

# 反応拡散系への特異摂動法の応用

富山大学大学院理工学研究部

池田榮雄

非線形数理 秋の学校  
(2007年9月25日～27日)

# 反応拡散系への応用

$$\begin{cases} u_s = d_1 u_{yy} + \frac{1}{\sigma} f(u, v) \\ v_s = d_2 v_{yy} + \sigma g(u, v) \end{cases}, s > 0, y \in \mathbf{R}$$

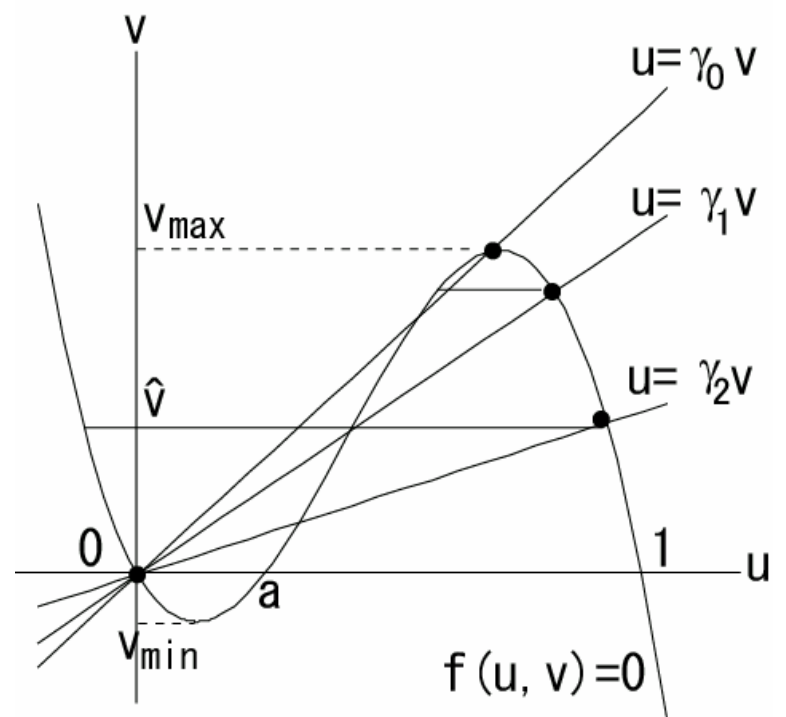
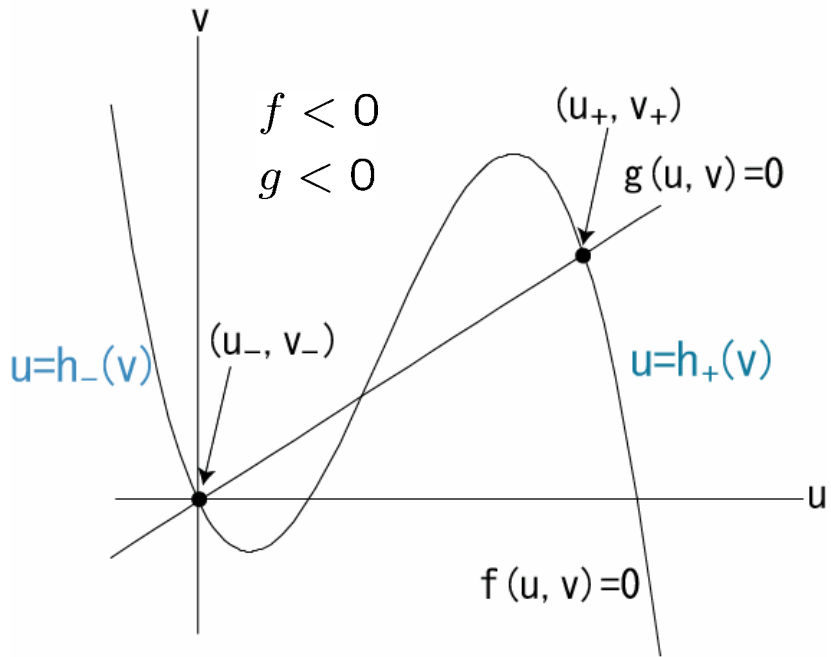
$d_1, d_2$  : 拡散係数       $\sigma$  : 反応率

**Bonhoeffer-Van der Pol Kinetics:**

$$\begin{cases} f(u, v) = u(1 - u)(u - a) - v \\ g(u, v) = u - \gamma v \end{cases}, 0 < a < 1, \gamma > 0$$

**変換:**  $s = \sigma t, x = y \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{d_2}}, \varepsilon = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{d_1}{d_2}}, \tau = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{d_2}{d_1}}$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon \tau u_t = \varepsilon^2 u_{xx} + f(u, v) \\ v_t = v_{xx} + g(u, v) \end{cases}, t > 0, x \in \mathbf{R}$$



