# 二维修正的 Zakharov 方程的适定性

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[摘要] 考虑一类修正的 Zakharov 方程的 Cauchy 问题的适定性. 通过一系列的先验估计,利用 Galerkin 方法,对于二维修正的 Zakharov 方程的 Cauchy 问题得到了整体光滑解的存在性和惟一性.

[关键词] 修正的 Zakharov 方程 Cauchy 问题 整体解

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# Well-Posedness for a Two-Dimensional Modified Zakharov Equations

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**Abstract**: This paper considers the existence and uniqueness of the solution to the Cauchy problem for a class of modified Zakharov equation in (2+1) dimensions. By virtue of a priori integral estimates and Galerkin method, this paper establish global in time existence and uniqueness of the solution to the problem.

Key words: modified Zakharov equations , Cauchy problem , global solution

描述等离子体中 Langmuir 波传播的 Zakharov 方程于 1972 年被 Zakharov 导出<sup>[1]</sup>. 最近关于量子修正的 Zakharov 方程引起了物理学家的极大兴趣. 首先是一维空间中量子修正的 Zakharov 方程的导出<sup>[2]</sup>,接着该模型被延伸到二维和三维情形<sup>[3]</sup>. 修正的 Zakharov 方程无量纲形式为

$$i\partial_{t}E - \alpha \nabla \times (\nabla \times E) + \nabla (\nabla \cdot E) = nE + \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot E) , \qquad (1)$$

$$\partial_u n - \Delta n = \Delta \mid E \mid^2 - \Gamma \Delta^2 n. \tag{2}$$

其中  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  E 表示高频电场的缓变振幅 n 是离子密度的扰动量. 参数  $\alpha$  为光速和电子费米速度比的平方 通常非常大. 系数  $\Gamma$  用来衡量量子效应的影响 通常非常小 $^{[4]}$ .

本文考虑带如下初始条件的修正的 Zakharov 方程(1) 、(2) 的适定性.

$$E \mid_{t=0} = E_0(x) \quad n \mid_{t=0} = n_0(x) \quad n_t \mid_{t=0} = n_1(x). \tag{3}$$

主要研究二维情况时,该问题整体光滑解的存在惟一性.

将修正的 Zakharov 方程表示为 Hamilton 形式. 为此 , 引入向量值函数  $\Phi$  , 从而方程(1)  $\sim$  (2) 就转化为

$$i\partial_{\nu}E - (\alpha - 1) \nabla \times (\nabla \times E) + \Delta E = nE + \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot E)$$
, (4)

$$\partial_{n} n + \nabla \cdot \Phi = 0 , \qquad (5)$$

$$\partial_{t}\Phi = - \nabla (n + |E|^{2}) + \Gamma \nabla \Delta n. \tag{6}$$

初始条件(3) 变为

$$E \mid_{t=0} = E_0(x) \quad n \mid_{t=0} = n_0(x) \quad \mathcal{D} \mid_{t=0} = \mathcal{D}_0(x) \quad , \tag{7}$$

下面我们陈述本文的主要结论.

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定理 1 设  $E_0(x) \in H^{m+1}(\mathbf{R}^2)$  ,  $n_0(x) \in H^m(\mathbf{R}^2)$  ,  $n_1 \in H^{m-2}(\mathbf{R}^2)$  ,  $m \ge 6$ . 则问题(1) ~ (3) 存在性一的整体光滑解

$$E(x t) \in L^{\infty}(0,T; H^{m}(\mathbf{R}^{2})) , E_{t}(x t) \in L^{\infty}(0,T; H^{m-2}(\mathbf{R}^{2}))$$

$$n(x t) \in L^{\infty}(0,T; H^{m}(\mathbf{R}^{2})) , n_{t}(x t) \in L^{\infty}(0,T; H^{m-2}(\mathbf{R}^{2})).$$

为了行文的方便 ,我们对文中出现的符号作如下约定. 对  $1 \leq q \leq \infty$  ,记号  $L^q(\mathbf{R}^n)$  表示通常的 Lebesgue 空间 , 其范数表示为  $\| \cdot \|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^n)}$  或  $\| \cdot \|_{L^q}$ . 空间  $H^{s,p}(\mathbf{R}^n)$  中的范数表示为  $\| \cdot \|_{H^{s,p}(\mathbf{R}^n)}$ . 当 p=2 时 ,用记号  $H^s(\mathbf{R}^n)$  代替  $H^{s,2}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ . 符号 C 表示不同的依赖于初始值的常数.

