第9卷 第3期

JOURNAL OF ZHNGZHOU INSTITUTE VOL.9 NO.3

1988年9月

OF TECHNOLOGY

September 1988

具部分反射边界条件的多速 非线性迁移方程的解

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提要: 本文研究了一类具部分反射边界条件的非线性积分一微分方程组解的存在性及唯一性。

关键词: 多速迁移, 耗散算子, 算子半群

1 主要结果

陈着中子物理学的发展,一类描述粒子在物质内的迁移过程的新型数理方程即迁移方程 (也叫Maxwell-Boltzmann方程,有人给它称为第四类方程)具有十分重要的意义。其重 要应用之一是核反应堆中子迁移理论。随着问题研究的不断深入,人们考虑的范围 愈 来 愈 广,由平板几何反应堆到球、柱型及任意凸体反应堆;由单能中子(即中子速度为常数)迁 移到多速、连续能量迁移、由零边界条件(即中子打到反应堆边界上全部被吸收)转化为部 分反射边界条件,由线性迁移到非线性迁移等等。尽管如此,对一般情况下的迁移方程仍有 很多问题需要解决。在任何情形下,迁移方程解的适定性乃是研究这一方向的中心 课 题 之 一。本文就是研究了在部分反射边界条件下,长方体反应堆中,散射、裂变各向异性的情形 下的非线性多速迁移方程解的存在、唯一性问题。

考虑下述中子迁移系统

$$\begin{split} & \frac{\partial N_{i}\left(X,\Omega,t\right)}{\partial t} + \upsilon_{i} \Omega grad_{\mathbf{x}} N_{i}\left(X,\Omega,t\right) + \upsilon_{i} \Sigma_{i}\left(X,\Omega,N_{1},\cdots,N_{P},t\right) \\ & = \upsilon_{i} \int_{G_{2}} K_{i}\left(X,\Omega,\Omega',N_{1}(X,\Omega',t)\cdots N_{P}(X,\Omega',t)d\Omega' + q_{i}\left(X,\Omega,t\right)\left(1.1\right) \\ & N_{i}\left(X,\Omega,0\right) = \theta_{i}\left(X,\Omega\right) \\ & N_{i}\left(X^{br},\Omega,t\right) = \alpha_{i} r \sigma r N_{i}\left(X^{br},\Omega,t\right) \qquad \Omega r > 0, \quad x^{br} = 0 \\ & N_{i}\left(X_{b}, Q,t\right) = \beta_{i} r \sigma r N_{i}\left(X_{b}, Q,t\right) \qquad \Omega_{i} < 0, \quad x_{b} r = C r \end{split}$$

$$i=1,\dots,P$$
, $r=1,\dots n$ $X=(X_1,\dots,X_r,\dots,X_n)\in G_1=\prod_{r=1}^n(0,C_r)$, $\Omega=(\Omega_1,\dots,\Omega_r)$

 $\cdots \Omega_{\mathbf{r}}, \cdots \Omega_{\mathbf{n}} \in G_2 = \mathbf{n}$ 维欧氏空间单位球面。 \mathbf{v}_i 为中子速度,常数。 σ_i 为一算子,它 将 任 意函数 $f(X,\Omega,t)$ 映为 $f(X,(\Omega_1,\cdots,-\Omega_r,\cdots\Omega_r),t)$, $(r=1,\cdots,n)$; α_i , β_i 为常数 $0 \leq \alpha_i$, $\beta_{i,r} \leq 1$ $i=1,\dots,P$ $r=1,\dots,n$ 。关于边界条件(1.3)-(1.4)中 x^{br} , x_{br} , $\alpha_{i,r}$, $\beta_{i,r}$ 之意义

本文1987年10月7日收到

参见[4]。

对上述非线性多迹迁移方程,我们有下述主要结论。

定理: 假设

(H1)存在实函数 $\Sigma_i(X,\Omega,t)$ 满足 ess sup $\Sigma_i(X,\Omega,t) = \sigma_i < +\infty$, $(X \cdot \Omega \cdot t) \in G \times [0 \cdot \infty]$

使得 $|\Sigma_i(X,\Omega,N_1,...N_p,t)-\Sigma_i(X,\Omega,N_1',...,N_p',t)| \leqslant \Sigma_i(X,\Omega,t)(|N,-N,'|)$ $+ \cdots + |N_{p} - N_{p}'|$

