

二维 Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程的 渐近吸引子及维数估计^{*}

周 萍, 邢 超, 罗 宏

(四川师范大学 数学与软件科学学院, 成都 610066)

摘要:【目的】研究二维周期边界条件下 Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程的渐近吸引子,并给出它的维数估计。【方法】利用正交分解、能量估计等方法对此进行讨论。【结果】构造了一个有限维解序列,并证明该解序列不会远离方程的吸收集。【结论】最后通过证明解序列趋近于真实解,从而可以得出方程渐近吸引子的存在性。

关键词:二维 Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程;渐近吸引子;维数估计

中图分类号:O175.26

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1672-6693(2017)01-0061-08

人们在研究无穷维动力系统过程中,常常对吸引子结构进行探讨,因此相继出现了整体吸引子、近似惯性流形和指数吸引子等概念,2000 年,王冠香和刘曾荣也提出了渐近吸引子这一概念^[1]。

定义 对一个发展系统

$$u_t + Au = f(u), \quad (1)$$

记其相空间为 H , 解算子半群为 $\{s(t), t \geq 0\}$, 吸收集为 A , 假设对任意 $u_0 \in H$, 存在 N 维子空间中的近似解序列 $\{u^k(t)\}_{k \geq 1}$ 及 $t^*(u_0)$, 满足 $\|u^k(t) - s(t)u_0\|_H \rightarrow 0, k \rightarrow \infty, t \geq t^*(u_0)$, 则定义 $A^k = \bigcap_{s \geq 0} \overline{\bigcup_{t \geq s} u^k(t)}$ 为系统(1)的渐近吸引子。其中 $\|\cdot\|_H$ 为相空间 H 的范数, $u^k(t)$ 依赖于初值 u_0 , 而 $t^*(u_0)$ 只依赖于吸收集半径, 即 t^* 对 A 中的 u_0 是一致的。

自此概念被提出以后,有关渐近吸引子的结果陆续出现^[2-4],但是这些结果大多都是在一维形式下研究的,对二维形式下方程的渐近吸引子还少有研究^[5]。

本研究考虑二维周期边界条件下 Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程

$$u_t + \gamma \Delta^2 u - \Delta u - u + u^3 = 0, \gamma > 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^j u(x, t)}{\partial x_i^j} = \frac{\partial^j u(x + 2\pi e_i, t)}{\partial x_i^j}, j = 0, 1, 2, 3, i = 1, 2, \quad (3)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x), u_0(x) = u_0(x + 2\pi e_i), \quad (4)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} u dx = 0, \quad (5)$$

其中 $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega, \Omega = [0, 2\pi] \times [0, 2\pi], e_1 = (1, 0), e_2 = (0, 1)$ 。EFK 方程一直备受关注^[6-9],马丽蓉等人讨论了它在 Dirichlet 边界条件下解的存在唯一性和全局吸引子的存在性^[10-11]。因此,在二维周期边界条件下,解的存在唯一性和全局吸引子的存在性可类似得到。

文中 $L_p^2(\Omega)$ 表示在 Ω 上零均值的 L^2 可积函数空间,下标 p 表示这里所讨论的均是周期函数,范数为 $\|\cdot\|$,内积为 $(\cdot, \cdot), H^k(\Omega) (k=1, 2, \dots)$ 表示 Ω 上的 Sobolev 空间。

^{*} 收稿日期:2015-12-18 修回日期:2016-12-13 网络出版时间:2017-1-12 11:34

资助项目:四川省科技计划项目(No. 2015JY0125)

第一作者简介:周萍,女,研究方向为偏微分方程与动力系统, E-mail:869454654@qq.com;通信作者:罗宏,教授, E-mail:lhscnu@163.com

网络出版地址: <http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1165.n.20170112.1134.040.html>

1 预备知识

首先引入关于吸收集的结果^[11]。

引理 1 对任意 $u_0 \in \dot{L}_p^2(\Omega)$, 若满足 $\|u_0\| \leq R < \infty$, 则存在时间 $t^* = t^*(R) > 0$ 和 ρ_0, ρ_1 , 使得 $\|u(x, t)\| \leq \rho_0$, $\|u(x, t)\|_{H^2} \leq \rho_1$, 即 $\{u \in \dot{H}_p^2(\Omega) \mid \|u(x, t)\| \leq \rho_0, \|u(x, t)\|_{H^2} \leq \rho_1\}$ 。