#### 1 一些先验估计

要建立问题(4) ~ (7) 的光滑解的存在性理论,关键是要推导出相关的先验估计.

引理  $\mathbf{1}$  设  $E_0(x) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^2)$  ,则问题 $(4) \sim (7)$  的解 E 满足

$$||E(\cdot t)||_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2} = ||E_{0}(x)||_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{2})}^{2} = M.$$

证明 在方程(4) 两边同乘以  $\overline{E}$  并在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上对 x 积分 然后两边取虚部即得证.

引理 2( Gagliardo-Nirenberg 不等式<sup>[5]</sup>) 设  $u \in L^q(\mathbf{R}^n)$  ,  $D^m u \in L^r(\mathbf{R}^n)$  ,  $1 \leq q \ r \leq \infty$   $0 \leq j \leq m$  , 则存在常数 C > 0 , 满足

$$\|D^{j}u\|_{L^{p}(\mathbf{R}^{n})} \leq C \|D^{m}u\|_{L^{p}(\mathbf{R}^{n})}^{\alpha} \|u\|_{L^{q}(\mathbf{R}^{n})}^{1-\alpha}$$

其中
$$0 \le \frac{j}{m} \le \alpha \le 1$$
  $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{j}{n} + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{m}{n}\right) + (1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{q}$ .

引理 3 设 
$$E_0(x) \in H^2(\mathbf{R}^2)$$
 ,  $n_0(x) \in H^1(\mathbf{R}^2)$  ,  $\Phi_0(x) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^2)$  . 则 
$$\|E\|_{H^1}^2 + \|\nabla \cdot E\|_{H^1}^2 + \|n\|_{H^1}^2 + \|\Phi\|_{L^2}^2 \leqslant C(M) .$$

证明 在方程(4) 两边同乘以  $\overline{E}_{i}$  并在  $\mathbb{R}^{2}$  上对 x 积分得

$$\int [iE_{t} - (\alpha - 1) \nabla \times (\nabla \times E) + \Delta E] \cdot \overline{E}_{t} dx = \int [nE + \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot E)] \cdot \overline{E}_{t} dx.$$
 (8)

在(8) 式两边同时取实部得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ \parallel \nabla \cdot E \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \alpha \parallel \nabla \times E \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \int n \mid E \mid^{2} \mathrm{d}x + \Gamma \parallel \nabla (\nabla \cdot E) \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} \right] = \int n_{t} \mid E \mid^{2} \mathrm{d}x . \tag{9}$$

又由(5)(6)式知

$$\int n_{t} |E|^{2} dx = -\int \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\Phi} |E|^{2} dx = \int \boldsymbol{\Phi} \cdot \nabla |E|^{2} dx =$$

$$\int \boldsymbol{\Phi} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \nabla \Delta \boldsymbol{n} - \nabla \boldsymbol{n} - \partial_{t} \boldsymbol{\Phi}) dx = \int \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\Phi} (-\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \Delta \boldsymbol{n} + \boldsymbol{n}) dx - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} =$$

$$\int n_{t} (\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \Delta \boldsymbol{n} - \boldsymbol{n}) dx - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} [\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \| \nabla \boldsymbol{n}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \|\boldsymbol{n}\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \|\boldsymbol{\Phi}\|_{L^{2}}^{2}]. \tag{10}$$

于是结合(10)和(9)式得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ \| \nabla E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + (\alpha - 1) \| \nabla \times E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \int n | E |^{2} \mathrm{d}x + \Gamma \| \nabla (\nabla \cdot E) \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2} \| \nabla n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \| n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \| \Phi \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \right] = 0 ,$$

从而有

$$\| \nabla E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + (\alpha - 1) \| \nabla \times E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \int n | E |^{2} dx + \Gamma \| \nabla (\nabla \cdot E) \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{2} \| \nabla n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \| n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \| \Phi \|_{L^{2}}^{2} = H,$$
(11)

其中

$$H = \| \nabla E_0 \|_{L^2}^2 + (\alpha - 1) \| \nabla \times E_0 \|_{L^2}^2 + \int n_0 | E_0 |^2 dx + \Gamma \| \nabla (\nabla \cdot E_0) \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{\Gamma}{2} \| \nabla n_0 \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| n_0 \|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \Phi_0 \|_{L^2}^2.$$

