

第七讲

Monday, April 16, 2018 1:44 PM

线性微分方程组

§1. 一般理论

$$\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$$

$$\frac{dy_i}{dt} = f_i(t, y_1, \dots, y_n) \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

定义: 如果 $\vec{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n(x))$ 代入方程组, 等式恒成立.

(任何一阶方程, 都可以转化为一阶方程组)

$$(n \geq 1) \quad y^{(n)} = f(t, y, y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(n-1)})$$

$$\text{令: } y = y_0$$

$$y' = y_1 = \frac{dy_0}{dt}$$

\vdots

$$y^{(n-1)} = y_{n-1} = \frac{dy_{n-2}}{dt}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{dy_{n-1}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} y'_0 \\ y'_1 \\ \vdots \\ y'_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \\ f(t, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{n-1})$$

$$\vec{f} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \\ f(t, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

如何求解一阶方程组? (什么时候只有唯一解). (通解结构).

充分条件(存在解). (回忆: $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$, 要求 f 关于 y 是 Lipschitz 连续)
 现在对方程组: $\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{y})$ 要求 f_i 关于 \vec{y} 都是 Lipschitz 连续.
 即: $\|f_i(t, \vec{y}_1) - f_i(t, \vec{y}_2)\| \leq L \|\vec{y}_1 - \vec{y}_2\|$

f 的形式更简单: (线性函数): 线性方程组.

标准形式: $\frac{dy_i}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(t)y_j(t) + f_i(t)$

例: $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + p_1(x) \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + p_2(x) \frac{d^{n-2} y}{dx^{n-2}} + \dots + p_n(x)y = f(x)$

(转化为 n 阶线性方程组)

令 $y = y_1$
 $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy_1}{dt} = y_2$
 $\frac{dy_2}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy_1}{dt} \right) = \frac{dy_2}{dt} = y_3$

\vdots
 $\frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} = \frac{dy_{n-1}}{dt} = y_n$

$\frac{d^n y}{dt^n} = \frac{d(y_n)}{dt} = -p_n y_1 - p_{n-1} y_2 - \dots - p_1 y_n + f(t)$

令 $\vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$, $\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dy_1}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dy_n}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \\ -p_n y_1 - p_{n-1} y_2 - \dots - p_1 y_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots \\ -p_n & -p_{n-1} & -p_{n-2} & \dots & -p_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix}$

$\|A\|$
 $A \vec{y}$

$d\vec{y}$

$A\vec{y}$

$$\Rightarrow: \frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = \underline{A}\vec{y} + \vec{F}$$

1°: $\vec{F} \equiv 0$, 齐次方程.

$$2^\circ: \| (A\vec{y}_1 + \vec{F}) - (A\vec{y}_2 + \vec{F}) \| \leq \|A\| \|\vec{y}_1 - \vec{y}_2\|$$

$$\leq L \|\vec{y}_1 - \vec{y}_2\| \quad (\text{满足 } L\text{-条件})$$

(存在)

3°: 给定: $y(t_0), y'(t_0), \dots, y^{(n-1)}(t_0)$ 唯一 -

$$\vec{y}(t_0) = [\underbrace{y_1(t_0), y_2(t_0), \dots, y_n(t_0)}_{\text{向量}}]$$

Thm: 齐次线性方程组的解的线性组合仍然是方程的解.

如果 $\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_m$ 满足: $\frac{d\vec{y}_i}{dt} = A\vec{y}_i$

$$\frac{d \left(\sum_{i=1}^m c_i \vec{y}_i \right)}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i \left(\frac{d\vec{y}_i}{dt} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i (A\vec{y}_i)$$

$$\stackrel{(\checkmark)}{=} A \left(\sum_{i=1}^m c_i \vec{y}_i \right)$$

下面引入向量函数的线性无关性.

定义: $\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_m$ 并且存在 $(a_1, \dots, a_m) \neq 0$.

满足: $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \vec{y}_i \equiv 0$ 则称 $\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_m$ 线性相关.

