

Ch. 11 应用于单摆问题的三种技巧

11.2 多重尺度展开

附1: 其它奇异摄动方法

11.1 单摆正常平衡和倒置平衡的稳定性

11.3 相平面

附2: 分岔现象和奇异吸引子

介绍其它奇异摄动方法以及稳定性分析

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11.2 多重尺度展开

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1. 用多重尺度法解单摆方程

考虑已尺度化的单摆方程

$$\frac{d^2\Theta}{dt^2} + \frac{\sin a\Theta}{a} = 0, \quad \Theta(0) = 1, \quad \frac{d\Theta}{dt}(0) = 0$$

引入 $a^2 = \varepsilon$, 将 $\sin \varepsilon^{1/2}\Theta$ 展开, 得

$$\frac{d^2\Theta}{dt^2} + \Theta - \frac{1}{6}\varepsilon\Theta^3 + \dots = 0$$

假定 $\Theta(t, \varepsilon) = f(t, \tau, \varepsilon)$

$$= f^{(0)}(t, \tau) + \varepsilon f^{(1)}(t, \tau) + \varepsilon^2 f^{(2)}(t, \tau) + \dots$$

其中 $\tau = \varepsilon t$ 慢变 双尺度级数, 要求 $f^{(i)} = O(1)$

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$$\Theta(t, \varepsilon) = f(t, \tau, \varepsilon) = f^{(0)}(t, \tau) + \varepsilon f^{(1)}(t, \tau) + \varepsilon^2 f^{(2)}(t, \tau) + \dots, \quad \tau = \varepsilon t$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{d}{dt} f(t, \tau, \varepsilon) = f_1^{(0)} + \varepsilon[f_2^{(0)} + f_1^{(1)}] + \varepsilon^2[f_2^{(1)} + f_1^{(2)}] + \dots$$

下标 i 表示对 f 的第 i 个变量的导数, 并假定二阶导数连续

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} f(t, \tau, \varepsilon) = f_{11}^{(0)} + \varepsilon[2f_{12}^{(0)} + f_{11}^{(1)}] + \varepsilon^2[f_{22}^{(0)} + 2f_{12}^{(1)} + f_{11}^{(2)}] + \dots$$

$$\text{代入微分方程, 得 } \frac{d^2\Theta}{dt^2} + \Theta - \frac{1}{6}\varepsilon\Theta^3 + \dots = 0$$

$$0 = [f_{11}^{(0)} + f^{(0)}] + \varepsilon[f_{11}^{(1)} + f^{(1)} + 2f_{12}^{(0)} - \frac{1}{6}(f^{(0)})^3] + \dots$$

(非 ε 的幂级数)

$$\begin{cases} f_{11}^{(0)} + f^{(0)} = 0 \\ f_{11}^{(1)} + f^{(1)} = \frac{1}{6}(f^{(0)})^3 - 2f_{12}^{(0)} \end{cases}$$

充分而非必要

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$$f(t, \tau, \varepsilon) = f^{(0)}(t, \tau) + \varepsilon f^{(1)}(t, \tau) + \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(t, \tau, \varepsilon) = f_1^{(0)} + \varepsilon[f_2^{(0)} + f_1^{(1)}] + \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} f_{11}^{(0)} + f^{(0)} = 0 \\ f_{11}^{(1)} + f^{(1)} = \frac{1}{6}(f^{(0)})^3 - 2f_{12}^{(0)} \end{cases}$$

初始条件:

$$\Theta(0) = 1: \begin{cases} f^{(0)}(0, 0) = 1 \\ f^{(1)}(0, 0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dot{\Theta}(0) = 0: \begin{cases} f_1^{(0)}(0, 0) = 0 \\ f_1^{(1)}(0, 0) = -f_2^{(0)}(0, 0) \end{cases}$$

最低阶近似: $f_{11}^{(0)} + f^{(0)} = 0, \quad f^{(0)}(0, 0) = 1, \quad f_1^{(0)}(0, 0) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(0)}(t, \tau) = A(\tau) \cos t + B(\tau) \sin t \quad \text{对 } t \text{ 的微分方程 将 } \tau \text{ 视为参数}$$

初始条件要求 $A(0) = 1, B(0) = 0$

无法直接得到 $A(\tau), B(\tau)$

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2. 高阶近似, 消去共振项

$$f_{11}^{(1)} + f^{(1)} = \frac{1}{6}(f^{(0)})^3 - 2f_{12}^{(0)} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$f^{(0)}(t, \tau) = A(\tau) \cos t + B(\tau) \sin t$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f^{(1)}}{\partial t^2} + f^{(1)} = \frac{1}{6}(A \cos t + B \sin t)^3 - 2(-A' \sin t + B' \cos t)$$

$$= \left[-2B' + \frac{1}{8}(A^3 + AB^2) \right] \cos t + \left[2A' + \frac{1}{8}(B^3 + A^2B) \right] \sin t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24}(A^3 - 3AB^2) \cos 3t - \frac{1}{24}(B^3 - 3A^2B) \sin 3t \quad (') = \frac{d(\quad)}{d\tau}$$

为消去共振项, 要求:

$$-2B' + \frac{1}{8}(A^3 + AB^2) = 0, \quad 2A' + \frac{1}{8}(B^3 + A^2B) = 0$$

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$-2B' + \frac{1}{8}(A^3 + AB^2) = 0, \quad 2A' + \frac{1}{8}(B^3 + A^2B) = 0 \quad A(0)=1, \quad B(0)=0$

$\rightarrow A^2 + B^2 = \frac{16B'}{A} = -\frac{16A'}{B} \rightarrow AA' + BB' = 0$

$\rightarrow A^2 + B^2 = \text{const} = 1 \quad -16B' + A = 0, \quad 16A' + B = 0$

$\rightarrow A(\tau) = \cos \frac{\tau}{16}, \quad B(\tau) = \sin \frac{\tau}{16}$

