

非线性球形脉冲波在焦点的传播与干扰

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摘要: 在小初值的条件下, 讨论了半线性波动方程组脉冲波解的性质, 利用非线性几何光学的方法, 证明非线性几何光学给出的解在焦点附近是有效的. 描述了脉冲波的传播和干扰以及干扰后新脉冲波的产生情况. 通过微分变换, 利用球形对称性将波动方程组化为一阶双曲型方程, 得到一阶近似解所满足的方程组. 分析脉冲波在各个特征线方向的传播情况, 得到近似解的一致有界性. 对误差方程的解进行有效估计, 得到近似解在焦点附近的较好的渐近性态.

关键词: 一致 Lipschitz; 球对称; 几何光学; 焦点

中图分类号: O175.27

文献标识码: A

doi: 10.7511/dllgxb201602010

0 引言

脉冲波是物理和光学中一种重要的波, 也是自然现象中常见的波. 利用偏微分方程对脉冲波的研究也是非常重要的. Carles 等在文献[1-3]中研究了半线性波动方程脉冲波的传播. Alterman 等在文献[4-5]中应用非线性几何光学研究了非线性脉冲波的传播性态. 但在这些研究中, 文献[1-3]研究的非线性项比较特殊, 且研究的都是单个波动方程的情形, 而文献[4-5]研究的也是单个脉冲波的传播问题. Yuan 在文献[6-7]中已将相应结果推广到波动方程组的情形, 且是多个脉冲波, 而且在文献[8]中研究了脉冲波的干扰产生新脉冲波的问题.

本文研究多个脉冲波的传播与干扰, 将问题扩展到波动方程组, 并在非线性项更加一般性的情形下讨论非线性焦散问题, 讨论脉冲波穿过聚焦点后的特性.

1 主要结论

考虑波动方程组

$$(\partial_t^2 - i^2 \Delta_x) \phi_i^\varepsilon + F_i(|\partial_t \phi_1^\varepsilon|^{p_i-1} \partial_t \phi_1^\varepsilon, |\partial_t \phi_2^\varepsilon|^{q_i-1} \partial_t \phi_2^\varepsilon) = 0; (t, x) \in (-\infty, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^3$$

$$\phi_i^\varepsilon|_{t < 0} = \varepsilon U_{0i} \left(r, \frac{r - it - ir_0}{\varepsilon} \right), \quad (1)$$

$$\partial_t \phi_i^\varepsilon|_{t < 0} = U_{1i} \left(r, \frac{r - it - ir_0}{\varepsilon} \right); i = 1, 2$$

式中: $r = |x|$, $x = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \in \mathbf{R}^3$, $r_0 > 0$, $1 < p_i, q_i < 2$, $i = 1, 2$; 函数 U_{0i}, U_{1i} 是在 $[0, \infty) \times (-\infty, \infty)$ 上无穷次可微、有界的, 且是球形对称的, 其支集在 $r > 0$ 内对第 2 个变量有紧支集, 即存在 $z_0 > 0$, 使得对所有 $r > 0$,

$$\text{supp } U_{ji}(r, \cdot) \subset [-z_0, z_0]; i = 1, 2, j = 0, 1 \quad (2)$$

而函数 $F_i(x, y)$ 满足

$$F_i(x, y) \in C^1(\mathbf{R}^2), F_i(0, 0) = 0 \quad (3)$$

且存在常数 $N > 0$, 使得对任何 $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$, $|F_i(x, y)| \leq N(|x| + |y|)$.

除此之外, 假设 $F_i(x, y)$ ($i = 1, 2$) 在 $\mathbf{R}^2$ 上是一致 Lipschitz 的, 从而易得

$$\left| \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x} \right| \leq N, \left| \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial y} \right| \leq N; i = 1, 2 \quad (4)$$

在 $t \geq 0$ 时, 系统(1)将有沿特征线 4 个方向

的脉冲波出现,本文感兴趣的只是经过焦点 $(t,0) = (r_0,0)$ 的两个方向的脉冲波.

