

# ODE笔记4: Peano定理、Picard存在唯一定理等...

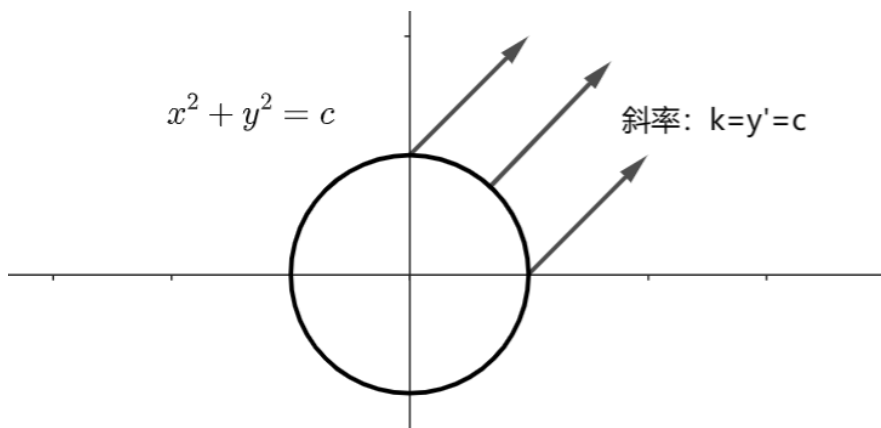
## 方向场:

$f$  定,  $\forall (x, y) \in G \subset \mathbb{R}^2, \forall p \in G, p(x, y)$  斜率为  $f(x, y)$ , 以  $f(x, y)$  为斜率的小直线段  $l(p)$ , 形成  $G$  上方向场, 称区域  $G$  和  $G$  上方向场为ODE:  $y' = f(x, y)$  的方向场。

找解: 找曲线  $\gamma, \forall p \in \gamma, \gamma$  在  $p$  点与方向场相切, 称  $\gamma$  为积分曲线/解曲线。

### 例1: $y' = x^2 + y^2$

等势线:  $x^2 + y^2 = c$ , 方向场大致的样子如下:



## 逼近解: Euler折线:

将  $[x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$  分成  $n$  小段,  $h = \frac{\alpha}{n}, x_k = x_0 + kh, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$y_k = y_{k-1} + f(x_{k-1}, y_{k-1}) \cdot h$$

在介绍Ascoli-Arzel定理之前, 先介绍以下两个概念:

### 等度连续:

$\forall \epsilon, \exists \delta, \forall x, y \in I$  且  $|x - y| < \delta$ , 有  $|\phi_n(x) - \phi_n(y)| < \epsilon$

### Lipschitz条件:

若  $f \in C(G), \exists L > 0, s.t. \forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in G$ , 有  $|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq L|y_1 - y_2|$ . 则称  $f$  在  $G$  上关于  $y$  满足Lip条件

(1)  $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$  (\*) 解  $y = \phi(x) \in C^1(I), \phi'(x) = f(x, \phi(x)), \forall x \in I$  (Euler折线逼近,  $n \rightarrow +\infty (h \rightarrow 0), \phi_n(x) \rightarrow \phi(x)$ )

$$(2) y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt (**)$$

解:  $y = \phi(x) \in I$ , 且  $\phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt, \forall x \in I$

若  $\phi(x)$  是 (\*) 的解:  $\phi'(x) = f(x, \phi(x)), \phi(x_0) = y_0$ . 在  $[x_0, x]$  作积分:

$$\phi(x) - \phi(x_0) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt$$

是 (\*\*) 的解! ✓

若 $\phi(x)$ 是 $(**)$ 的解:

$$f(t, \phi(x)) \in C(I) \implies \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt \in C^1(I) \implies \phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt \in C^1(I)$$

求导:  $\phi'(x) = f(x, \phi(x)), \phi(x_0) = y_0$ , 是 $(*)$ 的解。

$$\phi_k(x) = y_k + f(x_k, y_k)(x - x_k) = y_0 + f(x_0, y_0)h + f(x_1, y_1)h + \dots + f(x_{k-1}, y_{k-1})h + f(x_k, y_k)(x - x_k)$$

## Ascoli-Arzelà定理:

有限闭区间 $I$ 上的一致有界、等度连续的 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 至少存在一个在 $I$ 上一致收敛于 $f(x)$ 的子列 $\{f_{n_k}(x)\}$ , 其中 $f(x)$ 在 $I$ 上连续。

证明: 令 $A = \{\text{有理数} \in I\} = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ .

对固定的 $x = x_1, \{\phi_n(x_1)\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ 有界数列  $\implies$  有收敛子列。记 $\{\phi_n^{(1)}\} \subset \{\phi_n\}$ , 其中 $\{\phi_n^{(1)}(x_1)\} \rightarrow y_1$ .

对固定的 $x = x_2, \{\phi_n^{(1)}(x_2)\}$ 有界数列  $\implies$  有收敛子列。记 $\{\phi_n^{(2)}\} \subset \{\phi_n^{(1)}\}$ , 其中 $\{\phi_n^{(2)}(x_2)\} \rightarrow y_2. (n \rightarrow +\infty) \dots\dots$

类似操作:  $\{\phi_n^{(k)}(x_1)\} \rightarrow y_1, \{\phi_n^{(k)}(x_2)\} \rightarrow y_2, \dots, \{\phi_n^{(k)}(x_k)\} \rightarrow y_k$

取子列:  $\widetilde{\phi}_n(x) = \phi_n^{(n)}(x)$ . 下面验证 $\widetilde{\phi}_n(x) \rightrightarrows \phi(x), n \rightarrow +\infty$

$\because I \subset \bigcup_{x_i \in A} (x_i - \frac{\delta}{4}, x_i + \frac{\delta}{4}), I = [a, b]$  有界闭区域。由有限覆盖定理,

$$I \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^B (x_i - \frac{\delta}{4}, x_i + \frac{\delta}{4}), \widetilde{\phi}_n(x_i) \rightarrow y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, B$$

$$\therefore \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n, m > N, |\widetilde{\phi}_n(x_i) - \widetilde{\phi}_m(x_i)| < \epsilon, i = 1, 2, \dots, B.$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n, m > N,$$

$$|\widetilde{\phi}_n(x) - \widetilde{\phi}_m(x)| \leq |\widetilde{\phi}_n(x) - \widetilde{\phi}_n(x_i)| + |\widetilde{\phi}_n(x_i) - \widetilde{\phi}_m(x_i)| + |\widetilde{\phi}_m(x_i) - \widetilde{\phi}_m(x)| < \epsilon + \epsilon + \epsilon = 3\epsilon$$

故 $\{\phi_n(x_1)\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ 在 $I$ 上是一致收敛的Cauchy列, 极限记为 $f(x)$ .  $f_n(x) \in C(I)$ , 且 $f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x)$ , 则 $f(x) \in C(I)$ .  $\square$

## Peano定理:

$G \triangleq [x_0 - a, x_0 + a] \times [y_0 - b, y_0 + b], f \in C(G)$ , 则 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 在 $[x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha]$ 上存在一个解 $y = \phi(x)$ , 其中

$$\alpha = \min\{a, \frac{b}{M}\} \quad M = \max_{(x,y) \in G} |f(x, y)|$$

证明: (1) 构造Euler曲线 $\phi_n(x), x \in [x_0, x_0 + \alpha] = I, \phi_n(x), x \in I$ 一致有界、等度连续。

(2) 逼近:  $\phi_n(x) \rightrightarrows \phi(x), n \rightarrow +\infty. (h \rightarrow 0)$

(2)  $\checkmark$  验证为方程的解。  $x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_n(x) &= y_0 + f(x_0, y_0)h + \dots + f(x_{k-1}, y_{k-1})h + f(x_k, y_k)(x - x_0) \\ &= y_0 + \int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x_0, y_0)dt + \dots + \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x_{k-1}, y_{k-1})dt + \int_{x_k}^x f(x_k, y_k)dt \\ &\triangleq y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi_n(t))dt + \delta_n(x) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\delta_n(x) = \underbrace{\int_{x_0}^{x_1} [f(x_0, y_0) - f(t, \phi_n(t))]dt + \dots + \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f(x_{k-1}, y_{k-1}) - f(t, \phi_n(t))]dt + \int_{x_k}^x [f(x_k, y_k) - f(t, \phi_n(t))]dt}_{\delta_n(x)}$$

