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随机耗散 Camassa-Holm 方程 随机吸引子的上半连续性^①

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摘要: 通过对带白噪音的随机耗散 Camassa-Holm 方程解的一致估计, 以及该解产生的随机动力系统在 H_0^1 空间中存在随机吸引子, 证明了吸引子的上半连续性.

关键词: 白噪音; 随机耗散 Camassa-Holm 方程; 随机动力系统; 随机吸引子; 上半连续性

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考虑带白噪音扰动的随机耗散 Camassa-Holm 方程模型:

$$du - du_{xx} + (3uu_x - \lambda(u_{xx} - u_{xxx}))dt = (2u_xu_{xx} + uu_{xxx})dt + \varepsilon QdW(t) \tag{1}$$

$$u(t_0, x) = u_0(x) \quad x \in I = [0, L] \quad t > 0 \tag{2}$$

$$u(t, 0) = u(t, L) \quad u_x(t, 0) = u_x(t, L) \quad u_{xx}(t, 0) = u_{xx}(t, L) \tag{3}$$

方程(1)中, $W(t)$ 是定义在完备概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ 上的双边实值的 Wiener 过程, P 是 Wiener 测度,

$$\Omega = \{\omega \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^m) \mid \omega(0) = 0\}$$

Q 是 $\mathbb{R}^m \longrightarrow L^2(I)$ 上的有界线性算子, $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P, \theta_t)$ 为距离动力系统.

文献[1]证明了确定系统解的存在唯一性及吸引子的存在性.文献[2-4]证明了方程在 H_0^1 空间中存在吸引子.在此基础上, 本文运用文献[5-6]的相关结果, 证明了方程在 H_0^1 空间中吸引子的上半连续性.

记

$$H = \{u \mid u \in L^2(I), \text{ 且(3)式成立}\}$$

$$V = \{u \mid u \in H^1(I), \text{ 且(3)式成立}\}$$

$(\cdot, \cdot)$ 和 $\|\cdot\|$ 表示 $L^2(I)$ 空间的内积与范数, $\|\cdot\|_p$ 表示 $L^p(I)$ 空间的范数, ∇ 为一阶微分算子, $Au = -\Delta u$ 为二阶微分算子, A 是 $D(A) = V \cap H^2(I)$ 到 H 的同构.

定义三线性形式:

$$b(u, v, \omega) = (B(u, v), \omega) = \int_I u (\nabla v) \omega dx \quad u, v, \omega \in V$$

其中 $B: V \times V \longrightarrow V'$.

利用 Sobolev 插值不等式, 可得:

$$\|u\|_\infty \leq \sqrt{2} \|u\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u_x\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sqrt{2} \lambda_1^{-\frac{1}{4}} \|u_x\| = \beta_0 \|u_x\| \quad u \in V \tag{4}$$

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$$\|u\|_4^2 \leq \beta_1 \|u\|^{\frac{3}{2}} \|u_x\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad u \in V \quad (5)$$

定义算子 $Q: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow H$, 其中

$$Q_x = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \phi_i \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\phi_i \in D(A) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

方程(1) 的 Wiener 过程 $W(t) = \omega(t)$, 即

$$\omega(t) = (W_1(t), W_2(t), \dots, W_m(t)) \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

设 $\mu > 0$, 考虑 Ornstein-Uhlenbeck 方程

$$dy_i + \mu y_i dt = dW_i(t) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

设

$$z(t) = (I + A)^{-1} Q_{y(t)}$$

其中 $y(t) = (y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_m(t))$, 则有

$$dz + dAz + \mu(z + Az)dt = QdW(t)$$

因为 $\phi_i \in D(A)$, 所以由(4) 式及 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式, 同时考虑到 $y(t)$ 关于 t 连续, 可得:

$$\|z(t)\|_\infty + \|z_x(t)\|_\infty \leq \beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)| \quad (6)$$

$$\|z(t)\|^2 + \|z_x(t)\|^2 + \|z_{xx}(t)\|^2 + \|z_{xxx}(t)\|^2 + \|z_{xxxx}(t)\|^2 \leq \beta_3 \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)|^2 \quad (7)$$

$$\sup_{-1 \leq t \leq 0} \{ \|z(t)\|^2 + \|z_x(t)\|^2 + \|z_{xx}(t)\|^2 + \|z_{xxx}(t)\|^2 + \|z_{xxxx}(t)\|^2 \} < \infty$$