由此得最低阶近似 $f^{(0)}(t, \tau) = A(\tau) \cos t + B(\tau) \sin t$

$f^{(0)}(t, a^2 t) = \cos \frac{a^2 t}{16} \cos t + \sin \frac{a^2 t}{16} \sin t = \cos \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{16} \right) t$

上式直到 $t = O(a^{-4})$ 仍有效

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$f^{(0)}(t, \tau) = A(\tau) \cos t + B(\tau) \sin t \quad A(\tau) = \cos \frac{\tau}{16}, \quad B(\tau) = \sin \frac{\tau}{16}$

$\frac{\partial^2 f^{(1)}}{\partial t^2} + f^{(1)} = \frac{1}{24}(A^3 - 3AB^2) \cos 3t - \frac{1}{24}(B^3 - 3A^2B) \sin 3t$

$\rightarrow f^{(1)} = C(\tau) \cos t + D(\tau) \sin t$

$-\frac{1}{192}(A^3 - 3AB^2) \cos 3t + \frac{1}{192}(B^3 - 3A^2B) \sin 3t$

三次谐波

$f^{(1)}(0, 0) = 0, \quad f_1^{(1)}(0, 0) = -f_2^{(1)}(0, 0) \rightarrow$

$C(0) = \frac{1}{192}, \quad D(0) = 0$

二阶方程将出现更高次谐波

但其控制方程需从二阶方程消去共振项的要求得到

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3. 进一步的例子

例 1: 用多重尺度法求解

$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = 1, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$

问题包含两个尺度: $1, \varepsilon \rightarrow$ 引入 $\xi = \frac{x}{\varepsilon}$ 快变

令 $y(x, \varepsilon) = Y(x, \xi, \varepsilon) = Y^{(0)}(x, \xi) + \varepsilon Y^{(1)}(x, \xi) + \dots$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} Y_2^{(0)}(x, \xi) + Y_1^{(0)}(x, \xi) + Y_2^{(1)}(x, \xi) + \varepsilon Y_1^{(1)}(x, \xi) + \dots$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} Y_{22}^{(0)}(x, \xi) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [2Y_{12}^{(0)}(x, \xi) + Y_{22}^{(1)}(x, \xi)] + \dots$

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$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = 1 \quad y(x, \varepsilon) = Y(x, \xi, \varepsilon) \quad \xi = \frac{x}{\varepsilon}$

$y(x, \varepsilon) = Y^{(0)}(x, \xi) + \varepsilon Y^{(1)}(x, \xi) + O(\varepsilon^2)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} Y_2^{(0)}(x, \xi) + Y_1^{(0)}(x, \xi) + Y_2^{(1)}(x, \xi) + O(\varepsilon) \rightarrow$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} Y_{22}^{(0)}(x, \xi) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [2Y_{12}^{(0)}(x, \xi) + Y_{22}^{(1)}(x, \xi)] + O(1)$

$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} [Y_{22}^{(0)} + 2Y_2^{(0)}] + [Y_{22}^{(1)} + 2Y_2^{(1)} + 2Y_{12}^{(0)} + 2Y_1^{(0)} + Y^{(0)}] + \dots = 0$

$O(\varepsilon^{-1}): Y_{22}^{(0)} + 2Y_2^{(0)} = 0, \quad Y^{(0)}(0, 0) = 0, \quad Y^{(0)}(1, \infty) = 1$

$O(1): Y_{22}^{(1)} + 2Y_2^{(1)} = -2Y_{12}^{(0)} - 2Y_1^{(0)} - Y^{(0)}$

$Y^{(1)}(0, 0) = 0, \quad Y^{(1)}(1, \infty) = 0$ 10

$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = 1, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1 \quad \xi = \frac{x}{\varepsilon}$

$O(\varepsilon^{-1}): Y_{22}^{(0)} + 2Y_2^{(0)} = 0, \quad Y^{(0)}(0, 0) = 0, \quad Y^{(0)}(1, \infty) = 1$

$Y^{(0)} = C_1(x) + C_2(x)e^{-2\xi} \rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1(0) + C_2(0) = 0 \\ C_1(1) = 1 \end{cases}$

$O(1): Y_{22}^{(1)} + 2Y_2^{(1)} = -2Y_{12}^{(0)} - 2Y_1^{(0)} - Y^{(0)} \rightarrow$

$Y_{22}^{(1)} + 2Y_2^{(1)} = 4C_2' e^{-2\xi} - 2C_1' - 2C_2' e^{-2\xi} - C_1 - C_2 e^{-2\xi}$

$= -(2C_1' + C_1) + (2C_2' - C_2) e^{-2\xi}$

非齐次项与齐次方程通解相同, 解将出现 $\xi, \xi e^{-2\xi}$ 项

但 $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ 时, $\xi \rightarrow \infty$, 不满足 $O(1)$ 要求 $\rightarrow 2C_1' + C_1 = 0$

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$Y^{(0)} = C_1(x) + C_2(x)e^{-2\xi} \quad C_1(0) + C_2(0) = 0, \quad C_1(1) = 1$

$2C_1' + C_1 = 0 \rightarrow C_1(x) = c_1 e^{-x/2}$

由边界条件, 得: $C_1(x) = e^{(1-x)/2}$

而 $C_1(0) + C_2(0) = e^{1/2} + C_2(0) = 0 \rightarrow C_2(0) = -e^{1/2}$

如取 $C_2(x) \equiv -e^{1/2}$, 则

$Y^{(0)}(x, \xi) = e^{(1-x)/2} - e^{1/2} e^{-2\xi}$

$y_0(x, \varepsilon) = e^{(1-x)/2} - e^{1/2} e^{-2x/\varepsilon} = e^{1/2} (e^{-x/2} - e^{-2x/\varepsilon})$

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$Y_{22}^{(1)} + 2Y_2^{(1)} = -(2C_1' + C_1) + (2C_2' - C_2)e^{-2\xi} \quad C_2(0) = -e^{1/2}$

也可令 $2C_2' - C_2 = 0$, 则 充分而非必要, 但对求高阶近似有利

$C_2(x) = c_2 e^{x/2}, \quad C_2(0) = c_2 = -e^{1/2} \Rightarrow C_2(x) = -e^{(1+x)/2}$