$\varepsilon > 0$  は **十分小さい** と仮定し, 速度  $c = c(\tau)$  の進行波解  $(u, v)(x + ct)$  を考える  
動座標系 :  $z = x + ct$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon^2 u_{zz} - \varepsilon \tau c u_z + f(u, v) = 0 \\ v_{zz} - c v_z + g(u, v) = 0 \end{cases}, z \in \mathbf{R}$$

境界条件 :

$$(u, v)(\pm\infty) = (u_{\pm}, v_{\pm})$$

## 典型的な特異摂動問題

$\alpha \in (u_-, u_+)$  を任意に固定

**内部遷移層の現れる場所  $z = 0$  で2つの区間に分割**

$$(A0) \begin{cases} \varepsilon^2 (u_{\pm})_{zz} - \varepsilon \tau c (u_{\pm})_z + f(u_{\pm}, v_{\pm}) = 0 \\ (v_{\pm})_{zz} - c (v_{\pm})_z + g(u_{\pm}, v_{\pm}) = 0 \\ u_{\pm}(\pm\infty) = u_{\pm}, u_{\pm}(0) = \alpha \\ v_{\pm}(\pm\infty) = v_{\pm}, v_{\pm}(0) = \beta \end{cases}, z \in \mathbf{R}_{\pm}$$

但し  $\beta \in (v_-, v_+)$  後で決める

## 外部解の構成 - - - 第0近似解 (高次の近似解の構成は容易)

$$\begin{cases} f(U_{\pm}, V_{\pm}) = 0 \\ (V_{\pm})_{zz} - c(V_{\pm})_z + g(U_{\pm}, V_{\pm}) = 0, z \in \mathbf{R}_{\pm} \\ V_{\pm}(\pm\infty) = v_{\pm}, V_{\pm}(0) = \beta \end{cases}$$

$$f(U_{\pm}, V_{\pm}) = 0 \implies U_{\pm} = h_{\pm}(V_{\pm})$$

$$(A1) \quad \begin{cases} (V_{\pm})_{zz} - c(V_{\pm})_z + g(h_{\pm}(V_{\pm}), V_{\pm}) = 0, z \in \mathbf{R}_{\pm} \\ V_{\pm}(\pm\infty) = v_{\pm}, V_{\pm}(0) = \beta \end{cases}$$

**補題A1** 任意の  $c \in \mathbf{R}$ , 任意の  $\beta \in (v_-, v_+)$  に対して, (A1)の単調増大解  $V_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta)$  はただ1つ存在して以下を満たす。

$$(i) \quad V_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta) - v_{\pm} \in X_{\mu(c), 1}^2(\mathbf{R}_{\pm})$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \left[ \frac{d}{dz} V_0^-(0; c, \beta) - \frac{d}{dz} V_0^+(0; c, \beta) \right] > 0$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ \frac{d}{dz} V_0^-(0; c, \beta) - \frac{d}{dz} V_0^+(0; c, \beta) \right] > 0$$

但し,  $\mu(c) = \min\{\mu_-(c), \mu_+(c)\}$ ,  $\mu_{\pm}(c)$  は

$$\mu_{\pm}^2 - c\mu_{\pm} + \frac{d}{dv}g(h_{\pm}(v_{\pm}), v_{\pm}) = 0$$

の正の解である。

補題 A2 任意の  $c \in \mathbf{R}$  に対して,  $\beta = \beta_0(c)$  が存在して

$$\frac{d}{dz}V_0^-(0; c, \beta_0(c)) - \frac{d}{dz}V_0^+(0; c, \beta_0(c)) = 0$$

が成り立つ。  $\beta_0(c)$  は単調減少関数で  $\lim_{c \rightarrow \mp\infty} \beta_0(c) = v_{\pm}$  を満たし, 任意の  $v^* \in (v_-, v_+)$  に対して

$$\beta_0(0) \begin{matrix} \leq \\ \geq \end{matrix} v^* \text{ if and only if } \mathcal{I}(v^*) = \int_{v_-}^{v^*} g(h_-(v), v)dv + \int_{v^*}^{v_+} g(h_+(v), v)dv \begin{matrix} \leq \\ \geq \end{matrix} 0$$

が成り立つ。

$$U_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta) = h_{\pm}(V_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta))$$

第0近似の外部解  $(U_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta), V_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta))$

$U_0^{\pm}(0; c, \beta) = h_{\pm}(V_0^{\pm}(0; c, \beta)) = h_{\pm}(\beta) \neq \alpha$  は境界条件を満たさない

