

# 一类交叉耦合抛物型方程组解的渐近性态

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**摘要:**为了更好地描述 3 种混合物质燃烧的热传导过程,即 3 种化学反应中反应物的反应情况,研究了一类具有 3 个变量交叉耦合且带有非局部源及非局部边界流抛物型方程组解的整体存在和有限时刻爆破问题,打破常用的第一特征值的构造上下解的方法,采用常微分方程方法构造了该方程组的上下解,引用比较定理,证明得到了由幂函数局部源和指数函数非局部源交叉耦合的退化抛物型方程组解的整体存在及解在有限时刻爆破的充分条件,为热传导和化学反应问题提供了理论支持。

**关键词:**抛物型偏微分方程;比较原理;整体存在;爆破;热传导

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## Asymptotic behavior for cross coupled parabolic equations

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**Abstract:** In order to better describe the heat transfer process of three kinds of mixed substances, namely the reaction of the reactants in the three chemical reactions, a class of three variable cross coupling with non parabolic equations of the whole existence of local source and non local boundary flow and the finite time blow up problem with breaking method for the solution of the first commonly used feature value structure are studied. The structure of the equations of the upper and lower solutions by using the method of ordinary differential equation reference is broken, with comparison theorem, the proof shows that obtained by local source power function and exponential function of parabolic equations is broken, with the sufficient conditions for global existence of clegerate parabolic equations solutions cross coupled by local source power function and non local sources exponential function are proved, as soon as the solution of blowing up in finite time degradation of non local sources of cross coupling, providing better support for the theory of heat transfer and chemical reaction problem.

**Keywords:** the parabolic partial differential equations; comparison principle; global existence; blow-up question; conduction of heat

针对交叉耦合抛物方程组解的渐近性态问题,文献[1]研究了如下具有 3 个变量交叉耦合的局部源和非局部边界抛物型方程组解的渐近性态,得到了解整体存在及有限时刻爆破的充分条件。

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u^m + az^p(x, t), \\ v_t = \Delta v^n + bw^q(x, t), \\ w_t = \Delta w^h + cu^r(x, t), \end{cases} \quad x \in \Omega, t > 0;$$

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$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} \eta_1(x,y)u(y,t)dy, \\ z(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} \eta_2(x,y)z(y,t)dy, \quad x \in \partial\Omega, t > 0; \\ w(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} \eta_3(x,y)w(y,t)dy, \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x), v(x,0) = v_0(x), x \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

文献[2]研究了具有2个幂函数作为局部源耦合抛物型方程组解的性质,得到了方程组解局部存在,整体存在和全局爆破的充分条件.文献[3]将文献[2]的结论推广到了3个变量的情形.文献[4—6]研究了具有幂函数耦合非局部源和边界流抛物型方程组解的整体存在及有限时刻爆破的充分条件.文献[7]研究了如下具有幂函数和指数函数交叉耦合的非局部源拟线性抛物型方程组的一致爆破模式,得到了解在有限时刻爆破的充分条件及同时爆破的一个必要条件.

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u^{m_1} + \int_{\Omega} v^{\beta} e^{av} dx, x \in \Omega, \\ v_t = \Delta v^{m_2} + \int_{\Omega} u^{\beta} e^{av} dx, x \in \Omega, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x,t) = v(x,t) = 0, x \in \partial\Omega, \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x), v(x,0) = v_0(x), x \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

对具有非局部吸收源等交叉耦合抛物型方程组解的渐近性态研究,参见文献[8—19].

基于以上工作,本文研究了如下由幂函数局部源和指数函数非局部源交叉耦合,且具有3个变量交叉耦合退化抛物型方程组解的整体存在及解在有限时刻爆破的充分条件.

