





事物发展有明显阶段性, 应考虑用差分方程建立模型。

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植物有固定的繁殖周期,每年开花结籽一次

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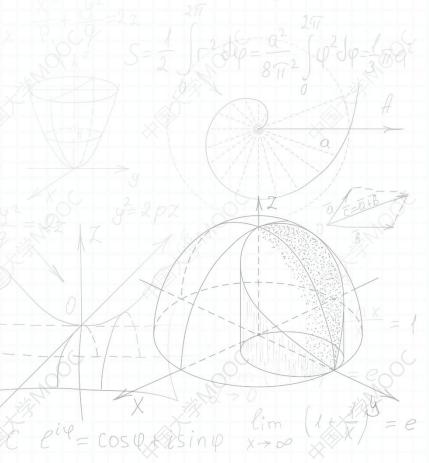


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多数大型哺乳动物有繁 殖周期

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## 外来物种入侵, 在地理 区块之间的传播

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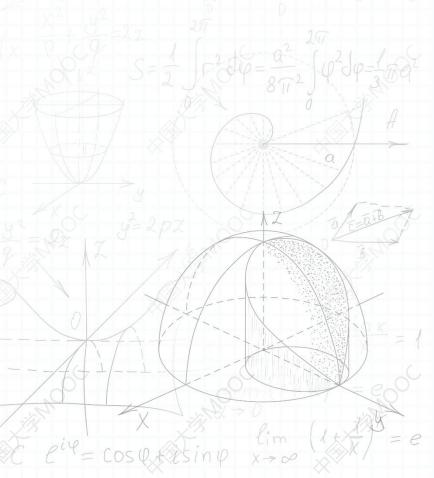


## 污染物随时间在一片区 域内的扩散

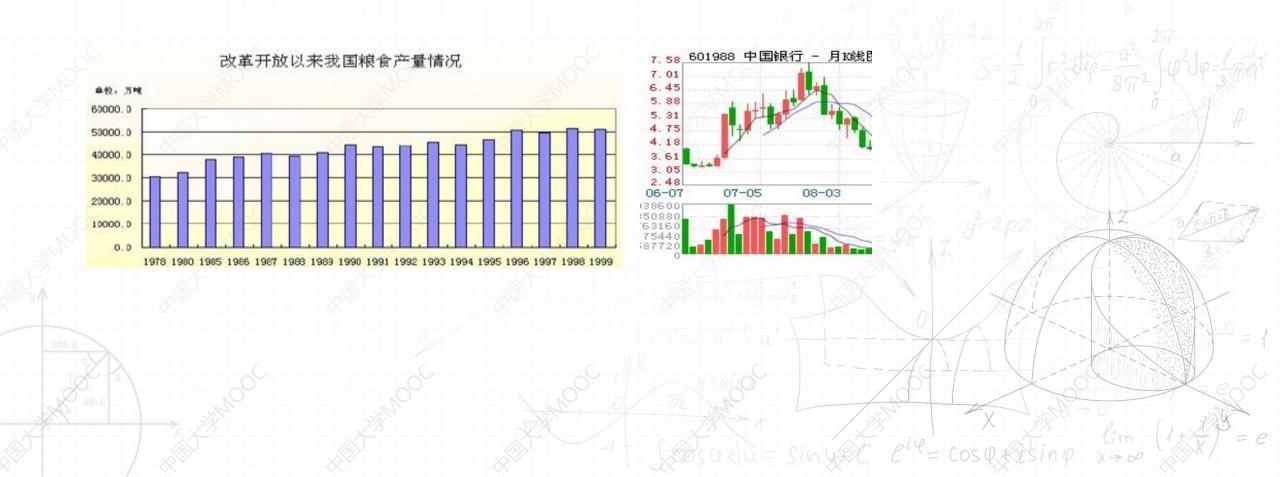
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## 经济运行的阶段性: 农产品、股市







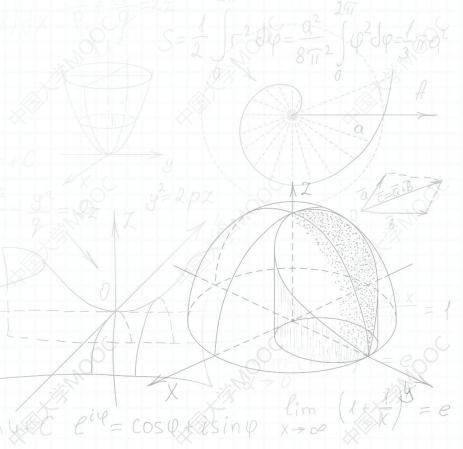
## 2. 差分的形态



一阶前向差分:  $\Delta x(i) = x(i+1) - x(i), i = 0,1,2,...$ 

一阶后向差分:  $\nabla x(i) = x(i) - x(i-1), i=1,2,3,...$ 

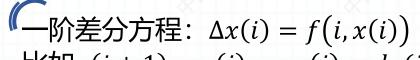
二阶差分:  $\Delta^2 x(i) = \Delta x(i+1) - \Delta x(i)$ = x(i+2) - 2x(i+1) + x(i)







# 3. 差分方程的形态

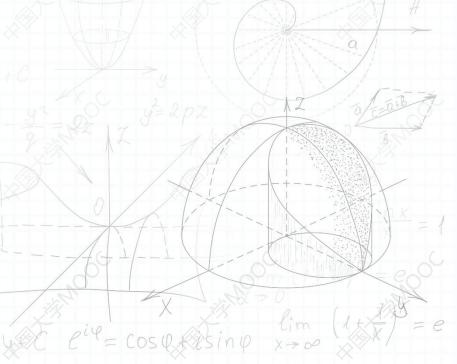


比如x(i+1) - x(i) = rx(i) - dx(i)

