

Ch. 10 奇异摄动理论在生化动力学问题中的应用

10.1 单酶-单底物化学反应初值问题的表述

10.2 用奇异摄动法求得的近似解

匹配法，外解为隐函数出现待定常数
高阶解的匹配方法

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10.1 单酶-单底物化学反应初值问题的表述

1. 质量作用定律
2. 酶的催化作用
3. 尺度化和最后公式

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1. 质量作用定律

考虑分子 a 和 b 结合成分子 c 的情况: $a+b \rightarrow c$
如其它外部条件 (温度等) 固定, 在浓度不太高的情况下, 可假设有效碰撞的机会与浓度成正比

因此, $\frac{dc}{dt} = k_1 ab$ 其中 k_1 为速率常数

记为 $a+b \xrightarrow{k_1} c$

同样, 有 $\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{db}{dt} = -k_1 ab$

当 a, b 相同时, 为 $a+a \xrightarrow{k_1} a_2, \frac{da_2}{dt} = k_1 a^2$

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对可逆反应: $a+b \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-1}]{k_1} c \rightarrow$

$$\frac{da}{dt} = -k_1 ab + k_{-1} c, \quad \frac{db}{dt} = -k_1 ab + k_{-1} c, \quad \frac{dc}{dt} = k_1 ab - k_{-1} c$$

$$\text{由此可得 } \frac{d(a+c)}{dt} = \frac{d(b+c)}{dt} = 0$$

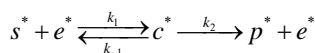
$$a+c = \text{const}, \quad b+c = \text{const}$$

这是必然的

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2. 酶的催化作用

瑞典化学家 S. Arrhenius 提出: 酶催化作用的本质是酶与底物结合产生“酶-底物”分子 (复合物), 底物分子受酶分子束缚后被活化, 很容易形成产物



s^* 底物 substrate

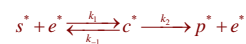
e^* 酶 enzyme

c^* 复合物 complex

p^* 产物 product

也表示它们的浓度

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假定一开始只有底物和酶, 浓度分别为 \bar{s} 和 \bar{e}

$$\frac{ds^*}{dt^*} = -k_1 s^* e^* + k_{-1} c^*, \quad s^*(0) = \bar{s}$$

$$\frac{de^*}{dt^*} = -k_1 s^* e^* + k_{-1} c^* + k_2 c^*, \quad e^*(0) = \bar{e}$$

$$\frac{dc^*}{dt^*} = k_1 s^* e^* - k_{-1} c^* - k_2 c^*, \quad c^*(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{dp^*}{dt^*} = k_2 c^*, \quad p^*(0) = 0$$

可消去 e^*, p^*

$$\rightarrow e^* + c^* = \text{const} = \bar{e}, \quad s^* + c^* + p^* = \text{const} = \bar{s}$$

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$s^* + e^* \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-1}]{k_1} c^* \xrightarrow{k_2} p^* + e^*$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{ds^*}{dt^*} = -k_1 \bar{e} s^* + (k_1 s^* + k_{-1}) c^*, & s^*(0) = \bar{s} \\ \frac{dc^*}{dt^*} = k_1 \bar{e} s^* - (k_1 s^* + k_{-1} + k_2) c^*, & c^*(0) = 0 \\ e^* = \bar{e} - c^*, & p^* = \bar{s} - s^* - c^* \end{cases}$$

通常底物的初始浓度远大于酶的初始浓度，此时在极短时间内酶就“满载”，复合物浓度急剧上升，以后的大部分时间里，复合物浓度几乎保持不变，反应速度仅受酶的工作快慢限制，直至底物将近用完，反应越来越慢，复合物浓度显著减小，最后所有底物转化为产物，酶重获“自由”

3. 尺度化和最后公式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{ds^*}{dt^*} = -k_1 \bar{e} s^* + (k_1 s^* + k_{-1}) c^*, & s^*(0) = \bar{s} \\ \frac{dc^*}{dt^*} = k_1 \bar{e} s^* - (k_1 s^* + k_{-1} + k_2) c^*, & c^*(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

