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综合论文训练

题目: Vlasov-Poisson 系统的适定性

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中文摘要

本文作为文献综述,总结了对 Vlasov-Poisson 系统所做的相关研究。Vlasov-Poisson 问题的适定性问题,即其解存在性与唯一性的证明,及解在时间上至多局部存在还是可以全局存在的问题。该综述的主体部分讲述了局部解的适定性问题,即通过光滑化原 Vlasov-Poisson 问题场函数的奇异性,得到逼近解在该修正逐渐弱化的极限下是一致收敛的结果,从而证明原 Vlasov-Poisson 问题的局部的适定性问题,从而证明局部解的存在性和唯一性。而等离子体物理领域著名的朗道阻尼现象,在本文介绍中也略有提及其相关的数学工作成果。

本文主要围绕着 Vlasov-Poisson 系统的适定性问题,讨论了系统的存在性和唯一性问题。在第二章中我们采用了局部良态问题的求解方法之后,第三章和第四章分别给出了非相对论情形和相对论情形的全局解的存在性问题相关结果的整理。对于相对论的 Vlasov-Poisson 问题,在初值紧支集的假设下,证明了 $\mu=1$ 的情况解具有全局存在性,而 $\mu=-1$ 足够小的初值时解具有全局存在性,而在较大的情况下则不然,解不能全局延拓。

关键词: Vlasov-Poisson; 全局存在性; 唯一性; 适定性

ABSTRACT

Recent researches on the Vlasov-Poisson system have been concluded in this literature review. The well-posedness problem, when the Vlasov-Poisson system has a global and unique solution has been studied for a long time. The main part of the literature review contains the approximation method used to converge to a local-in-time solution, proving the local well-posedness. The well-known Landau damping, a varitey of long-term time asymptotic behaviour of Vlasov-Poisson system, is introduced concisely before the main body.

The literature mainly centres on the topic of well-posedness in the Vlasov-Poisson system, discussing about the existence and uniqueness problem. After the method we used in Chap 2 to solve the local well-posedness problem, global solutions existence problem are presented in Chap 3 and Chap 4 respectively for non-relativistic and relativistic cases. For the relativistic Vlasov-Poisson problem, it is shown with compact veclocity support, that $\mu=1$ situations have global existence, while for $\mu=-1$ "small" enough cases are known to have global existence and a case of blow up with "large" enough spherically symmetric initial data.

Keywords: Vlasov-Poisson; global existence; uniqueness; well-posedness

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第1章 介绍

1.1 研究背景

Vlasov 类型的偏微分方程系统是描述粒子群多体运动问题的 Boltzmann 方程在无碰撞条件下的简化。粒子群在给定的 (t, \mathbf{x}) 处的各向异性的速度分布对系统变化产生了很大的影响,使得对粒子速度空间分布的刻画十分必要。通过将速度空间分布考虑到系统中,即分布函数从时空分布的变为更细致的相空间分布,Vlasov 类型的偏微分方程系统从而能够精确地描述动理学意义上的运动演化规律。准确来说,相空间的分布函数 $f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \geqslant 0$ $(x \in \mathbb{R}^3_x, v \in \mathbb{R}^3_v, t \geqslant 0)$ 。当电磁力作为主要考虑对象时,即与 Maxwell 方程组耦合的时候 (VM),Vlasov 方程描述的便是带电粒子与电磁场相互作用的关系,从而描绘物质电磁相互作用的图象。

$$(VM \& RVM) \begin{cases} f_t + \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) \cdot \nabla_x f + (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \nabla_v f = 0 \\ \mathbf{E}_t = \nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{B}_t = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(1-1)

其中 $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) \in \{\mathbf{v}, \hat{\mathbf{v}}\}, \; \hat{\mathbf{v}} := \mathbf{v}/\sqrt{1 + |\mathbf{v}|^2}$ 且

$$\rho(t, \mathbf{x}) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3_v} f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v}, \quad \mathbf{j}(t, \mathbf{x}) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3_v} \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v}.$$
 (1-2)

此处 \mathbf{E} , \mathbf{B} , ρ 和 \mathbf{j} 各表示电场、磁场、空间密度分布和电流密度分布。相对论提出的时空理论,认为光速是有限的,且所有物质的速度都慢于光速 $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) = \hat{\mathbf{v}} \leq 1$,从而在非相对论型的 Vlasov-Maxwell 系统 (VM) 上又有了非相对论型的 Vlasov-Maxwell 系统 (RVM)。

进一步简化,当电磁相互作用中静电相互作用力占主导时,洛伦兹力、磁场等的要素可以被简化掉,从而我们可以得到 Vlasov-Poisson 系统,

$$\mathbf{E}(t, \mathbf{x}) = -\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \phi(t, \mathbf{x}), \quad \phi = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|} * \rho$$
 (1-3)

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(VP & RVP)
$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f + \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f + \mu \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \phi \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f = 0 \\ \Delta \phi = \rho(f) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3_v} f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v} \end{cases}$$
(1-4)

其中 $\mu \in \{+,-\}$, $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) \in \{\mathbf{v},\hat{\mathbf{v}}\}$, 且 $\hat{\mathbf{v}} := \mathbf{v}/\sqrt{1+|\mathbf{v}|^2}$. μ 的符号正负表示不同的物理图象,其为"+"表示等离子体物理中同种电荷的相互排斥的库伦作用,而"-"表示星体动力学在万有引力主导下的作用规律。(VP) 实际上表明了粒子群在一种势场作用下的运动规律,这种势场由粒子本身产生,在 N 维空间中场强与 $1/r^{N-1}$ (r 为粒子之间的距离)成正比,这使得 Vlasov-Poisson 问题中的场可能 $\mathbf{E} \not\in \mathbf{L}^{\frac{N}{N-1}}$ 。当三维情况时,这意味着 $\mathbf{E} \not\in \mathbf{L}^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 。当 Vlasov-Poisson 系统用来讨论近似静电学问题时它表明的是排斥的库伦相互作用 ($\mu = +1$),而在星体动力学中则是万有引力的相互作用 ($\mu = -1$)。

当考虑多粒子 (Multi-species) 相互作用问题时,和单粒子情况在数学上没有本质的区别,通过对不同种粒子给定其质量 q_i 和电荷量 m_i 即可求解,其方程不在此赘述。但注意在引力作用 $\mu=1$ 时,没有多粒子的物理图像。

1.2 特征线

在 Vlasov 型问题的研究中经常使用的是偏微分返程中的常用技巧,特征线: $s \mapsto X(s, t | x | v) | s \mapsto V(s, t | x | v)$,它定义为以下相应的常微分方程组的解:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{X}}{ds} = a(\mathbf{V}) = \{\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{V}/\sqrt{1 + |\mathbf{V}|^2}\}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{V}}{ds} = \gamma \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}, s)$$
(1-5)

具体来说,在 Vlasov 型问题中,它表示在 t 时刻过 (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) 点的特征线的轨迹,即 $\mathbf{X}(t, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{x}$, $\mathbf{V}(t, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v}$ 。有时,当 $(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})$ 明确时,我们直接使用 $\mathbf{X}(s)$ 来 简化符号,特别是当我们研究单条特征线时。

沿特征线偏微分方程求解的函数值不变,因此,若初始数据有界,自然地有 $||f(t\mathbb{I}\cdot\mathbb{I}\cdot\mathbb{I}\cdot)||_{\infty}=||f_{0}||_{\infty}<\infty$ 。

1.3 适定性的相关结果

我们将只研究 Vlasov-Poisson 问题的经典解,即在这些解上对应的特征线的常微分方程有着唯一经典解。这种情况下解的局部存在性对于给定的 N 维空间

已经由 Horst et al. (1981a) 证明,我们将在第二章做重点梳理。已知全局存在的情况如下:

非相对论情况:

- (i) n = 2, Illner et al. (1979)
- (ii) n = 3 时 f_0 球对称,Horst et al. (1982)
- (iii) n = 3 时 f_0 柱对称,Hellwig (1964)
- (iv) n = 3, Lions et al. (1991)
- (v) n = 4 时 f_0 球对称且足够小,Hellwig (1964) 相对论情况:
- (i) n = 3, $\mu = 1$ 且 f_0 球对称; $\mu = -1$, 初值足够小且球对称, Glassey et al. (1985)。两者初值都需要紧支集条件。
- (ii) n = 3, $\mu = 1$, 初值球对称且有局域约束条件, Wang (2003).

Further, it is known that for $n \ge 4$ there are f_0 (even in $C_0^{\infty} (\mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n)$), so that the corresponding solutions exist only on a finite time interval [9].

1.3.1 With Compact Support in "v"

对于非相对论情形,其存在性和 Vlasov-Poisson 系统解决方案的唯一性结果由 Iordanskii 脚注 the paper [16] list in the reference of 失踪,称为 Iordanskii, S.V.:等离子体动力学方程的柯西问题。在一篇论文中处理了对称数据的相对论情况。

特别是在三维空间中维度、全局弱解存在和全局经典如果 Cauchy 数据足够小(引用),就会有解决方案。

For classical solutions, it is well known that the existence and uniqueness result of the Vlasov-Poisson system solution have been presented by Iordanskii ^① in dimension 1, Ukai et al. (1978) in dimension 2, Bardos et al. (1985) in dimensions 3 for small data. The case of (nearly) classical symmetric data has been treated by Batt (1977), Wollman (1980), Horst et al. (1981b), Schaeffer (1987), among whom Schaeffer (1987) treated the relativistic case of symmetric data in one paper.

In particular, in three space dimensions, global weak solutions exist (Arsen'ev (1975); Abdallah (1994)), and global classical solutions exist if the Cauchy data are small enough given by Bardos et al. (1985).

① The paper [16] listed in the reference of Lions et al. (1991) is missing, refered as Iordanskii, S.V.: The Cauchy problem for the kinetic equation of plasma. Transl., II. Ser., Am. Math. Soc. 35, 351-363 (1964)

当我们考虑相对论情形时,(RVP) 似乎看上去比经典的更好了,因为 $|\hat{\mathbf{v}}| \leq 1$. 于是经典问题中高阶矩的发散困难便迎刃而解了。基于同样的原因,存在上限的速度导出了确定的因果关系(casuality),这些是好的方面。

但如果讨论到某些量的范数,(RVP) 可能确实不如 (VP) 。比如 $\mu = +1$ 时, $\rho \in L^{4/3}(\mathbb{R}^3_x)$ 是比非相对论的情形 ($\rho \in L^{5/3}(\mathbb{R}^3_x)$) 要更差的。不过通过 Batt (1977) 和 Wollman (1980) 仍然可以证明当 $\mu = +1$ 时全局球对称解的存在性。而对于引力情况 $\mu = -1$,Glassey et al. (1985) 证明了其解的存在性被削弱了,只有在初值满足条件,足够小时 $40 \mathcal{M}^{2/3} \|f_0\|_{\infty}^{1/3}$ 才能确保 (RVP) 存在全局解。同时其还举了不存在全局解的反例,此时若初始能量 \mathcal{E}_0 (见附录定义 B)是负的,那么这样一个球对称的经典解的不存在全局解,其延续时间必然有限。

1.3.2 Without Compact Support in "v"

在没有初值紧支集的假设下,对 (VP) 系统的全局适定性问题已有众多的研究者论述。Vlasov-Poisson 系统已经成功地解决了对大初值的适定性的问题, Pfaffelmoser (1992), Lions et al. (1991) 和 Schaeffer (1991).

Lions et al. (1991), based on the representation formula built by the characteristic method considering the source term, proves the propagation of moments in v higher than 3. More precisely, if $|\mathbf{v}|^m f_0 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^6)$ for all $m < m_0$, with $m_0 > 3$, then we build a solution of Vlasov-Poisson equations satisfying $|\mathbf{v}|^m f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^6)$ for all $m < m_0$, with $m_0 > 3$ for any t > 0. Moreover, for $m_0 > 6$, Sobolev injections deduces that $\mathbf{E} \in L^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3)$ for any t > 0, and, following Horst $^{\textcircled{1}}$, f is a smooth function if $f_0(x, v)$ is smooth.