利用 Hölder, Young 不等式和引理2有

$$\int n \mid E \mid^{2} dx \leq \|n\|_{L^{4}} \|E\|_{L^{\frac{2}{3}}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq C \|\nabla n\|_{L^{\frac{1}{2}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|n\|_{L^{\frac{1}{2}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\nabla E\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \leq \frac{\Gamma}{4} \|\nabla n\|_{L^{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} + C(M) \|n\|_{L^{2}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \|\nabla E\|_{L^{2}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq \frac{\Gamma}{4} \|\nabla n\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \|n\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C(M) \|\nabla E\|_{L^{2}} \leq \frac{\Gamma}{4} \|\nabla n\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \|n\|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C(M).$$

$$(12)$$

在(11) 式中注意到不等式(12) 即得

$$\frac{1}{2} \| \nabla E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + (\alpha - 1) \| \nabla \times E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \| \nabla (\nabla \cdot E) \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{\Gamma}{4} \| \nabla n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \| n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \| \Phi \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq |H| + C(M).$$

$$(13)$$

引理  $\mathbf{4}^{[6]}$  设  $u \in W^{k,p}(\mathbf{R}^n) \cap W^{s,q}(\mathbf{R}^n)$  , k,s>0 , p>1 ,  $q\geqslant 1$  及 kp=n < sq. 则有  $\parallel u \parallel_{L^\infty} \leqslant C \parallel u \parallel_{W^{k,p}} \left(1+\ln\left(1+\frac{\parallel u \parallel_{W^{s,q}}}{\parallel u \parallel_{L^\infty}}\right)\right)^{1-\frac{1}{p}},$ 

其中常数 C 仅与 k s p q n 有关.

引理 5 设 
$$E_0(x) \in H^3(\mathbf{R}^2)$$
 ,  $n_0(x) \in H^2(\mathbf{R}^2)$  ,  $\Phi_0(x) \in H^1(\mathbf{R}^2)$  . 则 
$$\sup_{0 \le t \in T} \left[ \parallel E \parallel_{H^2}^2 + \parallel \nabla \cdot E \parallel_{H^2}^2 + \parallel n \parallel_{H^2}^2 + \parallel \Phi \parallel_{H^1}^2 + \parallel E_t \parallel_{L^2}^2 \right] \le C(M) \, .$$

证明 首先将算子  $\partial_t$ 作用到方程(4) 两边,然后两边同乘以  $\overline{E}_t$ 并在  $\mathbf{R}^2$ 上对 x 积分得

$$\int [iE_{tt} - (\alpha - 1) \nabla \times (\nabla \times E_{t}) + \Delta E_{t}] \cdot \overline{E}_{t} dx = \int [(nE)_{t} + \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot E_{t})] \cdot \overline{E}_{t} dx.$$
 (14)

在(14) 式两边同时取虚部得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \parallel E_t \parallel_{L^2}^2 = 2 \mathrm{Im} \int n_t E \cdot \overline{E}_t \mathrm{d}x \leq 2 \parallel E \parallel_{L^{\infty}} \parallel n_t \parallel_{L^2} \parallel E_t \parallel_{L^2}. \tag{15}$$

在方程(6) 两边同乘以  $\Delta \Phi$  并在  $\mathbf{R}^2$ 上对 x 积分得

$$\int \Phi_{\iota} \cdot \Delta \Phi dx = -\int \nabla (n + |E|^{2}) \cdot \Delta \Phi dx + \Gamma \int \nabla \Delta n \cdot \Delta \Phi dx.$$
 (16)

由于

$$\int \Phi_{t} \cdot \Delta \Phi dx = -\int \nabla \Phi_{t} \cdot \nabla \Phi dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \nabla \Phi \|_{L^{2}}^{2} ,$$

$$-\int \nabla n \cdot \Delta \Phi dx = \int \Delta n \nabla \cdot \Phi dx = -\int \Delta n n_{t} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \nabla n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} ,$$

$$-\int \nabla |E|^{2} \cdot \Delta \Phi dx = \int \Delta |E|^{2} \nabla \cdot \Phi dx = -\int \Delta |E|^{2} n_{t} dx ,$$

$$\Gamma \int \nabla \Delta n \cdot \Delta \Phi dx = -\Gamma \int \Delta n \nabla \cdot (\Delta \Phi) dx = \Gamma \int \Delta n \Delta n_{t} dx = \frac{\Gamma}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \Delta n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} ,$$

