

设有界吸收集 $B_\rho \subseteq V_1$, 光滑截断函数 $\theta: R^+ \rightarrow [0, 1]$ 定义为

$$\begin{cases} \theta(\xi) = 1, 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, \\ \theta(\xi) = 0, \xi \geq 2, \\ |\theta'(\xi)| \leq 2, \xi \geq 0, \\ \theta_\rho(r) = \theta\left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right). \end{cases}$$

令 $F(u) = \theta_\rho(|A^{\frac{1}{4}}u|)f(u)$, 得方程(7)的预备方程

$$\frac{du}{dt} + Au = F(u), t > 0, u(0) = u_0. \quad (9)$$

设 $P_N: H \rightarrow \text{Span}\{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N\}$ 是投影算子, $Q_N = I - P_N$, 将 P_N 与 Q_N 分别作用于方程(9), 记 $p = P_N u, q = Q_N u$, 可得 $\frac{dp}{dt} + Ap = P_N F(p + q), \frac{dq}{dt} + Aq = Q_N F(p + q)$.

引理 2 设给定 $\gamma > 0, u, v \in V_1, \|u(t)\|_{V_1} \leq M_0, \|v(t)\|_{V_1} \leq M_0, t \in [0, T], T > 0, M_0 > 0 (M_0$ 为引理 1 定义). 则存在只与 γ, M_0, T 有关的常数 $C_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \forall N$ 及 $\forall t \in [0, T]$, 有

$$\|Q_N A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(t) - v(t))\| \leq \gamma \|P_N A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(t) - v(t))\|, \quad (10)$$

或

$$\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(t) - v(t))\| \leq C_1 \exp(-C_2 \lambda_{N+1} t) \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(0) - v(0))\|. \quad (11)$$

此外还有

$$\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(t) - v(t))\| \leq \exp(C_M t) \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(0) - v(0))\|. \quad (12)$$

证明 设 u 和 v 是方程(7) 分别对应初值 $u_0, v_0 \in V_1$ 的 2 个不同解, $\forall t \in [0, T], \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}u(t)\| \leq M_0$, $\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}v(t)\| \leq M_0$, 令 $w(t) = u(t) - v(t)$, 则有

$$\frac{dw}{dt} + Aw = f(u) - f(v). \quad (13)$$

令

$$q(t) = \frac{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2} = \frac{(A^{\frac{1}{4}}w, A^{\frac{1}{4}}w)}{(A^{\frac{1}{4}}w, A^{\frac{1}{4}}w)},$$

$\forall t \in [0, T], q(t)$ 关于 t 求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dq}{dt} &= \frac{2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^4} [\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2 (A^{\frac{1}{4}}w', A^{\frac{1}{4}}w) - (A^{\frac{1}{4}}w', A^{\frac{1}{4}}w) \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2] = \\ &= \frac{2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2} [(w', A^{\frac{1}{2}}w) - q(t)(w', A^{\frac{1}{2}}w)] = \\ &= \frac{2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2} (Aw - (f(u) - f(v)), A^{\frac{1}{2}}w - q(t)A^{\frac{1}{2}}w) = \\ &= \frac{-2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2} (A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - A^{\frac{1}{4}}(f(u) - f(v)), A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - q(t)A^{\frac{1}{4}}w), \\ &= (qA^{\frac{1}{4}}w, A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - qA^{\frac{1}{4}}w) = q(A^{\frac{1}{4}}w, A^{\frac{3}{4}}w) - q^2(A^{\frac{1}{4}}w, A^{\frac{1}{4}}w) = \\ &= q(A^{\frac{1}{4}}w, A^{\frac{1}{4}}w) - q^2(A^{\frac{1}{4}}w, A^{\frac{1}{4}}w) = 0, \\ &= (A^{\frac{3}{4}}w, A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - qA^{\frac{1}{4}}w) = (A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - qA^{\frac{1}{4}}w, A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - qA^{\frac{1}{4}}w) = \|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - qA^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2} \|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - qA^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2 &= \\ \frac{2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2} (A^{\frac{1}{4}}(f(u) - f(v)), A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - q(t)A^{\frac{1}{4}}w) &\leq \\ \frac{2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2} \|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w - q(t)A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2 + \frac{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(f(u) - f(v))\|^2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1 又得 $\frac{dq}{dt} \leq C_M^2 q$, 对 $0 \leq \tau \leq t \leq T$, 从 τ 到 t 积分上式得

