

湿大气三维粘性原始方程组时间周期解的存在性

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摘 要

本文考虑的是在气压坐标下的湿大气三维粘性原始方程组的时间周期解的存在性和唯一性问题。主要运用了Galerkin方法, 即首先利用Leray-Schauder不动点定理来证明大气原始方程组具有周期性的近似解的存在性, 然后再证明这个近似解在其工作空间的收敛性, 从而得到大气原始方程组的周期解的存在性, 并证明了其唯一性。

关键词

湿大气三维粘性原始方程组, 时间周期解, Galerkin方法

Existence of Time Periodic Solutions for the 3D Viscous Primitive Equations of Large Scale Monist Atmosphere

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Abstract

In this paper, we consider the existence of time periodic solutions of the 3D viscous primitive equations of large-scale monist atmosphere. We used the Galerkin method. Firstly, by Leray-Schauder fixed point theorem, we prove the existence of approximate solutions of the primitive equations, then we show the convergence of the approximate solutions, and we also get the uniqueness to the primitive equations.

Keywords

3D Viscous Primitive Equations of Monist Atmosphere, Time Periodic Solutions, Galerkin Method

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1. 引言

众所周知,天气预报对许多社会经济部门的发展都有非常大的贡献,与日常生活也息息相关。因此对大气相关问题的科学研究具有重大的理论意义和应用价值。Richardson 在 1992 年,首次提出原始大气方程组(由状态方程、携带科氏力的流体力学方程、热动力学方程组成),并提出了关于数值天气预报的概念,可参见文献[1]。20 世纪 60 年代中期,随着计算机能力的明显增强和大气科学的高速发展,人们为了延长数值天气预报的时效转向应用原始方程组进行数值天气预报,大气原始方程组开始在数值天气预报中发挥重要作用。

2006 年郭柏灵与黄代文受到 Lions、Temam 和 Wang 得到干大气原始方程组新形式用到的方法的启发,得到了气压坐标下湿大气原始方程组的新形式[2],接着在 2007 年与 2008 年他们给出了干湿大气原始方程组新形式的简化模式[3][4]。本文中所研究的湿大气原始方程组就是郭柏灵与黄代文所给出的湿大气原始方程组新形式的简化模式。

周期现象是自然中一种非常特殊的现象,随着长时间的推移这些现象有规律的重复,在数学中表现为非线性微分方程的周期解。本文主要研究大尺度湿大气三维粘性原方程时间周期解的存在性与唯一性。研究大气原始方程组的周期解,是希望以它的周期解作为突破口来阐明原始大气方程解的一些性质,进一步加深人们对自然界广泛存在的各种自然现象的认识和理解,为人们利用自然和改造自然提供强有力的理论基础。本文主要结果是定理 3.4.1、定理 3.4.2。为了证明原始方程的时间周期解,本文使用了著名的 Galerkin 方法,该方法用于证明许多系统的时间周期解和弱解的存在性,比如 Navier-Stokes 方程、Schrödinger-Boussinesq 方程、量子方程和伪抛物方程。因此,在文献[5]-[11]中证明方法的引导下,可以得到期望的结果。

2. 预备知识

2.1. 湿大气三维粘性原始方程组

气压坐标下无量纲的湿大气三维粘性原始方程组为

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\vec{v}} \vec{v} + \omega \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{f}{R_0} k \times \vec{v} + \text{grad } \Phi - \frac{1}{\text{Re}_1} \Delta \vec{v} - \frac{1}{\text{Re}_2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{v}}{\partial \xi^2} = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{div } \vec{v} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \xi} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \xi} + \frac{bP}{p}(1+aq)T = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\vec{v}} T + \omega \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} - \frac{bP}{p}(1+aq)\omega - \frac{1}{Rt_1} \Delta T - \frac{1}{Rt_2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \xi^2} = Q_1, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\vec{v}} q + \omega \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} - \frac{1}{Rq_1} \Delta q - \frac{1}{Rq_2} \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial \xi^2} = Q_2, \quad (5)$$

其中 $\vec{v} = (v_\theta, v_\phi)$ 是气压坐标下水平方向的速度, ω 是气压坐标下垂直方向上的速度, T 代表温度, q 代表空气中水蒸气的混合比, Φ 代表地势, 这里 $\vec{v}, \omega, \Phi, T, q$ 都是未知的函数, $f = 2 \cos \theta$ 是科氏参数, R_0 是 Rossby 数, k 是单位向量(垂直方向上), Re_1 是水平方向上的雷诺数, Re_2 是垂直方向上的雷诺数, Rt_1 代表水平方向热扩散系数, Rt_2 代表垂直方向上的热扩散系数, Rq_1 代表水平方向水蒸气扩散系数, Rq_2 代表垂直方向上的水蒸气扩散系数, p_0 是地球表面压力的近似值, P 是上层大气的压力且 $p_0 > 0$, 变量 ξ 满足 $p = (P - p_0)\xi + p_0$ ($0 < p_0 \leq p \leq P$), Q_1 与 Q_2 是 $S^2 \times (0, 1)$ 上的已知函数, a 是正的常数 ($a = 0.618$), b 是正的常数。

方程组(1)~(5)的空间区域为 $\Omega = S^2 \times (0, 1)$, 其中 S^2 是二维的单位球面。边界条件为

$$\xi = 1 (p = P): \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial \xi} = 0, \omega = 0, \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} = \alpha_s (T_s - T), \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} = \beta_s (q_s - q), \quad (6)$$

$$\xi = 0 (p = P_0): \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial \xi} = 0, \omega = 0, \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} = 0, \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} = 0, \quad (7)$$

其中 α_s 与 β_s 都是正的常数, T_s 是地球表面的温度, q_s 是地球表面上给定的水蒸气的混合比, 本文中为了简化(不失一般性), 假设 $T_s = 0, q_s = 0$ 。