记 $v = u + Au$, 且引入变量 $X(t) = u(t) - \varepsilon z(t)$, 故方程(1) 可转化为

$$\frac{d}{dt}(X + AX) + \lambda A(X + AX) + B(u, v) + 2B(v, u) = \varepsilon \mu z + (\varepsilon \mu - \varepsilon \lambda) Az - \varepsilon \lambda A^2 z \quad (8)$$

定义 1 令 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P, (\theta_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}})$ 为距离动力系统, φ_ε 为定义在度量空间 (X, d) 上的 $(\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+) \times \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{B}(X), \mathcal{B}(X))$ 可测的映射, 其中 $\varphi_\varepsilon: \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega \times X \rightarrow X, (t, \omega, x) \mapsto \varphi_\varepsilon(t, \omega)x, \varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. 若 φ_ε 满足:

- (i) $\varphi_\varepsilon(0, \omega) = \text{id}$;
- (ii) $\varphi_\varepsilon(t + s, \omega) = \varphi_\varepsilon(t, \theta_s \omega) \varphi_\varepsilon(s, \omega), \forall s, t \in \mathbb{R}_+$.

则称 φ_ε 是一个随机动力系统. 当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时, 系统就是一个确定性的系统, 并且 $\varphi(t, \omega)u_0 = u(t, \omega; t_0, u_0)$.

定理 1^[2] 与随机耗散 Camassa-Holm 方程相关的随机动力系统在 $H_0^1(I)$ 中有一个随机吸引子 $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon(\omega)$, $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon(\omega)$ 是紧的不变集, 且吸引 $H_0^1(I)$ 中的所有有界集.

本文的主要结果为:

定理 2 若 $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$, 假定下列 3 个条件成立:

- (i) φ_ε 在 $(0, 1]$ 内收敛, 且当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, φ_ε 收敛到 φ ;
- (ii) $E_\varepsilon = E_\varepsilon(\omega)_{\omega \in \Omega}$ 是 φ_ε 的随机吸收集, 存在一个正数 C , 有

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|E_\varepsilon(\omega)\| \leq C$$

- (iii) $\bigcup_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon(\omega)$ 在 V 中是预紧的, 其中 $\mathcal{A}$ 是动力系统 φ 的一个全局吸引子.

则随机吸引子 $\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon$ 是上半连续的, 即

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \text{dist}(\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon(\omega), \mathcal{A}) = 0$$

1 H_0^1 空间内解的一致估计

引理 1 假设 $\lambda > 0$, 则存在 $t(\omega, \rho) \leq -1$, 只要 $t_0 \leq t(\omega, \rho)$, 且 $\|u_0\|_V \leq \rho$, 则有:

$$\|X(t, \omega; t_0, u_0 - \varepsilon z(t_0, \omega))\|^2 + \|X_x(t, \omega; t_0, u_0 - \varepsilon z(t_0, \omega))\|^2 \leq C_1 + \varepsilon r_1(\omega) \quad t \in [-1, 0]$$

$$\|u(t, \omega; t_0, u_0)\|^2 + \|u_x(t, \omega; t_0, u_0)\|^2 \leq C_2 + \varepsilon r_2(\omega) \quad t \in [-1, 0]$$

证 设 $X(t)$ 是方程(8)的解, 让 $X(t)$ 与方程(8)在空间 H 上作内积并化简, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\|X\|^2 + \|X_x\|^2) + \lambda (\|X_x\|^2 + \|X_{xx}\|^2) = \\ & \varepsilon b(v, u, z) - \varepsilon b(u, z, v) + (\varepsilon \mu z + (\varepsilon \mu - \varepsilon \lambda) A z - \varepsilon \lambda A^2 z, X) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