下面构造一个有限维解序列。

因为 $\dot{L}_p^2(\Omega)$ 具有完备的正交基^[12] $\{\cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2, \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2, \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2, \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2, k_1, k_2 = 1, 2, \dots\}$, 所以对 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, 记其子空间 $\text{span}\{\cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2, \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2, \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2, \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2, k_1, k_2 = 1, 2, \dots, N\}$ 为 H_N , 记 $L^2(\Omega)$ 到 H_N 的正交投影为 P_N , 而 $Q_N = I - P_N$, 对任意 $u(x, t) \in \dot{L}_p^2(\Omega)$, 记 $p = P_N u, q = Q_N u$, 即 $u = p + q$ 。用正交投影 P_N 可将方程(2)分成两部分:

$$p_t + \gamma \Delta^2 p - \Delta p - p + P_N u^3 = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$q_t + \gamma \Delta^2 q - \Delta q - q + Q_N u^3 = 0, \quad (7)$$

对任意初值 $u_0(x) \in \dot{L}_p^2(\Omega)$, 按如下方式构造渐近解序列:

$$\begin{cases} q_t^0 + \gamma \Delta^2 q^0 - \Delta q^0 - q^0 + Q_N p^3 = 0, \\ q^0(x, t) = q^0(x + 2\pi e_i, t), i = 1, 2, \\ q^0(x, 0) = Q_N u_0; \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} q_t^k + \gamma \Delta^2 q^k - \Delta q^k - q^k + Q_N (u^{k-1})^3 = 0, \\ q^k(x, t) = q^k(x + 2\pi e_i, t), i = 1, 2, \\ q^k(x, 0) = Q_N^k u_0. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

其中 $u^k = p + q^k, Q_N^k = Q_N - Q_{2^{k+1}N}$, 系统(8), (9)的解的存在唯一性问题类似于 EFK 方程。

进一步给出解序列的估计。

定理 1 对任意 $u \in \dot{L}_p^2(\Omega)$, 若满足 $q = Q_N u, N \in \mathbb{N}$, 则有 $\|\nabla q\|^2 \geq 2(N+1)^2 \|q\|^2, \|\Delta q\|^2 \geq 4(N+1)^4 \|q\|^2, \|\nabla \Delta q\|^2 \geq 8(N+1)^6 \|q\|^2, \|\Delta^2 q\|^2 \geq 16(N+1)^8 \|q\|^2$ 。

证明 对任意 $u \in \dot{L}_p^2(\Omega)$, 有

$$u = \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=1}^{\infty} (u_k^1 \cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + u_k^2 \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 + u_k^3 \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + u_k^4 \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2),$$

其中 $u_k^1, u_k^2, u_k^3, u_k^4$ 为常系数。

因为 $q = Q_N u, N \in \mathbb{N}$, 所以有

$$q = \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=N+1}^{\infty} (u_k^1 \cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + u_k^2 \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 + u_k^3 \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + u_k^4 \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2),$$

$$\|q\|^2 = \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2),$$

因此有

$$\nabla q = \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial q}{\partial x_2} \right) =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=N+1}^{\infty} (-k_1 u_k^1 \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 - k_1 u_k^2 \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 + k_1 u_k^3 \cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + k_1 u_k^4 \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2), \\ \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=N+1}^{\infty} (-k_2 u_k^1 \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 + k_2 u_k^2 \cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 - k_2 u_k^3 \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 + k_2 u_k^4 \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\|\nabla q\|^2 = \left\| \frac{\partial q}{\partial x_1} \right\|^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial q}{\partial x_2} \right\|^2 = \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=N+1}^{\infty} (k_1^2 + k_2^2) (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2) \geq$$

