## Limit Theorems for Model Boltzmann Equations with Several Conserved Quantities

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1. Introduction. In this paper we consider a system of evolution equations of the form

$$(1.1) p_t + vp_x = \frac{1}{\epsilon} Qp (t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^1, v \in \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}, \epsilon > 0),$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} p(t, x, v) = f(x, v).$$

Here  $p = p_{\epsilon}(t, x, v)$  and  $Qp(t, x, v_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_{ij}p(t, x, v_i)$ ;  $Q = (q_{ii})$  is a symmetric, negative semi-definite  $N \times N$  matrix which has a d-dimensional null space  $\mathfrak{N}$  ( $1 \leq d < N$ ); the numbers  $\{v_i\}$  are real and distinct and  $q_{ii} \neq 0$ . The following pair of singular perturbation theorems is proved in Section 3.

Theorem 1. For each  $(t, x, v) \in (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^1 \times \{v_1, \dots, v_N\}$ ,

(1.2) 
$$\lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} p_{\epsilon}(t, x, v) = \sum_{j=1}^{d} \{ \langle f, e_{0}^{(j)} \rangle (x + \alpha_{1}^{(j)} t) \} e_{0}^{(j)},$$

where  $\{e_0^{(i)}\}_{1 \leq i \leq d}$  is a special orthonormal basis for  $\mathfrak R$  and  $\{\alpha_1^{(i)}\}_{1 \leq i \leq d}$  are real numbers given by the formulae  $\alpha_1^{(i)} = -\langle e_0^{(i)}, ve_0^{(i)} \rangle$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq d$ . The notation  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  denotes the standard inner product in  $\mathbb R^{N,1}$ 

**Theorem 2.** For each  $\alpha_1 \in \{\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_1^{(d)}\}, (t, x, v) \in (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^1 \times \{v_1, \dots, v_N\},$ 

(1.3) 
$$\lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} p_{\epsilon}(t/\epsilon, x - \alpha_{1}t/\epsilon, v) = \sum_{(i,\alpha, (i)) = \alpha_{1}} e_{0}^{(i)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y^{2}/2}}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \cdot \langle f, e_{0}^{(i)} \rangle (x + y(2\alpha_{2}^{(i)}t)^{1/2}) dy,$$

where  $\alpha_2^{(i)}$  are positive real numbers given by formula (2.10).

In case the off-diagonal elements of Q are positive, the above results reduce to (respectively) the weak law of large numbers and the central limit theorem