

日期: /

第六章 常微分方程组

§ 一般理论

$$\frac{dy_i}{dx} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) y_j + f_i(x) \quad i=1,2,\dots,n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\triangleq \frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y + f(x) \quad (6.1) \quad A(x), f(x) \text{ 在 } a < x < b \text{ 连续}$$

1. $f(x, y)$ 在 $(a, b) \times (-\infty, \infty)$ 连续, 关于 y 局部 Lip, $|f(x, y)| \leq |A(x)||y| + |f(x)|$

$\Rightarrow$ 存在唯一解, 最大区间为 (a, b)

2. 先考虑齐次方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y \quad (6.2)$

Lemma 1. 若 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 为解, $\forall c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, $c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x)$ 为解

(即 S 为 (6.2) 所有解构成的集合, 则 S 为线性空间)

Lemma 2. S 为 n 维线性空间, n 为方程组阶数

pr. 固定 $x_0 \in (a, b)$ df. $H: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow S$

$$y_0 \mapsto y(x) \quad y(x) \text{ 为 } \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 的解}$$

step 1. 单射

$y_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, st. $H(y_0) = H(z_0)$. 则 $y(x) = H(y_0) = H(z_0) = z(x)$

故 $y(x) - z(x)$ 仍为解 $\equiv 0 \Rightarrow y(x_0) = z(x_0)$ 即 $y_0 = z_0$.

step 2. 满射

$y(x) \in S$, 则在 $a < x < b$ 上存在且唯一, 令 $y_0 = y(x_0)$, 即找到 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中 y_0 , st. $H(y_0) = y(x)$

step 3. H 线性 (即 $H(c_1 y_0 + c_2 z_0) = c_1 H(y_0) + c_2 H(z_0)$)

日期:

$\forall y_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, H(y_0), H(z_0) \in S$. 则 $C_1 H(y_0) + C_2 H(z_0) \in S$

其初值为 $C_1 y_0 + C_2 z_0$, 而对应解为 $H(C_1 y_0 + C_2 z_0)$

由解唯一性知 $H(C_1 y_0 + C_2 z_0) = C_1 H(y_0) + C_2 H(z_0)$

故 H 为线性空间同构, 故 S 为 n 维

def 1. 向量值函数 $\phi_1(x), \dots, \phi_n(x)$ 在 (a, b) 线性相关

若 $\exists$ 不全为零的 $C_1, \dots, C_n$, s.t. $C_1 \phi_1(x) + \dots + C_n \phi_n(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$

否则称它们线性无关

thm 1 (b.2) 上 (a, b) 上有 n 个线性无关的解向量

pr. 令 $\phi_1(x) = H(e_1), \dots, \phi_n(x) = H(e_n)$

验证 $\phi_1(x), \dots, \phi_n(x)$ 线性无关

若 $\exists C_1, \dots, C_n$, s.t. $C_1 \phi_1(x) + \dots + C_n \phi_n(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$

取 $x = x_0$, 则 $C_1 e_1 + \dots + C_n e_n = 0 \Rightarrow C_i = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

Q. 如何判断 n 个解向量 $y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 线性无关?

$$\text{令 } y_1(x) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11}(x) \\ \vdots \\ y_{n1}(x) \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots \quad y_n(x) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots \\ y_{nn}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_{11}(x) & \dots & y_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n1}(x) & \dots & y_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{Wronski 行列式}$$

Lemma 3. Wronski 行列式满足 Liouville 方程.

$$W(x) = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x \text{tr} A(s) ds}$$

$$\frac{dW}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & \dots & y_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{dy_{ii}}{dx} & \dots & \frac{dy_{in}}{dx} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n1} & \dots & y_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

日期: /

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \frac{d}{dx} y_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_{kj}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{dw}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} y_{i1} & \dots & y_{in} \\ \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_{k1} & \dots & \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_{kn} \\ y_{in} & \dots & y_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \text{tr}(A) W(x)$$

W 为一阶齐次方程的解, 故 $W(x)$ 恒为 0 / 恒不为 0

thm 2. (6.2) 解组 $y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 线性无关充要条件为 $W(x) \neq 0, x \in (a, b)$

pr. $W(x) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow W(x_0) \neq 0$ (Lemma 3)

$\Leftrightarrow y_1(x_0), \dots, y_n(x_0)$ 线性无关

$\Leftrightarrow H(y_1(x_0)), \dots, H(y_n(x_0))$ 线性无关

$\Leftrightarrow y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 线性无关

cor 1 n 个解向量线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow W(x) \equiv 0, \forall a < x < b$

def 2. $\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y \quad y_i = \begin{pmatrix} y_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{in} \end{pmatrix}$

若 $y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 为一个解组, 则令 $Y(x) = (y_i)_{n \times n}$

称为解矩阵

$\frac{dY}{dx} = \left(\frac{dy_i}{dx} \right)_{n \times n} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_{kj} \right) = A(x)Y$ 故解矩阵为方程的解

def 3 $y_1, \dots, y_n$ 线性无关, 则称为基本解组, 其解矩阵为基本解矩阵

thm 3 (6.2) 的一个基解矩阵为 $\Phi(x)$, 则 (6.2) 通解为 $\Phi(x)C, C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} c_i \in \mathbb{R}$

cor 2 设 $\Phi(x)$ 为一个基解矩阵, $\forall C$ 非奇异, $\Phi(x) = \Phi(x)C$ 亦为基解矩阵

若 $\Phi(x), \Psi(x)$ 均为基解矩阵, 则 $\exists C$ 非奇异, st $\Psi(x) = \Phi(x)C$

日期: /

pt. 1. $\frac{d\psi}{dx} = \frac{d(\bar{\psi}C)}{dx} = \frac{d\bar{\psi}}{dx} C = A(x)\bar{\psi}C = A(x)\psi$

故 $\bar{\psi}$ 为解矩阵

$$|\bar{\psi}(x)| = |\bar{\psi}(x)| |C| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\psi} \text{ 为基解}$$

2. 当 $x = x_0$ 时, $\bar{\psi}(x_0), \psi(x_0)$ 非奇异

$$\Rightarrow \text{非奇异阵 st. } \psi(x_0) = \bar{\psi}(x_0)C$$

$$\text{令 } \xi(x) = \psi(x) - \bar{\psi}(x)C$$

$$\frac{d\xi}{dx} = d\psi - d(\bar{\psi}C) = A(x)\psi - A(x)\bar{\psi}C = A(x)\xi$$

$$\text{故 } \xi \text{ 满足方程而 } \xi(x_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi(x) = \psi(x) - \bar{\psi}(x)C \equiv 0$$

