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一类线性双曲型方程 Goursat 问题的能量估计

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摘要: 在位势流模型下,研究了超音速气流过二维斜坡的弱激波解的存在唯一性. 该问题的关键是证明其相应线性问题的先验能量估计. 先通过部分速度图变换,将拟线性双曲方程的自由边值问题化简为固定边值问题,然后通过待定系数法,选择适当的积分因子,进行分部积分,结合问题本身的边界条件,获得了相应线性 Goursat 问题的能量估计. 从而用相对简单的方法获得了与文献[1-2]类似的结果.

关键词: 弱激波; 位势流; 超音速流
中图分类号: N 94; O 175.2 **文献标志码:** A

Energy Estimation of Goursat Problems for A Class of Linear Hyperbolic Equation

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Abstract: The local existence and uniqueness of weak shock solution in steady supersonic potential flow passing along a 2 - dimensional wedge were discussed. The free boundary problem was transferred to a fixed boundary problem by part-hodograph transform. Then by choosing a proper multiplier and integrating by parts, the energy estimation of the linear Goursat problem of the hyperbolic equation can be carried out in an easier way.

Key words: *weak shock; potential flow; supersonic flow*

讨论的问题来自空气动力学中的超音速流经过机翼的绕流问题,其数学上的简化问题就是超音速流经过斜坡的绕流问题. 当定常的超音速流通过一个斜坡,且斜坡的角度小于临界角时,在斜坡的顶端产生一个附着激波,激波后的流体可以是超音速的或亚音速的. 这时分别对应着一个弱激波或强激波,当来流是均匀状态时,这两类激波的位置可以通过激波极线给出^[3]. 对于弱激波,二

维的情形文献[1-4]都研究过相关问题. 文献[1]中对拟线性双曲组用沿特征线积分的方法获得解的局部存在性和整体存在性,以及相关的唯一性. 本文也是针对二维弱激波的情形,对一类双曲型方程 Goursat 问题的边值问题,利用能量积分的方法获得相关问题的解的能量估计. 从而证明了和文献[1-2]相类似的结论,为今后研究超音速流经过退化斜坡的问题作准备.

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1 问题的化简

考虑等熵、无旋、定常的超音速流通过二维斜坡,其运动可用方程描述为

$$\operatorname{div}(\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |\nabla \varphi|^2 + h(\rho) = 0 \quad (2)$$

式中, $\mathbf{u} = (u, v)$ 为流体速度; ρ 为流体密度; $h(\rho)$ 为焓, 满足状态方程 $h'(\rho) = \frac{c^2(\rho)}{\rho}$, 其中, c 为局部音速, 满足 $c^2 = \frac{dp}{d\rho}(\rho, s_0)$.

由无旋假设可知, 存在速度势函数 $\varphi \in C^2$ 满足 $\nabla \varphi = (u, v)$, 代入式(2), 积分可得

$$\frac{1}{2} |\nabla \varphi|^2 + h(\rho) = C \quad (3)$$

其中, C 为常数, 此方程即为 Bernoulli 方程.

由 $h'(\rho) > 0$, 可以解出 $\rho = H_0(\nabla \varphi) = h^{-1}(C - \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \varphi|^2)$, 代入式(1)可得

$$\frac{\partial(H_0 \varphi_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(H_0 \varphi_y)}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (4)$$

可以验证, 对于超音速流, 这是一个守恒律形式的二阶拟线性双曲型偏微分方程, 考虑的是弱激波解的局部存在唯一性, 即是已知来流状态, 求解弱激波右边的流体状态. 由激波的 $R-H$ 条件以及物面上滑移边界条件, 即可证明自由边值问题解的存在唯一性

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho \varphi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho \varphi_y}{\partial y} &= 0, \quad \text{在 } \Omega_+ \text{ 内} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} [H_1] + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} [H_2] &= 0, \quad \text{在 } \psi = 0 \text{ 上} \\ \varphi^- &= \varphi^+, \quad \text{在 } \psi = 0 \text{ 上} \\ \psi(0, 0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

其中, $f(x, y) = 0$ 为斜坡面; $\psi(x, y) = 0$ 为激波面; φ^-, φ^+ 分别为激波左右边的流体速度位势; $H_1 = \varphi_x \rho$, $H_2 = \varphi_y \rho$, $[H_1] = H_1^+ - H_1^-$, $[H_2] = H_2^+ - H_2^-$; Ω_+ 为夹于激波面和斜坡之间的区域. 如果激波和斜坡面可以分别记为 $y = g(x)$, $y = f(x)$, 则 $\Omega_+ = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y > 0, g(x) > y > f(x)\}$. 因为讨论的是局部解的存在性, 为了简化计算, 假设斜面为 $y = x \tan \theta$, 激波面为 $y = x \tan(\theta + \beta)$, 其中 θ 为斜坡顶角, β 为激波面与斜坡的夹角.