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u^m + v^{\alpha_1} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_1 w} dx, \\ v_t = \Delta v^n + w^{\alpha_2} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_2 u} dx, \quad x \in \Omega, t > 0. \\ w_t = \Delta w^h + u^{\alpha_3} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_3 v} dx, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

具有边界流:

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi_1(x,y)u(y,t)dy, \\ v(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi_2(x,y)v(y,t)dy, \quad x \in \partial\Omega, t > 0, \\ w(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} \varphi_3(x,y)w(y,t)dy, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

及初值:

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x), v(x,0) = v_0(x), w(x,0) = w_0(x), x \in \Omega, \quad (3)$$

式中: $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^N$ 是有界光滑区域, $m, n, h > 1, \alpha_i > 0, \beta_i \in \mathbf{R}, \varphi_i(x, y), i = 1, 2, 3$ ,是 $\partial\Omega \times \Omega$ 上的非负连续函数,初值 $u_0(x), v_0(x) \in C^{2+\alpha}(\bar{\Omega}), 0 < \alpha < 1$ ,非负,且在边界上满足相容条件.

## 1 基本理论

首先给出2种情况下上、下解的定义.

**定义1** 令 $T > 0$ ,正函数 $\bar{u}(x,t), \bar{v}(x,t), \bar{w}(x,t) \in C^{1,0}(\bar{\Omega} \times [0, T]) \cap C^{2,1}(\Omega \times [0, T])$ ,且满足:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_t \geq \Delta \bar{u}^m + \bar{v}^{\alpha_1} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_1 \bar{w}} dx, \\ \bar{v}_t \geq \Delta \bar{v}^n + \bar{w}^{\alpha_2} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_2 \bar{u}} dx, \quad x \in \Omega, t > 0. \\ \bar{w}_t \geq \Delta \bar{w}^h + \bar{u}^{\alpha_3} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_3 \bar{v}} dx, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

具有如下边界流:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}(x,t) \geq \int_{\Omega} \varphi_1(x,y) \bar{u}(y,t) dy, \\ \bar{v}(x,t) \geq \int_{\Omega} \varphi_2(x,y) \bar{v}(y,t) dy, \\ \bar{w}(x,t) \geq \int_{\Omega} \varphi_3(x,y) \bar{w}(y,t) dy, \end{cases} \quad x \in \partial\Omega, t > 0, \quad (5)$$

及初值:

$$\bar{u}(x,0) \geq u_0(x), \bar{v}(x,0) \geq v_0(x), \bar{w}(x,0) \geq w_0(x), x \in \Omega, \quad (6)$$

其中,  $m, n, h > 1, \alpha_i, \beta_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, 3)$ , 则称  $(\bar{u}(x,t), \bar{v}(x,t), \bar{w}(x,t))$  为方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 的上解。若改变不等号方向, 类似地, 可以定义方程组的下解。

**定义 2** 若定义 1 中式(4) 变为

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_t \geq \Delta \bar{u}^m + \bar{v}^{\alpha_1} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_1 \bar{w}} dx, \\ \bar{v}_t \geq \Delta \bar{v}^n + \bar{w}^{\alpha_2} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_2 \bar{u}} dx, \\ \bar{w}_t \geq \Delta \bar{w}^h + \bar{u}^{\alpha_3} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_3 \bar{v}} dx, \end{cases} \quad x \in \Omega, t > 0, \quad (7)$$

可得  $m, n, h > 1, \alpha_i > 0, \beta_i < 0 (i = 1, 2, 3)$ , 情形下, 方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 的上解, 若改变不等号方向, 可定义其下解。

由文献[20], 有如下比较引理。

**引理 1** 设  $(\bar{u}(x,t), \bar{v}(x,t), \bar{w}(x,t))$  和  $(\underline{u}(x,t), \underline{v}(x,t), \underline{w}(x,t))$  是方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 在  $\bar{\Omega} \times [0, T)$  上的一对有序上下解, 则方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 存在唯一古典解  $(u(x,t), v(x,t), w(x,t))$  在  $\bar{\Omega} \times [0, T)$  上有定义且满足:

$$\underline{u}(x,t) \leq u(x,t) \leq \bar{u}(x,t), \underline{v}(x,t) \leq v(x,t) \leq \bar{v}(x,t), \underline{w}(x,t) \leq w(x,t) \leq \bar{w}(x,t). \quad (8)$$