再证是非齐次方程组

Lemma 4. $\bar{\psi}(x)$ 基解, $\varphi^*(x)$ 为特解,

$$y = \varphi(x) \text{ 可表示为 } \varphi(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)C + \varphi^*(x) \quad C \text{ 为常数列向量}$$

求特解, 用常数变易法

$$\varphi^*(x) = \bar{\psi}(x)C(x)$$

$$\bar{\psi}'(x)C(x) + \bar{\psi}(x)C'(x) = A(x)\bar{\psi}(x)C(x) + f(x)$$

$$\underbrace{A\bar{\psi}(x)C(x)}_{\bar{\psi}'(x)C(x)} \Rightarrow \bar{\psi}(x)C'(x) = f(x) \quad |\bar{\psi}(x)| \neq 0$$

$$C'(x) = \bar{\psi}^{-1}(x)f(x) \Rightarrow C(x) = \int \bar{\psi}^{-1}(x)f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi^*(x) = \bar{\psi}(x) \int_{x_0}^x \bar{\psi}^{-1}(s)f(s) ds$$

thm 4. 给出非齐次的通解

$$y = \bar{\psi}(x) \left(C + \int_{x_0}^x \bar{\psi}^{-1}(s)f(s) ds \right)$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \text{ 的解为 } y = \bar{\psi}(x)\bar{\psi}^{-1}(x_0)y_0 + \bar{\psi}(x) \int_{x_0}^x \bar{\psi}^{-1}(s)f(s) ds$$

日期: /

§ 常系数线性微分方程组

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Ay, A \text{ 为 } n \text{ 阶常数矩阵} \quad (6.3)$$

$$\text{令 } A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, \text{ 定义 } \|A\| = \sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$$

$$\text{验证: } \|A\| \geq 0, \|A\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$$

$$\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$$

$$\|\lambda A\| = |\lambda| \|A\|$$

$$\text{性质: } \|AB\| \leq \|A\| \|B\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pr. } \|AB\| &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \right| \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik}| \right) \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |b_{kj}| \right] \\ &\leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik}| \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |b_{kj}| \right) = \|A\| \|B\| \end{aligned}$$

thm 1. 矩阵 A 的幂级数 $E + A + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 + \frac{1}{3!} A^3 + \dots$ 绝对收敛

$$\text{def 1 } e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!}$$

thm 2. 矩阵指数函数性质:

$$(1) AB = BA, \text{ 则 } e^{A+B} = e^A \cdot e^B$$

$$(2) \forall A, \text{ 指数函数 } e^A \text{ 可逆, } (e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A}$$

$$(3) \text{若 } P \text{ 非奇异, 则 } e^{PA^{-1}} = P e^A P^{-1}$$

thm 3. e^{xA} 为 (6.3) 标准基解矩阵

$$\text{pr. } \frac{d}{dx} e^{xA} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} A^k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} A^{k+1} = A e^{xA}$$

$$x=0 \text{ 时, } e^{xA} = E \quad \det E \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cor 1. } \frac{dy}{dx} &= Ay + f(x) \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 上通解为 } y = e^{xA} C + e^{xA} \int_{x_0}^x (e^{-sA})^{-1} f(s) ds \\ &= e^{xA} C + \int_{x_0}^x e^{(x-s)A} f(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{满足初值 } y(x_0) = y_0 \text{ 解为 } y = e^{(x-x_0)A} y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x e^{(x-s)A} f(s) ds$$

日期: /

ex1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$e^{xA} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_n^k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} a_1^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} a_n^k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{a_1 x} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{a_n x} \end{pmatrix}$$

ex2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = E + Z$

$$e^{xA} = e^{x(E+Z)} = e^{xE} \cdot e^{xZ} = e^{xE} \cdot (E + \frac{1}{1!} xZ) = \begin{pmatrix} e^x & xe^x \\ 0 & e^x \end{pmatrix}$$

Q. 算法较为困难, 有无好的算法?

Lemma 1 $\exists P \in GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ s.t. $P^{-1}AP = J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s \end{pmatrix}$ J_i 为 n_i 阶 Jordan 型 (Jordan 型)

$$e^{xJ} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{xJ_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{xJ_s} \end{pmatrix} \quad Z \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad n_1 + \dots + n_s = n$$

$$e^{xJ_i} = e^{x(\lambda_i E + Z)} = e^{\lambda_i x} e^{xZ}$$

$$e^{xZ} = E + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & x \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{x^2}{2!} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ & 0 & 0 & x \\ & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \frac{x^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \begin{pmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & \frac{x^2}{2!} & \dots & \frac{x^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \\ & 1 & x & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & x \\ & & & 1 & x \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{xA} = e^{xPJP^{-1}} = Pe^{xJ}P^{-1} \quad \text{而其解矩阵 } x \text{ 非奇异阵得到基解矩阵}$$

则 Pe^{xJ} 为基解阵 (只能做列变换)

Lemma 2 (待定指数函数法)

(一) A 有单特征值, 即有 n 个互不相同特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

此时 $J = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Phi(x) = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 x} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_n x} \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $p = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$ r_i 为 n 维列向量, $\Phi(x) = (e^{\lambda_1 x} r_1, \dots, e^{\lambda_n x} r_n)$

日期: /

$$\text{故 } \frac{d}{dx}(e^{\lambda_i x} r_i) = A(e^{\lambda_i x} r_i)$$

$$\lambda_i e^{\lambda_i x} r_i = e^{\lambda_i x} A r_i \Rightarrow \lambda_i r_i = A r_i$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - \lambda_i E) r_i = 0 \quad r_i \text{ 为 } \lambda_i \text{ 对应特征向量}$$

Pm. λ 为 A 的复特征值, r 为特征向量, 即 $A r = \lambda r$

$A^T = \bar{\lambda} T$ 则 $\bar{\lambda}$ 共轭为 A 特征值, 特征向量为 $\bar{r}$

$$y \triangleq e^{\lambda x} r, \bar{y} \triangleq e^{\bar{\lambda} x} \bar{r}, \text{ 设 } y = u(x) + i v(x), \bar{y} = \bar{u}(x) - i v(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}(y + \bar{y}), v = \frac{1}{2i}(y - \bar{y}) \text{ 为解 (表明 2 个复解可被替换为 2 个实解)}$$

ex 3. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -28 & -18 \\ -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -16 & -10 \end{pmatrix} y$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -28 & -18 \\ -1 & 5-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & -16 & -10-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 3\lambda(1-\lambda^2) \quad \lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=1, \lambda_3=-1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