于是由(16) 式得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ \| \nabla \Phi \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \| \Delta n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \right] = 2 \int \Delta |E|^{2} n_{t} dx \leq 4 \| n_{t} \|_{L^{2}} (\|E\|_{L^{\infty}} \| \Delta E \|_{L^{2}} + \| \nabla E \|_{L^{4}}^{2}) \leq C \| n_{t} \|_{L^{2}} \| \Delta E \|_{L^{2}} (\|E\|_{L^{\infty}} + 1).$$
(17)

在方程(4) 两边同乘以  $\Delta \bar{E}$  并在  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上对 x 积分得

$$\int [iE_{\iota} - (\alpha - 1) \nabla \times (\nabla \times E) + \Delta E] \cdot \Delta \overline{E} dx = \int [nE + \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot E)] \cdot \Delta \overline{E} dx.$$
 (18)

由于

$$\operatorname{Re} \int iE_{t} \cdot \Delta \overline{E} dx \leq \frac{1}{4} \| \Delta E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| E_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} ,$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int - (\alpha - 1) \nabla \times (\nabla \times E) \cdot \Delta \overline{E} dx =$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int (\alpha - 1) \ \nabla (\ \nabla \times E) \cdot \ \nabla (\ \nabla \times \overline{E}) \, \mathrm{d}x = (\alpha - 1) \ \| \ \nabla (\ \nabla \times E \ \| \ )_{L^{2}}^{2} ,$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int \Delta E \cdot \Delta \overline{E} \, \mathrm{d}x = \| \Delta E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} ,$$

 $\operatorname{Re} \int nE \cdot \Delta \overline{E} dx \leq \|E\|_{L^{\infty}} \|n\|_{L^{2}} \|\Delta E\|_{L^{2}} \leq C \|\Delta E\|_{L^{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|E\|_{L^{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\Delta E\|_{L^{2}} \leq C + \frac{1}{4} \|\Delta E\|_{L^{2}}^{2}$ 

$$\operatorname{Re} \int \varGamma \, \nabla \, \Delta ( \ \, \nabla \, \bullet E) \, \, \bullet \, \Delta \overline{E} \, \mathrm{d}x \, = - \, \operatorname{Re} \int \varGamma \, \Delta ( \ \, \nabla \, \bullet E) \, \, \Delta ( \ \, \nabla \, \bullet \overline{E}) \, \, \mathrm{d}x \, = - \, \varGamma \, \parallel \, \Delta ( \ \, \nabla \, \bullet E) \, \, \parallel \, ^2_{\scriptscriptstyle L^2} \, \, ,$$

于是从(18) 式得

$$\frac{1}{2} \| \Delta E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + (\alpha - 1) \| \nabla (\nabla \times E) \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \| \Delta (\nabla \cdot E) \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq \| E_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + C.$$
 (19)

由引理 4 和(13) 式可知

$$||E||_{L^{\infty}} \le C(1 + \ln(1 + ||E||_{H^2}))^{\frac{1}{2}} \le C(1 + \ln(1 + ||\Delta E||_{L^2}))^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$
 (20)

将(15) 式结合(17) 式并注意到(19) (20) 式得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ \| \nabla \Phi \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \| \Delta n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| E_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \right] \leqslant C(\| n_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| E_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + 1) \left( 1 + \ln(1 + \| E_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2}) \right).$$
(21)

利用 Gronwall 不等式得

$$\| \nabla \Phi \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \| \Delta n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| E_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + 1 \leq C(M).$$

于是由(19) 式知

$$\frac{1}{2} \parallel \Delta E \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + (\alpha - 1) \parallel \nabla (\nabla \times E) \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \parallel \Delta (\nabla \cdot E) \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq C(M). \tag{22}$$

引理 6 设 
$$E_0(x) \in H^4(\mathbf{R}^2)$$
 ,  $n_0(x) \in H^3(\mathbf{R}^2)$  ,  $n_1 \in H^1(\mathbf{R}^2)$  . 则 
$$\sup_{0 \le t \le T} \left[ \parallel E \parallel_{H^3}^2 + \parallel \nabla \cdot E \parallel_{H^3}^2 + \parallel n \parallel_{H^3}^2 + \parallel E_t \parallel_{H^1}^2 + \parallel n_t \parallel_{H^1}^2 \right] \le C(M).$$