(H2)存在实函数 $K_i(X,\Omega,\Omega',t)$ 满足

$$\underset{(X,\Omega,0)\in G_1\times [0,\infty]}{\text{ess sup}} \left(\int_{G_2\times G_2} |K_i(X,\Omega,\Omega',t)|^2 d\Omega' d\Omega\right)^{1/2} \leqslant k_i < \infty$$

使得

 $|K_{i}(X,\Omega,\Omega',N_{1},...,N_{p},t)-K_{i}(X,\Omega,\Omega',N_{1}',...N_{p}',t)| \leq K_{i}(X,\Omega,\Omega',t)(|N_{1}-X_{1}|)$ $N_1'|+\cdots+|N_p-N_p'|$) 其中 $G=G_1\times G_2$ 。若 q_i (X,Ω,t) $\in L^2$ ($G\times(0,\infty)$),则 $V\theta_i$ (X,Ω) , $\theta_i(X,\Omega)$ 满足(1.3)(1.4)(i=1,···,P),系统 (1.1) - (1.4) 在L² (G x [0, ∞) 内存在唯一解N (X,Ω,t)

定理证明

我们在 L^2 (G) 上考虑问题, L^2 (G) = L^2 (G) $\times \cdots \times L^2$ (G) 其中 L^2 (G) 为

G上绝对平方可积函数按如下内积和范数

$$\langle \varphi_i, \psi_i \rangle = \int_G \varphi(X, \Omega) \psi_i(\overline{X, \Omega}) dx d\Omega \qquad | \varphi | = \langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle^{1/2}$$

组成的Hilbert空间

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{P} \langle \varphi_i, \psi_i \rangle$$
 $\| \varphi \| = \langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle^{1/2}$

其中 $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_p)$ $\psi = (\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_p)$ $\varphi_i, \psi_i \in L^2(G)$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, P$ 今下列算子

 $/\Lambda_i \varphi_i = -v_i \Omega \operatorname{grad}_x \varphi_i$ $D(/\Lambda_i) = \{ \varphi_i \mid \varphi_i \in L^2(G), /\Lambda_i \varphi_i \in L^2(G) \}$ 边界条件(1.3), (1.4)}

$$|B_i|$$
 (t) $\varphi = -v_i \Sigma_i$ (X, Ω , φ_1 ,... φ_P ,t) $+q_i$ (X, Ω ,t), D ($|B_i|$ (t)) $\approx L^2$ (G)

$$C_i(t) \varphi = U_i \int_{G_2}^{\infty} K_i(X,\Omega,\Omega',\varphi_1,\cdots,\varphi_r,t) d\Omega', D(C_i(t)) = L^2(G)$$

$$A \varphi = (/A_1 \varphi_1, \dots, /A_p \varphi_p)$$

$$B (t) \varphi = (|B_1 \varphi, \dots, |B_p \varphi)$$

$$D(A) = D (/A_1) \times D (/A_2) \times \dots \times D (/A_p)$$

$$D(B (t)) = L^2 (G)$$

B (t)
$$\varphi = (|B_1 \varphi, \dots, |B_0 \varphi)$$
 D (B (t)) = L^2 (G)

C (t)
$$\varphi = (C_1 \varphi, \dots, C_p \varphi)$$
 D (C (t)) = L² (G)

设 $N = (N_1, N_2, \dots, N_n)$, 则方程(1.1) - (1.4)可化为发展方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dN}{dt} = AN + B & \text{(t) } N + C & \text{(t) } N \\ N & \text{(0)} & = \theta_0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\theta_0 = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p)$

证明 取 $\varphi \in D$ (A) $\varphi \Rightarrow (\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_p)$ $R_{\bullet}(A \varphi, \varphi) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} R_{\bullet}(A_i \varphi_i, \varphi_i)$

 $\overrightarrow{\text{fit}} R_{\bullet} \langle / A_i | \phi_i , \phi_i \rangle = -R_{\bullet} \int_{\sigma} v_i \Omega \text{grad}_{\mathbf{X}} \phi_i (\mathbf{X}, \Omega) | \overrightarrow{\phi_i} (\mathbf{X}, \Omega) | d\mathbf{X} d\Omega$