1.4 朗道阻尼

表示静电相互作用的 Vlasov-Poisson 系统能够刻画等离子体物理领域著名的朗道现象,它是等离子体在大时间尺度时的渐进行为。将 Vlasov-Poisson 方程中的 $\nabla_v \cdot f$ 替换为 $\nabla_v f_0$ 得到的线性化 Vlasov-Poisson 系统 (Linearized Vlasov Poisson System),便能够一定程度上刻画朗道阻尼的表现;线性朗道阻尼理论便在其之上首先发展起来。

① The paper [14] listed in the reference of Lions et al. (1991) is missing, refered as Horst, E.: Global strong solutions of Vlasov's Equation. Necessary and sufficient conditions for their existence. Partial differential equations. Banach Cent. Publ. 19, 143 153 (1987)

物理学家首先通过 Fourier-Laplace 变换求解线性化 (VP) 问题,并且希望确定电势 $\phi(t,\mathbf{x})$ 是否在大时间尺度时表示为平面波的形式。他们发现除非存在 f 的 Laplace 变化的解析延拓,除非在涉及到的函数的解析性质足够好的情况下可以做出。然而,这些假设都在许多物理图象中得到了验证。

除了这种方法之外,相当早期的研究(Kampen (1955) 和 Case (1959))用到了正交模式展开的方法。Degond (1986) 研究了线性化 (VP) 的谱理论来证明它的行为在大时间尺度下表现得如平面波的和。其研究表明要想得到阻尼波展开的分布函数,需要对(VP) 预解式的解析延拓。

线性的研究理论是朗道阻尼研究中很长一段时间的焦点,而在此之上的非线性朗道阻尼理论,则由 Mouhot et al. (2011) 在近期给出。其阻尼线性被重新诠释为一种正则性在动力学量和空间相关变量之间的转移,而不是能量的交换。这项研究还揭示了阻尼的驱动机制确实是相混合(phase mixing)TODO, check the translation.

1.5 符号标记

Reference Horst et al. (1981a) contains a sufficient condition for global existence with quite general assumptions. Because we use this condition (somewhat modified), most of the following notation and definitions are taken from there.

文章中的 C 通常表示不依赖于初始条件的常数,而 K 则是依赖于初始条件的常数,它们在我们研究给定 Cauchy 初值条件的时候都可视为常数。函数符号方面则用 $C_+(I) := \{f: I \to [0,\infty) \middle| f$ 连续且单调增 $\}$ 表示我们用来控制的函数空间,其中 I 是一个区间,H 常常表示一个 $C_+(I)$ 或 $C_+([0,\infty))$ 集合中的函数,而用 h 表示通过在一段时间对某个量,如电场 E 的大小,取上确界 \sup 得到的单调增函数。通常当需要对某个量进行控制的时候,我们会取该量在一段时间上的上确界作为新的函数,并通过 C_+ 中的函数对它进行控制。

函数积分的时候进行积分域的分割常将不同的积分项命名为 I_1 , I_2 等,由于只是局部的使用,为简介起见,在不同的积分式分割中积分项均以下标 1 开始,应不会产生混淆。

在偏微分方程中各种量互相控制时,有时常数在不等式中并不特别重要,因此我们还用 $A \lesssim B$ 和 $B \gtrsim A$ 这样的符号来表示 $A \lesssim CB$,其中 C 可以是依赖于初值条件的常数。

 $\omega_N:=2\cdot\pi^{N/2}/\Gamma(N/2)$ 是 N 维空间中 (N-1) 维的单位球面的表面积。 本文中谈到的积分和测度总是基于 Lebesgue 意义下的, $\mathsf{L}_\infty\left(\mathbb{R}^M,\mathbb{R}^L\right)$ 和 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 按实分析的通常定义。 $\mathsf{L}_p\left(\mathbb{R}^M\right):=L_p\left(\mathbb{R}^M,\mathbb{R}\right)$

For all $f: \mathbb{R}^M \to \mathbb{R}^L$ we let $\operatorname{lip}(f) := \sup_{z \neq w} |z - w|^{-1} |f(z) - f(w)|$

 $\operatorname{Lip}\left(\mathbb{R}^{M},\mathbb{R}^{L}\right):=\left\{ f:\mathbb{R}^{M}\rightarrow\mathbb{R}^{L}|\operatorname{lip}(f)<\infty\right\} ,\quad\operatorname{Lip}\left(\mathbb{R}^{M}\right):=\operatorname{Lip}\left(\mathbb{R}^{M},\mathbb{R}\right)$

第2章 Vlasov-Poisson 系统的局部解

这一章中我们阐述 Horst et al. (1981a) 采用的通过无奇异性的解逼近有奇异性解的过程,以此来证明(至少是局部的)的 Vlasov-Poisson 问题的适定性问题。该方法适用于 $N \in \mathbb{Z}, N \geqslant 1$ 维空间,证明前还需要对我们在介绍中引入的定义进行扩展,即定义 Vlasov-Poisson 系统在 N 维空间中的形式及解在何种意义下成立,并且说明场函数奇异性被削弱之后的解如何定义。

2.1 定义扩展

(VP & RVP)
$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f + \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f + \mathbf{E} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f = 0 \\ \mathbf{E}(t, \mathbf{x}) = \mu \int \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|^N} \rho(t, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \end{cases}$$
(2-1)

 $f_0 \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^{2N})$ 总是表示所考虑的偏微分问题的初值条件。用 $m:=\|f_0\|_1$ 表示初始质量, 即相空间分布函数的 L_1 分布。场函数积分核的奇性我们用参数 ε 进行了削弱,新的积分核为

$$\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{z}) = \gamma \cdot \frac{\mathbf{z}}{\left(|\mathbf{z}|^2 + \varepsilon\right)^{N/2}}, \quad \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^N, \varepsilon \geqslant 0$$

参数 ϵ 弱化了场函数的奇性,相当于重新定义了新的偏微分方程 \mathbf{VP}^{ϵ} 问题,下面拓宽对它的定义。

定义 2.1: $(VP^{\epsilon}$ 问题及其解) 假设 $I \subset [0, \infty)$ 是一个含 0 的区间。称 $f^{\epsilon} : I \times \mathbb{R}^{2N} \to \mathbb{R}$ 是 $VP^{\epsilon}(\epsilon \ge 0$ 固定) 在 I 上的解, 如果它满足下面的条件:

- (1) $f(0, \dots) = f_0$
- (2) 对任意的 $t \in I, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ 有下列映射的可积性, $((\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) \mapsto \mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon} (\mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}) \cdot f^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u})) \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^{2N}, \mathbb{R}^N)$
- (3) $\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}) := \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{6}} \mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}) \cdot f^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) d\mathbf{y} d\mathbf{u}$ is defined to eliminate the original singularity of integral kernel. It is required that \mathbf{E}^{ε} is continuous on $I \times \mathbb{R}^{N}$, $\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t, \cdot) \in C_{b}^{0}(\mathbb{R}^{N}, \mathbb{R}^{N}) \cap \operatorname{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^{N}, \mathbb{R}^{N})$ for all $t \in I$ and there exist $C_{\rho}^{\varepsilon}, C_{lip(E)}^{\varepsilon} \in C_{+}(I)$

such that for all $t \in I$

$$\|\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty} \leqslant C_{E}^{\varepsilon}(t), \quad \operatorname{lip}\left(\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right) \leqslant C_{\operatorname{lip}(E)}^{\varepsilon}(t)$$

(4) 解 f^{ϵ} 通过 VP^{ϵ} 特征线的常微分问题来定义,这是因为沿特征线有 f^{ϵ} 不变的特性. 具体而言场修正后的特征线方程如下,

$$\dot{\mathbf{X}}^{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}, \dot{\mathbf{V}}^{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon} (t, \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}), \quad t \in I,$$
 (2-2)

它对任一初值 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ 在 I 上均有唯一解,thanks to the regularities given in (3). $f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})$ 通过特征线给定初值状态(实际是末值)来给出 $\mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}(t) = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{V}^{\epsilon}(t) = \mathbf{v}$, 即

$$f^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(t), \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(t)) = f^{\varepsilon}(0, \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(0), \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(0)) = f_0(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(0), \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(0)), \quad t \in I$$

如果 $I = [0, \infty)$, f^{ϵ} 被称为一个全局(时域)解,否则被称为局部解。

定理 2.1: $(VP^{\epsilon} \le \epsilon > 0$ 时的适定性)

如果 $\epsilon > 0$,那么存在着 \mathbf{VP}^{ϵ} 的唯一全局解 f^{ϵ} 。如果 $I \subset [0, \infty)$ 是一个含 0 的区间,那么 $f^{\epsilon}|_{I \times \mathbb{R}^{2N}}$ 是 I 上的解,并且该解唯一。

证明 此处可以引用 Horst (1975) 硕士论文中采用的方法,但以此得到的 $H_{Lip(E)}^{\epsilon}(t)$, $H_{lip(E)}^{\epsilon}(t)$ 是 ϵ 的负幂的乘积,故而注意对 $\epsilon=0$ 的情况不适用。

定义 2.2: 假设 f^{ϵ} 是 $VP^{\epsilon}(\epsilon \ge 0$ 固定) 在 I 上的解. 对任意的 $t_0 \in I$, $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}$, 记 $\mathbf{X}(s, t_0, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})$, $\mathbf{V}(s, t_0, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})$: $I \times I \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}^n$ 为特征线常微分方程满足以下初值问题的解。

$$\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(t_0, t_0, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(t_0, t_0, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v}$$

该定义可以直接导出对任意的 $t_1,t_2,t_3 \in I$ 有,

$$\left(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon},\mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}\right)\left(t_{1},t_{2},\cdot\right)\circ\left(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon},\mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}\right)\left(t_{2},t_{3},\cdot\right)=\left(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon},\mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}\right)\left(t_{1},t_{3},\cdot\right)$$

特别地当 $t_3 = t_1$ 我们有 $(\mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}, \mathbf{V}^{\epsilon}) (t_1, t_2, \cdot)$ 的反函数是 $(\mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}, \mathbf{V}^{\epsilon}) (t_2, t_1, \cdot)$.

引理 2.1: (特征线相关性质)

特征线有以下性质:

- (i) $\mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}, \mathbf{V}^{\epsilon}$ 在 $I \times I \times \mathbb{R}^{2N}$ 上连续
- (ii) 给定 $t_1,t_2\in I$ 函数 $\mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}\left(t_1,t_2,\cdot\right)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^{2N} 映到 \mathbb{R}^{2N} 上的保测度(Lebesgue) 同胚。
- (iii) 若 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} E^t(t, \mathbf{x})$ 存在并在 $I \times \mathbb{R}^N$ 上连续,则 \mathbf{X}^{ϵ} 对于 $s, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}$ 均连续可导并满足一阶偏微分方程组 TODO REALLY?

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \mathbf{X}^t \left(t, t_1, x \right) + x_v \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{X}^t \left(t, t_1, x \right) + E^{\varepsilon} \left(t_1, \mathbf{x} \right) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{V}} X_i^t \left(t, t_1, x \right) = 0$$

(iv) 因为沿特征线偏微分方程的待求函数值 f^{ϵ} 不变,我们有对任意的 $t,t_1 \in I, x \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}$

$$f^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(t, t_1, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}), \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(t, t_1, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})) = f_0(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(0, t_1, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}))$$

 $f^{\varepsilon}(t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) = f_0\left(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(0,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}),\mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(0,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v})\right)$ Therefore $f^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)$ has the same range as f_0 for all $t\in I$, hence $f^{\varepsilon}\geqslant 0$, if and only if $f_0\geqslant 0$ and $\sup|f^{\varepsilon}(t,x)|=\sup|f_0(x)|.f^{\varepsilon}$ is continuous on $I\times\mathbb{R}^{2N}$, if and only if f_0 is continuous on \mathbb{R}^{2N} . If $\nabla_{\!x}E^{\varepsilon}(t,\mathbf{x})$ exists and is continuous on $I\times\mathbb{R}^N$, then (iv) and (1.4.4) imply that Φ^c is differentiable (continuously differentiable), if and only if f_0 is differentiable (continuously differentiable) and in this case f^{ε} satisfies the partial differential equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

(v) (ii) and (1.4.4) imply that for any $t,t_1\in I$ and any measurable function σ : $\mathbb{R}^{2N}\to\mathbb{R}^M$ we have $\sigma\in L_1\left(\mathbb{R}^{2N},\mathbb{R}^M\right)$, if and only if $\sigma\circ \mathbf{X}^\varepsilon\left(t_1,t,\cdot\right)\in L_1\left(\mathbb{R}^{2N},\mathbb{R}^M\right)$. In this case

$$(1.4.6) \int \sigma(x) dx^{2N} = \int \sigma\left(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon} \left(t_1, t, x\right)\right) dx^{2N}$$

Especially $(t_1 = 0, \sigma = |f_0|^p)$ we have for all $t \in I$ that $f^{\epsilon}(t, \cdot) \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^{2N})$, if and only if $f_0 \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^{2N})$ and in this case $(1.4.7) \| f^{\epsilon}(t, \cdot)|_p = \| f_0|_p$, $1 \le p < \infty$

