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### 第三章 存在和唯一性定理

#### 3.1 预备知识

##### 1. "Grönwall 不等式"

引理: 设  $f, g \in C[a, b]$ , 且  $g \geq 0$ . 另有常数  $C \in \mathbb{R}$ . 若对任意的  $x \in [a, b]$ .

$$f(x) \leq c + \int_a^x g(s) f(s) ds, \quad \text{且} \quad f(x) \leq C e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds}.$$

证明: 设  $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x g(s) f(s) ds$ . 则  $\Phi'(x) = g(x) f(x) \leq g(x) (c + \Phi(x))$  (不改变符号方向)

$$\Rightarrow \Phi'(x) - g(x) \Phi(x) \leq c \cdot g(x) \quad (*).$$

利用积分因子法. (\*) 式两边同乘  $\mu(x) = e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds}$  ( $\frac{\mu'}{\mu} = -g$ )

$$\text{有 } (\Phi(x) \mu(x))' \leq c g(x) \mu(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x) \mu(x) - \Phi(a) \mu(a) &= \int_a^x (\Phi(s) \mu(s))' ds \leq c \int_a^x g(s) \mu(s) ds \Leftrightarrow \Phi(x) \mu(x) \leq c (\mu(a) - \mu(x)) \\ \Phi(x) &\leq \frac{c(1-\mu(x))}{\mu(x)} = c \left( e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds} - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) \leq \Phi(x) + c = C e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds} \quad \square.$$

推论:  $c \leq 0, f \geq 0 \Rightarrow f \equiv 0$

##### 2. "Arzela - Ascoli 定理" (AA) ~反过来也成立! 退化版本

引理 3.2: 设  $\{f_n\} \subseteq C[a, b]$ , 满足:

①-一致有界性. ②等度连续性.

则存在子列  $\{f_{n_k}\}$  在  $[a, b]$  上一致收敛.

$\exists M > 0. \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, x \in [a, b]$

$$\text{有 } |f_n(x)| \leq M.$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x, y \in [a, b]$ .

$$\text{且 } n \in \mathbb{N}. |x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \varepsilon$$

证明: 设  $[a, b]$  中全体有理数为  $r_1, r_2, \dots$

先考虑  $\{f_n(r_1)\}$ , 它是有界点列, 由 BW (聚点定理), 一定有收敛子列, 记为  $\{f_n^{(1)}(r_1)\}$ .

再考虑  $\{f_n^{(1)}(r_2)\}$ , 也是有界点列  $\Rightarrow$  收敛子列  $\{f_n^{(2)}(r_2)\}$ , ...

最终得到一串子列  $\{f_n\} \supseteq \{f_n^{(1)}\} \supseteq \{f_n^{(2)}\} \supseteq \dots$

满足  $\{f_n^{(k)}(r_k)\}$  收敛

最后, 取  $g_n(x) = f_n^{(n)}(x)$

~~$f_1^{(n)}$   $f_2^{(n)}$   $f_3^{(n)}$  ...~~ 对于每个  $r_k$ ,  $g_n(r_k) = f_n^{(n)}(r_k)$   $n=1, 2, \dots$   
 ~~$f_1^{(n)}$   $f_2^{(n)}$   $f_3^{(n)}$  ...~~ 当  $n > k$  时,  $\{f_m^{(n)}(r_k)\}$ ,  $m=1, 2, \dots$   
 ~~$f_1^{(n)}$   $f_2^{(n)}$   $f_3^{(n)}$  ...~~ 是  $\{f_m^{(k)}(r_k)\}$  的子列, 于是  $\{f_m^{(n)}(r_k)\}$  收敛 ( $m \rightarrow \infty$ ).  
 “对角线技巧”  $\{g_n(r_k)\}$  又是  $\{f_m^{(n)}(r_k)\}$  的子列, 也收敛.  
 即  $\{g_n(x)\}$  在  $[a, b]$  的所有有理点上收敛.

下证:  $\{g_n\}$  在  $[a, b]$  上一致收敛.

即  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$  s.t.  $n, m > N$ ,  $\forall x \in [a, b]$ ,  $|g_n(x) - g_m(x)| < \varepsilon$ .

由②, 对于上述  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$ , s.t. 当  $|x - y| < \delta$  时.

对任意  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 有  $|f_n(x) - f_m(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$  (\*)

有限覆盖.

因为  $[a, b]$  是紧的,  $\forall n$  存在一些有理数  $\tilde{r}_1, \dots, \tilde{r}_{m'}$ , s.t.  $[a, b] \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{m'} B(\tilde{r}_i, \delta) \quad ([a, b] \subseteq \bigcup_{x \in [a, b] \cap \mathbb{Q}} B(x, \delta))$

因为  $\{g_n(\tilde{r}_i)\}$  收敛,  $\forall n$ , 存在  $N_i \in \mathbb{N}$ , s.t.  $n > N_i$  时

有  $|g_n(\tilde{r}_i) - g_m(\tilde{r}_i)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m'$  (\*\*)

最后取  $N = \max\{N_1, \dots, N_{m'}\}$ . 对  $\forall x \in [a, b]$  设  $x \in B(\tilde{r}_1, \delta)$ . 则.

对于  $\forall n, m > N$ ,  $|g_n(x) - g_m(x)| \leq |g_n(x) - g_n(\tilde{r}_1)| + |g_n(\tilde{r}_1) - g_m(\tilde{r}_1)| + |g_m(\tilde{r}_1) - g_m(x)|$   
 (\*)  $< \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$       (\*\*)  $< \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$       (\*)  $< \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$       (\*)  $< \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

Q.D.E.

$f_n: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . 范数

推广1:  $f_n: [a, b] \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^d, \|\cdot\|)$

推广2:  $[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  中的紧集.

### 3.2 Picard 定理.

记号:  $I = [x_0 - a, x_0 + a] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a > 0$ ,  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ , (或  $[x_0, x_0 + a]$ ,  $[x_0 - a, x_0]$ ).

$K = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|y - y_0\| \leq b\}$ .  $\|\cdot\|$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上给定的一个范数.  $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$D = I \times K$ ,  $f: D \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|)$  连续.

考虑  $y' = f(x, y)$ .

$$(*) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y(x_0) = y_0. \end{array} \right.$$

定义: 若存在  $L > 0$ , s.t.  $\forall x \in I$ ,  $y_1, y_2 \in K$ ,  $\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq L \|y_1 - y_2\|$ .

则称  $f$  满足关于  $y$  的 Lipschitz 条件 ( $L$  条件).

$f \in C(I \times K, \mathbb{R}^n)$  线性变换

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \in C(I \times K, L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n))$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \in L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{算子范数}$$

Remark: ①  $L$  条件  $\Rightarrow$  连续

② 若  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  存在, 且定义域上连续, 则  $f$  满足  $L$  条件  $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y})_{i,j=1,2,\dots,n}$

$$(L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n) \|\cdot\|_{L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)})$$

度量空间  $\Rightarrow$  讨论连续性

$$\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq \max_{(x, y) \in D} \left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \right\| \cdot \|y_1 - y_2\| \quad (\text{多元微分子有限增量定理})$$

Jacobi 矩阵算子范数在此区域的最大值 :=  $\Delta$

Thm (Picard). 一不动点法.

$f$  满足  $\Delta$  条件 ( $\Delta > 0$ ). 设  $\max_{(x, y) \in D} \|f\| = M$ . 记  $\alpha = \min(a, \frac{b}{M})$ . 则 (\*).

在  $I = [x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha]$  上存在唯一解. 取法保证了迭代结果总在区间内.

证明: 首先 (\*). 等价于以下的积分方程  $\rightarrow$  不同比大小.

$$y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt \quad (t \text{ 向量值函数积分}). \quad \text{① } y \text{ 是良定义?} \quad \text{② } y_n \text{ 连续.}$$

构造函数列  $\{y_n(x)\}_{n=0,1,2,\dots} \sim \text{Picard 序列}$   $y_0(x) = y_0. \quad f: I \times K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n?$

$$y_{n+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt \quad (a) \quad [x_0, x] \subseteq I? \quad y_n \in K?$$

因为  $\alpha < a \therefore x \in I$

$$\|y_n(x) - y_0\| \leq \int_{x_0}^x \|f(t, y_n(t))\| dt \leq M|x - x_0| \leq b \quad \xrightarrow{\Delta} |x - x_0| \leq \alpha \leq \frac{b}{M}. \quad \text{一致收敛.}$$

目标:  $\{y_n\}$  在  $I$  上一致收敛到  $\phi$  ( $y_n \rightarrow \phi$ ).

$$\|z_n(x) - z_m(x)\| < \Delta \|y_n(x) - y_m(x)\| < \frac{\delta}{\Delta} \cdot \Delta = \delta. \quad \text{-致收敛函数列. } \lim \text{ 与 } \int \text{ 换序}$$

若  $y_n \rightarrow \phi$ . 由 (a) 取极限.  $\phi(x) = y_0 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi_n(t)) dt = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt$

事实. 若  $y_n \rightarrow \phi$ . 则  $z_n(x) = f(x, y_n(x))$ . 有  $z_n(x) \rightarrow f(x, \phi(x))$   $\xrightarrow{z_n(t)} \phi(t)$ .  $\therefore \phi(t)$  即为满足方程的解

下证: 一致收敛

首先  $y_0(x) = y_0. \quad \|y_1(x) - y_0(x)\| = \left\| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_0(t)) dt \right\| \leq M|x - x_0| \quad (n=1 \vee).$

用归纳法证明:  $\|y_n(x) - y_{n-1}(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{n!} \Delta^{n-1} \cdot M \cdot |x - x_0|^n$

设  $n-1 \checkmark$ . 考虑  $n$  情况. (不妨设  $x > x_0$ )

$$\|y_n(x) - y_{n-1}(x)\| = \left\| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_{n-1}(t)) - f(t, y_{n-2}(t)) dt \right\| \leq \int_{x_0}^x \left\| \int_{x_0}^t f(t, y_{n-1}(t)) - f(t, y_{n-2}(t)) dt \right\| dt.$$

$$\text{由归纳假设} \quad \Delta^n \leq \int_{x_0}^x \Delta \frac{\Delta^{n-2}}{(n-1)!} M |t - x_0|^{n-1} dt \quad \leq \int_{x_0}^x \Delta \|y_{n-1}(t) - y_{n-2}(t)\| dt. \\ = \frac{\Delta^{n-1}}{n!} M |x - x_0|^n$$

于是  $y_n(x) = y_0 + (y_1 - y_0) + \cdots + (y_n - y_{n-1})$  “看作无穷级数前  $n$  项部分和”

$$\cdot \quad \|y_n(x) - y_{n-1}(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{n!} \Delta^{n-1} M |x - x_0|^n \leq \frac{1}{n!} \Delta^{n-1} M \alpha^n$$

$$\cdot \quad \sum_{n>0} \frac{1}{n!} \Delta^{n-1} M |x - x_0|^n = \frac{M}{\Delta} e^{\Delta|x-x_0|} \xrightarrow{\text{收敛}} \left(\frac{M}{\Delta} (e^{\Delta \alpha} - 1)\right) \text{ 收敛.}$$

$\therefore$  由 Weierstrass 判别法  $\{y_n(x)\}$  一致收敛到某个  $\phi(x)$ .

唯一性:  $\phi_1, \phi_2$  而解. ( $x_0 > x_1$ )

$$\|\phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x)\| \leq \int_{x_0}^x \|f(t, \phi_1) - f(t, \phi_2)\| dt \leq \int_{x_0}^x L \|\phi_1(t) - \phi_2(t)\| dt.$$

由 Gronwall 不等式. 取  $C=0$ .  $g=L$ .  $f=\|\phi_1 - \phi_2\|$   
 $\Rightarrow f \equiv 0$ . 即  $\phi_1 = \phi_2$ .  $\therefore$  唯一性.

向量值函数相关补充:  $V$  关于范数完备 (Banach Space).

$V$ :  $\mathbb{R}$ -线性空间.  $\|\cdot\|$ :  $V$  上的一个范数.  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow V$ .  $A \in V$ . Let  $I = [a, b]$

若对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ .  $\exists \delta > 0$ . s.t 对 I 的  $\delta$ -划分:  $P = \{a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b\}$ .

以及标记点组  $\xi = \{\xi_i \mid i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$   $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i], i=1, 2, \dots, n$ .

只要  $\lambda(P) = \max \{x_i - x_{i-1} \mid i=1, 2, \dots, n\} < \delta$ .