基解矩阵为 $\Phi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2e^x & 3e^{-x} \\ -1 & -e^x & 0 \\ 1 & 2e^x & e^{-x} \end{pmatrix}$, 通解为 $y = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2e^x \\ -e^x \\ 2e^x \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{-x} \\ 0 \\ e^{-x} \end{pmatrix}$

ex 4 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} y$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 + 1 \quad \lambda_1 = 1+i, \lambda_2 = 1-i$$

$$r_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \quad r_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

基解矩阵为 $\Phi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} e^x(\cos x + i \sin x) & e^x(\cos x - i \sin x) \\ e^x(-\sin x + i \cos x) & e^x(-\sin x - i \cos x) \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos x & e^x \sin x \\ -e^x \sin x & e^x \cos x \end{pmatrix}$$

(二) A 有相重特征根 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$, 重数为 $n_1, \dots, n_s$

日期:

记 n_i 为 n

$$\tilde{p} e^{xTj} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & \dots & \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x & \dots & \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11}x + a_{12} & \dots & a_{11}\frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots + a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{21}x + a_{22} & \dots & a_{21}\frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots + a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为最后一个列向量的表达}$$

设解向量为 $y = (r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}) e^{\lambda_i x}$ (与 λ_i 对应)

$r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{n-1}$ 为常数列向量

$$\text{代入方程得 } (r_1 + r_2 x + \dots + r_{n-1} x^{n-2}) e^{\lambda_i x} + (r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}) \lambda_i e^{\lambda_i x} = e^{\lambda_i x} A (r_0 + \dots + r_{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_1 = (A - \lambda_i E) r_0 \\ r_2 = (A - \lambda_i E) r_1 = (A - \lambda_i E)^2 r_0 \\ \vdots \\ r_{n-1} = (A - \lambda_i E)^{n-1} r_0 \\ (A - \lambda_i E) r_{n-1} = 0 = (A - \lambda_i E)^n r_0 \end{cases}$$

thm 4. P184 thm 6.6

ex 5. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -8 & -2 \end{pmatrix}}_A y$

$$|A - \lambda E| = -(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, n_1 = 1; \lambda_2 = 1, n_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 \text{ 时, 特征向量为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda_2 E)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 44 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 两个线性无关解为 } \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\parallel r_1 \quad \parallel r_2$

日期: / /

$$r_{11} = (A - \lambda E)r_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ -30 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_{21} = (A - \lambda E)r_{20} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故基解矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & (11+15x)e^x & 3e^x \\ 0 & (-7-30x)e^x & -6e^x \\ e^{-2x} & 100xe^x & 20e^x \end{pmatrix}$$

日期: /

高阶线性方程

$$y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(x)y = f(x) \quad (6.4)$$

$$a_1(x), \dots, a_n(x) \in C(a, b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{d\vec{y}}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ -a_n(x) & \dots & \dots & -a_1(x) \end{pmatrix} \vec{y} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \vec{F}(x)$$

$$\text{给定初值 } \vec{y}(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} y(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)}(x_0) \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} y_{1,0} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n,0} \end{pmatrix}$$

则在 $a < x < b$ 上存在唯一连续解

$$\text{齐次方程有形式 } \frac{d\vec{y}}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \vec{y} \quad (6.5)$$

设 $\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ 为齐次方程的 n 个解

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_1^{(n-1)}(x) \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_n(x) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n^{(n-1)}(x) \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } n \text{ 个解向量}$$

def 1. 若解向量线性无关, 则 $\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ 线性无关.

def 2. Wronski 行列式

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(x) & \dots & \varphi_n(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \varphi_1^{(n-1)}(x) & \dots & \varphi_n^{(n-1)}(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W(x) = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x \text{tr} A(s) ds} = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x a_1(s) ds}$$

ex 1. $\varphi(x)$ 为 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 的解, $p(x), q(x) \in C(a, b)$

则通解为 $y = \varphi(x) (C_1 + C_2 \int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{\varphi^2(s)} e^{-\int_{x_0}^s p(t) dt} ds)$

日期:

$y_1(x)$ 为一个解.

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(x) & y_1(x) \\ \varphi_1'(x) & y_1'(x) \end{vmatrix} = C_2 e^{-\int p(t) dt}.$$

$$= (\varphi_1(x) y_1'(x) - \varphi_1'(x) y_1(x))$$

$$\frac{\varphi_1(x) y_1'(x) - \varphi_1'(x) y_1(x)}{\varphi_1^2(x)} = \frac{C_2}{\varphi_1^2} e^{-\int p(t) dt}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{\varphi} = C_1 + C_2 \int \frac{1}{\varphi_1} e^{-\int p(t) dt} ds.$$

ex 2. $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$ (A)

已知 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 的两个线性无关解 $\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x)$

齐次方程通解为 $y = C_1 \varphi_1(x) + C_2 \varphi_2(x)$

$$\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则} \Delta \Leftrightarrow \frac{d\vec{y}}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(x) & -p(x) \end{pmatrix} \vec{y} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x) \\ \varphi_1'(x) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_2(x) \\ \varphi_2'(x) \end{pmatrix}$ 为齐次方程线性无关解

$$\text{令 } \Phi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_1' & \varphi_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{求导} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_1' & \varphi_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1' \\ C_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

Cramer法则则可写出 C_1', C_2'

$$C_1' = -\frac{\varphi_2(x)f(x)}{W(x)} \quad C_2' = \frac{\varphi_1(x)f(x)}{W(x)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 (A) 特解为 } y^* &= -\varphi_1(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\varphi_2(s)f(s)}{W(s)} ds + \varphi_2(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\varphi_1(s)f(s)}{W(s)} ds \\ &= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\varphi_1(s)\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_1(x)\varphi_2(s)}{W(s)} f(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

日期: /

通解为 $C_1 \varphi_1(x) + C_2 \varphi_2(x) + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{(\varphi_1(s) \varphi_2'(s) - \varphi_1'(s) \varphi_2(s))}{W(s)} ds$

日期: /

高阶常系数线性微分方程

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = f(x) \quad (6.6)$$

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = 0 \quad (6.7)$$

其中 $a_1, \dots, a_n$ 为常数.

$$(6.7) \text{ 对应的线性方程组为 } d \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \\ \vdots \\ y_n' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & \dots & -a_2 & -a_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_n = 0 \quad (\text{特征方程}) \quad (6.8)$$

thm 1. 设 (6.8) 有 s 个互不相同的根 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$, 重数为 $n_1, \dots, n_s$,

则 $e^{\lambda_1 x}, x e^{\lambda_1 x}, \dots, x^{n_1-1} e^{\lambda_1 x}; \dots;$

为 (6.7) 基本解组.