(vi) 定义 $\rho^{\epsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) := \int f^{\epsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v}, \rho^{\epsilon}_{abs}(t, \mathbf{x}) := \int |f^{\epsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})| d\mathbf{v}$. 固定 $t \in I$ 时,这些函数几乎处处存在 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ because of (vi) and (1.1)。由 Fubini 定

理 $\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)$, $\rho^{\varepsilon}_{abs}(t,\cdot) \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for all $t \in I$ and $\|\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\|_1 \leq \|\rho^{\varepsilon}_{abs}(t,\cdot)\|_1 = \|f_0\|_1 = m$ and

$$\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\mathbf{x}) = \int \mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \, \rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\mathbf{y}) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{y}$$

证明 从一阶常微分方程的标准理论可以得出上述结论, cf. [9], p. 131 ff.TODO 关于 $\mathbf{X}^e(t,t_1,\cdot)$ 是保测度的同胚 (即使没有 \mathbf{E}^e 的可导性假设)的证明可以在 [3], p. 62. 而 \mathbf{E}^c 关于 \mathbf{x} 连续可导的证明可见 [16], ch. III。

2.2 控制 \mathbf{E}^{ε} 和 ρ^{ε} 及其 Lipschitz 常数

2.2.1 \mathbf{E}^{ε} 和 ρ^{ε} 有界

由于 $\operatorname{VP}^{\epsilon}(\varepsilon > 0)$ 问题中场函数的奇异性被移除了,经典的分析手段可以很好地处理 $\operatorname{VP}^{\epsilon}(\varepsilon > 0)$ 的解。要在其基础上,证明 VP^{0} 解的存在性和唯一性,我们需要说明 f^{ϵ} 确实在 $I \times \mathbb{R}^{N} \times \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 上当取极限 $\epsilon \to 0$ 时一致收敛到 f^{0} 。于是我们需要在 f 上条件保证特征线常微分问题有唯一解,对 Vlasov 类型的问题,我们通常说的经典($\operatorname{Classical}$)解的意义即为对任意特征线均有唯一解。这一章节我们会开始往这个方向开始推进,首先要控制 \mathbf{E}^{ϵ} 和 ρ^{ϵ} 。

对 **E** 的积分式粗糙地取积分内各项绝对值则有不等式,即 $|E^{\epsilon}(t,\mathbf{x})| \leq \int |\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}|^{1-N} \cdot \left| \rho_{abs}^{\epsilon} \right| (t,\mathbf{y}) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{y}$ 。借助于这个条不等式,通过下面的引理及之后的推论可以证明 $\|E^{\epsilon}(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty}$ 有界。

引理 2.2: 假设 $0 < \alpha < N, p \in (1, \infty], q \in [1, \infty)$ $p > N/(N - \alpha) > q$ 且 $\sigma \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L_q(\mathbb{R}^N)$. 则对于任意的 $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ 有

$$\int |\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{w}|^{-\alpha} \cdot |\sigma(\mathbf{w})| d\mathbf{w} \leqslant \bar{C}(N, \alpha, p, q) \cdot ||\sigma||_{p}^{\lambda} \cdot ||\sigma||_{q}^{\mu}$$
 (2-3)

其中常数有 $\tilde{C}(N,\alpha,p,q)$, $\lambda := (\alpha/N - 1 + 1/q)/(1/q - 1/p)$ 及 $\mu := 1 - \lambda$.

令 $\tilde{C}_{min}(N,\alpha,p,q)$ 为对任意的 $\sigma\in L_p\left(\mathbb{R}^N\right)\cap L_q\left(\mathbb{R}^N\right)$,(2-3) 式均成立的常数。

证明 将 (2-3) 的积分域分为球内外的两部分 R > 0, 通过 Hölder 不等式.

$$I_1 \leqslant \left(\int_{|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x}| \leqslant R} |\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x}|^{-\alpha p'} d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/p'} \|\sigma\|_p = \text{const. } R^{(N/p') - \alpha} \|\sigma\|_p$$

$$I_2 \leqslant \left(\int_{|\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x}| > R} |\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{x}|^{-\alpha q'} d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/q'} \|\sigma\|_q = \text{const. } R^{(N/q') - \alpha} \|\sigma\|_q$$

p' 和 q' 大小为 $p^{-1} + p'^{-1} = q^{-1} + q'^{-1} = 1$ 。

从而有 $I_1 + I_2 \leq \text{const.} \left(R^{\left(N/p' \right) - \alpha} \cdot \| \sigma \|_p + R^{\left(N/q' \right) - \alpha} \cdot \| \sigma \|_q \right)$ 右式作为 R 的函数取最小值得到 const. $\| \sigma \|_p^{\lambda} \cdot \| \sigma \|_q^{\mu}$.,即 $\tilde{C}(N,\alpha,p,q) \| \sigma \|_p^{\lambda} \cdot \| \sigma \|_q^{\mu}$.

这条引理启发我们研究 $\|\rho^\epsilon(t,\cdot)\|_p$, $\|f^\epsilon(t,\cdot)\|_1=M$. 下面我们还将讨论其 L[∞] 范数,

假设 2.1: 假设 f^{ϵ} 是 VP^{ϵ} ($\epsilon \ge 0$ 固定) 问题在 I 上的解

1. 定义 f^{ϵ} 在 I 上满足 ρ_{abs} 控制条件: 存在一个函数 $H^{\epsilon}_{\rho,abs}(t) \in C_{+}(I)$ 使得 对所有的 $t \in I$ 有下式,

$$\|\rho_{abs}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty} \leqslant H_{\rho,abs}^{\varepsilon}(t) \tag{2-4}$$

2. 定义 f_0 满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件: 如果存在合适的 K_1, K_2 (可以依赖于初值的常数)使得下式对所有的 $a \ge 0$ 成立,

$$\int_{\bar{y}}^{*} \underbrace{\sup \left\{ |f_0(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})| |\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^N, |\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}| \leq a \right\}}_{\bar{y} \text{ 的函数}} d\mathbf{v} \leq K_1 \cdot \left(K_2 + a\right)^N \qquad (2-5)$$

(f* ··· dx 标记为上 Lebesgue 积分)

 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件可推导出 f_0 是有界的, 即 $f_0 \in L_\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2N})$. 如果给定了 $f_0 \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^{2N})$, $\sup f_0$ 控制条件实际上给出了 f_0 很好的可积性,对任意的 $1 \le p \le \infty$ 有 $f_0 \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^{2N})$.

引理 2.3: 如果存在常数 $\alpha > N$ 和 $K \ge 0$ 使得对任意的 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ f_0 有 $|f_0(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})| \le K \cdot (1 + |\mathbf{v}|)^{-\alpha}$,则 f_0 满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件。

证明 当 N=1 时,可以通过 $K\cdot(1+|\mathbf{v}|)^{-\alpha}$ 本身满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件来揭示。而对于 N>1 的情形,可以先将 $|\mathbf{v}|$ 在不等式中拆解成它的分量, $(1+|\mathbf{v}|)^{-\alpha} \leqslant (1+|v_1|)^{-\alpha/N} \cdots \cdot (1+|v_N|)^{-\alpha/N}$ 并注意,

$$\sup \left\{ |f_0(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})| \, \middle| \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}, \, \middle| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}| \leqslant a \right\}$$

$$\leqslant K \cdot \sup \left\{ \left(1 + \middle| u_1 \middle| \right)^{-\alpha/N} \, \middle| |u_1 - v_1| \leqslant a \right\} \cdot \dots \cdot \sup \left\{ \left(1 + \middle| u_N \middle| \right)^{-\alpha/N} \, \middle| |u_N - v_N| \leqslant a \right\}$$

等式两侧都对 v 空间做上 Lebesgue 积分,而右侧是可测的,其值我们可以通过 Fubini 定理得到。

引理 2.4: 假设 f^{ϵ} 是 VP^{ϵ} ($\epsilon > 0$ 固定) 问题在 I 上的解,并且初值条件 f_0 满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件(记该条件中两常数为 K_1 和 K_2)。那么

- (i) f^{ϵ} 在 I 上满足 ρ_{abs} 控制条件.
- (ii) 取任意的 $t_0 \in I$,函数 $f^{\epsilon}(t_0, \cdot)$ 亦满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件,若 f^{ϵ} 满足条件 时的常数为 K_1 和 K_2 ,则 $f^{\epsilon}(t_0, \cdot)$ 以常数 K_1 和 $K_2 + f^{\epsilon}_v(t_0)$ 满足该条件。

证明 (i) 对任意的 $t \in I$,令

$$h_{v}^{\varepsilon}(t) := \sup \left\{ \left| \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(0, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{v} \right| \left| \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N}, 0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant t \right. \right\}$$
$$= \sup \left\{ \left| \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(\tau, 0, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{v} \right| \left| \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N}, 0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant t \right. \right\}$$

速度最大改变量应被场强上确界控制住

$$\leq \int\limits_0^t \sup \left\{ \|\mathbf{E}^\varepsilon(\tau,\cdot)\|_\infty 0 \leq \tau \leq r \right\} \mathrm{d}r \leq \int\limits_0^t h_E^\varepsilon(r) \mathrm{d}r < \infty$$

于是,因为速度的最大改变量被 $h_v^{\epsilon}(t)$ 控制住了,只有那些速度相近的"粒子"对于任意的才能在 t 时刻到达 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ 。

$$|f^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})| = |f_0(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(0, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}), \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(0, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}))|$$

$$\leq \sup \{|f_0(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u})| |\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{R}^N, |\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}| \leq h_v^{\varepsilon}(t)\}$$

左侧 $\int \cdots d\mathbf{v}$ 积分,右侧 $\int_{\cdots}^* \cdots d\mathbf{v}$ 上 Lebesgue 积分可得 $\rho_{abs}^{\epsilon}(t,\mathbf{x}) \leqslant K_1 \cdot (K_2 + h_v^{\epsilon}(t))^N$.

(ii) Fix $t_0 \in I$,

$$\sup \left\{ \left| f^{\varepsilon} \left(t_{0}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u} \right) \right| \left| \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}, \left| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \right| \leq a \right\} \right.$$

$$= \sup \left\{ \left| f_{0} \left(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon} \left(0, t_{0}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u} \right), \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon} \left(0, t_{0}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u} \right) \right) \right| \left| \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{N}, \left| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \right| \leq a \right. \right\}$$

$$\leq \sup \left\{ \left| f_{0}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) \right| \left| \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{N}, \left| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} \right| \leq a + h_{v}^{\varepsilon} \left(t_{0} \right) \right. \right\}$$

于是从该积分中可知 $f(t_0,\cdot,\cdot)$ 也满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件,只是常数的大小发生了改变。

- (2.6) Lemma Assume that f^{ϵ} is a solution of $\operatorname{VP}^{\epsilon}(\epsilon \geqslant 0 \text{ fixed})$ on I. Assume further that f is continuous on \mathbb{R}^{2N} and satisfies (f1). Then f^{ϵ} is continuous on $I \times \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 定理 2.2: $(f \Rightarrow 0)$ 作为 $f \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 使为 $f \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 作为 $f \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 作为 $f \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 化 $f \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 作为 $f \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 的 $f \in \mathbb{R}^{$
 - (i) 存在函数 $H_{\rho}(t) \in C_{+}(I)$, 使得

$$|\rho^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{x})| \leq H_{\rho}(t) \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0, t \in I, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$$

(ii) 存在函数 $H_E(t) \in C_+(I)$,使得

$$|\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}\left(t,\mathbf{x}\right)| \leqslant H_{E}(t) \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0, t \in I, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathrm{N}}$$

(iii) 存在函数 $H_{\nu}(t) \in C_{+}(I)$,使得

$$|\mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(t, 0, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{v}| \leq C_{v}^{\varepsilon}(t) \leq h_{v}(t) \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0, t \in I, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$$

定义 2.3: (有界条件) 如果以上的这些条件能够被满足,定义 I 满足"有界条件"。如果 N=1,2, 那么 $[0,\infty)$ 都满足该条件。而对于 $N \ge 3$ 的情况,存在一个有界的区间 $T \in (0,\infty]$,右端点依赖于 $N, \mathcal{M} = \|f_0\|_1$ 和 K_1, K_2 (sup f_0 控制条件中约定的常数),使得 [0,T) 满足有界条件。

2.2.2 \mathbf{E}^{ε} 和 ρ^{ε} 的 Lipschitz 连续性

本节将证明如果 f_0 足够得好, $\mathbf{E}^{\epsilon}(t,\cdot)$ 和 $\rho^{\epsilon}(t,\cdot)$ 便是 Lipschitz 连续的。当 I 满足有界条件时, 其 Lipschitz 常数不依赖于 ϵ 。

