

# 地-气耦合动力系统的研究<sup>\* 1</sup>

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## 摘 要

研究了一类地-气耦合系统的非线性模型, 目的是创建一个地-气振子模型的非线性方程的渐近求解方法, 利用变分迭代方法, 构造了对应问题解的近似展开式。即首先引入一组泛函和计算出它们的变分, 并算出 Lagrange 乘子, 其次, 决定变分迭代, 最后得到原地-气振子模型非线性问题解的一致收敛的近似展开式。

关键词: 非线性, 地-气耦合, 动力系统。

## 1 引 言

关于大气动力系统及其可预报性的问题, 已有很多研究<sup>[1-8]</sup>。Shukla<sup>[3]</sup>对失控平均的动力学可预报性的研究指出, 月平均的预报是可行的。但是, 许多关于可预报性及可预报期限的研究大都基于数值试验的结果。然而, 初值有无限多个, 且系统个别状态的长期行为是不确定的, 这就给研究工作带来了一定的局限性。因此对问题的研究对象和方法提出了较进一步的要求。莫嘉琪、林万涛等<sup>[9-20]</sup>也曾研究了一类大气物理、海洋气候、动力系统等领域中的问题。文中从数学解析的方法出发, 来研究一类简单的地-气耦合气候非线性动力系统机制的模型。

地-气耦合相互作用本身是一个非线性的物理过程, 因此只用线性模型去研究它的过程的内在机理是不够理想的。本文是对地-气耦合相互作用, 根据一些气候系统中的经验数据建立一个简单地-气耦合非线性动力系统, 并以此出发进行探讨。这样的探讨力求所得计算结果更接近真实情况。并且提

供了由所得到的结果进行短期、中期气象预报和进一步去研究其他感兴趣的一些大气物理现象的方法。

近来, 许多学者研究了非线性问题的近似理论<sup>[21-28]</sup>。近似方法不断被发展和优化, 包括平均法、边界层法、匹配渐近展开法和多重尺度法等。本文是利用简单而有效的广义泛函-变分迭代方法<sup>[29]</sup>来求解一类大气物理非线性系统。

## 2 地-气耦合模型

我们来考虑一个大气快变量和下垫面慢变量的地-气非线性耦合模式<sup>[5]</sup>

$$\frac{dX_1}{dt} = a_{11}X_1 + [(a_{12} - \sigma_1 X_2)X_2 + (a_{13} - \sigma_1 X_3)X_3 + b_1]$$

$$\frac{dX_2}{dt} = a_{22}X_2 - [(a_{12} - \sigma_1 X_2)X_1 - (a_{23} - \sigma_2 X_1)X_3 + b_2]$$

$$\frac{dX_3}{dt} = a_{33}X_3 - [(a_{13} - \sigma_1 X_3)X_1 + (a_{23} - \sigma_2 X_1)X_2 + b_3]$$

$$\frac{dT_i}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^3 [c_{ik}T_k + d_{ik}X_k] + g_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

\* 初稿时间: 2005 年 5 月 21 日; 修改稿时间: 2005 年 8 月 2 日。

资助课题: 国家自然科学基金项目(90111011 和 10471039), 国家重点基础研究发展计划项目(2003CB415101-03 和 2004CB418304), 中国科学院创新方向性项目(KZCX3-SW-221) 和上海市教育委员会 E-研究院建设计划项目(E03004)。

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其中  $X_i, i=1,2,3$  为无量纲大气快变量,  $a_{ii}, c_{ij}, d_{ij}, i, j=1,2,3$  和  $\sigma_i, i=1,2$  为相关的比例系数,  $a_{ij} (T_1, T_2, T_3), (i \neq j), b_i (T_1, T_2, T_3), i, j=1,2,3$  为无量纲下垫面慢变量  $T_i, i=1,2,3$  的充分光滑函数;  $g_i, i=1,2,3$  为与太阳辐射有关的已知数。上述系统构成了简单的地-气耦合模式。不失一般性, 我们下面只讨论相关的比例系数与下垫面慢变量存在如下的特殊关系:  $a_{12} = a_1 T_1, a_{13} = a_2 T_2, a_{23} = a_3 T_3, b_i = 0, i=1,2,3$ , 其中  $a_i, i=1,2,3$  为常数。因此, 上述系统便为非线性地-气耦合模式

$$\frac{dX_1}{dt} = a_{11} X_1 + [(a_1 T_1 - \sigma_1 X_2) X_2 + (a_2 T_2 - \sigma_1 X_3) X_3] \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dX_2}{dt} = a_{22} X_2 - [(a_1 T_1 - \sigma_1 X_2) X_1 - (a_3 T_3 - \sigma_2 X_1) X_3] \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dX_3}{dt} = a_{33} X_3 - [(a_2 T_2 - \sigma_1 X_3) X_1 + (a_3 T_3 - \sigma_2 X_1) X_2] \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dT_i}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^3 [c_{ik} T_k + d_{ik} X_k] + g_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (4)$$