$$2(N+1)^2 \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2) = 2(N+1)^2 \|q\|^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta q &= \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x_2^2} = \\
&\sum_{k, k_1, k_2=1}^{\infty} (-k_1^2 - k_2^2) (u_k^1 \cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + u_k^2 \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 + u_k^3 \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + u_k^4 \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2), \\
\|\Delta q\|^2 &= \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=N+1}^{\infty} (k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2 (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2) \geqslant \\
&(2(N+1)^2)^2 \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2) = 4(N+1)^4 \|q\|^2, \\
\nabla \Delta q &= \left(\frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x_1^3} + \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2^2}, \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x_2^3} \right) = \\
&\left(\sum_{k, k_1, k_2=1}^{\infty} (k_1^3 + k_1 k_2^2) (u_k^1 \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + u_k^2 \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 - u_k^3 \cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 - u_k^4 \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2), \right. \\
&\left. \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=1}^{\infty} (k_1^2 k_2 + k_2^3) (u_k^1 \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 - u_k^2 \cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + u_k^3 \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 - u_k^4 \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2) \right), \\
\|\nabla \Delta q\|^2 &= \left\| \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x_1^3} + \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2^2} \right\|^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x_2^3} \right\|^2 = \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=N+1}^{\infty} (k_1^3 + k_1 k_2^2)^2 (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + \\
&|u_k^4|^2) + \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=N+1}^{\infty} (k_1^2 k_2 + k_2^3)^2 (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2) \geqslant (2(N+1)^3)^2 \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + \\
&|u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2) + (2(N+1)^3)^2 \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2) \geqslant 8(N+1)^6 \|q\|^2, \\
\Delta^2 q &= \frac{\partial^4 q}{\partial x_1^4} + \frac{\partial^4 q}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^4 q}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^4 q}{\partial x_2^4} = \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=1}^{\infty} (k_1^4 + k_2^4 + 2k_1^2 k_2^2) (u_k^1 \cos k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + \\
&u_k^2 \cos k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2 + u_k^3 \sin k_1 x_1 \cos k_2 x_2 + u_k^4 \sin k_1 x_1 \sin k_2 x_2), \\
\|\Delta^2 q\|^2 &= \sum_{k, k_1, k_2=N+1}^{\infty} (k_1^4 + k_2^4 + 2k_1^2 k_2^2)^2 (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2) \geqslant \\
&16(N+1)^8 \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} (|u_k^1|^2 + |u_k^2|^2 + |u_k^3|^2 + |u_k^4|^2) = 16(N+1)^8 \|q\|^2. \quad \text{证毕}
\end{aligned}$$

2 二维 EFK 方程的渐近吸引子

下面将证明渐近解序列 $u^k(x, t)$ 对真解 $u(x, t)$ 的逼近性。首先证明, 对 $u_0 \in$ 上述所得渐近解序列不会远离吸收集。

定理 2 设 $u(x, t)$ 是对应于初值 $u_0 \in$ 的系统 (2)~(5) 式的解, $q^k (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 按 (8), (9) 式给出, 则存在 $N_0 \in \mathbf{N}$ 和 t_1^* (), 使得当 $N \geqslant N_0$ 时,

$$\|u^k\| \leqslant 2\rho_0, \|\Delta u^k\| \leqslant 2\rho_1, t \geqslant t_1^*, k=0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (10)$$

成立。

证明 由吸收集的正不变性, $u_0 \in$, 则 $u(t) \in$, $t \geqslant 0$, 从而有

$$\|p\| \leqslant \rho_0, \|\Delta p\| \leqslant \rho_1, \quad (11)$$

为了证明 (10) 式, 现只需证明

$$\|q^k\| \leqslant \rho_0, \|\Delta q^k\| \leqslant \rho_1, k=0, 1, 2, \dots. \quad (12)$$

下面用数学归纳法证明 (12) 式成立, 当 $k=0$ 时, 用 q^0 与 (8) 式作内积, 由 Argmon 不等式可知

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|q^0\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta q^0\|^2 + \|\nabla q^0\|^2 - \|q^0\|^2 = -(Q_N p^3, q^0) \leqslant$$

$$|(Q_N p^3, q^0)| \leqslant \|p\|_{L^\infty}^3 \|q^0\|_{L^1} \leqslant (C_1 \|p\|_{L^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|p\|_{H^2}^{\frac{1}{2}})^3 \|q^0\|_{L^1} \leqslant C_1^3 \|p\|_{L^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \|p\|_{H^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \|q^0\| \leqslant C_1^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \|q^0\|,$$

从而有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|q^0\|^2 + (4\gamma(N+1)^4 + 2(N+1)^2 - 1) \|q^0\|^2 \leq C_1^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \|q^0\|,$$

令 $E(N) = 4\gamma N^4 + 2N^2 - 1$, 有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|q^0\|^2 + E(N+1) \|q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{E(N+1)}{2} \|q^0\|^2 + \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{2E(N+1)},$$