在下面的引理中,我们实际上在尝试通过用 ρ^{ϵ} 的范数来控制 \mathbf{E}^{ϵ} ,我们先给定 σ 一个较大的函数空间,然后说明能通过它来控制住它产生的场 $lip(\mathbf{E}^{\epsilon})$ 的 Lipschitz 常数,进而由于 ρ^{ϵ} 确实在该空间中, \mathbf{VP}^{ϵ} 问题的解对应产生的场的强度 \mathbf{E} 应该对任意的 $t \in I$ 都是 Lipschitz 连续的。

引理 2.5: 令 $\varepsilon \ge 0$, $\gamma = \pm 1$ 。假设 $\sigma : I \times \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}$ 对任意的 $t \in I$ 满足 $\sigma(t,\cdot) \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L_\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap \operatorname{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ 。令 $\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\mathbf{x}) := \int \mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \cdot \sigma(t,\mathbf{y}) \, d\mathbf{y}, t \in I, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^N$. 则有

(i) $\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot) \in C_h^1(\mathbb{R}^N,\mathbb{R}^N)$ for all $t \in I$ and

$$\begin{split} \left| \frac{\mathrm{d} E_i}{\mathrm{d} x_j} \left(t, \mathbf{x} \right) \right| & \leq & \omega_N (\delta_{ij} / N + N) + N \omega_N \ln(1 + \mathrm{lip}(\sigma(t, \cdot))) \| \sigma(t, \cdot) \|_{\infty} \\ & + N \| \sigma(t, \cdot) \|_1 \quad \text{ for all } 1 \leq i, j \leq N, t \in I, \mathbf{x} = \left(x_1, \cdots, x_N \right) \in \mathbb{R}^N \end{split}$$

and therefore $\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot) \in \operatorname{Lip}\left(\mathbb{R}^{N},\mathbb{R}^{N}\right)$ and

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{lip}(\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)) \leqslant & \omega_N \left(N^{-1} + N^2 \cdot \log(1 + \operatorname{lip}(\sigma(t,\cdot))) \right) \cdot \|\sigma(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty} \\ & + N^2 \left(\omega_N + \|\sigma(t,\cdot)\|_1 \right) \end{split}$$

- (ii) If σ is continuous on $I \times \mathbb{R}^N$ and if $\operatorname{lip}(\sigma(t, \cdot))$ and $\|\sigma(t, \cdot)\|_1$ are bounded uniformly in t on every compact subinterval of I, then the partial derivatives $\partial E_i/\partial x_j$ are continuous on $I \times \mathbb{R}^N$
- 证明 (i) $\mathbf{E}_i^{\epsilon}(t,\mathbf{x})$ 偏导可以被拆分为球壳型的三个部分。令被求点的位置 \mathbf{x} 位于开球 $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{z},d_1)$ 内,球心 \mathbf{z} 和半径 d_1 .

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} E_{i}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{d_{1} < |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}| \leq d_{2}} + \int_{d_{2} < |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|} + \int_{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}| \leq d_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} e_{i}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \sigma(t, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = : I_{1,1} + I_{1,2} + I_{2}$$
(2-6)

 \mathbf{e}^{ϵ} 的定义给出 $\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} e_{i}^{\epsilon} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \right| \leq N \left| \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} \right|^{-N}$ 来帮助控制其中的积分项的估计,参考 Hellwig (1964),章节 4.4.1,定理 3 来计算含奇异性的 I_{2} 积分。由于该不等式部分参数选取 d_{1}, d_{2} 带有很大任意性,故证明细节不在这里呈现而请读者查阅原始证明 Horst et al. (1981a) Sect. 3。

假设 2.2: 假设 f^{ϵ} 是 VP^{ϵ} ($\epsilon \ge 0$ 固定) 问题在 I 上的解,我们可以定义以下假设:

1. 定义 $\underline{f^{\epsilon}}$ 在 I 上满足 $\lim_{x(\rho)}$ 控制条件 为: 存在一个函数 $H^{\epsilon}_{lip_{x}(\rho)}(t) \in C_{+}(I)$ 使得对任意的 $t \in I$

$$\operatorname{lip}\left(\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right) \leqslant H^{\varepsilon}_{\operatorname{lip}_{\varepsilon}(\rho)}(t) \tag{2-7}$$

2. 定义 f_0 满足 v 球内 $lip(f_0)$ 控制条件 为: 存在一个函数 $h \in C_+([0,\infty))$ 使得对所有 $a \ge 0$ 有下式,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sup \left\{ \frac{|f_0(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) - f_0(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w})|}{|(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) - (\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w})|} \Big| (\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}), (\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N,$$

$$(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) \neq (\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}), |\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}|, |\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{v}| \leqslant a \right\} d\mathbf{v} \leqslant h(a)$$
(2-8)

Remark. It is easily shown that v 球内 $\operatorname{lip}(f_0)$ 控制条件implies $f_0 \in \operatorname{Lip}\left(\mathbb{R}^{2N}\right)$

引理 2.6: 假设 f_0 满足 v 球内 $lip(f_0)$ 控制条件, 如果 f_0 是可导的并存在常数 $\alpha > N$ 和 $K \ge 0$ 使得对所有的 $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ 有 $\left| \nabla_{\mathbf{x}, v} f_0(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \right| \le K \cdot (1 + |\mathbf{v}|)^{-\alpha}$

证明 通 过 中 值 定 理,v 球 内 $\operatorname{lip}(f_0)$ 控 制 条 件中 的 积 分 式 被 K · $(\max\{1,1+|\mathbf{v}|-a\})^{-\alpha}$. Let $h(a):=K\cdot\omega_N\cdot\int_0^\infty r^{N-1}\cdot(\max\{1,1+r-a\})^{-\alpha}\mathrm{d}r$ 控 制住了。

引理 2.7: 假设 f_0 满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件和 v 球内 $\lim (f_0)$ 控制条件两个条件。

- 1. 如果 f^{ϵ} 是 VP^{ϵ} 在 $I(\epsilon \ge 0$ fixed) 上的解,则 f^{ϵ} 满足 v 球内 $lip(f_0)$ 控制条件。
- 2. 如果 I 满足 有界条件, 存在函数 $H_{lip(\rho)}, H_{lip(E)} \in C_{+}(I)$ 使得对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0, t \in I$ 有

$$\operatorname{lip}\left(\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right) \leqslant H_{\operatorname{lip}(E)}(t), \quad \operatorname{lip}\left(\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right) \leqslant H_{\operatorname{lip}(\rho)}(t)$$

证明 已在 2.4 中证明对任意的 $t \in I \sup \{ |\mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(0, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{v}| \cdot |\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}, 0 \leq \tau \leq t \} = h_v^{\varepsilon}(t) < \infty$ 。 令 $h_{lip(E)}^{\varepsilon}(t) := \sup \{ \lim (\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(r, \cdot)) | 0 \leq r \leq t \} \text{TODO}$

2.3 $\epsilon \to 0$ 时解的一致收敛性

本章中我们将证明 VP^0 的解存在于 I 上, 当且仅当 I 满足 有界条件时。我们先刻画 $|\mathbf{e}^{\epsilon} - \mathbf{e}^{\eta}|$ 的大小并将 \mathbf{e}^{ϵ} 分为两部分 $\mathbf{e}^{\epsilon,1}, \mathbf{e}^{\epsilon,2}$ 进行更细致的控制。

引理 2.8: 对任意的 $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^N$, ϵ , $\eta \geqslant 0$ 下式成立

$$|\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{z}) - \mathbf{e}^{\eta}(\mathbf{z})| \leq 2 \cdot N \cdot |\mathbf{z}|^{-N+1/2} \cdot |\varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4}|$$

证明

$$|\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{z}) - \mathbf{e}^{\eta}(\mathbf{z})| = \left| \int_{\eta}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \mathbf{e}^{\lambda}(\mathbf{z}) d\lambda \right| = \left| -(N/2) \cdot \int_{\eta}^{\varepsilon} \left(\mathbf{z}^{2} + \lambda \right)^{-N/2 - 1} \mathbf{z} d\lambda \right|$$

$$\leq (N/2) \cdot \left| \int_{\eta}^{\varepsilon} \left(\mathbf{z}^{2} + \lambda \right)^{-(N+1)/2} d\lambda \right| \leq (N/2) \cdot |\mathbf{z}|^{-N+1/2} \cdot \left| \int_{\eta}^{\varepsilon} \lambda^{-3/4} d\lambda \right|$$

$$= 2N \cdot |\mathbf{z}|^{-N+1/2} \cdot \left| \varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4} \right|$$
(2-9)

为了控制得更精确,我们可以将 e^{ϵ} 分为更细致的两部分 $e^{\epsilon,1} + e^{\epsilon,2}$ 。

定义 2.4: For all $\varepsilon \ge 0$ and $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ let $\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon} = : \mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon,1} + \mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon,2}$ in which

(i)
$$\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon,1}(\mathbf{z}) := \mu \cdot (\varepsilon + \max\{1, \mathbf{z}^2\})^{-N/2} \cdot \mathbf{z}$$
,

(ii)
$$e^{\varepsilon,2}(\mathbf{z}) := e^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{z}) - e^{\varepsilon,1}(\mathbf{z})$$
.

引理 2.9: 对以上定义的 e^{ε} 的分解,有

(i)
$$\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon,1} \in \mathcal{L}_{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N) \cap \operatorname{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N), \|\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon,1}\|_{\infty} \leq 1, \operatorname{lip}(\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon,1}) \leq N^2$$

(ii)
$$\mathbf{e}^{\epsilon,2} \in \mathcal{L}_1(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N), \|\mathbf{e}^{\epsilon,2}\|_1 \leq \omega_n \cdot N/(N+1), \operatorname{supp}\left(\mathbf{e}^{\epsilon,2}\right) = \left\{\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^N | |\mathbf{z}| \leq 1\right\}$$

证明
$$\operatorname{lip}\left(\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon,1}\right) \leqslant \max\left\{(1+\varepsilon)^{-N/2}, \sup_{|z|\geqslant 1}\max_{1\leqslant i\leqslant Nj=1}\sum_{0=1}^{N}\left|\frac{\partial}{\partial z_{j}}e_{i}^{\varepsilon}(z)\right|\right\}$$
 $\leqslant \max\left\{1, \sup_{|z|\geqslant 1}N^{2}\cdot|z|^{-N}\right\} = N^{2} \|\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon,2}\|_{1} = \omega_{N} \cdot \int_{0}^{1}r^{N}\left(\left(r^{2}+\varepsilon\right)^{-N/2}-(1+\varepsilon)^{-N/2}\right)\mathrm{d}r \leqslant \omega_{N}\cdot\int_{0}^{1}r^{N}\left(r^{-N}-1\right)\mathrm{d}r = \omega_{N}\cdot N/(N+1),$ as the integrand is for $0\leqslant r\leqslant 1$ non-increasing in ε (its derivative with respect to ε is non-positive).