与文献[2]类似通过 3 步, 对式(5)进行化简:

第一步

考虑到方程的旋转不变性, 将斜坡看成 x 轴, 即将坐标轴逆时针旋转角度 θ . 不致误解, 仍用 x, y 和 $\psi(x, y) = 0$ 表示新的坐标和新的激波面, 且注意

到此时的背景解为 $\varphi_0^- = q_0 \cos \theta \cdot x - q_0 \sin \theta \cdot y$, $\varphi_0^+ = u_0 \cdot x$, 而原来的问题化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho \varphi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho \varphi_y}{\partial y} &= 0, \quad \text{在 } \Omega_+ \text{ 内} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} [H_1] + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} [H_2] &= 0, \quad \text{在 } \psi = 0 \text{ 上} \\ \varphi^- &= \varphi^+, \quad \text{在 } \psi = 0 \text{ 上} \\ \varphi_y^+ &= 0, \quad \text{在 } y = 0 \text{ 上} \\ \psi(0, 0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

第二步

将 φ^- 光滑延拓到 Ω_+ , 即激波的右方区域, 令 $\varphi = \varphi^- - \varphi^+$, 由 $\psi(x, y) = 0$ 时, $\varphi(x, y) = 0$, $\nabla \varphi \neq 0$, 此时可用 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ 代替 $\psi(x, y) = 0$ 确定激波的位置, 从而把原来的自由边值问题转化为固定边值问题.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho(\varphi^- - \varphi^+)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho(\varphi^- - \varphi^+)}{\partial y} &= 0, \quad \text{在 } \Omega_+ \text{ 内} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} [H_1] + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} [H_2] &= 0, \quad \text{在 } \varphi = 0 \text{ 上} \\ \varphi_y^- - \varphi_y^+ &= 0, \quad \text{在 } y = 0 \text{ 上} \\ \varphi(0, 0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

第三步

对 FBVP3 运用部分速度图变换

$$\Pi: \begin{cases} x' = \varphi(x, y) \\ y' = y \end{cases} \quad \text{这是一个可逆变换, 其逆变换为} \\ \Pi^{-1}: \begin{cases} x = u(x', y') \\ y = y' \end{cases}$$

由变换得

$$x' = \varphi(x, y) = \varphi(u(x', y'), y') \quad (8)$$

对式(5)两边直接求导, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_x &= \frac{1}{u_{x'}}, \varphi_y = \frac{-u_{y'}}{u_{x'}}, \varphi_{xx} = \frac{-u_{x'x'}}{(u_{x'})^3} \\ \varphi_{yy} &= \frac{-u_{x'x'}(u_{y'})^2 - u_{y'y'}(u_{x'})^2 + 2u_{x'}u_{y'}u_{x'y'}}{(u_{x'})^3} \\ \varphi_{xy} &= \frac{u_{x'x'}u_{y'} - u_{x'}u_{x'y'}}{(u_{x'})^3} \end{aligned}$$

将以上各式代入式(7), 原来的问题转化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{11} u_{x'x'} + a_{12} u_{x'y'} + a_{22} u_{y'y'} + \\ p(u, du) &= 0, \quad \text{在 } \Omega_+ \text{ 内} \\ p^+ (\phi_x^- u_{x'} - 1 - u_{y'} u_{x'} \phi_y^- - u_{y'}^2) + \\ p^- (u_{y'} u_{x'} \phi_y^- - u_{x'} \phi_{x'}) &= 0, \quad \text{在 } x' = 0 \text{ 上} \\ u_{x'} \phi_y^- + u_{y'} &= 0, \quad \text{在 } y' = 0 \text{ 上} \\ u(0, 0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} p(u, du) &= (A_1 \varphi_{xx}^- + A_2 \varphi_{yy}^- - 2A_3 \varphi_{xy}^-) u_{x'}^3 \\ a_{11} &= A_1 + A_2 u_{y'}^2 + 2A_3 u_{y'}, a_{22} = A_2 u_{x'}^2 \\ a_{12} &= -2A_2 u_{x'} u_{y'} - 2A_3 u_{x'} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_1 = c^2 u_{x'}^2 - (\varphi_{x'}^- u_{x'} - 1)^2$$