$$\text{ex 1. } y'' - y'' - 2y' = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程 } \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0 = \lambda(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2) = \lambda(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -1.$$

$$\text{通解为 } y = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x} + C_3 e^{-x}$$

$$\text{ex 2. } y^{(5)} - 3y^{(4)} + 4y^{(3)} - 4y'' + 3y' - y = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程 } \lambda^5 - 3\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)^3 (\lambda^2 + 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \text{ (三重)}, \lambda_2 = i, \lambda_3 = -i$$

$$\text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + C_3 x^2 e^x + C_4 \cos x + C_5 \sin x$$

$$\text{ex 3. } f(x) \in C[a, b], \beta > 0$$

$$y'' + \beta^2 y = f(x)$$

日期: /

$$\text{齐次方程 } y'' + \beta^2 y = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程为 } \lambda^2 + \beta^2 = 0, \lambda_1 = \beta i, \lambda_2 = -\beta i$$

$$\text{故方程的基本解组为 } \cos \beta x, \sin \beta x$$

$$\text{设方程解为 } y = C_1(x) \cos \beta x + C_2(x) \sin \beta x$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1'(x) \cos \beta x + C_2'(x) \sin \beta x = 0$$

$$\text{将 } y \text{ 代入非齐次方程 } C_1'(x) \sin \beta x - C_2'(x) \cos \beta x = -\frac{1}{\beta} f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1'(x) = -\frac{1}{\beta} f(x) \sin \beta x$$

$$C_2'(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} f(x) \cos \beta x$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^* &= -\frac{1}{\beta} \int_{x_0}^x f(s) \sin \beta s \, ds \cos \beta x + \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{x_0}^x f(s) \cos \beta s \, ds \sin \beta x \\ &= \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{x_0}^x \sin \beta(x-s) f(s) \, ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{通解为 } y = C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x + \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{x_0}^x \sin(\beta(x-s)) f(s) \, ds$$

日期: /

待定系数法求解非齐次高阶线性方程

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = f(x)$$

① $f(x) = P_m(x) e^{\mu x}$ $P_m(x)$ 为 m 次多项式

μ 不为特征根, 设 $\varphi^*(x) = Q_m(x) e^{\mu x}$, $Q_m(x)$ 为 m 次多项式

μ 为 k 重根, 设 $\varphi^*(x) = x^k Q_m(x) e^{\mu x}$

② $f(x) = (A_m(x) \cos \beta x + B_m(x) \sin \beta x) e^{\alpha x}$

$\alpha + \beta i$ 为 k 重根, 设 $\varphi^*(x) = x^k (C_l(x) \cos \beta x + D_l(x) \sin \beta x) e^{\alpha x}$
 $\uparrow$
 l 次多项式 $l = \max\{m, n\}$

ex 1. $y''' + 3y'' + 3y' + y = e^{-x}(x-5)$

$$\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda+1)^3 = 0 \quad \lambda = -1 \text{ 为三重特征根}$$

设特解为 $y = x^3(ax+b)e^{-x}$

则有 $(6a+24bx)e^{-x} = (x-5)e^{-x}$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{5}{6}, \quad b = \frac{1}{24}$$

故特解为 $\varphi^*(x) = (-\frac{5}{6}x^4 + \frac{1}{24}x^3)e^{-x}$

通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x} + C_3 x^2 e^{-x} + (-\frac{5}{6}x^4 + \frac{1}{24}x^3)e^{-x}$

ex 2. $y'' + 4y' + 4y = \cos 2x$

日期: /

定性理论

§ 动力系统, 相空间, 轨线

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = f(\bar{x}) \text{ 不显含 } t \Rightarrow \text{自治系统} \\ \bar{x}(t_0) = \bar{x}_0 \end{cases} \quad (8.1)$$

解记为 $\bar{x} = \bar{\varphi}(t; t_0, x_0)$ (8.3)

称 $\bar{x}$ 所在空间 R^n 为相空间.

$(t; \bar{x})$ 所在空间 $R \times R^n$ 为增广相空间

积分曲线为增广相空间中一条曲线

(8.3) 给出相空间中的一条曲线, 称为轨线

轨线为积分曲线沿 t 方向在相空间中投影

目标: 研究轨线拓扑结构

若 $\exists x_0$, s.t. $f(x_0) = 0$, 则 $\bar{x}(t) \equiv x_0$ 为解 称为平衡点

若 (8.3) 为非定长的周期运动, $\exists T$, s.t. $\varphi(t, t_0, x_0) = \varphi(t+T, t_0, x_0) \quad \forall t$

称 (8.3) 为相空间一条闭轨

ex.
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -y + x(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \end{cases}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

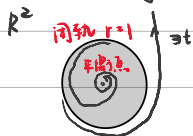
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = r(r^2 - 1) \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r=0, r=1 \text{ 为解, } \frac{dr}{r(r^2-1)} = dt \text{ 积分} &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{r^2-1}{r^2} \right| = t+C \\ &\Rightarrow \left| 1 - \frac{1}{r^2} \right| = Ce^{2t} \quad (t>0) \end{aligned}$$

日期: /

若 $0 < r < 1$, $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+ce^{2t}}}$ $c > 0$

若 $r > 1$, $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-ce^{2t}}}$ $c > 0$



基本性质:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(x) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

(8.1) (假设解存在唯一)

1. 积分曲线的平移不变性

$x = \varphi(t)$ 为 (8.1) 一个解,

$\forall c \in \mathbb{R}$, $x = \varphi(t+c)$ 为解, 为经过同一点积分曲线

$$\frac{d(\varphi(t+c))}{dt} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt}(t+c) = f(\varphi(t+c))$$

2. 过相空间每一点轨线的唯一性

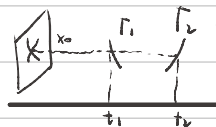
解存在性, 经过 x_0 一定存在一轨线

假设没有二轨线经过 x_0 , 则 $\exists$ 积分曲线上一点 Γ_1, Γ_2

在相空间上投影为 l_1, l_2

将 Γ_1 平移 $t_2 - t_1$, 得到 $\tilde{\Gamma}_1$ 与 Γ_2 相交

由解唯一性, $\tilde{\Gamma}_1$ 与 Γ_2 在 (t_2, x_0) 附近重合



$\tilde{\Gamma}_1$ 与 Γ_2 有相同投影 $\Rightarrow \Gamma_1$ 与 Γ_2 在相空间 x_0 点附近有相同投影

3. 群的性质

$\varphi(t, x_0) = \varphi(t, 0, x_0)$ 0时刻以 x_0 为初值的解

则 $\varphi(t_2, \varphi(t_1, x_0)) = \varphi(t_1 + t_2, x_0)$

$\varphi(t, \varphi(t_1, x_0))$ 为过 $(0, \varphi(t_1, x_0))$ 解积分曲线

$\varphi(t_1 + t, x_0)$ 为积分曲线 (平移不变性), 过 $(0, \varphi(t_1, x_0))$

日期: /

由解唯一性, $\varphi(t_1+t, x_0) = \varphi(t, \varphi(t_1, x_0))$

令 $t_1=t_2$ 即得

def. $\phi_t: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$x_0 \mapsto \varphi(t, x_0)$$

0处的初值 $\xrightarrow{\phi_t}$ t时刻, 0时刻初值为 x_0 积分曲线的取值.