参考文献[12], 可以将方程组(1)~(5)化为

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\vec{v}} \vec{v} + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \text{div } \vec{v} d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{f}{R_0} k \times \vec{v} + \text{grad } \Phi_s + \int_{\xi}^1 \frac{bP}{p} \text{grad} [(1 + aq)T] d\xi' - \frac{1}{\text{Re}_1} \Delta \vec{v} - \frac{1}{\text{Re}_2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{v}}{\partial \xi^2} = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\vec{v}} T + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \text{div } \vec{v} d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} - \frac{bP}{p} (1 + aq) \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \text{div } \vec{v} d\xi' \right) - \frac{1}{Rt_1} \Delta T - \frac{1}{Rt_2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \xi^2} = Q_1, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\vec{v}} q + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \text{div } \vec{v} d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} - \frac{1}{Rq_1} \Delta q - \frac{1}{Rq_2} \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial \xi^2} = Q_2, \quad (10)$$

$$\int_0^1 \text{div } \vec{v} d\xi = 0. \quad (11)$$

方程组(8)~(11)的边界条件为

$$\xi = 1: \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial \xi} = 0, \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} = -\alpha_s T, \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} = -\beta_s q, \quad (12)$$

$$\xi = 0: \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial \xi} = 0, \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} = 0, \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} = 0. \quad (13)$$

本文考虑的问题如下: 使给定的函数 Q_1, Q_2 随着时间的变化是 W 为周期的周期函数, 证明在 $K \equiv \sup_{0 \leq t \leq W} \|Q_1\|_{L^N(\Omega)}$, $K' \equiv \sup_{0 \leq t \leq W} \|Q_2\|_{L^N(\Omega)}$ 足够小的情况下, 湿大气三维粘性原始方程组时间周期解存在, 且周期为 W 。由于将方程组(1)~(5)化简为了(8)~(11), 所以只需证明方程组(8)~(11)的解以 W 为周期, 即

$$\begin{aligned} U(t+W) &= (\vec{v}(t+W), T(t+W), q(t+W)) \\ &= (\vec{v}, T, q) = U(t) \quad x \in \Omega, t \in R^1. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

2.2. 一些函数空间

首先介绍一些将会用到的函数空间和算子。对于二位球面, 坐标为 (θ, ϕ) 的任意点的位置矢量是

$\vec{R} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \vec{i} + \sin \theta \sin \phi \vec{j} + \cos \theta \vec{k}$ 。 e_θ, e_ϕ, e_ξ 分别为空间域 Ω 中 θ, ϕ, ξ 方向上的单位矢量, 且

$$e_\theta = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, e_\phi = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}, e_\xi = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}.$$

空间 $L^p(\Omega) := \{h; h: \Omega \rightarrow R, \int_\Omega |h|^p d\Omega < +\infty\}$ 范数是 $|h|_p = \left(\int_\Omega |h|^p d\Omega\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ (本文中有时将 $\int_\Omega \cdot d\Omega, \int_{S^2} \cdot dS^2$ 简写为 $\int_\Omega \cdot, \int_{S^2} \cdot$)。 $L^2(T\Omega|TS^2)$ 是由 Ω 中的 L^2 向量场的前两个分量组成的空间, 范数为 $|\vec{v}|_2 = \left(\int_\Omega (v_\theta^2 + v_\phi^2) d\Omega\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 这里 $\vec{v} = (v_\theta, v_\phi): \Omega \rightarrow TS^2$ 。 $C^\infty(S^2)$ 是由 S^2 到 R 的光滑函数全体所组成的空间。 $C^\infty(\Omega)$ 是由 Ω 到 R 光滑函数全体所组成的空间。 $C^\infty(T\Omega|TS^2)$ 是由 Ω 中的光滑向量场的前面两个分量组成的空间。 $C_0^\infty(\Omega) := \{h; h \in C^\infty(\Omega), \text{supp } h \text{ 是 } \Omega \text{ 的紧子集}\}$ 。 $C_0^\infty(T\Omega|TS^2) = \{\vec{v}; \vec{v} \in C^\infty(T\Omega|TS^2), \text{supp } \vec{v} \text{ 是 } \Omega \text{ 的紧子集}\}$ 。 $H^m(\Omega)$ 是由本身及其所有关于 e_θ, e_ϕ, e_ξ 小于等于 m 阶的协变导数都在 L^2 中的函

数所组成的 Sobolev 空间, 其中的范数为 $\|h\|_m = \left(\int_\Omega \left(\sum_{1 \leq k \leq m} \sum_{i,j=1,2,3; j=1, \dots, k} |\nabla_{\vec{e}_i} \dots \nabla_{\vec{e}_j} h|^2 + |h|^2\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 这里的 $\nabla_1 = \nabla_{e_\theta}$,

$\nabla_2 = \nabla_{e_\phi}$, $\nabla_3 = \nabla_{e_\xi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$ (将在后面给出协变导数算子 $\nabla_{e_\theta}, \nabla_{e_\phi}$ 的定义)。 $H^\infty(T\Omega|TS^2) =$

$\{\vec{v}; \vec{v} = (v_\theta, v_\phi): \Omega \rightarrow TS^2, v_\theta, v_\phi \in H^m(\Omega)\}$, $H^\infty(T\Omega|TS^2)$ 中的范数与 $H^m(\Omega)$ 中的范数非常的相似, 即在 $H^m(\Omega)$ 的范数公式中使 $h = (v_\theta, v_\phi) = v_\theta e_\theta + v_\phi e_\phi$ 。

然后介绍一些以 W 为周期的函数构成的函数空间。令 X 是巴拿赫空间, 定义空间 $C^k(W; X)$ 是在 R^1 中以 W 为周期的函数的 k 阶导在 X 中连续的集合, 定义范数

$$|Q|_{C^k(W; X)} = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq W} \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k |D_t^i Q(t)|_X \right\}.$$

$L^p(W; X)$ ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$) 是在 R^1 中以 W 为周期且在 X 上可测的函数的集合, 定义范数

$$|Q|_{L^p(W; X)} = \left(\int_0^W |Q|_X^p dt\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < +\infty \quad (1 \leq p < \infty),$$

$$|Q|_{L^\infty(W; X)} = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq W} |Q|_X < +\infty.$$

$W^{k,p}(W; X) = \{Q(x) | Q(x) \in L^p(W, X), D^\alpha u \in L^p(W, X), x \in R^1, \alpha \leq k\}$, 当 X 为尔伯特空间时, $H^k(W; X) = W^{k,2}(W; X)$ 。