证明 在方程(2) 两边同乘以  $\Delta n_i$  并在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上对 x 积分得

$$\int n_{tt} \Delta n_{t} dx - \int \Delta n \Delta n_{t} dx = \int \Delta |E|^{2} \Delta n_{t} dx - \Gamma \int \Delta^{2} n \Delta n_{t} dx.$$
 (23)

于是从(23) 式得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ \parallel \nabla n_t \parallel_{L^2}^2 + \parallel \Delta n \parallel_{L^2}^2 + \Gamma \parallel \nabla \Delta n \parallel_{L^2}^2 \right] =$$

$$2\int \nabla \Delta \mid E\mid^{2} \bullet \parallel \nabla n_{t} \parallel dx \leq C \parallel \nabla n_{t} \parallel_{L^{2}} (\parallel \nabla \Delta E \parallel_{L^{2}} + 1). \tag{24}$$

将算子  $\partial_{\iota}$ 作用到方程(4) 的两边, 然后乘以  $\Delta \bar{E}_{\iota}$ 并在  $\mathbf{R}^2$ 上对 x 积分得

$$\int \left[ \mathrm{i} E_{ii} - \left( \alpha - 1 \right) \ \nabla \times \left( \ \nabla \times E_i \right) \right. \\ \left. + \Delta E_i \ \right] \cdot \Delta \overline{E}_i \mathrm{d}x \ = \ \int \left[ \left( \ n E \right)_i + \Gamma \ \nabla \Delta \left( \ \nabla \cdot E_i \right) \ \right] \cdot \Delta \overline{E}_i \mathrm{d}x. \tag{25}$$

由于

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{Im} & \int \mathrm{i} E_{u} \bullet \Delta \overline{E}_{t} \mathrm{d}x = -\operatorname{Re} \int \nabla E_{u} \bullet \nabla \overline{E}_{t} \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \parallel \nabla E_{t} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} \,, \\ \operatorname{Im} & \int \left[ -\left( \alpha - 1 \right) \right. \nabla \times \left( \right. \nabla \times E_{t} \right) \, + \Delta E_{t} \left. \right] \cdot \Delta \overline{E}_{t} \mathrm{d}x = 0 \,\,, \\ \operatorname{Im} & \int \left( nE \right)_{t} \bullet \Delta \overline{E}_{t} \mathrm{d}x = \operatorname{Im} \int \left( n_{t}E + nE_{t} \right) \, \cdot \Delta \overline{E}_{t} \mathrm{d}x = \\ -\operatorname{Im} & \int \nabla \left( n_{t}E + nE_{t} \right) \, \cdot \nabla \overline{E}_{t} \mathrm{d}x = -\operatorname{Im} \int \left[ \nabla n_{t} \cdot \left( E \bullet \nabla \overline{E}_{t} \right) \, + \\ n_{t} \nabla E \bullet \nabla \overline{E}_{t} + \nabla n \cdot \left( E_{t} \bullet \nabla \overline{E}_{t} \right) \, \right] \mathrm{d}x \leqslant C \left( \parallel \nabla n_{t} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \parallel \nabla E_{t} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + 1 \right) \,\,, \\ \operatorname{Im} & \int \Gamma \nabla \Delta \left( \nabla \bullet E_{t} \right) \, \cdot \Delta \overline{E}_{t} \mathrm{d}x = -\operatorname{Im} \int \Gamma \Delta \left( \nabla \bullet E_{t} \right) \Delta \left( \nabla \bullet \overline{E}_{t} \right) \mathrm{d}x = 0 \,\,, \end{split}$$

于是由(25) 式知

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \parallel \nabla E_t \parallel_{L^2}^2 \leqslant C(\parallel \nabla n_t \parallel_{L^2}^2 + \parallel \nabla E_t \parallel_{L^2}^2 + 1). \tag{26}$$

在方程(4) 两边同乘以  $\Delta^2 \overline{E}$  并在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上对 x 积分得

$$\int [iE_{\iota} - (\alpha - 1) \nabla \times (\nabla \times E) + \Delta E] \cdot \Delta^{2} \overline{E} dx = \int [nE + \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot E)] \cdot \Delta^{2} \overline{E} dx.$$
 (27)