 $= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{r=1}^{n} \int_{G^2} d\Omega \int_{G^1}, \Omega_r [| \varphi_i ((X', C_r), \Omega) |^2 - | \varphi_i ((X', 0), \Omega) |^2] dX'$

其中 G_1 '表示 G_1 中除去 $[0,C_r]$ 而成的n-1维欧氏空间中的长方体, $X'=(x_1,\cdots,x_{r-1},x_{r+1},\cdots,x_n)$, $(X',0)=(x_1,\cdots,x_{r-1},0,x_{r+1},\cdots,x_n)$, $(X',C_r)=(x_1,\cdots,x_{r-1},C_r,x_{r+1},\cdots,x_n)$, $\Omega=(\Omega_1,\cdots,\Omega_r,\cdots,\Omega_n)$ 又

$$\begin{split} &\int_{G_{2}} d\Omega \int_{G_{1}}, \, \Omega_{r} \, \, [\mid \phi_{i}((X',C_{i}),\Omega) \mid^{2} - \mid \phi_{i}((X',0),\Omega) \mid^{2}] \, dX' \\ &= \int_{\Omega_{r}>0} \, d\Omega \int_{G_{1}}, \, \, \Omega_{r} \, [\mid \phi_{i}((X',C_{r}),\Omega) \mid^{2} - \mid \phi_{i}((X',0),\Omega) \mid^{2}] \, dX' \\ &+ \int_{\Omega_{r}<0} \, d\Omega \int_{G_{1}}, \, \Omega_{r} \, [\mid \phi \, ((X',C_{r}),\Omega) \mid^{2} - \mid \phi_{i}((X',0),\Omega) \mid^{2}] \, dX' \\ &= \int_{\Omega_{r}>0} \, d\Omega \int_{G_{1}}, \, \Omega_{r} \, [\mid \phi_{i}((X',C_{r}),(\Omega_{1},\cdots,\Omega_{r},\cdots,\Omega_{n})) \mid^{2}] \, dX' \\ &- \alpha_{i,r}^{2} \mid \phi \, ((X',0),(\Omega_{1},\cdots,-\Omega_{r},\cdots,\Omega_{n})) \mid^{2}] \, dX' \\ &- \int_{\Omega_{r}>0} \, d\Omega \int_{G_{1}}, \, \Omega_{r} \, [\mid \beta_{i,r}^{2} \mid \phi \, ((X',C_{r}),(\Omega_{1},\cdots,\Omega_{r},\cdots,\Omega_{n})) \mid^{2}] \, dX' \\ &= \int_{\Omega_{r}>0} \, d\Omega \int_{G_{1}}, \, \Omega_{r} \, [(1-\alpha_{i,r}^{2}) \mid \phi_{i}((X',0),(\Omega_{1},\cdots,-\Omega_{r},\cdots,\Omega_{n})) \mid^{2}] \, dX' \\ &= \int_{\Omega_{r}>0} \, d\Omega \int_{G_{1}}, \, \Omega_{r} \, [(1-\alpha_{i,r}^{2}) \mid \phi_{i}((X',0),(\Omega_{1},\cdots,-\Omega_{r},\cdots,\Omega_{n})) \mid^{2}] \, dX' > 0 \end{split}$$

从而Re $\langle A \varphi, \varphi \rangle \leq 0$,由耗散算子之定义,A是耗散常数β=0的耗散算子。由 A的耗散性知,对 $\mathbf{V} \varphi \in \mathbf{D}$ (A)

 $| (\alpha I - A) \varphi | | \varphi | > Re((\alpha I - A) \varphi, \varphi) > \alpha | \varphi |^2$

$$\|(\alpha I - A)^{-1}\| \leqslant \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

引理2 算子A是可闭的,且A(即A的闭包)亦是耗散的。对 $V\alpha>0$, $R(\alpha I-A)$ = L^2 (G)

明 首先易知 $^{(1)}D(/A_i)=L^2(G)$,故 $D(A)=L^2(G)$ 。 假若A不可闭,由 定义,存在一点列 $\{\phi_a\}\subset D(A)$ $\phi_a\to 0$,A $\phi_a\to \psi$, \mathbb{I} ψ $\mathbb{I}=\mathbb{I}$,由 A 的耗 散性知,对 $V\alpha>0$, $\phi\in D(A)$

$$\| (\varphi + \lambda^{-1} \varphi_n) - \lambda A (\varphi + \lambda^{-1} \varphi_n) \| \ge \| \varphi + \lambda^{-1} \varphi_n \|$$