接下来介绍将在干大气三维粘性原始方程组与湿大气三维粘性原始方程组中出现的算子。标量函数和向量函数在水平方向上的散度 div 、梯度 $\nabla = \text{grad}$ 、协变导数 $\nabla_{\vec{v}}$ 与标量函数和向量函数的 Laplace-Beltrami 算子 Δ 的定义分别如下

$$\text{div } \vec{v} = \text{div}(v_\theta e_\theta + v_\phi e_\phi) = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial(v_\theta \sin \theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right), \quad (15)$$

$$\nabla T = \text{grad } T = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} e_\theta + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} e_\phi, \quad (16)$$

$$\text{grad } \Phi_s = \frac{\partial \Phi_s}{\partial \theta} e_\theta + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \Phi_s}{\partial \phi} e_\phi, \quad (17)$$

$$\nabla_{\bar{v}} \bar{v}_1 = \left(v_\theta \frac{\partial v_{1\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_{1\phi}}{\partial \phi} - v_\phi v_{1\phi} \cot \theta \right) e_\theta + \left(v_\theta \frac{\partial v_{1\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_{1\phi}}{\partial \phi} + v_\phi v_{1\theta} \cot \theta \right) e_\phi, \quad (18)$$

$$\nabla_{\bar{v}} T = v_\theta \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi}, \quad (19)$$

$$\nabla_{\bar{v}} q = v_\theta \frac{\partial q}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \phi}, \quad (20)$$

$$\Delta T = \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} T) = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \phi^2} \right], \quad (21)$$

$$\Delta q = \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} q) = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial q}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial \phi^2} \right], \quad (22)$$

$$\Delta \bar{v} = \left(\Delta v_\theta - \frac{2 \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} - \cot^2 \theta v_\theta \right) e_\theta + \left(\Delta v_\phi + \frac{2 \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} - \cot^2 \theta v_\phi \right) e_\phi, \quad (23)$$

其中 $\bar{v} = v_\theta e_\theta + v_\phi e_\phi$, $\bar{v}_1 = v_{1\theta} e_\theta + v_{1\phi} e_\phi \in C^\infty(T\Omega|TS^2)$, $T \in C^\infty(\Omega)$, $\Phi_s \in C^\infty(S^2)$ 。此处的(23)式是修正过后向量函数的 Laplace-Beltrami 算子, 计算过程参见文献[13]。

最后定义工作空间, 令

$$\Theta_1 := \left\{ \bar{v} : \bar{v} \in C_0^\infty(T\Omega|TS^2), \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0, \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=1} = 0, \int_0^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v} d\xi = 0 \right\},$$

$$\Theta_2 := \left\{ T : T \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0, \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=1} = -\alpha_s T \right\},$$

$$\Theta_3 := \left\{ q : q \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0, \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=1} = -\beta_s q \right\}.$$

$V_1 = \Theta_1$ 是关于范数 $\|\cdot\|_1$ 的闭包, $V_2 = \Theta_2$ 是关于范数 $\|\cdot\|_2$ 的闭包, $V_3 = \Theta_3$ 是关于范数 $\|\cdot\|_3$ 的闭包, $H_1 = \Theta_1$ 是关于范数 $|\cdot|_2$ 的闭包, $V = V_1 \times V_2 \times V_3$, $H = H_1 \times L^2(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$ 。

在空间 V 与 H 中的内积与范数的定义如下:

$$(\bar{v}, v_1)_{V_1} = \int_\Omega \left(\nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v} \cdot \nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v}_1 + \nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v} \cdot \nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v}_1 + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{v}_1}{\partial \xi} \right), \quad \|\bar{v}\| = (\bar{v}, \bar{v})_{V_1}^{1/2}, \quad \forall \bar{v}, \bar{v}_1 \in V_1,$$

$$(T, T_1)_{V_2} = \int_\Omega \left(\operatorname{grad} T \cdot \operatorname{grad} T_1 + \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial \xi} \right), \quad \|T\| = (T, T)_{V_2}^{1/2}, \quad \forall T, T_1 \in V_2,$$

$$(q, q_1)_{V_3} = \int_\Omega \left(\operatorname{grad} q \cdot \operatorname{grad} q_1 + \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial \xi} \right), \quad \|q\| = (q, q)_{V_3}^{1/2}, \quad \forall q, q_1 \in V_3,$$

$$(U, U_1)_H = (v_\theta, (v_1)_\theta) + (v_\phi, (v_1)_\phi) + (T, T_1) + (q, q_1), \quad (U, U_1)_V = (\bar{v}, \bar{v}_1)_{V_1} + (T, T_1)_{V_2} + (q, q_1)_{V_3},$$

$$\|U\| = (U, U)_V^{1/2}, \quad |U|_2 = (U, U)_H^{1/2}, \quad \forall U = (\bar{v}, T, q), \quad U_1 = (\bar{v}_1, T_1, q_1) \in V, \quad \text{这里 } (\cdot, \cdot) \text{ 为 } H_1, L^2(\Omega) \text{ 中的 } L^2 \text{ 内积}.$$

2.3. 相关引理

引理 2.3.1 [14] 令 $H_1^\perp$ 为 H_1 在 $L^2(T\Omega|TS^2)$ 中的正交补, 则

$$H_1^\perp = \left\{ \bar{v} \in L^2(T\Omega|TS^2) \mid \bar{v} = \operatorname{grad} l, l \in H^1(S^2) \right\},$$

$$H_1 = \left\{ \bar{v} \in L^2(T\Omega | TS^2) \mid \int_0^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v} d\xi = 0 \right\},$$

$$V_1 = \left\{ \bar{v} \in H_0^1(T\Omega | TS^2) \mid \int_0^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v} d\xi = 0 \right\}.$$

引理 2.3.2 令 $\bar{v} = (v_\theta, v_\phi)$, $\bar{v}_1 = (v_{1\theta}, v_{1\phi}) \in C^\infty(T\Omega | TS^2)$, $p \in C^\infty(S^2)$, 则有

$$\int_{S^2} p \operatorname{div} \bar{v} = - \int_{S^2} \nabla p \cdot \bar{v}, \quad (24)$$

特别的,

$$\int_{S^2} \operatorname{div} \bar{v} = 0, \quad (25)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta \bar{v}) \cdot \bar{v}_1 = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v} \cdot \nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v}_1 + \nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v} \cdot \nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v}_1). \quad (26)$$

证明 利用(15), (16)与 Stokes 定理, 就可得到(24)(可参考文献[15] [16])。又由(18)至(23), 通过计算即可得到(26)。

引理 2.3.3 [4]对任意 $h \in C^\infty(S^2)$, $\bar{v} \in C^\infty(T\Omega | TS^2)$, 有

$$\int_{S^2} \nabla \bar{v} h + \int_{S^2} h \operatorname{div} \bar{v} = \int_{S^2} \operatorname{div} (h \bar{v}) = 0.$$