注 (1)从脉冲波干扰的角度来说,系统(1)初始条件中的特征线只要是 $r \pm t - r_0$ 之一和 $r \pm 2t - 2r_0$ 之一,本文结论仍成立.

(2)在 $t > 0$ 时,新的脉冲波就会产生,干扰项和新的脉冲波出现在二阶及二阶以上轮廓(profiles)中^[8].

由系统(1),只需考虑初值问题:

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t^2 - i^2 \Delta_x) \phi_i^\varepsilon + F_i(|\partial_t \phi_1^\varepsilon|^{p_i-1} \partial_t \phi_1^\varepsilon, |\partial_t \phi_2^\varepsilon|^{q_i-1} \partial_t \phi_2^\varepsilon) &= 0; \\ (t, \mathbf{x}) &\in [0, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^3 \\ \phi_i^\varepsilon|_{t=0} &= \varepsilon U_{0i} \left(r, \frac{r-r_0}{\varepsilon} \right), \\ \partial_t \phi_i^\varepsilon|_{t=0} &= U_{1i} \left(r, \frac{r-r_0}{\varepsilon} \right); \quad i=1,2 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

由于初值是球形对称的,假设解具有如下形式^[1]:

$$\phi_i^\varepsilon(t, r) = \phi_i^\varepsilon(t, |x|); \quad i=1,2$$

其中 $\phi_i^\varepsilon(t, r) \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_t \times \mathbf{R}_r)$ ($i=1,2$)关于 r 是偶函数.

引入微分算子

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_i^\varepsilon &= (\partial_t \mp i \partial_r) r \phi_i^\varepsilon(t, r); \quad \mathbf{v}_i^\varepsilon \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_t \times \mathbf{R}_r), \\ \mathbf{v}_i^\varepsilon &= (\mathbf{v}_{i-}^\varepsilon \quad \mathbf{v}_{i+}^\varepsilon); \quad i=1,2 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

则方程组(5)转化为

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t \pm i \partial_r) \mathbf{v}_{i\pm}^\varepsilon &= -r F_i(r^{-p_i} g_i(\mathbf{v}_{1-}^\varepsilon + \mathbf{v}_{1+}^\varepsilon), \\ &\quad r^{-q_i} h_i(\mathbf{v}_{2-}^\varepsilon + \mathbf{v}_{2+}^\varepsilon)), \\ (\mathbf{v}_{i-}^\varepsilon + \mathbf{v}_{i+}^\varepsilon)|_{r=0} &= 0, \\ \mathbf{v}_{i\pm}^\varepsilon|_{t=0} &= P_{i0\pm} \left(r, \frac{r-r_0}{\varepsilon} \right) \mp \varepsilon P_{i1} \left(r, \frac{r-r_0}{\varepsilon} \right); \\ i=1,2 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中

$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = 2^{-p_i} |\mathbf{x}| \mathbf{x}, h_i(\mathbf{y}) = 2^{-q_i} |\mathbf{y}| \mathbf{y} \quad (8)$$

$$P_{i0\pm}(r, z) := r U_1(r, z) \mp i r \partial_z U_0(r, z),$$

$$P_{i1}(r, z) := U_0(r, z) + i r \partial_r U_0(r, z); \quad i=1,2 \quad (9)$$

显然 $P_{i0\pm}$ 、 P_{i1} 与 U_{ji} ($j=0,1, i=1,2$)具有相同的性质.

