

一类高阶非线性椭圆型方程奇摄动非局部边值问题*

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摘 要: 本文利用微分不等式理论研究了一类高阶椭圆型微分方程非局部边值问题的奇摄动. 得到了其解一致有效的渐近展开式.

关键词: 微分不等式; 奇异摄动; 渐近展开式; 椭圆型微分方程; 非局部边值问题.

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莫嘉琪等在文[1]—[6]中讨论了一类高阶椭圆型方程的奇摄动边值问题. 本文是进一步研究如下高阶非线性方程的非局部奇摄动边值问题:

$$L[u] \equiv \epsilon^2 \Delta^m u + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} f_k(x, \Delta^k u) = f_0(x, u, Tu), \quad x \equiv (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega, \quad (1)$$

$$u = g_0(x), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta^j u = g_j(x), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m-1, \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad (3)$$

其中 $Tu \equiv \varphi(x) + \int_{\Omega} K(x, y)u(y)dy$, $K(x, y) \geq 0$, $x, y \in \Omega$, 而 ϵ 为小的正参数, Ω 为 R^n 中的有界开域, $\partial\Omega$ 为 Ω 的光滑边界, m 为正整数.

设

(a) f_j, g_j, φ, K 是各自的自变量在相应的区域内充分光滑的函数.

(b) 退化问题:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} f_k(x, \Delta^k U_0) - f_0(x, U_0, TU_0) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$u = g_0(x), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta^j u = g_j(x), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m-2, \quad x \in \partial\Omega \quad (6)$$

在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 中有一个充分光滑的解 $u = U_0(x)$.

(c)

$$(-1)^m f_0(x, U_0, TU_0) \leq 0, \quad (-1)^m f_{0m}(x, U_0, TU_0) < -M, \quad x \in \bar{\Omega};$$

$$f_{(m-1)n}(x, s) < -\delta, \quad |s - \Delta^{m-1} U_0(x)| \leq q(x), \quad x \in \bar{\Omega},$$

其中 $q(x)$ 为光滑的正函数, 满足:

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$$q(x) = \begin{cases} \sup_{\partial\Omega} |g_{m-1}(x)| + \mu, & x \in \{x \in \bar{\Omega}, d(x, \partial\Omega) < (1/2)\rho_0\}, \\ \mu, & x \in \{x \in \bar{\Omega}, d(x, \partial\Omega) > \rho_0\}, \end{cases}$$

而 M, δ 为正常数, μ, ρ_0 为适当小的正常数.

首先来构造问题(1)–(3)的外部解. 令

$$U(x, \epsilon) \sim \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} U_i(x) \epsilon^i, \quad x \in \bar{\Omega}. \quad (7)$$

将(7)代入(1)–(3), $j=1, 2, \dots, m-2$, 非线性项按 ϵ 进行 *Taylor* 展开, 合并 ϵ 同次幂的项, 可得 U_0 满足的退化问题(4)–(6), 而 $U_i (i=1, 2, \dots)$ 满足如下边值问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} f_{ku}(x, \Delta^k U_0) \Delta^k U_i - f_{0u}(x, U_0, TU_0) U_i + f_{0\tau u}(x, U_0, TU_0) TU_i \\ = G_{0i} - \Delta^m U_{i-2}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$U_i = 0, \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta^j U_i = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m-2, \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad (10)$$

其中 G_{0i} 为关于 U_k , $\Delta^j U_k (k=0, 1, \dots, i-1, j=1, 2, \dots, m-1)$ 的已知函数. 其结构从略. 上面和以下出现的负下标的项均设为零. 由假设(c)及线性问题(8)–(10), 能求出解 $U_i, i=1, 2, \dots$. 将 U_i 代入(7), 可得原问题的外部解. 但是它未必满足当 $j=m-1$ 时的边界条件(3). 故我们尚需构造在 $\partial\Omega$ 邻近的边界层校正项.

今在 $\partial\Omega$ 邻近建立 n 维局部坐标系 (ρ, φ) . 其建立方法参见文[7].