即 $\frac{d}{dt} \|q^0\|^2 + E(N+1) \|q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E(N+1)}$, 根据 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|q^0\|^2 &\leq e^{\int_0^t -E(N+1) ds} \left[\|q^0(0)\|^2 + \int_0^t \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E(N+1)} e^{-\int_0^s -E(N+1) dr} ds \right] = \\ &\frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)} + \left(\|q^0(0)\|^2 - \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)} \right) e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)} + \rho_0^2 e^{-E(N+1)t}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)} \geq \rho_0^2 e^{-E(N+1)t}, \text{ 则有 } t \geq -\frac{1}{E(N+1)} \ln \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)}, \text{ 所以存在 } t_{11}^*(\cdot) = \frac{1}{E(N+1)} \left| \ln \frac{E^2(N+1)}{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3} \right|,$$

使得 $\|q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{2C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)}, t \geq t_{11}^*(\cdot)$, 即 $\|q^0\| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2} C_1^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{E(N+1)}, t \geq t_{11}^*(\cdot)$.

记 $N_1 = \min \left\{ N > 0 : \frac{\sqrt{2} C_1^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{E(N+1)} < 1 \right\}$, 则当 $t \geq t_{11}^*(\cdot)$, 且 $N \geq N_1 > 0$ 时, 有 $\|q^0\| \leq \rho_0$.

用 $\Delta^2 q^0$ 与 (8) 式作内积有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^0\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta^2 q^0\|^2 + \|\nabla \Delta q^0\|^2 - \|\Delta q^0\|^2 &= -(Q_N p^3, \Delta^2 q^0) \leq |(Q_N p^3, \Delta^2 q^0)| \leq \\ |p|_{L^\infty}^3 \|\Delta^2 q^0\|_{L^1} &\leq C_1^3 \|p\|^{\frac{3}{2}} \|p\|^{\frac{3}{2}}_{H^2} \|\Delta^2 q^0\| \leq C_1^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \|\Delta^2 q^0\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\Delta^2 q^0\|^2 + \frac{C_1^6}{2\gamma} \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3, \end{aligned}$$

即有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^0\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\Delta^2 q^0\|^2 + \|\nabla \Delta q^0\|^2 - \|\Delta q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{C_1^6}{2\gamma} \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3,$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^0\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta^2 q^0\|^2 + 2 \|\nabla \Delta q^0\|^2 - 2 \|\Delta q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{C_1^6}{\gamma} \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3,$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^0\|^2 + 4\gamma(N+1)^4 \|\Delta q^0\|^2 + 4(N+1)^2 \|\Delta q^0\|^2 - 2 \|\Delta q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{C_1^6}{\gamma} \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3,$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^0\|^2 + [4\gamma(N+1)^4 + 4(N+1)^2 - 2] \|\Delta q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{C_1^6}{\gamma} \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3,$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^0\|^2 + [4\gamma(N+1)^4 + 2(N+1)^2 - 1] \|\Delta q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{C_1^6}{\gamma} \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3,$$

从而 $\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^0\|^2 + E(N+1) \|\Delta q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{C_1^6}{\gamma} \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3$, 根据 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta q^0\|^2 &\leq e^{\int_0^t -E(N+1) ds} \left[\|\Delta q^0(0)\|^2 + \int_0^t \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma} e^{\int_0^s E(N+1) dr} ds \right] = \\ &\frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} + \left(\|\Delta q^0(0)\|^2 - \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} \right) e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} + \rho_1^2 e^{-E(N+1)t} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} \geq \rho_1^2 e^{-E(N+1)t}$, 则有 $t \geq -\frac{1}{E(N+1)} \ln \frac{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)}$, 所以存在

$$t_{12}^*(\cdot) = \frac{1}{E(N+1)} \left| \ln \frac{\gamma E(N+1)}{C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3} \right|,$$

使得 $\|\Delta q^0\|^2 \leq \frac{2C_1^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)}, t \geq t_{12}^*(\cdot)$, 即 $\|\Delta q^0\| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2} C_1^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{[\gamma E(N+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$.