考虑中间阶段，此时可以 \bar{s} 和 \bar{e} 分别作为 s^* 和 c^* 的尺度，时间尺度暂难确定，记为 \bar{t} ，即引入

$$s = \frac{s^*}{\bar{s}}, c = \frac{c^*}{\bar{e}}, t = \frac{t^*}{\bar{t}}$$

则得 $\frac{\bar{s}}{\bar{t}} \frac{ds}{dt} = -k_1 \bar{e} \bar{s} s(1-c) + k_{-1} \bar{e} c \rightarrow \bar{t} = \frac{1}{k_1 \bar{e}}$
正向反应主导

$$\frac{ds^*}{dt^*} = -k_1 \bar{e} s^* + (k_1 s^* + k_{-1}) c^*, \quad \frac{dc^*}{dt^*} = k_1 \bar{e} s^* - (k_1 s^* + k_{-1} + k_2) c^*$$

$$s = \frac{s^*}{\bar{s}}, c = \frac{c^*}{\bar{e}}, t = \frac{t^*}{\bar{t}}, \bar{t} = \frac{1}{k_1 \bar{e}}$$

最后公式：
$$\begin{cases} \dot{s} = -s + (s + \kappa - \lambda)c \\ \varepsilon \dot{c} = s - (s + \kappa)c \\ s(0) = 1, c(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\varepsilon = \frac{\bar{e}}{\bar{s}}, \kappa = \frac{k_{-1} + k_2}{k_1 \bar{s}}, \lambda = \frac{k_2}{k_1 \bar{s}}$

\bar{t} 的物理意义： $\frac{ds^*}{dt^*} = -k_1 s^* e^* + k_{-1} c^*$

忽略逆反应，得： $\frac{ds^*}{dt^*} = -k_1 s^* e^* \rightarrow \frac{ds^*}{s^*} = -k_1 e^* dt^*$

故 \bar{t} 为只考虑正向反应，初始时刻 s^* 的衰减时间常数

10.2 用奇异摄动法求得的近似解

1. 外解，Michaelis-Menten 近似
2. 内解
3. 一致近似
4. 高阶近似
5. 讨论

1. 外解，Michaelis-Menten 近似

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s} = -s + (s + \kappa - \lambda)c \\ \varepsilon \dot{c} = s - (s + \kappa)c \\ s(0) = 1, c(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

设 $\begin{cases} s(t) = s_0(t) + \varepsilon s_1(t) + \varepsilon^2 s_2(t) + \dots \\ c(t) = c_0(t) + \varepsilon c_1(t) + \varepsilon^2 c_2(t) + \dots \end{cases} \rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s}_0 = -s_0 + (s_0 + \kappa - \lambda)c_0 & \text{Michaelis-Menten 近似} \\ s_0 - (s_0 + \kappa)c_0 = 0 & \rightarrow c_0 = \frac{s_0}{s_0 + \kappa} \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\dot{s}_0 = -\frac{\lambda s_0}{s_0 + \kappa} \rightarrow s_0 + \kappa \ln s_0 = -\lambda t + Q \quad \text{待定常数由匹配确定}$$

$t=0$ 为边界层 (初始层)

2. 内解

$$\begin{cases} \dot{s} = -s + (s + \kappa - \lambda)c \\ \varepsilon \dot{c} = s - (s + \kappa)c \\ s(0) = 1, c(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

假设一宽为 $\delta(\varepsilon)$ 的内层或称初始层，引入 $\tau = \frac{t}{\delta(\varepsilon)}$

$$S(\tau, \varepsilon) = s(\delta\tau, \varepsilon), C(\tau, \varepsilon) = c(\delta\tau, \varepsilon) \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta^{-1} \frac{dS}{d\tau} = -S + (S + \kappa - \lambda)C \\ \varepsilon \delta^{-1} \frac{dC}{d\tau} = S - (S + \kappa)C \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \delta = \varepsilon, \tau = \frac{t}{\varepsilon}$$