外部解の修正

## 内部解の構成 --- 第0近似解 (高次の近似解の構成は容易)

$$(u_{\pm}(z; c, \beta), v_{\pm}(z; c, \beta)) = (U_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta) + W_0^{\pm}(\xi; c, \beta), V_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta))$$

$$\xi = x/\varepsilon^{\kappa}$$

$$(A2)_{\pm} \begin{cases} \varepsilon^{2-2\kappa}(W_0^{\pm})_{\xi\xi} - \varepsilon^{1-\kappa} \tau c(W_0^{\pm})_{\xi} + f(h_{\pm}(\beta) + W_0^{\pm}, \beta) = 0 & , \xi \in \mathbf{R}_{\pm} \\ W_0^{\pm}(\pm\infty) = 0, W_0^{\pm}(0) = \alpha - h_{\pm}(\beta) \end{cases}$$

$$\kappa = 1$$

補題A3 (Fife and McLeod) 任意の  $\beta \in (v_-, v_+)$  に対して

$$(A3) \begin{cases} W_{\xi\xi} - cW_{\xi} + f(W, \beta) = 0 & , \xi \in \mathbf{R} \\ W(\pm\infty) = h_{\pm}(\beta), W(0) = \alpha \end{cases}$$

を考える。関係  $c = c_0(\beta)$  が定まり、(A3)の単調増大解  $W(\xi; \beta)$  はただ1つ存在して以下を満たす。

$$(i) W(\xi; \beta) - h_{\pm}(\beta) \in X_{\sigma_{\pm}(\beta), 1}^2(\mathbf{R}_{\pm})$$

$$(ii) c_0(\beta) \begin{matrix} \geq \\ \leq \end{matrix} 0 \text{ if and only if } \mathcal{J}(\beta) = \int_{h_-(\beta)}^{h_+(\beta)} f(u, \beta) du \begin{matrix} \geq \\ \leq \end{matrix} 0$$

但し,  $\sigma_{\pm}(\beta) = \{\mp c_0(\beta) + \sqrt{(c_0(\beta))^2 - 4f_u(h_{\pm}(\beta), \beta)}\}/2$  である。

$\beta^* \in (v_-, v_+)$  任意に固定

**補題 A4**  $c^*(\tau) = c_0(\beta^*)/\tau$ ,  $\sigma_{\pm}(c, \beta; \tau) = \{\mp c\tau + \sqrt{(c\tau)^2 - 4f_u(h_{\pm}(\beta), \beta)}\}/2$  とする。任意の  $(c, \beta) \in \Lambda_{\delta_0} \equiv \{(c, \beta) \mid |c - c^*(\tau)| + |\beta - \beta^*| \leq \delta_0\}$  に対して, (A2) $_{\pm}$  は  $X_{\sigma_{\pm}(\tau), 1}^2(\mathbf{R}_{\pm})$  に属するただ1つの単調増大解  $W_0^{\pm}(\xi; \tau; c, \beta)$  を持つ。但し,  $\sigma_{\pm}(\tau) = \inf_{(c, \beta) \in \Lambda_{\delta_0}} \sigma_{\pm}(\tau; c, \beta)$ . さらに,  $W_0^{\pm}(\xi; \tau; c, \beta)$  は  $X_{\sigma_{\pm}(\tau), 1}^2(\mathbf{R}_{\pm})$  において  $(c, \beta) \in \Lambda_{\delta_0}$  に関して連続で

$$(i) \quad \frac{d}{d\xi} W_0^-(0; \tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*) - \frac{d}{d\xi} W_0^+(0; \tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*) = 0$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \left[ \frac{d}{d\xi} W_0^-(0; \tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*) - \frac{d}{d\xi} W_0^+(0; \tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*) \right] > 0$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ \frac{d}{d\xi} W_0^-(0; \tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*) - \frac{d}{d\xi} W_0^+(0; \tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*) \right] > 0$$

を満たす。

**合成解の構成 - - - 第0近似解 (高次の近似解の構成は容易)**

$$(u_{\pm}(z; \varepsilon; \tau; c, \beta), v_{\pm}(z; c, \beta)) = (U_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta) + W_0^{\pm}(z/\varepsilon; \tau; c, \beta), V_0^{\pm}(z; c, \beta)), z \in \mathbf{R}_{\pm}$$





$$\begin{cases} \Phi(0; \tau; c, \beta) = \Phi_0(\tau; c, \beta) \\ \Psi(0; \tau; c, \beta) = \Psi_0(c, \beta) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_0(\tau; c, \beta) = \frac{d}{d\xi} W_0^-(0; \tau; c, \beta) - \frac{d}{d\xi} W_0^+(0; \tau; c, \beta) \\ \Psi_0(c, \beta) = \frac{d}{dz} V_0^-(0; c, \beta) - \frac{d}{dz} V_0^+(0; c, \beta) \end{cases}$$

Find  $(c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau))$  such that

$$\Phi_0(\tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau)) = \Psi_0(c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau)) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \Phi_0(\tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau)) & \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \Phi_0(\tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau)) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \Psi_0(c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau)) & \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \Psi_0(c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau)) \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

陰関数定理より

$$\exists (c^*(\varepsilon; \tau), \beta^*(\varepsilon; \tau)) : \begin{cases} \Phi(\varepsilon; \tau; c^*(\varepsilon; \tau), \beta^*(\varepsilon; \tau)) = 0 \\ \Psi(\varepsilon; \tau; c^*(\varepsilon; \tau), \beta^*(\varepsilon; \tau)) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi_0(\tau; c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau)) = \Psi_0(c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau)) = 0$$