现在求解式(1)–(4)的初值

$$X_i |_{t=0} = X_i(0) \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (5)$$

$$T_i |_{t=0} = T_i(0) \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (6)$$

下的解。

### 3 广义泛函-变分方法

为了得到耦合问题式(1)–(6)的近似解, 现引入一组泛函  $F_{ij}, i=1,2, j=1,2,3$

$$F_{11} = X_1 - \int_0^t \lambda_{11} \left\{ \frac{dX_1}{d\tau} - a_{11} X_1 - [(a_1 \bar{T}_1 - \sigma_1 \bar{X}_2) \bar{X}_2 + (a_2 \bar{T}_2 - \sigma_1 \bar{X}_3) \bar{X}_3] \right\} d\tau \quad (7)$$

$$F_{12} = X_2 - \int_0^t \lambda_{12} \left\{ \frac{dX_2}{d\tau} - a_{22} X_2 + [(a_1 \bar{T}_1 - \sigma_1 \bar{X}_2) \bar{X}_1 - (a_3 \bar{T}_3 - \sigma_2 \bar{X}_1) \bar{X}_3] \right\} d\tau \quad (8)$$

$$F_{13} = X_3 - \int_0^t \lambda_{13} \left\{ \frac{dX_3}{d\tau} - a_{33} X_3 + [(a_2 \bar{T}_1 - \sigma_1 \bar{X}_3) \bar{X}_1 + (a_3 \bar{T}_3 - \sigma_2 \bar{X}_1) \bar{X}_2] \right\} d\tau \quad (9)$$

$$F_{2j} = T_j - \int_0^t \lambda_{2j} \left\{ \frac{dT_j}{d\tau} - c_{jj} T_j - \left[ \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^3 c_{jk} T_k + \sum_{k=1}^3 d_{jk} \bar{X}_k \right] - g_j \right\} d\tau \quad j = 1, 2, 3 \quad (10)$$

其中  $\bar{X}_i, \bar{T}_i, i=1,2,3$  分别为  $X_i, T_i, i=1,2,3$  的限制变量,  $\lambda_{ij}, i=1,2, j=1,2,3$  为对应的 Lagrange 乘子。

泛函式(7)–(10)的变分  $\delta F_{ij}, i=1,2, j=1,2,3$  分别为

$$\delta F_{1j} = \delta X_j - (\lambda_{1j} \delta X_j) |_{\tau=t} + \int_0^t \left( \frac{\partial \lambda_{1j}}{\partial \tau} - a_{jj} \lambda_{1j} \right) \delta X_j d\tau \quad j = 1, 2, 3 \quad (11)$$

$$\delta F_{2j} = \delta T_j - (\lambda_{2j} \delta T_j) |_{\tau=t} + \int_0^t \left( \frac{\partial \lambda_{2j}}{\partial \tau} - c_{jj} \lambda_{2j} \right) \delta T_j d\tau \quad j = 1, 2, 3 \quad (12)$$

令  $\delta F_{ij} = 0, i=1,2, j=1,2,3$ 。于是由式(11), (12) 有

$$\frac{d\lambda_{1j}}{d\tau} = a_{jj} \lambda_{1j}, \quad \frac{d\lambda_{2j}}{d\tau} = c_{jj} \lambda_{2j} \quad \tau < t, j = 1, 2, 3$$

及

$$\lambda_{ij}(t) = 1 \quad i = 1, 2 \quad j = 1, 2, 3$$

这时得到

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{1j} &= \exp[-a_{jj}(t-\tau)] \\ \lambda_{2j} &= \exp[-c_{jj}(t-\tau)] \quad j = 1, 2, 3 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由式(13)和式(7)–(10), 构造如下广义变分迭代:

$$(X_1)_{n+1} = (X_1)_n - \int_0^t \exp[-a_{11}(t-\tau)] \left\{ \frac{d(X_1)_n}{d\tau} - a_{11}(X_1)_n - [(a_1 (T_1)_n - \sigma_1 (X_2)_n) (X_2)_n + (a_2 (T_2)_n - \sigma_1 (X_3)_n) (X_3)_n] \right\} d\tau \quad (14)$$

$$(X_2)_{n+1} = (X_2)_n - \int_0^t \exp[-a_{22}(t-\tau)] \left\{ \frac{d(X_2)_n}{d\tau} - a_{22}(X_2)_n + [(a_1 (T_1)_n - \sigma_1 (X_2)_n) (X_1)_n - (a_3 (T_3)_n - \sigma_2 (X_1)_n) (X_3)_n] \right\} d\tau \quad (15)$$

$$(X_3)_{n+1} = (X_3)_n - \int_0^t \exp[-a_{33}(t-\tau)] \left\{ \frac{d(X_3)_n}{d\tau} - a_{33}(X_3)_n + [(a_2 (T_1)_n - \sigma_1 (X_3)_n) (X_1)_n + (a_3 (T_3)_n - \sigma_2 (X_1)_n) (X_2)_n] \right\} d\tau \quad (16)$$

$$(T_j)_{n+1} = (T_j)_n - \int_0^t \exp[-c_{jj}(t-\tau)] \left\{ \frac{d(T_j)_n}{d\tau} - \sum_{k=1}^3 [c_{jk} (T_k)_n + d_{jk} (X_k)_n] - g_j \right\} d\tau \quad j = 1, 2, 3 \quad (17)$$