通过下面的定理,我们便能够基于满足有界条件的区间得到解适定性的结果,对 N=1,2 的情况全局解便得到了,而 $N \ge 3$ 时至少能确定局部解的存在性和唯一性。

定理 2.3: $(VP^0$ 问题的适定性) 假设 $f_0 \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^{2N})$ 满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件和 v 球内 $\lim(f_0)$ 控制条件。 $I \subset [0,\infty)$ 是含 0 的区间。那么 VP^0 的解 f^0 在 I 上存在,当且仅当 I 满足有界条件。此时 f^0 是唯一的且 $f^0 = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} f^{\epsilon}$,在 $I_1 \times \mathbb{R}^{2N}$ 上一致收敛,其中 I_1 是 I 任意的紧子集。

如果
$$f_0 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^{2N})$$
, 则 $f^0 \in C^1(I \times \mathbb{R}^{2N})$ 。

证明 现我们只对紧的区间 I 论证。因为当且仅当 I 的紧子区间满足该定理时,这条定理成立。于是下面假设 I = [0,T], T > 0

"⇒"适定性定理的第一部分:如果 I 满足有界条件,则存在唯一的 VP^0 问题的解。我们在前一章中已经证明了对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0, t \in I$,存在常数可以控制住 ρ^{ε} 和 \mathbf{E}^{ε} 及其范数使得

$$\begin{split} &|\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)|_{\infty} \leqslant C_{E}, \quad \operatorname{lip}\left(\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right) \leqslant C_{lip(E)} \\ &\sup\left\{ |\mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(0,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{v}| \, \middle| \mathbf{x},\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N} \right\} \leqslant C_{v} \\ &\|\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty} \leqslant \|\rho^{\varepsilon}_{abs}(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty} \leqslant C_{\rho}, \quad \operatorname{lip}\left(\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right) \leqslant C_{lip(\rho)} \end{split}$$

定义 2.5: 对于给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$ 和 $\eta > 0$,定义 $t, \tau \in I$ 的函数:

$$f^{\varepsilon,\eta}(t,\tau) := \sup \left\{ \left| (\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon})(t,\tau,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) - (\mathbf{X}^{\eta}, \mathbf{V}^{\eta})(t,\tau,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) \right| \, \middle| \, \mathbf{x},\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{N} \right\},\,$$

即所有从 τ 到t的特征线, τ 时起始状态一样,末状态在 VP^{ϵ} 和 VP^{η} 两种解之间差异范数的上确界,即 $|(\mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}-\mathbf{X}^{\eta},\mathbf{V}^{\epsilon}-\mathbf{V}^{\eta})|$ 。它刻画了 VP^{ϵ} 在参数 ϵ 的作用下解会发生至多多大的改变。

为了证明能通过对 \mathbf{X}^{ϵ} ($\epsilon > 0$) 取极限得到 \mathbf{X}^{0} , 需要说明 $\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}$ 在 $I \times I \times \mathbb{R}^{N} \times \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 上一致收敛。下面通过 Cauchy 准则来证明这一点, 具体来说是证明存在 n > 0 可以用 $K[\epsilon^{n} - \eta^{n}]$ (K 为常数)来控制住 $f^{\epsilon,\eta}(t,\tau)$ 。

Because of (1.2) and (1.3) f is bounded on $I \times I$. As $(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon})$ are known as continuous functions at least when $\varepsilon > 0$, $f(t, \tau) = \sup \left\{ \left| \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon} \left(t, \tau, x_n \right) - \mathbf{X}^{\eta} \left(t, \tau, x_n \right) \right| \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ for any sequence $\left(x_n \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ dense in \mathbb{R}^{2N} . This shows that for each $t \in I$ $f(t, \cdot)$ and $f(\cdot, t)$ are measurable.

引理 2.10:

$$f^{\varepsilon,\eta}(t,\tau) \leqslant K|\varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4}| \text{ for all } t,\tau \in I, \varepsilon, \eta > 0$$
 (2-10)

其中 K 是依赖于 f_0 的常数。

如果该引理成立,它实际上说明 $\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (\mathbf{X}^{\epsilon})$ 在 $I \times I \times \mathbb{R}^{n} \times \mathbb{R}^{n}$ 上一致收敛。

证明 为了控制 $f^{\epsilon,\eta}$, 下面我们会介绍一些关于 $\|\mathbf{E}^{\epsilon}(t,\cdot) - \mathbf{E}^{\eta}(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty}$, $\|\rho^{\epsilon} - \rho^{\eta}\|_{\infty}$ 的估计。

$$|(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon})(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - (\mathbf{X}^{\eta}, \mathbf{V}^{\eta})(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})|$$

$$= \left| \int_{\tau}^{t} \left(\mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(r, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{V}^{\eta}(r, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}), \mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon} \left(r, \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(r, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \right) - \mathbf{E}^{\eta} \left(r, \mathbf{X}^{\eta}(r, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \right) \right) dr \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{\tau}^{t} f(r, \tau) dr \right| + \int_{\tau}^{t} |\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(r, \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(r)) - \mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon} \left(r, \mathbf{X}^{\eta}(r) | dr + \int_{\tau}^{t} |\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(r, \mathbf{X}^{\eta}(r)) - \mathbf{E}^{\eta} \left(r, \mathbf{X}^{\eta}(r) | dr \right) \right) dr \right|$$

$$(2-11)$$

为了控制 $\mathbf{E}^{\epsilon}(t,\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{E}^{\eta}(t,\mathbf{x})$ 积分, 需要估计 $\|\mathbf{E}^{\epsilon}(t,\cdot) - \mathbf{E}^{\eta}(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty}$.

$$\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{E}^{\eta}(t, \mathbf{x}) =: I_{1} + I_{2} + I_{3} \text{ in which}$$

$$I_{1} = \int \left(\mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon} \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} \right) - \mathbf{e}^{\eta} \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} \right) \right) \cdot \rho^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{y}) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{y}$$

$$I_{2} = \int \mathbf{e}^{\eta, 1} \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} \right) \cdot \left(\rho^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{y}) - \rho^{\eta}(t, \mathbf{y}) \right) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{y}$$

$$I_{3} = \int \mathbf{e}^{\eta, 2} \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} \right) \cdot \left(\rho^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{y}) - \rho^{\eta}(t, \mathbf{y}) \right) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{y}$$

由引理 2.2 和 2.9

$$\begin{split} \left|I_{1}\right| &\leqslant \int 2N \cdot |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|^{-N+1/2} \cdot \left|\varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4}\right| \cdot \left|\rho^{\varepsilon}\left(t, \mathbf{y}\right)\right| \mathrm{d}\mathbf{y} \\ &\leqslant 2N \mathcal{M}^{1/2N} \tilde{C}_{min}(N, N - 1/2, \infty, 1) \cdot C_{\rho}^{(N-1/2)/N} \cdot \left|\varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4}\right| \\ &= : K_{5} \cdot \left|\varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4}\right| \\ \left|I_{2}\right| &= \left|\int \left(\mathbf{e}^{\eta, 1} \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(t, 0, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u})\right) - \mathbf{e}^{\eta, 1} \left(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}^{\eta}(t, 0, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u})\right)\right) \cdot f_{0}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{y} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}\right| \\ &\leqslant \mathcal{M} \cdot \operatorname{lip}\left(\mathbf{e}^{\eta, 1}\right) \cdot f(t, 0) \leqslant \mathcal{M} \cdot N^{2} \cdot f(t, 0) = : K_{4} \cdot f(t, 0) \end{split}$$

命题 2.1: 要控制 $|I_3|$, 先估计 $\|\rho^{\epsilon} - \rho^{\eta}\|_{\infty}$,

$$|\rho^{\varepsilon}(t, \mathbf{x}) - \rho^{\eta}(t, \mathbf{x})| = \left| \int f_{0}\left((\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon})(0, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \right) - f_{0}\left((\mathbf{X}^{\eta}, \mathbf{V}^{\eta})(0, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \right) d\mathbf{v} \right| \text{ for all } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$$

$$\leq \int \sup \left\{ \frac{|f_{0}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) - f_{0}(\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w})|}{|(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}) - (\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w})|} \middle| \mathbf{y} \neq w, |\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}|, |\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{v}| \leq F_{0} \right\}$$

$$\cdot |\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(0, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{X}^{\eta}(0, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})| d\mathbf{v} \leq H_{lip(f_{0})}\left(F_{v}\right) \cdot f^{\varepsilon, \eta}(0, t)$$

$$(2-12)$$

其中函数 $H_{lip(f_0)} \in C_+(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ 是满足 v 球内 $lip(f_0)$ 控制条件对应的控制函数。

$$\left|I_{3}\right| \leqslant \left\|\mathbf{e}^{\eta,2}\right\|_{1} \cdot \left\|\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot) - \rho^{\eta}(t,\cdot)\right\|_{\infty} \leqslant \omega_{N}(N/(N+1)) \cdot H_{lip(f_{0})}\left(F_{v}\right) \cdot f(0,t) = : K_{3} \cdot f(0,t)$$

因此可说明存在(仅依赖于 f_0)常数 K_3 , K_4 和 K_5 , 但不依赖于 ϵ 和 η ,使得对任意的 $t \in I$,

$$\|\mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot) - \mathbf{E}^{\eta}(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty} \leq K_3 \cdot f(0,t) + K_4 \cdot f(t,0) + K_5 \left| \varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4} \right|, \tag{2-13}$$

现在可以回到不等式 (2-11) 继续控制 $|(\mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}, \mathbf{V}^{\epsilon})(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - (\mathbf{X}^{\eta}, \mathbf{V}^{\eta})(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})|$

$$|(\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}, \mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon})(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - (\mathbf{X}^{\eta}, \mathbf{V}^{\eta})(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{\tau}^{t} \left(1 + G_{E} \right) \cdot f(r, \tau) + K_{3} \cdot f(0, r) + K_{4} \cdot f(r, 0) + K_{5} \cdot \left| \varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4} \right| dr \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t, \tau) \leq \left| \int_{\tau}^{t} \left(\left(1 + G_{E} \right) \cdot f(r, \tau) + \max\left\{ K_{3}, K_{4} \right\} \cdot (f(0, r) + f(r, 0)) + K_{5} \cdot \left| \varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4} \right| \right) dr \right| \text{ for any } t, \tau \in I$$

$$(2-14)$$

这个不等式看上去十分复杂但我们可以通过双变元函数的 Gronwall 引理 A.2 来简化。我们从而可以简化得到一个不依赖于 ε 和 η 的常数 K,使得对于所有的 $t,\tau\in I$ 有下式

$$f^{\varepsilon,\eta}(t,\tau) = \sup\left\{ |\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(t,\tau,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{X}^{\eta}(t,\tau,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v})| \, |\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N} \right\} \leqslant K \cdot \left| \varepsilon^{1/4} - \eta^{1/4} \right|$$
(2-15)

控制 $f^{\epsilon,\eta}$ 的不等式得以出现。

这表明 $(X^{\epsilon})_{\epsilon>0}$ 在 $I \times I \times \mathbb{R}^{2N}$ 上, $\epsilon \to 0$ 时是一致收敛的。我们在这里另外陈述如何证明唯一性:如果 VP^0 的一个解 f^0 在 I 上存在并且 I 满足有界条件,那么引理 2.10 中, $\eta = 0$ 的情况该不等式也成立了,(也许需要不同的常数 $\rho, G_E, F_v, \rho, G_e$.可能同样的常数可以用到,但我们假装不知道这一点)从而推出 $\mathbf{X}^0(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \mathbf{X}^\epsilon(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})$. 于是 \mathbf{X}^0 还有 $f^0(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = f_0\left(\mathbf{X}^0(0, t, \mathbf{x})\right)$ 均唯一地确定了,从而证明了唯一性。

接着主体部分的论述,对于 $t, \tau \in I, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}$ $\mathbf{X}^0(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) := 定义 \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}), f^0(t, x) := f_0(\mathbf{X}^0(0, t, x))$.那么

- (i) \mathbf{X}^0 在 $I \times \mathbb{R}^N$ 上连续。
- (ii) $\sup \{ |\mathbf{v}^0(0,t,x) x_0| | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}, t \in I \} \leqslant F_v$ 基于不等式 2-13 \mathbf{E}^{ε} 一致收敛。对 $t \in I, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ 定义 $E^0(t,\mathbf{x}) := \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \mathbf{E}^{\epsilon}(t,\mathbf{x})$. 有
- (iii) E^0 在 $I \times \mathbb{R}^N$ 上连续。
- (iv) 对任意的 $t \in I$ 有 $E^0(t,\cdot) \in C_b^0(\mathbb{R}^N,\mathbb{R}^N) \cap \operatorname{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^N,\mathbb{R}^N)$ TODO Check 和 $\left|E^0(t,\cdot)\right|_{\infty} \leqslant \rho \operatorname{lip}\left(E^0(t,\cdot)\right) \leqslant G_E$ 对于任意的 $\epsilon > 0$ 有下式,

$$\mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon}(t, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{x} + \int_{\tau}^{t} \left(\mathbf{V}^{\varepsilon}(r, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}), \mathbf{E}^{\varepsilon}(r, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \, \mathrm{d}r \right)$$

 \mathbf{X}^{ϵ} 和 \mathbf{E}^{ϵ} 的一致收敛性意味着该方程 $\epsilon = 0$ 仍有效,由此有下一个论断。

- (v) \mathbf{X}^0 满足微分方程 (1.2.1) 有初值条件 (1.4.1) $\mathbf{X}^0(t,\tau,\cdot)$ 于是对任意的 $t,\tau\in I$ 均是保测度的同胚映射。由此
- (vi) 对任意的 $t \in I$ 有 $f^{0}(t, \cdot) \in L_{1}(\mathbb{R}^{2N})$ 和 $|f^{0}(t, \cdot)|_{1} = m$ 从而对任意的 $t \in I$, $\rho^{0}(t, \cdot)$ 良定义且 $\|\rho^{0}(t, \cdot)\|_{1} \le m$ 。不等式 2-12 现可令 $\eta = 0$ 而用类似方法证明成立。这意味着 ρ^{ϵ} 在 $I \times \mathbb{R}^{N}$ 上一致收敛到 ρ^{0} 。于是
- (vii) 对任意的 $t \in I$ $\rho^0(t,\cdot) \in L_\infty\left(\mathbb{R}^N\right) \cap \operatorname{Lip}\left(\mathbb{R}^N\right)$ 且 $\|\rho^0(t,\cdot)\|_\infty \leq C_\rho, \operatorname{lip}\left(\rho^0(t,\cdot)\right) \leq C_{\operatorname{lip}(\rho)}$