通过计算不难验明/Ai的共轭算子/Ai*具下述形式

/A₁* φ_1 * = $v_i \Omega \operatorname{grad}_x \varphi_i$ * (X,\O), D (/A_i*) = { φ_i * \in L² (G) | $v_i \Omega \operatorname{grad}_x \varphi_i$ * \in L² (G), $\alpha_{ir} \varphi_i$ * (X^{br},\O) = $\sigma_r \varphi_i$ * (X^{br},\O), $\Omega^r > 0$, $x^{br} = 0$, $\beta_{ir} \varphi_i$ * (X_{br},\O) = $\sigma_r \varphi_i$ * (X_{br},\O), $\Omega_r < 0$, $x_{br} = C_r$ }

对线性算子/A.而言,其剩余谱R σ (/A_i) = ϕ ,从而R σ (A) = ϕ ,若不然,设 $\lambda \in R$ σ (/A_i) ,根据 [3] , $\lambda \in P$ σ (/A_i*) (/A_i*的本征谱,)即存在 ϕ _i* (X, Ω) $\in D$ (/A_i*) ϕ _i* (X, Ω) \neq 0,使得 (λ I - /A_i*) ϕ _i* = 0,亦即

$$\overline{\lambda} \varphi_i * (X, \Omega) - v_i \Omega \operatorname{grad}_{\mathbf{x}} \varphi_i * (X, \Omega) = 0$$

上式两边取共轭,同时将 Ω 代换为 $-\Omega$,便得

$$\lambda \varphi_i^*(X, -\Omega) + v_i \Omega \operatorname{grad}_x \overline{\varphi_i^*(X, -\Omega)} = 0$$

$$\phi_i(X,\Omega) = \overline{\phi_i*(X,-\Omega)}$$
 则 $\phi_i(X,\Omega) \in D(/A_i)$ $\phi_i(X,\Omega) \neq 0$,
$$(\lambda I - /A_i) \phi_i = 0$$

从而 $\lambda \in P \sigma$ (/A_i) ,此与 $\lambda \in R \sigma$ (/A_i) 矛盾。故 $R \sigma$ (/A_i) = ϕ , 又 因 对 $V \circ > 0$,

$$\|(\alpha I - A)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{\alpha}$$
,所以 $\alpha P \sigma (A)$ UC $\sigma (A)$ (其中C $\sigma(A)$ 表示A的连续谱),

即α \in ρ(A) (A的豫解集),据此有 \overline{R} (α \overline{I} - A) = L^2 (G) $V\psi \in L^2$ (G),存在一函数列 $\{\psi_k\} \subset R$ (α \overline{I} - A),使得 $\psi_k \rightarrow \psi$,取 $\varphi_k = (\alpha \overline{I}$ - A) $-1 \psi_k$

则

$$(\alpha I - A) \quad \varphi_k = \psi_k \qquad (2.2)$$

由于 $(\alpha I - A)^{-1}$ $\leq \frac{1}{\alpha}$ $\psi_k \rightarrow \psi$ 所以 $\varphi_k \rightarrow L^2$ (G) 中 - Cauchy列,从而 $\varphi_k \rightarrow \varphi$,

由 (2.2) 得到A $\varphi_k \to \alpha \varphi - \psi$ ($k \to \infty$),据可闭算子的定义知 $\varphi \in D$ (A) 且A $\varphi = \alpha \varphi - \psi$,即 ($\alpha I - A$) $\varphi = \psi$ 。由 ψ 的任意性知 R ($\alpha I - A$) = L^2 (G) ,到此引理所有结论证毕。