$\Rightarrow Y^{(0)}(x, \xi) = e^{(1-x)/2} - e^{(1+x)/2} e^{-2\xi}$

$\Rightarrow y_0(x, \varepsilon) = e^{\frac{1-x}{2}} - e^{\frac{1+x}{2}} e^{\frac{2x}{\varepsilon}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(e^{-\frac{x}{2}} - e^{\frac{2x}{\varepsilon} + \frac{x}{2}} \right)$

只相差一个超越小项 可忽略

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例 2: 弱阻尼衰减振荡
非保守系统

$\ddot{y} + \varepsilon \dot{y} + y = 0, \quad t > 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad \dot{y}(0) = 1$

正则摄动: $y(t) \sim y_0(t) + \varepsilon y_1(t) + \dots$

保守 \downarrow 守恒

$y(t) \sim \sin t - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon t \sin t + \dots$ 久期项

精确解:

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2/4}} e^{-\varepsilon t/2} \sin\left(t\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2/4}\right)$$

衰减
频率降低

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$\ddot{y} + \varepsilon \dot{y} + y = 0, \quad t > 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad \dot{y}(0) = 1 \quad \frac{d}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \varepsilon^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2}$

慢变 \rightarrow 增加自由度
解不唯一

引入两个时间尺度: $t_1 = t, \quad t_2 = \varepsilon^\alpha t$

$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t_1^2} + 2\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} + \varepsilon^{2\alpha} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t_2^2} + \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t_1} + \varepsilon^\alpha \frac{\partial y}{\partial t_2} \right) + y = 0$

令 $y \sim y_0(t_1, t_2) + \varepsilon y_1(t_1, t_2) + \dots$

$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1^2} + 2\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} + \dots \right) (y_0 + \varepsilon y_1 + \dots)$

$+ \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \varepsilon^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} \right) (y_0 + \dots) + y_0 + \varepsilon y_1 + \dots = 0$

导致久期项 抵消久期项 α = 1

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$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1^2} + 2\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} + \dots \right) (y_0 + \varepsilon y_1 + \dots) + \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} \right) (y_0 + \dots) + y_0 + \varepsilon y_1 + \dots = 0$

$y(0) = 0, \quad \dot{y}(0) = 1$

初始条件: $y = 0, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial t_1} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial y}{\partial t_2} = 1, \quad \text{when } t_1 = t_2 = 0$

$O(1): \quad \frac{\partial^2 y_0}{\partial t_1^2} + y_0 = 0, \quad y_0(0, 0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial t_1}(0, 0) = 1 \Rightarrow$

$y_0 = a_0(t_2) \sin t_1 + b_0(t_2) \cos t_1, \quad a_0(0) = 1, \quad b_0(0) = 0$

$O(\varepsilon): \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial t_1^2} + y_1 = -2 \frac{\partial^2 y_0}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} - \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial t_1} \\ y_1(0, 0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial t_1}(0, 0) = -\frac{\partial y_0}{\partial t_2}(0, 0) \end{cases}$

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$\frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial t_1^2} + y_1 = -2 \frac{\partial^2 y_0}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} - \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial t_1} \quad y_0 = a_0(t_2) \sin t_1 + b_0(t_2) \cos t_1$

$a_0(0) = 1, \quad b_0(0) = 0$

$\frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial t_1^2} + y_1 = -\left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \right) (a_0 \sin t_1 + b_0 \cos t_1)$

$= (2b_0' + b_0) \sin t_1 - (2a_0' + a_0) \cos t_1$

为消去久期项, 要求: $2a_0' + a_0 = 0, \quad 2b_0' + b_0 = 0$

$2a_0' + a_0 = 0, \quad a_0(0) = 1 \rightarrow a_0(t_2) = e^{-t_2/2}$

$2b_0' + b_0 = 0, \quad b_0(0) = 0 \rightarrow b_0(t_2) = 0$

$y_0(t_1, t_2) = e^{-t_2/2} \sin t_1 \quad \text{即: } y \sim e^{-\varepsilon t/2} \sin t$

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$y(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2/4}} e^{-\varepsilon t/2} \sin\left(t\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2/4}\right)$

$y(t) \sim e^{-\varepsilon t/2} \sin t$

$\varepsilon = 0.1$

精确解 近似解

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- 多重尺度法可用于存在边界层的情况
- 多重尺度法也适用于多个尺度共存的情况
- 有些问题存在很多个不同尺度
- 引入多尺度后增加了自由度，确定低阶展开式中系数的原则是使高阶项尽可能小（最小化原则）

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附1：其它奇异摄动方法

1. WKB方法
2. 均匀化方法

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1. WKB方法 (Wentzel, Kramers, Brillouin)

这一方法适用于对边界层变量有指数依赖性的情况，可大大减少工作量，曾用于获得 Schrödinger 方程的近似解

考虑方程 $\varepsilon^2 y'' - q(x)y = 0$ ，其中 $q(x)$ 光滑 线性方程

当 q 为常数时，得： $y(x) = a_0 e^{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}x\sqrt{q}} + b_0 e^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}x\sqrt{q}}$