有  $\|S(f, P, \xi) - A\| < \varepsilon$ . 其中.  $S(f, P, \xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1})$

则称  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上 Riemann 可积.  $A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

引理 (Cauchy)  $f \in \mathbb{R}([a, b], V) \stackrel{\text{Cauchy}}{\iff} \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall P_1, P_2, \xi_1, \xi_2, \lambda(P_1) < \delta, \lambda(P_2) < \delta$   
 $\Rightarrow \|S(f, P_1, \xi_1) - S(f, P_2, \xi_2)\| < \varepsilon$ .

证明: " $\Rightarrow$ " Obviously!

" $\Leftarrow$ " 对于  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 设  $P_n$  是 I 的  $n$  等分  $P_n = \{x_{n,0} < \dots < x_{n,n}\}$ ,  $x_{n,i} = a + \frac{b-a}{n}i$

$$\xi_n = \{\xi_{n,i} \mid i=1, 2, \dots, n\}, \quad \xi_{n,i} = x_{n,i}$$

- $S_n = S(f, P_n, \xi_n)$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 找到  $\delta > 0$ . 满足 Cauchy 条件. 取  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ . s.t  $\frac{b-a}{N} < \delta$ .

且对  $\forall n, m > N$ .  $\lambda(P_n) = \frac{b-a}{n} < \delta$ .  $\lambda(P_m) < \delta$ .

于是  $\|S_n - S_m\| < \varepsilon$

因此  $\{S_n\}$  是  $(V, \|\cdot\|)$  中的 Cauchy 列. 由定理存在  $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$

对于  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ .  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ . s.t  $\forall n > N$ .  $\|S_n - A\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ . ①

接下来利用 Cauchy 条件.

取  $\delta > 0$ . s.t  $\|S(f, P_1, \xi_1) - S(f, P_2, \xi_2)\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ ;

则对  $\forall P, \xi$ ,  $\lambda(P) < \delta$ .

取  $n > N$ . 且  $\frac{b-a}{n} < \delta$ . 由  $\lambda(P_n) < \delta$ . 于是  $\|S(f, P, \xi) - S_n\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ . ②

①②得  $\|S(f, P, \xi) - A\| < \varepsilon$  □.

定理：若  $f \in C([a,b], V)$ , 则  $f \in R([a,b], V)$ . (连续函数是黎曼可积的)

证明：连续  $\Rightarrow$  -致连续

$$\text{即 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x, y \in [a, b]. |x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow \|f(x) - f(y)\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3(b-a)}$$

现在对于两个分割  $P_1, P_2$ ,  $\lambda(P_1) < \delta$ ,  $\lambda(P_2) < \delta$ .

记  $\tilde{P} = P_1 \cup P_2$  (记  $\tilde{P}$  的小区间是  $\tilde{I}_i$ ,  $i=1, \dots, \hat{n}$ )

对于  $P_1$  的一个标记点组  $\xi_1$ , 加入一些点, 得到一个  $\tilde{P}$  的标记点组  $\tilde{\xi}_1$

$$S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_1) - S(f, P_1, \xi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} f(\tilde{\xi}_i) |\tilde{I}_i| - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) |I_i| \quad (*)$$

**黎曼和** 对于  $i=1, \dots, \hat{n}$ , 记  $\hat{i}$  为  $\tilde{I}_i$  所在的  $I_k$  的下标  $\tilde{i}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } |\tilde{I}_k| &= \sum_{i=k}^{\hat{n}} \tilde{I}_i \quad \therefore (*) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} f(\tilde{\xi}_i) |\tilde{I}_i| - \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} f(\xi_{\tilde{i}}) |\tilde{I}_i| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} (f(\tilde{\xi}_i) - f(\xi_{\tilde{i}})) |\tilde{I}_i| \end{aligned}$$

因为  $\tilde{\xi}_i \in \tilde{I}_i$ ,  $\xi_{\tilde{i}} \in I_{\tilde{i}}$ , 故从  $|\tilde{\xi}_i - \xi_{\tilde{i}}| < \delta$ .

$$\therefore \|f(\tilde{\xi}_i) - f(\xi_{\tilde{i}})\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3(b-a)}$$

$$\|S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_1) - S(f, P_1, \xi_1)\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} \frac{\varepsilon}{3(b-a)} |\tilde{I}_i| = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

同理, 在  $\xi_1$  中添加一些点, 得  $\tilde{P}$  的标记点组  $\tilde{\xi}_2$

$$\text{可得 } \|S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_2) - S(f, P_2, \xi_2)\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

$$\|S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_1) - S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_2)\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} \|f(\tilde{\xi}_i) - f(\tilde{\xi}_{2,i})\| |\tilde{I}_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

$$\therefore \Rightarrow \|S(f, P_1, \xi_1) - S(f, P_2, \xi_2)\| < \varepsilon. \quad \square.$$

定理：若  $V$  是有限维的. ( $\dim V = d$ )  $V = \mathbb{R}^d$ .

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_d \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } f \in R([a,b], V) \Leftrightarrow f_i \in R([a,b], V), i=1, 2, \dots, d. \text{ 且 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \begin{pmatrix} \int_a^b f_1(x) dx \\ \vdots \\ \int_a^b f_d(x) dx \end{pmatrix}$$

证明：记  $\mathbb{R}^d$  中的范数  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ ,  $\|x\|_\infty = \max\{|x_1|, \dots, |x_d|\}$ .

设  $C_1 \cdot \|\cdot\|_\infty \leq \|\cdot\| \leq C_2 \cdot \|\cdot\|_\infty$  (有限维空间, 范数等价). (可相互控制)

$\Rightarrow$  若  $f \in R([a,b], V)$ , 记  $A = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_d \end{pmatrix}$

$$|S(f_i, P, \xi) - A_i| \leq \|S(f, P, \xi) - A\|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{C_1} \|S(f, P, \xi) - A\| < \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

Thm. 若  $f \in R([a,b], V)$ ,  $\|f\| \in R([a,b], \mathbb{R})$ , 且  $\left\| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right\| \leq \int_a^b \|f(x)\| dx$

$$\text{Pf: } \|f(x_0) - f(y_0)\| \geq |\|f(x_0)\| - \|f(y_0)\||.$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可知,  $\dots \checkmark$

由可积性,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall p \cdot \lambda(p) < \delta \Rightarrow \dots$

$$\left\| \int_a^b f(x) dx - S(f, p, \xi) \right\| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\left| \int_a^b \|f(x)\| dx - S(\|f\|, p, \xi) \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \left\| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right\| &< \left\| S(f, p, \xi) \right\| + \varepsilon, & \left\| S(f, p, \xi) \right\| &= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) \right\|, \\ &\leq S(\|f\|, p, \xi) + \varepsilon & &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \|f(\xi_i)\| (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &\leq \int_a^b \|f(x)\| dx + 2\varepsilon & &= S(\|f\|, p, \xi). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+, \quad \therefore \left\| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right\| \leq \int_a^b \|f(x)\| dx.$$

Remark: Riemann 积分可推广到更一般空间

$$\text{e.g. } [a, b] \rightarrow V \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{Fréchet 空间} \end{matrix}$$

推论: I. K. D. f. M. L.  $\phi$ .  $\leftarrow$  任选一个解.

$$\|y_n(x) - \phi(x)\| \leq \frac{M L^n}{(n+1)!} |x - x_0|^{n+1}. \quad (\text{可推唯一性})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{f} \\ \text{M} \end{matrix} \quad \text{Zig-Zag permutation}$$

置换  $\sigma = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \in S_n$ . 若每个  $c_i$  都不在  $c_{i-1}$  和  $c_{i+1}$  之间, 称  $\sigma$  是一个交错的置换

$$Z_n = \#\{\text{交错置换}\} = ?$$

$$n=1, \sigma_1 = (1), Z_1 = 1; \quad n=2, \sigma_2 = (1, 2) \text{ 或 } (2, 1), Z_2 = 2;$$

$$n=3, \sigma_3 = (1, 2, 3), (2, 1, 3), (3, 1, 2), (2, 3, 1), Z_3 = 4, \quad n=4, Z_4 = 10, \dots$$

若  $\sigma = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$  是一个 AP, 则  $\tilde{\sigma} = (\tilde{c}_1, \dots, \tilde{c}_n)$  也是一个 AP.  $\tilde{c}_i = n+1-i$

$$A_n = \frac{Z_n}{2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$2A_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} A_k A_{n-k} \quad (A_0 = 1) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{if } k \\ \text{if } n-k \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{记 } A(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{n!} t^n \quad \therefore 2A(t) = 1 + \tilde{A}(t), \quad A(0) = 1. \quad \text{可解 } A(t) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}t\right).$$

$$\text{例: } \begin{cases} y' = x^2 + y^2 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

取  $a, b > 0$ , 由 Picard 定理知, (3) 在  $[0, \infty)$  上有唯一解.

$$y' = x^2 + y^2 \geq 0. \quad \exists x_1 \in [0, a] \quad y(x_1) > 0. \quad \text{某点导函数严格大于 0.}$$

接下来考虑  $y(x)$  在  $(x_1, y_1)$  附近  $y_1$  的反函数  $x(y)$ , 满足  $x'(y) = \frac{1}{y'(x(y))} = \frac{1}{x(y)^2 + y^2}$

$$x(y_1) = x_1.$$

$$x_1 y_1 = x_1 + \int_{y_1}^y \frac{dz}{z(x_1^2 + z^2)} \quad \because x' > 0. \quad \therefore x(z) > x(y_1) = x_1$$

$$\leq x_1 + \int_{y_1}^y \frac{dz}{z_1^2 + z^2} \leq x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} \int_{y_1/x_1}^{y/x_1} \frac{du}{1+u^2} \leq x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{du}{1+u^2} = x_1 + \frac{\pi}{x_1}$$

$\frac{\pi}{x_1} = u$

进一步讨论  $y' = x^2 + y^2$

令  $y = -\frac{\phi'(x)}{\phi(x)}$  代入得  $-\frac{\phi''\phi - \phi'^2}{\phi^2} = x^2 + (\frac{\phi'}{\phi})^2 \Leftrightarrow \phi'' + x^2\phi = 0$ . 好解(利用幂级数)

通解:  $y(x) = \frac{C_1 J_{\frac{1}{4}}(\frac{x^2}{2}) + C_2 J_{-\frac{1}{4}}(\frac{x^2}{2})}{C_1 J_{-\frac{1}{4}}(\frac{x^2}{2}) + C_2 J_{\frac{1}{4}}(\frac{x^2}{2})}$   $C$ 是积分常数  $J$ : Bessel 函数

定义: I.K.D.f. 若存在  $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

满足: ①  $F(0) = 0, F(r) > 0 (r > 0)$

② 对  $x \in I, y_1, y_2 \in K$ , 有  $\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq F(\|y_1 - y_2\|)$ .

③  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{dr}{F(r)} = +\infty$

则称  $f$  满足 Osgood 条件.

定理 (Osgood)

若  $f$  满足 Osgood 条件, 则存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得 (\*) 在  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  上存在唯一解.

$y$ 只有 1 个解, 可比大小...

证明: ( $n=1$ ). 存在性(由 Peano)  $\vee$

$$\begin{cases} \phi' = f(x, \phi(x)), \\ \phi(x_0) = y_0. \end{cases}$$

假设  $\phi_1(x), \phi_2(x)$  是两个解. 有  $x_0 \neq x_1 \Rightarrow \phi_1(x_0) \neq \phi_2(x_0)$

不妨设  $x_1 > x_0, \phi_1(x_1) > \phi_2(x_1)$

考虑  $\{x \in [x_0, x_1] \mid \phi_1(x) = \phi_2(x)\}$ , 它是非空, 闭集. 于是有最大元  $\bar{x}, (\phi_1(\bar{x}) = \phi_2(\bar{x}))$  矛盾.

且  $\bar{x} < x_1$ , 于是当  $x \in (\bar{x}, x_1]$ , 必有  $\phi_1(x) > \phi_2(x)$

记  $r(x) = \phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x)$ .

则  $r$  在  $(\bar{x}, x_1]$  上恒正. 且  $r'(x) = \phi_1'(x) - \phi_2'(x) = f(x, \phi_1(x)) - f(x, \phi_2(x)) \leq F(\phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x)) = F(r(x))$

于是  $\int_{+\infty}^{r(x)} \frac{dr}{F(r)} \leq \int_{+\infty}^{r(x)} \frac{dr}{r'(x)} = \int_{\bar{x}}^x \frac{dx}{x} = x - \bar{x}$  矛盾!