在 $\partial\Omega$ 邻近 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$:

$$\Delta = a_{nn} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{ni} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho \partial \varphi_i} + \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi_i \partial \varphi_j} + b_n \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} b_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_i}, \quad (11)$$

$$\text{其中 } a_{nn} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_i} \right)^2, \quad a_{ni} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_j}, \quad a_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x_k}, \quad b_n = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_j}, \quad b_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_j}.$$

引入多重尺度变量:

$$\tau = \frac{h(\rho, \varphi)}{\epsilon}, \quad \bar{\rho} = \rho, \varphi = \varphi, \quad (12)$$

其中 $h(\rho, \varphi)$ 为待定函数. 为方便起见, 下面仍以 ρ 表示 $\bar{\rho}$. 由(12)有

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} K_0 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} K_1 + K_2, \quad (13)$$

$$\text{其中 } K_0 = a_{nn} h_{\rho\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2}, K_1 = 2a_{nn} h_{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau \partial \rho} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{ni} h_{\rho} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau \partial \varphi_i} + (a_{nn} h_{\rho\rho} + b_n h_{\rho}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}, K_2 = a_{nn} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{ni} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho \partial \varphi_i} + \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi_i \partial \varphi_j} + b_n \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} b_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_i}. \text{ 故}$$

$$\Delta^k = \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} K_0 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} K_1 + K_2 \right]^k = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2k}} \sum_{i=0}^{2k} K_k \epsilon^i, \quad k = 1, \dots, m, \quad (14)$$

其中 $K_{k0} = K_0^k$, $K_{k1} = k K_0^{k-1} K_1$, 而 $K_{k2}, K_{k3}, \dots$ 为 K_0, K_1 和 K_2 的齐次函数. 其构造从略.

设原问题(1)–(3)的解 u 为

$$u = U + V. \quad (15)$$

将(15)代入(1), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \epsilon^2 \Delta^m V + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} [f_k(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^k U + \Delta^k V) - f_k(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^k U)] \\ & = f_0(\rho, \varphi, U + V, T(U + V)) - f_0(\rho, \varphi, U, TU). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

令

$$V \sim \epsilon^{2(m-1)} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} v_i(\tau, \rho, \varphi) \epsilon^i. \quad (17)$$

则

$$\Delta^k V = \epsilon^{2(m-k-1)} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{2k} K_{kj} v_{i-j} \right) \epsilon^i, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (18)$$

将(17)代入(16)并考虑到(18),并将(16)的非线性项按 ϵ 进行 Taylor 展开,合并 ϵ 同次幂项的系数,可得

$$K_{m0} v_0 + f_{m-1}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1} U_0 + K_{(m-1)0} v_0) - f_{m-1}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1} U_0) = 0, \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (K_{m0} + f_{(m-1)u}(\rho) K_{(m-1)0}) v_i \\ & = - \sum_{j=1}^i K_{mj} v_{i-j} - f_{(m-1)u}(\rho) \sum_{j=1}^i K_{(m-1)j} v_{i-j} + G_i(\tau, \rho, \varphi), \end{aligned} \quad (20)_i$$

其中 $\langle \rho \rangle = (\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1} U_0 + K_{(m-1)0} v_0)$, $G_i (i=1, 2, \dots)$ 为逐次已知的函数,其结构从略.

在局部坐标系 (ρ, φ) 下,由(15), (17), (3), $j=m-1$,有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \epsilon^i \left(\sum_{j=0}^{2(m-1)} K_{(m-1)j} v_{i-j} \right) |_{\rho=0} = g_{m-1}(\rho, \varphi) - \Delta^{m-1} U(\rho, \varphi) |_{\rho=0}. \quad (21)$$

因此, v_i 满足边界条件

$$K_{(m-1)0} v_0 |_{\rho=0} = g_{m-1}(0, \varphi) - \Delta^{m-1} U_0(0, \varphi), \quad (22)$$

$$K_{(m-1)0} v_i |_{\rho=0} = \left(- \sum_{j=1}^{2(m-1)} K_{(m-1)j} v_{i-j} - \Delta^{m-1} U_i \right) |_{\rho=0}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (23)$$

$$v_i |_{\rho=0} = - U_{2(m-1)+i} |_{\rho=0}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, \quad (24)_i$$

$$K_{j0} v_i |_{\rho=0} = \left(- \sum_{i=1}^{2j} K_{ji} v_{i-1} - \Delta^j U_{(m-j-1)+i} \right) |_{\rho=0}, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, m-2. \quad (25)_i$$

