

ODE笔记6：解延拓定理、比较定理等

引理: $f(x, y) \in C(G), G$ 是开集。

(1) 若 $\phi(x)$ 为 $y' = f(x, y)$ 在 $[x_0, b]$ 上的解, $\{(x, \phi(x)), x \in [x_0, b]\} \subset A \subset G, A$ 紧 (有界闭), 则解可延拓至 $[x_0, b]$ 。

(2) $\phi(x)$ 是 $y' = f(x, y)$ 在 $[x_0, b]$ 上的解, $\psi(x)$ 是 $y' = f(x, y)$ 在 $[b, c]$ 上的解, 且 $\phi(b) = \psi(b)$, 则 $y(x) = \begin{cases} \phi(x), & x \in [x_0, b] \\ \psi(x), & x \in (b, c] \end{cases}$ 为 $y' = f(x, y)$ 在 $[x_0, c]$ 上的解。

证明: (1) $\because A$ 紧 $\therefore \max_{(x,y) \in A} |f(x, y)| = M \quad \because \phi(x)$ 为 $(*)$ 的解 $\therefore |\phi'(x)| = |f(x, \phi(x))| \leq M, \forall x \in [x_0, b]$ 一致连续。

$\therefore \phi(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \phi(x), \phi(x) = \phi(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt$, 在 $[x_0, b]$ 成立。

(2) 由 $y(x)$ 定义, $y(x)$ 是 $(*)$ 在 $[x_0, b], (b, c]$ 上的解。 $y'(b) = \phi'(b^-) = f(b, \phi(b)) = f(b, \psi(b)) = \psi'(b^+) = y'(b^+)$

$\therefore y'(b) = f(b, y(b)) \Rightarrow y$ 在 $[x_0, c]$ 上满足 $(*)$ 。

解延拓定理

G 开, $f \in C(G), (x_0, y_0) \in G. \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 解 $y = \phi(x)$ 积分曲线 γ , 则 γ 必延拓至 G 边界。

可延拓、饱和解: 若 $\phi(x)$ 为 $(*) y' = f(x, y)$ 在 I 上解, $\psi(x)$ 为 $(*)$ 在 (a, b) 上的解。 $I \subsetneq (a, b), I$ 上 $\phi(x) = \psi(x)$, 则称 $\phi(x)$ 可延拓。 $\psi(x)$ 为 ϕ 在 (a, b) 上延拓。若不存在这样的 $\psi(x)$, 称 $\phi(x)$ 为 $(*)$ 的饱和解。

定理: $f \in C(G), G$ 开, f 关于 y 满足局部lip条件, i.e. \forall 紧集 $A \subset G, \exists L_k > 0, \text{ s.t. } \forall (x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in K.$

$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L_k |y_1 - y_2|$, 则 $y' = f(x, y)$ 经过 G 中任何一点, $\exists!$ 饱和解。

证明: 存在性: 由解延拓定理成立。 \checkmark

唯一性: 若 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 有不同解 y_1, y_2 , 不妨设 $y_1(\bar{x}) = y_2(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}, \forall x \in (\bar{x}, b), y_1(x) > y_2(x)$,

$\exists [\bar{x} - a, \bar{x} + a] \times [\bar{y} - b, \bar{y} + b] \subset G$. 由Picard存在唯一性定理知 $y_1 = y_2$, 矛盾!

整体解:

$G = \{(x, y), a < x < b, y \in R\}, a, b$ 可取 $\pm\infty$. 若解 $y = \phi(x)$ 在 $a < x < b$ 上存在, 则称 $\phi(x)$ 为整体解。

定理: $f \in C(R),$ 关于 y 满足一致lip条件 $\implies \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \exists!$ 整体解, $|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L|y_1 - y_2|,$
 $\forall (x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in R.$

证明: 由延拓定理, $\exists!$ 饱和解 $\phi(x)$, 设右行最大存在区间为 $[x_0, \beta)$. 若 $\beta = b, \checkmark$

若 $\beta < b$, 由延拓定理知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \beta} |\phi(x)| = \infty$, 矛盾!

$\phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x (f(t, y_0) + f(t, \phi(t)) - f(t, y_0)) dt \leq H + L|\phi(t) - y_0|, f(t, y_0)$ 在 $t \in [x_0, \beta]$ 上连续, $\therefore |f(t, y_0)| \leq H$

$$|\phi(x) - y_0| \leq \int_{x_0}^x (H + L|\phi(t) - y_0|) dt, \forall x \in [x_0, \beta) \quad (\text{Gronwall不等式})$$

$$\implies |\phi(x) - y_0| \leq H(x - x_0)e^{L(x - x_0)} \leq H(\beta - x_0)e^{L(x - x_0)}$$

$f \in C(R)$ 且 $|f(x, y)| \leq A + B|y| \implies \exists$ 整体解。

右行上 (下) 解 (可通过图像理解):

定义: 若 V 在 $[x_0, a)$ 上满足

$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} \leq f(x, v(x)), V(x_0) \leq y_0$$

则称 $V(x)$ 是**右行下解**。

反之, 若 W 在 $[x_0, a)$ 上满足

$$\frac{dW(x)}{dx} > f(x, w(x)), W(x_0) \geq y_0$$

则称 $W(x)$ 是**右行上解**。

第一比较定理（定理5.1）：

$f, F \in C(G), (x_0, y_0) \in G, f(x, y) < F(x, y), \forall x, y \in G$.