记 $N_2 = \min \left\{ N > 0 : \frac{\sqrt{2} C_1^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{[\gamma E(N+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} < 1 \right\}$, 则当 $t \geq t_{12}^*(\cdot)$, 且 $N \geq N_2 > 0$ 时, 有 $\|\Delta q^0\| \leq \rho_1$, 因此当 $k=0$ 时

(12)式成立。

现假设(12)式对 $k-1$ 成立,即 $\|q^{k-1}\| \leq \rho_0$, $\|\Delta q^{k-1}\| \leq \rho_1$ 。用 q^k 与(9)式作内积有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|q^k\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta q^k\|^2 + \|\nabla q^k\|^2 - \|q^k\|^2 = -(Q_N(u^{k-1})^3, q^k) \leq$$

$$|(Q_N(u^{k-1})^3, q^k)| \leq \|u^{k-1}\|_{L^\infty}^3 \|q^k\|_{L^1} \leq (C_2 \|u^{k-1}\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u^{k-1}\|_{H^2}^{\frac{1}{2}})^3 \|q^k\| \leq 8C_2^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \|q^k\|。$$

所以有 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|q^k\|^2 + E(N+1) \|q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{E(N+1)}{2} \|q^k\|^2 + \frac{32C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E(N+1)}$, 即

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|q^k\|^2 + E(N+1) \|q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E(N+1)},$$

由 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\|q^k\|^2 \leq e^{\int_0^t -E(N+1)ds} \left[\|q^k(0)\|^2 + \int_0^t \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E(N+1)} e^{\int_0^s E(N+1)dr} ds \right] =$$

$$\frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)} + \left(\|q^k(0)\|^2 - \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)} \right) e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)} + \rho_0^2 e^{-E(N+1)t}。$$

令 $\frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)} \geq \rho_0^2 e^{-E(N+1)t}$, 则有 $t \geq -\frac{1}{E(N+1)} \ln \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)}$, 所以存在 $t_{13}^*() = \frac{1}{E(N+1)} \left| \ln \frac{E^2(N+1)}{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3} \right|$,

使得 $\|q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{128C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{E^2(N+1)}$, $t \geq t_{13}^*()$, 即 $\|q^k\| \leq \frac{8\sqrt{2}C_2^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{E(N+1)}$, $t \geq t_{13}^*()$ 。

记 $N_1^* = \min \left\{ N > 0 : \frac{8\sqrt{2}C_2^3 \rho_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{E(N+1)} < 1 \right\}$, 则当 $t \geq t_{13}^*()$, 且 $N \geq N_1^* > 0$ 时, 有

$$\|q^k\| \leq \rho_0。 \quad (13)$$

用 $\Delta^2 q^k$ 与(9)式作内积有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^k\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta^2 q^k\|^2 + \|\nabla \Delta q^k\|^2 - \|\Delta q^k\|^2 = -(Q_N(u^{k-1})^3, \Delta^2 q^k) \leq$$

$$|(Q_N(u^{k-1})^3, \Delta^2 q^k)| \leq \|u^{k-1}\|_{L^\infty}^3 \|\Delta^2 q^k\|_{L^1} \leq (C_2 \|u^{k-1}\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u^{k-1}\|_{H^2}^{\frac{1}{2}})^3 \|\Delta^2 q^k\| \leq 8C_2^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \|\Delta^2 q^k\|。$$

所以有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^k\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta^2 q^k\|^2 + \|\nabla \Delta q^k\|^2 - \|\Delta q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\Delta^2 q^k\|^2 + \frac{32C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma},$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^k\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\Delta^2 q^k\|^2 + \|\nabla \Delta q^k\|^2 - \|\Delta q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{32C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma},$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^k\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta^2 q^k\|^2 + 2 \|\nabla \Delta q^k\|^2 - 2 \|\Delta q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma},$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^k\|^2 + (4\gamma(N+1)^4 + 4(N+1)^2 - 2) \|\Delta q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma},$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^k\|^2 + (4\gamma(N+1)^4 + 2(N+1)^2 - 1) \|\Delta q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma},$$

从而 $\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta q^k\|^2 + E(N+1) \|\Delta q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma}$, 由 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\|\Delta q^k\|^2 \leq e^{\int_0^t -E(N+1)ds} \left[\|\Delta q^k(0)\|^2 + \int_0^t \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma} e^{\int_0^s E(N+1)dr} ds \right] =$$

$$\frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} + \left(\|\Delta q^k(0)\|^2 - \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} \right) e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} + \rho_1^2 e^{-E(N+1)t}。$$

令 $\frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} \geq \rho_1^2 e^{-E(N+1)t}$, 则有 $t \geq -\frac{1}{E(N+1)} \ln \frac{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)}$, 所以存在

$$t_{14}^*() = \frac{1}{E(N+1)} \left| \ln \frac{\gamma E(N+1)}{64C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3} \right|,$$

使得 $\|\Delta q^k\|^2 \leq \frac{128C_2^6 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)}, t \geq t_{14}^*$ (), 即 $\|\Delta q^k\| \leq \frac{8\sqrt{2}C_2^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{[\gamma E(N+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}}}, t \geq t_{14}^*$ ().