引理 2.3.4 [14]令 $\bar{v}, \bar{v}_1 \in V_1, T \in V_2$, 则有

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\left(\nabla_{\bar{v}} \bar{v}_1 + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v} d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \bar{v}_1}{\partial \xi} \right) \bar{v}_1 \right) d\Omega = 0, \quad (27)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\left(\nabla_{\bar{v}} T + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v} d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} \right) T \right) d\Omega = 0, \quad (28)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\left(\nabla_{\bar{v}} q + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v} d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} \right) q \right) d\Omega = 0, \quad (29)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \frac{bP}{p} \operatorname{grad}((1+aq)T) d\xi' \cdot \bar{v} - \frac{bP}{p} (1+aq) \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v} d\xi' \right) \cdot T \right) d\Omega = 0. \quad (30)$$

3. 主要结论及其证明

3.1. 近似解的存在性

现在设 $w_j (j=1, 2, \dots)$ 是 $L^2(\Omega)$ 中由斯托克斯算子 A 的特征函数组成的完全正交基, 并定义方程组(8)~(14)近似解 $U_n = (\bar{v}_n, T_n, q_n)$ 的结构如下

$$\bar{v}_n = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{jn}(t) w_j, \sum_{j=1}^n b_{jn}(t) w_j \right) = (v_{n\theta}, v_{n\phi}) = v_{n\theta} e_\theta + v_{n\phi} e_\phi,$$

$$T_n = \sum_{j=1}^n c_{kn}(t) w_j, \quad q_n = \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn}(t) w_j.$$

考虑如下非线性微分方程组

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\bar{v}_n} \bar{v}_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi} + \frac{f}{R_0} k \times \bar{v}_n + \operatorname{grad} \Phi_s \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{\xi}^1 \frac{bP}{p} \operatorname{grad}[(1+aq_n)T_n] d\xi' - \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_1} \Delta \bar{v}_n - \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi^2}, w_j \right) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T_n}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\bar{v}_n} T_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} - \frac{bP}{p} (1 + a q_n) \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) - \frac{1}{Rt_1} \Delta T_n - \frac{1}{Rt_2} \frac{\partial^2 T_n}{\partial \xi^2}, w_j \right) = (Q_1, w_j), \quad (32)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial q_n}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\bar{v}_n} q_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} - \frac{1}{Rq_1} \Delta q_n - \frac{1}{Rq_2} \frac{\partial^2 q_n}{\partial \xi^2}, w_j \right) = (Q_2, w_j), \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} U(t+W) &= (\bar{v}(t+W), T(t+W), q(t+W)) \\ &= (\bar{v}, T, q) = U(t) \quad x \in \Omega, t \in R^1. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

设 W'_n 是 $L^2(\Omega)$ 的子空间, 由 $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n$ 组成。易知任意 $V_n = (\bar{u}_n, C_n, S_n) \in C^1(W, W'_n)$ 对于线性方程组

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\bar{v}_n + \frac{f}{R_0} k \times \bar{v}_n + \operatorname{grad} \Phi_s - \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_1} \Delta \bar{v}_n - \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi^2}, w_j \right) \\ &= \left(-\nabla_{\bar{u}_n} \bar{u}_n - \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{u}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \bar{u}_n}{\partial \xi} - \int_{\xi}^1 \frac{bP}{p} \operatorname{grad} [(1 + S_n) C_n] d\xi', w_j \right), \\ & \left(T_n - \frac{1}{Rt_1} \Delta T_n - \frac{1}{Rt_2} \frac{\partial^2 T_n}{\partial \xi^2}, w_j \right) = \left(-\nabla_{\bar{u}_n} C_n - \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{u}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial C_n}{\partial \xi} + \frac{bP}{p} (1 + a S_n) \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{u}_n d\xi' \right) + Q_1, w_j \right), \\ & \left(q_n - \frac{1}{Rq_1} \Delta q_n - \frac{1}{Rq_2} \frac{\partial^2 q_n}{\partial \xi^2}, w_j \right) = \left(-\nabla_{\bar{u}_n} S_n - \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{u}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial S_n}{\partial \xi} + Q_2, w_j \right) \end{aligned}$$

存在时间周期解 $U_n = (\bar{v}_n, T_n, q_n) \in C^1(W, W'_n)$ 且唯一。所以构造在 $C^1(W, W'_n)$ 中连续且紧的函数 $F: V_n \rightarrow U_n$, 然后运用 Leray-schauder 不动点定理就可以得到(31)~(34)近似解的存在性。应用不动点定理, 只需证明用

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta \left(\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} \bar{v}_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi} + \int_{\xi}^1 \frac{bP}{p} \operatorname{grad} [(1 + a q_n) T_n] d\xi' \right), \\ & \delta \left(\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} T_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} - \frac{bP}{p} (1 + a q_n) \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \right), \\ & \delta \left(\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} q_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \right) \end{aligned}$$

($0 < \delta < 1$) 替换非线性项

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla_{\bar{v}_n} \bar{v}_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi} + \int_{\xi}^1 \frac{bP}{p} \operatorname{grad} T_n d\xi', \\ & \nabla_{\bar{v}_n} T_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} - \frac{bP}{p} \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right), \\ & \nabla_{\bar{v}_n} q_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \end{aligned}$$

后(31)~(34)的所有可能解的有界性, 即证明

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq W} \left(|\bar{v}_n(t)|_2^2 + |T_n(t)|_2^2 + |q_n(t)|_2^2 \right) \leq C,$$

其中 C 是一个与 δ 无关的常数。

用 $a_{jn}(t), b_{jn}(t) (j=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 分别乘以方程(31), 并对 $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ 求和可以得到两个方程, 再将这两个方程相加就可得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\bar{v}_n + \frac{f}{R_0} k \times \bar{v}_n + \operatorname{grad} \Phi_s - \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_1} \Delta \bar{v}_n - \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi^2}, \bar{v}_n \right) \\ &= \left(-\delta \nabla_{\bar{v}_n} \bar{v}_n - \delta \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi} - \delta \int_{\xi}^1 \frac{bP}{p} \operatorname{grad} [(1+aq_n)T_n] d\xi', \bar{v}_n \right). \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

对(35)运用分部积分, 利用引理 2.2.1, 引理 2.3.2 和引理 2.3.4, 有

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} |\bar{v}_n|_2^2 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_1} \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v}_n|^2 \right) + \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 = -\delta \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \frac{bP}{p} [\operatorname{grad} (1+aq_n)T_n] d\xi' \right) \bar{v}_n. \quad (36)$$