$$A_2 = c^2 u_{x'}^2 - (\varphi_{x'}^- u_{x'} + u_{y'})^2$$

$$A_3 = (\varphi_{x'}^- u_{x'} - 1)(\varphi_{y'}^- u_{x'} + u_{y'})$$

这是一类拟线性双曲型方程的 Goursat 问题, 为了证明相关问题解的局部存在唯一性, 其中最关键的是获得相应的线性问题的能量先验估计, 然后由标准的非线性迭代, 就能得到非线性问题解的存在唯一性. 为此给出式(9)在特解处的线性化问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & a_{11} u_{x'x'} + a_{12} u_{x'y'} + a_{22} u_{y'y'} + \\ & p(u, du) = f, \quad \text{在 } \Omega_+ \text{ 内} \\ & b_1 u_{x'} + b_2 u_{y'} = g_1(x', y'), \quad \text{在 } x' = 0 \text{ 上} \\ & -q_0 \sin \theta \cdot u_{x'} + u_{y'} = \\ & g_2(x', y'), \quad \text{在 } y' = 0 \text{ 上} \\ & u(0, 0) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{其中, } a_{11} = \frac{c^2 - u_0^2 \sin^2 \beta}{q_0^2 \sin^2 \theta \tan^4 \beta \cos^2 \beta}, a_{12} = \frac{-2c^2}{q_0^3 \sin^3 \theta \tan^4 \beta},$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{c^2}{q_0^4 \sin^4 \theta \tan^4 \beta}, b_1 = \frac{\rho^+ q_0 \sin \theta (1 - \frac{u_0^2 \sin^2 \beta}{c^2})}{\sin \beta \cos \beta},$$

$$b_2 = \frac{-(\rho^+ + \rho^-)}{\tan \beta} \text{ 均为常数.}$$

2 线性问题的能量估计

类似于文献[2, 5-6], 为了方便, 引入所用的相关赋权 Soblev 范数的定义为

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y > 0\}$$

$$\Omega_T = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, x + \alpha y < T\}, \text{ 其中 } \alpha \text{ 特定.}$$

$$\Omega_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x + \alpha y = T\} \cap \Omega_T$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x = 0\} \cap \Omega_T$$

$$\Omega_3 = \{(x, y) \mid y = 0\} \cap \Omega_T$$

$$|\nabla u|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2 = \int_{\Omega_1} e^{2\eta T} |\nabla u|^2 dx, |g_1|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2 =$$

$$\int_{\Omega_2} e^{2\eta T} |g_1|^2 dx |g_1|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2 = \int_{\Omega_2} e^{2\eta T} |g_2|^2 dx,$$

$$\|\nabla u\|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2 = \int_{\Omega_T} e^{2\eta T} |\nabla u|^2 dx, \|f\|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2 =$$

$$\int_{\Omega_T} e^{2\eta T} |f|^2 dx$$

主要结论如下:

定理 对于线性问题式(10), 存在常数 $C > 0$, 当 $f \in L^2(\Omega_+)$, $g_1, g_2 \in L^2(\partial\Omega_+)$ 时, 其解 u 满足能量估计

$$|\nabla u|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2 + \eta \|\nabla u\|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2 \leq$$

$$C(\frac{1}{\eta} \|f\|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2 + |g_1|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2 + |g_2|_{\frac{2}{\eta}, T}^2)$$

证明 为书写方便, 记 $x' = x, y' = y$, 先由方

程得

$$a_{11} u_{x'x'} + a_{12} u_{x'y'} + a_{22} u_{y'y'} = f - p(u, du) \quad (11)$$