不等式 2-13 现对于 $\eta = 0$. 的情况也可类似证明。这说明 $\mathbf{E}^{\epsilon}(t, \mathbf{x})$ 在 $I \times \mathbb{R}^N$ 上一致收敛到 $\int \mathbf{e}^0(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \cdot f^0(t, y) \mathrm{d}y^{2N}$. 这个表达式于是必然等于 $E^0(t, \mathbf{x})$ 。到此为止,便已经证明 f^0 是 VP^0 在 I 上的唯一解。而 v 球内 $\mathrm{lip}(f_0)$ 控制条件可证 $f_0 \in \mathrm{Lip}\left(\mathbb{R}^{2N}\right)$,于是有下式,

$$\begin{split} \left| f^{\epsilon}(t,x) - f^{0}(t,x) \right| &= \left| f_{0} \left(\mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}(0,t,x) \right) - f_{0} \left(\mathbf{X}^{0}(0,t,x) \right) \right| \\ &\leq \operatorname{lip}(f_{0}) \cdot \sup \left\{ \left| \mathbf{X}^{\epsilon}(0,t,x) - \mathbf{X}^{0}(0,t,x) \right| \left| \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}, t \in I \right\} \to 0, \text{ if } \epsilon \to 0 \end{split}$$

到此我们得出了 f^{ε} 在 $I \times \mathbb{R}^{2N}$ 上一致收敛到 f^{0} 。 Lemma (2.6) and lemma (3.1) imply (viii) $E^{0}(t, \mathbf{x})$ is continuously differentiable with respect to \mathbf{x} If f_{0} is continuously differentiable, 那么便有 f^{0} 在 $I \times \mathbb{R}^{2N}$ 上是连续可导的并满足 (VP) 方程 (cf. lemma (1.4)).

"←"适定性定理的第二部分:如果: \mathbf{VP}^0 问题的解在I上存在,则I满足有界条件。

当 N=1,2,,由于 \mathbb{R}_0^+ 已满足有界条件,无需再证 (cf. theorem (2.8))。而 $N\geqslant 3$ 时,假设存在 VP^0 问题在 I=[0,T] 上的一个解 f^0 By theorem (2.8) there exists a $T_1\in]0,T]$,使得 $[0,T_1)$ 满足有界条件。于是存在一个最大的左端点为 0 的区间 $I_2\subset I$ 满足有界条件。要不 $I_2=[0,T_2]$ 要不就是 $I_2=[0,T_2[$ for some $T_2\in]0,T]$. 如果 $I_2=I$,证明便结束了.于是假设 $I_2\neq I$ 因为 I 是紧的,从而由引理 it follows with lemma (2.5) that

$$\sup \{ |\mathbf{v}^{0}(0, t, x) - \mathbf{v}| | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}, t \in I \} =: F_{0}^{0} < \infty$$

 f_0 以常数 K_1 和 K_2 满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件。Now let $K_1^* := K_1, K_2^* := K_2 + F_v^0 + 1$ 证明该大定理的过程中我们已经有如下:假设 $\psi \in L_1\left(\mathbb{R}^{2N}\right)$ 以常数 K_1^* 、 K_2^* 满足 $\sup f_0$ 控制条件且 $\|\psi\|_1 \le m$. 那么便存在 $\vartheta > 0$ 和 $B \geqslant 0$,两者都仅依赖于 K_1^* , K_2^* 和 m,使得对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\operatorname{VP}^\varepsilon$ 问题的解 f^ε 在 $[0,\infty)$ with initial datum ψ 满足 $\|\Psi_{f_0}^\varepsilon(t,\cdot)\|_1 \le B$ 对任意的 $t \in [0,\vartheta]$

 $\stackrel{..}{\Leftrightarrow} T_0 := \max \left\{ 0, T_2 - \theta/2 \right\}_{\circ} \text{ As } T_0 < T_2 \text{ we know that } I_0 := \left[0, T_0 \right] \text{ satisfies the boundedness condition. We have shown in the first part of this proof that } \mathbf{X}^{\varepsilon} \text{ converges uniformly on } I_0 \times I_0 \times \mathbb{R}^{2N} \text{ to } \mathbf{X}^0. \text{ Hence there exists an } \varepsilon_0 > 0 \text{, such that } \sup \left\{ \left| \mathbf{v}^{\varepsilon}(0,t,x) - x_0 \right| \left| \mathbf{x},\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{2N}, t \in I_0 \right\} \leqslant F_v^0 + 1 \text{ for all } \varepsilon \in \left[0,\varepsilon_0 \right]. \text{ Lemma (2.5) implies that } f^{\varepsilon} \left(T_0, \cdot \right) \text{ satisfies (} f_0 \mathbf{1} \text{) with constants } K_1^* \text{ and } K_2^* \text{ for all } \varepsilon \in \left[0,\varepsilon_0 \right].$

我们现在声称 $[0,T_0+\theta]$ 满足有界条件。

$$\begin{split} \sup\left\{\left|\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right|_{\infty}\left|\varepsilon>0,t\in\left[0,T_{0}+\vartheta\right]\right\}&=\max\left\{B_{1},B_{2},B_{3}\right\}\\ \text{with }B_{1}&=\sup\left\{\left|\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right|_{\infty}\left|\varepsilon>0,t\in I_{0}\right.\right\}\\ B_{2}&=\sup\left\{\left|\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right|_{\infty}\left|\varepsilon>\varepsilon_{0},t\in\left[0,T_{0}+\vartheta\right]\right.\right\}\\ B_{3}&=\sup\left\{\left|\rho^{\varepsilon}(t,\cdot)\right|_{\infty}\left|0<\varepsilon\leqslant\varepsilon_{0},t\in\left[T_{0},T_{0}+\vartheta\right]\right.\right\} \end{split}$$

We know that $B_1 < \infty$, as I_0 satisfies the boundedness condition. Furthermore $B_2 < \infty$ because of lemma (2.5) and the remark after theorem (1.3)

We now show that $B_3\leqslant B<\infty$: Take any $\varepsilon\in]0,\varepsilon_0]$ and let $\psi=f^\varepsilon\left(T_0,\cdot\right).\psi$ satisfies (f_01) with constants K_1^* and K_2^* and $\|\psi\|_1=m$. For all $t\in [T_0,T_0+\vartheta]$ we have $f^\varepsilon(t,\cdot)=\varPsi^\varepsilon\left(t-T_0,\cdot\right)$ and therefore $|\rho^e(t,\cdot)|_{0\infty}=|\varPsi^e\left(t-T_0,\cdot\right)\|_\infty\leqslant B$

于是我们已经证明了 $[0,T_0+\theta]$ 满足 有界条件。但这和 $[0,T_0+\theta]\cap I\geqslant I_2$ and I_2 是 I 最大的左端点为 0 的满足有界条件子区间相矛盾。

在本章的最后梳理一下,我们通过修正了场函数的 Vlasov-Poisson 系统的解一致收敛于未修正的解从而得到了 Vlasov-Poisson 系统局部解的适定性结果。

第3章 Vlasov-Poisson 系统的全局解

3.1 非相对论情况

We restrict the Vlasov-Poisson problem in the 3D (non-relativistic) case in this chapter, and revisited the proof of to confirm the existence and uniqueness of classical solutions, by Pfaffelmoser (1992) and Lions and Perthame (1991) respectively, for the initial data without the compact assumption in "v".

3.2 Global Existence

Pfaffelmoser (1992) proved the global existence of $\gamma=\pm 1$ cases, with almost the same assumptions given in last chapter. The existence result is shown by indicating that the supremum of velocity change of a local solution can not be controlled by a function $H_v \in C_+(\mathbf{R}_0^+)$, however, it did. The control aim is reached by pointing out how much acceleration of a particle can be given by the "neighboring" particles near its characteristic trajectory.

In this section we consider the trajectories passing through a point \mathbf{x} of the configuration-space at a time t and subsets of the velocity-space at \mathbf{x} and at time t, that are defined by certain properties of the trajectories. We study, how the "largeness" of the subsets depends on these properties.

假设 3.1: (i)
$$f_0 \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$$
, $f_0 \geqslant 0$ satisfying f_0 satisfies $\sup f_0$ 控制条件with constants K_1, K_2 and v 球内 $\lim f_0$ 控制条件with f_0 经制条件with f_0 (ii) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathbf{v}^2 f_0(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} < \infty$

Let f be the corresponding maximal solution of (VP) on [0, T).

定义 3.1: We define
$$h_{\mathbf{v}}, h_{E}, h_{\rho}: [0, T) \to [0, +\infty)$$
 by
$$h_{v}(t) := \sup \left\{ |\mathbf{V}(0, \tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{v}| | \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}, 0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant t \right\}$$

$$h_{E}(t) := \sup \left\{ |\mathbf{E}(\tau, \mathbf{x})| | \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}, 0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant t \right\}$$

$$h_{\rho}(t) := \sup \left\{ |\rho(\tau, \mathbf{x})| | \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}, 0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant t \right\}$$

These functions are nondecreasing due to the supremum range. Their inter-control relation is presented in the following lemma.

引理 3.1: There exist $K_{10,E}, K_{10,\rho} > 0$, so that for all $t \in [0,T)$ we have

$$\begin{split} h_E(t) &\leqslant K_{10,E} h_\rho^{4/9}(t) \\ h_v(t) &\leqslant \int\limits_0^t h_E(s) ds \\ h_\rho(t) &\leqslant K_{10,\rho} \left(1 + h_{\mathbf{v}}(t)\right)^3 \end{split}$$

证明 See Pfaffelmoser (1992), lemma 10.

命题 3.1: If there exists a $H_v \in C_+(\mathbf{R}_0^+)$, so that for all $t \in [0,T[$ we have

$$h_v(t) \leqslant H_v(t)$$

then $T = \infty$, i.e., (VP) has a global solution.

证明 The proposition is a clear result with means of Horst et al. (1981a). For solutions f on an bounded interval [0,t), they can be continued onto an interval $[0,t+\varepsilon)$, where $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(h_v(t))$ depends monotonically decreasing on $h_v(t)$. For bounded $T < \infty$ we can take $t > T - \varepsilon \left(H_v(T)\right)$, which is sufficient to continue f onto $[0,t+\varepsilon) \subsetneq [0,T)$, which is a contradiction to the maximality of [0,T). The exact argument can be found in [12]

定义 3.2: (i) For
$$t \in [0, T)$$
 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $0 < \Delta_1 \le t$ and $d > 0$, define

$$\Psi_1(t,\mathbf{x}) := \left\{ \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \exists s \in \left[t - \Delta_1, t \right] : \left| \mathbf{V}(s,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{v} \right| > d \right\}$$

(ii) Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, $t \in [0, T[, 0 < \Delta_2 \leq \Delta_1 \leq t, R > 0 \text{ and } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Further let $(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{V}^*)$ be a solution of the characteristic system and define

$$\Psi_2(t, \mathbf{x}) := \left\{ \mathbf{v} \in \Omega \left| \exists s \in \left[t - \Delta_1, t - \Delta_2 \right] : \left| \mathbf{X}(s, t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) - \mathbf{X}^*(s) \right| \leqslant R \right\}$$

by which in section 6 we will estimate the influence of "high" densities near a given trajectory on its acceleration. This will turn out to be the crucial part of the proof.

假设 3.2:

$$\lim_{t \to T} h_v(t) = \lim_{t \to T} h_\rho(t) = \infty$$

定义 3.3: Define for $0 \le \alpha \le \beta$, R > 0 and $s \in [0, T)$, $(\mathbf{X}^*, \mathbf{V}^*)$ of the characteristic system the following

$$G_{\alpha}^{\beta}(s) := \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in B_{R}(\hat{X}(s)) | \alpha \leqslant \rho(s, \mathbf{x}) \leqslant \beta \right\}$$

$$N_{\alpha}^{\beta}(s) := \|\rho(s) \cdot 1_{G_{1}^{(s)}}\|_{3}$$

定理 3.1: Let f_0 satisfy the assumption made in this chapter. Then (VP) has a global solution, and for all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a $K_{19.8} > 0$, so that for all $t \ge 0$ we have

$$h_v(t) \leqslant K_{19.6} (1+t)^{51/11+\varepsilon}$$

3.3 Uniqueness

The uniqueness proof is based on the Lions-Perthame theorem and require the moment of $m \le 6$ exist.