由于

$$\operatorname{Re} \int i E_{t} \cdot \Delta^{2} \overline{E} dx = -\operatorname{Re} \int i \nabla E_{t} \cdot \nabla \Delta \overline{E} dx \leq \frac{1}{4} \| \nabla \Delta E \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla E_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2},$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int -(\alpha - 1) \nabla \times (\nabla \times E) \cdot \Delta^{2} \overline{E} dx =$$

$$-\operatorname{Re} \int (\alpha - 1) \Delta (\nabla \times E) \cdot \Delta (\nabla \times \overline{E}) dx = -(\alpha - 1) \| \Delta (\nabla \times E) \|_{L^{2}}^{2},$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int \Delta E \cdot \Delta^{2} \overline{E} dx = -\operatorname{Re} \int \nabla (\Delta E) \nabla (\Delta \overline{E}) dx = - \| \nabla (\Delta E) \|_{L^{2}}^{2},$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int nE \cdot \Delta^2 \overline{E} dx = -\operatorname{Re} \int [\nabla n \cdot (E \cdot \nabla \Delta \overline{E}) + n \nabla E \cdot \nabla \Delta \overline{E}] dx \leq \frac{1}{4} \| \nabla \Delta E \|_{L^2}^2 + C,$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\!\int\!\varGamma\,\nabla\,\Delta(\ \nabla\ \boldsymbol{\cdot}\ E)\ \boldsymbol{\cdot}\ \Delta^2\overline{E}\mathrm{d}x\ =\ \operatorname{Re}\!\int\!\varGamma\,\nabla\,\Delta(\ \nabla\ \boldsymbol{\cdot}\ E)\ \boldsymbol{\cdot}\ \nabla\,\Delta(\ \nabla\ \boldsymbol{\cdot}\ E)\ \mathrm{d}x\ =\ \varGamma\,\parallel\ \nabla\,\Delta(\ \nabla\ \boldsymbol{\cdot}\ E)\ \parallel_{L^2}^2\ ,$$

于是由(27) 式得

$$\frac{1}{2} \parallel \nabla \Delta E \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + (\alpha - 1) \parallel \Delta (\nabla \times E) \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \parallel \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot E) \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} \leqslant \parallel \nabla E_{t} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + C.$$
 (28)

结合(24) (26) 式并注意到(28) 式知

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ \parallel \nabla n_{t} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \parallel \Delta n \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \parallel \nabla \Delta n \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \parallel \nabla E_{t} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} \right] \leqslant C(\parallel \nabla n_{t} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \parallel \nabla E_{t} \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + 1) . \tag{29}$$

利用 Gronwall 不等式得

$$\| \nabla n_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \Delta n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \| \nabla \Delta n \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla E_{t} \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + 1 \leq C.$$
 (30)

由(28) 式知

$$\frac{1}{2} \parallel \nabla \Delta E \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + (\alpha - 1) \parallel \Delta (\nabla \times E) \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \parallel \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot E) \parallel_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq C. \tag{31}$$

将证明引理5 引理6的方法继续下去,可以得到

引理7 设 
$$E_0(x) \in H^{m+1}(\mathbf{R}^2)$$
 ,  $n_0(x) \in H^m(\mathbf{R}^2)$  ,  $n_1 \in H^{m-2}(\mathbf{R}^2)$  ,  $m \geqslant 4$  则 
$$\sup_{0 \le t \le T} \left[ \parallel E \parallel_{H^m}^2 + \parallel \nabla \cdot E \parallel_{H^m}^2 + \parallel n \parallel_{H^m}^2 + \parallel E_t \parallel_{H^{m-2}}^2 + \parallel n_t \parallel_{H^{m-2}}^2 \right] \le C(M).$$

### 2 整体光滑解的存在惟一性

下面我们来证明定理 1.