**引理 2** 设  $(\underline{u}(x,t), \underline{v}(x,t), \underline{w}(x,t)) > (0, 0, 0)$  是式(1) 的下解, 如果  $(\underline{u}, \underline{v}, \underline{w})$  在有限时刻爆破, 则方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 的解  $(u(x,t), v(x,t), w(x,t))$  在有限时刻爆破。

## 2 解的整体存在

讨论方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 解的整体存在问题时, 设  $\alpha_i > 0, \beta_i < 0 (i = 1, 2, 3)$ , 引用定义 2 来证明方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 解整体存在的充分条件。

**定理 1** 若  $mnh > \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$ , 当初值  $u_0(x), v_0(x), w_0(x)$  充分小时, 方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 的解整体存在。

**证明** 设  $\varphi(x)$  满足:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta \varphi = \varepsilon_0, & x \in \Omega, \\ \varphi(x) = \int_{\Omega} \tau(x,y) dy, & x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

其中,  $\tau(x,y) = \max\{\varphi_1(x,y), \varphi_2(x,y), \varphi_3(x,y), \varphi_i(x,y) \neq 0, i = 1, 2, 3\}$  是定义在  $\partial\Omega \times \Omega$  上的非负连续函数, 存在  $\varepsilon_0 > 0$  使  $0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq 1$ , 记  $K_1 = \max_{x \in \Omega} \varphi(x), K_2 = \min_{x \in \Omega} \varphi(x)$ , 构造如下上下解:

$$\bar{u} = a\varphi^{1/m}(x), \bar{v} = a\varphi^{1/n}(x), \bar{w} = a\varphi^{1/h}(x), \underline{u}(x,t) = 0, \underline{v}(x,t) = 0, \underline{w}(x,t) = 0.$$

联立式(7) — 式(9), 得到:

$$\bar{u}_t - \Delta \bar{u}^m - \bar{v}^{\alpha_1} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_1 \bar{w}} dx = a^m \varepsilon_0 - b^{\alpha_1} \varphi^{\frac{\alpha_1}{n}}(x) \int_{\Omega} dx \geq a^m \varepsilon_0 - b^{\alpha_1} K_1^{\frac{\alpha_1}{n}} \Omega,$$

类似地有:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v}_t - \Delta \bar{v}^n - \bar{w}^{\alpha_2} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_2 \bar{u}} dx &\geq b^n \varepsilon_0 - c^{\alpha_2} K_1^{\frac{\alpha_2}{m}} \Omega, \\ \bar{w}_t - \Delta \bar{w}^h - \bar{u}^{\alpha_3} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_3 \bar{v}} dx &\geq c^h \varepsilon_0 - \alpha^{\alpha_3} K_1^{\frac{\alpha_3}{m}} \Omega. \end{aligned}$$

在边界上:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{u}_{\partial\Omega} &= a\left(\int_{\Omega} \tau(x,y)dy\right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \geq \\ &a\int_{\Omega} \tau(x,y)dy \geq a\int_{\Omega} \varphi_1(x,y)dy \geq a\int_{\Omega} \varphi_1(x,y)\varphi^{\frac{1}{m}}(x)dy = \\ &\int_{\Omega} \varphi_1(x,y)\bar{u}(x,y)dy.\end{aligned}$$

类似地有:

$$\bar{v}_{\partial\Omega} \geq \int_{\Omega} \varphi_2(x,y)\bar{v}(x,y)dy, \quad \bar{w}_{\partial\Omega} \geq \int_{\Omega} \varphi_3(x,y)\bar{w}(x,y)dy.$$