采用待定系数法, 选用适当的乘子 $e^{-2\eta T}(au_x + bu_y)$ (其中 a, b 待定), 乘到式(11)两边, 在 Ω_T 上进行积分, 由分部积分公式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} (au_x + bu_y) (a_{11} u_{xx} + a_{12} u_{xy} + \\ & a_{22} u_{yy}) dx = \int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} [\frac{1}{2} aa_{11} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} ba_{12} u_y^2 - \\ & \frac{1}{2} aa_{22} u_y^2 + ba_{11} u_x u_y]_x + (\frac{1}{2} aa_{12} u_x^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2} ba_{22} u_y^2 - \frac{1}{2} ba_{11} u_x^2 + aa_{22} u_x u_y)_y dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \Pi = \frac{1}{2} aa_{11} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} ba_{12} u_y^2 - \frac{1}{2} aa_{22} u_y^2 +$$

$$ba_{11} u_x u_y$$

$$\text{III} = \frac{1}{2} aa_{12} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} ba_{22} u_y^2 - \frac{1}{2} ba_{11} u_x^2 +$$

$$aa_{22} u_x u_y$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} [(\Pi)_x + (\text{III})_y] dx = \int_{\Omega_T} (e^{-2\eta T} \Pi)_x +$$

$$e^{-2\eta T} \Pi \cdot 2\eta + (e^{-2\eta T} \text{III})_y + e^{-2\eta T} \text{III} \cdot 2\eta \cdot \alpha dx =$$

$$\int_{\Omega_1} e^{-2\eta T} (\Pi + \alpha \text{III}) dx - \int_{\Omega_2} e^{-2\eta T} \Pi dx -$$

$$\int_{\Omega_3} e^{-2\eta T} \text{III} dx + \int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} \cdot 2\eta (\Pi + \alpha \text{III}) dx$$

同时式(11)右边, 有

$$\int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} (au_{x'} + bu_{y'}) \cdot (f - p(u, du)) dx \leq$$

$$C_0 \int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} (|\nabla u|^2 + f^2) dx, C_0 \text{ 为正常数.}$$

由II, III的表达式, 以及相应的边界条件 $b_1 u_x + b_2 u_y = g_1, -q_0 \sin \theta u_x + u_y = g_2$, 可知 $\Pi \leq C_1 g_1^2$, $\text{III} \leq C_2 g_2^2, \Pi + \alpha \text{III} \geq C_3 |\nabla u|^2$ (证明见引理).

$$\text{于是左边} \geq C_3 \int_{\Omega_1} e^{-2\eta T} |\nabla u|^2 dx + C_4 \int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} \cdot$$

$$2\eta |\nabla u|^2 dx - \int_{\Omega_2} e^{-2\eta T} \Pi dx - \int_{\Omega_3} e^{-2\eta T} \text{III} dx$$

由左右两边不等式, 移项可得

$$C_3 \int_{\Omega_1} e^{-2\eta T} |\nabla u|^2 dx + C_4 \int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} \cdot 2\eta |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq$$

$$C_1 \int_{\Omega_2} e^{-2\eta T} g_1^2 dx + C_2 \int_{\Omega_3} e^{-2\eta T} g_2^2 dx +$$

$$C_0 \int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} (\frac{C_4 \eta}{C_0} |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{C_0}{C_4 \eta} f^2) dx$$

整理可得

$$C_3 \int_{\Omega_1} e^{-2\eta T} |\nabla u|^2 dx + C_4 \int_{\Omega_T} e^{-2\eta T} \cdot \eta |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq$$

$$C_1 \int_{\Omega_2} e^{-2\eta T} g_1^2 dx + C_2 \int_{\Omega_3} e^{-2\eta T} g_2^2 dx + \int_{\Omega_T} \frac{C_0^2}{C_4 \eta} f^2 dx$$

取 $C_5 = \min(C_3, C_4)$, $C = \max(\frac{C_1}{C_5}, \frac{C_2}{C_5}, \frac{C_0^2}{C_4 C_5})$,

则得

$$C_3 \int_{\Omega_1} e^{2\eta T} |\nabla u|^2 dx + C_4 \int_{\Omega_T} e^{2\eta T} \cdot 2\eta |\nabla u|^2 dx \leqslant \\ C \left(\int_{\Omega_2} e^{2\eta T} g_1^2 dx + \int_{\Omega_3} e^{2\eta T} g_2^2 dx + \int_{\Omega_T} \frac{1}{\eta} f^2 dx \right)$$

定理证毕.