定理 3.2: (Lions-Perthame) Let $f_0 \ge 0, f_0 \in L^1 \cap L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3)$. We assume that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} |\mathbf{v}|^m f_0(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{v} < +\infty \quad \text{if } m < m_0,$$
(3-1)

where $3 < m_0$. Then, there exists a solution $f \in C(\mathbb{R}^+; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3)) \cap L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^+; L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3))$ (for all $1 \leq p < +\infty$) of Vlasov-Poisson system satisfying

$$\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} |\mathbf{v}|^m f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{v} < +\infty$$
 (3-2)

定理 3.3: We make the assumptions of Theorem 1, (10), (42), then the solution of Vlasov-Poisson Equation such that $\rho \in L^{\infty}\left((0,T) \times \mathbb{R}^3_{\mathbf{x}}\right)$ is unique.

Remarks. 1. The boundedness of ρ in L^{∞} implies, by Corollary 5, that the solutions of Vlasov-Poisson Equation are smooth. Thus Theorem 6 applies to classical

solutions. 2. Notice that (42) and $\rho \in L^{\infty}\left((0,T) \times \mathbb{R}^3_{\mathbf{x}}\right)$ implies (10) and the assumptions of Theorem 6 could be slightly improved. 3. Of course the difficulty in Lemma 3 is that **E** is not lipschitz continuous in **x** We now turn to the proof of these results.

证明 Proof of Corollary 5. Thanks to the representation formula of f with the characteristic curves we find, for $|\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2| \le 1/2$

$$\left|\rho\left(\mathbf{x}_{1},t\right)-\rho\left(\mathbf{x}_{2},t\right)\right| \leq \int\limits_{\mathbb{R}_{2}}\left|f_{0}\left(X_{1}(0),V_{1}(0)\right)-f_{0}\left(X_{2}(0),V_{2}(0)\right)\right|d\mathbf{v}$$

where (X_i, V_i) satisfies (43) with $v_1 = v_2 = \mathbf{v}$. since **E** is bounded in L^{∞} , we have, following (19)

$$|X_i(0) - \mathbf{v}t - \mathbf{x}_i| \le R, \quad |V_i(0) - \mathbf{v}| \le R$$

and thus we may estimate the above terms by

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}_{p}} \sup \left\{ \left| \nabla f_{o} \right| (y + \mathbf{v}t, w); \left| y - \mathbf{x}_{1} \right| \leq R, \left| w - \mathbf{v} \right| \leq R \right\} d\mathbf{v}$$

$$\cdot \sup_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}} \left\{ \left| X_{1}(0) - X_{2}(0) \right| + \left| V_{1}(0) - V_{2}(0) \right| \right\} \leq C(R, T) \left| \mathbf{x}_{1} - \mathbf{x}_{2} \right|^{2}$$

thanks to (42) and (44). This shows that $\rho(\cdot,t)$ is Hölder continuous and the $C^{1,\alpha}$ regularity of $\mathbf{E}(\cdot,t)$ follows from Schauder estimates. Then, we obtain that the characteristic curves are Lipschitz continuous (we may take $\alpha=1$ in (45)) and thus $\mathbf{E}(\cdot,t)$ belongs to $C^{1,\beta}\left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)$ for all $\beta<1$ We may now conclude the uniqueness proof. Proof of Theorem 6. First, let us notice that an elementary modification of the proof of Corollary 5 gives, thanks to the L^2 bound in (42) (48)

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \in L^{\infty} \left((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^{3}_{\mathbf{v}}; L^{2} \left(\mathbb{R}^{3}_{\mathbf{v}} \right) \right)$$

for any solution f. Secondly, we set

$$D(t) = \sup_{0 \le s \le t} \| (f_1 - f_2) \|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}')}$$

for two possible solutions f_1 , f_2 of (1) - (3) and we claim that (49)

$$\frac{d}{dt}D(t) \le C(T) \left\| \left(E_1 - E_2 \right)(t) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$$

Indeed Vlasov equations give

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (f_1 - f_2)^2 + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} (f_1 - f_2)^2 + E_1 \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} (f_1 - f_2)^2 \leq 2 |E_2 - E_1| \cdot |f_1 - f_2| \cdot |\nabla_{e} f_2|$$

and thus, using (48)

$$\begin{split} \frac{d}{dt}D(t)^2 & \leq 2\int\limits_{\mathbb{R}_{\mathbf{x}}} \left| \left(E_2 - E_1 \right)(t) \right| \mathbb{P}\left(f_1 - f_1 \right)(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \left\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_j)} \right\| \nabla_{\!\mathbf{v}} f_2(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) \|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}_j)} d\mathbf{x} \\ & \leq C(T) \left\| \left(E_1 - E_2 \right)(t) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_{\mathbf{x}}^3)} D(t) \end{split}$$

which clearly proves (49). Finally, we use formula (28) which gives

$$\begin{split} & \left\| \left(E_{1} - E_{2} \right)(t) \right\|_{L^{2}(\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{x}}^{3})} \\ & \leq C \left\| \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \left(E_{1} - E_{2} \right)(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{v}s, t - s) f_{1}(t - s, \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{v}s, \mathbf{v}) s ds d\mathbf{v} \right\|_{L^{2}(\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{x}}^{3})} \\ & + C \left\| \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\mathbf{R}^{3}} E_{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{v}s, t - s) \left(f_{2} - f_{1} \right)(t - s, \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{v}s, \mathbf{v}) s ds d\mathbf{v} \right\|_{L^{2}(\mathbb{R}_{2}^{3})} \end{split}$$

The first term in the r.h.s. of this inequality may be estimated by

$$\begin{split} & \left\| \int_0^t \frac{s ds}{s^{3/2}} \mathbb{I} \left(E_1 - E_2 \right) (y, t - s) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}, y)} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_1^2(t - s, \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{v} s, \mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v} \right)^{1/2} \|_{L^2\left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)} \\ & \leq \int_0^t \frac{ds}{s^{1/2}} \left\| f_1(t - s) \right|_{L^2\left(\mathbf{R}^6\right)} \left\| \left(E_1 - E_2 \right) (t - s) \right\|_{L^2\left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)} \\ & \leq C t^{1/2} \sup_{s \leqslant t} \left[\left(E_1 - E_2 \right) (s) \right]_{L^2\left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)} \end{split}$$

Processing the other term in the same way yields

$$\left\|\left(E_2-E_1\right)(t)\right\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R})} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sup_{0 \leqslant s \leqslant t} \left|\left(E_2-E_1\right)(s)\right|_{L^2\left(\mathbf{R}^3\right)} + C(T)D(t)$$

for $t \le t_0$ small enough. From this one easily deduces that

$$\left\| \left(E_2 - E_1 \right)(t) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \le C(T)D(t)$$

and combining this inequality with (49) just shows that D(t) = 0 by a Gronwall argument. Therefore $f_1 = f_2$ for $t \le t_0$ and Theorem 6 is proved.

3.4 相对论情况

In this chapter, we present some useful global existence results with spherical symmetric data for relativistic Vlasov-Poisson System.

3.5 Spherical Symmetry

The characteristics with *spherical symmetric* initial data, *i.e.*, that $f_0(U\mathbf{x}, U\mathbf{v}) = f_0(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})$ for any rotation matrix U on \mathbb{R}^3 , would be further specified. Now that the distribution f is radial, as a result, we know that the density function $\rho(t, x)$ is radial at least for t = 0,

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad \rho(t, Ux) = \int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, Ux, v) dv = \int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, Ux, U\omega) |\det(U)| d\omega = \int\limits_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(t, x, \omega) d\omega = \rho(t, x)$$

which indicates the **E** is also radial.

Let $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{V}_1$ be the solution of characteristic system with initial data $\mathbf{X}_1(0) = \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{V}_1(0) = \mathbf{v}$ while $\mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{V}_2$ with $(U\mathbf{x}, U\mathbf{v})$ as initial data.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{X}_1(t) &= \int\limits_0^t \int\limits_0^s \mathbf{E}(\tau, \mathbf{X}_1(\tau)) \mathrm{d}\tau + \mathbf{V}_1(0) \mathrm{d}s + \mathbf{X}_1(0) \\ &= U^{-1} \int\limits_0^t \int\limits_0^s \mathbf{E}(\tau, \mathbf{X}_2(\tau)) \mathrm{d}\tau + \mathbf{V}_2(0) \mathrm{d}s + U^{-1} \mathbf{X}_2(0) = U^{-1} \mathbf{X}_2, \end{split}$$

then we deduce that $f(t, \mathbf{X}_1(t), \mathbf{V}_1(t)) = f(t, \mathbf{X}_2(t), \mathbf{V}_2(t)) = f(t, U\mathbf{X}_1(t), U\mathbf{V}_1(t))$ for all t, i.e. the radial property of intial data propagates.

Therefore, The initial data spherical symmetry would induce the spherically symmetric solution with simplified argument $r := |\mathbf{x}|, \ u := |\mathbf{v}|, \alpha := \angle(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})$ and $t. \ f, \rho$ and other quantities could be redefined in a more essential way, thanks to the spherical geometry, *i.e.* $f(t, r, u, \alpha) := f(t, r\hat{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{v})$, where $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ denotes one of the standard unit vector coordinate basis, $|\mathbf{v}| = u$ and $\angle(\mathbf{v}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \alpha$. The density ρ depends then only on r and t:

$$\rho(t,r) = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(t,r,u,\alpha)u^{2} \sin \alpha d\alpha du, \qquad (3-3)$$

the same as the electrostatic potential $\phi(r, t)$:

$$\phi(t,r) = -\frac{1}{r} \int_{0}^{r} \lambda^{2} \rho(t,\lambda) d\lambda - \int_{r}^{\infty} \lambda \rho(t,\lambda) d\lambda$$
 (3-4)

The electric field \mathbf{E} as the negative of the gradient of the potential and new notation M(t, r) introduced as below:

$$\mathbf{E}(t,\mathbf{x}) = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\phi = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{r^3} \int_{0}^{r} \lambda^2 \rho(t,\lambda) d\lambda = \frac{\mathbf{x}}{r^3} M(t,r)$$
 (3-5)

Notice that M(t,r) is essentially the integral of ρ on the volume the sphere with radius r except a factor of 4π , showing $\lim_{r\to\infty} M(t,r) = m/4\pi$. Moreover, $|\mathbf{E}| = r^{-2}M(t,r)$.

Spherical symmetry brings in the below simplification of the characteristics' ordinary differential equations and note that dA/dt could be decided by the $d(\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{V})/ds = d(RU\cos A)/ds$. Curly brackets $\{..., ...\}$ includes the terms for (VP) in the left and for (RVP) in the right.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR}{ds} = |\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{V})| \cos A = \left\{ U \cos A, \frac{U \cos A}{\sqrt{1 + U^2}} \right\} \\ \frac{dU}{ds} = \left| \frac{d\mathbf{V}}{ds} \right| \cos \left\langle \frac{d\mathbf{V}}{ds}, \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{V}) \right\rangle = \gamma \frac{\cos A}{R^2} M(s, R) \\ \frac{dA}{ds} = -\left(\gamma \frac{M(s, R)}{R^2 U} + \left\{ \frac{U}{R}, \frac{U}{R\sqrt{1 + U^2}} \right\} \right) \sin A \end{cases}$$
(3-6)

The simplified results of (RVP) will be helpful in the following proof.

3.6 Existence

Global existence results of (RVP) in 3D has been studied by Glassey et al. (1985) with compact distribution function support and by Wang (2003). Glassey et al. (1985) restrict the $|\mathbf{E}|$ to prove that supremum of the velocity can be controlled by a function $H_v \in C_+(R_0^+)$. While Wang (2003) controlled the norm of electric field $\|\mathbf{E}(t,\cdot)\|_{\infty}$ to achieve the global existence. Their approaches are concisely introduced as follow.

To control the L_x^{∞} -norm of the acceleration term $\nabla_x \bar{\phi}$, now it's a standard argument to show that it is controlled by a high moment of the distribution function, see also Lemma 2.2 2.3. Propagation of moments. We define

$$M_n(t,x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (1+|v|)^n f(t,x,v) dv, \quad M_n(t) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} M_n(t,x) dx, \quad n := \lceil N_0/10 \rceil$$

Local theory and the reduction of the proof. Because our assumption on the initial data is stronger than the assumption imposed on the distribution function in [7], by using the same argument used by Luk-Strain | | for the relativistic Vlasov-Maxwell system, which is more difficult, we can reduce the proof of global existence to the L_x^{∞} -estimate of the scalar field $\nabla_x \phi$, which corresponds to the acceleration of the speed of particles.