反之则称 - - - 线性无关

如何判断 n 个向量 $\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_n$ 线性无关. (Wronsky 行列式)

$$\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_n \text{ 线性无关} \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & \dots & y_n \\ y_1' & \dots & y_n' \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ y_n(x) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & \dots & y_n(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ \ddot{y}_n(x) \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} y_{11}(x) \\ \vdots \\ y_{nn}(x) \end{bmatrix} \quad \det \begin{vmatrix} y_{11} & \cdots & y_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n1} & \cdots & y_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

Thm: $\boxed{\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = A\vec{y}}$ 的解 $(\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_n)$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow W(t) = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} y_{11} & \cdots & y_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n1}(t) & \cdots & y_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix}' = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} y_{11} & \cdots & y_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{i1,1} & \cdots & y_{i1,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n1}(t) & \cdots & y_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

通解结构: (一阶线性^{齐次}方程组: $\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = A\vec{y}$)

Thm: 设 $\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_n$ 是齐次方程 n 个线性无关解,

则通解表达式为: $\vec{y}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i \vec{y}_i(t)$

即: 1°: $\vec{y}(t)$ 是解.

2°: 所有的解都可以由 $\vec{y}(t)$ 表示.

$Y = [\vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_2, \dots, \vec{y}_n]$ 称为齐次线性方程的基解矩阵.

性质: $\frac{dY}{dt} = \left[\frac{d\vec{y}_1}{dt}, \dots, \frac{d\vec{y}_n}{dt} \right] = [A\vec{y}_1, \dots, A\vec{y}_n]$
 $= A[\vec{y}_1, \dots, \vec{y}_n]$
 $= AY$

≡ 非齐次方程的^通解. $\vec{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i \vec{y}_i + \vec{y}^*(t)$ $\vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}$

↑
特解
(?)
(常数变易法)

$= Y \vec{c}$

所以令 $\vec{y}^* = Y(t) \times \vec{c}(t)$ 代入原来的非齐次方程:
 $\left(\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = A\vec{y} + \vec{F} \right)$

$$(\vec{y}^*)' \Rightarrow (Y(t) \times \vec{c}(t))'$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow Y'(t) \vec{c}(t) + Y(t) \vec{c}'(t) \\ &\Rightarrow \cancel{A Y \vec{c}(t)} + Y(t) \vec{c}'(t) \\ &\Rightarrow \cancel{A Y \vec{c}(t)} + \vec{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow: \vec{F}(t) = Y(t) \vec{c}'(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow: \vec{c}'(t) = Y^{-1}(t) \vec{F}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow: \vec{c}(t) = \int_0^t Y^{-1}(s) \vec{F}(s) ds$$

$$\therefore \vec{y}^*(t) = Y(t) \vec{c}(t) = Y(t) \int_0^t Y^{-1}(s) \vec{F}(s) ds$$

例: $\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 t & \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t - 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + 1 & \sin^2 t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}$

的基础解矩阵为: $\begin{pmatrix} e^t \cos t & -\sin t \\ e^t \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$

求通解:

$$\text{解: 令 } Y(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \cos t & -\sin t \\ e^t \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y^{-1}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} \cos t & e^{-t} \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \vec{y}(t) = Y(t) \left(\vec{c} + \int_0^t Y^{-1}(s) \vec{F}(s) ds \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= Y(t) \vec{c} + Y(t) \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} e^{-s} \cos s & e^{-s} \sin s \\ -\sin s & \cos s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos s \\ \sin s \end{bmatrix} ds \\ &= \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} e^{-s} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ds = (1 - e^{-t}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} e^{-s} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} ds = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - e^{-t} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

什么样的 $A(t)$ 能求出基矩阵 $Y(t)$?

如果 A 是常数矩阵, 则可以求出基矩阵.

高阶常系数方程:

$$\frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + \underbrace{p_1}_{\text{red}} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + \underbrace{p_n}_{\text{red}} y(t) = 0. \rightarrow \lambda^n + p_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + p_n = 0$$

↓ 转化为 n 阶方程组.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \underbrace{-p_n}_{\text{red}} & \underbrace{-p_{n-1}}_{\text{red}} & \dots & \dots & \underbrace{-p_1}_{\text{red}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -1 & & & \\ & \lambda & -1 & & \\ & & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & -1 \\ \underbrace{p_n}_{\text{red}} & \underbrace{p_{n-1}}_{\text{red}} & \dots & \dots & \lambda + \underbrace{p_1}_{\text{red}} \end{bmatrix} = \boxed{\lambda^n + p_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + p_n}$$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$
↓
 $e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\lambda_2 t}, \dots$

P155. 6, 7.