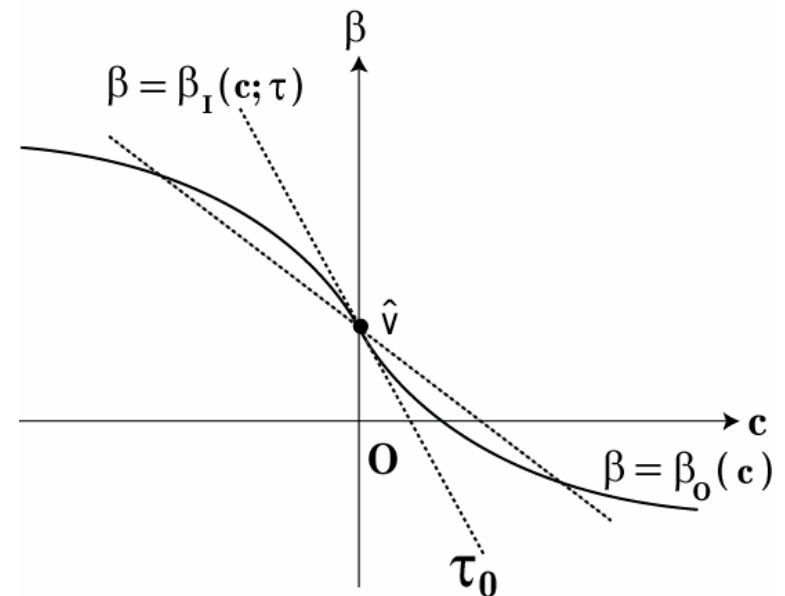
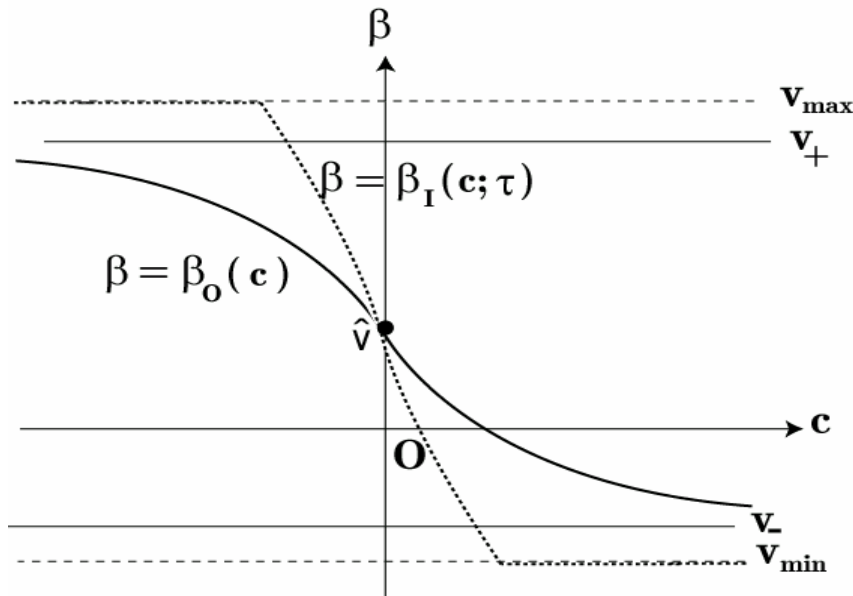


$$c = c_0(\beta)/\tau, \beta = \beta_0(c) \quad \text{at } (c, \beta) = (c^*(\tau), \beta^*(\tau))$$