在(19)中,令

$$h(\rho, \varphi) = \int_0^\rho \frac{d\rho}{\sqrt{a_{nn}}}, \quad (26)$$

这时可得

$$\frac{\partial^m v_0}{\partial \tau^{2m}} + f_{m-1}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1} U_0 + \frac{\partial^{2(m-1)} v_0}{\partial \tau^{2(m-1)}}) - f_{m-1}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1} U_0) = 0. \quad (27)$$

由假设(c),能够证明(27)存在一个边界层性质的解 v_0 :

$$v_0 = \beta_0(\rho, \varphi) \exp(-\sigma_0 \tau). \quad (28)$$

其中 σ_0 为正常数, $\beta_0(\rho, \varphi)$ 为由下面决定的函数.

令(20)₁的右端为零,得到 β_0 满足的方程

$$\begin{aligned} & 2a_{nn} h_\rho \frac{\partial \beta_0}{\partial \rho} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{ni} h_\rho \frac{\partial \beta_0}{\partial \varphi_i} + (a_{nn} h_{\rho\rho} + b_n h_\rho) \beta_0 \\ & = \sigma_0^{-1} \Delta^{m-1} U_1 f_{(m-1)uu}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1} U_0 + \theta \beta_0 \sigma_0^{2(m-1)} \exp(-\sigma_0 \tau)) \end{aligned}$$

$$[m\sigma_0^2 + f_{(m-1)u}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1}U_0 + \beta_0\sigma_0^{2(m-1)}\exp(-\sigma_0\tau))]^{-1}\beta_0, \quad 0 < \theta < 1. \quad (29)$$

由假设,能够证明初值问题(29), (22), (24)₀, (25)₀ 存在一个解 β_0 . 故可得 $v_0(\tau, \rho, \varphi)$.

用上述相同的方法,令(20)_i 右端为零,即

$$\left[\frac{\partial^m}{\partial \tau^m} + f_{(m-1)u}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1}U_0 + K_{(m-1)0}v_0)\frac{\partial^{m-1}}{\partial \tau^{m-1}}\right]v_i = 0. \quad (30)$$

(30)具有边界层性质的解 v_i :

$$v_i = \beta_i(\rho, \varphi)\exp(-\sigma_i \tau), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

其中 σ_i 为正常数,并且由(20)_i, (30), 可得 β_i , 它满足方程:

$$2a_{mm}h_p \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial \rho} + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} a_{mj}h_p \frac{\partial \beta_i}{\partial \varphi_j} + (a_{mm}h_{pp} + b_m h_p)\beta_i = \bar{G}_i(\tau, \rho, \varphi), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (31)$$

其中 $\bar{G}_i$ 为 $\beta_j, j=0, 1, \dots, i-1$, 逐次已知的函数,其结构从略. 也能证明初值问题(31), (23), (24)_i, (25)_i 存在一个解 β_i .

设

$$v_i = \psi(\rho)v_i, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (32)$$

其中 $\psi(\rho)$ 在 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0$ 上为充分光滑的函数,并满足

$$\psi(\rho) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq \rho \leq (1/3)\rho_0, \\ 0, & \rho \geq (2/3)\rho_0. \end{cases}$$

由此,便能构造原问题(1)–(3)解的如下形式渐近展开式:

$$u \sim \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{v}_i \epsilon^{i+2(m-1)}, \quad 0 < \epsilon \ll 1. \quad (33)$$

定理 在假设(a)–(c)下,并设: $U_0 > 0, x \in \bar{\Omega}$, 且 $g_0 > 0, x \in \partial\bar{\Omega}$, 当 i 为奇数时, $\Delta^i U_0 < 0, x \in \bar{\Omega}$, $g_i \leq 0, x \in \partial\Omega$; 当 i 为偶数时, $\Delta^i U_0 > 0, x \in \bar{\Omega}$, $g_i \geq 0, x \in \partial\Omega, i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$, 且 $f_i(x, tu) - tf_i(x, u) \geq 0, t \geq 1, i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$. 则(33) 是问题(1)–(3) 的解 $u(x, \epsilon)$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上, 当 $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$ 时的一致有效的渐近展开式.