$$\frac{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(\tau)\|^2} \leq \frac{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(\tau)\|^2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(\tau)\|^2} \exp[C_M^2(t - \tau)]. \quad (14)$$

用 $A^{\frac{1}{2}}w$ 与方程(13) 作内积, 利用 Cauchy 不等式及引理 1 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2 + \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2 &= (A^{\frac{1}{4}}(f(u) - f(v)), A^{\frac{1}{4}}w) \leq \\ \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(f(u) - f(v))\| \cdot \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\| &\leq C_M \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\| \cdot \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\| \leq \\ \frac{1}{2} \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2 + \frac{C_M^2}{2} \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2, \\ \frac{d}{dt} \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2 + \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2 &(\frac{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2}{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w\|^2} - C_M^2) \leq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

在(14) 式中取 τ 为 t, t 为 t_0 , 得

$$\frac{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2}{\|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t)\|^2} \geq \frac{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2}{\|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2} \exp[-C_M^2(t_0 - t)] \geq \eta \exp(-C_M^2 t_0),$$

其中

$$\eta = \frac{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2}{\|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2}. \quad (16)$$

综合式(15)与(16),得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t)\|^2 + \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t)\|^2 (\eta \exp(-C_M^2 t_0) - C_M^2) \leq 0.$$

$$\|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2 \leq \|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(0)\|^2 \exp[-\eta t_0 \exp(-C_M^2 t_0) + C_M^2 t_0]. \quad (17)$$

为完成引理 2 的证明,考虑下面 2 种情形:

$$\|Q_N A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\| > \gamma \|P_N A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\| \quad (18)$$

和

$$\|Q_N A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\| \leq \gamma \|P_N A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\|. \quad (19)$$

只需考虑式(18)的情形.在此情形下有

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= \frac{\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2}{\|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2} = \frac{\|P_N A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2 + \|Q_N A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2}{\|P_N A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2 + \|Q_N A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2} \geq \\ &\frac{\|Q_N A^{\frac{1}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2}{(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}) \|Q_N A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2} \geq \frac{\gamma}{1 + \gamma} \lambda_{N+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

由式(17)和(20)式推出

$$\|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t_0)\|^2 \leq \|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(0)\|^2 \exp[-\frac{\gamma}{1 + \gamma} \lambda_{N+1} t_0 \exp[-C_M^2 t_0 \exp(-C_M^2 t_0) + C_M^2 t_0]]. \quad (21)$$

在(21)式中用 t 去替换 t_0 ,则(11)式得证.利用(15)式可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t)\|^2 \leq C_M^2 \|A^{\frac{3}{4}}w(t)\|^2, \quad (22)$$

对(22)式从 0 到 t 积分,(12)式得证.证毕.

2 惯性流形

设 $b, l > 0$ 是常数,定义从 $P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}) \rightarrow Q_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$ 的 Lipschitz 函数集 $F = F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \text{supp}(\Phi) \subset \{p \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}), \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}p\| \leq 2\rho\}, \\ \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}\Phi(p)\| \leq b, \forall p \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}), \\ \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(\Phi(p_1) - \Phi(p_2))\| \leq l \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(p_1 - p_2)\|, \forall p_1, p_2 \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}). \end{cases}$$

令 $d(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = \sup_{p \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})} \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(\Phi_1(p) - \Phi_2(p))\|$ 为 $F = F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ 的距离,对此距离 $F = F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ 是完备空间.设