用 $c_{jn}(t)$ ($j=1,2,\dots,n$) 乘以方程(32), 并对 $j=1,2,\dots,n$ 求和, 再对其应用分部积分和引理 2.3.4 可以得到

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} |T_n|_2^2 + \frac{1}{Rt_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_n|^2 + \frac{1}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 + \frac{\alpha_s}{Rt_2} |T_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2 = \delta \int_{\Omega} \frac{bP}{p} (1+aq_n)T_n \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) + \int_{\Omega} Q_1 T_n. \quad (37)$$

类似的用 $d_{jn}(t)$ ($j=1,2,\dots,n$) 乘以方程(33), 可以得到

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} |q_n|_2^2 + \frac{1}{Rq_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla q_n|^2 + \frac{1}{Rq_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 + \frac{\beta_s}{Rt_2} |q_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2 = \int_{\Omega} Q_2 q_n. \quad (38)$$

所以由(36)~(38)和引理 2.3.4, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (|\bar{v}_n|_2^2 + |T_n|_2^2 + |q_n|_2^2) + \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_1} \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v}_n|^2 \right) + \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 + \frac{1}{Rt_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_n|^2 + \frac{1}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 \\ & + \frac{\alpha_s}{Rt_2} |T_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2 + \frac{1}{Rq_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla q_n|^2 + \frac{1}{Rq_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 + \frac{\beta_s}{Rq_2} |q_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2 = \int_{\Omega} Q_1 T_n + \int_{\Omega} Q_2 q_n. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

由 Young 不等式, 可知

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} Q_1 T_n \right| \leq c |Q_1|_2^2 + \varepsilon |T_n|_2^2, \quad \left| \int_{\Omega} Q_2 q_n \right| \leq c |Q_2|_2^2 + \varepsilon |q_n|_2^2. \quad (40)$$

又有

$$\int_{\Omega} T_n(t, \theta, \phi, \xi)^2 = \int_{\Omega} \left(-\int_{\xi}^1 \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi'} d\xi' + T_n|_{\xi=1} \right)^2 \leq 2 \left| \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right|_2^2 + 2 |T_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2, \quad (41)$$

用一样的方法可得

$$\int_{\Omega} q_n(t, \theta, \phi, \xi)^2 \leq 2 \left| \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \right|_2^2 + 2 |q_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2. \quad (42)$$

因此由(39)~(42), 有下面不等式成立

$$\frac{d}{dt} (|\bar{v}_n|_2^2 + |T_n|_2^2 + |q_n|_2^2) + c_1 \|\bar{v}_n\|^2 + c_2 \|T_n\|^2 + c_2 \|q_n\|^2 + \frac{2\alpha_s}{Rt_2} |T_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2 + \frac{2\beta_s}{Rq_2} |q_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2 \leq cK^2 + cK'^2, \quad (43)$$

其中 $c_1 = \min \left\{ \frac{2}{\operatorname{Re}_1}, \frac{2}{\operatorname{Re}_2} \right\}$, $c_2 = \min \left\{ \frac{2}{Rt_1}, \frac{2-2\varepsilon}{Rt_2} \right\}$, $c_2 = \min \left\{ \frac{2}{Rq_1}, \frac{2-2\varepsilon}{Rq_2} \right\}$, ε 是一个足够小的正的常数.

然后利用 $\bar{v}_n, T_n$ 的周期性, 可以得到

$$\int_0^W \left(\|\bar{v}_n\|^2 + \|T_n\|^2 + |T_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2 + \|q_n\|^2 + |q_n|_{\xi=1}|_2^2 \right) \leq cW (K^2 + K'^2), \quad (44)$$

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq W} (|\bar{v}_n(t)|_2^2 + |T_n(t)|_2^2 + |q_n(t)|_2^2) \leq c(\mu_1^{-1} + \mu_2^{-1} + \mu_3^{-1} + 2W)(K^2 + K'^2) = E_1. \quad (45)$$

这里 E_1 独立于 δ 和 n (利用 poincare 不等式可以有 $|q_n|_2^2 \leq \mu_3^{-1} \|q_n\|^2$)。至此证明了 $U_n = (\bar{v}_n, T_n, q_n) \in C^1(W, W'_n)$ 为方程组(31)~(34)的近似解。

3.2. 先验估计

引理 3.2.1 设 $(\bar{v}_n(t), T_n(t), q_n(t))$ 是满足上述条件的方程组(31)~(34)的近似解, 令 $K_1 \equiv \int_0^W |Q_1|_3^3 dt$, $K_2 \equiv \int_0^W |Q_1|_4^4 dt$, $K'_2 \equiv \int_0^W |Q_2|_4^4 dt$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_t |q_n|_4^4 &\leq c(\mu_3^{-1}W) + 2cK' = E_2, \\ \sup_t |T_n|_3^3 &\leq (\mu_2^{-1} + 2W)C(E_1, E_2, K, K', K_1) = E_3, \\ \sup_t |T_n|_4^4 &\leq (\mu_2^{-1} + 2W)C(E_1, E_2, E_3, K, K', K_2) = E_4, \\ \sup_t |\bar{v}_n|_3^3 &\leq (\mu_1^{-1} + 2W)C(E_1, E_2, E_4, K, K') = E_5, \\ \sup_t |\bar{v}_n|_4^4 &\leq (\mu_1^{-1} + 2W)C(E_1, E_2, E_4, E_5, K, K') = E_6, \end{aligned}$$

其中 E_i ($i = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$) 是与 n 无关的。

证明 用 $d_{jn}(t)$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 乘以方程(33), 并对 $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 求和有

$$\left(q_{nt} - \frac{1}{Rq_1} \Delta q_n - \frac{1}{Rq_2} \frac{\partial^2 q_n}{\partial \xi^2}, q_n \right) = \left(-\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} q_n - \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} + Q_2, q_n \right), \quad (46)$$

接着用 $|q_n|^2$ 乘以(46), 并使用分部积分有

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{4} \frac{d|q_n|_4^4}{dt} + \frac{3}{Rq_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla q_n|^2 |q_n|^2 + \frac{3}{Rq_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 |q_n|^2 + \frac{\beta_s}{Rq_2} \int_{\Omega} |q_n|_{\xi=1}^4 \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} q_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \right) |q_n|^q q_n + \int_{\Omega} Q_2 |q_n|^2 q_n. \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

