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可压缩等熵欧拉方程组外问题的爆破

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摘要:考虑等熵欧拉方程组在初始条件具有紧支集支撑下外问题的初边值问题经典解的爆破。通过创造性地构造新的泛函,当初始泛函足够大时得出了初边值问题的经典解在有限时间内爆破的结论。

关键词:可压缩等熵欧拉方程组;泛函;经典解;爆破

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考虑三维可压缩等熵欧拉方程组

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rho_t + \nabla \cdot \rho u = 0 \\ \rho(u_t + u \cdot \nabla u) + \nabla p = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中的初边值问题。其中: $t > 0$, ρ, u, p 分别表示气体的密度,速度和压强。状态方程为: $p = A\rho^\gamma$, ($A > 0, \gamma > 1$), γ 为绝热指数。

初值条件为

$$(\rho, u)(x, 0) = [\bar{\rho} + \rho_0(x), u_0(x)] \quad (2)$$

这里 $\bar{\rho} + \rho_0(x) > 0, \sup p(\rho_0, u_0) \subseteq |x| \leq R$, $\bar{\rho}$ 为正常数,易知在 $|x| \geq R + \sigma t$ 之外 $(\rho, u) = (\bar{\rho}, 0)$, 其中: $\sigma = \sqrt{A\gamma\bar{\rho}^{\gamma-1}}$ 。

对方程(1)的初值问题研究成果已经很多,Tomas C Sideris 在文献[1]和文献[2]中分别得到了上述问题的关于非等熵情形和等熵情形在 R^3 中初值问题的一些爆破性结论,其中一些结果汇集在文献[3]中。文献[4]用泛函方法研究了非等熵欧拉方程组解的爆破,文献[5]研究了带非线性阻尼项的解的爆破;梁在文献[6]中,对具有温度项的可压缩欧拉方程进行了研究,通过引入特殊的速度函数 $u(x, t) = c(t)x + b(t)$ 得到一类显式光滑解,并由此得到了欧拉方程解的爆破结论和整体存在性,文献[7]继续了这类研究;Yuen M 在文献[8]中研究了有外力项的欧拉方程组解的爆破。本文研究了在 $u \cdot n|_{|x|=1} = 0, u \cdot n \left|_{\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} = 1} = 0$ 两种情形边

界条件下,方程(1)在球体和椭球体外的爆破结论,通过创造性地构造出了新的泛函(即下面的 $F(t)$ 和 $H(t)$)得出了上述方程在初始数据一定限制下 C^1 解不可能整体存在的结论。

定义 令 $m(t) = \int_{|x|>1} \rho - \bar{\rho} dx$, (对定理2, $m(t) = \int_{\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} > 1} \rho - \bar{\rho} dx$)则显然有 $m(t) = m(0)$ 。

首先考虑单位球体 $|x| \leq 1$, 这时前文中的 $R > 1$ 。令 $F(t) = \int_{|x|>1} (|x|^2 - 1) x \cdot \rho u dx$, $\Omega: \{x|1 \leq |x| \leq R + \sigma t\}$, $\Omega_0: \{x|1 \leq |x| \leq R\}$, 边值条件为: $u \cdot n|_{|x|=1} = 0$, n 表示单位球面的外法向量。

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定理1 假设 (ρ, u) 是在 $\{x|x \geq 1, x \in R^3\} \times [0, T)$ 上的满足如上初边值条件的 C^1 解, 对任意固定的 $\tau > 0$, 如果

$$F(0) > \max \left\{ \left\{ \frac{160}{9} \pi^2 \bar{\rho} \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma \tau)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma \tau)^3 \right] \left[(R + \sigma \tau)^5 - (R + \sigma \tau)^2 \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \int_0^\tau \frac{3}{8\pi\bar{\rho}(R + \sigma s)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma s)^3 \right]} ds \right\}^{-1} \right\}, \text{其中 } \bar{\rho} = A\bar{\rho}^\gamma, \text{那么 } T < \tau.$$

证明 将 $F(t)$ 求导并且利用方程组(1)得

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= \int_{\Omega} \rho |u|^2 (|x|^2 - 1) + (5|x|^2 - 3)(p - \bar{p}) dx = \int_{\Omega} \rho |u|^2 (|x|^2 - 1) + (5|x|^2 - 3)p - (5|x|^2 - 3)\bar{p} dx \\ &\geq \int_{\Omega} \rho |u|^2 (|x|^2 - 1) dx - \int_{\Omega} (5|x|^2 - 3)\bar{p} dx \geq \int_{\Omega} \rho |u|^2 (|x|^2 - 1) dx - \frac{20}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} [(R + \sigma t)^5 - (R + \sigma t)^2] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} F^2(t) &\leq \int_{\Omega} (|x|^2 - 1) |x|^2 \rho dx \int_{\Omega} (|x|^2 - 1) \rho |u|^2 dx \leq (R + \sigma t)^4 \int_{\Omega} \rho dx \int_{\Omega} (|x|^2 - 1) \rho |u|^2 dx \\ &= (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[m(t) + \bar{\rho} \int_{\Omega} dx \right] \int_{\Omega} (|x|^2 - 1) \rho |u|^2 dx = (R + \sigma t)^4 \left\{ m(0) + \frac{4}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} [(R + \sigma t)^3 - 1] \right\} \int_{\Omega} (|x|^2 - 1) \rho |u|^2 dx \\ &\leq (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[m(0) + \frac{4}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma t)^3 \right] \int_{\Omega} (|x|^2 - 1) \rho |u|^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right] \int_{\Omega} (|x|^2 - 1) \rho |u|^2 dx \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由于 $m(0) + \frac{4}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma t)^3 > 0$, 为 t 的单调增加函数, 当 $t = 0$ 时为 $m(0) + \frac{4}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} R^3 > \int_{\Omega_0} \rho(x, 0) dx > 0$ 。由上式