应用 Hölder 不等式、Young 不等式、Sobolev 插值不等式以及(4)式, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varepsilon b(u, z, v)| & \leq \varepsilon \|z_x\|_\infty \|u\| \|v\| \leq \varepsilon \beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)| \|u\| \|v\| \leq \\ & \frac{32m\varepsilon\beta_2^2}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)|^2 \|X\|^2 + \\ & \frac{\lambda}{8} \|X_{xx}\|^2 + 2\varepsilon\beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)| \|X\|^2 + \\ & \frac{\varepsilon\lambda}{8} \|z_{xx}\|^2 + \left(2\varepsilon\beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)| + \frac{32m\varepsilon\beta_2^2}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)|^2 \right) \|z\|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\varepsilon b(v, u, z)| & \leq \left(2\beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)| + \frac{32m\beta_2^2}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)|^2 \right) \|z_x\|^2 + 2\beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)| \|z\|^2 + \\ & \frac{\lambda}{8} \|X_{xx}\|^2 + \varepsilon \left[\left(2\beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)| + \frac{32m\beta_2^2}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)|^2 \right) \|X_x\|^2 + \right. \\ & \left. 2\beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)| \|X\|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{8} \|z_{xx}\|^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & |(\varepsilon \mu z + (\varepsilon \mu - \varepsilon \lambda) A z - \varepsilon \lambda A^2 z, X)| \leq \\ & \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda}{4} \|X\|^2 + \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda}{4} \|X_x\|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{8} \|X_{xx}\|^2 + \varepsilon (c_1 \|z\|^2 + c_2 \|z_x\|^2 + c_3 \|z_{xx}\|^2) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

联立(10),(11),(12)式, 令

$$f(t) = 8\beta_2 M_1(t) + \frac{64m\beta_2^2}{\lambda} M_2(t)$$

并由 Poincare 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} (\|X\|^2 + \|X_x\|^2) + \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda}{2} (\|X_x\|^2 + \|X_{xx}\|^2) + \frac{\lambda}{4} \|X_{xx}\|^2 \leq \\ & \varepsilon f(t) (\|X\|^2 + \|X_x\|^2) + 2\varepsilon p_1(t, \omega) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)| \quad M_2(t) = \sum_{i=1}^m |y_i(t)|^2 \\ p_1(t, \omega) &= \left(4\beta_2 M_1(t) + \frac{32m\beta_2^2}{\lambda} M_2(t) + c_1 \right) \|z\|^2 + \left(2\beta_2 M_1(t) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{32m\beta_2^2}{\lambda} M_2(t) + c_2 \right) \|z_x\|^2 + \left(c_3 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \|z_{xx}\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

由(13)式, 并运用 Gronwall 引理, 当 $t_0 \leq t \in [-1, 0]$ 时, 可以发现

$$\begin{aligned} & \|X\|^2 + \|X_x\|^2 \leq \\ & 2c_4 \exp\left(\int_{t_0}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right) (\|u(t_0)\|^2 + \|u_x(t_0)\|^2) + 2c_4 \varepsilon \exp\left(\int_{t_0}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right) \|z(t_0)\|^2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$2c_4\epsilon\exp\left(\int_{t_0}^t f(\tau)d\tau\right)\|z_x(t_0)\|^2 + 2c_4\epsilon\int_{-\infty}^0 p_1(s, \omega)\exp\left(\int_s^0 f(\tau)d\tau\right)ds \quad (14)$$

其中 $c_4 = \exp\left(\frac{\lambda_1\lambda}{2}\right)$. 由文献[2] 知, 对任意给定的 $\rho > 0$, 选取 $t(\omega, \rho) \leq -1$, 当 $t_0 < t(\rho, \omega)$ 时, 有

$$\exp\left(\int_{t_0}^t f(\tau)d\tau\right)(\|u(t_0)\|^2 + \|u_x(t_0)\|^2) \leq \exp\left(\int_{t_0}^0 f(\tau)d\tau\right)\rho^2 \leq 1 \quad (15)$$

由(14),(15) 式, 有

$$\|X(t, \omega; t_0, u_0 - \epsilon z(t_0, \omega))\|^2 + \|X_x(t, \omega; t_0, u_0 - \epsilon z(t_0, \omega))\|^2 \leq C_1 + \epsilon r_1(\omega) \quad (16)$$