$\dot{s} = -s + (s + \kappa - \lambda)c$
 $\varepsilon \dot{c} = s - (s + \kappa)c$
 $s(0) = 1, c(0) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} S' = \varepsilon[-S + (S + \kappa - \lambda)C] \\ \rightarrow C' = S - (S + \kappa)C \\ S(0, \varepsilon) = 1, C(0, \varepsilon) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$O(1)$:
$$\begin{cases} S'_0 = 0 \\ C'_0 = S_0 - (S_0 + \kappa)C_0 \\ S_0(0) = 1, C_0(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow S_0(\tau) \equiv 1, C_0(\tau) = (\kappa + 1)^{-1}[1 - e^{-(\kappa+1)\tau}]$

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$s_0 + \kappa \ln s_0 = -\lambda t + Q, c_0 = \frac{s_0}{s_0 + \kappa}$
 $S_0(\tau) = 1, C_0(\tau) = (\kappa + 1)^{-1}[1 - e^{-(\kappa+1)\tau}]$

匹配: 引入中间尺度 $\psi(\varepsilon)$ 和中间变量 $\tau_i \equiv \frac{t}{\psi(\varepsilon)}$

使 $\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \psi(\varepsilon) = 0, \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{\psi(\varepsilon)}{\delta(\varepsilon)} = \infty$, 则要求

$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} [s_0(t)|_{t=\psi\tau_i}] = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} [S_0(\tau)|_{\tau=\psi\tau_i/\delta}] \rightarrow s_0(0) = 1, Q = 1$

$s_0 + \kappa \ln s_0 = -\lambda t + 1$ 解以隐函数表示

$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} [c_0(t)|_{t=\psi\tau_i}] = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} [C_0(\tau)|_{\tau=\psi\tau_i/\delta}] \rightarrow$

$c_0(0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \{(\kappa + 1)^{-1}[1 - e^{-(\kappa+1)\tau_i\psi/\delta}]\} = (\kappa + 1)^{-1}$ 自然满足 $s_0(0) = 1$

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$s_0 + \kappa \ln s_0 = -\lambda t + 1, c_0 = \frac{s_0}{s_0 + \kappa}$
 $S_0(\tau) = 1, C_0(\tau) = (\kappa + 1)^{-1}[1 - e^{-(\kappa+1)\tau}]$

3. 一致近似

$s_0^{(u)}(t) = s_0(t) + S_0\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right) - 1 = s_0(t)$ s 的 0 阶解无初始层

$c_0^{(u)}(t) = c_0(t) + C_0\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right) - \frac{1}{\kappa + 1} = \frac{s_0(t)}{s_0(t) + \kappa} - \frac{e^{-(\kappa+1)t/\varepsilon}}{\kappa + 1}$

其中 $s_0(t)$ 由 $s_0(t) + \kappa \ln s_0(t) = -\lambda t + 1$ 给出

- > 比 Michaelis-Menten 近似多一项
- > 仅当 t 大于 $\varepsilon(\kappa + 1)^{-1}$ 的几倍后 M-M 近似才较准确

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$s_0^{(u)}(t) = s_0(t)$
 $s_0(t) + \kappa \ln s_0(t) = -\lambda t + 1$
 $c_0^{(u)}(t) = \frac{s_0(t)}{s_0(t) + \kappa} - \frac{e^{-(\kappa+1)t/\varepsilon}}{\kappa + 1}$
 $\dot{s}_0 = -\frac{\lambda s_0}{s_0 + \kappa}, s_0(0) = 1$

早期和后期行为:

- 当 t 很小时, 将解在 $t = 0$ 点展开, 得
 $s_0(t) = 1 + \dot{s}_0(0)t + O(t^2) = 1 - (\kappa + 1)^{-1}\lambda t + O(t^2)$
- 当 t 很大时, $s_0 \ll 1 \rightarrow \kappa \ln s_0(t) \approx -\lambda t$
 $\rightarrow s_0(t) \approx e^{-\frac{\lambda t}{\kappa}}$ $s_0(t) + \kappa \ln s_0(t) = -\lambda t + 1$

要求: $|\ln s_0| \gg s_0 \rightarrow s_0 < e^{-2}, t > \frac{2\kappa}{\lambda}$
 λ, κ 的典型数量级为 1

$t \gg \lambda^{-1} \rightarrow t \gg 1, t^* = \frac{t}{k_1 e} \gg \frac{1}{k_1 e}$