设 $y \sim e^{\theta(x)/\varepsilon^\alpha} [y_0(x) + \varepsilon^\alpha y_1(x) + \dots]$ \rightarrow $e^{\theta/\varepsilon^\alpha}$ 快变

$$y' \sim (\varepsilon^{-\alpha} \theta' y_0 + y_0' + \theta' y_1 + \dots) e^{\theta/\varepsilon^\alpha}$$

$$y'' \sim \left\{ \varepsilon^{-2\alpha} (\theta')^2 y_0 + \varepsilon^{-\alpha} [2\theta' y_0' + (\theta')^2 y_1] + \dots \right\} e^{\theta/\varepsilon^\alpha}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^2 y'' - q(x)y = 0 & \quad y \sim e^{\theta(x)/\varepsilon^\alpha} [y_0(x) + \varepsilon^\alpha y_1(x) + \dots] \\ & \quad y'' \sim [\varepsilon^{-2\alpha} \theta_x^2 y_0 + \varepsilon^{-\alpha} (\theta_{xx} y_0 + 2\theta_x y_0' + \theta_x^2 y_1) + \dots] e^{\theta/\varepsilon^\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2\alpha}} (\theta')^2 y_0 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^\alpha} [\theta'' y_0 + 2\theta' y_0' + (\theta')^2 y_1] + \dots \right\}$$

$$\text{程函方程} \quad -q(x)(y_0 + \varepsilon^\alpha y_1 + \dots) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \alpha = 1$$

$$O(1): (\theta')^2 = q(x) \quad \rightarrow \quad \theta(x) = \pm \int^x \sqrt{q(s)} ds \quad \text{非线性}$$

$$O(\varepsilon): \theta'' y_0 + 2\theta' y_0' + (\theta')^2 y_1 = q(x) y_1 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\theta'' y_0 + 2\theta' y_0' = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad y_0(x) = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\theta'(x)}} \quad \text{线性}$$

$$\rightarrow y \sim q(x)^{-1/4} \left(a_0 e^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int^x \sqrt{q(s)} ds} + b_0 e^{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int^x \sqrt{q(s)} ds} \right) \quad \text{要求 } q \text{ 非零}$$

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例 1

$$y \sim q(x)^{-1/4} \left(a_0 e^{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int^x \sqrt{q(s)} ds} + b_0 e^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int^x \sqrt{q(s)} ds} \right)$$

$$q(x) = -e^{2x} \quad \varepsilon^2 y'' + e^{2x} y = 0 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$y \sim e^{-x/2} \left(a_0 e^{-ie^x/\varepsilon} + b_0 e^{ie^x/\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$= e^{-x/2} [\alpha_0 \cos(\lambda e^x) + \beta_0 \sin(\lambda e^x)] \quad \text{其中 } \lambda = \varepsilon^{-1}$$

$$\text{边界条件: } y(0) = a, y(1) = b \quad \rightarrow$$

$$y \sim e^{-x/2} \left[\frac{be^{1/2} \sin \lambda(e^x - 1) - a \sin \lambda(e^x - e)}{\sin \lambda(e - 1)} \right]$$

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$$y \sim e^{-x/2} \left[\frac{be^{1/2} \sin \lambda(e^x - 1) - a \sin \lambda(e^x - e)}{\sin \lambda(e - 1)} \right]$$

精确解： $y(x) = c_0 J_0(\lambda e^x) + c_1 Y_0(\lambda e^x)$

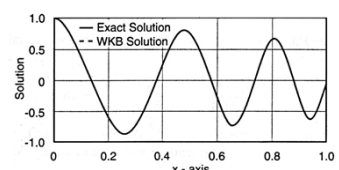
其中 $c_0 = \frac{1}{d} [bY_0(\lambda) - aY_0(\lambda e)]$, $c_1 = \frac{1}{d} [aJ_0(\lambda e) - bJ_0(\lambda)]$

J_0 和 Y_0 为第一类和第二类零阶 Bessel 函数

$$d = J_0(\lambda e)Y_0(\lambda) - Y_0(\lambda e)J_0(\lambda)$$

近似解与精确解比较

$$\varepsilon = 0.1, a = 1, b = 0$$



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$$y(x) = c_0 J_0(\lambda e^x) + c_1 Y_0(\lambda e^x) \quad d = J_0(\lambda e) Y_0(\lambda) - Y_0(\lambda e) J_0(\lambda)$$

例 2 $c_0 = \frac{1}{d} [b Y_0(\lambda) - a Y_0(\lambda e)], c_1 = \frac{1}{d} [a J_0(\lambda e) - b J_0(\lambda)]$

求方程 $y'' + \lambda^2 e^{2x} y = 0, y(0) = y(1) = 0$ 的本征值

当 $\lambda \gg 1$, 令 $\varepsilon = 1/\lambda$, 方程与例 1 相同, 通解近似为

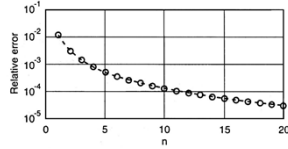
$$y \sim e^{-x/2} \left[\frac{b e^{1/2} \sin \lambda (e^x - 1) - a \sin \lambda (e^x - e)}{\sin \lambda (e - 1)} \right] \quad a = b = 0$$

本征值: $\lambda \sim \frac{n\pi}{e-1}$

精确解:

$$J_0(\lambda e) Y_0(\lambda) - Y_0(\lambda e) J_0(\lambda) = 0$$

的根



近似解与精确解比较

➤ 相对较易, 但只适用于线性微分方程

➤ 程函方程 (解的快变部分) 是非线性的, 有时很难解

➤ $q(x)$ 的零点是方程解的转折点 (一侧为指数函数另一侧为正弦函数), 两个区域需要分别求解, 然后在过渡层 (尺度为 $\varepsilon^{2/3}$) 进行匹配

2. 均匀化方法

一些工程和科学问题常常需要处理具有多种组元的材料, 如层合板、纤维增强复合材料、泡沫材料、多孔介质中的流动等。通常希望找到简化方程以描述其光滑了的平均行为

非均匀介质 $\xrightarrow{\text{均匀化}}$ 以宏观参数描述的约化问题

复杂细观结构

均匀化

以宏观参数描述的约化问题

多尺度

单一尺度

例:

考虑方程 $\frac{d}{dx} \left[D(x, x/\varepsilon) \frac{du}{dx} \right] = f(x), u(0) = a, u(1) = b$

记 $y = x/\varepsilon$ x 慢变, y 快变 (微尺度)

其中 $0 < D_m(x) \leq D(x, y) \leq D_M(x)$

问题: 是否可将 D 光滑 (不依赖于 ε)? 如何平均?

