

§ 5.1 线性微分方程组解的 存在唯一性定理

**Existence & Uniqueness Theorems of
Linear ODEs**

本节要求/Requirements/

- 掌握高阶线性微分方程与线性微分方程组的关系。
 - 理解线性微分方程组解的存在唯一性定理。
 - 熟练掌握解的逐次逼近序列的构造方法。
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5.1.1 记号与定义/Symbol and Definition/

一阶微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = f_1(t, x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \\ x_2' = f_2(t, x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ x_n' = f_n(t, x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \end{cases}$$

初值条件 $x_1(t_0) = \eta_1, x_2(t_0) = \eta_2, \cdots, x_n(t_0) = \eta_n$

$$a_{ij}(t), f_i(t) \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \text{在} [a, b] \text{上连续}$$

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$$\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & \cdots & a_{2n}(t) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & a_{n2}(t) & \cdots & a_{nn}(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{.....(5.2)}$$

$$\mathbf{f}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{.....(5.3)}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f}(t) \quad \text{.....(5.4)}$$

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$$\mathbf{B}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}(t) & b_{12}(t) & \cdots & b_{1n}(t) \\ b_{21}(t) & b_{22}(t) & \cdots & b_{2n}(t) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_{n1}(t) & b_{n2}(t) & \cdots & b_{nn}(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{u}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} u_1(t) \\ u_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ u_n(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

在区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 可定义矩阵与向量函数

$$\mathbf{B}(t) = (b_{ij}(t))_{n \times n} \quad \mathbf{u}(t) = (u_1(t), u_2(t), \cdots, u_n(t))^T$$

连续: $b_{ij}(t)$ $u_i(t)$ 在区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 连续。

可微: $b_{ij}(t)$ $u_i(t)$ 在区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 可微。

$$\mathbf{B}'(t) = (b'_{ij}(t))_{n \times n} \quad \mathbf{u}'(t) = (u'_1(t), u'_2(t), \cdots, u'_n(t))^T$$

可积: $b_{ij}(t)$ $u_i(t)$ 在区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 可积。

$$\int \mathbf{B}(t)dt = (\int b_{ij}(t)dt)_{n \times n}$$

$$\int \mathbf{u}(t)dt = (\int u_1(t)dt, \int u_2(t)dt, \dots, \int u_n(t)dt)^T$$

$$1) \quad (\mathbf{A}(t) + \mathbf{B}(t))' = \mathbf{A}'(t) + \mathbf{B}'(t)$$

$$(\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t))' = \mathbf{u}'(t) + \mathbf{v}'(t)$$

$$2) \quad (\mathbf{A}(t) \cdot \mathbf{B}(t))' = \mathbf{A}'(t)\mathbf{B}(t) + \mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{B}'(t)$$

$$3) \quad (\mathbf{A}(t) \cdot \mathbf{u}(t))' = \mathbf{A}'(t)\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{u}'(t)$$

定义1 设 $A(t)$ 是区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 上的连续 $n \times n$ 矩阵,

$f(t)$ 是区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 上的连续 n 维向量, 方程组

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x' = A(t)x + f(t) \quad \dots\dots\dots(5.4)$$

在某区间 $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ ($[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b]$) 的解就是向量

$u(t)$ 在区间 $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ 上连续且满足

$$u'(t) = A(t)u(t) + f(t)$$

定义2 初值问题(Cauchy Problem)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x' = A(t)x + f(t) \\ x(t_0) = \eta \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(5.5)$$

的解就是方程组(5.4)在包含 t_0 的区间 $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$

上的解 $u(t)$, 使得 $u(t_0) = \eta$

例1 验证向量 $u(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ -e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ 是初值问题

$$x' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \quad x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

在区间 $-\infty < t < +\infty$ 上的解。

解 $u'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ -e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$

$$u(0) = \begin{bmatrix} e^0 \\ -e^0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此 $u(t)$ 是给定初值问题的解。

5.1.2 n 阶线性微分方程与一阶线性微分方程组等价

例1 $x'' + p(t)x' + q(t)x = f(t)$

解 令 $x_1 = x, \quad x_2 = x',$

$$x_1' = x' = x_2$$

$$x_2' = x'' = -p(t)x' - q(t)x + f(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_2 \\ x_2' = -q(t)x_1 - p(t)x_2 + f(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(t) & -p(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$x(t_0) = \eta_1, x'(t_0) = \eta_2$$

$$x'' + p(t)x' + q(t)x = f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{解}} x = \varphi(t)$$

$$\varphi''(t) + p(t)\varphi'(t) + q(t)\varphi(t) = f(t)$$

构造
向量

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi'(t) \\ \varphi''(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi'(t) \\ -p(t)\varphi'(t) - q(t)\varphi(t) + f(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi(t) \\ \varphi'(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(t) & -p(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi(t) \\ \varphi'(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

满足

$$x_1(t_0) = \eta_1, x_2(t_0) = \eta_2 \quad \mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(t) & -p(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

§ 5.1 Existence & Uniqueness Theorems of Linear ODEs

$$x(t_0) = \eta_1, x'(t_0) = \eta_2$$

$$x'' + p(t)x' + q(t)x = f(t) \quad \xleftarrow{\text{满足}} x = \varphi_1(t)$$

$$\varphi_1''(t) + p(t)\varphi_1'(t) + q(t)\varphi_1(t) = f(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1'(t) \\ \varphi_2'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(t) & -p(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1(t) \\ \varphi_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1(t) \\ \varphi_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_2(t) \\ -q(t)\varphi_1(t) - p(t)\varphi_2(t) + f(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1(t_0) = \eta_1, x_2(t_0) = \eta_2 \quad \mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(t) & -p(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