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$S' = \varepsilon[-S + (S + \kappa - \lambda)C]$
 $C' = S - (S + \kappa)C$
 $S(0, \varepsilon) = 1, C(0, \varepsilon) = 0$

4. 高阶近似

内解: 设 $S(\tau, \varepsilon) = S_0(\tau) + \varepsilon S_1(\tau) + \dots$
 $C(\tau, \varepsilon) = C_0(\tau) + \varepsilon C_1(\tau) + \dots$

$S'_1 = -S_0 + (S_0 + \kappa - \lambda)C_0, S_1(0) = 0$
 $C'_1 = -(S_0 + \kappa)C_1 + (1 - C_0)S_1, C_1(0) = 0$

线性 $S_0(\tau) = 1, C_0(\tau) = (\kappa + 1)^{-1}[1 - e^{-(\kappa+1)\tau}]$

$S_1 = -(\kappa + 1)^{-2}[\lambda \tau_1 + (1 + \kappa - \lambda)(1 - e^{-\tau_1})]$
 $C_1 = -(\kappa + 1)^{-4}\{\lambda \kappa \tau_1 + \kappa(1 + \kappa - 2\lambda) + (1 + \kappa - \lambda)e^{-2\tau_1} + [\frac{1}{2}\lambda \tau_1^2 + (1 + \kappa - \lambda)(1 - \kappa)\tau_1 - (1 + 2\kappa + \kappa^2 - \lambda - 2\kappa\lambda)]e^{-\tau_1}\}$

其中 $\tau_1 \equiv (\kappa + 1)\tau$

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$\dot{s} = -s + (s + \kappa - \lambda)c$
 $\varepsilon \dot{c} = s - (s + \kappa)c$

外解

$\dot{s}_1 = (c_0 - 1)s_1 + (s_0 + \kappa - \lambda)c_1$ $s_0 + \kappa \ln s_0 = -\lambda t + 1, c_0 = \frac{s_0}{s_0 + \kappa}$
 $\dot{c}_0 = s_1(1 - c_0) - (s_0 + \kappa)c_1$ 初始条件需匹配确定

匹配: 引入中间变量 $\tau_i = t/\psi$, 先将内解以 τ_i 表示:

$$S\left(\frac{\tau_i \psi}{\varepsilon}\right) = S_0\left(\frac{\tau_i \psi}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon S_1\left(\frac{\tau_i \psi}{\varepsilon}\right) + \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\kappa + 1} \tau_i \psi - \frac{1 + \kappa - \lambda}{(\kappa + 1)^2} \varepsilon + \text{TST} + \dots$$

超越函数小项

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$S\left(\frac{\tau_i \psi}{\varepsilon}\right) = S_0\left(\frac{\tau_i \psi}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon S_1\left(\frac{\tau_i \psi}{\varepsilon}\right) + \dots$
 $S_0(\tau) = 1 \quad S_1 = -(\kappa+1)^{-2}[\lambda\tau_i + (1+\kappa-\lambda)(1-e^{-\tau_i})] \quad \tau_i = (\kappa+1)\tau$

$$\varepsilon S_1 = -\frac{\varepsilon}{(\kappa+1)^2} \left[\lambda(\kappa+1)\tau + (1+\kappa-\lambda)(1-e^{-(\kappa+1)\tau}) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\varepsilon}{(\kappa+1)^2} \left[\lambda(\kappa+1)\frac{\psi}{\varepsilon}\tau_i + (1+\kappa-\lambda)(1-e^{-\frac{(\kappa+1)\psi}{\varepsilon}\tau_i}) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\lambda\psi\tau_i}{\kappa+1} - \frac{1+\kappa-\lambda}{(\kappa+1)^2} \varepsilon + \frac{1+\kappa-\lambda}{(\kappa+1)^2} \varepsilon e^{-\frac{(\kappa+1)\psi}{\varepsilon}\tau_i}$$

TST

$$\sim -\frac{\lambda\psi\tau_i}{\kappa+1} - \frac{1+\kappa-\lambda}{(\kappa+1)^2} \varepsilon$$

不要简单认为 $\varepsilon S_1 = O(\varepsilon)$

中间区: $O(\psi) \quad O(\varepsilon)$

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$S\left(\frac{\tau_i \psi}{\varepsilon}\right) = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\kappa+1} \tau_i \psi - \frac{1+\kappa-\lambda}{(\kappa+1)^2} \varepsilon + O(\varepsilon^2)$