$\Phi \in F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ 和 $p_0 \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$,初值问题

$$\frac{dp}{dt} + Ap = P_N F(p + \Phi(p)), p(0) = p_0 \quad (23)$$

的解 $p(t) = p(t; \Phi, p_0)$,据文献[12],方程

$$\frac{dq}{dt} + Aq = Q_N F(p + \Phi(p)), \quad (24)$$

当 $Q_N F(p + \Phi(p)) \in L^\infty(R; H)$ 时,存在唯一解 $q = q(t; \Phi, p_0)$,且 $q = q(t; \Phi, p_0)$ 是从 R 到 $Q_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$ 的

连续有界映射. 特别地, $p_0 \in P_N(A^{\frac{1}{4}}) \rightarrow q(0; \Phi, p_0) \in Q_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$ 的函数与 $\Phi \in F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ 有关, 记 $T\Phi: p_0 \rightarrow q(0; \Phi, p_0)$, 则有

$$T\Phi(p_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{At} Q_N F(p(t) + \Phi(p(t))) dt = q(0; \Phi, p_0).$$

以下为本文主要结论:

定理 1 设 $F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ ($b > 0, l > 0$) 是 Lipschitz 映射空间, $\Phi \in F_{b,l}^{1/4}, \Phi: P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}) \rightarrow Q_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$ 且 $0 < l < 1$,

$$\lambda_{N+1}^{1/2} - \lambda_N^{1/2} \geq K_1, \lambda_N^{1/2} \geq K_2, \quad (25)$$

$$K_1 = 2M_2(1+l)l^{-1}, K_2 = 2M_2(6e^{\frac{1}{2}} + l).$$

其中 $p_0 \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}), q(0; \Phi, p_0) \in Q_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$ 分别是方程(23)和(24)存在的唯一连续解在 $t = 0$ 处的值. 则映射 $T: F_{b,l}^{1/4} \rightarrow F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ 在空间 $F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ 上是严格压缩的, 并且 T 有唯一的不动点 $\Phi \in F_{b,l}^{1/4}$, 它的图 $M = \text{graph}(\Phi)$ 将是非局部 Swift - Hohenborg 问题(7)的惯性流形.

定理 2 设 $M = \text{graph}(\Phi)$ 是 T 的不动点 $\Phi \in F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ 的图, 则存在 $t_0 > 0, \forall u_0 \in D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$, 当 $t \geq t_0$ 时有

$$\text{dist}(S(t)u_0, M) \leq \text{dist}(u_0, M) \exp\left(-\frac{\ln 2}{2t_0}t\right),$$

其中 $t_0 = \min\left(\frac{\ln 2}{C_M^2}, \frac{T}{2}\right), C_M$ 由引理 2 给出.

首先给出引理 3 ~ 引理 7^[11].

引理 3 设 $\Phi \in F_{b,l}^{1/4}$, 则 $\text{supp}(\Phi) \subset \{p \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}), \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}p\| \leq 2\rho\}$.

引理 4 设 $\Phi \in F_{b,l}^{1/4}, p_1, p_2 \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}), u_i = p_i + \Phi(p_i), i = 1, 2$. 则存在常数 $M_1, M_2 > 0$, 使得 $\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}F(u_1)\| \leq M_1, \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(F(u_1) - F(u_2))\| \leq M_2(1+l)\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(p_1 - p_2)\|$.

引理 5 设 $p_0 \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$, 则 $T\Phi(p_0) \in Q_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}}), \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(T\Phi(p_0))\| \leq b_1$, 其中 $b_1 = 6e^{\frac{1}{2}}M_1\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2}$, 当 λ_{N+1} 充分大时 $b_1 < b$.

引理 6 设 $\sigma_N = (\lambda_{N+1} - \lambda_N) - M_2(1+l)\lambda_N^{1/2} > 0, \forall \Phi \in F_{b,l}^{1/4}, p_{01}, p_{02} \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$, 则有

$$\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(T\Phi(p_{01}) - T\Phi(p_{02}))\| \leq l_1 \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(p_{01} - p_{02})\|,$$

其中 $l_1 = M_2(1+l)\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + (1 - \gamma_N \xi_N)^{-1}\right]e^{\frac{1}{2}}\exp\left(\frac{\gamma_N \xi_N}{2}\right), \gamma_N = \frac{\lambda_N}{\lambda_{N+1}}, \xi_N = 1 + M_2(1+l)\lambda_N^{-1/2}$.