由非线性几何光学得如下几个主要的轮廓:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{v}_i^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} &:= ((\mathbf{v}_{i-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} \quad (\mathbf{v}_{i+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}), \\ (\mathbf{v}_{i-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} &:= V_i^{\text{in}}(t, r, z_{i1})|_{z_{i1} = \frac{r+t-r_0}{\varepsilon}}, \\ (\mathbf{v}_{i+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} &:= V_i^{\text{out}}(t, r, z_{i2})|_{z_{i2} = \frac{r-t-r_0}{\varepsilon}} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_i^{\text{foc}}(t, r, z_{i3})|_{z_{i3} = \frac{t-r-r_0}{\varepsilon}}; \\ i=1,2 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式中:主轮廓 V_i^{in} 对应于进入的球形脉冲波, V_i^{out} 对应于出去的球形脉冲波,而 V_i^{foc} 对应于反射出去的球形脉冲波(见图1).由初值的脉冲条件易知, V_i^{in} 、 V_i^{foc} 和 V_i^{out} 关于各自的变量 z_{ik} ($i=1,2, k=1,2,3$)有紧支集.

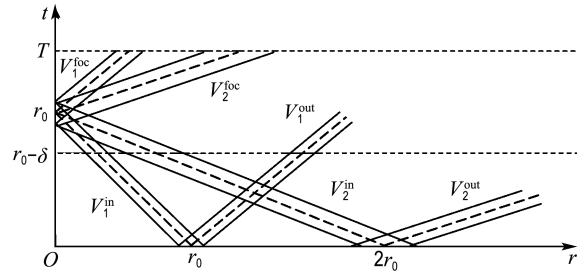


图1 射线的几何反映

Fig. 1 Geometry response of ray

由于是脉冲波(由初值确定),假设 V_i^{out} 与 V_i^{foc} ($i=1,2$)是不重叠的.显然,在 $r > 0$ 内的这些轮廓由下列初边值确定:

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t - \partial_r) V_1^{\text{in}}(t, r, z_{11}) &= -r F_1(r^{-p_1} \times \\ &\quad g_1(V_1^{\text{in}}(t, r, z_{11})), 0), \\ V_1^{\text{in}}|_{t=0} &= P_{10-}(r, z_{11}) \end{aligned} \quad (11a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t - 2\partial_r) V_2^{\text{in}}(t, r, z_{21}) &= -r F_2(0, r^{-q_2} \times \\ &\quad h_2(V_2^{\text{in}}(t, r, z_{21}))), \\ V_2^{\text{in}}|_{t=0} &= P_{20-}(r, z_{21}) \end{aligned} \quad (11b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t + \partial_r) V_1^{\text{out}}(t, r, z_{12}) &= -r F_1(r^{-p_1} \times \\ &\quad g_1(V_1^{\text{out}}(t, r, z_{12})), 0), \\ V_1^{\text{out}}|_{t=0} &= P_{10+}(r, z_{12}), \\ V_1^{\text{out}}|_{r=0} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t + 2\partial_r) V_2^{\text{out}}(t, r, z_{22}) &= -r F_2(0, r^{-q_2} \times \\ &\quad h_2(V_2^{\text{out}}(t, r, z_{22}))), \\ V_2^{\text{out}}|_{t=0} &= P_{20+}(r, z_{22}), \\ V_2^{\text{out}}|_{r=0} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t + \partial_r) V_1^{\text{foc}}(t, r, z_{13}) &= -r F_1(r^{-p_1} \times \\ &\quad g_1(V_1^{\text{foc}}(t, r, z_{13})), 0), \\ (V_1^{\text{in}} + V_1^{\text{foc}})(t, 0, z) &= 0, \\ V_1^{\text{foc}}(t, 0, z)|_{t=0} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (13a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\partial_t + 2\partial_r)V_2^{\text{loc}}(t, r, z_{23}) &= -rF_2(0, r^{-q_2} \times \\
 &\quad h_2(V_2^{\text{loc}}(t, r, z_{23}))), \\
 (V_2^{\text{in}} + V_2^{\text{loc}})(t, 0, z) &= 0, \\
 V_2^{\text{loc}}(t, 0, z)|_{t=0} &= 0
 \end{aligned} \quad (13b)$$

有以下结论:

命题 1 假设 $P_{i0\pm}$ ($i=1, 2$) 充分小, 则存在常数 $T \geq r_0$, 使得方程(11)~(13)在 $[0, T] \times \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}$ 内有唯一解 V_i^{in} 、 V_i^{loc} 和 V_i^{out} ($i=1, 2$), 且这些轮廓关于最后一个变量是有紧支集的, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{supp } V_i^{\text{in}}(t, r, \cdot), \text{supp } V_i^{\text{out}}(t, r, \cdot), \\
 \text{supp } V_i^{\text{loc}}(t, r, \cdot) \subset [-z_0, z_0]; \quad i=1, 2
 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

且它们关于 t 和 z 的导数是有界的, 即

$$\nabla_{t,z} \{V_i^{\text{in}}, V_i^{\text{out}}, V_i^{\text{loc}}\} \in (C \cap L^\infty)([0, T] \times \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}); \quad i=1, 2 \quad (15)$$

定理 1 假设近似解 $((v_{i-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}, (v_{i+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}})$ ($i=1, 2$) 由式(10)~(13)确定, 则在小初值情形下, 对任意 $\delta > 0$ 都有

$$\|v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon - (v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}\|_{L^\infty([0, r_0 - \delta] \times [0, \infty))} = O(\varepsilon); \quad i=1, 2 \quad (16)$$

而对于穿过焦点而言, 有以下估计:

$$\|v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon - (v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}\|_{L^\infty([0, T] \times [0, \infty))} = O(\varepsilon^{2-p}); \quad i=1, 2 \quad (17)$$

其中 $T > r_0$ 取定值, 而 $p = \max\{p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2\}$.

2 主要结论的证明

2.1 准备工作

定义

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_i^\varepsilon &= (\omega_{i-}^\varepsilon, \omega_{i+}^\varepsilon); \quad i=1, 2 \\
 \omega_{i\pm}^\varepsilon &= v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon - (v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}; \quad i=1, 2
 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

容易知道, $(v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}$ 满足方程组

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\partial_t \pm i\partial_r)(v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} &= -rF_i(f_{i1}((v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}), \\
 &\quad f_{i2}((v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}))
 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{i1}(\cdot) &= \begin{cases} r^{-p_1} g_1(\cdot); & i=1 \\ 0; & i=2 \end{cases} \\
 f_{i2}(\cdot) &= \begin{cases} 0; & i=1 \\ r^{-q_2} h_2(\cdot); & i=2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

f_{i1} 、 f_{i2} 的具体表达式可以参照式(11)~(13).

式(19)与式(7)的第1个等式相减得

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\partial_t \pm i\partial_r)\omega_{i\pm}^\varepsilon &= -r[F_i(r^{-p_i} g_i(v_{1-}^\varepsilon + v_{1+}^\varepsilon), \\
 &\quad r^{-q_i} h_i(v_{2-}^\varepsilon + v_{2+}^\varepsilon)) - \\
 &\quad F_i(f_{i1}((v_{1\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}), f_{i2}((v_{2\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}))]
 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

由 Taylor 中值定理有

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_i(v_{1-}^\varepsilon + v_{1+}^\varepsilon) - g_i((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + (v_{1+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) &= \\
 (\omega_{1+}^\varepsilon + \omega_{1-}^\varepsilon) g'_i((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + (v_{1+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 \theta_i(\omega_{1+}^\varepsilon + \omega_{1-}^\varepsilon)); \quad i=1, 2 \\
 h_i(v_{2-}^\varepsilon + v_{2+}^\varepsilon) - h_i((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + (v_{2+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) &= \\
 (\omega_{2+}^\varepsilon + \omega_{2-}^\varepsilon) h'_i((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + (v_{2+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 \varphi_i(\omega_{2+}^\varepsilon + \omega_{2-}^\varepsilon)); \quad i=1, 2
 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中 $0 < \theta_i < 1, 0 < \varphi_i < 1$, 并且有