然后对(47)的右边两项进行估计。运用分部积分与引理 2.3.3, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} q_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \right) |q_n|^2 q_n \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \nabla_{\bar{v}_n} q_n^4 + \int_{S^2} \left[\int_0^1 \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) d\left(\frac{1}{4} q_n^4 \right) \right] = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} (\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} q_n^4 + q_n^4 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

利用 Young 不等式, 有

$$\int_{\Omega} Q_2 |q_n|^2 q_n \leq c|Q_2|_4^4 + \varepsilon \|q_n\|_4^4, \quad (49)$$

又由 $q_n^4(\theta, \phi, \xi) = - \int_{\xi}^1 \frac{\partial q_n^4}{\partial \xi'} d\xi' + q_n^4|_{\xi=1}$, 可得

$$|q_n|_4^4 \leq 4 \int_{S^2} \left(\int_0^1 \left(\int_{\xi}^1 |q_n|^3 \left| \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi'} \right| \right) \right) + |q_n|_{\xi=1}^4 \leq c \left(\int_{\Omega} |q_n|^2 |q_{n\xi}|^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} q_n^4 + |q_n|_{\xi=1}^4. \quad (50)$$

所以由(47)~(50)有

$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{d|q_n|_4^4}{dt} + \frac{3}{Rq_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla q_n|^2 |q_n|^2 + \frac{3}{Rq_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 |q_n|^2 + \frac{\beta_s}{Rq_2} \int_{\Omega} |q_n|_{\xi=1}^4 \leq c|Q_2|_4^4. \quad (51)$$

利用 q_n 的周期性, Poincaré 不等式有

$$\int_0^W \left(\frac{3}{Rq_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla q_n|^2 |q_n|^2 + \frac{3}{Rq_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial q_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 |q_n|^2 + \frac{\beta_s}{Rq_2} \int_{\Omega} |q_n|_{\xi=1}^4 \right) \leq cK'_2, \quad (52)$$

$$\sup_t |q_n|_4^4 \leq c(\mu_3^{-1}W) + 2cK' = E_2. \quad (53)$$

用 $c_{jn}(t)$ ($j=1,2,\dots,n$) 乘以方程(32), 并对 $j=1,2,\dots,n$ 求和有

$$\left(T_n - \frac{1}{Rt_1} \Delta T_n - \frac{1}{Rt_2} \frac{\partial^2 T_n}{\partial \xi^2}, T_n \right) = \left(-\nabla_{\vec{v}_n} T_n - \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} + \frac{bP}{p} (1 + aq_n) \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n d\xi' \right) + Q_1, T_n \right), \quad (54)$$

然后用 $|T_n|$ 乘以(54), 并应用分部积分有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \frac{d|T_n|_3^3}{dt} + \frac{2}{Rt_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_n|^2 |T_n| + \frac{2}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 |T_n| + \frac{\alpha_s}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} |T_n|_{\xi=1}^3 \\ & = - \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla_{\vec{v}_n} T_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right) |T_n| T_n + \int_{\Omega} \frac{bP}{p} \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n d\xi' \right) |T_n| T_n + \int_{\Omega} Q_1 |T_n| T_n. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

接着对(55)的右边三项进行估计。与得到式子(4.16)方法类似, 可以得到

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla_{\vec{v}_n} T_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right) |T_n| T_n = 0. \quad (56)$$

利用 Gagliardo-Nirenberg 不等式, Young 不等式与 Hölder 不等式, 可以发现

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{bP}{p} \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n d\xi' \right) |T_n| T_n \leq c |\operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n|_2^2 + c |T_n|_2^2 \|T_n\|^2 \leq c \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla_{e_{\theta}} \vec{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_{\phi}} \vec{v}_n|^2 \right) + c |T_n|_2^2 \|T_n\|^2, \quad (57)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \frac{abP}{p} q_n \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n d\xi' \right) |T_n| T_n & \leq c \int_0^1 \left\{ \left(\int_{S^2} q_n^4 \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[\int_{S^2} \left(|T_n|^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^{\frac{16}{3}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \right\} |\operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n|_2 \\ & \leq c |q_n|_4 |T_n|_3^{\frac{3}{4}} \left(\int_{\Omega} |T_n| |\nabla T_n|^2 \right)^{\frac{5}{12}} |\operatorname{div} \vec{v}_n|_2 \\ & \leq c |q_n|_4^{24} + c |T_n|_2^6 + c \|T_n\|^2 + c \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla_{e_{\theta}} \vec{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_{\phi}} \vec{v}_n|^2 \right) + \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} |T_n| |\nabla T_n|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} Q_1 |T_n| T_n \right| \leq |Q_1|_3 |T_n|_3^2 \leq c |Q_1|_3^3 + c |T_n|_2^6 + c \|T_n\|^2. \quad (59)$$

所以由(55)~(59)有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \frac{d|T_n|_3^3}{dt} + \frac{2}{Rt_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_n|^2 |T_n| + \frac{2}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 |T_n| + \frac{\alpha_s}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} |T_n|_{\xi=1}^3 \\ & \leq 2c \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla_{e_{\theta}} \vec{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_{\phi}} \vec{v}_n|^2 \right) + c \left(|T_n|_2^2 + 2 \right) \|T_n\|^2 + c |q_n|_4^{24} + 2c |T_n|_2^6 + c |Q_1|_3^3. \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

利用 T_n 的周期性(44)、(45)和(53)有,

$$\int_0^W \left(\frac{2}{Rt_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_n|^2 |T_n| + \frac{2}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 |T_n| + \frac{\alpha_s}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} |T_n|_{\xi=1}^3 \right) \leq C(E_1, E_2, K, K', K_1)W, \quad (61)$$

$$\sup_t |T_n|_3^3 \leq (\mu_2^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, K, K', K_1) = E_3. \quad (62)$$

同样用 $|T_n|^2$ 乘以(54), 并应用分部积分有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \frac{d|T_n|_4^4}{dt} + \frac{3}{Rt_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_n|^2 |T_n|^2 + \frac{3}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 |T_n|^2 + \frac{\alpha_s}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} |T_n|_{\xi=1}^4 \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} T_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right) |T_n|^2 T_n + \int_{\Omega} Q_1 |T_n|^2 T_n + \int_{\Omega} \frac{bP}{p} (1 + aq_n) \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v} d\xi' \right) |T_n|^2 T_n. \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