引理 对于线性问题 LBVP, 若

$$\text{II} = \frac{1}{2} aa_{11} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} ba_{12} u_y^2 - \frac{1}{2} aa_{22} u_y^2 +$$

$$ba_{11} u_x u_y, b_1 u_x + b_2 u_y = g_1$$

$$\text{III} = \frac{1}{2} aa_{12} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} ba_{22} u_y^2 - \frac{1}{2} ba_{11} u_x^2 +$$

$$aa_{22} u_x u_y, -q_0 \sin \theta u_x + u_y = g_2$$

则可取适当的实数 a, b , 使得 $C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0, C_3 > 0$, 成立

$$\text{II} \leqslant C_1 g_1^2, \text{III} \leqslant C_2 g_2^2, \text{II} + \alpha \text{III} \geqslant C_3 |\nabla u|^2$$

证明 由 $b_1 u_x + b_2 u_y = g_1$, 解得 $u_x = \frac{(-b_2 u_y + g_1)}{b_1}$, 代入 II 整理, 得

$$\text{II} = \frac{1}{2} aa_{11} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} ba_{12} u_y^2 - \frac{1}{2} aa_{22} u_y^2 + ba_{11} u_x u_y = \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{aa_{11} b_2^2}{b_1} + ba_{12} - aa_{22} - 2 \frac{ba_{11} b_2}{b_1} \right) u_y^2 + \\ \left(\frac{ba_{11}}{b_1} - \frac{ba_{11} b_2}{b_1} \right) g_1 u_y - 2 \frac{aa_{11}}{b_1^2} g_1^2$$

只要证明 $\frac{aa_{11} b_2^2}{b_1} + ba_{12} - aa_{22} - 2 \frac{ba_{11} b_2}{b_1} < 0$, 即可, 取 a 充分小, 经计算可得

$$ba_{12} - 2 \frac{ba_{11} b_2}{b_1} < 0$$

即知存在常数 C_1 , 使得 $\text{II} \leqslant C_1 g_1^2$. 由 $-q_0 \sin \theta u_x + u_y = g_2$, 解得 $u_y = g_2 + q_0 \sin \theta u_x$ 代入 III 整理, 得

$$\text{III} = \frac{1}{2} aa_{12} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} ba_{22} u_y^2 - \frac{1}{2} ba_{11} u_x^2 + aa_{22} u_x u_y = \\ \frac{1}{2} aa_{12} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} ba_{22} (g_2 + q_0 \sin \theta)^2 - \frac{1}{2} ba_{11} u_x^2 + \\ aa_{22} u_x (g_2 + q_0 \sin \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{2} aa_{12} - \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{2} ba_{11} + \frac{1}{2} ba_{22} q_0^2 \sin^2 \theta + aa_{22} q_0 \sin \theta \right) u_x^2 + \\ (ba_{22} q_0 \sin \theta + aa_{22}) g_2 u_x + \frac{1}{2} ba_{22} g_2^2$$

经计算可得

$$\frac{1}{2} aa_{12} - \frac{1}{2} ba_{11} + \frac{1}{2} ba_{22} q_0^2 \sin^2 \theta +$$

$$aa_{22} q_0 \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} b \left(\frac{u^2 - c^2}{q_0^2 \sin^2 \theta \tan^2 \beta} \right)$$

只要取 $b < 0$, 即可知, 存在 $C_2 > 0$, 使得 $\text{III} \leqslant C_2 g_2^2$, 又经计算, 可知

$$\text{II} + \alpha \text{III} = \left[\frac{1}{2} aa_{11} + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2} aa_{12} - \frac{1}{2} ba_{11} \right) \right] u_x^2 + \\ \frac{1}{2} (ba_{12} - aa_{22} + \alpha ba_{22}) u_y^2 + (ba_{11} + \\ \alpha aa_{22}) u_x u_y$$

在 a 充分小, $b < 0$, 不妨取 $b = -1$, 计算得 $\frac{\alpha}{2} a_{11} > 0$,

$$\Delta = a_{11}^2 - 4 \cdot \left(\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2} a_{11} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (-a_{12} - \alpha a_{22}) = \\ a_{11} (a_{11} + \alpha a_{12} + \alpha^2 a_{22})$$

由 $a_{12}^2 - 4a_{11}a_{22} > 0, -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{22}} > 0$ 知, 存在 $\alpha = \alpha_1 > 0$, 使得 $\Delta < 0$, 从而可知取适当的 α , 存在正常数 C_3 , 使得 $\text{II} + \alpha \text{III} \geqslant C_3 |\nabla u|^2$.

引理证毕.

3 结 论

在位势流模型下, 考虑超音速气流过二维斜坡的局部弱激波的解存在唯一性问题. 问题的关键是解决相应线性问题的能量估计, 然后由标准的非线性迭代就能获得原非线性问题的存在唯一性结果. 通过待定系数的方法, 选择适当的积分因子, 结合具体的边界条件, 用相对简单的方法证得了相应线性问题的能量估计.

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