(1) $f(x, y)$ 在 $[x_0, b)$ 上有解 $\phi(x)$. (2) $F(x, y)$ 在 $[x_0, b)$ 上有解 $\Phi(x)$.

则 $\Phi(x) > \phi(x), \forall x \in [x_0, b)$.

证明: 设 $\psi(x) = \phi(x) - \Phi(x), \psi(x_0) = 0$, 则 $\psi'(x_0) = F(x_0, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) > 0$. 由解定义, $\psi'(x) \in C([x_0, b])$.

$\therefore \exists \beta > x_0, \psi'(x) > 0, \forall x \in [x_0, \beta] \implies \forall x \in [x_0, \beta], \psi(x) > 0$.

反证: 设 $\exists x_2 \in [x_0, b), \psi(x_2) = 0$. 设 $\alpha = \min\{x \in [x_0, b), \psi(x) = 0\} \therefore x \in (x_0, \alpha), \psi(x) > 0, \psi(\alpha) = 0$

$\rightarrow \Phi(\alpha) = \phi(\alpha) \Rightarrow \psi'(\alpha) \leq 0$

另一方面, $\psi'(\alpha) = \Phi'(\alpha) - \phi'(\alpha) = F(\alpha, \Phi(\alpha)) - f(\alpha, \phi(\alpha)) > 0$, 矛盾!

定理5.2:

若 $f \in C(G)$. 右行解 $\phi(x)$, 右行上解 $W(x)$, 右行下解 $V(x)$. 在 $[x_0, b)$ 上存在 $\implies V(x) < \phi(x) < W(x), \forall x \in (x_0, b)$

证明: 令 $F(x, y) = W'(x) - f(x, w(x)), W' = F(x, w) = W'(x) - f(x, w(x)) + f(x, w(x)) + f(x, y)$.

由第一比较定理, $W(x) > \phi(x), x \in (x_0, b)$, 同理, 有 $V(x) < \phi(x), x \in (x_0, b)$

最大/小解:

ODE (*) 在 $[x_0, b)$ 上存在2个解 $W(x), Z(x)$. 对 (*) 所有解 $y(x)$, 都有 $W(x) \leq y(x) \leq Z(x), \forall x \in [x_0, b)$, 则 $W(x)$ 为 (*) 在 $[x_0, b)$ 上**右行最小解**, $Z(x)$ 为**右行最大解**.

最大/小解的存在性（定理5.3）：

$f \in C(G), G = [x_0 - a, x_0 + a] \times [y_0 - b, y_0 + b] \implies (*)$ 在 $[x_0 - b, x_0 + b]$ 上存在右行最大解. $h < \alpha = \min\{a, \frac{b}{M}\}$

第二比较定理（定理5.4）：

$f(x, y) \leq F(x, y), x, y \in G$

ϕ 是 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi' = f(x, y) \\ \phi(x_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right.$ 在 $[x_0, b)$ 上右行最小解

Φ 是 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi' = F(x, y) \\ \Phi(x_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right.$ 在 $[x_0, b)$ 上右行最大解

$\implies \phi(x) \leq \Phi(x), \forall x \in (x_0, b)$

定理5.5:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right.$ 解 $\phi(x), x \in [x_0, \beta)$

(1) 右行上解 $W(x)$, 右行下解 $V(x)$ 在 $[x_0, b)$ 上存在 $\implies \beta \geq b$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} V(x) = +\infty \implies \beta \leq b$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} W(x) = -\infty \implies \beta \leq b$ (以上三个结论可通过画图理解.)

证明: (1) $G_1 = \{(x, y), x_0 < x < b, V(x) < y < W(x)\}$. 在 G 中用延拓定理解曲线延至 ∂G . 由5.2,

$\forall x \in (x_0, b), W(x) > \phi(x) > V(x) \implies$ 解曲线延至 $x = b \implies \beta \geq b$.