与得到式子(4.16)的方法类似, 也可以得到

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} T_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right) |T_n|^2 T_n = 0, \quad (64)$$

再利用 Gagliardo-Nirenberg 不等式、Young 不等式和 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \frac{bP}{p} \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) |T_n|^2 T_n &\leq c |\operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n|_2^2 + c |T_n|_6^6 \\ &\leq c \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla_{e_{\theta}} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_{\phi}} \bar{v}_n|^2 \right) + c |T_n|_2^4 \|T_n\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \frac{abP}{p} q_n \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) |T_n|^2 T_n &\leq c \int_0^1 \left\{ \left(\int_{S^2} q_n^4 \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[\int_{S^2} \left(|T_n|^2 \right)^6 \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \right\} |\operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n|_2 \\ &\leq c |q_n|_4^8 + c |T_n|_3^2 \|T_n\|^2 + c \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla_{e_{\theta}} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_{\phi}} \bar{v}_n|^2 \right) + \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} |T_n| |\nabla T_n|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} Q_1 |T_n|^2 T_n \right| \leq |Q_1|_4 |T_n|_4^3 \leq c |Q_1|_4^4 + c |T_n|_3^2 \|T_n\|^2. \quad (67)$$

所以由(63)~(67)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \frac{d|T_n|_4^4}{dt} + \frac{3}{Rt_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_n|^2 |T_n|^2 + \frac{3}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 |T_n|^2 + \frac{\alpha_s}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} |T_n|_{\xi=1}^4 \\ &\leq 2c \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla_{e_{\theta}} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_{\phi}} \bar{v}_n|^2 \right) + c \left(2|T_n|_3^2 + |T_n|_2^4 \right) \|T_n\|^2 + c |q_n|_4^8 + c |Q_1|_4^4. \end{aligned} \quad (68)$$

接着利用 T_n 的周期性, 式子(44)、(45)、(53)和(62)有

$$\int_0^W \left(\frac{3}{Rt_1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_n|^2 |T_n|^2 + \frac{3}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial \xi} \right|^2 |T_n|^2 + \frac{\alpha_s}{Rt_2} \int_{\Omega} |T_n|_{\xi=1}^4 \right) \leq C(E_1, E_2, E_3, K, K', K_2) W, \quad (69)$$

$$\sup_t |T_n|_4^4 \leq (\mu_2^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_3, K, K', K_2) = E_4. \quad (70)$$

用 $a_{jn}(t), b_{jn}(t) (j=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 分别乘以方程(31), 并对 $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 求和可以得到两个方程, 再将这两个方程相加就可得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\bar{v}_{nt} + \frac{f}{R_0} k \times \bar{v}_n + \operatorname{grad} \Phi_s - \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_1} \Delta \bar{v}_n - \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}_2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi^2}, \bar{v}_n \right) \\ &= \left(-\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} \bar{v}_n - \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \operatorname{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi} - \int_{\xi}^1 \frac{bP}{p} \operatorname{grad} (1 + aq_n) T_n d\xi', \bar{v}_n \right). \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

除此之外, 用 $|\bar{v}_n|$ 乘以(71), 并运用分部积分可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \frac{d|\bar{v}_n|_3^3}{dt} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}_1} \int_{\Omega} \left[\left(|\nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v}_n|^2 \right) |\bar{v}_n| + \frac{4}{9} |\nabla_{e_\theta} |\bar{v}_n|^{\frac{3}{2}}|^2 + \frac{4}{9} |\nabla_{e_\phi} |\bar{v}_n|^{\frac{3}{2}}|^2 \right] + \frac{1}{\text{Re}_2} \int_{\Omega} \left(|\bar{v}_{n\xi}|^2 |\bar{v}_n| + \frac{4}{9} \left| \partial_\xi |\bar{v}_n|^{\frac{3}{2}} \right|^2 \right) \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} \bar{v}_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \text{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi} \right) |\bar{v}_n| \bar{v}_n - \int_{\Omega} \frac{bP}{p} \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \text{grad}(1 + aq_n) T_n d\xi' \right) |\bar{v}_n| \bar{v}_n. \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

然后对(72)的右边两项进行估计。利用 Gagliardo-Nirenberg 不等式至 Hölder 不等式和引理 2.3.4, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \frac{d|\bar{v}_n|_3^3}{dt} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}_1} \int_{\Omega} \left[\left(|\nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v}_n|^2 \right) |\bar{v}_n| + \frac{4}{9} |\nabla_{e_\theta} |\bar{v}_n|^{\frac{3}{2}}|^2 + \frac{4}{9} |\nabla_{e_\phi} |\bar{v}_n|^{\frac{3}{2}}|^2 \right] + \frac{1}{\text{Re}_2} \int_{\Omega} \left(|\bar{v}_{n\xi}|^2 |\bar{v}_n| + \frac{4}{9} \left| \partial_\xi |\bar{v}_n|^{\frac{3}{2}} \right|^2 \right) \\ &\leq |q_n|_4^2 |T_n|_4^2 |\bar{v}_n|_2^2 \|q_n\|^2 + \|T_n\|^2 + |T_n|_4^4 + |\bar{v}_n|_2^2. \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

再利用 $\bar{v}_n$ 的周期性, 式子(44)、(45)、(53)和(62)可证得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^W \left[\frac{1}{\text{Re}_1} \int_{\Omega} \left[\left(|\nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v}_n|^2 \right) |\bar{v}_n| + \frac{4}{9} |\nabla_{e_\theta} |\bar{v}_n|^{\frac{3}{2}}|^2 + \frac{4}{9} |\nabla_{e_\phi} |\bar{v}_n|^{\frac{3}{2}}|^2 \right] + \frac{1}{\text{Re}_2} \int_{\Omega} \left(|\bar{v}_{n\xi}|^2 |\bar{v}_n| + \frac{4}{9} \left| \partial_\xi |\bar{v}_n|^{\frac{3}{2}} \right|^2 \right) \right] \\ &\leq C(E_1, E_2, E_4, K, K') W, \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

$$\sup_t |\bar{v}_n|_3^3 \leq (\mu_1^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_4, K, K') = E_5. \quad (75)$$