则: ① $\phi_0 = Id$

$$\textcircled{2} \phi_{t_2} \circ \phi_{t_1} = \phi_{t_1+t_2} \quad (\forall t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\textcircled{3} \phi_t(x_0) \text{ 关于 } t \text{ 连续} \quad (\Leftrightarrow \varphi(t, x_0) \text{ 关于 } t \text{ 连续})$$

x_0 连续 (初值的连续依赖性)

满足①~③单参数变换群 $\{\phi_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ 称为动力系统

该三条性质对非自治系统不成立, 由于平移不变性不满足

φ 为积分曲线, 则 $\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = f(t, \varphi)$, $\frac{d\varphi(t+c)}{dt} = f(t+c, \varphi(t+c)) \neq f(t, \varphi(t+c))$

即 $\varphi(t+c)$ 不为积分曲线.

日期: /

§ 解的稳定性

$$\text{考虑 } \frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x) \quad (8.9)$$

$t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 连续, 且 s.t. 解存在且唯一

设 $x = \phi(t)$ 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的解

由解对初值连续依赖性,

$\forall$ 有界闭区间 I , $\forall t_0 \in I$, 有 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists \delta$,

$$|x_0 - \phi(t_0)| < \delta, \quad |\phi(t_0, x_0) - \phi(t)| < \varepsilon$$

Q. 能否把有界区间改为无穷?

$$\text{ex. } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = x_0 e^t \quad t \rightarrow \infty, x(t) \rightarrow \infty \quad (\text{除非 } x_0 = 0)$$

故解对初值的连续依赖性仅在有限闭区间内成立

def. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta(\varepsilon)$, 只要 $|x_0 - \phi(t_0)| < \delta$,

$$\text{就有 } |\phi(t, t_0, x_0) - \phi(t)| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

称 $x = \phi(t)$ 为 Lyapunov 稳定

def. 若 $x = \phi(t)$ 稳定, 且 $\exists \delta, > 0$, s.t. $|x_0 - \phi(t_0)| < \delta$,

$$\text{就有 } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\phi(t, t_0, x_0) - \phi(t)| = 0$$

称 $x = \phi(t)$ 为 Lyapunov 渐近稳定

def. $t > 0$ 正向 $t < 0$ 负向

仅考虑方程 (8.9) 零解的稳定性, 考虑变换 $y = x - \phi(t)$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dx - \phi(t)}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{d\phi}{dt} = f(t, x) - f(t, \phi(t)) \triangleq g(t, y)$$

且 $y = 0$ 为该方程的解, 将一般问题转化为特殊问题

日期: /

1. 稳定性判断

重新定义 (8.9)

若 $x=0$ 为一个解, 则 $f(t, 0) = 0$

将 $f(t, x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处展开 $f(t, x) = A(t)x + N(t, x)$ A 为方阵

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|N(t, x)|}{|x|} = 0$ 关于 t -致

(8.9) $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x + N(t, x)$ (加入假设 $A(t)$ 连续, $N(t, x)$ 关于 x lip) (8.14)

对方程 $\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x$

若 $A(t) = A$ 为 常数矩阵, 有结论:

thm. (1) 零解正向(负向)渐近稳定

性质 $\Leftrightarrow$ 所有特征根有负实部 (正实部)

反转

(2) 稳定

$\Leftrightarrow$ 实部非正 (非负)

且实部为 0 的特征根对应 Jordan 可对角化

(3) 正向不稳定

$\Leftrightarrow$ 至少有一个特征根实部为正 / 至少有一个实部为 0 特征根

对应 Jordan 不可对角化

thm. 对 (8.14), A 为常矩阵, 若 A 所有特征值实部为负

非性质 则零解正向渐近稳定

性质

pr. 要证 $\exists \delta, |x_0| < \delta$, 有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |x(t)| = 0$

A 的所有特征值为负, 则 $\exists \sigma > 0$, st. $\rho_{\max} < -\sigma$

$$|e^{A^*t} p_n(s)| \leq e^{-2\sigma t} |p_n(s)| = e^{-\sigma t} e^{-\sigma t} |p_n(s)| \leq A_0 e^{-\sigma t}$$

def. "1.1" 为最大元

为 $e^{-\sigma t} |p_n(s)|$ 最大元的界

日期:

/

$$\text{证 } |e^{tA}| \leq A_0 e^{-\sigma t}$$

$$(8.14) \Leftrightarrow \text{积分方程} \quad X(t) = e^{tA} X_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} N(s, X(s)) ds$$

$$\text{pr.} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + N(t, x)$$

$$e^{-At} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} - Ax \right) = e^{-At} N(t, x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{-At} x) = e^{-At} N(t, x)$$

$$\text{积分} \quad e^{-At} x - X_0 = \int_0^t e^{-As} N(s, X(s)) ds$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X(t) = e^{tA} X_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} N(s, X(s)) ds$$

$$|X(t)| \leq A_0 |X_0| e^{-\sigma t} + \int_0^t A_0 e^{-(t-s)\sigma} |N(s, X(s))| ds$$

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{|x| \rightarrow 0} \frac{|N(t, x)|}{|x|} = 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1, \text{ st. } |x| \leq \delta_1 \text{ 时, } |N(t, x)| \leq \varepsilon |x|$$

$$\text{证 } |x(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| e^{-\sigma t} + A_0 \varepsilon \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)\sigma} |x(s)| ds \quad (\text{用到 } |x(s)| \leq \delta_1 \text{ 恒成立的假设})$$

$$e^{\sigma t} |x(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| + A_0 \varepsilon \int_0^t e^{\sigma s} |x(s)| ds$$

$$\text{由 Gronwall 知 } e^{\sigma t} |x(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| e^{A_0 \varepsilon t}$$

$$\Rightarrow |x(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| e^{-(\sigma - A_0 \varepsilon)t}$$

$$\text{选取极小的 } \varepsilon, \text{ st. } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |x(t)| = 0$$

$$\text{现在证明 } \forall t > 0, \text{ 有 } |x(t)| \leq \delta_1$$

$$\text{令 } T^* = \sup \{ T \mid |x(t)| \leq \delta_1, \forall t \in [0, T] \}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(T^*) = \delta_1$$

$$\text{且对 } \forall t \in [0, T^*), \text{ 有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x(t)| &\leq A_0 |x_0| e^{-\sigma t} + \int_0^t A_0 e^{-(t-s)\sigma} |N(s, X(s))| ds \\ &\leq A_0 |x_0| e^{-\sigma t} + A_0 \varepsilon \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)\sigma} |x(s)| ds \end{aligned}$$