(2) $G_2 = \{(x, y), x_0 < x < b, V(x) < y < N\}$. 由延拓定理和5.2, 解曲线延伸至 $y = N$. $N \rightarrow +\infty$

$\therefore \beta \leq b$. (3) 同理。

连续依赖性

$F, f \in C(G), |f(x, y) - F(x, y)| \leq \epsilon, \forall (x, y) \in G$. f 关于 y 满足一致lip条件. $\phi(x), \Phi(x)$ 分别为 f, F 对应的Cauchy问题的解, 则

$$|\Phi(x) - \phi(x)| \leq C \cdot \varepsilon, \forall x \in [x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$$

$$\text{证明: } \phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t))dt, \quad \Phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x F(t, \Phi(t))dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x) - \phi(x) &= \int_{x_0}^x (F(t, \Phi(x)) - \underbrace{f(t, \phi(x)) + f(t, \Phi(x)) - f(t, \Phi(x))}_{\leq \varepsilon})dt \\ \implies \Phi(x) - \phi(x) &\leq \int_{x_0}^x (\varepsilon + L|\Phi(t) - \phi(t)|)dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由Gronwall不等式, } |\Phi(x) - \phi(x)| \leq \varepsilon(x - x_0) \cdot e^{L(x-x_0)} \leq \varepsilon\alpha \cdot e^{L\alpha}$$

解对初值的连续依赖性:

G 开, 连通, $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2, f \in C(G), f$ 在 G 上关于 y 满足局部lip条件.

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \quad (x_0, y_0) \in G, \text{ 在 } J \text{ 上存在唯一解 } \phi(x; x_0, y_0). \text{ 设 } [a, b] \subset J, x_0 \in [a, b]. \text{ 当 } (\xi, \eta) \text{ 充分靠近 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 时,}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(\xi) = \eta \end{cases} \quad \text{在 } [a, b] \text{ 中存在唯一解 } \phi(x, \xi, \eta). \text{ 且 } \lim_{(\xi, \eta) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} \phi(x, \xi, \eta) = \phi(x, x_0, y_0)$$

证明: $\because r = \{(x, y), y = \phi(x; x_0, y_0), x \in [a, b]\}$ 为 G 中有界闭集

$$\therefore \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \text{ st } G_{\varepsilon_0} = \{(x, y), x \in [a, b], |y - \phi(x, x_0, y_0)| \leq \varepsilon_0\} \subset G$$

$\because f$ 关于 y 在 G 中满足局部lip条件

$$\therefore \exists L, \text{ st } \forall (x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in G_{\varepsilon_0}, |f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L|y_1 - y_2|, \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0), \exists \delta = \min\{\varepsilon, x_0 - a, b - x_0\}, \forall (\xi, \eta) \in B_\delta(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{若 } \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(\xi) = \eta \end{cases} \text{ 在 } G_\varepsilon \text{ 中 } \exists ! \text{ 饱和解 } \phi(x; \xi, \eta), x \in [c, d] \quad \text{断言: } c = a, d = b$$

$$\text{反证: 不妨设 } d < b, \text{ 则 } |\phi(d; \xi, \eta) - \phi(d; x_0, y_0)| = \varepsilon.$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi(x, \xi, \eta) - \phi(x; x_0, y_0)| &= |\eta + \int_\xi^x f(t, \phi(t, \xi, \eta))dt - y_0 - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t; x_0, y_0))dt| \leq |\eta - y_0| + |\int_\xi^{x_0} f(t, \phi(t; \xi, \eta))dt| + \int_{x_0}^x |f(t, \phi(t; \xi, \eta)) \\ &\quad - f(t, \phi(t; x_0, y_0))|dt \leq \delta + M\delta + \int_{x_0}^x L|\phi(t; \xi, \eta) - \phi(t; x_0, y_0)|dt. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由Gronwall不等式, } |\phi(x; \xi, \eta) - \phi(x; x_0, y_0)| \leq (1 + M)\delta e^{L(b-a)} < \varepsilon, \forall x \in [\xi, d], |\phi(x; x_0, y_0) - \phi(x; \xi, \eta)| \leq \varepsilon. \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$\phi(x; x_0, y_0) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t; x_0, y_0))dt \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0} = -f(x_0, \phi(x_0, x_0, y_0)) + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0} dt$$

$$\text{令 } Z(x) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0}(x; x_0, y_0) \quad (x_0, y_0 \text{ 固定})$$

$$Z(x) = -f(x_0, y_0) + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} Z(t)dt \iff \begin{cases} Z' = \frac{\partial f(x, \phi(x_0, x_0, y_0))}{\partial y} Z \\ Z(x_0) = -f(x_0, y_0). \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0} = 1 + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0} dt, \quad (x_0, y_0) \text{ 固定. 同理, 令 } W(x) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0}$$

$$W(x) = 1 + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} W(t)dt \iff \begin{cases} W' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \phi(x; x_0, y_0))W \\ W(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{例1: } y' = \sin(xy), \phi(x; x_0, y_0), \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0}|_{x_0=y_0=0}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0}|_{x_0=y_0=0}$$

$$\text{解: } f(x, y) = \sin(xy) \quad \therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \cos(xy)x \quad \phi(x; 0, 0) = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = \sin(xy) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \exists ! \text{ 解 } y \equiv 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \phi(x; 0, 0)) = x$$

$$\text{令 } Z(x) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0} \Big|_{x_0=y_0=0}, \quad \begin{cases} Z' = xZ \\ Z(0) = f(0, 0) = 0 \end{cases} \implies Z(x) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } W(x) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0} \Big|_{x_0=y_0=0}, \quad \begin{cases} W' = xW \\ W(0) = 1 \end{cases} \implies W = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