正负性?

$$\int_0^{r(x)} \frac{dr}{F(r)} < \int_{\bar{x}}^x \frac{dx}{x} ?$$

$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|^\alpha$ . 若  $\alpha > 1$ , 则  $f$  与  $y$  无关.

$$|f(y_1) - f(y_2)| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n [f(y_2 + \frac{k}{n}(y_1 - y_2)) - f(y_2 + \frac{k-1}{n}(y_1 - y_2))] \right| \leq L \left| \frac{y_1 - y_2}{n} \right|^\alpha \cdot n = L |y_1 - y_2|^\alpha n^{1-\alpha}$$

$\alpha > 1, 1-\alpha < 0, |f(y_1) - f(y_2)| \rightarrow 0$ . 与  $y$  无关.

若  $F(r) = L \cdot r^\alpha$ ,  $\alpha < 1$ , 满足 Lipschitz 条件 or 不满足 Osgood 条件.

$$\int_0^r \frac{dr}{F(r)} = \int_0^r \frac{dr}{L \cdot r^\alpha} = \frac{1}{L} \frac{r^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha}$$

" $F(r) = r \cdot |\log r|$ " — 可用 Osgood 条件.

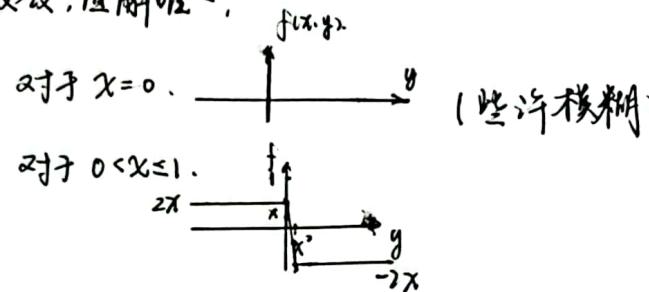
例 1:  $\begin{cases} y' = \begin{cases} 0 & y=0 \\ y \cdot \log y & y \neq 0 \end{cases} \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$  只有  $y_0 = 0$  时初值问题可用 Osgood 语义.

解:  $y(x) = e^{(\log y_0 + e^{x-x_0})}$  ( $y_0 > 0$ ). 或  $y \equiv 0$ . ( $y_0 = 0$ ).

例 1 (Müller). Picard 序列不一定收敛, 但解唯一.

$x \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x=0, y \in \mathbb{R} \\ 2x & 0 < x \leq 1, y < 0 \\ 2x - \frac{4y}{x} & 0 < x \leq 1, 0 \leq y < x^2 \\ -2x & 0 < x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \end{cases}$$



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

$$y_2(x) = \int_0^x f(t, t^2) dt = \int_0^x -2t dt = -x^2, y_3(x) = \int_0^x f(t, -t^2) dt = \int_0^x 2t dt = x^2 \dots$$

$$y_{2k}(x) = -x^2, y_{2k+1}(x) = x^2, \therefore \text{不收敛! (不满足 [条件])}$$

另一方面, 该方程有唯一解.

定理: 在 (\*) 中, 若  $f$  关于  $y$  单调减, 则在  $x \geq x_0$  上有唯一解.  
(初值问题 2)

PF: 假设  $\phi_1, \phi_2$  是两个解, 且有  $x > x_0$ . st  $\phi_1(x) > \phi_2(x)$ .

$$\text{取 } \bar{x} = \max\{x \in [x_0, x_1] \mid \phi_1(x) = \phi_2(x)\}$$

当  $x \in (\bar{x}, x_1]$  时, 有  $\phi_1(x) > \phi_2(x)$ . 对于  $r(x) = \phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x)$ , 以及区间  $[\bar{x}, x_1]$  应用 Lagrange 中值定理

$$\exists \xi \in (\bar{x}, x_1) \text{ 使得 } r'(\xi) = \frac{r(x_1) - r(\bar{x})}{x_1 - \bar{x}} (\quad r(\xi) > 0, \phi_1(\xi) > \phi_2(\xi) \quad) \text{ for } y \text{ 关于}$$

$$\therefore \phi'_1(\xi) - \phi'_2(\xi) > 0, \text{ RP. } f(\xi, \phi_1(\xi)) > f(\xi, \phi_2(\xi)). \quad \stackrel{V}{\text{由}} y \text{ 单调减. } \therefore \text{唯一解} \quad \square$$

### § 3.3 Peano 定理

$$I = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x - x_0| \leq a\}, K = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|y - y_0\| \leq b\}. D = I \times K. f \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

$$M = \max\{\|f(x, y)\| \mid (x, y) \in D\}. \alpha = \min(a, \frac{b}{M}). J = \{x \in I \mid |x - x_0| \leq \alpha\}.$$

定理 (Peano)

(\*)  $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$  在  $J$  上至少存在一个解.

证明：数化成积分方程

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

考虑在  $[x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$  上的存在性。对于  $n \in N$ ,  $x_i^{(n)} = x_0 + i \cdot \frac{\alpha}{n}$   $i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

对  $x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$ , 有  $y_n^{(n)}(x) = y_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_j, y_j)(x - x_j)$ .

其中  $y_k = y_0 + \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f(x_l, y_l)(x_{l+1} - x_l)$   $y_j$  只取  $y_j$

陈述事实:  $\leq M \left( \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} |x_{k+1} - x_k| + |x - x_j| \right) \leq b$ .

$$\textcircled{1} \|y_n(x) - y_0\| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \|f(x_k, y_k)\| |x_{k+1} - x_k| + \|f(x_j, y_j)\| |x - x_j| \min(a, \frac{\alpha}{n})$$

$$\|y_k^{(n)}(x) - y_0\| \leq \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \|f(x_l, y_l)\| |x_{l+1} - x_l| \leq M \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} |x_{l+1} - x_l| \leq M \cdot \alpha \leq b$$

\textcircled{2}  $\{y_n(x)\}$  对于  $x \in [x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$  和  $n \in N$  一致有界.  $\|y_n(x)\| \leq \|y_0\| + b$

\textcircled{3} (等度连续). 对  $x', x'' \in [x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$ ,

$$\|y_n(x'') - y_n(x')\| \leq M|x'' - x'|. \text{ 取 } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}, |x'' - x'| < \delta.$$

(已有  $y_n(x) = y_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_j, y_j)(x - x_j), x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$ ).

PF: 设  $x' \in [x_j, x_{j+1}], x'' \in [x_{j_2}, x_{j_2+1}]$  不妨设  $j_1 \leq j_2$ .

$$y_n(x') = y_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_j, y_j)(x' - x_j)$$

$$y_n(x'') = y_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{j_2-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_{j_2}, y_{j_2})(x'' - x_{j_2}) + \underbrace{f(x_{j_2}, y_{j_2})(x_{j_2+1} - x_{j_2})}_{+ f(x_{j_2}, y_{j_2})(x_{j_2+1} - x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n(x'') - y_n(x')\| &= \left\| \sum_{k=j_1+1}^{j_2-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_{j_2}, y_{j_2})(x'' - x_{j_2}) - f(x_{j_1}, y_{j_1})(x' - x_{j_1}) \right\| \\ &\leq M \left( |x_{j_2+1} - x'| + \sum_{k=j_1+1}^{j_2-1} |x_{k+1} - x_k| + |x'' - x_{j_2}| \right) \\ &= M|x'' - x'| \quad \square. \end{aligned}$$

\textcircled{4} 定义  $\delta_n(x) = y_n(x) - y_0 - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt$ , 则  $\int_n \rightarrow 0$  对  $x \in [x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$ .

$$\|y_n(x) - y_0 - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt\| \text{ 设 } x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$$

$$= \left\| \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_j, y_j)(x - x_j) - \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(t, y_n(t)) dt - \int_{x_j}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt \right\|$$

$$\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x_k, y_k) dt \quad \int_{x_j}^x f(x_j, y_j) dt.$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \|f(x_k, y_k) - f(s, y_n(s))\| ds + \int_{x_j}^x \|f(x_j, y_j) - f(s, y_n(s))\| ds \quad (*)$$

从  $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$  取  $\because f$  一致连续.  $\therefore \exists \varepsilon > 0. \exists \delta > 0. \forall t, s \in [x_k, x_{k+1}] \Rightarrow \|f(x_k, y_k) - f(s, y_n(s))\| < \delta \Rightarrow \|f(x', y') - f(x'', y'')\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2\alpha}$ .

$$|x_k - s| < \frac{\alpha}{n}, |x_j - s| < \frac{\alpha}{n} \quad \|y_k - y_n(s)\| = \|y_n(x_k) - y_n(s)\| \leq M \cdot \frac{\alpha}{n}, \|y_j - y_n(s)\| \leq M \frac{\alpha}{n}$$

$\Rightarrow$  存在  $N$ . 使得  $n > N$  时.  $\|(x_k, y_k) - (s, y_n(s))\| < \delta$ .  $s \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$ .

$$\|(x_j, y_j) - (s, y_n(s))\| < \delta. \quad s \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$$

$$(*) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2\alpha} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) + (x - x_j) \right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2\alpha} (x - x_0) \leq \varepsilon \quad \square$$

由②③及AA定理可知  $\{y_n(x)\}$  有收敛子列  $\{y_{n_j}(x)\}$ . 记  $\phi(x) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} y_{n_j}(x)$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{n_j}(x) = 0$  可知  $\phi(x) = y_0 + \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_{n_j}(t)) dt$ . (a)

记  $Z_j(t) = f(t, y_j(t))$  由  $f$  的一致连续性可知  $Z_j(t) \Rightarrow f(t, \phi(t))$

(a)  $\Leftrightarrow \phi(x) = y_0 + \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_0}^x Z_j(t) dt = y_0 + \underbrace{\int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt}_{\text{.. } \phi(x) \text{ 为 Cauchy 方程解}} \quad \square$

## 欧拉折线

缺点: ①误差大  多分点, 二次曲线逼近

②误差不均 “隐式欧拉法.”

## 3.4. 解的延伸

(整体存在性问题)

$$(*) \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt.$$

工是  $\mathbb{R}$  中开区间, 几是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中区域,  $D = I \times \Omega$ ,  $f \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$   $\bar{B}(x_0, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | \|x - x_0\| \leq r\}$

对于  $(x_0, y_0) \in D$ , 可取  $\underbrace{a_0, b_0}_{>0}$  使得  $\bar{B}(x_0, a) \times \bar{B}(y_0, b) \subseteq D$

由 Peano 定理  $\exists \alpha_0 > 0$ ,

s.t. (\*) 在  $\bar{B}(x_0, \alpha_0)$  上有解  $y(x)$ .

取  $x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0$ ,  $y_1 = y(x_1)$ ; 再取  $a_1, b_1, \exists \alpha_1, y_1, x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1, y_2 = y(x_2), \dots$

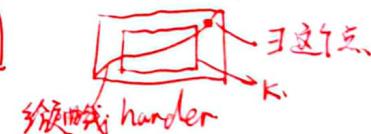
$$x_k = x_0 + \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = ?$$

Case I:  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x_+$  ( $x$  是  $x$  域边界)

Case II:  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k < x_+$  ?

该解曲线均可延伸至边界



若  $J \subseteq I$  子区间,  $\phi: J \rightarrow \Omega$  是 (\*) 的一个解, 并且  $J$  是  $\phi$  的最大存在区间 ( $J = I$  不考虑!)