日期: /

再由 Gronwall 知 $|x(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| e^{-(\delta - A_0 \varepsilon)t}$

取 $|x_0|$ s.t. $A_0 |x_0| < \frac{\delta}{2}$, 取 ε 充分小, 则 $|x(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| < \frac{\delta}{2} \quad \forall t \in [0, T^*)$

故取同时满足 $\begin{cases} |x_0| < \delta_1 \\ A_0 |x_0| < \frac{\delta}{2} \end{cases}$ 的 δ_2 , 可推出矛盾

$\Rightarrow T^* = +\infty$

thm. 对 (8.14), A 为常矩阵, 若 A 所有特征值至少有一个正实部
则零解不稳定

日期: /

2. 第二方法

(8.19)

考虑自治系统 $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$ f, f_{y_i} 在 $DC \mathbb{R}^n$ 上连续

$f(0) = 0$, 且 0 为 f 的一个孤立临界点, 即存在 0 点的邻域, 在这个邻域上 $f(y)$ 无其他零点.

令 $V(y)$ 为 Ω 上的标量连续函数, $0 \in \Omega$

def. V 在 Ω 上正定, 若 $V(0) = 0$, 且 $V(y) > 0, \forall y \in \Omega \setminus \{0\}$

V 在 Ω 上负定, 若 $-V$ 在 Ω 上正定

def. $(V(y))$ 关于方程组 $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$ 的导数

$$V^*(y) = (DV) \cdot f(y)$$

$$= \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_1} f_1(y) + \dots + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_n} f_n(y)$$

Rmk. $y = \phi(t)$ 为解, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt}(V(\phi(t))) = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_1} \phi_1' + \dots + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_n} \phi_n'$$

$$= \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_1} f_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_n} f_n \Big|_{\phi(t)}$$

$$= V^*(\phi(t))$$

thm. 若 $\exists$ 标量函数 $V(y)$ 在 $0 \in \Omega$ 上正定,

且关于 (8.19) 有 $V^*(y) \leq 0$, 则 (8.19) 零解稳定.

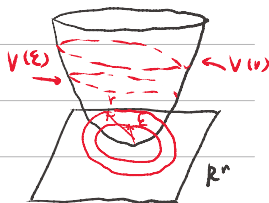
pr. 只需 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \text{ st. } |y_0| < \delta, \text{ 则 } |\phi(t, y_0)| < \varepsilon$

令 $r > 0, \exists \overline{Br(0)} \subset \Omega$, 取 $0 < \varepsilon < r$,

$V(y)$ 在 $\overline{Br(0)}$ 上正定, $V^*(y) \leq 0$

令 $S = \{y \mid \varepsilon \leq |y| \leq r\}$

$V(y)$ 连续, 令 $\mu = \min_{y \in S} V(y) > 0$



日期: /

由于 $V(0)=0$, $V(y)$ 连续,

故 $\exists \delta$, st. $\forall |y| < \delta$, 有 $|V(y)| < M$

首先添加条件 st. 经过 y_0 有唯一解 $\phi(t)$, $|y_0| < \delta$.

设其存在区间为 $[0, t_1)$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(V(\phi(t))) = V^*(\phi(t)) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t)) \leq V(\phi(0)) < M \quad (\phi(0) = y_0, |y_0| < \delta)$$

claim: $\forall t \in [0, t_1)$, $|\phi(t)| < \varepsilon$

否则 $\exists \bar{t} \in [0, t_1)$, $|\phi(\bar{t})| = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \phi(\bar{t}) \in S$, 则 $V(\phi(\bar{t})) \geq M$ 矛盾

表明未有限区域内达到无穷

由延拓定理 $t_1 = +\infty$, 即证明稳定性

thm. 若 $\exists V(y)$ 在 Ω 上正定且 $V^*(y) < 0$, 则 (8.19) 零解渐近稳定.

pr. 令 $r > 0$, $\exists B_r(0) \subset \Omega$, 由上 thm. 零解渐近

取 $\varepsilon = r$, $\exists \delta > 0$, st. $\forall y_0 \in B_\delta(0)$, $|\phi_t(y_0)| < r$, $\forall t \geq 0$

要证 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|\phi_t(y_0)| \xrightarrow{= \phi(t)} 0$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(V(\phi(t))) = V^*(\phi(t)) < 0$$

因 $V(\phi(t))$ 关于 t 单调递减, 故 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} V(\phi(t))$ 存在

下面要证 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} V(\phi(t))$ 存在 $= 0$

否则 $\exists \eta > 0$, st. $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} V(\phi(t)) = \eta \Rightarrow V(\phi(t)) \geq \eta$

$V(y)$ 连续, $V(0)=0$, 故 $\exists \alpha > 0$, st. $\forall |y| < \alpha$, $V(y) < \eta$

故 $|\phi(t)| \geq \alpha$, $\forall t \geq 0$

日期:

/

令 $S = \{y \mid \alpha \leq |y| \leq r\}$ $V^*(y)$ 在 S 上有最大值记为 $-M$ $M > 0$

$$\text{故 } \frac{d}{dt} V(\phi(t)) = V^*(\phi(t)) \leq -M$$

$$\text{积分} \Rightarrow V(\phi(t)) \leq V(\phi(0)) - Mt$$

令 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 知 $V(\phi(t)) < 0$ 矛盾

thm. 若 $\exists$ 连续函数 $V(y)$ 满足 $V(0) = 0$, s.t. $V^*(y)$ 正定

且在原点的任何邻域内存在 α , s.t. $V(\alpha) > 0$

则平衡不稳定.

pr. $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, s.t. $\forall \delta > 0$, $\exists \alpha \in B_\delta(0)$, s.t. $|\phi_t(\alpha)| = \varepsilon$, $\exists t$

令 $r > 0$, $\exists \overline{B_r(0)} \subset \Omega$, 由于 V 在 Ω 上连续,

故 V 在 $\overline{B_r(0)}$ 上有界, $\exists M > 0$, s.t. $|V(y)| \leq M$, $\forall y \in \overline{B_r(0)}$