解对初值的可微性:

G 开, 连通, $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2, f \in C(G), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \in C(G)$

$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 解 $\phi(x; x_0, y_0)$, 则 $\phi(x; x_0, y_0)$ 存在范围内关于 $(x; x_0, y_0)$ 连续可微。

在 $V = \{(x; x_0, y_0), x \in [a, b], |\xi - x_0| \leq \delta, |\eta - y_0| \leq \delta\}$ 中看 $\phi(x; \xi, \eta)$, 关于 x 连续可微, 关于 ξ, η 连续。

看 $\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta \eta}$ 的收敛性: $\phi(x; \xi, \eta + \Delta \eta) = \eta + \Delta \eta + \int_{\xi}^x f(t, \phi(t, \xi, \eta + \Delta \eta)) dt$ $\phi(x; \xi, \eta) = \eta + \int_{\xi}^x f(t, \phi(t, \xi, \eta)) dt$

$$\implies \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta \eta} = 1 + \int_{\xi}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, \xi) \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta \eta} dt \quad (\text{中值定理: } \zeta \text{ 介于 } \phi(x; \xi, \eta + \Delta \eta) \text{ 和 } \phi(x; \xi, \eta) \text{ 之间。})$$

$$= 1 + \int_{\xi}^x \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, \phi(t, \xi, \eta)) + R \right] \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta \eta} dt, \text{ 其中 } \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} R = 0$$

$$\text{令 } W(x) \text{ 满足: } \begin{cases} W' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}(x, \phi(x, \xi, \eta)) W \\ W(\xi) = 1 \end{cases} \implies W(x) = e^{\int_{\xi}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dt}$$

claim: $|\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta \eta} - W| \rightarrow 0$. 当 $\Delta \eta \rightarrow 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} = W$ 连续。

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta \eta} - W, \quad u(x) = \int_{\xi}^x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} u + Ru + R\omega \right) dt$$

$$|u(x)| \leq \int_{\xi}^x \left(\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| \cdot |u| + |u| + |R| \cdot |w| \right) dt.$$

由Gronwall不等式,

$$|u(x)| \leq |R| \cdot |w| \cdot (b - a) e^{\int_{\xi}^x (|\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}| + 1) dt} \xrightarrow{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} 0$$

更高维情况:

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) \\ \lambda' = 0 \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \\ \lambda(x_0) = \lambda_0 \end{cases} \implies \text{解 } y = \phi(x; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \text{ 关于 } (x; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \text{ 连续可微。}$$

ODEs解: $\begin{pmatrix} \phi(x; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \\ \lambda(x; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix}$ 关于 $(x; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0)$ 连续可微。

$$\phi(x; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) = y + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0), \lambda_0) dt$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda_0} = \int_{x_0}^x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda_0} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda_0} \right) dt. \quad (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 固定。令 } u(x) = \frac{\partial \phi(x; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0)}{\partial \lambda_0}, \text{ 有 } u(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda_0} dt$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} u' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \phi(x; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0), \lambda_0) u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda_0} \\ u(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

例2: $\begin{cases} y' = \ln(1 + (\lambda + x)y) = f \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ $\phi(x; x_0, y_0, \lambda)$ 为解。求:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0} \Big|_{x_0=y_0=0}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0} \Big|_{x_0=y_0=0}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z_0} \Big|_{x_0=y_0=0}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\lambda + x}{1 + (\lambda + x)y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{y}{1 + (\lambda + x)y}$$

$$\because \phi(x; 0, 0, \lambda) = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \phi(x; 0, 0, y), \lambda) = \lambda + x, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(x, \phi(x, 0, 0, y), \lambda) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} \equiv 0$$

$$\text{令 } Z(x) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0} \Big|_{x_0=y_0=0}, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} Z' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} Z = (\lambda + x)Z \\ Z_0 = f(0, 0) = 0 \end{cases} \implies Z(x) \equiv 0$$

$$\text{令 } W(x) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0} \Big|_{x_0=y_0=0}, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} W' = (\lambda + x)W \\ W(0) = 1 \end{cases} \implies W(x) = e^{\lambda x + \frac{1}{2}x^2}$$