其中:

$$C_1 = 2c_4 = 2\exp\left(\frac{\lambda_1\lambda}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(\omega) = & 2c_4 \sup_{t_0 \leq -1} \left[\exp\left(\int_{t_0}^t f(\tau)d\tau\right)\|z(t_0)\|^2 + \exp\left(\int_{t_0}^t f(\tau)d\tau\right)\|z_x(t_0)\|^2 \right] + \\ & 2c_4 \int_{-\infty}^0 p_1(s, \omega)\exp\left(\int_s^0 f(\tau)d\tau\right)ds \\ & \|u\|^2 + \|u_x\|^2 \leq 2C_1 + \epsilon[2r_1(\omega) + 2(\|z\|^2 + \|z_x\|^2)] = C_2 + \epsilon r_2(\omega) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

引理 2 在引理 1 的假设下, 存在随机半径 $r_3(\omega), r_4(\omega), r_5(\omega) > 0$, 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^0 \|X_{xx}(s, \omega; t_0, u_0 - \epsilon z(t_0, \omega))\|^2 ds & \leq C_3 + \epsilon r_3(\omega) \\ \int_{-1}^0 \|u_{xx}(s, \omega; t_0, u_0)\|^2 ds & \leq C_4 + \epsilon r_4(\omega) \\ \int_{-1}^0 \|u_x(s)\|_4^2 ds & \leq C_5 + \epsilon r_5(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

证 由(13) 式知

$$\frac{\lambda}{4}\|X_{xx}\|^2 \leq \epsilon \left[8\beta_2 M_1(t) + \frac{64m\beta_2^2}{\lambda} M_2(t) \right] (\|X\|^2 + \|X_x\|^2) + 2\epsilon p_1(t, \omega) \quad (18)$$

由 Sobolev 插值不等式和 Young 不等式, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^0 \|X_{xx}\|^2 ds & \leq \\ \frac{4C_1}{\lambda} + \epsilon \left[\frac{\lambda}{4} \int_{-1}^0 \left(8\beta_2 M_1(t) + \frac{64m\beta_2^2}{\lambda} M_2(t) \right) (C_1 + \epsilon r_1(\omega)) dt + \int_{-1}^0 p_1(t, \omega) dt + \frac{4}{\lambda} r_1(\omega) \right] = \\ C_3 + \epsilon r_3(\omega) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 \|u_{xx}(s, \omega; t_0, u_0)\|^2 ds \leq 2C_3 + \epsilon \left[4r_3(\omega) + 2 \int_{-1}^0 \|z_{xx}\|^2 ds \right] = C_4 + \epsilon r_4(\omega) \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^0 \|u_x(s)\|_4^2 ds & \leq (2C_3 + c_5 C_2) + \epsilon \left[2r_3(\omega) + 2 \int_{-1}^0 \|z_{xx}(s)\|^2 ds + c_5 r_2(\omega) \right] = \\ C_5 + \epsilon r_5(\omega) \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

2 H_0^2 空间内解的一致估计

引理 3 在引理 1 的假设下, 存在随机半径 $r_6(\omega), r_7(\omega) > 0$, 使得:

$$\begin{cases} \|X_{xx}(t, \omega; t_0, u_0 - \epsilon z(t_0, \omega))\|^2 \leq C_6 + \epsilon r_6(\omega) \\ \|u_{xx}(t, \omega; t_0, u_0 - \epsilon z(t_0, \omega))\|^2 \leq C_7 + \epsilon r_7(\omega) \end{cases} \quad t \in [-1, 0]$$

证 让 $-X_{xx}$ 与方程(8) 作内积并化简, 则有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\|X_x\|^2 + \|X_{xx}\|^2) + \lambda (\|X_{xx}\|^2 + \|X_{xxx}\|^2) =$$

$$3b(u, u, u_{xx}) - \frac{3}{2}b(u_{xx}, u, u_{xx}) - \epsilon[b(u, v, z_{xx}) + 2b(v, u, z_{xx})] - \epsilon(\mu z + (\mu - \epsilon)Az - \epsilon\lambda A^2 z, X_{xx}) \quad (22)$$