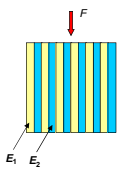
方法一: D 对 y 求平均

$$D_{\text{avg}}(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y D(x, r) dr = \langle D \rangle_{\infty} \quad ?$$

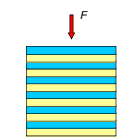
$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

复合材料的弹性模量

假设两种材料体积分数相同



$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= A_1 \sigma_1 = A_1 E_1 \varepsilon \\ F_2 &= A_2 \sigma_2 = A_2 E_2 \varepsilon \\ A_1 &= A_2 = A/2 \\ F &= F_1 + F_2 = A \varepsilon (E_1 + E_2)/2 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_{\text{avg}} = (E_1 + E_2)/2$$



$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \delta_1/h_1 = \sigma/E_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 &= \delta_2/h_2 = \sigma/E_2 \\ h_1 &= h_2 = h/2 \\ \varepsilon &= (\delta_1 + \delta_2)/h = (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)/2 \\ &= \sigma \left(\frac{1}{E_1} + \frac{1}{E_2} \right) / 2 = \sigma \frac{2E_1 E_2}{E_1 + E_2} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_{\text{avg}} = \frac{2E_1 E_2}{E_1 + E_2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[D(x, x/\varepsilon) \frac{du}{dx} \right] = f(x), u(0) = a, u(1) = b$$


考虑 x, y 两个尺度, 方程写为

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left[D(x, y) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \right] = \varepsilon^2 f(x) \quad \frac{d}{dx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$y = x/\varepsilon$

设 $u = u_0(x, y) + \varepsilon u_1(x, y) + \varepsilon^2 u_2(x, y) + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} \right] + \varepsilon \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[D \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} \right] \right\} \\ & + \varepsilon^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[D \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right) \right] - f(x) \right\} + \dots = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$O(1): \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D(x, y) \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} \right] = 0 \rightarrow$


$$u_0(x, y) = c_1(x) + c_0(x) \int_{y_0}^y \frac{ds}{D(x, s)} \quad y_0 \text{ 任意}$$

但 $\int_{y_0}^y \frac{ds}{D(x, s)} \geq \int_{y_0}^y \frac{ds}{D_M(x)} = \frac{y-y_0}{D_M(x)} \rightarrow \infty$, when $y \rightarrow \infty$

而 u_0 有界 $\rightarrow c_0(x) = 0, u_0 = u_0(x)$ 仅与慢变量有关

另一方面, 有: $\int_{y_0}^y \frac{ds}{D(x, s)} \leq \frac{y-y_0}{D_m(x)}$, when $y \rightarrow \infty$
 增长限于 y 线性函数

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} \right] + \varepsilon \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(D \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} \right) \right\} + \dots = 0 \quad u_0 = u_0(x)$$

$O(\varepsilon): \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{du_0}{dx} \right) \right] = 0 \rightarrow D \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{du_0}{dx} \right) = b_0(x)$


$\rightarrow u_1(x, y) = b_1(x) + b_0(x) \int_{y_0}^y \frac{ds}{D(x, s)} - y \frac{du_0}{dx}$

后两项无界, 但均为 $O(y)$, 因此要求

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{y} \left[b_0(x) \int_{y_0}^y \frac{ds}{D(x, s)} - y \frac{du_0}{dx} \right] = 0$$

或 $\frac{du_0}{dx} = b_0(x) \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{y} \int_{y_0}^y \frac{ds}{D(x, s)} = \langle D^{-1} \rangle_{\infty} b_0(x)$

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[D \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right) \right] - f(x) = 0$$

$$D \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{du_0}{dx} \right) = b_0(x)$$


$O(\varepsilon^2): \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D(x, y) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \right] = f(x) - b'_0(x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[D(x, y) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right]$

$\rightarrow u_2(x, y) = d_1(x) + d_0(x) \int_{y_0}^y \frac{ds}{D(x, s)}$

$$- \int_{y_0}^y \frac{\partial u_1(x, s)}{\partial x} ds + (f - b'_0) \int_{y_0}^y \frac{s ds}{D(x, s)}$$

只有最后一项为 $O(y^2)$ $\rightarrow b'_0(x) = f(x)$

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$$\frac{du_0}{dx} = \langle D^{-1} \rangle_{\infty} b_0(x) \quad b'_0(x) = f(x)$$

$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\left(\langle D^{-1} \rangle_{\infty} \right)^{-1} \frac{du_0}{dx} \right]$


即, u_0 应满足方程

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\bar{D}(x) \frac{du_0}{dx} \right] = f(x), \quad u_0(0) = a, \quad u_0(1) = b$$

其中 $\bar{D}(x) = \frac{1}{\langle D^{-1} \rangle_{\infty}}$ $\langle D^{-1} \rangle_{\infty} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{y} \int_{y_0}^y \frac{ds}{D(x, s)}$
 均匀化方程 不依赖于 ε

可见: 直接对 D 平均是不妥的 $\bar{D} \neq \langle D \rangle_{\infty}$

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例: $\frac{d}{dx} \left[D(x, x/\varepsilon) \frac{du}{dx} \right] = f(x), \quad u(0) = a, \quad u(1) = b$

如取 $D(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x + \beta g(x) \cos y}$

则: $\langle D^{-1} \rangle_{\infty} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{y} \int_{y_0}^y [1 + \alpha x + \beta g(x) \cos s] ds = 1 + \alpha x$


取 $f(x) = 0, a = 0, b = 1, g(x) = 1, \alpha = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{1 + \beta \cos(x/\varepsilon)} \frac{du}{dx} \right] = 0, \quad u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = 1$$

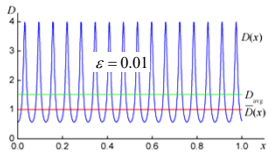
$$\langle D^{-1} \rangle_{\infty} = 1 \quad \frac{d^2 u_0}{dx^2} = 0$$