若  $J \neq I$ , 则对于  $\Omega$  的任一紧子集  $K$ , 存在  $x \in J$  s.t.  $\phi(x) \notin K$

Pf: 假设有一个紧子集  $K \subseteq \Omega$ , s.t 对  $\forall x \in J$ ,  $(x, \phi(x)) \in K$ ,

又有  $x \geq x_0$  的部分. 设  $M = \max_{(x,y) \in D} \|f(x, y)\|$

$$J = (w^-, w^+), w^- \in I, \text{ 且 } \exists x, y \in J \quad \|\phi(x) - \phi(y)\| = \left\| \int_x^y f(t, \phi(t)) dt \right\| \leq M|x - y|$$

由 Peano 定理可知,  $J$  必是开的 (若  $J = (w^-, w^+]$ , 还能再走一步)

于是  $\phi$  在  $J$  上一致连续

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow w^\pm} \phi(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow w^\pm} \phi(x)$  都存在 说明  $J$  不是最大的  $\square$

事实：解的最大延伸区间是依赖于基本的解的选取的.

$$\text{Ex. } y' = y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

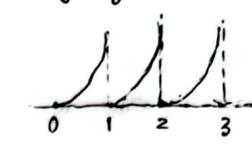
**推论**

若  $f$  满足一定的唯一性条件，则过  $D$  中任一点，都存在一条积分曲线，且其端点在  $\partial D$  上。

特别地，若  $f \in C^1(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$ ，

$$\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq \max_{\xi \in D} \|f'_y(\xi)\| \|y_1 - y_2\|$$

推论：若  $f(x, y)$  满足  $\|f(x, y)\| \leq A(x)\|y\| + b(x)$ ，其中  $A, b \in C(I, \mathbb{R}_{>0})$



$$y(x) = \frac{(x-c)^2}{x-c-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = g(x, y)$$

$$0 = g' = g_x + g_y \cdot y'$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = -\frac{g_x}{g_y}$$

则 Cauchy 问题 (\*) 在  $I$  上存在一个解  $(x, y)$  不一定唯一。

Pf: 假设  $\phi(x)$  是一个解存在区间  $J = (w_-, w_+)$ ，且  $J \neq I$ 。又考虑单侧。

则对  $x \in J$ ,  $\phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt$ . ( $x_0 \geq x_0$ )

$$\|\phi(x)\| \leq \|y_0\| + \int_{x_0}^x \|f(t, \phi(t))\| dt \leq \|y_0\| + \int_{x_0}^x (A(t) \|\phi(t)\| + b(t)) dt. \quad (\alpha)$$

$$\text{设 } M_A = \max \{ |A(x)| \mid x \in [x_0, w_+] \}, \quad M_b = \max \{ b(x) \mid x \in [x_0, w_+] \}$$

$$(\alpha) \leq \|y_0\| + \underbrace{M_b \cdot (w_+ - x_0)}_{C_1} + \underbrace{M_A \cdot \int_{x_0}^x \|\phi(t)\| dt}_{C_2}$$

设  $u(x) = \|\phi(x)\|$ . 由 Gronwall 不等式  $u(x) \leq C_1 + C_2 \int_{x_0}^x u(t) dt$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) \leq C_1 e^{C_2(x-x_0)} \leq \underbrace{C_1 e^{C_2(w_+-x_0)}}_{\text{即有上界 } R}$$

中国的右边完全落入  $[x_0, w_+] \times \overline{B}(0, R)$  → 紧集，故矛盾。□

Ex.  $y' = A(x)y + b(x)$ ,  $A \in C(I, \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ ,  $b \in C(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$  (第5章)

$n \times n$  矩阵解.

$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  线性变换.

### 3.5 比较定理

$I$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  的开区间,  $\Omega_f$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的区域,  $D_f = I \times \Omega_f$ ,  $f \in C(D_f, \mathbb{R}^n)$ .  $(x, y_0) \in D_f$ .

$\Omega_u$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  的开区间, 对于  $y \in \Omega_f$ ,  $\|y\| \in \Omega_u$ .  $D_u = I \times \Omega_u$ .  $u \in C(D_u, \mathbb{R})$ .

满足对于  $(x, y) \in D_f$ ,  $\|f(x, y)\| \leq u(x, \|y\|)$  或  $\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq u(x, \|y_1 - y_2\|)$ .

$\Omega_u$  要扩大. 即  $y_1, y_2 \in \Omega_f$ .

$$\|y_1 - y_2\| \in \Omega_u.$$

# 定理(第一比较定理) 肩部

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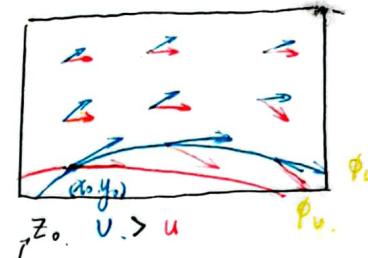
设工、 $\Omega$ 是区间,  $u, v \in C(D, \mathbb{R})$ . 若  $u(x, z) < v(x, z)$ ,  $\forall (x, z) \in D$ .

标准版  $\begin{cases} z' = u(x, z) \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$

设  $\phi_u: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  是  $\begin{cases} z' = u(x, z) \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$  的一解,  $\phi_v: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  是  $\begin{cases} z' = v(x, z) \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$  的一解.  
其中  $J$  是工的子区间, 且  $x_0 \in J$ ,  $z_0 \in \Omega$

则对  $x \in J$ , 若  $x > x_0$ , 则  $\phi_u(x) < \phi_v(x)$ ;  
若  $x < x_0$ , 则  $\phi_u(x) > \phi_v(x)$ ;

几何理解:



Proof. 设  $\psi(x) = \phi_v(x) - \phi_u(x)$ .

$\exists \psi \in C^1(I, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $\psi(x_0) = 0$ ,  $\psi'(x_0) = v(x_0, \phi_v(x_0)) - u(x_0, \phi_u(x_0)) > 0$

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0$ , s.t.  $\forall x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  时  $\psi(x) > 0$ , (以下只论  $x > x_0$  情况)

假设存在  $x_1 \in [x_0, w_+]$ , s.t.  $\psi(x_1) \leq 0$  {  
矛盾.  $\because$  中值定理  $(x_0, x_1 + \delta)$  正,  $[x_0, w_+]$  为中间有零点.  
设  $\alpha = \min \{x \in [x_0 + \delta, x_1] \mid \psi(x) = 0\}$  {  
又闭区间故一定能找 min. 由不等式不成立.}

即  $\psi(\alpha) = 0$

且对于  $x \in (x_0, \alpha)$ , 有  $\psi(x) > 0$ ,

$\psi'(x)$

$x$

即  $\psi'(\alpha) \leq 0$ .

但  $\psi'(\alpha) = v(\alpha, \phi_v(\alpha)) - u(\alpha, \phi_u(\alpha)) > 0$  矛盾!  $\square$

且  $\psi(\alpha) = 0$

## 定理一定义.

$u \in C(D, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $(x_0, z_0) \in D$ ,  $\exists J \subseteq I$ ,  $x_0 \in J$ :  $\begin{cases} z' = u(x, z) \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$  的两个解  $\phi_{\min}, \phi_{\max}: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

满足对  $J$  上任一解  $\phi(x)$  ( $J$  可适当缩小).

有  $\phi_{\min}(x) \leq \phi(x) \leq \phi_{\max}(x)$   $\forall x \in J$ . 且  $\phi_{\min}(x)$  最小解,  $\phi_{\max}(x)$  最大解是唯一.

证明. 对  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 考虑.

$$(*)_n: \begin{cases} z' = u_n(x, z) = u(x, z) + \frac{1}{n} \\ z(x_0) = z_0. \end{cases}$$

取  $a, b > 0$ . 使  $\overline{B(x_0, a)} \times \overline{B(z_0, b)} \subseteq D$ , 在  $D'$  上应用 Peano 存在定理

于是  $(*)_n$  在  $\overline{B(x_0, a)}$  上有解,  $\alpha_n = \min(a, \frac{b}{M_n})$ ,  $M_n = \max_{(x, z) \in D'} |u_n(x, z)|$ .

取  $M = \max_{(x, z) \in D} |u(x, z)|$ ,  $M_n \leq M + \frac{1}{n}$ ;  $\alpha = \min(a, \frac{b}{M})$ .

取  $\alpha' \in (0, \alpha)$ . 则对于充分大的  $n$ ,  $\alpha_n \geq \alpha'$

于是  $\phi_n: \overline{B(x_0, \alpha')} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 下面考虑  $\{\phi_n(x)\}$  的性质.

①  $|\phi_n(x) - z_0| \leq b \Rightarrow \{\phi_n(x)\}$  一致有界.

②  $|\phi_n(x) - \phi_n(y)| \leq (M+1)|x-y| \Rightarrow \{\phi_n(x)\}$  等度连续.

由 AA 定理  $\exists \{\phi_{nj}(x)\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  一致收敛. 设  $\hat{\phi}(x) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{nj}(x)$

则  $\hat{\phi}$  是原问题的解

下证  $\hat{\phi}$  在  $[x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$  上是  $\phi_{\max}$ . 在  $[x_0 - \alpha, x_0]$  上是  $\phi_{\min}$

$\because U_n(x_0) > U(x_0)$ .  $\therefore$  由第一比较定理.

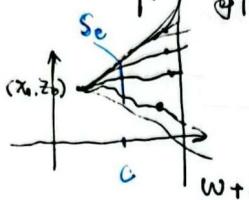
在  $[x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$  上  $\phi_{n_j}(x) > \phi(x)$ ,  $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{n_j}(x) > \phi(x)$ ; 另一侧类似.

最后要得到左边的  $\phi_{\max}$  和右边的  $\phi_{\min}$ . 为此  $(*)_n: \begin{cases} z' = U(x, z) - \frac{1}{n} \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$   $\square$

Remark: ①  $\phi_{\max}, \phi_{\min}$  的  $J$  是最小的. 即任何其它的解的存在区间比  $J$  大.

②  $\phi_{\max} = \phi_{\min}$  ( $x$ ) 为一解. 每个点都有一个解通过.

③ Peano 定理



定理 (Kneser)  $S_c$  连通紧集

定义  $S_c = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid \text{存在 } J(y) \text{ 的解 } \phi, \text{ s.t. } \phi(0) = y\}$

$R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \exists \phi, \phi(x) = y\}$ .

第二比较 (向量版)

定理,  $J$  中开区间

$S_f = \mathbb{R}^n$  中的区域.  $D_f = I \times S_f$ .  $f \in C(D_f, \mathbb{R}^n)$ .

$S_u = \mathbb{R}$  中开区间  $D_u = I \times S_u$   $u \in C(D_u, \mathbb{R})$ .  $U$  关于  $y$  单调增 (可以不加). 且需更精细!

条件: ①  $\|y\| \in S_u$ .  $\forall y \in S_f$  ②  $\|f(x, y)\| \leq u(x, \|y\|)$   $\forall x, y \in D_f$

对于  $(x_0, y_0) \in S_f$ , 以及  $z_0 \in S_u$ ,  $\|y_0\| \leq z_0$ .

设  $\bar{J}: J \rightarrow S_u$  是  $(*)_u$  的最大解.  $\forall x \in J$ ,  $\int_{y(x_0)}^{y(x)} f(x, y) dy$  存在  $J$  上的解  $\phi$ , 且有  $\|\phi(x)\| \leq \bar{J}(x)$   $\forall x \in J$

(渐近收敛)

$U(x, y) \leq f(x, y) \leq U(x, y)$ .

$\bar{J}_{\min}, \bar{J}_{\max}: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . 则在  $J$  上存在  $(*)_f$  的解  $\phi$ . 且  $\bar{J}_{\min}(x) \leq \phi(x) \leq \bar{J}_{\max}(x)$

证明: 由 Peano 定理. 设  $(*)_u$  和  $(*)_f$  在  $J_\alpha := [x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$  上存在  $\bar{J}, \phi$ .

由  $\bar{J}$  的构造方法. 存在一列单调递减趋于 0 的  $\bar{J}_n$  以及  $(*)_{u,n} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z' = U(x, z) + \varepsilon_n \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{array} \right.$  的一个解

$\bar{J}_n$ , 使得在  $J_\alpha$  上有  $\bar{J}_n \rightarrow \bar{J}$

下证: 对于  $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \alpha)$  有  $\|\phi(x)\| \leq \bar{J}_n(x)$ .

定义 辅助函数  $\psi_n(x) = \bar{J}_n(x) - \|\phi(x)\|$ .  $\psi_n(x_0) = z_0 - \|y_0\| \geq 0$

若  $\psi_n(x) > 0$ .  $\checkmark$ .

若  $\psi_n(x) = 0$ . 则  $\exists x > x_0$  且  $x - x_0$  充分小时. 有  $\psi_n(x) > 0$

取 $\exists$ 充分小的 $h > 0$ . 实质: 拓

$$\|\phi(x_0 + h) - \phi(x_0)\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underline{\psi}_n(x_0 + h) - \|\phi(x_0 + h)\| - \underline{\psi}_n(x_0) + \|\phi(x_0)\| \\ &= (\underline{\psi}_n(x_0 + h) - \underline{\psi}_n(x_0)) - (\|\phi(x_0 + h)\| - \|\phi(x_0)\|). \\ &\geq \underline{u}_n(x_0, \underline{z}_0) h + o(h) - \underline{u}(x_0, \|y_0\|) h + o(h) \\ &\geq \underline{\varepsilon}_n h + o(h). \end{aligned}$$

$\geq \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} [\underline{u}(t, \underline{z}_n(t)) + \underline{\varepsilon}_n] dt - \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} \underline{u}(t, \|\phi(t)\|) dt \geq h \underline{\varepsilon}_n - \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} \underline{u}(t, \|\phi(t)\|) dt \geq \frac{1}{2} \underline{\varepsilon}_n h > 0$

$\forall h \rightarrow 0, |o(h)| < \underline{\varepsilon}_n h.$

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0, \forall t \in [x_0, x_0 + h], |\underline{u}(t, \underline{z}_n(t)) - \underline{u}(t, \|\phi(t)\|)| < \frac{\underline{\varepsilon}_n}{2}$

若 $\exists x_1 \in (x_0, x_0 + \alpha)$  s.t.  $\psi_n(x_1) \leq 0$ , 介值定理、 $\exists$ 一零点在 $(x_0, x_0 + \alpha)$ 上.