类似的用 $|\bar{v}_n|^2$ 乘以(71), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \frac{d|\bar{v}_n|_4^4}{dt} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}_1} \int_{\Omega} \left[\left(|\nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v}_n|^2 \right) |\bar{v}_n|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla_{e_\theta} |\bar{v}_n|^2|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla_{e_\phi} |\bar{v}_n|^2|^2 \right] + \frac{1}{\text{Re}_2} \int_{\Omega} \left(|\bar{v}_{n\xi}|^2 |\bar{v}_n|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left| \partial_\xi |\bar{v}_n|^2 \right|^2 \right) \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \left(\nabla_{\bar{v}_n} \bar{v}_n + \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \text{div} \bar{v}_n d\xi' \right) \frac{\partial \bar{v}_n}{\partial \xi} \right) |\bar{v}_n|^2 \bar{v}_n - \int_{\Omega} \frac{bP}{p} \left(\int_{\xi}^1 \text{grad}(1 + aq_n) T_n d\xi' \right) |\bar{v}_n|^2 \bar{v}_n, \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

再用类似的方法, 可证得

$$\sup_t |\bar{v}_n|_4^4 \leq (\mu_1^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_4, E_5, K, K') = E_6. \quad (77)$$

至此完成了对引理 3.2.1 的证明。

用类似证明引理 3.2.1 的方法可得到如下定理与引理。

定理 3.2.1 设 $(\bar{v}_n(t), T_n(t), q_n(t))$ 是满足上述条件的方程组(31)~(34)的近似解, 令 $K_3 \equiv \int_0^W |Q_{1\xi}|_2^2 dt$, $K'_3 \equiv \int_0^W |Q_{2\xi}|_2^2 dt$, 则有

$$\sup_t |\bar{v}_{n\xi}(t)|_2^2 \leq (\mu_1^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1) = E_7,$$

$$\sup_t \left(|T_{n\xi}|_2^2 + |q_{n\xi}|_2^2 \right) \leq (\mu_2^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_6, E_7, K, K', K_2, K_3, K'_3) = E_8,$$

其中 $E_i (i=7,8)$ 是与 n 无关的。

引理 3.2.2 设 $(\bar{v}_n(t), T_n(t))$ 是满足上述条件的方程组(31)~(34)的近似解, 则有

$$\sup_t |\bar{v}_{n\xi}(t)|_3^3 \leq (\mu_1^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_4, E_6, E_7, K, K') = E_9,$$

$$\sup_t |\bar{v}_{n\xi}(t)|_4^4 \leq (\mu_1^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_4, E_6, E_9, K, K') = E_{10},$$

$$\sup_t |q_{n\xi}(t)|_3^3 \leq (\mu_3^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_6, E_7, E_8, K, K', K_2, K_3, K'_3) = E_{11},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sup_t |q_{n\xi}(t)|_4^4 &\leq (\mu_3^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_6, E_7, E_8, E_9, E_{11}, K, K', K_2, K_3, K'_3) = E_{12}, \\ \sup_t |T_n|_3^3 &\leq (\mu_2^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_6, E_7, E_8, E_9, E_{11}, K, K', K_2, K_3, K'_3) = E_{13}, \\ \sup_t |T_{n\xi}(t)|_4^4 &\leq (\mu_2^{-1} + 2W) C(E_1, E_2, E_3, E_4, E_6, E_7, E_8, E_9, E_{10}, E_{12}, E_{13}, K, K', K_2, K_3, K'_3) = E_{14},\end{aligned}$$

其中 $E_i (i=9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14)$ 与 n 无关的。

定理 3.2.2 设 $(\bar{v}_n(t), T_n(t), q_n(t))$ 是满足上述条件的方程组(31)~(34)的近似解, 则有

$$\sup_t \left(|\nabla_{e_\theta} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla_{e_\phi} \bar{v}_n|^2 + |\nabla T_n|_2^2 + |\nabla q_n|_2^2 \right) \leq (\mu_1^{-1} + \mu_2^{-1} + \mu_3^{-1} + 2W) C(E_2, E_4, E_6, E_{10}, E_{12}, E_{14}, K, K') = E_{15},$$

其中 E_{15} 与 n 无关。

定理 3.2.3 设 $(\bar{v}_n(t), T_n(t))$ 是满足上述条件的方程组(31)~(34)的近似解, 令 $K_4 \equiv \int_0^W |Q_t|_2^2 dt$,

$K'_4 \equiv \int_0^W |Q_{2t}|_2^2 dt$ 则有

$$\sup_t \left(|\bar{v}_{nt}|_2^2 + |T_{nt}|_2^2 + |q_{nt}|_2^2 \right) \leq (\mu_1^{-1} + \mu_2^{-1} + \mu_3^{-1} + 2W) C(E_2, E_4, E_6, E_{10}, E_{12}, E_{14}, K, K', K_4, K'_4).$$

3.3. 时间周期解的存在性与唯一性

定理 3.3.1 令 $Q_1, Q_2 \in L^\infty(W, H^1(\Omega)) (W > 0)$, 则存在一个常数 $C_0 = C_0(N) > 0 (N=1, 2, 3, \dots)$, 如果有

$$K \equiv \sup_{0 \leq t \leq W} \|Q_1\|_{L^N(\Omega)} \leq C_0, \quad K' \equiv \sup_{0 \leq t \leq W} \|Q_2\|_{L^N(\Omega)} \leq C_0,$$

则方程组(8)~(11)有周期为 W 的时间周期解 $(\bar{v}, T, q)$, 且其满足

$$(\bar{v}, T, q) \in L^\infty(W; V) \cap H^1(W, H).$$

证明 本定理的证明与文献[13]第五部分证明完全类似, 所以此处不给出详细证明过程。

定理 3.3.2 满足定理 4.4.1 中所给条件的方程组(8)-(11)的时间周期解是唯一的。

证明 本定理的证明与文献[13]第五部分证明完全类似, 所以此处不给出详细证明过程。

4. 小结与展望

本文通过 Leray-Schauder 不动点定理证明到了湿大气原始方程组时间周期近似解 $\bar{v}_n, T_n, q_n$ 的存在性, 证明到了 $\bar{v}_n, T_n, q_n$ 在 L^3, L^4 中的有界性、 $\bar{v}_{n\xi}, T_{n\xi}, q_{n\xi}$ 在 L^2, L^3, L^4 中的有界性、 $\bar{v}_n, T_n, q_n$ 在 H^1 中的有界性、 $\bar{v}_{nt}, T_{nt}, q_{nt}$ 在 L^2 中的有界性, 最终得到了湿大气原始方程组时间周期弱解的存在性与唯一性。由于边界条件的限制, 本文并未证明到强解的存在性, 未来可进一步对周期强解与周期解的稳定性进行研究。

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