引理 7 设 $\sigma_N = \lambda_{N+1} - \lambda_N \xi_N = \lambda_{N+1}(1 - \gamma_N \xi_N) > 0, \forall \Phi_1, \Phi_2 \in F_{b,l}^{1/4}$ 和 $p_0 \in P_N D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$, 则 $\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(T\Phi_1(p_0) - T\Phi_2(p_0))\| \leq k_0 d(\Phi_1, \Phi_2), k_0 = M_2(6e^{\frac{1}{2}}\lambda_{N+1}^{1/2} + \lambda_N^{-1/2}l_1)$.

引理 8 设 $0 < l < 1$, 且定理 1 中条件(25)成立, 则有 $\sigma_N > 0, l_1 < l, k_0 < \frac{1}{2}$.

证明 由于 $\sigma_N = \lambda_{N+1} - \lambda_N \xi_N = \lambda_{N+1}(1 - \gamma_N \xi_N) > 0$ 等价于

$$1 - \gamma_N \xi_N > 0. \quad (26)$$

找式(25)成立的一个充分条件, 为此设(25)成立, 则

$$l_1 = M_2(1+l)\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + (1 - \gamma_N \xi_N)^{-1}\right]e^{\frac{1}{2}}\exp\left(\frac{\gamma_N \xi_N}{2}\right) \leq M_2(1+l)\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + (1 - \gamma_N \xi_N)^{-1}\right]. \quad (27)$$

要使 $l_1 < l$, 只要

$$M_2(1+l)\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2} \leq \frac{l}{2}, \quad (28)$$

和

$$M_2(1+l)\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2} \leq \frac{1}{2}(1-\gamma_N\xi_N), \quad (29)$$

而(28)又等价于

$$K_1 \leq \lambda_{N+1}^{1/2}, K_1 = 2M_2(1+l)l^{-1}. \quad (30)$$

如果(30)式成立,则(29)式等价于 $K_1\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2} \leq 1 - \gamma_N\xi_N$ 或等价于

$$K_1\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2} - 1 + \gamma_N + M_2(1+l)\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2}\lambda_N^{1/2} \leq 0. \quad (31)$$

$$\gamma_N^{1/2} + K_1\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2} \leq 1, \gamma_N + K_1\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2}\gamma_N^{1/2} \leq \gamma_N^{1/2},$$

$$K_1\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2} - 1 + \gamma_N + M_2(1+l)\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2}\lambda_N^{1/2} \leq \gamma_N^{1/2} + K_1\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2} - 1 \leq 0,$$

此表明式(31)成立. 因此由(25)推出 $\sigma_N > 0$, (25)推出(30)成立, (30)推出(28), (31)推出(29), 从

(28)和(29)推出 $l_1 < l$. 还需要证明 $k_0 < \frac{1}{2}$, 事实上, 引理7知 $k_0 = M_2(6e^{\frac{1}{2}}\lambda_{N+1}^{-1/2} + \lambda_N^{-1/2}l_1) < \frac{1}{2}, l_1 <$

$l, \lambda_{N+1}^{1/2} \geq \lambda_N^{1/2}$, 只要 $k_0 < M_2(6e^{\frac{1}{2}} + l)\lambda_N^{-1/2} < \frac{1}{2}$, 利用(25)式上述不等式成立. 证毕.

定理1的证明 据引理3到引理8, 定理1成立, 并且流形 $M = \text{graph}(\Phi)$ 满足: ① M 是有限维的 Lipschitz 流形; ② M 是正不变的, 即 $t \geq 0, S(t)M \subset M$. 证毕.