存在性的证明 用 Galerkin 方法 构造问题(4) ~ (7) 的近似解  $E^v$   $n^v$   $\mathcal{\Phi}^v$ . 类似于引理 1 引理 3 及引理 5 知  $\|E^v\|_{H^1_0}$  ,  $\|n^v\|_{H^1_0}$  ,  $\|E^v\|_{L^2}$  ,  $\|n^v\|_{L^2}$  一致有界. 于是存在  $E^v$   $n^v$ 的子列( 仍记为  $E^v$   $n^v$  ) 使得

$$E^{\nu} \rightarrow E$$
 在  $L^{\infty}(0,T;H_0^1)$  内弱收敛;  
 $E^{\nu}_{\iota} \rightarrow E_{\iota}$  在  $L^{\infty}(0,T;L^2)$  内弱收敛;  
 $n^{\nu} \rightarrow n$  在  $L^{\infty}(0,T;H_0^1)$  内弱收敛;  
 $n^{\nu} \rightarrow n_{\iota}$  在  $L^{\infty}(0,T;L^2)$  内弱收敛.

从而知

$$E^{\nu} \rightarrow E$$
 在  $L^{2}(Q)$  内强收敛且几乎处处收敛; (32)

$$n^{\nu} \rightarrow n$$
 在  $L^{2}(Q)$  内强收敛且几乎处处收敛. (33)

又可得  $\| n^{\nu}E^{\nu} \|_{L^{2}}$ 和  $\| \| E^{\nu}\|^{2} \|_{L^{2}}$ 的一致有界性. 于是存在  $n^{\nu}E^{\nu}$  , $\| E^{\nu}\|^{2}$  的子列( 仍记为  $n^{\nu}E^{\nu}$  , $\| E^{\nu}\|^{2}$  ) 使得

$$n^{\nu}E^{\nu} \rightarrow f$$
 在  $L^{\infty}(0,T;L^2)$  内弱收敛; (34)

$$\mid E^{\nu} \mid^{2} \rightarrow g$$
 在  $L^{\infty}(0, T; L^{2})$  内弱收敛. (35)

结合(32) ~ (35) 知

$$f = nE$$
,  $g = |E|^2$ .

于是由弱收敛性质和紧性定理可得问题 $(4) \sim (7)$  广义解的存在性. 再利用引理 7 中的先验估计和 Sobolev 嵌入定理即可得到问题 $(4) \sim (7)$  的光滑解.

惟一性的证明 设  $E_1$   $n_1$   $\mathcal{P}_1$ 和  $E_2$   $n_2$   $\mathcal{P}_2$ 均为问题(4) ~ (7) 的解. 记

$$u=E_1-E_2$$
 ,  $v=n_1-n_2$  ,  $w=\Phi_1-\Phi_2$  ,

则 u p p 满足如下方程

$$\mathrm{i}\partial_{t}u - \alpha \nabla \times (\nabla \times u) + \nabla (\nabla \cdot u) = n_{1}E_{1} - n_{2}E_{2} + \Gamma \nabla \Delta(\nabla \cdot u)$$
, (36)

$$\partial_t v + \nabla \cdot w = 0 , \qquad (37)$$

$$\partial_t w = - \nabla \left( v + |E_1|^2 - |E_2|^2 \right) + \Gamma \nabla \Delta v , \qquad (38)$$

带初值条件

$$u \mid_{t=0} = 0 \ p \mid_{t=0} = 0 \ \mu \mid_{t=0} = 0 \ x \in \mathbf{R}^2.$$
 (39)

在方程(36) 两边同乘以  $\bar{u}$  并在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上对 x 积分得

$$\int (i\partial_t u - \alpha \nabla \times (\nabla \times u) + \nabla (\nabla \cdot u)) \cdot \overline{u} dx = \int (n_1 E_1 - n_2 E_2 + \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot u)) \cdot \overline{u} dx. \quad (40)$$

由于

$$\operatorname{Im} \int \mathrm{i} \partial_t u \cdot \overline{u} \mathrm{d}x = \operatorname{Re} \int \mathrm{i} \partial_t u \cdot \overline{u} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \| u \|_{L^2}^2 ,$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \int (-\alpha \nabla \times (\nabla \times u) + \nabla (\nabla \cdot u)) \cdot \overline{u} \mathrm{d}x = 0 ,$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \int \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot u) \cdot \overline{u} \mathrm{d}x = 0 ,$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \int (n_1 E_1 - n_2 E_2) \cdot \overline{u} \mathrm{d}x = \operatorname{Im} \int (n_1 u + v E_2) \cdot \overline{u} \mathrm{d}x = \operatorname{Im} \int v E_2 \cdot \overline{u} \mathrm{d}x \leq \| E_2 \|_{L^\infty} \| v \|_{L^2} \| u \|_{L^2} \leq C (\| v \|_{L^2}^2 + \| u \|_{L^2}^2) ,$$