在初值上:

$$\bar{u}(x,0) = a\varphi^{1/m}(x) \geq aK_2^{1/m}, \quad \bar{v}(x,0) = a\varphi^{1/n}(x) \geq aK_2^{1/n}, \quad \bar{w}(x,0) = a\varphi^{1/h}(x) \geq aK_2^{1/h},$$

综上,只要证明存在  $a, b, c$ , 使得:

$$a^m \varepsilon_0 - b^{a_1} K_1^{\frac{a_1}{m}} \Omega \geq 0, \quad b^n \varepsilon_0 - c^{a_2} K_1^{\frac{a_2}{n}} \Omega \geq 0, \quad c^h \varepsilon_0 - a^{a_3} K_1^{\frac{a_3}{h}} \Omega \geq 0, \quad (10)$$

$$aK_2^{1/m} \geq u_0(x), \quad bK_2^{1/n} \geq v_0(x), \quad cK_2^{1/h} \geq w_0(x) \quad (11)$$

成立,由引理1知,方程组(1)—方程组(3)的解整体存在。

下面证以上的  $a, b, c$  存在。令  $b^{a_1} = a^m \varepsilon_0 K_1^{\frac{a_1}{m}} \Omega^{-1}$ , 可得  $b = a^{\frac{m}{a_1}} \varepsilon_0^{\frac{1}{a_1}} K_1^{-\frac{1}{a_1}} \Omega^{-\frac{1}{a_1}}$ , 由式(10)中第3项可得,  $c \geq a^{\frac{a_3}{h}} \varepsilon_0^{-\frac{1}{h}} K_1^{\frac{a_3}{h}} \Omega^{\frac{1}{h}}$ , 将其代入式(10)中第2项,得到关于  $a$  的不等式

$$a^{(mnh - a_1 a_2 a_3)/a_1 h} \geq \varepsilon_0^{-(n/a_1 + a_2/h + 1)} K_1^{(1 + a_2/h + a_2 a_3/mh)} \Omega^{(n/a_1 + a_2/h + 1)}. \quad (12)$$

由定理1条件  $mnh > a_1 a_2 a_3$  可知,当  $a$  充分大时式(12)成立。另当  $a, b, c$  充分大,存在小初值  $u_0(x), v_0(x), w_0(x)$ , 使得式(11)成立,定理1证毕。

### 3 解的有限时刻爆破

讨论解的有限时刻问题时,设  $\alpha_i, \beta_i > 0, i = 1, 2, 3$ , 引用定义1来证明方程组(1)—方程组(3)解有限时刻爆破的充分条件。首先引入以下引理。

**引理3** 设  $\theta > \lambda > 1, k, l > 0, h(t)$  是问题

$$\begin{cases} h'(t) = -kh^\lambda(t) + lh^\theta(t), & t > 0, \\ h(0) = h_0 > 0 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

的正解,则当  $h_0$  充分大时,  $h(t)$  在有限时刻爆破。

**引理4** 设  $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 > 1, \theta_2 > \theta_1 > 1$ , 则存在如引理3的  $h(t)$  是满足:

$$\begin{cases} h'(t) \leq -kh^{\lambda_1}(t) + lh^{\theta_2}(t), \\ h'(t) \leq -kh^{\theta_1}(t) + lh^{\theta_2}(t). \end{cases}$$

引理3及引理4证明见文献[5]。

**定理2** 如果  $mnh < \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$ , 则当初值  $u_0(x), v_0(x), w_0(x)$  充分大时,方程组(1)—方程组(3)的解在有限时刻爆破。

**证明** 设  $\varphi(x)$  是满足方程:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta\varphi = 1, & x \in \Omega, \\ \varphi(x) = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

的解,则存在  $C > 0$ , 使得  $0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq C$ 。令

$$\underline{u}(x,t) = h^{l_1}(t)\varphi^{l_1}(x), \quad \underline{v}(x,t) = h^{l_2}(t)\varphi^{l_2}(x), \quad \underline{w}(x,t) = h^{l_3}(t)\varphi^{l_3}(x),$$