$\forall \delta > 0$, $\exists \alpha \in B_\delta(0)$, s.t. $V(\alpha) > 0$, 于是 $\exists t$ s.t. $|\phi_t(\alpha)| = r$

否则假设 $\phi_t(\alpha) \in B_r(0)$, $\forall t \geq 0$, 由延拓 thm, $\phi_t(\alpha) \equiv \phi(t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上存在

$$\text{由 } \frac{d}{dt} (V(\phi(t))) = V^*(\phi(t)) \geq 0 \Rightarrow V(\phi(t)) \geq V(\phi(0)) \triangleq V(\alpha) > 0$$

由 $V(0) = 0$, $\exists \alpha > 0$, s.t. $|V(y)| < V(\alpha)$, $\forall |y| < \alpha$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \leq |\phi(t)| \leq r$$

令 $S = \{y \mid \alpha \leq |y| \leq r\}$, 则 $V^*(y)$ 在 S 上有正的下界 M

$$V^*(y) \geq M \quad \forall y \in S$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{d}{dt} (V(\phi(t))) = V^*(\phi(t)) \geq M.$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t)) \geq V(\phi(0)) + Mt = V(\alpha) + Mt.$$

故 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $V(\phi(t)) \rightarrow +\infty$

与 $V(\phi(t)) \leq M$ 矛盾

日期:

/

thm. 若 $\exists$ 函数 V s.t. 在 $\Omega \rightarrow 0$ 上 $V^* = \lambda V + W$ ($\lambda > 0$)

W 或者恒为零或者恒非正, 恒非负且使得

在原点上任何邻域内存在一点 a , 有 $V(a) \cdot W(a) > 0$

则零解不稳定

ex. $y'' + g(y) = 0$ 在 $|y| < k$ 上连续, $g(0) = 0$, $yg(y) > 0$

$$y'y'' + g(y)y' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(y')^2 + \int_0^y g(s)ds = C \quad \text{能量}$$

$$\text{令 } y_1 = y \quad \frac{dy_1}{dx} = y_2$$

$$y_2 = y' \quad \frac{dy_2}{dx} = -g(y_1)$$

$$V(y_1, y_2) \triangleq \frac{1}{2}(y_2)^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s)ds > 0, \forall (y_1, y_2) \neq 0 \in \Omega$$

$$V^*(y) = g(y_1) \cdot y_2 + y_2(-g(y_1)) = 0 \quad \Omega = \{(y_1, y_2) \mid |y_1| < k, -\infty < y_2 < +\infty\}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 零解稳定

但不渐近稳定, $\forall (y_{10}, y_{20})$

令 $\phi(t)$ 为以 (y_{10}, y_{20}) 为初值的方程的解

$$\text{则 } d(V(\phi(t))) = V^*(\phi(t)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t)) = V(\phi(0)) \neq 0 \quad \text{故 } |\phi(t)| \text{ 不趋于 } 0$$

V 通常难找, 亦将应有物理意义

ex. (Lienard 方程)

$$y'' + y' + g(y) = 0, \quad g(y) \text{ 满足前面假设}$$

讨论零解稳定性

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} y_1 = y \\ y_2 = y' \end{cases} \quad \text{则 } \begin{cases} \frac{dy_1}{dt} = y_2 \\ \frac{dy_2}{dt} = -y_2 - g(y_1) \end{cases}$$

日期: /

$$\text{def. } V(y_1, y_2) = \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds$$

$$\Omega = \{(y_1, y_2) \mid |y_1| < k, -\infty < y_2 < +\infty\}$$

则 V 在 Ω 上正定

$$V^*(y_1, y_2) = g(y_1) y_2 + y_2 (-y_2 - g(y_1)) = -y_2^2 \leq 0$$

故零解是稳定的。

$$\text{def. } V(y_1, y_2) = \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds + \beta g(y_1) y_2$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds - \frac{\beta}{2} (g(y_1)^2 + y_2^2)$$

$$\lim_{|y_1| \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(y_1)^2}{\int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds} = \lim_{|y_1| \rightarrow 0} \frac{2g(y_1)g'(y_1)}{g(y_1)} = 2g'(0)$$

$$\exists k, \text{ s.t. } |y_1| < k, \text{ 时, } |g(y_1)|^2 \leq C \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds$$

$$\text{故 } V(y_1, y_2) \geq \frac{1}{2} (1 - \beta) y_2^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds (1 - \frac{\beta C}{2}) > 0$$

$$\text{iff } \beta < \min\{1, \frac{2}{C}\}$$

hope $V^* < 0$

$$V^*(y_1, y_2) = (g(y_1) + \beta g'(y_1) y_2) y_2 + (y_2 + \beta g(y_1)) (-y_2 - g(y_1))$$

$$= -y_2^2 - \beta g'(y_1) y_2^2 + \beta g'(y_1) y_2^2 - \beta g(y_1) y_2$$

$$|g'(y_1)| \leq M, \text{ 当 } |y_1| < k,$$

$$\leq -y_2^2 - \beta g'(y_1) y_2^2 + M \beta y_2^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} (g'(y_1)^2 y_2^2)$$

$$= (-1 + M\beta + \frac{\beta}{2}) y_2^2 - \frac{\beta}{2} g'(y_1)^2 y_2^2$$

再取 $0 < \beta$ 且 s.t. $M\beta + \frac{\beta}{2} < \frac{1}{2}$, 可使 $V^*(y_1, y_2) < 0$

故零解也是稳定的

$$\text{ex. } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = (x+2y)(z+1) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = (-x+5y)(z+1) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -z^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{平衡点的稳定性}$$

日期: /

平面的 $z=0$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon x + 2y = 0 \\ -x + \varepsilon y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 平衡点为 $(0, 0, 0)$

线性化方程为 (只考虑线性部分)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \varepsilon x + 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + \varepsilon y \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A 的特征值为 $-\lambda(\lambda - \varepsilon)^2 + 2$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \varepsilon + \sqrt{2}i, \lambda_3 = \varepsilon - \sqrt{2}i$$

① $\varepsilon > 0$, 则平衡不稳定

② $\varepsilon < 0$, 则平衡线性稳定

def. $V(x, y, z) = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2$ (从简单形式设起)

$$\begin{aligned} V^* &= 2ax(\varepsilon x + 2y)(z+1) + 2by(-x + \varepsilon y)(z+1) + 2cz(-z^3) \\ &= (2a\varepsilon x^2 + (4a-2b)xy + 2b\varepsilon y^2)(z+1) - 2cz^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid z > -1\} \text{ 上, 令 } a=1, b=2, c=1$$

$$V^* = (2\varepsilon x^2 + 4\varepsilon y^2)(z+1) - 2z^4 < 0 \quad \forall \Omega \setminus \{0\}$$