引理3 在 (H1) (H2) 假设下, 算子B (t) + C (t) 是 L² (G) 上的 Lipschitz连 **续算子**

证明 由 | B_i, C_i的定义及 (H1) (H2)

$$\begin{split} \| \left[B_i \; \phi' - \left| B_i \phi' \; \right| &= \| \upsilon_i \sum_i \left(X , \Omega , \phi_1 , \cdots , \phi_P , t \right) - \upsilon_i \sum_i \left(X , \Omega , \phi_1' , \cdots , \phi_P' , t \right) \right] \\ \leqslant &\upsilon_i \; \sigma_i \; \| \left| \; \phi_1 - \; \phi_1' \right| + \left| \; \phi_2 - \; \phi_2' \right| + \cdots + \left| \; \phi_P - \; \phi_P' \right| \right] \\ \leqslant &\upsilon_i \; \sigma_i \; \sum_{i=1}^{P} \; \| \; \phi_i - \; \phi_i' \; \| \\ \end{cases}$$

类似地,利用 Caucly—Schwartz不等式及Fubini定理

$$\begin{aligned} \|C_i \ \phi - C_i \ \phi'\| &\leqslant v_i \| \int_{G_2} K_i(X, \Omega, \Omega', t) (\| \phi_i - \phi_i' \| + \dots + \| \phi_\rho - \phi_\rho' \|) d\Omega' \| \\ &\leqslant \sum_{j=1}^{P} v_i \| \int_{G_2} K_i(X, \Omega, \Omega', t) \| \phi_i - \phi_i' \| d\Omega' \| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} & \underset{G_2}{\text{lift}} \quad \underset{G_2}{\text{lift}} \quad \underset{G_2}{\text{lift}} \quad (X,\Omega,\Omega',t) \mid \phi_i \; (X,\Omega') - \phi_i' \; (X,\Omega') \mid d\Omega' \mid \\ & = \int_G \int_{G_2} K_i \; (X,\Omega,\Omega',t) \; \phi_i \; (X,\Omega') - \phi_i' \; (X,\Omega') \mid d\Omega' \mid ^2 dXd\Omega \mid ^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \leqslant \int_{G_2} \int_{G_1} \int_{G_2} \left| K_i \; (X,\Omega,\Omega',t) \mid ^2 d\Omega' \right| \; \left(\int_{G_2} \left| \phi_i \; (X,\Omega') - \phi_i' \right| ^2 dXd\Omega \mid ^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \end{split}$$

$$| \varphi_{i} (X,\Omega') - \varphi_{i}' (X,\Omega') |^{2} dX d\Omega')^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\leq k_{i} | \varphi_{i} - \varphi_{i}' |$$

故
$$\|C_i \varphi - C_i \varphi'\| \leq v_i k_i \sum_{j=1}^{P} \|\varphi_j - \varphi_j'\|$$

所以 【 (B (t) + C (t))
$$\varphi$$
 + (B (t) + C (t)) φ' 】
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{P} (\| (|B_i + C_i) \varphi_i - (|B_i + C_i) \varphi_i' \|)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
P \\
\sum_{i=1}^{P} \left[v_{i} \left(\sigma_{i} + k_{i} \right) \sum_{j=1}^{P} \left[\phi_{i} - \phi_{i}' \right]^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
\leq \left\{ \left[\sum_{i=1}^{P} v_{i}^{2} \left(\sigma_{i} + k_{i} \right)^{2} \right] \left[\sum_{j=1}^{P} \left[\phi_{i} - \phi_{i}' \right]^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
\leq P^{1/2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{P} v_{i}^{2} \left(\sigma_{i} + k \right)^{2} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{P} \left[\phi_{j} - \phi_{i}' \right]^{2} \right) \\
= \left[P \sum_{i=1}^{P} v_{i}^{2} \left(\sigma_{i} + k_{i} \right)^{2} \right] \left[\phi - \phi' \right]
\end{cases}$$

从而B (t) +C (t) 为常数是 $[P\sum v_i^2(\sigma_i+k_i)^2]$ 的Lipschitz连续非线性 算子。 i=1

由引理2 根据Lumer—Phylipps定理^[2], **A**生成一压缩C₀半群。从而本文定理为半群的非线性Lipschitz**扰**动理论^[2]的直接结论。

本文写作得到中科院系统所朱广田付研究员、西安交大王绵森付教授的指导, 谨 致 谢 意。

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THE SOLUTION OF THE MULTIVELOCITY NONLINEAR TRANSPORT EQUATIONS WITH PARTIAL REFLECTING BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

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Abstract In this paper, The existence and the uniqueness of the solution of a class of the nonlinear integral differential equation group with partial reflecting boundary conditions are considered.

Key words: Multivelocity transport, Dissipative operator,

Operator semigroup