记 $N_2^* = \min \left\{ N > 0 : \frac{8\sqrt{2}C_2^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{[\gamma E(N+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} < 1 \right\}$, 则当 $t \geq t_{14}^*$ (), 且 $N \geq N_2^* > 0$ 时, 有

$$\|\Delta q^k\| \leq \rho_1. \quad (14)$$

(13), (14) 式说明 (12) 式对 k 也成立。注意到 N_1, N_2, N_1^*, N_2^* 均与 k 无关, $t_{1i}^* (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 亦与 k 无关, 取 $N_0 = \max\{N_1, N_2, N_1^*, N_2^*\}, t_1^* () = \max\{t_{11}^*, t_{12}^*, t_{13}^*, t_{14}^*\}$, 则定理得证。证毕

现只需证 t 充分大时, q^k 收敛于 q 。

定理 3 设 $u(x, t)$ 是对应于初值 $u_0 \in$ 的系统 (2)~(5) 式的解, $q^k (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 按 (8), (9) 式给出, 则存在 $N^* \in \mathbb{N}$ 和 $t_2^* () > 0$, 使得当 $N \geq N^*$ 时 $\|q^k - q\|_{H^2} \rightarrow 0, k \rightarrow \infty, t \geq t_2^* ()$, 其中 $N^* = \min \left\{ N > 0 : \frac{98C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} < 1 \right\}$ 。

证明 令 $w^k = q^k - q$, 由 (7), (9) 式有

$$w_t^k + \gamma \Delta^2 w^k - \Delta w^k - w^k + Q_N[(u^{k-1})^3 - u^3] = 0, k=1, 2, \dots \quad (15)$$

因为

$$(u^{k-1})^3 - u^3 = (u^{k-1} - u)[(u^{k-1})^2 + uu^{k-1} + u^2] = w^{k-1}[(u^{k-1})^2 + uu^{k-1} + u^2],$$

由 (15) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^k\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta^2 w^k\|^2 + \|\nabla \Delta w^k\|^2 - \|\Delta w^k\|^2 &= -(Q_N[(u^{k-1})^3 - u^3], \Delta^2 w^k) \leq \\ &= |(Q_N[(u^{k-1})^3 - u^3], \Delta^2 w^k)| \leq \left| \int ((u^{k-1})^3 - u^3) \Delta^2 w^k dx \right| = \\ &= \left| \int ((u^{k-1})^2 + uu^{k-1} + u^2) w^{k-1} \Delta^2 w^k dx \right| \leq \|(u^{k-1})^2 + uu^{k-1} + u^2\|_{L^\infty} \left| \int w^{k-1} \Delta^2 w^k dx \right| \leq \\ &= C_3 \|(u^{k-1})^2 + uu^{k-1} + u^2\|_{L^\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|(u^{k-1})^2 + uu^{k-1} + u^2\|_{H^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\Delta w^{k-1}\| \|\Delta w^k\| \leq \\ &= C_3 \cdot \sqrt{7} \rho_0 \cdot \sqrt{7} \rho_1 \|\Delta w^{k-1}\| \|\Delta w^k\| = 7C_3 \rho_0 \rho_1 \|\Delta w^{k-1}\| \|\Delta w^k\|, \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^k\|^2 + 4\gamma(N+1)^4 \|\Delta w^k\|^2 + 2(N+1)^2 \|\Delta w^k\|^2 - \|\Delta w^k\|^2 &\leq 7C_3 \rho_0 \rho_1 \|\Delta w^{k-1}\| \|\Delta w^k\|, \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^k\|^2 + E(N+1) \|\Delta w^k\|^2 &\leq 7C_3 \rho_0 \rho_1 \|\Delta w^{k-1}\| \|\Delta w^k\| \leq \frac{E(N+1)}{2} \|\Delta w^k\|^2 + \frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{2E(N+1)} \|\Delta w^{k-1}\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^k\|^2 + E(N+1) \|\Delta w^k\|^2 \leq \frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E(N+1)} \|\Delta w^{k-1}\|^2, k=1, 2, \dots \quad (16)$$

又由 (7), (8) 式有

$$w_t^0 + \gamma \Delta^2 w^0 - \Delta w^0 - w^0 + Q_N(p^3 - u^3) = 0. \quad (17)$$