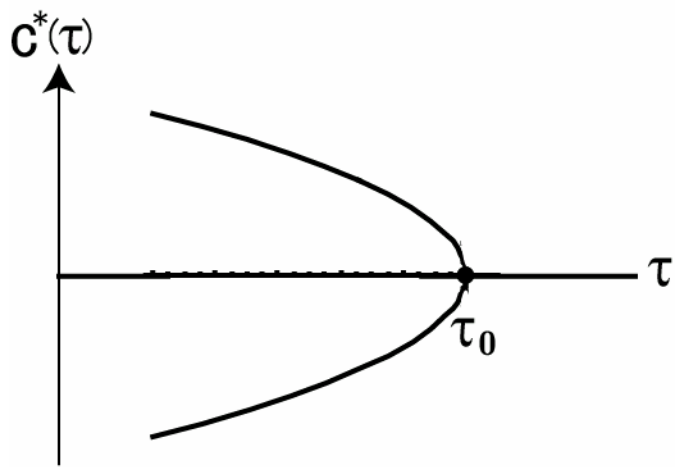
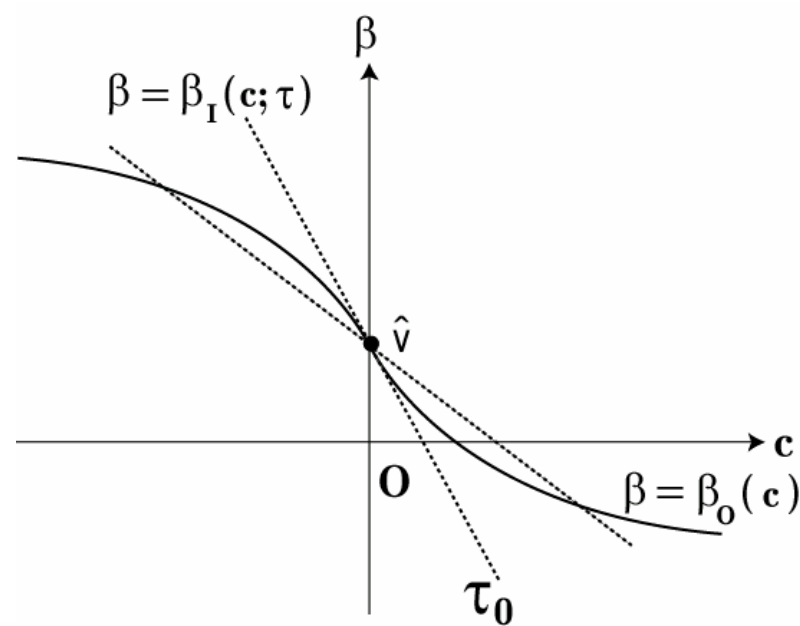
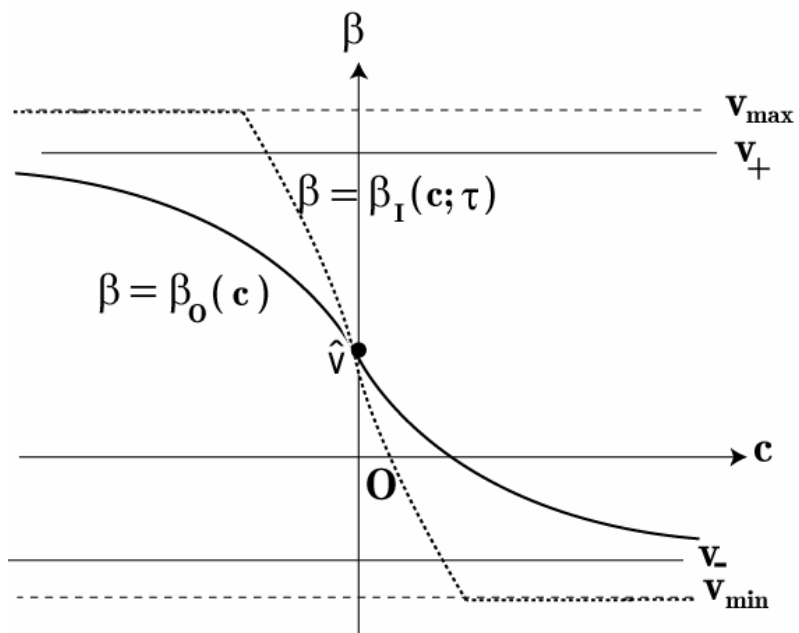
## 横断的に交差

$$c = c_0(\beta)/\tau \iff \beta = \beta_I(c; \tau)$$

$$\gamma = \gamma_1$$

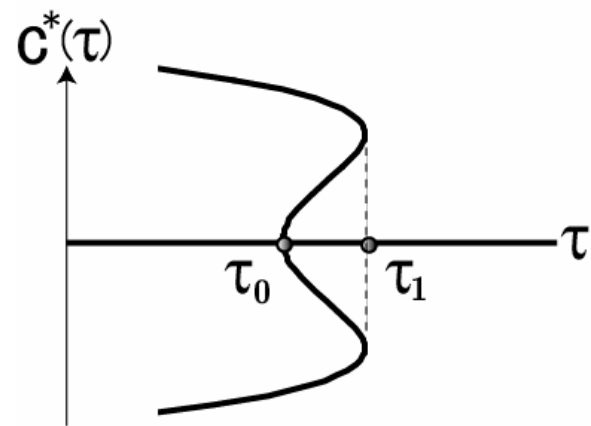
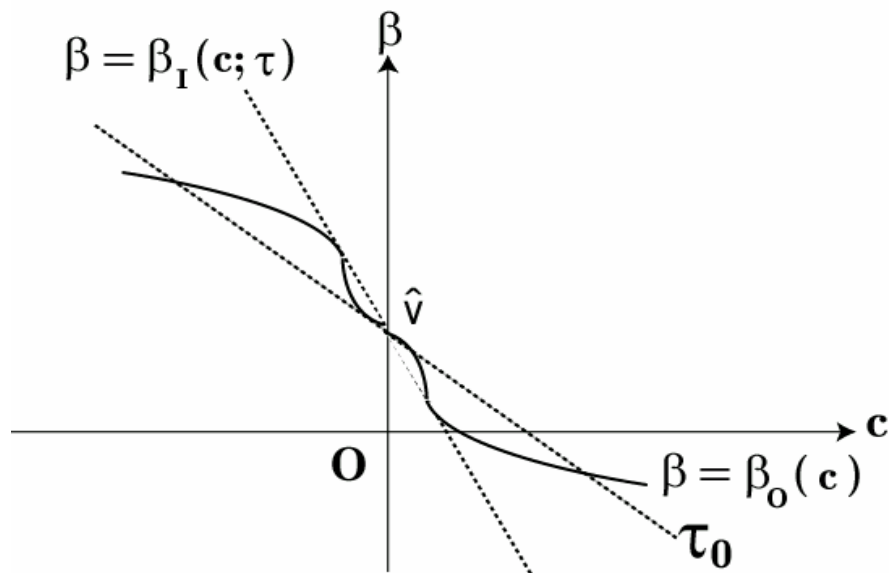