运用 Hölder 不等式和 Young 不等式进行估计, 可以得到:

$$3 | b(u, u, u_{xx}) | \leq \| u_{xx} \|^2 + 9 \| u_x \|^2_4 \| u \|^2_4 \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} | b(u_{xx}, u, u_{xx}) | \leq \frac{\lambda}{8} \| X_{xxx} \|^2 + \frac{\lambda\epsilon}{8} \| z_{xxx} \|^2 + c_6 \| u_{xx} \|^2 \| u_x \|^{\frac{4}{3}} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & | \epsilon b(u, v, z_{xx}) + 2\epsilon b(v, u, z_{xx}) | = \\ & \epsilon | 3b(u, u, z_{xx}) + b(u, u_{xx}, z_{xx}) + 2b(u_{xx}, u, z_{xx}) | \leq \\ & \frac{\lambda}{8} \| X_{xxx} \|^2 + \| u_{xx} \|^2 + \| u \|^2_4 \| u_x \|^2_4 + 4\epsilon \| u_x \|^2_4 \| z_{xx} \|^2_4 + \\ & \frac{16\epsilon}{\lambda} \| u \|^2_4 \| z_{xx} \|^2_4 + \frac{\lambda\epsilon}{8} \| z_{xxx} \|^2 + 9\epsilon \| z_{xx} \|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon(\mu z + (\mu - \lambda)Az - \epsilon A^2 z, X_{xx}) &= \epsilon\mu(z, X_{xx}) + (\epsilon\mu - \epsilon\lambda)(z_{xx}, X_{xx}) + \epsilon(z_{xxx}, X_{xx}) \leq \\ & \frac{\lambda}{4} \| X_{xxx} \|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \| X_{xx} \|^2 + \\ & \frac{4\mu^2\epsilon}{\lambda} \| z \|^2 + \frac{4(\mu - \lambda)^2\epsilon}{\lambda} \| z_{xx} \|^2 + 4\lambda\epsilon \| z_{xxx} \|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

将(23),(24),(25),(26) 式代入(22) 式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt}(\| X_x \|^2 + \| X_{xx} \|^2) + \lambda(\| X_{xx} \|^2 + \| X_{xxx} \|^2) \leq \\ & 4 \| u_{xx} \|^2 + 20 \| u \|^2_4 \| u_x \|^2_4 + 2c_6 \| u_{xx} \|^2 \| u_x \|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \\ & 8\epsilon \| u \|^2_4 \| z_{xx} \|^2_4 + \frac{16\epsilon}{\lambda} \| u \|^2_4 \| z_{xx} \|^2_4 + 2\epsilon p_2(t, \omega) \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

其中

$$p_2(t, \omega) = \frac{17\lambda}{4} \| z_{xxx} \|^2 + \frac{4(\mu - \lambda)^2 + 9\lambda}{\lambda} \| z_{xx} \|^2 + \frac{4\mu^2}{\lambda} \| z \|^2$$

对(27) 式两边从 s 到 t ($-1 \leq s \leq t \leq 0$) 进行积分, 并由 Sobolev 插值不等式、Young 不等式、(4) 式以及引理 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \| X_x(t) \|^2 + \| X_{xx}(t) \|^2 &\leq 4[C_4 + \epsilon r_4(\omega)] + 20\beta_1(C_2 + \epsilon r_2(\omega))(C_5 + \epsilon r_5(\omega)) + \\ & 2c_6(C_2 + \epsilon r_2(\omega))(C_4 + \epsilon r_4(\omega)) + \| X_x(s) \|^2 + \| X_{xx}(s) \|^2 + \\ & 8(C_5 + \epsilon r_5(\omega)) \sup_{-1 \leq t \leq 0} \| z_{xx}(t) \|^2_4 + \\ & \frac{32\epsilon}{\lambda} \beta_1(C_1 + \epsilon r_1(\omega)) \int_{-1}^0 \| z_{xx}(\tau) \|^2_4 d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