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\partial_t \pm i\partial_r)\omega_{i\pm}^\varepsilon &= -r^{1-p_i} F'_{i1}(r^{-p_2} g_i((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 &\quad (v_{1+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) + A_i, r^{-q_2} h_i((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 &\quad (v_{2+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) + B_i) g'_i((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 &\quad (v_{1+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \theta_i(\omega_{1+}^\varepsilon + \omega_{1-}^\varepsilon))(\omega_{1+}^\varepsilon + \\
 &\quad \omega_{1-}^\varepsilon) - r^{1-q_i} F'_{i2}(r^{-p_2} g_i((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 &\quad (v_{1+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) + A_i, r^{-q_2} h_i((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 &\quad (v_{2+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) + B_i) h'_i((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 &\quad (v_{2+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \varphi_i(\omega_{2+}^\varepsilon + \omega_{2-}^\varepsilon))(\omega_{2+}^\varepsilon + \\
 &\quad \omega_{2-}^\varepsilon) + S_{i\pm}^\varepsilon
 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_i &= \xi_i r^{-p_i} (g_i(v_{1-}^\varepsilon + v_{1+}^\varepsilon) - g_i((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 &\quad (v_{1+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}})); \quad 0 < \xi_i < 1 \\
 B_i &= \eta_i r^{-q_i} (h_i(v_{2-}^\varepsilon + v_{2+}^\varepsilon) - h_i((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + \\
 &\quad (v_{2+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}})); \quad 0 < \eta_i < 1, \quad i=1, 2 \\
 S_{i\pm}^\varepsilon &= -r[F_i(r^{-p_i} g_i((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + (v_{1+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}), \\
 &\quad r^{-q_i} h_i((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}} + (v_{2+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}})) - \\
 &\quad F_i(f_{i1}((v_{1\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}), f_{i2}((v_{2\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}))]; \\
 &\quad i=1, 2
 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $(v_{i\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}$ 在 $[0, T] \times \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}$ 内一致有界, 且 $g_i, h_i \in C^1$ ($i=1, 2$), 故在 v_i^ε 一致有界的集合中, 以上的 $F_i, F'_{ij}, g_i, h_i, g'_i, h'_i$ ($i, j=1, 2$) 也是一致有界的.

记

$$L := \frac{\partial}{\partial t} I + A \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$$

其中 $I = \text{diag}\{1, 1, 1, 1\}$, $A = \text{diag}\{-1, 1, -2, 2\}$.

定义 1 记 $\Gamma_{i\pm}(T)$ 为 L 在 $[0, T] \times \mathbf{R}_+$ 上的

特征线集合,即

$$\Gamma_{i-}(T) := \{(t, r) : it + r = iC, 0 \leq t \leq T, r \geq 0, \\ C \in [r_0 - \varepsilon z_0, r_0 + \varepsilon z_0]\},$$

$$\Gamma_{i+}(T) := \{(t, r) : it - r = \pm iC, 0 \leq t \leq T, r \geq 0, \\ C \in [r_0 - \varepsilon z_0, r_0 + \varepsilon z_0]\};$$

$i = 1, 2$

命题 2 (命题 3. 1^[1]) 令 $(\omega_1^\varepsilon \quad \omega_2^\varepsilon)^T = (\omega_{1-}^\varepsilon \quad \omega_{1+}^\varepsilon \quad \omega_{2-}^\varepsilon \quad \omega_{2+}^\varepsilon)^T$ 是问题 (23) 在条件 $(\omega_{i-}^\varepsilon + \omega_{i+}^\varepsilon)|_{r=0} = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 下的解, 那么存在依赖于 T 、 p_i 、 q_i 、 F_i 、 F'_{ij} 、 g_i 、 h_i 、 g'_i 、 $h'_i (i, j = 1, 2)$ 的常数 C , 使得对所有 $0 \leq t \leq T$, 有

$$\|\omega_1^\varepsilon(t), \omega_2^\varepsilon(t)\|_{L^\infty([0, \infty))} \leq \\ C(\|\omega_1^\varepsilon(0), \omega_2^\varepsilon(0)\|_{L^\infty([0, \infty))} + \\ \sup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{1-}(T) \cup \gamma} |S_{1-}^\varepsilon| + \sup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{1+}(T) \cup \gamma} |S_{1+}^\varepsilon| + \\ \sup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{2-}(T) \cup \gamma} |S_{2-}^\varepsilon| + \sup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{2+}(T) \cup \gamma} |S_{2+}^\varepsilon|)$$