现首先选取零次迭代  $(X_i)_0, (T_i)_0, i=1, 2, 3,$

为如下初值

$$\frac{dX_i}{dt} = a_{ii} X_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\frac{dT_i}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^3 [c_{ik} T_k + d_{ik} X_k] + g_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$X_i|_{t=0} = X_i(0) \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$T_i|_{t=0} = T_i(0) \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

的解。不难得到上述线性的解为

$$(X_i)_0 = X_i(0) \exp(a_{ii} t) \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$(T_i)_0 = \sum_{j=1}^3 [r_{ij} C_j \exp(c_{jj} t) + D_{ij} \exp(a_{jj} t)] + D_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

其中

$$r_{1j} = 1$$

$$r_{2j} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} c_{11} - c_{jj} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{23} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{22} - c_{jj} & c_{23} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$r_{3j} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} c_{12} & c_{13} - c_{jj} \\ c_{22} - c_{jj} & c_{21} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{22} - c_{jj} & c_{23} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$r_{ij} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} c_{12} & c_{13} - c_{jj} \\ c_{22} - c_{jj} & c_{21} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{22} - c_{jj} & c_{23} \end{vmatrix}} \quad j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$C_i = \frac{\Delta_{ii}}{\Delta_i} \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\Delta_i = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta_{i1} = \begin{vmatrix} G_1 & 1 & 1 \\ G_2 & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ G_3 & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{i2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & G_1 & 1 \\ r_{21} & G_2 & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & G_2 & r_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta_{i3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & G_1 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & G_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & G_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_{ij} = - \frac{\Delta_{ij}}{\Delta_i} X_i(0), \quad D_i = - \frac{\Delta'_i}{\Delta_i}$$

$$G_i = T_i(0) - \sum_{j=1}^3 D_{ij} - D_i \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\overline{\Delta}_j = \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} - a_{jj} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} - a_{jj} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} - a_{jj} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{1j} = \begin{vmatrix} d_{1j} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ d_{2j} & c_{22} - a_{jj} & c_{23} \\ d_{3j} & c_{32} & c_{33} - a_{jj} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{2j} = \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} - a_{jj} & d_{1j} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & d_{2j} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & d_{3j} & c_{33} - a_{jj} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{3j} = \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} - a_{jj} & c_{12} & d_{1j} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} - a_{jj} & d_{2j} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & d_{3j} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta'_1 = \begin{vmatrix} g_1 & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ g_2 & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ g_3 & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta'_2 = \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & g_1 & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & g_2 & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & g_3 & c_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta'_3 = \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & g_1 \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & g_2 \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & g_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

再由迭代关系式(14)–(17),进一步可得到一组序列  $\{(X_i)_n, (T_i)_n, i=1, 2, 3\}$ 。对于固定的  $n$ , 它就是非线性耦合系统式(1)–(6)的解的第  $n$  次近似式。

### 4 结 语

(1) 利用近似解序列  $\{(X_i)_n, (T_i)_n, i=1, 2, 3\}$  为基础,可以对相应的气候作短期、中期,甚至是较长期的气候预报。

(2) 上述广义泛函-变分方法是一个近似的解析方法,它不同于一般的数值近似方法。用广义泛函-变分方法得到的近似解的表示式能够继续进行数学分析的解析运算。于是,由相应的近似解的表示式,我们能够继续用解析运算来研究所考虑的地区相关物理量的各种定性和定量方面的性态。本文中不再予以进一步讨论。

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## STUDY FOR EARTH-ATMOSPHERE COUPLED DYNAMICAL SYSTEM

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### Abstract

A class of nonlinear coupling system for earth-atmosphere oscillator model is studied. The aim is to create an asymptotic solving method of nonlinear equation for the earth-atmosphere oscillator model. Using the variational iteration method, the approximate expansions of the solution of corresponding problem are constructed. That is, firstly, introducing a set of functionals and calculating their variationals, the Lagrange multipliers are computed, and then the variational iteration is defined, finally, the uniformly convergent approximate expressions of the solution for the original nonlinear problem for the earth-atmosphere oscillator model are obtained.

**Key words:** Nonlinear, Earth-atmosphere coupling, Dynamical system.