对 s 在区间 $[-1, 0]$ 上进行积分, 有:

$$\| X_{xx}(t) \|^2 \leq C_6 + \epsilon r_6(\omega) \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_6 &= 4C_4 + 20\beta_1 C_2 C_5 + 2c_6 C_2 C_4 + 8C_5 \sup_{-1 \leq t \leq 0} \| z_{xx}(t) \|^2_4 + \frac{32\beta_1 C_1}{\lambda} \int_{-1}^0 \| z_{xx}(t) \|^2_4 dt + C_1 + C_3 \\ r_6(\omega) &= 4r_4(\omega) + 20\beta_1[r_2(\omega) + r_5(\omega) + r_2(\omega)r_5(\omega)] + 2c_6[r_2(\omega) + r_4(\omega) + r_2(\omega)r_4(\omega)] + \\ & 8 \sup_{-1 \leq t \leq 0} \| z_{xx}(t) \|^2_4 r_5(\omega) + \left(\frac{32\beta_1}{\lambda} \int_{-1}^0 \| z_{xx}(t) \|^2_4 dt \right) r_1(\omega) + r_1(\omega) + r_3(\omega) + 2 \int_{-1}^0 p(\tau, \omega) d\tau \\ & \| u_{xx}(t) \|^2 = \| X_{xx} + \epsilon z_{xx} \|^2 \leq \| X_{xx} \|^2 + \epsilon \| z_{xx} \|^2 \leq C_7 + \epsilon r_7(\omega) \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

3 系统的收敛性

引理 4 假设 $\epsilon \in (0, 1]$, u^ϵ 和 u 分别是方程(1) 和 $\epsilon=0$ 时方程(1) 的解, 对应的初始值分别为 u_0^ϵ 和 u_0 . 若 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\|u_{x,0}^\epsilon - u_{x,0}\| \rightarrow 0$, 则对几乎处处的 $\omega \in \Omega$, $t \in [-1, 0]$, 有

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \|u_\epsilon(t, \omega, u_0^\epsilon) - u(t, u_0)\| = 0$$

证 令 $R = X - u = u^\epsilon - \epsilon z - u$, 则 $R + \epsilon z = u^\epsilon - u$. 又因:

$$du^\epsilon - du_{xx}^\epsilon + (3u^\epsilon u_x^\epsilon - \lambda(u_{xx}^\epsilon - u_{xxxx}^\epsilon))dt = (2u_x^\epsilon u_{xx}^\epsilon + u^\epsilon u_{xxx}^\epsilon)dt + \epsilon QdW(t) \quad (31)$$

$$du - du_{xx} + (3uu_x - \lambda(u_{xx} - u_{xxxx}))dt = (2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx})dt \quad (32)$$

等式两边与 R 作内积, 并根据三线性形式的定义得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\|R\|^2 + \|R_x\|^2) + \lambda (\|R_x\|^2 + \|R_{xx}\|^2) = \\ & (\epsilon \mu z + (\epsilon \mu - \epsilon \lambda)Az - \epsilon A^2 z, R) + \\ & b(R, R, v^\epsilon) - b(v, R, R) + \\ & b(u, R, R) - b(R, u^\epsilon, R) + b(u, R, AR) - b(AR, u^\epsilon, R) + \\ & \epsilon b(z, R, v^\epsilon) + \epsilon b(u, R, z) + \epsilon b(u, R, Az) - \epsilon b(v, z, R) - \\ & \epsilon b(z, u^\epsilon, R) - \epsilon b(Az, u^\epsilon, R) \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\|b(R, R, v^\epsilon) - b(v, R, R)\| \leq \beta_0(2C_2 + 2C_7 + \epsilon r_2(\omega) + \epsilon r_7(\omega)) \|R_x\|^2 \quad (34)$$

$$\|b(u, R, R) - b(R, u^\epsilon, R)\| \leq$$

$$\beta_0 \sqrt{\lambda_1} (C_2 + \epsilon r_2(\omega)) \|R_x\|^2 + \beta_0 (C_7 + \epsilon r_7(\omega)) \|R\|^2 \quad (35)$$

$$\|b(u, R, AR) - b(AR, u^\epsilon, R)\| \leq$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \|R_{xx}\|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} (C_2 + \epsilon r_2(\omega)) \|R_x\|^2 +$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{4} (C_7 + \epsilon r_7(\omega)) \|R\|^2 \quad (36)$$