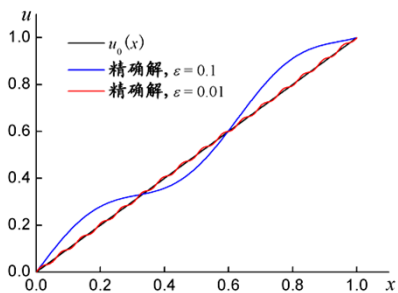
精确解: $u(x) = \frac{x + \beta \varepsilon \sin(x/\varepsilon)}{1 + \beta \varepsilon \sin(1/\varepsilon)}$ 近似解: $u_0(x) = x$

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$\frac{d}{dx} \left[D \frac{du}{dx} \right] = 0, \quad u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = 1$





$$D = \frac{1}{1 + \beta \cos(x/\varepsilon)}$$

$$\beta = 0.75$$

$$u(x) = \frac{x + \beta \varepsilon \sin(x/\varepsilon)}{1 + \beta \varepsilon \sin(1/\varepsilon)}$$

$$u_0(x) = x$$

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- 均匀化方法可看作多重尺度法的推广，不同的是即使对双尺度，也必须考虑三阶方程
- 此方法的关键是得到一个仅包含慢变量的问题，其系数由对快尺度的平均得到
- 当尺度更多时，很难找到正确的约束条件。因此，此方法多用于周期结构
- 此方法也可用于导热等其它问题以及系数 D 是间断的情况

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11.1 单摆正常平衡和倒置平衡的稳定性

1. 确定平衡的稳定性
2. 结果讨论

确定平衡点并引入小扰动分析其稳定性

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1. 确定平衡的稳定性

单摆的控制方程: $\frac{d^2\theta^*}{dt^2} + \sin\theta^* = 0, \quad t = t^* \left(\frac{L}{g}\right)^{-1/2}$

平衡解: 不随时间变化 $\theta^* = \Theta = \text{const} \rightarrow$

$\sin\theta^* = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Theta = 0 & \text{正常平衡} \\ \Theta = \pi & \text{倒置平衡} \end{cases}$

稳定性分析: 引入一个度量与稳定态偏离的变量

$$\theta' = \theta^* - \Theta$$

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$$\frac{d^2\theta'}{dt^2} + \sin(\theta' + \Theta) = 0 \quad \theta' = \theta^* - \Theta$$

控制方程: $\frac{d^2\theta'}{dt^2} + \sin(\theta' + \Theta) = 0$

假定与平衡态的偏离很小，线化后得

$\Theta = 0: \frac{d^2\theta'}{dt^2} + \theta' = 0 \rightarrow$ 稳定 随遇稳定
neutrally stable

$$\theta' = \theta_0 \cos t + \theta_1 \sin t, \quad \theta_0 = \theta'(0), \quad \theta_1 = \frac{d\theta'}{dt}(0)$$

$\Theta = \pi: \frac{d^2\theta'}{dt^2} - \theta' = 0 \rightarrow$ 不稳定

$$\theta' = \theta_0 \cosh t + \theta_1 \sinh t$$

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2. 结果讨论

- 微小扰动是不可避免的，因此不稳定平衡实际上观察不到
- 小扰动分析只适用于失稳起始，失稳后期的行为是非线性的
- 通常存在阻尼，偏离正常平衡的小扰动最终会完全消失，称为渐近稳定

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11.3 相平面

1. 无阻尼单摆的相图
2. 分离线、临界点和极限环
3. 临界点附近相轨迹的行为
4. 阻尼摆

稳定性问题的相平面描述

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1. 无阻尼单摆的相图

$$\frac{d^2\theta^*}{dt^{*2}} + \frac{g}{L} \sin\theta^* = 0, \quad \theta^*(0) = a, \quad \frac{d\theta^*}{dt^*}(0) = \Omega$$

引入变量 $\theta = \theta^*, t = \omega_0 t^* \rightarrow$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \sin\theta = 0, \quad \theta(0) = a, \quad \dot{\theta}(0) = \Omega \left(\frac{L}{g}\right)^{1/2} \equiv b$$

记 $\omega \equiv \dot{\theta}$ 并视为 θ 的函数, 则 方程中不显含自变量

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega \frac{d\omega}{d\theta}$$

方程化为 $\omega\omega' + \sin\theta = 0 \rightarrow \omega^2 = 2\cos\theta - 2\cos a + b^2$

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给定初始条件 (a, b) , 方程 $\omega^2 = 2\cos\theta - 2\cos a + b^2$ 给出了摆的运动在相平面 (θ, ω) 上的轨迹

对不同的初始条件, 方程构成了相平面上的曲线族

➢ 曲线关于 θ 轴和 ω 轴对称

➢ 关于 θ 的周期为 2π

➢ $\omega > 0$ 时, 在 $(0, \pi)$, $\omega' < 0$, 在 $(-\pi, 0)$, $\omega' > 0$

➢ 当 $\theta \neq 0, \pm\pi, \pm 2\pi \dots$ 时, 当 $\omega \rightarrow 0, |\omega'| \rightarrow \infty$

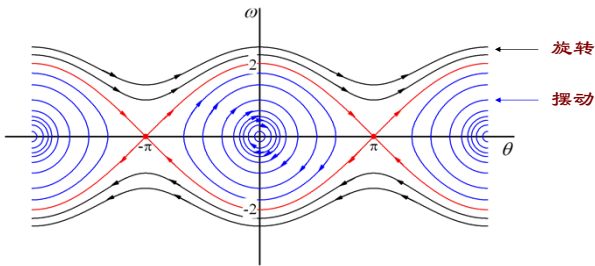
而对 $(0, 0), (\pi, 0), \dots, \omega'$ 不确定

$$\omega\omega' + \sin\theta = 0$$

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相图

$$\omega\omega' + \sin\theta = 0 \quad \omega^2 = 2\cos\theta - 2\cos a + b^2$$



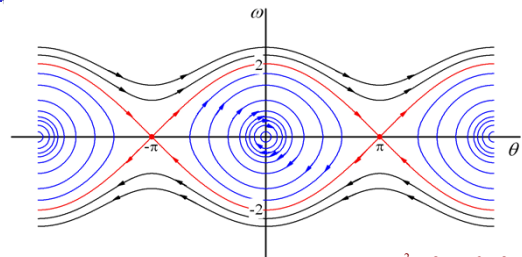
$(0, 0): \omega d\omega + \theta d\theta \approx 0$
 $\omega^2 + \theta^2 = \text{const}$