上式取 $\widetilde{\phi}_n(x)$ , 令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ :

$$\phi_n(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi_n(t))dt + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \overline{\delta}_n(x) \quad (\text{这里 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \overline{\delta}_n(x) = 0)$$

( $f \in C(G)$ ), 则  $f$  在  $G$  上一致连续。  
 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta, |x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| < \delta, |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| < \epsilon$   
 取  $h < \delta, Mh < \delta, \delta_n(x) < \epsilon \cdot \alpha. \quad \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N = \frac{\alpha}{\delta}, \forall n > N, |\delta_N(x)| < \epsilon \cdot \alpha$

## Picard存在唯一性定理:

对于Cauchy问题:  $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$  考虑  $(x, y) \in G \triangleq [x_0 - a, x_0 + a] \times [y_0 - b, y_0 + b], f \in C(G), f$  对  $y$  满足lip条件, 则该Cauchy问题在  $[x_0 - a, x_0 + a]$  上存在唯一解。(连续  $\implies$  存在性; lip条件  $\implies$  唯一性)

证明: **唯一性**: 反证, 令  $y_1 \neq y_2$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(x) &= y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_1(t)) dt \\ y_2(x) &= y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_2(t)) dt \end{aligned}$$

两者相减:

$$|y_1(x) - y_2(x)| \leq \int_{x_0}^x |f(t, y_1(t)) - f(t, y_2(t))| dt \leq \int_{x_0}^x L |y_1(t) - y_2(t)| dt, x \in I \implies |y_1 - y_2| = 0, \forall x \in I$$

由此产生矛盾!

**rmk1: Euler折线并不能收敛到所有解。举例如下:**

$$\begin{cases} y' = y^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{有无穷多解!}$$

**rmk2: Cauchy问题有唯一解  $\implies \{\phi_n\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$  全序列收敛。**

反证: 若Euler折线  $\{\phi_n\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$  在  $x_1$  点不收敛, 那么  $\exists a, b$  满足  $a < b, \forall j, k$ , 有:

$$\phi_{n_j}(x_1) < a < b < \phi_{n_k}(x_1) \quad (*)$$

$$\{\phi_{n_j}\}_{n=1}^{+\infty} \text{ 一致有界、等度连续 } \implies \widetilde{\phi_{n_j}}(x) \rightrightarrows \phi_1(x), \phi_1(x) \text{ 为解}$$

$$\{\phi_{n_k}\}_{n=1}^{+\infty} \text{ 一致有界、等度连续 } \implies \widetilde{\phi_{n_k}}(x) \rightrightarrows \phi_2(x), \phi_2(x) \text{ 为解}$$

这与前置条件“Cauchy问题有唯一解”矛盾!

## Picard迭代序列方法:

对于  $x \in I = [x_0 - a, x_0 + a]$ , 作以下迭代:

$$y_0(x) = y_0$$

$$y_1(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_0(t)) dt$$

.....

$$y_{k+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt$$

其中  $|y_k(t) - y_0| \leq b, y_k(t) \in C(I)$ . 数学归纳法:  $k = 0$  时, 成立。假设对  $k$  成立。考虑  $k + 1$ :

$$|y_{k+1} - y_0| \leq \int_{x_0}^x |f| dt \leq M|x - x_0| \leq M \cdot \alpha \leq b$$

这里  $y_{k+1} \in C(I)$ 。

**逼近解:** Picard序列  $\{y_k(x)\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ ,  $|y_k(t) - y_0| \leq b$ ,  $y_k(x) \in C(I)$

$$|y_k(x) - y_{k-1}(x)| \leq \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} |x - x_0|^k, k = 1, 2, \dots \implies \text{Cauchy列}$$

数归:  $|y_1(x) - y_0(x)| = |\int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_0) dt| \leq M|x - x_0|$  假设对于  $k$  成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |y_{k+1}(x) - y_k(x)| &= |y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt - y_0 - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_{k-1}(t)) dt| \\ &\leq \int_{x_0}^x L|y_k(t) - y_{k-1}(t)| dt \leq \int_{x_0}^x L \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} (t - x_0)^k dt = \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} \cdot \frac{(x - x_0)^{k+1}}{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(L\alpha)^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} < \epsilon$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > m > N, |y_n(x) - y_m(x)| < \epsilon, \forall x \in I$$

$$|y_n(x) - y_m(x)| \leq \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} |y_{k+1}(x) - y_k(x)| \leq \frac{M}{L} \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} \frac{(L\alpha)^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} < \frac{M}{L} \cdot \epsilon$$