可得

$$\int_{\Omega} (|x|^2 - 1) \rho |u|^2 dx \geq \frac{F(t)^2}{\frac{4}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} \quad (5)$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &\geq \frac{F(t)^2}{\frac{4}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} - \frac{20}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} [(R + \sigma t)^5 - (R + \sigma t)^2] \\ &\geq \frac{3F(t)^2}{8\pi\bar{\rho} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} + \frac{3F(t)^2}{8\pi\bar{\rho} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} - \frac{20}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} [(R + \sigma t)^5 - (R + \sigma t)^2] \quad (6) \\ &\geq \frac{3F(t)^2}{8\pi\bar{\rho} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} + \frac{3F(t)^2}{8\pi\bar{\rho} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} - \frac{20}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} [(R + \sigma t)^5 - (R + \sigma t)^2] \end{aligned}$$

运用假设条件

$$\frac{3F(0)^2}{8\pi\bar{\rho} (R + \sigma \tau)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma \tau)^3 \right]} - \frac{20}{3} \pi \bar{\rho} [(R + \sigma \tau)^5 - (R + \sigma \tau)^2] > 0 \quad (7)$$

可得 $F'(0) > 0$, 进而 $F(t) > F(0)$ 至少对充分小的 t 成立, 可推出如下式子成立

$$F'(t) \geq \frac{3F(t)^2}{8\pi\bar{\rho}(R+\sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}}m(0) + (R+\sigma t)^3 \right]} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{F'(t)}{F^2(t)} \geq \frac{3}{8\pi\bar{\rho}(R+\sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}}m(0) + (R+\sigma t)^3 \right]} \text{ 在 } [0, t] \text{ 上积分, 可得}$$

$$\frac{1}{F(0)} - \frac{1}{F(t)} > \int_0^t \frac{3}{8\pi\bar{\rho}(R+\sigma s)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}}m(0) + (R+\sigma s)^3 \right]} ds$$

进而可推出

$$0 < \frac{1}{F(t)} < \frac{1}{F(0)} - \int_0^t \frac{3}{8\pi\bar{\rho}(R+\sigma s)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}}m(0) + (R+\sigma s)^3 \right]} ds \quad (9)$$

由假设

$$\frac{1}{F(0)} - \int_0^t \frac{3}{8\pi\bar{\rho}(R+\sigma s)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}}m(0) + (R+\sigma s)^3 \right]} ds < 0 \quad (10)$$

由于(9)中积分项为正,故积分值是关于 t 的增函数。

故由定理条件可以推出 $t < \tau$, $T < \tau$ 。

注 当考虑的区域为任意球体 $|x| \leq R_1$, 其中 $R_1 < R$ 时, 泛函的构造应当适当的修改为:

$$F(t) = \int_{|x| > R_1} (|x|^2 - R_1^2) x \cdot \rho u dx, \text{ 用定理1方法同样也可以得到类似的结论。}$$

下面把定理1推广到椭球体。

$$\text{设区域 } \Omega_1 \text{ 是椭球体 } \frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} \leq 1, \text{ 包含在球体 } |x| \leq R \text{ 内, 并且记 } \Omega_2 : \{x \mid |x| \leq R + \sigma t\} - \left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid \frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} < 1, (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in R^3 \right\}.$$

构造泛函: $H(t) = \int_{R^3 - \Omega_1} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) x \cdot \rho u dx$, 边值条件为 $u \cdot n|_{\partial \Omega_1} = 0$, n 表示椭球面的外法向量。

记 $a = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{a_1^2}, \frac{1}{a_2^2}, \frac{1}{a_3^2} \right\}$, 那么有如下的结论成立:

定理2 假设 (ρ, u) 是在 $\left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid \frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} \geq 1, (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in R^3 \right\} \times [0, T)$ 上的满足如上初边值条件的