外解在 $t=0$ 展开, 并以 τ_i 表示: $\dot{s}_0 = -\frac{\lambda s_0}{s_0 + \kappa}$

$$s_0(t) = 1 + \dot{s}_0(0)t + O(t^2) = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\kappa+1} t + O(t^2) \rightarrow$$

$$s_0(\tau_i \psi) = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\kappa+1} \tau_i \psi + O(\psi^2) \quad \frac{\psi^2}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\varepsilon s_1(\tau_i \psi) = \varepsilon s_1(0) + O(\varepsilon \psi)$$

可见, $O(\varepsilon)$ 匹配要求 $s_1(0) = -\frac{1+\kappa-\lambda}{(\kappa+1)^2}$ s_1 的初始条件

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因此 $[S_0(\tau) + \varepsilon S_1(\tau)]_{\tau=\tau_i \psi / \varepsilon} - [s_0(0) + t s_0'(0) + \varepsilon s_1(0)]_{t=\psi \tau_i} = O(\psi^2) + O(\varepsilon \psi) + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad o(\varepsilon)$

匹配条件:

$S_0(t)$ 在 0 点的展开

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left\{ [S_0(\tau) + \varepsilon S_1(\tau)]_{\tau=\tau_i \psi / \varepsilon} - [s_0(0) + t s_0'(0) + \varepsilon s_1(0)]_{t=\psi \tau_i} \right\} = 0$$

$t \rightarrow 0$ 内解展开到 ε^1 并 外解展开到 ε^1 并
 $\tau \rightarrow \infty$ 以中间变量表示 以中间变量表示

并要求 $\frac{\psi^2}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0$ 量阶: $1 \quad \sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad \psi \quad \varepsilon \quad \psi^2 \quad \psi \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon^2$
(由低到高)

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$\dot{s}_1 = (c_0 - 1)s_1 + (s_0 + \kappa - \lambda)c_1$
 $\dot{c}_0 = s_1(1 - c_0) - (s_0 + \kappa)c_1$

$c_0 = \frac{s_0}{s_0 + \kappa} \quad \dot{s}_0 = -\frac{\lambda s_0}{s_0 + \kappa}$

$$c_1 = \frac{s_1 - s_1 c_0 - \dot{c}_0}{s_0 + \kappa} \rightarrow \dot{s}_1 + \frac{\lambda(1 - c_0)}{s_0 + \kappa} s_1 = -\frac{(s_0 + \kappa - \lambda)\dot{c}_0}{s_0 + \kappa}$$

齐次方程的解:

$$\frac{\dot{s}_1}{s_1} = -\frac{\lambda(1 - c_0)}{s_0 + \kappa} = -\frac{\lambda\kappa}{(s_0 + \kappa)^2} = \frac{\kappa \dot{s}_0}{(s_0 + \kappa)s_0} = \frac{\dot{s}_0}{s_0} - \frac{\dot{s}_0}{s_0 + \kappa}$$

$$s_1 = C \frac{s_0}{\kappa + s_0}$$

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$\dot{s}_1 = (c_0 - 1)s_1 + (s_0 + \kappa - \lambda)c_1$
 $\dot{c}_0 = s_1(1 - c_0) - (s_0 + \kappa)c_1$

$s_1(0) = -\frac{1+\kappa-\lambda}{(\kappa+1)^2}$

令 $s_1 = C(t) \frac{s_0}{\kappa + s_0}$ 代入 $\dot{s}_1 + \frac{\lambda(1 - c_0)}{s_0 + \kappa} s_1 = -\frac{(s_0 + \kappa - \lambda)\dot{c}_0}{s_0 + \kappa}$

$$\rightarrow s_1 = \frac{s_0}{\kappa + s_0} \left[\frac{\kappa - \lambda}{\kappa} \ln \frac{\kappa + s_0}{(1 + \kappa)s_0} - \frac{\kappa - \lambda + s_0}{\kappa + s_0} \right]$$

$$c_1 = \frac{s_0}{(\kappa + s_0)^3} \left[\frac{2\kappa\lambda}{\kappa + s_0} - \kappa + (\kappa - \lambda) \ln \frac{\kappa + s_0}{(1 + \kappa)s_0} \right]$$