$$\gamma = \gamma_1$$

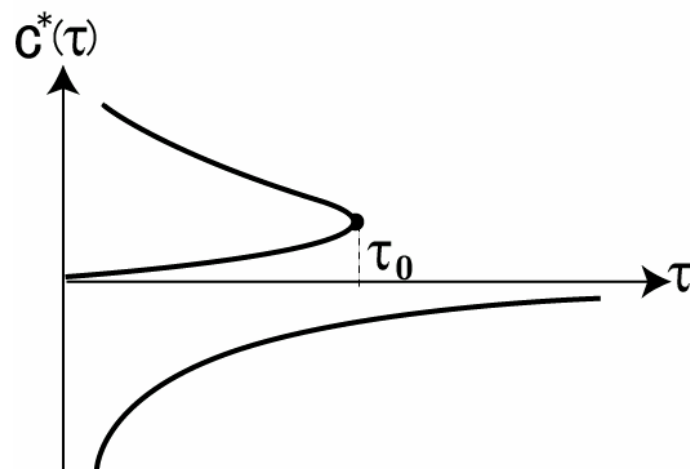
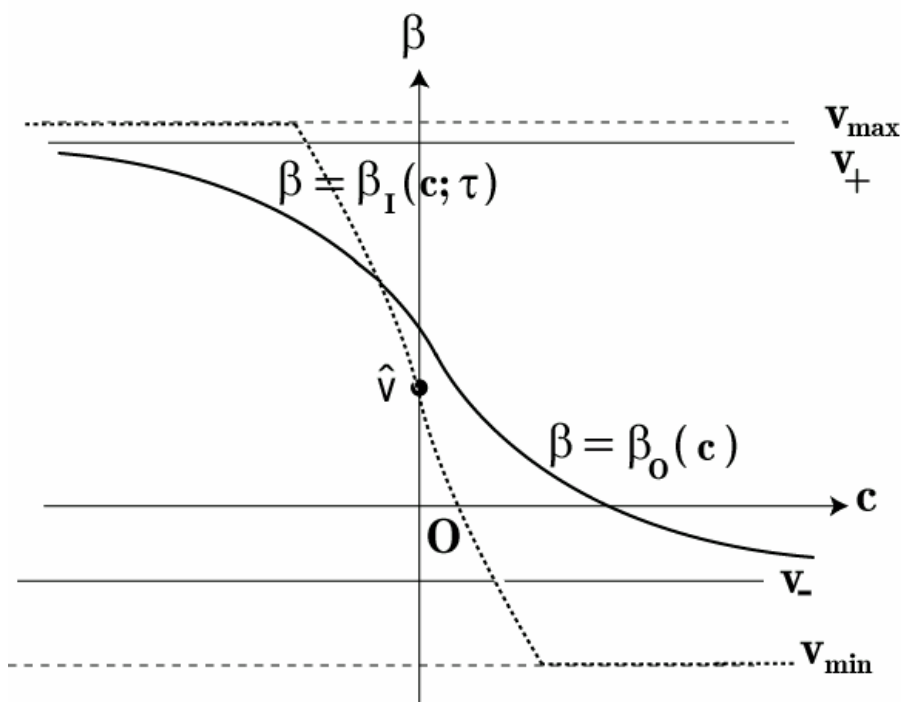