更一般的形态:

$$F(i, x(i), x(i+1), x(i+2), \dots, x(i+k)) = 0$$

比如:  $x(i+1) - x(i) = \sum_{j=0}^{i} p(j)x(j)$ 







# 4.差分方程的解



$$F(i, x(i), x(i+1), x(i+2), ..., x(i+k)) = 0$$

若向量x = (x(0), x(1), ..., x(n))让上面的方程成立,则此 向量称为差分方程的一个解。

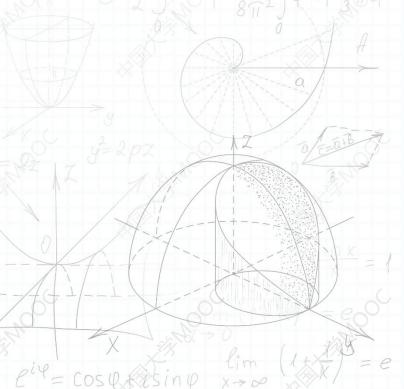
求解差分方程一般需要初始条件:

$$x(i+1) - x(i) = rx(i) - dx(i)$$

通解: x(i+1) = (1+r-d)x(i)

若有初始条件 $x(0) = X_0$ ,则方程的解为:

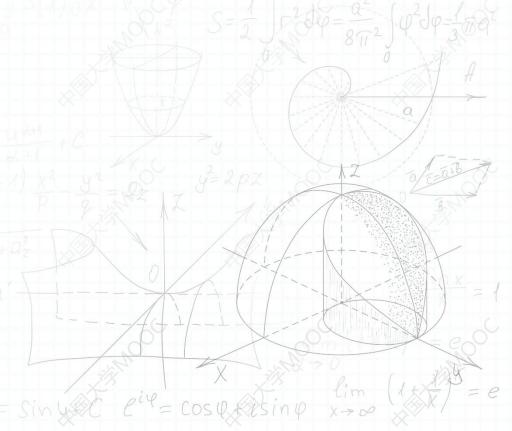
$$x(i) = (1 + r - d)^{i}X_{0}, i = 1,2,3,...$$





(1) 一阶线性常系数差分方程: x(i+1) + ax(i) = b

若
$$a \neq -1,0$$
,则其通解为 $x(n) = C(-a)^n + \frac{b}{a+1}$ 





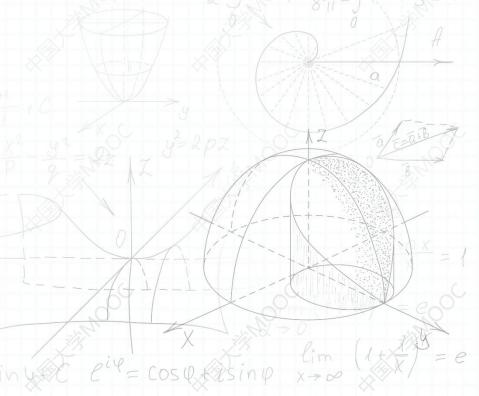
### (2) 二阶线性常系数差分方程: x(i+2) + ax(i+1) + bx(i) = r

若r = 0, 有特解 $x^* = 0$ ;

若 $r \neq 0$ 且 $a + b + 1 \neq 0$ ,有特解 $x^* = \frac{r}{a+b+1}$ .

差分方程的特征方程:  $\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0$ 

特征根: λ<sub>1</sub>, λ<sub>2</sub>





#### (2) 二阶线性常系数差分方程: x(i+2) + ax(i+1) + bx(i) = r

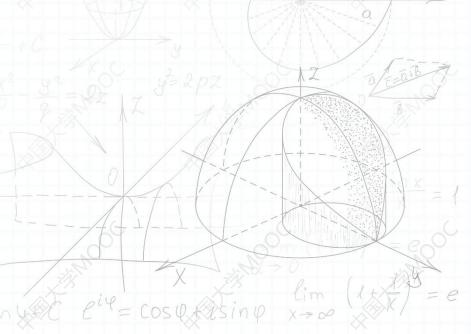
特征方程:  $\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0$ 

特征根: λ<sub>1</sub>, λ<sub>2</sub>

 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ 为相异实根,则通解 $x(n) = x^* + C_1\lambda_1^n + C_2\lambda_2^n$ 

 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ ,则通解 $x(n) = x^* + (C_1 + nC_2)\lambda^n$ 

 $\lambda_{1,2} = \rho(\cos\theta \pm i\sin\theta)$ ,则通解  $x(n) = x^* + \rho^n (C_1 \cos(n\theta) + C_2 \sin(n\theta)).$ 







# 5. 差分方程的平衡点和稳定性。



E'= Cos Q Resinq

$$F(i, x(i), x(i+1), x(i+2), ..., x(i+k)) = 0$$

若有常数a使得F(i,a,a,a,...,a) = 0,则称a为差分方程的平衡点

比如对于x(i+1) - x(i) = 3x(i) + 4,

令 a - a = 3a + 4, 可得差分方程的平衡点: a = -4/3.

 $\lim_{n\to+\infty}x(n)=a$ 若差分方程的任意解{x(n)}都满足 则称a是稳定的平衡点