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一致有效解

$$s_1^{(w)}(t, \varepsilon) = [s_0(t) + \varepsilon s_1(t)] + \left[S_0\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right) + \varepsilon S_1\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right) \right]$$

$$= s_0(t) + \frac{\varepsilon s_0(t)}{\kappa + s_0(t)} \left[\frac{\kappa - \lambda}{\kappa} \ln \frac{\kappa + s_0(t)}{(1 + \kappa)s_0(t)} - \frac{\kappa - \lambda + s_0(t)}{\kappa + s_0(t)} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\varepsilon(1 + \kappa - \lambda)}{(\kappa + 1)^2} e^{-(\kappa+1)t/\varepsilon}$$

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5. 讨论

$$s_1 = \frac{s_0}{\kappa + s_0} \left[\frac{\kappa - \lambda}{\kappa} \ln \frac{\kappa + s_0}{(1 + \kappa)s_0} - \frac{\kappa - \lambda + s_0}{\kappa + s_0} \right]$$

长时间后 $s_0(t) \approx e^{-\lambda t/\kappa}$ \rightarrow

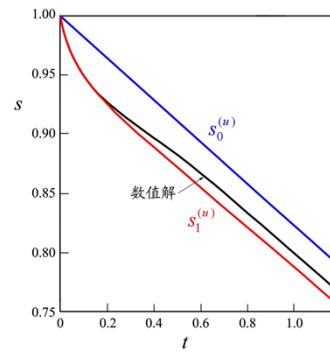
$$\frac{s_1(t)}{s_0(t)} \approx \frac{1}{\kappa} \left[\frac{\kappa - \lambda}{\kappa} \ln \frac{\kappa}{(\kappa + 1) \exp(-\lambda t/\kappa)} - \frac{\kappa - \lambda}{\kappa} \right] \approx \frac{\lambda(\kappa - \lambda)t}{\kappa^3}$$

可见除非 $\varepsilon t = O(1)$, 近似解是表现一致的 $t < \varepsilon^{-1}$

但当 $t = O(\varepsilon^{-1})$ 时, s_0 也非常小了, 因此近似解实际上一直有效

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与数值解的比较



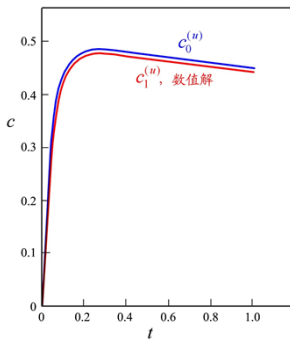
底物

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= 1 \\ \lambda &= 0.375 \\ \varepsilon &= 0.1 \end{aligned}$$

从一阶近似可见 s 的初始层效应

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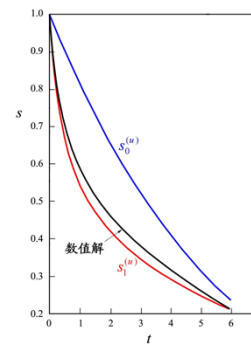
复合物



$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= 1 \\ \lambda &= 0.375 \\ \varepsilon &= 0.1 \end{aligned}$$

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底物



$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= 1 \\ \lambda &= 0.375 \\ \varepsilon &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

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本课程主要内容

- 渐近级数和渐近展开
 - 渐近级数 vs 收敛级数 分部积分法
 - 函数的量阶, 数量级
- 随机过程—差分方程—偏微分方程
- Fourier 级数和 Fourier 变换
 - 线性, 迭加原理 本征值问题 广义调和分析
- 基本方法: 简化, 建模, 求解, 分析
- 量纲分析和尺度化
 - π 定理 病态 尺度化

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摄动法

- 正则摄动法, PLK 方法
- 匹配法: 边界层, 外解, 内解, 匹配
- 多重尺度法
- WKB 方法, 均匀化方法
- 稳定性
 - 摄动 相空间 临界点 相空间轨迹
- 其它方法
 - 特征线法 最速下降法 自相似法

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