证明 首先构造辅助函数 $\alpha(x, \epsilon), \beta(x, \epsilon)$:

$$\alpha(x, \epsilon) = Z_N(x, \epsilon) - \gamma \epsilon^{N+1}, \quad \beta(x, \epsilon) = Z_N(x, \epsilon) + \gamma \epsilon^{N+1}.$$

其中 γ 为正常数,它将在下面确定,且

$$Z_N(x, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^N \bar{v}_i \epsilon^{i+2(m-1)}.$$

显然, $\alpha(x, \epsilon), \beta(x, \epsilon) \in C^{2m}(\bar{\Omega})$, 并对 $0 < \epsilon \leq \epsilon_0$, 选取 $\gamma (\geq \gamma_1)$, 有

$$\alpha(x, \epsilon) \leq \beta(x, \epsilon), \quad x \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad (34)$$

$$\alpha(x, \epsilon) \leq u(x, \epsilon) \leq \beta(x, \epsilon), \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \quad (35)$$

$$\Delta^i \alpha = \Delta^i u = \Delta^i \beta, \quad x \in \partial\Omega, i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1, \quad (36)$$

$$\beta(x, \epsilon) > 0, \quad x \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad (37)$$

$$\Delta^i \beta(x, \epsilon) \begin{cases} \leq 0, & i \text{ 为奇数}, i \leq m-1, x \in \bar{\Omega}, \\ \geq 0, & i \text{ 为偶数}, i \leq m-1, x \in \bar{\Omega}. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

现在来证明,对足够小的 ϵ , 选取足够大的 γ , 恒有

$$(-1)^m (L[\alpha] - f_0(x, \alpha, T\alpha)) \leq 0 \leq (-1)^m (L[\beta] - f_0(x, \beta, T\beta)), \quad x \in \Omega. \quad (39)$$

不失一般性,以下仅证明(39)在 m 为偶数的情形.

(i) 当 $\rho \geq (2/3)\rho_0$ 时, $\bar{v}_i = 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, N$, 这时 $\alpha(x, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^N U_i(x) \epsilon^i - \gamma \epsilon^{N+1}$. 于是对 ϵ 充分地小, 由假设(c)及形式解的构造知:

$$\begin{aligned} L[\alpha] - f_0(x, \alpha, T\alpha) &= \epsilon^2 \sum_{i=0}^N \Delta^m U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} f_j(x, \sum_{i=0}^N \Delta^j U_i \epsilon^i) - f_0(x, \sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i, T(\sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i)) - \\ &\quad [f_0(x, \sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i, T(\sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i)) - f_0(x, \alpha, T\alpha)] \\ &\leq [\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} f_k(x, \Delta^k U_0) - f_0(x, U_0, TU_0)] + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^N [\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} f_{k\alpha}(x, \Delta^k U_0) \Delta^k U_i - f_{0\alpha}(x, U_0, TU_0) U_i + \\ &\quad f_{0T\alpha}(x, U_0, TU_0) TU_i - G_{0i} + \Delta^m U_{i-2}] \epsilon^i + M_1 \epsilon^{N+1} - M\gamma \epsilon^{N+1} \\ &\leq (M_1 - M\gamma) \epsilon^{N+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

其中 M_1 为正常数, 故当 $\gamma \geq \max\{M_1/M, \gamma_1\}$ 时, 有 $L[\alpha] - f_0(x, \alpha, T\alpha) \leq 0, x \in \Omega$, 同理可证 $L[\beta] - f_0(x, \beta, T\beta) \geq 0, x \in \Omega$.

(ii) 当 $(1/3)\rho_0 \leq \rho \leq (2/3)\rho_0$ 时, 由于 $v_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, N$, 及其偏导数为指数型的渐近趋于零的函数. 故用(i)类似的方法, 可证(39)也成立.