$(\pi, 0): \omega d\omega - \bar{\theta} d\bar{\theta} \approx 0$
 $\omega^2 - \bar{\theta}^2 = \text{const} \quad \bar{\theta} = \theta - \pi$

退化曲线: $\omega = \pm(\theta - \pi)$

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2. 分离线、临界点和极限环



$$\omega^2 = 2\cos\theta - 2\cos a + b^2$$

分离线: $a = \pi, b = 0 \rightarrow \omega^2 = 2\cos\theta + 2$

$\theta = 0 \rightarrow \omega^2 = 4, \omega = \pm 2$

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$$\omega\omega' + \sin\theta = 0 \quad \omega^2 = 2\cos\theta - 2\cos a + b^2$$

当 $(\theta, \omega) \neq (n\pi, 0)$ 时

$$\omega' = -\frac{\sin\theta}{\omega} \text{ 确定}$$

临界点: $(n\pi, 0)$

除临界点外, 相轨迹的斜率单值, 但在临界点, ω' 多值。因此, 除临界点外, 相轨迹不相交

临界点就是平衡点, 平衡点的稳定性
可由临界点附近的相轨迹描述

$$\sin\theta = 0$$

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自治系统 (autonomous system)

控制方程中不显含 t 的动力学系统称为自治系统

对可用单坐标描述位置的自治系统 $\ddot{x} = g(x, \dot{x})$

可引入速度 $v \equiv \dot{x}$, 得 $v \frac{dv}{dx} = g(x, v)$

因此, 此系统在相平面 $v-x$ 的轨迹固定

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更一般地, 考虑一阶方程 $f(x,y)\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x,y)$

除了临界点 ($f(x,y)=0, g(x,y)=0$) 外, 相平面轨迹的斜率 dy/dx 唯一确定

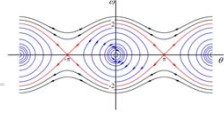
令轨迹以参数 t 给出, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}$

于是, 过 (x_0, y_0) 点的轨迹为 t 不一定是真实时间

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x,y), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x,y), \quad x(t_0) = x_0, y(t_0) = y_0$$

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极限环



过一点 (x_0, y_0) 的轨迹可分为三类:

1. 过 (x_0, y_0) 的轨迹就是 (x_0, y_0) 本身 \rightarrow 平衡点
2. 过 (x_0, y_0) 的轨迹回到 (x_0, y_0) , 得到一简单闭曲线 \rightarrow 极限环, 周期解
3. 过 (x_0, y_0) 的轨迹即不在原地, 也不回来, 而是或趋向无穷远, 或到达其它平衡点, 或趋近于一条闭曲线 (极限环或通过几个临界点)

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3. 临界点附近相轨迹的行为

$$f(x,y)\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x,y) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = f(x,y), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x,y), \quad x(t_0) = x_0, y(t_0) = y_0$$

如 (X, Y) 为临界点, 则 平衡点

$$f(X, Y) = 0, \quad g(X, Y) = 0$$

引入偏差 \bar{x}, \bar{y} : $x(t) = X + \bar{x}(t), y(t) = Y + \bar{y}(t) \rightarrow$

$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = f(X + \bar{x}, Y + \bar{y}) = f(X, Y) + f_x(X, Y)\bar{x} + f_y(X, Y)\bar{y} + \dots$$

$$\frac{d\bar{y}}{dt} = g(X + \bar{x}, Y + \bar{y}) = g(X, Y) + g_x(X, Y)\bar{x} + g_y(X, Y)\bar{y} + \dots$$

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$$\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = f_x(X, Y)\bar{x} + f_y(X, Y)\bar{y} + \dots \quad \frac{d\bar{y}}{dt} = g_x(X, Y)\bar{x} + g_y(X, Y)\bar{y} + \dots$$

略去高阶项, 得 $\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = a\bar{x} + b\bar{y}, \quad \frac{d\bar{y}}{dt} = c\bar{x} + d\bar{y}$

$$a = f_x(X, Y), \quad b = f_y(X, Y), \quad c = g_x(X, Y), \quad d = g_y(X, Y)$$

其解为 $\begin{bmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} e^{mt}$ \hat{x}, \hat{y} 为积分常数

m 满足 $\begin{bmatrix} a-m & b \\ c & d-m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 特征方程

非平凡解: $m^2 + \beta m + \gamma = 0, \quad \beta = -(a+d), \quad \gamma = ad - bc$


当 $\gamma \neq 0, \beta^2 - 4\gamma \neq 0$ 时有两个相异非零根


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$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} e^{mt} \quad m^2 + \beta m + \gamma = 0, \quad \beta = -(a+d), \quad \gamma = ad - bc$$

I: $\beta^2 - 4\gamma > 0 \rightarrow$

两个实根 $m_{1,2} = \frac{-\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - 4\gamma}}{2}$

I(a): $\gamma < 0 \rightarrow m_1 > 0, m_2 < 0$ 不稳定, 鞍点 

I(b): $\gamma > 0$ 如 $\beta < 0$ 则 $m_1, m_2 > 0$ 不稳定, 节点 

如 $\beta > 0$ 则 $m_1, m_2 < 0$ 渐近稳定, 节点 


吸引子

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} e^{mt} \quad m^2 + \beta m + \gamma = 0, \quad \beta = -(a+d), \quad \gamma = ad - bc$$


II: $\beta^2 - 4\gamma < 0 \rightarrow$

两个共轭复根 $m_{1,2} = \frac{-\beta \pm i\sqrt{4\gamma - \beta^2}}{2}$

II(a): $\beta = 0$ 周期性扰动, 轨迹封闭 中性稳定, Liapunov 稳定, 中心点  不发展, 不衰减

II(b): $\beta \neq 0$ 螺旋线, 焦点

$\beta < 0$ 不稳定 

$\beta > 0$ 渐近稳定 

吸引子

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相轨迹 $\ddot{y} + 2\beta\dot{y} - \lambda y + y^3 = 0, t > 0$

$\beta = 1/4, \lambda = 1$

(i) $y(0) = 0, \dot{y}(0) = 1$
 (ii) $y(0) = 2, \dot{y}(0) = 0$

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例 2: 一个子环在旋转环上的运动

问题:
 大环和子环光滑、无摩擦
 大环以角速度 Ω 转动
 当 Ω 变化时, 子环如何运动?