则平衡点也是稳定的

$$\textcircled{3} \varepsilon = 0, \text{ 方程组 } \frac{dx}{dt} = 2y(z+1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -x(z+1)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = -z^3 \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{(2+c)t^2}$$

$$x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 = C$$

日期: /

故零解稳定但不渐近稳定

日期: /

§ 平面上的动力系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = X(x, y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = Y(x, y) \end{cases} \quad (8.20)$$

X, Y 为平面上连续可微函数

def. (x_0, y_0) 为 (8.20) 初等奇点

$$X(x_0, y_0) = 0, Y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$\det \frac{\partial (X, Y)}{\partial (x, y)} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \neq 0$$

若 $(0, 0)$ 为 (8.20) 初等奇点, 令 $a = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}(0, 0)$, $b = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}(0, 0)$, $c = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(0, 0)$, $d = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}(0, 0)$

$$\text{则原方程} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = ax + by + \varphi(x, y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = cx + dy + \psi(x, y)$$

$$\text{线性化: } \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \quad T \text{ 为常数矩阵}$$

$$T \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} T \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = T^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} T \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

选取 T st. $T^{-1}AT$ 为 Jordan 型. 故不妨设 A 为 Jordan 型

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta \neq 0, \lambda, \mu \neq 0$$

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{此时 } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda x \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \mu y \end{cases} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\mu y}{\lambda x} \quad (x \neq 0) \Rightarrow y = C|x|^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda}} \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

双向轨线

① $\mu = \lambda > 0$  (直线族)

② $\lambda \neq \mu, \lambda, \mu > 0$

③ $\mu = \lambda < 0$  (直线族)

星形轨线



$\mu > \lambda > 0$



$\lambda > \mu > 0$



$\lambda = \mu = 0$



$\mu < \lambda < 0$

画相图确定动力性质

日期: /

鞍点...

④ $\lambda \neq 0, \lambda \mu < 0$



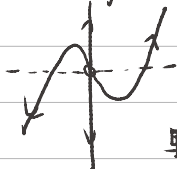
$\lambda < 0 < \mu$

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$

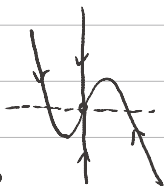
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda x \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + \lambda y \end{cases} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{y}{x}$$

$u = \frac{y}{x} \quad u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\lambda} + u \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln|x| + C \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\lambda} x \ln|x| + Cx$

For $x=0, y = e^{\lambda t}$



$\lambda > 0$



$\lambda < 0$

鞍点...

B) $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha x - \beta y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \beta x + \alpha y \end{cases}$$

$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r \cos \theta, x = r \sin \theta$

则 $\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = \alpha r \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r(t) = C e^{\alpha t} & C > 0 \\ \theta(t) = \beta t & \beta > 0 \text{ 逆时针} \end{cases}$

$\beta < 0$ 顺时针

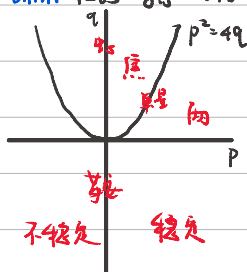


$\alpha < 0, \beta > 0 \quad \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$

$\alpha = 0 \quad \beta > 0$

日期: /

thm. p265 8.5 (初等奇点类型判断)



$$p = -\text{tr}A = -(a+d)$$

$$q = \det A = ad - bc$$

当 $t \rightarrow +\infty / -\infty$ 时, 有的轨线沿某个方向趋向/远离奇点.

该方向为特殊方向 (双向: 2

单向: 1

鞍: 2)

ex. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2x + 3y$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2x - 3y$$

在 $[0,0]$ 附近相图

$(0,0)$ 为奇点, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ $p = 1, q = -12 < 0$

鞍点, 有 2 个特殊方向, 设 $y = kx$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x-3y}{2x+3y}$$

$$k = \frac{2-3k}{2+3k} \Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{1}{3}, k_2 = -2$$



$(x,y) = (1,0)$ 处, $\frac{dx}{dt} > 0, \frac{dy}{dt} > 0$

ex. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3x$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2x + y$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad p = -\text{tr}A = -4 \quad q = 3$$

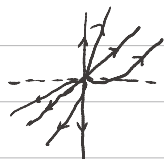
$$p^2 - 4q > 0$$

双向结点, 有 2 个特殊方向

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+y}{3x}$$

$$k = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}k \Rightarrow k = 1$$

没特殊方向为 $x = ky$, 则 $k = \frac{3k}{2k+1} \Rightarrow k_1 = 0, k_2 = 1$.



日期: /

已经解决了线性系统相同

Nullcline 方法, 解决非线性系统

ex.
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y - x^2 & x\text{-Nullcline } y = x^2 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x - 2 & y\text{-Nullcline } x = 2 \end{cases}$$



平衡点为 (2, 4)

令 $x = x - 2$, $y = y - 4$, 原方程化为
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -4x + y - x^2 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x \end{cases} \quad (*) \text{ 平衡点为 } (0, 0)$$

线性化
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -4x + y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x \end{cases}$$

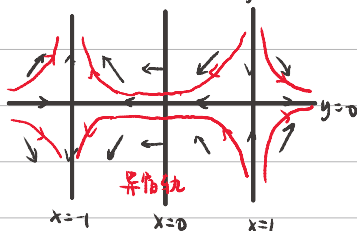
$A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $p = 4$, $q = -1$ (0, 0) 为鞍点.

设 $y = kx$ 为特殊方向 $k = \frac{1}{-4+k}$ $k = 2 + \sqrt{5}$, $k_2 = 2 - \sqrt{5}$

相图为 取 (1, 0), 表明方向为 ↖

ex
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 - 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x(y - a(x - \frac{1}{x})) \end{cases} \quad a \text{ 为常数}$$

① $a = 0$
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 - 1 & x\text{-Nullcline } x = \pm 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -xy & y\text{-Nullcline } x/y = 0 \end{cases}$$

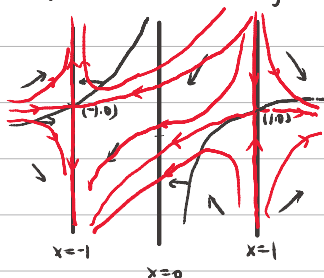


日期: /

② $a > 0$

x -Nullcline $x=1, x=-1$

y -Nullcline $x=0, y=a(x-\frac{1}{x})$



稳定性分析 $(-1, 0), (1, 0)$ 为鞍点.

③ $a < 0$