定理2的证明 设 u 和 v 是方程(9)分别对应初值 $u_0, v_0 \in V_1$ 的2个不同解, 对方程(7)和(9)的解满足: 对某常数 $M_0 > 0$, $\|u(t)\|_{V_1} \leq M_0, \|v(t)\|_{V_1} \leq M_0, t \in [0, T], T > 0, \gamma > 0$, 则 $\forall N$, 式(10)或(11)成立. 由式(12)得

$$\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(t) - v(t))\| \leq 2\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(0) - v(0))\|, t < 2t_0.$$

$$\text{令 } \gamma = \frac{1}{8}, N > N_0, \lambda_{N_0+1} > \frac{\ln(2C_1)}{C_2 t_0}.$$

式(10), (11)式可写成

$$\|Q_N A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(t) - v(t))\| \leq \frac{1}{8}\|P_N A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(t) - v(t))\|, \quad (32)$$

或

$$\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(t) - v(t))\| \leq \frac{1}{2}\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u(0) - v(0))\|. \quad (33)$$

设 $\|u(0)\|_{V_1} \leq M_0, \|v(0)\|_{V_1} \leq M_0, t_0 \leq t \leq 2t_0, B_\rho \subset D(A^{\frac{1}{4}})$ 是吸收集, 解轨道是 $u(t), \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}u(t)\| \leq \rho, t \in [0, +\infty]$. 令 $v(0) = v_0 \in M, v_0 = P_N v_0 + \Phi(P_N v_0)$, 使得 $\text{dist}(u_0, M) = \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u_0 - v_0)\|$.

将 $S(t_1)u_0, S(t_1)v_0, t_0 \leq t_1 \leq 2t_0$, 代入(32), (33)式得

$$\text{dist}(S(t_1)u_0, M) = \inf_{v \in M} \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(S(t_1)u_0 - v)\| \leq$$

$$\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(S(t_1)u_0 - S(t_1)v_0)\| \leq \frac{1}{2}\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u_0 - v_0)\| = \frac{1}{2}\text{dist}(u_0, M).$$

若(33)式成立, 令 $l = \frac{1}{8}, t_0 \leq t_1 \leq 2t_0$, 锥性质有

$$\text{dist}(S(t_1)u_0, M) \leq \|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(S(t_1)u_0 - (P_N S(t_1)v_0 + \Phi(P_N S(t_1)v_0)))\| \leq$$

$$\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(Q_N S(t_1)u_0 - \Phi(P_N S(t_1)v_0))\| \leq \frac{1}{8}\|P_N A^{\frac{1}{4}}(S(t_1)u_0 - S(t_1)v_0)\| \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\|A^{\frac{1}{4}}(u_0 - v_0)\| = \frac{1}{2}\text{dist}(u_0, M).$$

总之, $t_0 \leq t_1 \leq 2t_0$ 时恒有 $\text{dist}(S(t_1)u_0, M) \leq \frac{1}{2}\text{dist}(u_0, M)$.

由半群性质按 $t_0 \leq t_1 \leq 2t_0$ 的做法, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist}(S(nt_1)u_0, M) &\leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \text{dist}(u_0, M) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{t}{t_1}\ln 2\right) \text{dist}(u_0, M) \leq \\ &\exp\left(-\frac{t}{2t_0}\ln 2\right) \text{dist}(u, M) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty, t \geq t_0). \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

3 结束语

本文中获得了在非线性正核 $G(r)$ 的有界性及光滑性条件下, 非局部二维 Swift – Hohenberg 方程的惯性流形存在性的结果. 在有限维 (即 N 维) 惯性流形 M 上, 可将无穷维动力系统化为有限维动力系统, 有助于对无穷维动力系统所反应的物理机理的认识.

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An inertial manifold of the 2D Swift – Hohenberg equation

LIN Guo-guang

(School of Mathematics and Statistics, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, China)

Abstract: It is established for that an inertial manifold of the nonlocal 2D Swift – Hohenberg equation, under the boundaries and smoothness of nonlinear positive kernel.

Key words: local Swift – Hohenberg equation; nonlocal 2D Swift – Hohenberg equation; global solution; global attractor; inertial manifold