设 $\alpha_0 > \min\{x \in (x_0, x_0 + \alpha) \mid \psi_n(x) = 0\}$ . 则 $\psi_n(\alpha_0) = 0$

取充分小的 $h > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} &\underbrace{\psi_n(\alpha_0 - h) - \psi_n(\alpha_0)}_{> 0} \geq 0 \\ &= \underline{\psi}_n(\alpha_0 - h) - \underline{\psi}_n(\alpha_0) + (\|\phi(\alpha_0)\| - \|\phi(\alpha_0 - h)\|) \leq \underline{u}_n(\alpha_0, \psi_n(\alpha_0))(-h) + \underline{u}(\alpha_0, \|\phi(\alpha_0)\|)h + o(h) = -\underline{\varepsilon}_n h + o(h) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

矛盾!

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in (x_0, x_0 + \alpha), \psi_n(x) > 0$ . 取 $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 得 $\|\phi(x)\| < \underline{\psi}(x)$

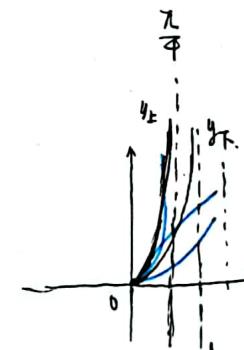
再进行延拓, 局部 $\rightarrow$ 全局  $\square$

Ex  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = x^2 + (1+y)^2 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$  考虑它在 $|x| \leq 1$ 上的解的存在性.

$$\text{Solution: } \underbrace{(1+y)}_u^2 \leq x^2 + (1+y)^2 \leq \underbrace{1+(1+y)}_v^2$$

$$(1) u: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = (1+y)^2 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (2) v: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = 1 + (1+y)^2 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{1+y} &= x-1 \\ \text{即 } y &= \frac{1}{1-x}-1. \end{aligned}$$



若(1)的解在 $[0, \beta]$ 是 $[0, \beta]$ .

而 $\beta > \frac{\pi}{4}$  (若 $\beta < \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 原题出错).

同理 $\beta \leq 1$ .

$\Rightarrow \beta \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, 1)$ . 单独考虑!

定理(唯一性).  $\Omega_u: \mathbb{R}$ 中区间.  $\forall y_1, y_2 \in \Omega_f \quad \|y_1 - y_2\| \in \Omega_u$

$$D_u = I \times \Omega_u \quad u \in C(D_u, \mathbb{R}). \quad \forall x \in I, \forall y_1, y_2 \in \Omega_f. \quad \|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq u(x, \|y_1 - y_2\|)$$

$$D_f = I \times \Omega_f \quad f \in C(D_f, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

$\downarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 区域

若 $(*)_u$ 只有零解, 则 $(*)_f$ 至多有一个解.  
在 $x_0$ 附近

证明. 假设  $\phi(x)$  是  $(*)$  在  $x_0$  附近的一解

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } y = \phi + \hat{y} \text{ 或 } \hat{y} = y - \phi. \text{ 则 } \hat{y}' = y' - \phi' = f(x, y) - f(x, \phi(x)) \\ = f(x, \hat{y} + \phi) - f(x, \phi(x)) = \hat{f}(x, \hat{y}) \\ \hat{y}(x_0) = y(x_0) - \phi(x_0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{y}' = \hat{f}(x, \hat{y}) \\ \hat{y}(x_0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{其中 } \hat{f} \text{ 满足 } \|\hat{f}(x, \hat{y})\| \leq L(\|y\|)$$

由第二比较定理  $(*)$  在  $J$  上有解

$$\text{且 } \|\hat{\phi}(x)\| \leq L(x)$$

零解区间  $\cap \{y \in J \mid y \text{ 有解}\}$

正是  $(*)_u$  的最大解

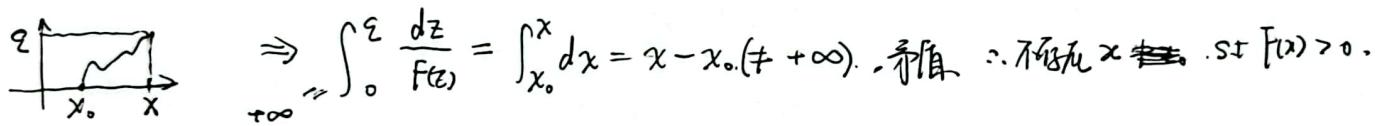
$$\text{由已知条件 } \psi(x) \equiv 0. \Rightarrow \|\hat{\phi}(x)\| = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\phi}(x) = 0 = \hat{y} = y - \phi. \quad \square$$

推论: ①  $L(x, r) = L \cdot r$

$$\text{② } L(x, r) = F(r). \quad \int_0^r \frac{dr}{F(r)} = +\infty. \quad \forall r > 0,$$

$$\text{Ex } (*)_u \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z' = u(x, z) = F(z) \\ z(x_0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{仅有零解. } w = \frac{dz}{F(z)} = dx$$

假设  $\exists x. \exists t. F'(x) > 0$



(Osgood 向量微分唯一性!)

(Remark: 若  $\int \frac{dz}{q(z)} = \int p(x) dx$ )

$$\int_{x_0}^x \frac{dz}{q(z)} = \int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx$$

### 3.6 奇解和包络 (foliation 叶层结构)

### 4 解对初值和参数的依赖

### 4.1 连续性

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{若 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 在某子区域内变动时. } (*) \text{ 都有唯一解}$$

① 依观时  
初值的依赖

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{若 } \lambda \text{ 在某子区域变动, } (*) \text{ 都有唯一解}$$

② 依观时  
参数的依赖

定理： $\Omega$  中开区间

$U$  是  $D$  的一个解区域

$$\Omega_y = \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 中区域}$$

$J$  是  $\Omega$  的一个解子区间

$$\Omega_x = \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 中区域}$$

设对于所有  $x_0 \in J$  且  $(x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \in U$

$$D = \Omega_x \times \Omega_y \times \Omega_\lambda$$

$$f \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$(*) \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda_0) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } J \text{ 上都有唯一解 } \phi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda_0)$$

即  $\phi \in C(J \times U, \Omega_y)$ . (即解为连续函数)

证明：不妨设  $x_0 = 0$  且  $f$  不依赖于  $\lambda$ .

要证存在  $\varepsilon$ ，如下问题：

$$(*) \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(0) = z_0 \end{cases} \text{ 的唯一解 } \phi(x, z) \text{ 在 } J \times U \text{ 上的连续性}$$

假设  $\phi(x, z)$  在  $(x_0, z_0) \in J \times U$  处不连续，即  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$ , s.t.  $\forall \delta > 0$ ,  $\exists (x_\delta, y_\delta) \in J \times U$ .

满足  $\| (x_\delta, z_\delta) - (x_0, z_0) \| < \delta$  且  $\| \phi(x_\delta, z_\delta) - \phi(x_0, z_0) \| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

取一串  $\delta_n$  单调递减趋于 0, ( $\text{则 } \delta_n = \frac{1}{n}$ )

记相应的  $(x_{\delta_n}, z_{\delta_n}) \rightarrow (x_0, z_0)$

$$\therefore \| (x_{\delta_n}, z_{\delta_n}) - (x_0, z_0) \| < \delta_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore x_{\delta_n} \rightarrow x_0, z_{\delta_n} \rightarrow z_0.$$

考虑定义在  $J$  上的函数列  $\{\phi(x_j, z_n)\}_{n=1}^\infty$ , 则它满足

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \phi(x, z_n) = z_n + \int_0^x f(x, \phi(x, z_n)) dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \|\phi(x, z_n)\| \leq \|z_n\| + \left\| \int_0^x f(x, \phi(x, z_n)) dx \right\| \quad x \in J, \phi \in U, J \times U \text{ 是 } D \text{ 的解区域}$$

$$\leq R_u + M_f \cdot |J| \quad \text{一致有界}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \|\phi(x_1, z_n) - \phi(x_2, z_n)\| \leq M_f |x_1 - x_2| \Rightarrow \text{等度连续}$$

由 AA 定理  $\{\phi(x_j, z_n)\}_{n=1}^\infty$  有一致收敛的子列. ( $= \phi(x, z_0)$ )

不妨设  $\{\phi(x_j, z_n)\}$  已经是一致收敛的. 对 \textcircled{1} 式两边取极限. 记  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi(x_j, z_n) = \psi(x)$

$$\text{则 } \psi(x) = z_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \psi(x)) dx, \text{ 这时 } \psi(x) \text{ 是 } \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases} \text{ 的解.}$$

又该方程有唯一解,  $\phi(x, z_0)$ . 于是  $\psi(x) = \phi(x, z_0)$

对于  $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ . s.t.  $\forall n > N$ ,  $x \in J$  有  $\|\phi(x, z_n) - \phi(x, z_0)\| < \varepsilon$

特别地, 取  $x = x_n$ . 由  $\|\phi(x_n, z_n) - \phi(x_n, z_0)\| < \varepsilon$ .

$\because \phi(x, z_0)$  关于  $x$  是连续的.  $\hat{x} \rightarrow x$ . 存在  $N' \in \mathbb{N}$ , s.t.  $n > N'$  时.  $\|\phi(x_n, z_n) - \phi(x_0, z_0)\| < \varepsilon$

$$\text{此时 } n > \max\{N, N'\} \text{ 时} \quad \underbrace{\|\phi(x_n, z_n) - \phi(x_0, z_0)\|}_{\varepsilon_0 \leq} \leq \|\phi(x_n, z_n) - \phi(x_n, z_0)\| + \|\phi(x_n, z_0) - \phi(x_0, z_0)\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon.$$

矛盾!  $\square$

## § 4.2 光滑性 (或 可微性)

$$(2) \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda_0) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 需要求 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \text{ 和 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} \text{ 存在且连续}$$

若  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$ , 同时 Lipschitz 条件. 对  $(x, y_0) \in J \times \Omega_y$ , 找  $a, b > 0$ . s.t.  $\overline{B(x_0, a)} \times \overline{B(y_0, b)} \subseteq \Omega_y$

由有限增量定理  $\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq \max_{\substack{x \in J \\ y \in [y_1, y_2]}} \left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \xi) \right\| \|y_1 - y_2\|$ .

由 Picard 定理. 有唯一解.

定理:  $f \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_j}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda_k} \in C(D, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $(x, y, \lambda) \mapsto f(x, y, \lambda)$ .

$$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n), \quad \lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

假设  $U$  是  $D$  的子区域,  $J$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  的子区间, 且对于  $(x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \in U, J$  上有唯一解  $y(x; x_0, y_0, \lambda_0)$ .

$$\text{则 } \phi \in C'(J \times U, \Omega_y)$$

注:  $J$  可以随  $(x_0, y_0, \lambda_0)$  变化.  $J = (w^-, w^+)$ .