$$\| \epsilon b(z, R, v^\epsilon) + \epsilon b(u, R, z) + \epsilon b(u, R, Az) - \epsilon b(v, z, R) - \epsilon b(z, u^\epsilon, R) - \epsilon b(Az, u^\epsilon, R) \| \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \epsilon [2\beta_2 M_1(t) + \beta_3 M_2(t)] [\|R\|^2 + \|R_x\|^2] + \epsilon \beta_2 M_1(t) [2C_2 + 2C_7 + \epsilon r_2(\omega) + \epsilon r_7(\omega)] + \\ & \epsilon \beta_2 M_1(t) [2C_2 + \epsilon r_2(\omega)] + \epsilon \beta_0 [C_2 + C_7 + \epsilon r_2(\omega) + \epsilon r_7(\omega)] \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\|(\epsilon \mu z + (\epsilon \mu - \epsilon \lambda)Az - \epsilon A^2 z, R)\| \leq$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \|R_{xx}\|^2 + \frac{\lambda \epsilon}{2} (\|R_x\|^2 + \|R\|^2) + \epsilon [c_7 \|z\|^2 + c_8 \|z_x\|^2 + c_9 \|z_{xx}\|^2] \quad (38)$$

联立(33), (34), (35), (36), (37), (38) 式得

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\|R\|^2 + \|R_x\|^2) \leq p_2(t, \omega) (\|R\|^2 + \|R_x\|^2) + \epsilon p_3(t, \omega) \quad (39)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} p_2(t, \omega) = & 2 \left[\left(\beta_0 \sqrt{\lambda_1} + \frac{\lambda}{4} \right) (C_2 + \epsilon r_2(\omega)) + \beta_0 (C_2 + \epsilon r_2(\omega) + C_7 + \epsilon r_7(\omega)) + \right. \\ & \left. \left(\beta_0 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \right) (C_7 + \epsilon r_7(\omega)) + \epsilon \lambda + \epsilon (2\beta_2 M_1(t) + \beta_3 M_2(t)) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_3(t, \omega) = & 2\beta_2 M_1(t) [2C_2 + 2C_7 + \epsilon r_2(\omega) + \epsilon r_7(\omega)] + 2\beta_2 M_1(t) [2C_2 + \epsilon r_2(\omega)] + \\ & 2\beta_0 [C_2 + C_7 + \epsilon r_2(\omega) + \epsilon r_7(\omega)] + 2(c_7 \|z\|^2 + c_8 \|z_x\|^2 + c_9 \|z_{xx}\|^2) \end{aligned}$$

由 Gronwall 引理, 当 $t_0 \leq t \in [-1, 0]$ 时, 有

$$\|R\|^2 + \|R_x\|^2 \leq \exp \left(\int_{t_0}^t p_2(\tau, \omega) d\tau \right) (\|R(t_0)\|^2 + \|R_x(t_0)\|^2) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \int_{t_0}^t p_3(s, \omega) \exp\left(\int_s^t p_2(\tau, \omega) d\tau\right) ds \leqslant \\ & C_8(\|u_0 - u_0^\varepsilon\| + \|u_{x,0} - u_{x,0}^\varepsilon\| + \varepsilon \|z(t_0)\| + \varepsilon \|z_x(t_0)\|) + \\ & \varepsilon C_9 \rightarrow 0 \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

故 $\|R\|^2 \rightarrow 0 (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$, 则

$$\|u^\varepsilon - u\|^2 = \|R + \varepsilon z\|^2 \leqslant \|R\|^2 + \varepsilon \|z\|^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad (41)$$

定理 2 的证明

由引理 1、引理 2、引理 3、引理 4 知, 定理 2 成立.

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Upper Semicontinuity of Random Attractors for the Random Dissipative Camassa-Holm Equation

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Abstract: According to the uniform estimation of the solution of the random dissipative Camassa-Holm equation with white noise, and based on the existence of attractors in the random dynamical system produced by the solution in H_0^1 , the paper proves the upper semicontinuity of the attractors.

Key words: white noise; random dissipative Camassa-Holm equation; random dynamical system; random attractor; upper semicontinuity

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