用 $\Delta^2 w^0$ 与 (17) 式作内积后易得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta^2 w^0\|^2 + \|\nabla \Delta w^0\|^2 - \|\Delta w^0\|^2 &= -(Q_N(p^3 - u^3), \Delta^2 w^0) \leq \\ &= |(Q_N(p^3 - u^3), \Delta^2 w^0)| \leq \|p^3 - u^3\|_{L^\infty} \|\Delta^2 w^0\| \leq C_4 \|p^3 - u^3\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \|p^3 - u^3\|_{H^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\Delta^2 w^0\| \leq \\ &= C_4 \cdot \sqrt{2} \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \|\Delta^2 w^0\| = 2C_4 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \|\Delta^2 w^0\| \leq \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\Delta^2 w^0\|^2 + \frac{2C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma}, \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\Delta^2 w^0\|^2 + \|\nabla \Delta w^0\|^2 - \|\Delta w^0\|^2 &\leq \frac{2C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma}, \\ \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + \gamma \|\Delta^2 w^0\|^2 + 2 \|\nabla \Delta w^0\|^2 - 2 \|\Delta w^0\|^2 &\leq \frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + 4\gamma(N+1)^4 \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + 4(N+1)^2 \|\Delta w^0\|^2 - 2 \|\Delta w^0\|^2 &\leq \frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma}, \\ \frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + 4\gamma(N+1)^4 \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + 2(N+1)^2 \|\Delta w^0\|^2 - \|\Delta w^0\|^2 &\leq \frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + E(N+1) \|\Delta w^0\|^2 \leq \frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma}$, 根据 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 &\leq e^{\int_0^t -E(N+1)ds} \left[\|\Delta w^0(0)\|^2 + \int_0^t \frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma} e^{\int_0^s E(N+1)dr} ds \right] = \\ &\frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} + \left(\|\Delta w^0(0)\|^2 - \frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} \right) e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \\ &\frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} + \left(4\rho_1^2 - \frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} \right) e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)} + 4\rho_1^2 e^{-E(N+1)t}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $4\rho_1^2 e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \frac{4C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)}$, 则有 $t \geq -\frac{1}{E(N+1)} \ln \frac{C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1}{\gamma E(N+1)}$, 所以存在 $t_{20}^*(\cdot) > 0$, 有 $\|\Delta w^0\|^2 \leq \frac{8C_4^2 \rho_0^3 \rho_1^3}{\gamma E(N+1)}$.

在(16)式中令 $k=1$, 即 $\frac{d}{dt} \|\Delta w^1\|^2 + E(N+1) \|\Delta w^1\|^2 \leq \frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E(N+1)} \|\Delta w^0\|^2$, 根据 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta w^1\|^2 &\leq e^{\int_0^t -E(N+1)ds} \left[\|\Delta w^1(0)\|^2 + \int_0^t \frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E(N+1)} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 e^{\int_0^s E(N+1)dr} ds \right] = \\ &\frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + \left(\|\Delta w^1(0)\|^2 - \frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 \right) e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \\ &\frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + \left(4\rho_1^2 - \frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 \right) e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} \|\Delta w^0\|^2 + 4\rho_1^2 e^{-E(N+1)t}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $4\rho_1^2 e^{-E(N+1)t} \leq \frac{49C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} \|\Delta w^0\|^2$, 则有 $t_{21}^*(\cdot) > 0$, 使得 $\|\Delta w^1\|^2 \leq \frac{98C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} \|\Delta w^0\|^2$, 在(16)式中使用归纳法得: 存在 $t_{2k}^*(\cdot) > 0, k=1, 2, \dots$, 有 $\|\Delta w^k\|^2 \leq \left(\frac{98C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} \right)^k \|\Delta w^0\|^2, t \geq t_{2k}^*(\cdot), k=1, 2, \dots$, 若令

$N^* = \min \left\{ N > 0 : \frac{98C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} < 1 \right\}$, 则定理得证。

证毕

定理 2 和定理 3 证明了渐近解序列对真解的渐近逼近性, 而渐近解序列的维数, 即渐近吸引子的维数

$$N^* = \min \left\{ N \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{8\sqrt{2} C_2^3 \rho_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{E(N+1)} < 1, \frac{8\sqrt{2} C_2^3 \rho_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_1^{\frac{1}{2}}}{[\gamma E(N+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} < 1, \frac{98C_3^2 \rho_0^2 \rho_1^2}{E^2(N+1)} < 1 \right\}.$$