其中,  $l_1, l_2, l_3 > 1, h(t)$  待定,由式(13)及式(14)可知,  $h(t)\varphi(x) > 1$ , 显然,  $h^{l_i}(t)\varphi^{l_i}(x) > 1, i = 1, 2, 3$ , 则对于任意正实数  $\eta$ , 利用拉格朗日中值定理证明可知,

$$e^{\eta h^{l_i}(t)\varphi^{l_i}(x)} > \eta e h^{l_i}(t)\varphi^{l_i}(x) > \eta \ln^{l_i} [1 + h(t)\varphi(x)].$$

记  $k = \max\{m(l_1 m - 1)C^{l_1(m-1)-2}, n(l_2 n - 1)C^{l_2(n-1)-2}, h(l_3 h - 1)C^{l_3(h-1)-2}\}$ ,

$$l = \min\left\{\frac{e\beta_1 \ln^{l_2 a_1} (1+C)}{l_1 C^{l_1}} \int_{\Omega} \varphi^{l_3}(x)dx, \frac{e\beta_2 \ln^{l_3 a_2} (1+C)}{l_2 C^{l_2}} \int_{\Omega} \varphi^{l_1}(x)dx, \frac{e\beta_3 \ln^{l_1 a_3} (1+C)}{l_3 C^{l_3}} \int_{\Omega} \varphi^{l_2}(x)dx\right\},$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{u}_t - \Delta \underline{u}^m - \underline{v}^{\alpha_1} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_1 \underline{w}} dx = \\ l_1 h^{l_1-1}(t) \varphi^{l_1}(x) h'(t) - l_1 m(l_1 m - 1) h^{l_1 m}(t) \varphi^{l_1 m-2}(x) \Delta \varphi(x) - h^{l_2 \alpha_1}(t) \varphi^{l_2 \alpha_1}(x) \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_1 h^{l_3}(t) \varphi^{l_3}(x)} dx \leq \\ l_1 h^{l_1-1}(t) \varphi^{l_1}(x) h'(t) + l_1 m(l_1 m - 1) h^{l_1 m}(t) \varphi^{l_1 m-2}(x) - h^{l_2 \alpha_1}(t) \varphi^{l_2 \alpha_1}(x) \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_1 h^{l_3}(t) \varphi^{l_3}(x)} dx = \\ l_1 h^{l_1-1}(t) \varphi^{l_1}(x) [h'(t) + m(l_1 m - 1) h^{l_1 m-l_1+1}(t) \varphi^{l_1 m-l_1-2}(x) - \frac{e^{\beta_1 h^{l_2 \alpha_1+l_3-l_1+1}(t) \varphi^{l_2 \alpha_1}(x)}}{l_1 \varphi^{l_1}(x)} \int_{\Omega} \varphi^{l_3}(x) dx] = \\ l_1 h^{l_1-1}(t) \varphi^{l_1}(x) [h'(t) + m(l_1 m - 1) h^{l_1 m-l_1+1}(t) C^{l_1 m-l_1-2} - \frac{e^{\beta_1 h^{l_2 \alpha_1+l_3-l_1+1}(t) \ln^{l_2 \alpha_1}(1+C)}}{l_1 C^{l_1}} \int_{\Omega} \varphi^{l_3}(x) dx] \leq \\ l_1 h^{l_1-1}(t) \varphi^{l_1}(x) [h'(t) + k h^{l_1(m-1)+1}(t) - l h^{l_2 \alpha_1+l_3-l_1+1}(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

同理,

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{v}_t - \Delta \underline{v}^n - \underline{w}^{\alpha_2} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_2 \underline{u}} dx \leq l_2 h^{l_2-1}(t) \varphi^{l_2}(x) [h'(t) + k h^{l_2(n-1)+1}(t) - l h^{l_3 \alpha_2+l_1-l_2+1}(t)]. \\ \underline{w}_t - \Delta \underline{w}^h - \underline{u}^{\alpha_3} \int_{\Omega} e^{\beta_3 \underline{v}} dx \leq l_3 h^{l_3-1}(t) \varphi^{l_3}(x) [h'(t) + k h^{l_3(h-1)+1}(t) - l h^{l_1 \alpha_3+l_2-l_3+1}(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