2.2 定理 1 的证明

在命题 1 中, T 为解的存在区间上限, 且 $T \geq r_0$, 而在命题 2 中有

$$\|(\mathbf{v}_{1\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}, (\mathbf{v}_{2\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}\|_{L^\infty([0, T] \times [0, \infty))} \leq C_0 \quad (24)$$

其中常数 $C_0 > 0$, 与 ε 无关. 局部存在定理的直接证明表明, $\omega_{i\pm}^\varepsilon (i = 1, 2)$ 或在整个 $[0, T] \times [0, \infty)$ 上存在, 或者最大局部解在 $C([0, T] \times \mathbf{R}_+)$ 中且满足

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow T_\varepsilon} \|\omega_{i\pm}^\varepsilon(t), \omega_{2\pm}^\varepsilon(t)\|_{L^\infty([0, \infty))} = \infty \quad (25)$$

其中 $0 < T_\varepsilon < T$. 在后一种情况下, 存在第 1 个 t^ε , 使得

$$\|\omega_{1\pm}^\varepsilon(t^\varepsilon), \omega_{2\pm}^\varepsilon(t^\varepsilon)\|_{L^\infty([0, \infty))} = 2C_0$$

接下来需证明存在一个常数 C , 使得对 $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ 及 $t \leq t^\varepsilon$, 有

$$\|\omega_{1\pm}^\varepsilon(t), \omega_{2\pm}^\varepsilon(t)\|_{L^\infty([0, t^\varepsilon] \times [0, \infty))} \leq C\varepsilon^{2-p} \quad (26)$$

如果此式成立, 选择 $\varepsilon_1 < 1$, 使得 $C\varepsilon_1^{2-p} < 2C_0$, 那么如果 $t^\varepsilon < T$, 则有以下矛盾:

$$2C_0 = \|\omega_{1\pm}^\varepsilon(t^\varepsilon), \omega_{2\pm}^\varepsilon(t^\varepsilon)\|_{L^\infty([0, \infty))} \leq C\varepsilon_1^{2-p} < 2C_0$$

这就证明了 $t^\varepsilon = T$. 下面证明式 (26) 成立.

在 $[0, T]$ 上, ω_1^ε 、 ω_2^ε 由 $2C_0$ 界定. 由于 $(\mathbf{v}_{1\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}, (\mathbf{v}_{2\pm}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}$ 在 $[0, T] \times \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}$ 内是一致有界的, 故 v_1^ε 、 v_2^ε 也是一致有界的 (详见式 (18) 以及命题 1), 又由式 (4) 知式 (22) 中的 g_i 、 h_i 、 g'_i 、 $h'_i (i =$

$1, 2)$ 一致有界, 所以 F_i 、 g_i 、 h_i 、 F'_{ij} 、 g'_i 、 $h'_i (i, j = 1, 2)$ 一致有界. 由命题 2 得

$$\|\omega_1^\varepsilon(t), \omega_2^\varepsilon(t)\|_{L^\infty([0, \infty))} \leq \\ C(\varepsilon \|\mathbf{P}_{11}, \mathbf{P}_{21}\|_{L^\infty([0, \infty))} + \sup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{1-}(T) \cup \gamma} |S_{1-}^\varepsilon| + \\ \sup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{1+}(T) \cup \gamma} |S_{1+}^\varepsilon| + \sup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{2-}(T) \cup \gamma} |S_{2-}^\varepsilon| + \\ \sup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{2+}(T) \cup \gamma} |S_{2+}^\varepsilon|)$$

以下只对右边 $S_{i-}^\varepsilon (i = 1, 2)$ 的积分进行估计, 对 $S_{i+}^\varepsilon (i = 1, 2)$ 的积分的估计是类似的.