证明: 不妨考虑以下简化的问题.

$$(2)' \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{齐次方程}) \quad \text{或} \quad (2)'' \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) \\ y_{w^-} = z \end{cases}$$

将它的解记为  $\phi(x; \lambda)$ . 希望  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} \in C(J \times U, \Omega_y)$ .

$$\phi(x; \lambda) = \int_0^x f(t, \phi(t; \lambda), \lambda) dt \quad \text{Jacobi}$$

$$\text{若 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} \text{ 存在. 则 } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda}(x; \lambda) = \int_0^x \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_j} \left( t, \phi(t; \lambda), \lambda \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda_k} \right] dt$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda}(x; \lambda) = \underbrace{\int_0^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_j}(t, \phi(t; \lambda), \lambda) dt}_{J \cdot \text{矩阵}} + \underbrace{\int_0^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda_k}(t, \phi(t; \lambda), \lambda) dt}_{k \cdot \text{向量}}$$

$$= \int_0^x \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, \phi(t; \lambda), \lambda) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda}(t, \lambda) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(t, \phi(t; \lambda), \lambda) \right] dt. \quad \text{因 } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} = \psi.$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} \psi' = J\psi + K \\ \psi(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (*)_4. \quad \text{解记为 } \psi(x; \lambda). \quad \psi \in C(J \times U, \Omega_y).$$

$$\text{下证. } \psi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda}. \quad \text{即 } \phi(x; \lambda_0) - \phi(x; \lambda_0) - \psi(x; \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0) = o(\|\lambda - \lambda_0\|)$$

证明人: H. 不良

引理 (Hadamard)

$\Omega_x: \mathbb{R}^P$  中凸域.  $\Omega_y: \mathbb{R}^Q$  中凸域.  $f \in C(\Omega_x \times \Omega_y, \mathbb{R})$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \in C(\Omega_x \times \Omega_y, \mathbb{R})$ . 且对  $y_0 \in \Omega_y$ . 存在  $g_k \in C(\Omega_x \times \Omega_y, \mathbb{R})$   $k=1, 2, \dots, q$

满足  $\forall x \in \Omega_x, y \in \Omega_y, f(x, y) = f(x, y_0) + \sum_{k=1}^q g_k(x, y)(y - y_0)_k$ . 且  $g_k(x, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k}(x, y_0)$

$$\text{証明: } \forall t \in [0,1] \quad h(t) = f(x, (1-t)y_0 + ty) \quad h(0) = f(x, y_0), \quad h(1) = f(x, y)$$

$$h'(t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, (1-t)y_0 + ty)(y - y_0)$$

$$h(1) - h(0) = \int_0^1 h'(t) dt, \quad f(x, y) - f(x, y_0) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, (1-t)y_0 + ty)(y - y_0) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow g_k = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k}(x, (1-t)y_0 + ty) dt \quad \leftarrow = \sum_{k=1}^n g_k(x, y)(y - y_0) \quad \square$$

$$g_k(x, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k}(x, y_0)$$

$$\phi(x; \lambda) - \phi(x; \lambda_0) - \psi(x; \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty [f(t, \phi(t, \lambda), \lambda) - f(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0) - (\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0) \psi(t, \lambda_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0))(\lambda - \lambda_0)] dt \quad (1)$$

$$\text{应用到 } f(t, y, \lambda) \text{ 上. } \therefore f(t, \phi(t, \lambda), \lambda) - f(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0) = A(t, \lambda)(\phi(t, \lambda) - \phi(t, \lambda_0)) + B(t, \lambda)(\lambda - \lambda_0)$$

$$\text{有 } A(t, \lambda_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0), \quad B(t, \lambda_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0).$$

$$\star = \int_0^\infty A(t, \lambda)(\phi(t, \lambda) - \phi(t, \lambda_0)) + B(t, \lambda)(\lambda - \lambda_0) - [A(t, \lambda_0)\psi(t, \lambda_0) + B(t, \lambda_0)](\lambda - \lambda_0) dt.$$

$$= \int_0^\infty A(t, \lambda)[\phi(t, \lambda) - \phi(t, \lambda_0) - \psi(t, \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0)] + [A(t, \lambda)\psi(t, \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0) + (B(t, \lambda) - B(t, \lambda_0))(\lambda - \lambda_0)] dt.$$

给定  $\varepsilon > 0$

$\checkmark$  不妨设  $x \in [0, h]$ ,  $\lambda \in \bar{B}(\lambda_0, \delta)$ .  $\delta$  充分小使得  $\|A(t, \lambda) - A(t, \lambda_0)\| + \|B(t, \lambda) - B(t, \lambda_0)\| < \varepsilon$

$$\therefore \Delta(x) = \|\phi(x, \lambda) - \phi(x, \lambda_0) - \psi(x, \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0)\|.$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\int_0^\infty \|A(t, \lambda)\| dt}_{\text{Max } A} + \underbrace{\varepsilon \|\lambda - \lambda_0\| \cdot h}_{\text{与 } x \text{ 无关数.}}$$

$\checkmark$  Gronwall 不等式  $\Delta(x) \leq \varepsilon \|\lambda - \lambda_0\| \cdot h e^{M \lambda h} \Rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0} \frac{\Delta(x)}{\|\lambda - \lambda_0\|}$  不成立. 反之  $\limsup_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0} \frac{\Delta(x)}{\|\lambda - \lambda_0\|} \leq \varepsilon h e^{M \lambda_0 h}$

$\because \varepsilon$  任意性,  $\therefore \limsup_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0} \Delta(x) = 0$  即  $\Delta(x) = 0$ .

$$\text{趣题: } y'' + 3yy' + y + y^3 = 0.$$

$$\text{设 } y = \frac{\phi'}{\phi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \phi'' + \phi' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \phi = C_0 + C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{C_1 \cos x - C_2 \sin x}{C_0 + C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x} \quad (C_0, C_1, C_2 \neq 0, 0, 0)$$

解构成二组坐标空间!

参数系数

$$\begin{cases} y'' = y^2 + y'^2 \\ y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \text{解 } (\ln y)'' = (\ln y)' = \frac{y'y - y'^2}{y^2} \quad \begin{aligned} (y^\alpha)'' &= (\alpha y^{\alpha-1} \cdot y')' = \alpha(y^{\alpha-1} y'' + (\alpha-1)y^{\alpha-2} y'^2) \\ &= \alpha y^\alpha \left( \frac{y''y + (\alpha-1)y'^2}{y^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pandevé II.} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'' = 2y^3 + xy + 1 \\ y(0) = -1 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

其 G.T.  $\left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{d}{dx} \\ \times \end{array} \right)$

$$y'' = f(x, y, y')$$

$$P_I(\alpha): y'' = 2y^3 + xy + \alpha$$

若  $(y, \alpha)$  满足  $P_I(\alpha)$ , 则 ①  $(-y, -\alpha)$  满足  $P_I(-\alpha)$ .

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \widehat{y}_+(x) = -y - \frac{\alpha + \frac{1}{2}}{y' + y + \frac{1}{2}} \text{ 满足 } P_I(\alpha + 1)$$

$$\widehat{y}_-(x) = -y + \frac{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}}{y' - y - \frac{1}{2}} \text{ 满足 } P_I(\alpha - 1)$$

映射  $S: \alpha \mapsto -\alpha, \quad \langle S, T \rangle = G$

平移  $T: \alpha \mapsto \alpha + 1, \quad G \text{ 作用于 } C \quad A \text{ 型仿射 Weyl 群.}$

## § 5. 线性 O.D.E.

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) = A(x)y + B(x), & M_n(R): n \times n \text{ 宋矩阵构成的线性空间} \\ y(x_0) = y_0, & (R^n, \|\cdot\|), \exists \tilde{A} \in M_n(R). \\ x \in I, \text{ 为 } R \text{ 中开区间} & \|A\| := \max_{y \in R^n, \|y\|=1} \|Ay\| \\ y \in R^n, A \in C(I, M_n(R)), & \\ B \in C(I, R^n). & \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| = \|A(x)\| |y_1 - y_2| \leq \|A\| |y_1 - y_2| \Rightarrow f \text{ 是局部 Lipschitz.}$$

(\*) 的解在局部存在唯一.

$$(2) \|f(x, y)\| \leq \|A(x)\| \|y\| + \|B(x)\| \Rightarrow \text{解的极大值在区间可取为 1 (整体存在解)}$$

定理(叠加原理).

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{记 } S = \{\phi: I \rightarrow R^n \mid \phi' = A(x)\phi\}, \quad S \text{ 与 } R^n \text{ 作为线性空间同构}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{若 } \phi'_1 = A\phi_1 + B_1, \quad \phi'_2 = A\phi_2 + B_2, \quad \forall x \in I \quad \phi = \lambda_1\phi_1 + \lambda_2\phi_2 \text{ 满足 } \phi' = A\phi + \lambda_1 B_1 + \lambda_2 B_2. \quad (\text{fact}).$$

PP.  $I$  有  $x_0 \in I$ .

$$\text{设 } eV_x: S \rightarrow R^n, \quad \phi \mapsto \phi(x_0)$$

$$\text{单: } \phi_1(x_0) = \phi_2(x_0) \Rightarrow \phi_1 = \phi_2. \quad (\text{W.L.-1}).$$

$$\text{满: } \forall y_0 \in R^n, \exists \phi \in S, \text{ s.t. } \phi(x_0) = y_0. \quad (\text{B.M.-1}). \quad \triangleright \text{ 双射.}$$

$$\text{Defn: } (\lambda_1\phi_1 + \lambda_2\phi_2)(x) = \lambda_1\phi_1(x) + \lambda_2\phi_2(x) \quad eV_{x_0}(\lambda_1\phi_1 + \lambda_2\phi_2) = \lambda_1eV_{x_0}(\phi_1) + \lambda_2eV_{x_0}(\phi_2). \quad \square$$

先考虑齐次情形  $AY = 0$ .  $\underbrace{y' = Ay}_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n}$

题设若中  $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n$  是  $S$  的一组基，则称它们构成  $(*)$  的一个基础解系。

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_i &= \begin{pmatrix} y_{1,i} \\ y_{2,i} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n,i} \end{pmatrix} (i=1, 2, \dots, n). \quad \underline{\text{且}} = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_n) . \text{ 则 } \underline{\text{且}'} = (\phi'_1, \dots, \phi'_n) \\ &\quad \text{是 } n \times n \text{ 矩阵.} \\ &= (A\phi_1, \dots, A\phi_n) \\ &= A\underline{\text{且}} \quad \underline{\text{且}'} \in M_n(\mathbb{R}).\end{aligned}$$

注意到：若  $\underline{\text{且}'} = A\underline{\text{且}}$ ，则对  $\forall C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ .  $\underline{\text{且}'} = (\underline{\text{且}} C)' = \underline{\text{且}'} C + \underline{\text{且}'} C'$   
 $\underline{\text{且}} = \underline{\text{且}} C$  也满足  $\underline{\text{且}'} = A\underline{\text{且}}$  (易证).  $= \underline{\text{且}'} C = A\underline{\text{且}} C = A\underline{\text{且}}$ .

Why  $(A(x)B(x))' = A'(x)B(x) + A(x)B'(x)$

$\because \forall x: S \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  (向量). 若  $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n$  是  $S$  的基，则  $\phi_1(x), \dots, \phi_n(x)$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的基。  
 即  $\underline{\text{且}}$  是非退化的 ( $\Leftrightarrow \det(\underline{\text{且}}) \neq 0$ ).  $\det(\underline{\text{且}}(x)) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{且}'}(x) \neq 0$ .

对于  $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n \in C(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$ , 定义  $W(x) = \det(\phi_1(x), \dots, \phi_n(x))$ , 且若  $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n$  的 Wronsky 行列式。

引理 (Liouville)

其中  $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n \in S$  且  $W'(x) = \text{tr}(A)W$ .  $\Rightarrow W(x) = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x \text{tr}(A(t)) dt}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Proof: } W'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \det(\underline{\text{且}}(x)) \\ &= \text{tr}\left(\frac{d\underline{\text{且}}}{dx} \underline{\text{且}}^*\right) \\ &= \text{tr}(A\underline{\text{且}} \underline{\text{且}}^*) \\ &= \text{tr}(A)|\underline{\text{且}}| = \text{tr}(A) \cdot W \quad \square\end{aligned}$$

(逆矩阵)

$$\text{且可逆}. \quad \frac{d}{dx} \underline{\text{且}}^{-1}(x) = -\underline{\text{且}}^{-1} \frac{d\underline{\text{且}}}{dx} \cdot \underline{\text{且}}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Proof: } \underline{\text{且}} \cdot \underline{\text{且}}^{-1} = I, \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\underline{\text{且}} \cdot \underline{\text{且}}^{-1} - I) = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\text{且}}' \cdot \underline{\text{且}}^{-1} + \underline{\text{且}} \cdot (\underline{\text{且}}')^{-1} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow (\underline{\text{且}}')^{-1} = -\underline{\text{且}}^{-1} \cdot \underline{\text{且}}' \cdot \underline{\text{且}}^{-1} \quad \square$$

若  $\underline{\text{且}}$  是  $S$  的基，则  $\widehat{\underline{\text{且}}} = \underline{\text{且}} \cdot (\underline{\text{且}}(x_0))^{-1}$  仍为基础解系，且  $\widehat{\underline{\text{且}}}(x_0) = I$ .