§ 5.1 Existence & Uniqueness Theorems of Linear ODEs

$$x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_{n-1}(t)x' + a_n(t)x = f(t)$$

$$\text{令 } x_1 = x, x_2 = x', x_3 = x'', \cdots, x_n = x^{(n-1)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1' = x' = x_2 \\ x_2' = x'' = x_3 \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ x_{n-1}' = x^{(n-1)} = x_n \\ x_n' = x^{(n)} = -a_n(t)x_1 - a_{n-1}(t)x_2 - \cdots - a_1(t)x_n + f(t) \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -a_n(t) & -a_{n-1}(t) & \cdots & -a_2(t) & -a_1(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

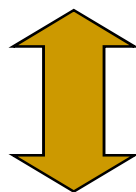
§ 5.1 Existence & Uniqueness Theorems of Linear ODEs

$$\begin{cases} x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_{n-1}(t)x' + a_n(t)x = f(t) \\ x(t_0) = \eta_1, x'(t_0) = \eta_2, \cdots, x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = \eta_n \end{cases} \cdots \cdots (5.6)$$

$\psi(t)$

\longleftrightarrow

$\begin{pmatrix} \psi(t) \\ \psi'(t) \\ \vdots \\ \psi^{(n-1)}(t) \end{pmatrix}$


等价

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{x}' &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -a_n(t) & -a_{n-1}(t) & \cdots & -a_2(t) & -a_1(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix} & \mathbf{x}(t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \eta_n \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\eta} \\
 & \cdots \cdots (5.7)
 \end{aligned}$$

例2 将初值问题 $\begin{cases} x'' + 3tx' - 5t^2x = \sin t \\ x(0) = 0 \quad x'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$

化为与之等价的一阶方程组的初值问题。

解 令 $x_1 = x, \quad x_2 = x', \quad x_1' = x' = x_2$

$$x_2' = x'' = -3tx' + 5t^2x + \sin t$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_2 \\ x_2' = 5t^2x_1 - 3tx_2 + \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -5t^2 & 3t \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \sin t \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1(0) &= 0 \\ x_2(0) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

例3 将下列方程组化为高阶方程

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}$$

解

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_2 \\ x_2' = x_1 - x_2 \end{cases} \quad x_2'' = x_1' - x_2' = x_2 - x_2'$$

$$x_2'' + x_2' - x_2 = 0$$

注意： 不是所有方程组都可化为高阶方程

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1 \\ x_2' = x_2 \end{cases}$$

5.1.3 存在唯一性定理

初值问题(Cauchy Problem)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f}(t) \\ \mathbf{x}(t_0) = \boldsymbol{\eta} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(5.5)$$

定理1 如果 $A(t)$ 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵, $f(t)$ 是 n 维列向量, 它们都在区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 上连续, 则对于区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 上的任何数 t_0 及任一常数向量

$$x(t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \eta_n \end{bmatrix} = \eta \quad \text{方程组(5.5)存在唯一解 } \varphi(t)$$

定义于整个区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 上, 且满足初始条件

$$x(t_0) = \eta$$

现取 $\varphi_0(t) = \eta$, 构造皮卡逐步逼近向量函数序列:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(t) = \eta \\ \varphi_k(t) = \eta + \int_{t_0}^t [A(s)\varphi_{k-1}(s) + f(s)]ds, \end{cases}$$

$$a \leq t \leq b \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

向量函数 $\varphi_k(t)$ 称为(5.4)的第 k 次近似解。

例4 求方程组的初值问题

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

的二次近似解。

解 令 $\varphi_0(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(t) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} dt \\ &= \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dt = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} dt$$

$$= \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t + 1 \end{pmatrix} dt$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} t^2 + t \end{pmatrix}$$

5.1.4 简单方程组的消元法

例5 求解方程组 $\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}$

解
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = 3x_1 - 2x_2 \\ x_2' = 2x_1 - x_2 \end{cases}$$

关键： 保留一个未知函数，消掉另一个未知函数

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(x_2' + x_2) \qquad x_1' = \frac{1}{2}(x_2'' + x_2')$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x_2'' + x_2') = \frac{3}{2}(x_2' + x_2) - 2x_2 \qquad x_2'' - 2x_2' + x_2 = 0$$

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$$x_2'' - 2x_2' + x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(x_2' + x_2)$$

$$x_2(t) = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^t$$

$$x_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}[(c_1 + c_2 + c_2 t)e^t + (c_1 + c_2 t)e^t]$$

$$x_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}(2c_1 + c_2 + 2c_2 t)e^t$$

方程组的解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}(2c_1 + c_2 + 2c_2 t)e^t \\ x_2(t) = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^t \end{cases}$$

例6 求解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y^2}{x} \end{cases}$$

解： 保留一个未知函数 x ，消掉另一个未知函数 y

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{1}{x} p^2$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{x} p^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = p$$

$$p \frac{dp}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} p^2 = 0$$

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$$p \frac{dp}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} p^2 = 0$$

$$p = 0, \quad \frac{dp}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} p = 0$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} - \frac{dx}{x} = 0$$

$$p = c_1 x$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = c_1 x$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y^2}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = c_2 e^{c_1 t} \\ y = c_1 c_2 e^{c_1 t} \end{cases}$$

另外, 由 $p = 0$ $\begin{cases} x = c \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$

方程组的解为

$$\begin{cases} x = c_2 e^{c_1 t} \\ y = c_1 c_2 e^{c_1 t} \end{cases}$$

练习:

1 P.184 2 (b)

2 求方程组的初值问题

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \mathbf{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

的二次近似解。

3 求下列方程组的解

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

作业： P.184 第2 (c), 3题。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + y = \cos t \\ \frac{dy}{dt} + x = \sin t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y + z \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = z + x \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = x + y \end{cases}$$