(iii) 当 $0 \leq \rho \leq (1/3)\rho_0$ 时, $\bar{v}_i = v_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, N$, 这时 $\alpha(x, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^N U_i(x) \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^N v_i \epsilon^{i+2(m-1)} - \gamma \epsilon^{N+1}$. 类似于(40)的证明, 对 ϵ 充分地小, 存在正常数 M_2 , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} L[\alpha] - f_0(x, \alpha, T\alpha) &\leq \epsilon^2 \sum_{i=0}^N \Delta^m U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^N \sum_{j=0}^{2m} K_{mj} v_{i-j} \epsilon^i + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} [f_k(x, \sum_{i=0}^N \Delta^k U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^N (\sum_{j=0}^{2k} K_{kj} v_{i-j}) \epsilon^{i+2(m-k-1)}) - \\ &\quad f_0(x, \sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^N v_i \epsilon^{i+2(m-1)}, T(\sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^N v_i \epsilon^{i+2(m-1)})) + \\ &\quad [f_0(x, \sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^N v_i \epsilon^{i+2(m-1)}, T(\sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^N v_i \epsilon^{i+2(m-1)})) - \\ &\quad f_0(x, \alpha, T\alpha)] \\ &\leq [\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} f_k(x, \Delta^k U_0) - f_0(x, U_0, TU_0)] + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^N [\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} f_{k\alpha}(x, \Delta^k U_0) \Delta^k U_i - f_{0\alpha}(x, U_0, TU_0) U_i + \\ &\quad f_{0T\alpha}(x, U_0, TU_0) TU_i - G_{0i} + \Delta^m U_{i-2}] \epsilon^i + M_1 \epsilon^{N+1} + \\ &\quad \frac{\partial^m v_0}{\partial \epsilon^{2m}} + f_{m-1}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1} U_0 + \frac{\partial^{(m-1)} v_0}{\partial \epsilon^{2(m-1)}}) - f_{m-1}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1} U_0) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\left[\frac{\partial^m}{\partial t^{2m}} + f_{(m-1)u}(\rho, \varphi, \Delta^{m-1}U_0 + K_{(m-1)0}v_0) \frac{\partial^{2(m-1)}}{\partial t^{2(m-1)}} \right] v_i \right) \epsilon^i + M_2 \epsilon^{N+1} - M\gamma \epsilon^{N+1} \leq (M_1 + M_2 - M\gamma) \epsilon^{N+1}. \quad (41)$$

故当 $\gamma \geq \max\{(M_1 + M_2)/M, \gamma_1\}$ 时, 有 $L[\alpha] - f_0(x, \alpha, T\alpha) \leq 0, x \in \Omega$, 同理可证 $L[\beta] - f_0(x, \beta, T\beta) \geq 0, x \in \Omega$.

由 (i)–(iii), 对于 $0 < \epsilon \leq \epsilon_1 (\leq \epsilon_0)$, 当 γ 足够大时关系式 (39) 成立.

由 (34)–(39) 及比较定理, 便知, 对于 $\epsilon > 0$ 足够地小, 问题 (1)–(3) 的解 $u(x, \epsilon)$ 满足:

$$\alpha(x, \epsilon) \leq u(x, \epsilon) \leq \beta(x, \epsilon), \quad x \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad 0 < \epsilon \leq \epsilon_1.$$

故有

$$u(x, \epsilon) = \sum_{i=0}^N U_i \epsilon^i + \sum_{i=0}^N \bar{v}_i \epsilon^{i+2(m-1)} + O(\epsilon^{N+1}), \quad 0 < \epsilon \ll 1.$$

即 (33) 为问题 (1)–(3) 的解 $u(x, \epsilon)$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上, 当 $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$ 时的一致有效的渐近展开式. □

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A Class of Singularly Perturbed Nonlocal Boundary Value Problems for Higher Order of Nonlinear Elliptic Equations

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Abstract: In this paper a class of singular perturbation of nonlocal boundary value problems for elliptic partial differential equations of higher order is considered by using the differential inequalities. The uniformly valid asymptotic expansion of solution is obtained.

Key words: differential inequality; singular perturbation; asymptotic expansion; elliptic differential equation; nonlocal boundary value problem.