将图 1 中脉冲波轨迹在焦点处相交成的两个平面全等三角形区域的并记为 $E_i(\varepsilon)$, $i = 1, 2$, 其表达式为

$$E_1(\varepsilon) = \{(t, r) : |t + r - r_0| \leq \varepsilon z_0, |t - r - r_0| \leq \varepsilon z_0\} \cup \{(t, r) : |t + r - r_0| \leq \varepsilon z_0, |t - r + r_0| \leq \varepsilon z_0\} \\ E_2(\varepsilon) = \{(t, r) : |2t + r - 2r_0| \leq \varepsilon z_0, |2t - r - 2r_0| \leq \varepsilon z_0\} \cup \{(t, r) : |2t + r - 2r_0| \leq \varepsilon z_0, |2t - r + 2r_0| \leq \varepsilon z_0\}$$

显然有

$$S_{1-}^\varepsilon = -r[F_1(r^{-p_1} g_1((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) + \\ r^{-p_1} g_1((v_{1+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}), r^{-q_1} h_1((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) + \\ r^{-q_1} h_1((v_{2+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}})) - \\ F_1(r^{-p_1} g_1((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}), 0)] + \\ r^{1-p_1} \zeta_1^\varepsilon(t, r) \chi_{E_1(\varepsilon)} \\ S_{2-}^\varepsilon = -r[F_2(r^{-p_2} g_2((v_{1-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) + \\ r^{-p_2} g_2((v_{1+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}), r^{-q_2} h_2((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}) + \\ r^{-q_2} h_2((v_{2+}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}})) - \\ F_2(0, r^{-q_2} h_2((v_{2-}^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}))] + \\ r^{1-q_2} r^{1-p_1} \zeta_2^\varepsilon(t, r) \chi_{E_2(\varepsilon)}$$

其中 $\zeta_i^\varepsilon(t, r) (i = 1, 2)$ 在 $[0, T] \times \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}$ 内是一致有界的, $\chi_{E_i(\varepsilon)}$ 为集合 $E_i(\varepsilon) (i = 1, 2)$ 的特征函数.

由 $(v_i^\varepsilon)_{\text{app}}$ 、 F'_{ij} 、 g_i 、 $h_i (i, j = 1, 2)$ 在 $[0, T] \times \mathbf{R}_+ \times \mathbf{R}$ 内的一致有界性及具有紧支集有

$$\int_\gamma |S_{i-}^\varepsilon| \leq C \int_0^{\varepsilon} r^{1-p} dr = O(\varepsilon^{2-p}); i = 1, 2$$

式 (26) 得证 (式 (17) 即得证).

现在往证式 (16). 对 $t \leq r_0 - \delta$, 易得

$$\int_{\gamma} |S_{i-}^{\epsilon}| \leq C \int_{\delta}^{\delta+\epsilon} r^{1-p} dr = O(\epsilon)$$

3 结 语

本文研究了波动方程球形脉冲波穿过焦点的渐近性态,得到的是小初值条件下脉冲波穿过焦点的传播与干扰现象.使用了几何光学中的主要轮廓作为近似解得到结论,这在几何光学中是较普遍的方法.所得结论也满足高频振荡波所具有的性质.

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Propagation and interference of nonlinear spherical pulses at focus

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Abstract: The behavior of the pulses like solutions to a semilinear wave equations is discussed under small initial value conditions. Using the method of nonlinear geometric optics, it is proved that the solution obtained by using the nonlinear geometric optics is effective around the focus. The propagation and interference of pulses and the production of new pulses after the interference are stated. By making use of a differential transformation, the wave equations are translated into one-order hyperbolic ones because of the spherical symmetry, and the equations for the one-order approximate solutions are obtained accordingly. The propagation of the pulses along every different characteristic line is analyzed, and the uniform boundness for the approximate solutions is obtained. Finally, by effectively estimating the solutions for the error equations, the good asymptotic behavior of the approximate solutions is testified around the focus.

Key words: uniform Lipschitz; spherical symmetry; geometric optics; focus