Pitchfork 分岐

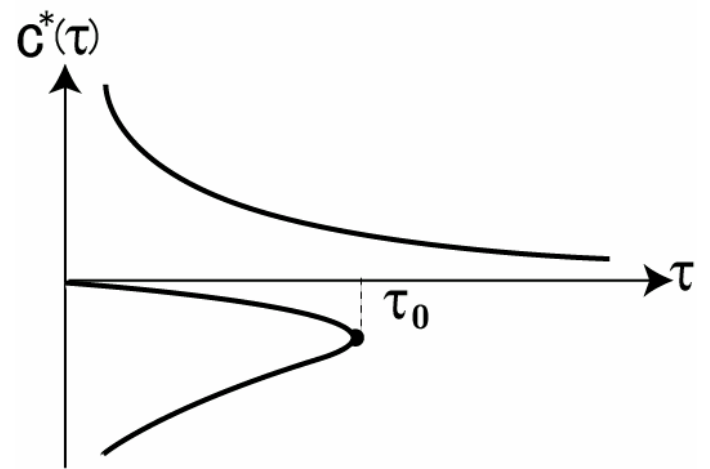
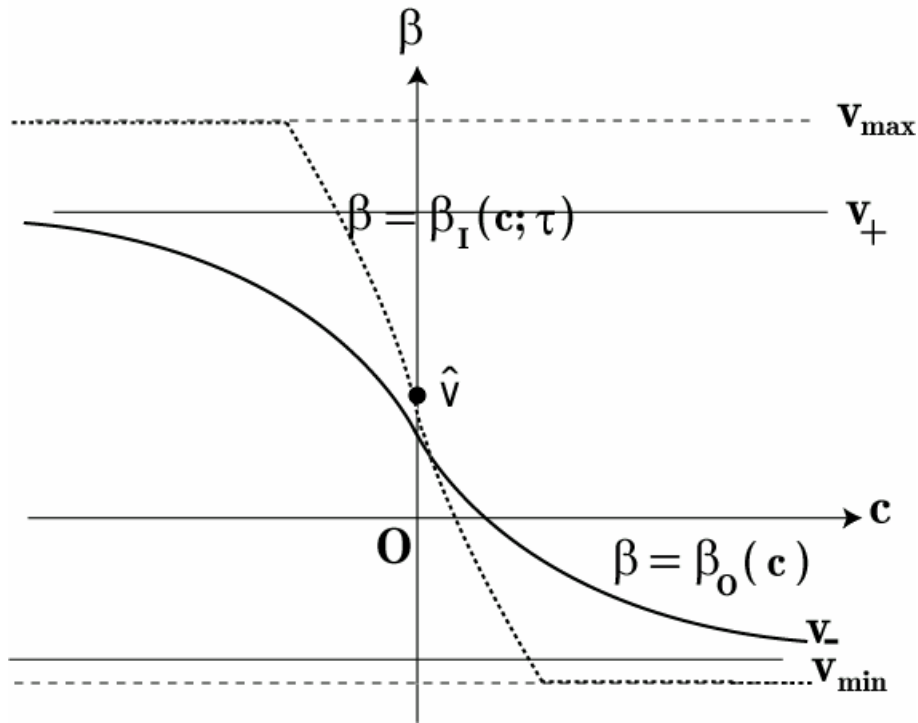
$$\gamma = \gamma_1$$



$$\gamma_0 < \gamma < \gamma_1$$



$$\gamma_1 < \gamma < \gamma_2$$



$$(A0) \begin{cases} \varepsilon^2 (u_{\pm})_{zz} - \varepsilon \tau c (u_{\pm})_z + f(u_{\pm}, v_{\pm}) = 0 \\ (v_{\pm})_{zz} - c (v_{\pm})_z + g(u_{\pm}, v_{\pm}) = 0 \\ u_{\pm}(\pm\infty) = u_{\pm}, u_{\pm}(0) = \alpha \\ v_{\pm}(\pm\infty) = v_{\pm}, v_{\pm}(0) = \beta \end{cases}, z \in \mathbf{R}_{\pm}$$

**Put**

$$w_{\pm}(z; \varepsilon, \tau; c, \beta) = \varepsilon (u_{\pm})_z(z; \varepsilon, \tau; c, \beta), \quad s_{\pm}(z; \varepsilon, \tau; c, \beta) = (v_{\pm})_z(z; \varepsilon, \tau; c, \beta)$$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon (u_{\pm})_z = w_{\pm} \\ \varepsilon (w_{\pm})_z = \tau c w_{\pm} - f(u_{\pm}, v_{\pm}) \\ (v_{\pm})_z = s_{\pm} \\ (s_{\pm})_z = c s_{\pm} - g(u_{\pm}, v_{\pm}) \\ (u_{\pm}, w_{\pm}, v_{\pm}, s_{\pm})(\pm\infty) = (u_{\pm}, 0, v_{\pm}, 0) \equiv Q_{\pm} \\ (u_{\pm}, v_{\pm})(0) = (\alpha, \beta) \end{cases}, z \in \mathbf{R}_{\pm}$$

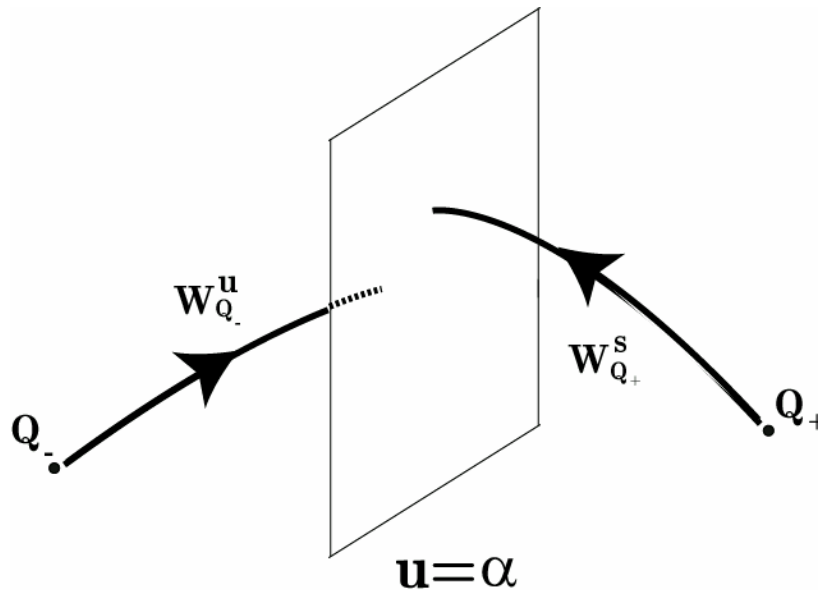
**2-dim unstable manifolds of  $Q_-$ :**