所以由(40) 式知

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \| u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq C(\| v \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| u \|_{L^{2}}^{2}). \tag{41}$$

在方程(38) 两边同乘以w并在 $\mathbf{R}^2$ 上对x积分得

$$\int \partial_t w \cdot w \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \left[ - \nabla \left( v + |E_1|^2 - |E_2|^2 \right) + \Gamma \nabla \Delta v \right] \cdot w \, \mathrm{d}x. \tag{42}$$

由于

$$\int \partial_{t} w \cdot w dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| w \|_{L^{2}}^{2} ,$$

$$\int - \nabla v \cdot w dx = \int v ( \nabla \cdot w ) dx = - \int v v_{t} dx = - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| v \|_{L^{2}}^{2} ,$$

$$\int - \nabla ( \mid E_{1} \mid^{2} - \mid E_{2} \mid^{2} ) \cdot w dx = - \int \nabla ( E_{1} \cdot \overline{u} + u \cdot \overline{E}_{2} ) \cdot w dx =$$

$$- \int ( \nabla E_{1} \cdot \overline{u} + E_{1} \cdot \nabla \overline{u} + \nabla u \cdot \overline{E}_{2} + u \cdot \nabla \overline{E}_{2} ) \cdot w dx \leqslant C( \| u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| w \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} ) ,$$

$$\int \Gamma \nabla \Delta v \cdot w dx = - \int \Gamma \Delta v \nabla \cdot w dx = \int \Gamma \Delta v v_{t} dx = - \frac{\Gamma}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \nabla v \|_{L^{2}}^{2} ,$$

于是从(42) 式知

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ \| w \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| v \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \Gamma \| \nabla v \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \right] \leq C(\| u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| w \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla u \|_{L^{2}}^{2}). \tag{43}$$

在方程(36) 两边同乘以  $\Delta \bar{u}$  并在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上对 x 积分得

$$\int (i\partial_t u - \alpha \nabla \times (\nabla \times u) + \nabla (\nabla \cdot u)) \cdot \Delta \overline{u} dx = \int (n_1 E_1 - n_2 E_2 + \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot u)) \cdot \Delta \overline{u} dx. \quad (44)$$

— 27 —

注意到

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{Im} & \int \mathrm{i} \partial_t u \cdot \Delta \overline{u} \mathrm{d} x = -\operatorname{Re} \int \nabla \partial_t u \cdot \nabla \overline{u} \mathrm{d} x = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d} t} \parallel \nabla u \parallel_{L^2}^2 \,, \\ & \operatorname{Im} \int (-\alpha \nabla \times (\nabla \times u) + \nabla (\nabla \cdot u)) \cdot \Delta \overline{u} \mathrm{d} x = 0 \,, \\ & \operatorname{Im} \int \Gamma \nabla \Delta (\nabla \cdot u) \cdot \Delta \overline{u} \mathrm{d} x = 0 \,, \\ & \operatorname{Im} \int (n_1 E_1 - n_2 E_2) \cdot \Delta \overline{u} \mathrm{d} x = -\operatorname{Im} \int \nabla (n_1 u + v E_2) \cdot \nabla \overline{u} \mathrm{d} x = \\ & -\operatorname{Im} \int [\nabla n_1 \cdot (u \cdot \nabla \overline{u}) + \nabla v \cdot (E_2 \cdot \nabla \overline{u}) + v \nabla E_2 \cdot \nabla \overline{u}] \mathrm{d} x \leqslant \\ & C(\parallel u \parallel_{L^2}^2 + \parallel \nabla u \parallel_{L^2}^2 + \parallel \nabla v \parallel_{L^2}^2) \,, \end{split}$$

所以由(44) 式有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \| \nabla u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \leq C(\| u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla v \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| v \|_{L^{2}}^{2}). \tag{45}$$

因此,结合(41)(43)和(45)式得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ \| u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| w \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| v \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla v \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} \right] \leqslant$$

$$C(\| v \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| w \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla u \|_{L^{2}}^{2} + \| \nabla v \|_{L^{2}}^{2}). \tag{46}$$

利用 Gronwall 不等式并注意到初始条件(39) 得

$$u \equiv 0$$
 ,  $v \equiv 0$  ,  $w \equiv 0$ .

定理1证毕.

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