由Picard序列定义,  $y_{k+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt$

$$y(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_{k+1}(x) = y_0 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k(t)) dt$$

而这里  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k(t) = y(t)$ , 从而  $y(x)$  为积分方程的解。

**例2:** 
$$\begin{cases} y' = 2y + x \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

**Euler折线:**  $h = \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $x_k = kh$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots$   $y_k = y_{k-1} + f(x_{k-1}, y_{k-1})h$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 1 + 2h = 1 + \frac{2}{n} \\ y_2 &= y_1 + (x_1 + 2y_1)h = 1 + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{5}{n^2} \\ y_k &= \frac{5}{4} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^k - \left(\frac{k}{2n} + \frac{1}{4}\right), k = 3, 4, \dots \\ &= \frac{5}{4} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{2k}{n}} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{n} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \implies y = \frac{5}{4} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**Picard序列:**  $y_0(x) = 1$

$$y_1(x) = 1 + \int_0^x (2+t) dt = 1 + 2x + \frac{x^2}{2}, \dots$$

$$y_{k+1}(x) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{5}{4} \left( \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(2x)^{k+2}}{(k+2)!} \right) - \frac{(2x)^{k+2}}{(k+2)!} \quad \text{令 } k \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ 得到:}$$

$$y = \frac{5}{4} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}$$

关于Picard迭代序列解的**唯一性**:

反证: 设  $y_1(x), y_2(x)$  为不同解,  $y_1, y_2 \in C(I)$ .

$$\begin{cases} y_1(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_1(t)) dt \\ y_2(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_2(t)) dt \end{cases} \implies |y_1(x) - y_2(x)| \leq \int_{x_0}^x L|(y_1 - y_2)(t)| dt$$

$$\therefore |y_1(x) - y_2(x)| \leq \int_{x_0}^x LN dt = LN(x - x_0), |y_1(x) - y_2(x)| \leq \int_{x_0}^x L \cdot LN(t - x_0) dt = L^2 N \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{2} \dots$$

由  $k$  的任意性,  $|y_1(x) - y_2(x)| = 0$

## Grouwall不等式:

$$\forall x \in [x_0, x_1], 0 \leq u(x) \leq c + \int_{x_0}^x (\alpha(s)u(s) + K)ds$$

$$\implies u(x) \leq e^{\int_{x_0}^x \alpha(t)dt} \left( c + \int_{x_0}^x K e^{-\int_{x_0}^t \alpha(s)ds} dt \right)$$

## Osgood条件:

$f \in C(G), \forall (x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in G, |f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq F(|y_1 - y_2|), F(r) > 0, r > 0$  连续, 有

$$\int_0^{r_1} \frac{dr}{F(r)} = +\infty$$

则称  $f$  在  $G$  内满足**Osgood条件**。

**例3:**  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y = 0 \\ 2x, & y < 0 \\ -2x, & y \geq x^2 \\ 2x - \frac{4y}{x}, & 0 \leq y < x^2 \end{cases}$

解:  $y_0 = 0$

$$y_1(x) = 0 + \int_0^x f(t, y_0(t))dt = 0 + \int_0^x 2tdt = x^2$$

$$y_2(x) = 0 + \int_0^x f(t, y_1(t))dt = 0 + \int_0^x -2tdt = -x^2$$

容易得到  $\begin{cases} y_{2k-1} = x^2 \\ y_{2k} = -x^2 \end{cases}$  不收敛, 因为  $f$  不满足lip条件!

对于  $0 \leq y < x^2, y' = 2x - \frac{4y}{x}$

$$y = e^{-\int_0^x \frac{4}{t}dt} \left( 0 + \int_0^x 2te^{\int_0^t \frac{4}{s}ds} dt \right) = \frac{1}{3}x^2$$

$f(x, y)$  关于  $y$  单减  $\implies$  唯一性

**如果不满足lip条件, Picard序列可能不收敛!**