$$W_{Q_-}^u \equiv \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} u_- \\ w_- \\ v_- \\ s_- \end{bmatrix} (z; \varepsilon, \tau; c, \beta) \mid z \in \mathbf{R}_-, \beta \in (v_-, v_+) \right\}$$



2-dim stable manifolds of  $Q_+$ :

$$W_{Q_+}^s \equiv \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} u_+ \\ w_+ \\ v_+ \\ s_+ \end{bmatrix} (z; \varepsilon, \tau; c, \beta) \mid z \in \mathbf{R}_+, \beta \in (v_-, v_+) \right\}$$



Existence of heteroclinic orbits connecting two points  $Q_+$  and  $Q_-$   
**The distance between two manifolds  $W_{Q_+}^u$  and  $W_{Q_-}^s = 0$**

## 安定性

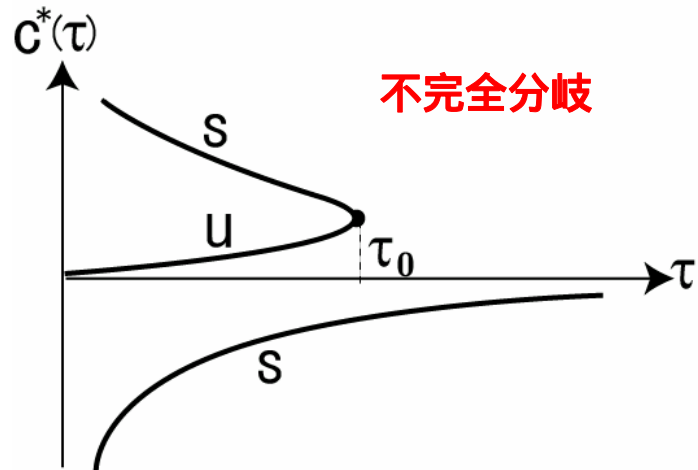
$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon\tau u_t = \varepsilon^2 u_{zz} - \varepsilon\tau c u_z + f(u, v) \\ v_t = v_{zz} - c v_z + g(u, v) \\ (u, v)(t, -\infty) = (u_-, v_-) \\ (u, v)(t, +\infty) = (u_+, v_+) \end{cases}, z \in \mathbf{R}$$

線形化固有値問題を特異摂動法で解く

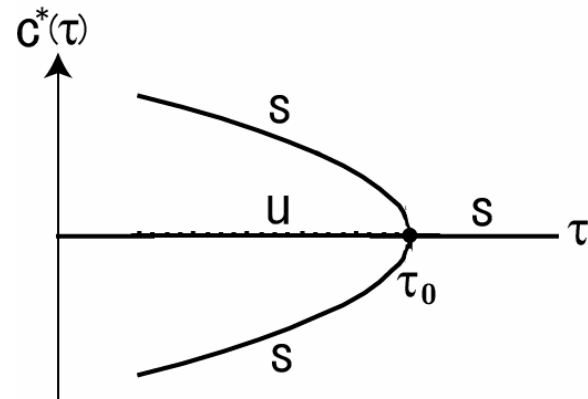
安定指標 ---- 多様体の横断性

----  $(c, \beta)$  平面における曲線の横断性

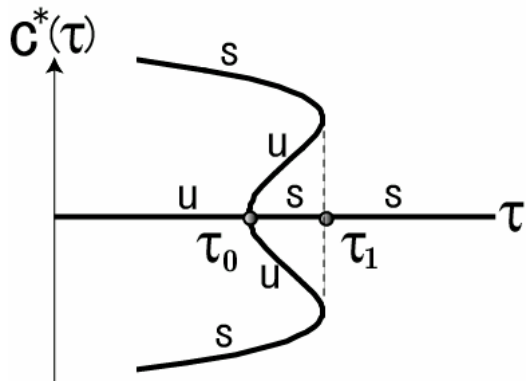
$$\gamma_0 < \gamma < \gamma_1$$



$$\gamma = \gamma_1 \quad \text{super-critical}$$



$$\gamma = \gamma_1 \quad \text{sub-critical}$$



$$\gamma_1 < \gamma < \gamma_2$$