$B \neq 0$  时，若  $\underline{\text{且}}$  是  $y' = Ay$  的基础解系，则  $\widehat{\underline{\text{且}}} = \underline{\text{且}}C$  也是  $y' = Ay + B$  的解。

考虑  $y' = Ay + B$  的解。设  $y = \underline{\text{且}}C(x)$ .  $y' = \underline{\text{且}}'C + \underline{\text{且}}C' = A\underline{\text{且}}C + \underline{\text{且}}C'$

关于微函数的线性变换

$$= A\underline{\text{且}}C + B \Rightarrow \underline{\text{且}}C = B.$$

$$\text{即 } C = \underline{\text{且}}^{-1}B$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \underline{\text{且}}^{-1}B$$

$$\therefore \text{解 } y(x) = \Phi(x) \left( C + \int_{x_0}^x \Phi^{-1}(t) B(t) dt \right)$$

$$\text{其中 } y(x_0) = \Phi(x_0) C = y_0 \Rightarrow C = (\Phi(x_0))^{-1} y_0.$$

特别地，若  $\Phi(x_0) = I$ ，有  $y(x) = \Phi(x) \left( y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x \Phi^{-1}(t) B(t) dt \right)$ .

$$y' = Ay \quad (*)$$

设  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k$  是  $(*)$  的  $k$  个解。

$$Z = (\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k) \quad \text{假设 } Z \text{满秩}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} y_{1,1} & \cdots & y_{1,k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_{n,1} & \cdots & y_{n,k} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{不妨设 } \det \begin{vmatrix} y_{1,1} & \cdots & y_{1,k} \\ y_{k,1} & \cdots & y_{k,k} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

$$\bar{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\varphi}_1 \\ \bar{\varphi}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \bar{\varphi}_i = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1,i} & \cdots & y_{n,i} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_{k,i} & \cdots & y_{n,i} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{取 } \psi = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\varphi}_1 & 0 \\ \bar{\varphi}_2 & I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 与 } \psi^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\varphi}_1^{-1} & 0 \\ -\bar{\varphi}_2 \bar{\varphi}_1^{-1} A_{12} & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } z = \psi Z. \text{ 则 } z' = \psi' z + \psi z' = A \psi z$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = \psi^{-1} (A \psi - \psi') z, \quad \psi = (\bar{Z}, J) \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A \psi - \psi' = (A \bar{Z} \cdot AJ) - (A \bar{Z} \cdot 0) = (0, AJ) = A \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z' &= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \bar{\varphi}_1^{-1} & 0 \\ -\bar{\varphi}_2 \bar{\varphi}_1^{-1} A_{12} & I \end{pmatrix}}_{\sim} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}}_{\sim} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}}_{\sim} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\sim} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{\varphi}_1^{-1} A_{12} \\ 0 & -\bar{\varphi}_2 \bar{\varphi}_1^{-1} A_{12} + A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } z_1 = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_k \end{pmatrix} \quad z_2 = \begin{pmatrix} z_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z'_1 = \bar{Z}^{-1} A_{12} z_2 & (\text{与 } z_2 \text{ 无关}) \Rightarrow z_1 = \int (\bar{Z}^{-1} A_{12} z_2) dx \\ z'_2 = A_{22} - \bar{Z}_2 \bar{Z}_1^{-1} A_{12} z_2 & (\text{与 } z_2 \text{ 无关}) \quad n-k \text{ 个} \end{cases}$$

Ex. 设  $y'' + q(x)y = 0$  的一个解是  $y_1$ ,

$$\text{设 } y = y_1 z, \quad \underbrace{y''}_{y_1 z''} + \underbrace{2y'_1 z'} + y_1 z'' + q y_1 z = 0. \quad \text{又 } y_1'' + q y_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 z'' + 2y'_1 z' = 0 \quad \frac{z''}{z'} = -2 \frac{y'_1}{y_1} \Rightarrow \ln z' = -2 \ln y_1 \Rightarrow z' = \frac{1}{y_1^2} \Rightarrow z = \int \frac{dx}{y_1^2} \quad (\text{常数忽略})$$

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  or  $M_n(\mathbb{C})$

$$y' = Ay \rightarrow \dot{y} = A\dot{y}, \dot{y}(x_0) = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{y}(x) = e^{Ax}$$

对于  $A$ , 定义  $e^A$  或  $\exp(A) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A^n$ .

③ 常系数线性 O.D.E. (3.2)

$$y' = Ay + B(x), \quad A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \quad B \in C(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\text{解: } \phi(x) = y_0 e^{(x-x_0)A}$$

引理定义:  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

对于  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ , 如下级数收敛  $\exp A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A^n$ , 称为  $A$  的矩阵指数

$$\text{证明: 设 } S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} A^k$$

(WTS)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \forall n > m > N \quad \|S_n - S_m\| < \varepsilon$ .

$$\|S_n - S_m\| = \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{1}{k!} A^k \right\| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \|A^k\| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore e^{\|A\|} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A^n \text{ 收敛. } \therefore \text{上式成立. } \square$$

标记: 定义  $\dot{y}(x) = \exp(xA)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ .

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} A^n$$

在  $\mathbb{R}$  上紧一致收敛 (利用一致). 可微及积分.

$$\dot{y}' = A\dot{y}(x), \quad \dot{y}(0) = 1.$$

Proof: 对于  $|x| \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\left\| \frac{x^n}{n!} A^n \right\| \leq \frac{1}{n!} \|A\|^n \cdot R^n \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \|A\|^n R^n = e^{\|A\|} R$

由 Weierstrass 知一致收敛

$$\text{考虑 } \psi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n x^{n+1}}{n!} A^n = A \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n A^n = A \dot{y}(x)$$

于是  $\psi(x)$  也是紧一致收敛的. ( $\psi = \dot{y}'$ ).

$$\therefore \dot{y}' = A\dot{y}. \quad \square$$

$$\text{唯一解: } \phi(x) = \underbrace{e^{A(x-x_0)} y_0}_{\text{常数}} + \underbrace{\int_{x_0}^x e^{A(x-t)} B(t) dt}_{\text{可积函数}}.$$

Q: 怎么算  $\exp A$ ?

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq M_n(\mathbb{C})$ .

习可逆阵  $P$  和  $T$  Jordan 标准型  $J$ , s.t.  $A = PJP^{-1}$

Fact.  $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ .

$$\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\| \quad \text{矩阵范数}$$

$$\|A\| = \max_{\|y\|=1} \|Ay\| = \max_{y \neq 0} \frac{\|Ay\|}{\|y\|}$$

$$\|AB\| = \max_{\|y\|=1} \|(AB)y\| = \max_{y \neq 0} \|A(By)\|$$

$$= \max_{\|y\|=1} \|A \cdot \frac{By}{\|By\|} \cdot \|By\|\|$$

$$\leq \|A\| \cdot \max_{\|y\|=1} \|By\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\| \quad \square$$

$$\exp A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (PJP^{-1})^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} P J^n P^{-1} = P \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} J^n \right) P^{-1} = P(\exp J) P^{-1}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} J_{11}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{nn}(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix} \quad J_n(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda I + N. \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underbrace{N^n = 0}_{(n \text{ 足够大})}$$

$$(J_n(\lambda))^k = (\lambda I + N)^k = \sum_{p=0}^k \binom{k}{p} (\lambda I)^p N^{k-p} = \sum_{p=0}^k \binom{k}{p} \lambda^p N^{k-p}$$

$$\exp(J_n(\lambda)) \quad k-p=q \quad k=p+q$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{p=0}^k \binom{k}{p} \lambda^p N^{k-p} = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(p+q)!} \frac{(p+q)!}{(p!) q!} \lambda^p N^{k-p} = \left( \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{q!} N^q \right) e^{\lambda}$$

$$A=\lambda I, B=N \quad AB=BA$$

$$\exp(A+B) = \exp A \cdot \exp B$$

Q: 试证  $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ .

$$\exp A \cdot \exp B = \exp(Z)$$

Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff.

$$Z = A + B + \frac{1}{2} [A, B] + \frac{1}{12} [A[A, B]] + \frac{1}{12} [[A, B], B] + \dots$$

$$[A, B] = AB - BA$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sum_{r_i+s_i>0} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n (r_i+s_i)} \prod_{i=1}^n r_i! s_i! [A^{(r_1)}, B^{(s_1)}, \dots, A^{(r_n)}, B^{(s_n)}]$$

即  $A^{(n)}$  表示  $A$  出现  $r_i$  次.

$$[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m] = [z_1 [z_2 [\dots [z_m, z_m]]]]$$

$$\text{Ex. } \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = [A \cdot x(t)], A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}). \quad \text{规定 } X(0) = x_0.$$

$$\text{解} \rightarrow x(t) = e^{tA} x_0 e^{-tA}, \quad x' = A e^{tA} x_0 e^{-tA} + e^{tA} x_0 (-A e^{-tA}) \quad \text{由定理 } A e^{-tA} = e^{-tA} A \\ = A x(t) - x(t) A$$

$$X \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}^n$$

$\mapsto X \mapsto Ax - xA$  是  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$  上的一个线性映射

$$\text{3) 入射映射. } L_A : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad R_A : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$X \mapsto Ax$$

$$X \mapsto xA$$

$$e^{-tRA} x_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} t^n R_A^n (x_0) \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} t^n x_0 A^n \\ = x_0 e^{-tA}$$

$$X \mapsto Ax - xA = (L_A - R_A)X$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = (L_A - R_A)x, \quad \phi(t) = e^{t(L_A - R_A)} x_0 = e^{tL_A} \left( e^{-tRA} x_0 \right)$$

指数映射

$$L_A(R_A(x)) = L_A(xA) = Ax - xA$$

$$Ax - xA = R_A(L_A(x)) \text{ 即可交换}$$

$$= e^{tL_A} (x_0 e^{-tA})$$

$$= e^{tA} x_0 e^{-tA}$$

$$y' = Ay, \quad A = PJP^{-1}$$

若  $x = e^{xA} = Pe^{xJ}P^{-1}$  是基础解系.

则  $\tilde{x} = \tilde{P} = Pe^{xJ}$  也是基础解系.

$V = \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ . 若  $\lambda$  是  $A$  的一个特征值.  $(A - \lambda I)\xi = 0$  有解. 由解生成的一组空间为 特征子空间.

$$(A - \lambda I)^n \xi = 0 \quad n-1 \text{ 级特征向量. } n \text{ 比较大时, 即可以特征向量}$$

$$V_\lambda = \{\xi \in V \mid (A - \lambda I)^n \xi = 0\}.$$

设  $A$  的不同特征向量是  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ . 则  $V = V_{\lambda_1} \oplus V_{\lambda_2} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{\lambda_k}$  根子空间分解

$\dim V_{\lambda_i} = m_i$  就是  $\lambda_i$  在  $A$  的特征多项式中的代数重数.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{粗略}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} K_1(\lambda_1) & & \\ & K_2(\lambda_2) & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & K_k(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{每个 } K(\lambda) \text{ 是一些 Jordan 块的组合.}$$

设  $\lambda_0$  是  $A$  的一个特征值

$$\frac{\lambda_0 I + N_0}{N_0 = 0}$$

设  $A$  的 Jordan 标准型是  $J = \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & L \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}(\lambda_0) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_k}(\lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (P_1, P_2), \quad P_1 = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_N).$$

$\xi_1, \dots, \xi_N$  是  $V_{\lambda_0}$  的一组基

$$\dim V_{\lambda_0} = n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k = N$$

$m = \max\{n_1, \dots, n_k\}$  是  $\lambda - \lambda_0$  在  $A$  的极小多项式中的次数.

$$(k - \lambda_0 I)^m = 0$$

$$\tilde{x} = Pe^{xJ} = (P_1, P_2) e^{x(K, L)}$$

$$= (P_1, P_2) \begin{pmatrix} e^{xK} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{xL} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (P_1 e^{xK}, P_2 e^{xL})$$

$$A = PJP^{-1} \Rightarrow AP = PJ$$

$$\Rightarrow A(P_1, P_2) = (P_1, P_2) \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & L \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(AP_1, AP_2) = (P_1, K, P_2, L)$$

$$P_1 e^{xK} = P_1 \exp((\lambda_0 I + N_0)x) = P_1 e^{\lambda_0 x} \left( \sum_{p=0}^m \frac{x^p}{p!} N^p \right) \quad \text{— 对应于 } \lambda_0 \text{ 的解的形式.}$$

引理: 设  $\lambda_0$  是  $A$  的特征值. 它在  $A$  的极小多项式中的代数重数  $m$ .