参考文献:

- [1] 王冠香, 刘曾荣. Kuramoto-Sivashinsky 方程的渐近吸引子[J]. 应用数学学报, 2000, 23(3): 329-336.
WANG G X, LIU Z R. The asymptotic attractor for Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov equation[J]. Acta Math Appl Sinica, 2000, 23(3): 329-336.
- [2] 何素芳, 朱朝生. 推广的 B-BBM 方程的渐近吸引子[J]. 四川师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2007, 30(1): 49-52.
HE S F, ZHU C S. The asymptotic attractor for the generalized B-BBM equation[J]. Journal of Sichuan Normal University (Natural Science), 2007, 30(1): 49-52.
- [3] 张晓明, 姜金平, 董超雨. Kdv-Burgers-Kuramoto 系统的渐近吸引子[J]. 纯粹数学与应用数学, 2014, 30(6): 595-603.
ZHANG X M, JIANG J P, DONG C Y. The asymptotic attractor of KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto equation[J]. Pure and Applied Mathematic, 2014, 30(6): 595-603.
- [4] 张晓明, 姜金平, 董超雨. 非线性梁方程的渐近吸引子[J]. 数学的实践与认识, 2015, 45(2): 302-308.
ZHANG X M, JIANG J P, DONG C Y. The asymptotic attractor of a nonlinear Beam equation[J]. Mathematic in Practice and Theory, 2015, 45(2): 302-308.
- [5] ZHAO L N, ZHANG X Y, XING T L. The asymptotic attractor of 2D Navier-Stokes equation[J]. Journal of Mathematical Study, 2007, 40(3): 251-257.
- [6] 魏晋滢. Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程解的存在性、正则性及渐近性[D]. 兰州: 西北师范大学, 2007.
WEI J Y. Existence, regularity and asymptotic behavior of

- solution for Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov equation [D]. Lanzhou: Northwest Normal University, 2007.
- [7] PELETIER L A, TROY W C. Chaotic spatial patterns described by the EFK equation[J]. J Diff Eqs, 1996, 129: 458-508.
- [8] 罗宏, 蒲志林. Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov 系统的渐近吸引子[J]. 纯粹数学与应用数学, 2004, 20(2): 150-156.
- LUO H, PU Z L. The asymptotic attractor of Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov system[J]. Pure and Applied Mathematic, 2004, 20(2): 150-156.
- [9] 罗宏, 蒲志林. Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov 系统的整体吸引子及其分形维数估计[J]. 四川师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2004, 27(2): 135-138.
- LUO H, PU Z L. A global attractor of Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov system and estimate to fractal dimension[J]. Journal of Sichuan Normal University (Natural Science), 2004, 27(2): 135-138.
- [10] 马丽蓉. 二维 Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程解的存在唯一性[J]. 重庆师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2010, 27(5): 42-45.
- MA L R. Existence and uniqueness of solution for two dimensional Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov equation[J]. Journal of Chongqing Normal University (Natural Science), 2010, 27(5): 42-45.
- [11] 马丽蓉, 徐天华, 帅维成. 二维 Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov 方程的全局吸引子[J]. 西南大学学报(自然科学版), 2012, 34(8): 108-111.
- MA L R, XU T H, SHUAI W C. The global attractor of two dimensional Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov equation[J]. Journal of Southwest University (Natural Science), 2012, 34(8): 108-111.
- [12] TEMAM R. Infinite-dimensional dynamical systems in mechanics and physics[M]. New York: Springer-verlag, 1997.

The Asymptotic Attractor and Dimensional Estimate of Two Dimensional Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov Equation

ZHOU Ping, XING Chao, LUO Hong

(College of Mathematics and Software Science, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu 610066, China)

Abstract: [Purposes] In this paper, the asymptotic attractor of 2D Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov equation with periodic boundary conditions was studied, and the dimensional estimate of the asymptotic attractor was obtained. [Methods] It is discussed by using the orthogonal decomposition, the energy estimate method and so on. [Findings] A finite dimensional solution sequence was constructed, and proves that the solution sequence doesn't go away from the absorbing set. [Conclusions] Finally, it is shown that the solution sequence approaches to the real solution, so the existence of the asymptotic attractor is proved.

Keywords: 2D Extended Fisher-Kolmogorov equation; asymptotic attractor; dimensional estimate

(责任编辑 黄 颖)