综上由引理 3 的条件可知,只要存在  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  使得:

$$\begin{cases} l_2 \alpha_1 + l_3 - l_1 + 1 > l_1(m-1) + 1, \\ l_3 \alpha_2 + l_1 - l_2 + 1 > l_2(n-1) + 1, \\ l_1 \alpha_3 + l_2 - l_3 + 1 > l_3(h-1) + 1, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_2 \alpha_1 + l_3 > l_1 m, \\ l_3 \alpha_2 + l_1 > l_2 n, \\ l_1 \alpha_3 + l_2 > l_3 h, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_2 \alpha_1 > l_1 m, \\ l_3 \alpha_2 > l_2 n, \\ l_1 \alpha_3 > l_3 h \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

成立,则由引理 4 知,存在满足引理 3 的  $h(t)$  使得:

$$\begin{aligned} h'(t) &\leq -k h^{l_1(m-1)+1}(t) + l h^{l_2 \alpha_1+l_3-l_1+1}(t), \\ h'(t) &\leq -k h^{l_2(n-1)+1}(t) + l h^{l_3 \alpha_2+l_1-l_2+1}(t), \\ h'(t) &\leq -k h^{l_3(h-1)+1}(t) + l h^{l_1 \alpha_3+l_2-l_3+1}(t), \end{aligned}$$

所以,  $\underline{u}_t \leq \Delta \underline{u}^m + \int_{\Omega} \underline{v}^{\alpha_1} e^{\beta_1 \underline{w}} dx$ ,  $\underline{v}_t \leq \Delta \underline{v}^n + \int_{\Omega} \underline{w}^{\alpha_2} e^{\beta_2 \underline{u}} dx$ ,  $\underline{w}_t \leq \Delta \underline{w}^h + \int_{\Omega} \underline{u}^{\alpha_3} e^{\beta_3 \underline{v}} dx$ .

在边界上:

由式(14)知,  $\varphi(x) = 0, x \in \partial \Omega$ , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{u}(x, t) &= 0 \leq \int_{\Omega} \varphi_1(x, y) u(y, t) dy, \\ \underline{v}(x, t) &= 0 \leq \int_{\Omega} \varphi_2(x, y) v(y, t) dy, \\ \underline{w}(x, t) &= 0 \leq \int_{\Omega} \varphi_3(x, y) w(y, t) dy. \end{aligned}$$

在初值上:

当初值  $u_0(x), v_0(x), w_0(x)$  充分大时, 有  $\underline{u}(x, 0) = h^{l_1}(0) \varphi^{l_1}(x) \leq u_0(x)$ ,  $\underline{v}(x, 0) = h^{l_2}(0) \varphi^{l_2}(x) \leq v_0(x)$ ,  $\underline{w}(x, 0) = h^{l_3}(0) \varphi^{l_3}(x) \leq w_0(x), x \in \Omega$ . 故  $(\underline{u}, \underline{v}, \underline{w})$  为方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 的下解, 而  $(\underline{u}, \underline{v}, \underline{w})$  在有限时刻爆破. 由引理 2 知, 方程组(1) — 方程组(3) 的解在有限时刻爆破.

下证满足式(14) 的  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  存在, 取  $l_1 = \frac{l_2 \alpha_1}{m}$ , 代入式(15) 中第 3 项, 得  $l_2 > \frac{m h l_3}{\alpha_1 \alpha_3}$ , 再代入式(15) 中第 2 项, 得  $l_3 \alpha_2 > n \frac{m h l_3}{\alpha_1 \alpha_3}$ , 即  $1 > \frac{m n h}{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3}$ , 由定理 2 条件知, 当  $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 > m n h$  时, 上式成立, 定理 2 证毕.

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