引理 3.2: There exists a constant C such that for $r \ge 0$ and $0 \le t < T$

$$|\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x},t)| = \frac{M(r,t)}{r^2} \le \begin{cases} \min\left(Mr^{-2}, 100M^{1/3} \|\hat{f}\|_{\infty}^{2/3} P^2(t)\right) & \text{if } \gamma = -1\\ \min\left(Mr^{-2}, CP^{5/3}(t)\right) & \text{if } \gamma = +1 \end{cases}$$

定义 3.4: The highest speed the solution f has on the time interval [0, t].

$$P(t) = \sup \{ U(s, 0, r, u, \alpha) : 0 \le s \le t, (r, u, \alpha) \in \text{ support } f \}$$

The paper mainly talks about spherically symmetric solutions, *i.e.*, the radial ones.

定理 3.4: Let f be a classical solution of (RVP) on some time interval [0, T) with $\gamma = -1$ and smooth, nonnegative, spherically symmetric data fwhich has compact support and vanishes for $(r, u, \alpha) \notin (0, \infty) \times (0, \pi)$. If $40M^{2/3} \| f^{\circ} \|_{\infty}^{1/3} < 1$, then P(t) is uniformly bounded on [0, T), and hence (RVP) possesses a global classical solution.

定理 3.5: Let f be a classical solution of (RVP) on some time interval [0,T) with $\gamma = +1$ and smooth, nonnegative, spherically symmetric data f_0 which has compact support and vanishes for $(r, u, \alpha) \notin (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \times (0, \pi)$. Then P(t) is uniformly bounded on [0,T), and hence (RVP) possesses a global classical solution.

From the conservation laws (1.2), we know that $M_1(t)$ is always bounded from the above. Moreover we define

$$\tilde{M}_n(t) := (1+t)^{2n} + \sup M_n(s)$$

We have two basic estimates for the L_x^{∞} -norm of the acceleration term $\nabla_x \phi$, which will be elaborated in the next two Lemmas. The first estimate (2.3) is available mainly because of the radial symmetry and the conservation law. The second estimate (2.5) is standard

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只可惜今年时值大疫,没有太多和王老师直接沟通的时间,加之我自身在偏微分方程的分析理论方面基础略显薄弱,论文打磨得并不精致。感谢在疫情期间帮助我的家人,如我的二伯娘、母亲,他们让我有充分的时间专注在论文上。

声明

本人郑重声明: 所呈交的学位论文,是本人在导师指导下,独立进行研究工作所取得的成果。尽我所知,除文中已经注明引用的内容外,本学位论文的研究成果不包含任何他人享有著作权的内容。对本论文所涉及的研究工作做出贡献的其他个人和集体,均已在文中以明确方式标明。

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附录 A 不等式

A.1 Gronwall 不等式

引理 A.1: (Nonlinear Gronwall Lemma) Assume that $t_0, t_1 \in \mathbb{R}, t_0 < t_1$, that $F: [t_0, t_1) \times [0, \infty) \to [0, \infty)$ is continuous and that $F(t, r) \geqslant F(t, r')$ for all $r \geqslant r'$ (i.e. non-decreasing in r). Assume further that $f_0 \in [0, \infty), T \in (t_0, t_1]$ and that $g: I \to [0, \infty)$, in the interval $I:=[t_0, T)$, is the maximal upper solution of the initial value problem $g'=F(t,g), g(t_0)=f_0$. If $f: I \to [0,\infty)$ is measurable and locally bounded and for all $t \in I$

$$f(t) \leqslant f_0 + \int_{t_0}^t F(r, f(r)) \mathrm{d}r$$

then it follows that $f(t) \leq g(t)$ for all $t \in I$

证明 Please cf. [7], theorem 4.1 to handle continuous f, otherwise let $h(t) := f_0 + \int_{t_0}^t F(r, f(r)) dr$. h is continuous and still satisfy $h(t) \le f_0 + \int_{t_0}^t F(r, h(r)) dr$, $f(t) \le h(t) \le g(t)$.

引理 A.2: (双变量 Gronwall 引理)

Let T>0, I:=[0,T]. Assume that $g:I\times I\to [0,\infty)$ is bounded and that for each $t\in I$ the functions $g(t,\cdot)$ and $g(\cdot,t)$ are measurable. Assume further that there exist constants D_1,D_2,D_3 such that for all $t,\tau\in I$ (4.3.1) $g(t,\tau)\leqslant \left|\int_{\tau}^t \left(D_1\cdot g(r,\tau)+D_2\cdot (g(0,r)+g(r,0))+D_3\right)\mathrm{d}r\right|$. Then there exists a constant D, which depends only on D_1,D_2 and T, such that for all $t,\tau\in I$ we have $g(t,\tau)\leqslant D\cdot D_3$

证明 Take any $g^* \in C_+(I)$ such that $g^*(t) \ge \sup\{g(0,u) + g(u,0) | 0 \le u \le t\}$ for all $t \in I$. Let $\tau \in I$ be fixed. Then for all $t \in [\tau, T]$ we have

$$g(t,\tau) \leqslant \int_{\tau}^{t} \left(D_1 \cdot g(r,\tau) + D_2 \cdot g(r) + D_3 \right) dr$$

We conclude with lemma (2.7) that

$$g(t,\tau) \leqslant \int_{\tau}^{t} \exp\left(D_{1} \cdot (t-r)\right) \cdot \left(D_{2} \cdot g^{*}(r) + D_{3}\right) dr \leqslant \exp\left(D_{1} \cdot T\right)$$
$$\cdot \left| \int_{\tau}^{t} \left(D_{2} \cdot g^{*}(r) + D_{3}\right) dr \right|$$

and this can analogously be shown for all $t \in [0, \tau]$. Thus for all $t \in I$

$$g(0,t) + g(t,0) \leqslant 2 \cdot \exp\left(D_1 \cdot T\right) \cdot \int_0^t \left(D_2 \cdot g^*(r) + D_3\right) dr$$

As the right-hand side is non-decreasing on I, this implies

$$\sup\{g(0,u) + g(u,0) | 0 \leqslant u \leqslant t\} \leqslant 2 \cdot \exp\left(D_1 \cdot T\right) \cdot \int_0^t \left(D_2 \cdot g^*(r) + D_3\right) dr$$

There exists a non-increasing sequence in $C_+(I)$, which converges almost everywhere to $\sup \{g(0, u) + g(u, 0) | 0 \le u \le t\}$. Thus we have shown

$$\sup\{g(0, u) + g(u, 0) | 0 \le u \le t\}$$

$$\le 2 \cdot \exp(D_1 \cdot T) \cdot \int_0^t (D_2 \cdot \sup\{g(0, u) + g(u, 0) | 0 \le u \le r\} + D_3) dr$$

Another application of (2.7) yields

$$\sup\{g(0, u) + g(u, 0) | 0 \le u \le t\}$$

$$\leq \int_0^t \left(\exp\left(2 \cdot \exp\left(D_1 \cdot T\right) \cdot D_2 \cdot (t - r)\right) \cdot 2 \cdot \exp\left(D_1 \cdot T\right) \cdot D_3 \right) dr$$

$$\leq T \cdot \exp\left(2 \cdot \exp\left(T \cdot D_1\right) \cdot D_2 \cdot T\right) \cdot 2 \cdot \exp\left(D_1 \cdot T\right) \cdot D_3 =: D_4 \cdot D_3$$

We insert this into (4.3.1) and get

$$g(t,\tau) \leqslant \left| \int_{\tau}^{t} \left(D_1 \cdot g(r,\tau) + \left(1 + D_4 \right) \cdot D_3 \right) dr \right|$$

Lemma (2.7), applied for the third time, now yields

$$g(t,\tau) \leq \left| \int_{\tau}^{t} \exp\left(D_{1} \cdot |t - r|\right) \left(1 + D_{4}\right) \cdot D_{3} dr \right|$$

$$\leq T \cdot \exp\left(D_{1} \cdot T\right) \cdot \left(1 + D_{4}\right) \cdot D_{3} =: D \cdot D_{3}$$

附录 B 守恒律

命题 B.1: If f_0 vanished for |x| > k, then $f(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})$ vanished for $|\mathbf{x}| > t + k$ (casuality).

引理 B.1: (守恒律) 令 f 为 (VP) 或 (RVP) 在时间段 [0,T) 上的经典解, $f_0 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^6)$ 且非负,那么有下面的守恒性质:

- (a) 总质量守恒, 即 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^6} f d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{x} = \text{constant} = m$.
- (b) 总能量守恒,即

(RVP)
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_{x}^{3}} \left\langle \int_{\mathbb{R}_{y}^{3}} \sqrt{1 + |\mathbf{v}|^{2}} f d\mathbf{v} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma |\mathbf{E}|^{2} \right\rangle d\mathbf{x} = \text{constant} =: \mathcal{E}_{0} \quad (B-1)$$

(VP)
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_{x}^{3}} \left\langle \int_{\mathbb{R}_{y}^{3}} \frac{|\mathbf{v}|^{2}}{2} f d\mathbf{v} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma |\mathbf{E}|^{2} \right\rangle d\mathbf{x} = \text{constant} =: \mathcal{E}_{0}$$
 (B-2)

证明 (RVP) part is reorganized from Glassey et al. (1985) while (VP) has been simulated.

- (a) We apply Eq. (2) to note that $|\mathbf{X}(s,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) \mathbf{x}| = \left| \int_t^s \hat{\mathbf{V}}(\xi,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) d\xi \right| \leq |t-s|$. In particular, $|X(0,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) \mathbf{x}| \leq t$. Thus whenever $|\mathbf{x}| > k+t$, we have $|\mathbf{X}(0,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v})| \geq |\mathbf{x}| |\mathbf{X}(0,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) \mathbf{x}| > k$, and so by hypothesis and (3), $f(t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}) = f_0(\mathbf{X}(0,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v}),\mathbf{V}(0,t,\mathbf{x},\mathbf{v})) = 0$
- (b) follows by simply integrating (RVP) in v and x.
- (c) Multiplying (RVP) by $\sqrt{1+|\mathbf{v}|^2}$ and integrating in v, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \sqrt{1 + |\mathbf{v}|^2} f d\mathbf{v} + \int \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{x} f d\mathbf{v} - \gamma \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0, \quad \mathbf{j} = \int \hat{\mathbf{v}} f d\mathbf{v}$$
 (B-3)

For non-relativistic (VP) , multiply it by $|\mathbf{v}|^2$ and we acquire similarly

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int |\mathbf{v}|^2 f d\mathbf{v} + \int \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} |\mathbf{v}|^2 f d\mathbf{v} - 2\gamma \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0, \quad \mathbf{j} = \int \mathbf{v} f d\mathbf{v}$$
 (B-4)

We have defined $\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi$, where $\Delta \phi = \rho$. Multiplying by ϕ , we have

$$\int_{\Omega^3} |\mathbf{E}|^2 dx = -\int_{R^3} \rho \phi d\mathbf{x}$$

and hence

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{R^3} |\mathbf{E}|^2 dx = -\int_{R^3} \rho_t \phi dx - \int \rho u_t dx = -\int \rho_t \phi dx - \int_{R^3} u_t \Delta \phi dx$$

$$= -\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \rho_t \phi dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{R^3} |E|^2 d\mathbf{x} \text{ (integrate by parts)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\mathbf{E}|^2 d\mathbf{x} = -\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \rho_t \phi d\mathbf{x}$$

Therefore

Next, integrating (VP) and (RVP) in v, we get the conservation law for both cases

$$\rho_t + \nabla_x \cdot \mathbf{j} = 0, \quad \mathbf{j} = \left\{ \int \mathbf{v} f d\mathbf{v}, \int \hat{\mathbf{v}} f d\mathbf{v} \right\}$$

It follows that

Now using this and (B-3), (B-4) we have

$$(VP) \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{|\mathbf{v}|^2}{2} f d\mathbf{v} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma |\mathbf{E}|^2 d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f |\mathbf{v}|^2 d\mathbf{v} - 2\gamma \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} \right) d\mathbf{x} - \gamma \int_{R^3} \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \cdot (f \mathbf{v}^3) d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{x} = 0$$

$$(RVP) \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \sqrt{1 + |v|^{2}} f d\mathbf{v} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma |\mathbf{E}|^{2} d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= -\int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} v \cdot \nabla_{x} f d\mathbf{v} - \gamma j \cdot \mathbf{E} \right) d\mathbf{x} - \gamma \int_{R^{3}} \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{E} d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= -\int_{\mathbb{R}^{3} R^{3}} \nabla_{x} \cdot (f\mathbf{v}) d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{x} = 0$$

which proves the total energy \mathcal{E}_0 does not change with respect to time in both non-relativistic adn relativistic cases.

综合论文训练记录表

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