若  $y' = Ay$  有形如  $e^{\lambda_0 x} \left( \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \xi_l x^l \right)$  的解. 此解是  $V_{\lambda_0}$  中的向量. 且  $\xi_l = \frac{1}{l!} (A - \lambda_0 I)^l \xi_0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \phi'(x) &= \lambda_0 e^{\lambda_0 x} \left( \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \xi_l x^l \right) + e^{\lambda_0 x} \underbrace{\sum_{l=1}^m \xi_l l x^{l-1}}_{\substack{\rightarrow \\ \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \xi_{l+1} (l+1) x^l}} \ker((A - \lambda_0 I)^m) \\ &= A \left( e^{\lambda_0 x} \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \xi_l x^l \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_0 \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \xi_l x^l + \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \xi_{l+1} (l+1) x^l = \sum_{l=0}^{m-1} A \xi_l x^l \Rightarrow \lambda_0 \xi_0 + (l+1) \xi_{l+1} = A \xi_l.$$

$$\Rightarrow (l+1) \xi_{l+1} = (A - \lambda_0 I) \xi_l. \quad \text{取 } (A - \lambda_0 I)^n \xi_0 = 0.$$

Ex

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 2y_1 - y_2 - y_3 \\ y_2 \\ y_1 - y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^3 \quad \lambda=1.$$

$$\text{列取 } \xi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \\ c_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_1 = (A-I) \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \\ c_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \\ c_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 - b_0 - c_0 \\ 0 \\ a_0 - b_0 - c_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\xi_2 = \frac{1}{2}(A-2I)\xi_0 = 0. \Rightarrow \phi(x) = e^x (\xi_0 + x\xi_1)$$

特别地，若  $A$  有  $n$  个互异特征值  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  由  $\vec{\xi} = (\xi_1 e^{\lambda_1 x}, \dots, \xi_n e^{\lambda_n x})$   $\xi_i$  是  $\lambda_i$  的特征向量

总结算法：①解  $A$  的特征值  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$

②对每个  $\lambda_i$  找  $V_{\lambda_i}$  的一组基  $\xi_{i,1}, \dots, \xi_{i,d_i}$ ,  $d_i = \dim V_{\lambda_i}$

利用  $\varphi_{\lambda_i}$  得到  $\phi_{i,1}, \dots, \phi_{i,d_i}$

③ 令  $(\phi_{1,1}, \dots, \phi_{1,d_1}, \phi_{2,1}, \dots, \phi_{2,d_2}, \dots, \phi_{k,1}, \dots, \phi_{k,d_k})$   $n = d_1 + \dots + d_k$

若且是复的①有  $\frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z})$  与  $\frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z})$  是实的。（会损失一些东西）。

②  $\tilde{\Phi}(x) = \Phi(x) \cdot \underbrace{(\Phi(x_0))^{-1}}_{\text{求逆}} \cdot \Phi(x_0) = \Phi(x)$ . 则  $\Phi(x_0) = I$ . (初值是实，则结果一定是实的)

Cor. 若  $A$  的特征值的实部全呈负的，则当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时， $\vec{\xi} \rightarrow 0$ .

### § 5.3 高阶线性方程.D.E.

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = b(x). \quad \text{若 } a_i(x) \text{ 可微函数.}$$

$$\therefore \lambda. Y = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} \quad Y' = \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ y'' \\ \vdots \\ b(x) - a_1 y - \dots - a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} = AY + B. \quad \text{即.} \quad B(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & \cdots & \cdots & -a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W(x) = \det \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & \cdots & y_n \\ y_1' & \cdots & y_n' \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & \cdots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

“变系数公式”

$$W(x) = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x \text{tr}(A) dt} = W(x_0) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x a_1(t) dt}$$

Thm. 设  $\psi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n)$  是 (\*) 的齐次方程的基础解系.

$\psi^*(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{W_j(t)}{W(t)} b(t) dt$ , 其中  $W_j(t)$  是  $\psi$  的第  $j$  行的代数余式.

证明:  $\psi^* = \psi \int_{x_0}^x \psi^* B dt$ .

$$= \psi \int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{W(t)} \underbrace{[\psi^*(t) B]}_{=B} dt.$$

$$\psi^* = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & \cdots & W_{n1} \\ W_{12} & \cdots & W_{n2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ W_{1n} & \cdots & W_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad W_{ij} \text{ 是 } \psi \text{ 的第 } (i, j) \text{ 项代数余式.}$$

$$\psi^* B = \begin{pmatrix} W_1 b \\ W_2 b \\ \vdots \\ W_n b \end{pmatrix} \quad -B \text{ 对 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex.  $y'' + y = f(x)$

$$\psi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi^*(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x = \phi^*(x).$$

$$\psi^* = \psi C(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1(x) \\ c_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^* \\ (\phi^*)' \end{pmatrix} \quad (\phi^*)' = -c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x$$

$$\text{RP 有 } (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)' = -c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x.$$

$$(\phi^*)'' = -c_1' \sin x - c_1 \cos x + c_2' \cos x - c_2 \sin x.$$

$$\Rightarrow -c_1 \sin x + c_1' \cos x + c_2 \cos x + c_2' \sin x$$

$$(\phi^*)'' + \phi^* = -c_1'(x) \sin x - c_2'(x) \cos x = f(x). \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1' \cos x + c_2' \sin x = 0. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow c_1' = -f(x) \sin x \Rightarrow c_1 = \int_{x_0}^x -f(t) \sin t dt$$

$$c_2' = f(x) \cos x \Rightarrow c_2 = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) \cos t dt.$$

$$\phi^*(x) = \sin x \int_{x_0}^x f(t) \cos t dt + \cos x \int_{x_0}^x -f(t) \sin t dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x f(t) \sin(x-t) dt.$$

“卷积公式”

若  $\psi$  常系数情况 ( $a_i$  均为常数)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \cdots & a_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$f_A(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = L(\lambda)$$

Thm. 设  $f_A(\lambda)$  的根为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$  (互异), 重数为  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k$  (且有  $n_1 + \cdots + n_k = n$ ):

$$\text{2. } x^l e^{\lambda_j x}, \quad j=1, \dots, k, \quad l=0, \dots, n_j-1$$

就构成  $\psi$  的基础解系

证明：设  $D = \frac{d}{dx}$

要说明  $e^{\lambda_j x}$  是解

只需证

$$\text{Case: } j=0 \quad L(D)(e^{\lambda_j x}) = (e^{\lambda_j x})^{(n)} + a_1(e^{\lambda_j x})^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_n(e^{\lambda_j x}) \\ = (\lambda_j^n + a_1\lambda_j^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n)(e^{\lambda_j x}) = \underbrace{L(\lambda_j)}_0(e^{\lambda_j x}) = 0.$$

$$\rightarrow \text{一般地} \quad L(D)(x^\ell g(x)) = ? = \left( \sum_{p=0}^{\ell} \binom{\ell}{p} x^{\ell-p} L^{(p)}(a_p) \right) (e^{\lambda_j x}) = 0 \quad \ell < n_j, \text{ but } L^{(n_j)}(a_p) = 0$$

$$D(xg) = xDg + g = (xD + 1)g.$$

$$D^2(xg) = (xD^2 + 2D)g$$

$$D^k(xg) = (xD^k + kD^{k-1})g$$

$$L(D)(xg) = \left( \sum_{i=0}^n a_i D^{n-i} \right) (xg) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i (x D^{n-i} + (n-i) D^{n-i-1}) g \\ a_0 = 1. \quad = (x L(D) + L'(D))g$$

$$\therefore L(D)(x e^{\lambda_j x}) = x L(D)(e^{\lambda_j x}) + L'(D)(e^{\lambda_j x})$$

$$\text{若 } \lambda_j \text{ 是 } n_j \text{ 重根.} \quad = x L(\lambda_j)(e^{\lambda_j x}) + L'(\lambda_j)(e^{\lambda_j x})$$

$$n_j > 1 \quad = 0 + 0. \quad \square.$$

$\lambda$  为复数时.  $\bar{\lambda}$  也是根.  $C_1 x^\ell e^{\lambda x} + C_2 x^\ell e^{\bar{\lambda} x} \quad (\lambda = \alpha + i\beta) \quad x^\ell e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x), x^\ell e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$

$$\text{Ex. } y^{(4)} - 4y^{(3)} + 8y'' - 8y' + 3y = 0.$$

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 3.$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 1)^2 + 2.$$

$$\therefore f(\lambda) = 0. \quad \lambda = 1. (2\text{重}) \quad \lambda = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}i$$

$$e^x \quad xe^x \quad e^x \cos \sqrt{2}x \quad e^x \sin \sqrt{2}x$$

$\therefore$  通解为上述四个的线性组合

考虑非齐次情况

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_n y = b(x) \quad (1)$$

$$b(x) = P(x) e^{\mu x} \quad P \in R[x].$$

Fact: 若  $b(x) = P(x) e^{\mu x}$ , 则 (1) 有形如  $\phi^*(x) = Q(x) e^{\mu x}$  的解  
 $\cdot \& Q \in R[x]$ .

$$V = C^\infty(R).$$

$$D = \frac{d}{dx} \quad V \rightarrow V$$

$$L(D) = D^n + a_1 D^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n : V \rightarrow V$$

若  $\phi$  是解, 则

$$e^{\mu x}, \phi \mapsto e^{\mu x} \phi$$

$$L(D)(Q(x)e^{\mu x}) = P(x)e^{\mu x}$$

$$\underbrace{[e^{-\mu x} \cdot L(D) e^{\mu x}]}_{\text{算子}}(Q(x)) = P(x) \quad P, Q \in R[x]$$

算子:

$$(e^{-\mu x} \cdot D \cdot e^{\mu x})(g(x)) = e^{-\mu x} (e^{\mu x} g)' = e^{-\mu x} (e^{\mu x} g' + \mu e^{\mu x} g) = g' + \mu g = (D + \mu) g$$

$$(e^{-\mu x} D \cdot e^{\mu x})^k = (D + \mu)^k g$$

$$e^{-\mu x} L(D) e^{\mu x} = e^{-\mu x} \left( \sum_{i=0}^n a_i D^{n-i} \right) e^{\mu x} = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i (D + \mu)^{n-i} = L(D + \mu)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(D + \mu)(Q(x)) = P(x)$$

$$\text{Case I. } L(\mu) \neq 0. \quad L(D + \mu) = L(\mu) + \underbrace{L'(\mu) D + \frac{1}{2} L''(\mu) D^2 + \dots}_{= L(\mu) + K'}$$

$$K \text{ 是微分算子, 满足对称 } P \in R[x], \exists M, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(D + \mu) \text{ 可逆}$$

$$K^M(P) = 0, \text{ 顶部零性}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (L(D + \mu))^{-1} &= (L(\mu) + K)^{-1} = L(\mu)^{-1} \left( 1 + \frac{K}{L(\mu)} \right)^{-1} \quad (\frac{1}{1+q} = 1 - q + q^2 - \dots) \\ &= \frac{1}{L(\mu)} \left( 1 - \frac{K}{L(\mu)} + \frac{K^2}{L(\mu)^2} - \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

此时有

$$\underbrace{Q(x)}_{\text{求解}} = L(D + \mu)^{-1} \underbrace{P(x)}_{\text{已知}}. \quad \square \quad \text{且 } Q \text{ 为与 } P \text{ 相同次数多项式}$$

$$\text{Case II. } L(\mu) = 0. \text{ 设 } \mu \text{ 是 } L \text{ 的 } m \text{ 重根 } \quad L(\mu) = L'(\mu) = \dots = L^{(m-1)}(\mu) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(D + \mu) &= \frac{L^{(m)}(\mu)}{m!} D^m + \frac{L^{(m+1)}(\mu)}{(m+1)!} D^{m+1} + \dots \quad (L^{(m)}(\mu) \neq 0) \\ &= \left( \frac{L^{(m)}(\mu)}{m!} + K \right) D^m \end{aligned}$$

$$L(D + \mu) Q = P \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{L^{(m)}(\mu)}{m!} + K \right) Q^{(m)}(x) = P(x),$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^{(m)}(x) = \left( \frac{L^{(m)}(\mu)}{m!} + K \right)^{-1} P(x), \quad \text{且 } m \text{ 次得 } Q(x) \quad \text{取 } Q = x^m \hat{Q}(x), \quad \hat{Q} \text{ 是与 } P \text{ 次数相同的多项式}$$

$$\text{Ex. } x^2 y'' + 3xy' + 13y = 0. \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\text{let } t = \ln x \quad (x = e^t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}.$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}.$$

## § 8.2 解的稳定性.

若爾夫

### 8.2.1 Lyapunov 積度性

"Finally exam"

1. 证明齐次方程  $P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0$  有积分因子  $\mu = \frac{1}{xP+yQ}$

Proof:  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = g(\frac{x}{y})$

2. 由线性微分方程

$\dot{x}(x,y)=0$  —— 全微分 对  $\frac{dx}{dx} = H(x,y) = k_0$ . 有时要消去  $y$ .

$$k_{max} = \frac{k - k_m}{1 + k_m k_s}$$