控制方程:

$$ma \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = m\Omega^2 a \sin\theta \cos\theta - mg \sin\theta$$

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$ma \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = m\Omega^2 a \sin\theta \cos\theta - mg \sin\theta$

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = \Omega^2 (\cos\theta - \lambda) \sin\theta, \quad \lambda = \frac{g}{\Omega^2 a} \quad \lambda > 0$$

写成一阶方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega \\ \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \Omega^2 (\cos\theta - \lambda) \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

平衡点: $\omega = 0,$

(1) $\sin\theta = 0, \theta = 0, \pm\pi$
 (2) $\cos\theta = \lambda$

(2) 仅当 $\lambda \leq 1$ 时有实值解 Ω 足够大时

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$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = \Omega^2 (\cos\theta - \lambda) \sin\theta, \quad \lambda = \frac{g}{\Omega^2 a}$

平衡点

(1) $\theta = 0, \pm\pi$
 (2) $\cos\theta = \lambda$

稳定性:

$\theta = \pm\pi$ 不稳定
 $\theta = 0, \lambda < 1$ 不稳定
 $\theta = 0, \lambda > 1$ 稳定
 $0 < \lambda < 1, \cos\theta = \lambda$ 稳定

当 $\lambda < 1$ 时出现分叉

Ω ↗ → λ ↘

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2. 奇异吸引子 (strange attractor)

吸引子: $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y), \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x, y)$ 在 (x, y) 平面的

稳定渐近轨道 (当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时) 度量为零, 集中

节点 焦点 极限环

奇异吸引子: 非经典的吸引子

度量为零, 覆盖范围广

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例: Lorenz 方程

背景: 温升引起的对流

定常状态:

$$T = T_0 - \Delta T \frac{z}{H}$$

扰动可能引起对流 (考虑二维问题)

$$T = T_0 - \Delta T \frac{z}{H} + \theta(x, z, t)$$

可引入速度势 ψ : $V_x = -\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial z}, V_z = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}$

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控制方程:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{\partial(\psi, \nabla^2 \psi)}{\partial(x, z)} + \nu \nabla^4 \psi + g\alpha \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \quad \text{N-S 方程}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial(\psi, \theta)}{\partial(x, z)} + \frac{\Delta T}{H} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \kappa \nabla^2 \theta$$

ν 粘性系数
 α 热膨胀系数
 κ 热扩散系数

边界条件 (自由边界):

$$\psi = 0, \nabla^2 \psi = 0, \text{ at } z = 0 \text{ and } z = H$$

平凡解: $\psi = 0, \theta = 0$

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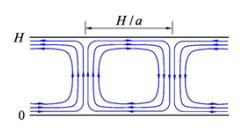
Rayleigh 讨论了线性问题: 设解在 x 向为周期函数

$$\psi = \psi_0 \sin \frac{\pi ax}{H} \sin \frac{\pi z}{H}, \quad \theta = \theta_0 \sin \frac{\pi ax}{H} \sin \frac{\pi z}{H} \quad a \text{ 为参数}$$

→ 当 $R_a > R_c = \frac{\pi}{a^2} (1+a^2)^3$ 时发生对流

其中 $R_a = \frac{g\alpha H^3 \Delta T}{\nu \kappa}$ Rayleigh 数

而 $R_{c \min} = \frac{27\pi^4}{4}$ $a^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 时



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Lorenz 将问题扩展到非线性, 设解为

$$\frac{a}{\kappa(1+a^2)} \psi = X \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi ax}{H} \sin \frac{\pi z}{H}$$

$$\pi \frac{R_a}{R_c} \frac{\theta}{\Delta T} = Y \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi ax}{H} \sin \frac{\pi z}{H} - Z \sin \frac{2\pi z}{H}$$

其中 $X = X(t), Y = Y(t), Z = Z(t)$

并令 $\tau = \frac{\pi^2(a^2+1)}{H^2} \kappa t$

得到一非线性方程组 (Lorenz 方程)

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$$\begin{cases} \dot{X} = -\sigma X + \sigma Y \\ \dot{Y} = rX - Y - XZ \\ \dot{Z} = -bZ + XY \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma = \frac{\nu}{\kappa}, b = \frac{4}{1+a^2}, r = \frac{R_a}{R_c}$

平衡解: 当 $r < 1$ 时, $X = Y = Z = 0$ (O 解) 稳定
无对流

当 $r > 1$ 时, 另有两个解 C, C' :

$$X = Y = \pm \sqrt{b(r-1)}, Z = r-1 \quad \text{对流, 定常}$$

且 O 解不稳定, 而 C, C' 解当 $\sigma < b+1$ 时稳定

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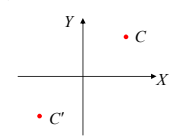
$\sigma = \frac{\nu}{\kappa}, b = \frac{4}{1+a^2}, r = \frac{R_a}{R_c}$ $C, C':$
 $X = Y = \pm \sqrt{b(r-1)}, Z = r-1$

如 $\sigma > b+1$, 且 $r > r_c$, 则 C, C' 不稳定 对流, 不定常


数值解: 取 $\sigma = 10, b = \frac{8}{3}, r = 28$ ($r_c \approx 24.74$)

发现 X, Y 平面上轨道是不规则的, 一会儿绕 C , 一会儿绕 C' , 一会儿绕两个点, 不存在极限环, 只是相当于两个吸引子, 将轨道束缚在其周围。

非随机行为, 称为奇异吸引子



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