C^1 解, 对任意固定的 $\tau > 0$, 如果

$$H(0) > \max \left\{ \left\{ \frac{160\pi^2}{9} a^2 \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma\tau)^6 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma\tau)^3 \right] \left[(R + \sigma\tau)^3 - a_1 a_2 a_3 \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \right. \\ \left. \left\{ \int_0^\tau \frac{3}{8\pi a \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma s)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma s)^3 \right]} ds \right\}^{-1} \right\}, \text{ 其中 } \bar{\rho} = A \bar{\rho}^\gamma, \text{ 那么 } T < \tau.$$

证明 对 $H(t)$ 求导并且利用方程组(1)得

$$\begin{aligned}
H(t) &= \int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) \rho |u|^2 + \left[5 \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} \right) - 3 \right] (p - \bar{p}) dx \\
&\geq \int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) \rho |u|^2 dx - \int_{\Omega_2} \left[5 \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} \right) - 3 \right] \bar{p} dx \\
&\geq \int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) \rho |u|^2 dx - \frac{20\pi}{3} a \bar{p} (R + \sigma t)^2 [(R + \sigma t)^3 - a_1 a_2 a_3]
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned}
H^2(t) &\leq \int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) |x|^2 \rho dx \int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) \rho |u|^2 dx \leq a(R + \sigma t)^4 \int_{\Omega_2} \rho dx \int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) \rho |u|^2 dx \\
&= a(R + \sigma t)^4 \left[m(t) + \bar{p} \int_{\Omega_2} dx \right] \int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) \rho |u|^2 dx = a(R + \sigma t)^4 \left[m(0) + \bar{p} \int_{\Omega_2} dx \right] \int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) \rho |u|^2 dx \tag{12} \\
&\leq \frac{4}{3} a \pi \bar{p} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right] \int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) \rho |u|^2 dx
\end{aligned}$$

由上式可得

$$\int_{\Omega_2} \left(\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \frac{x_3^2}{a_3^2} - 1 \right) \rho |u|^2 dx \geq \frac{H^2(t)}{\frac{4}{3} a \pi \bar{p} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} \tag{13}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
H(t) &\geq \frac{H^2(t)}{\frac{4}{3} a \pi \bar{p} (R + \sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} - \frac{20\pi}{3} a \bar{p} (R + \sigma t)^2 [(R + \sigma t)^3 - a_1 a_2 a_3] \\
&\geq \frac{3H^2(t)}{8a\pi\bar{p}(R+\sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} + \frac{3H^2(t)}{8a\pi\bar{p}(R+\sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} - \\
&\quad \frac{20\pi}{3} a \bar{p} (R + \sigma t)^2 [(R + \sigma t)^3 - a_1 a_2 a_3] \\
&\geq \frac{3H^2(t)}{8a\pi\bar{p}(R+\sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} + \frac{3H^2(t)}{8a\pi\bar{p}(R+\sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} - \\
&\quad \frac{20\pi}{3} a \bar{p} (R + \sigma t)^2 [(R + \sigma t)^3 - a_1 a_2 a_3]
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

运用假设条件

$$\frac{3H^2(0)}{8a\pi\bar{p}(R+\sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} - \frac{20\pi}{3} a \bar{p} (R + \sigma t)^2 [(R + \sigma t)^3 - a_1 a_2 a_3] > 0 \tag{15}$$

可得 $H(0) > 0$, 进而 $H(t) > H(0)$ 至少对充分小的 t 成立, 可以推出如下式子成立

$$H(t) \geq \frac{3H^2(t)}{8a\pi\bar{p}(R+\sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} \tag{16}$$

$$\frac{H(t)}{H^2(t)} \geq \frac{3}{8a\pi\bar{p}(R+\sigma t)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma t)^3 \right]} \text{ 在 } [0, t] \text{ 上积分, 可得}$$

$$\frac{1}{H(0)} - \frac{1}{H(t)} > \int_0^t \frac{3}{8a\pi\bar{p}(R+\sigma s)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi\bar{p}} m(0) + (R + \sigma s)^3 \right]} ds \tag{17}$$

进而可以推出
$$0 < \frac{1}{H(t)} < \frac{1}{H(0)} - \int_0^t \frac{3}{8\pi a \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma s)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi \bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma s)^3 \right]} ds \quad (18)$$

由假设
$$\frac{1}{H(0)} - \int_0^T \frac{3}{8\pi a \bar{\rho} (R + \sigma s)^4 \left[\frac{3}{4\pi \bar{\rho}} m(0) + (R + \sigma s)^3 \right]} ds < 0 \quad (19)$$

由于式(18)中积分项为正,故积分值是关于 t 的增函数。

故由定理条件可以推出 $t < \tau$, $T < \tau$ 。

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Blowup of the Exterior Problem to Compressible Isentropic Euler Equations

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Abstract: This paper discusses the blowup of classical solutions to initial-boundary value problem of the exterior problem for the compressible isentropic Euler equations under initial conditions with compact support. By constructing a new functional, it maintains that the classical solution of initial-value problem is proved to be blown up in finite time when the initial functional is large enough.

Key words: the compressible isentropic Euler equations; functional; classical solution; blowup