

Chapter 1 Basic concepts of DE

eg 1 $x(t)$ 为被捕食者在 t 时刻的数量, $y(t)$ 为捕食者在 t 时刻的数量

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = x(t)(\alpha - \beta y(t)) \\ \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = y(t)(\delta x(t) - \gamma) \end{cases}$$

Lotka - Volterra
induce
非随机 DE

Def 1.1 (ODE) 形如 $F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$ 的等式为 ODE
方程的阶数

Def 1.2 若 F 关于 $x, y, \dots, y^{(n)}$ 是线性的, 则称 (1.1) 是线性 ODE.

Def 1.3. 设 $y = \phi(x)$, $x \in J \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. 若 $F(x, \phi(x), \dots, \phi^{(n)}(x)) \equiv 0 \quad \forall x \in J$
 ϕ 是 (1.1) 的解

Def 1.4. 若解中不含任何常数, 则称之为微分方程的特解

若解 $y = \phi(x, c_1, \dots, c_n)$ 是 (1.1) 的解, 其中 c_1, \dots, c_n 是任意常数且相互独立

且 $\det \frac{\partial(\phi, \dots, \phi^{(n)})}{\partial(c_1, \dots, c_n)} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in J$.

则称之为 (1.1) 的通解

几何意义 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ 在区域上连续. 若 $y = \phi(x)$ 是解的解

$\Rightarrow \phi'(x) = f(x, \phi(x))$ 则 $T = \{(x, y) : y = \phi(x)\}$ 为单向

右单向微曲线, 称之为解的曲线或积分曲线.

Chapter 2 elementary methods of solution

Purpose: 求解 一阶 线性方程 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$

若 $q(x) \equiv 0$, $\Rightarrow y' + p(x)y = 0 \leftarrow$ 可分离变量.

e.g. ~~$y''(x) + 2y'(x) = x^3$~~ $F(x, y, y', y'')$

待研究方程

情况 \rightarrow 方法 \rightarrow 一般方法

$$\text{考対 } P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

若 \exists 一連續可微函數 $\Psi(x,y)$ s.t. $d\Psi(x,y) = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$.

則 (2.1) 是恰当方程

$\nabla (2.1)$ 恰當 $\Rightarrow d\Psi = 0 \Rightarrow \Psi(x,y) = C$ (2.2) 其中 C 為任意常數

此時 $\Psi(x,y)$ 為 $P(x,y)$ 的通積分

$D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ 上連續

Theorem 2.1 沒函數 $P(x,y)$ 和 $Q(x,y)$ 在單連通區域，且具有連續一階偏導

$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 則 (2.1) 是恰當方程 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ (2.3) 在 D 上成立。

當上式成立時，方程的通積分为 $\int_D P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = C$.

其中 C 為連續接 (x_0, y_0) 與 (x, y) 并在 D 內的有限條光滑曲線所圍成的曲線。C 为常數。

Proof. \Rightarrow If (2.1) 是恰當的， \exists 連續可微函數 Ψ . s.t. $d\Psi = Pdx + Qdy$

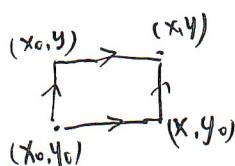
$$\text{則 } \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = P, \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} = Q \xrightarrow{P, Q \text{ 可微}} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \text{ 連續知 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

\Leftarrow If (2.3) 成立，令 $\Psi(x,y) = \int_D P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$

因為 (2.3) 成立 故方與 y 選取无关 $\Rightarrow d\Psi(x,y) = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$ \square

若 $D = \mathbb{R}^2$, (2.1) 恰當，通積分可 $\int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y)dy + \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y)dx$



$$\text{or } \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y)dy$$

可分离变量

$$P(x,y) = P_1(x)P_2(y), Q(x,y) = Q_1(x)Q_2(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(x)P_2(y)dx + Q_1(y)Q_2(x)dy = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

$$\frac{1}{P_2(y)Q_1(x)} \int \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} dx + \frac{Q_2(y)}{P_2(y)} dy = 0$$

$$P_2(b) = 0$$

若 $P_2(b) = 0$ 則 $y=b$ 是一個特解
若 $Q_1(a) = 0$ 則 $x=a$ 是一個特解

通解及特解要同定

$$\text{通積分为 } \int_{x_0}^x \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} dx + \int_{y_0}^y \frac{Q_2(y)}{P_2(y)} dy = C \leftarrow \text{同定}$$

$$\text{e.g. } y' = y^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow \text{Bp } \frac{dy}{dx} = y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

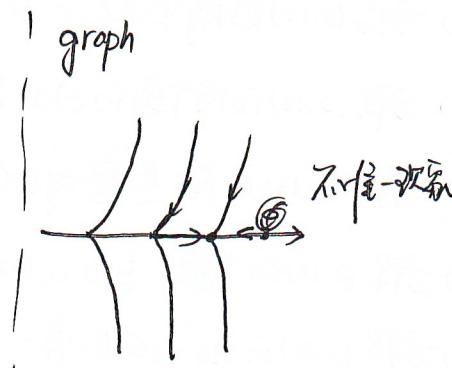
$$y=0 \text{ 是一个解, 若 } y \neq 0. \rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^{\frac{1}{3}}} - dx = 0$$

$$\text{通积分为 } \int y^{-\frac{1}{3}} dy - \int dx = C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}y^{\frac{2}{3}} - x = C \Rightarrow y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3}(x + C)$$

直通序文 · 一

詩解文



$$\text{e.g. } x \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

通解法

$$\text{若 } x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \arcsin y = \ln|x| + C. \quad \text{C为常数}$$

$$x = C e^{\arcsin y} \quad \forall C \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}.$$

将解为 $y = \pm 1$

rmk. 年末付迄墨石動阿爾

sec 3. 一阶线性方程的解法

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = g(x) \quad (2.12) \quad p(x), g(x) \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 連續}$$

$g(x) \equiv 0$. Call (2.12) 为 并称其为零

奇数 \Rightarrow 非奇数

Consider $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$

$$\text{if } y \neq 0, \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} + p(x)dx = 0 \Rightarrow \ln|y| + \int p(x)dx = C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} \Rightarrow y = C e^{-\int p(x)dx}$$

~~$y \neq 0$~~
 ~~$\int p(t)dt$~~
 $\forall C \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

if $y \equiv 0$. 是商是的解

综上, 通解为 $y = Ce^{-\int p(x)dx}$ $\forall C \in \mathbb{R}$ (亦即 $y = Ce^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(u)du}$ $\forall C \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\int_{\underline{x}}^{\bar{x}} y(x) = C(x) e^{- \int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$$

$$\text{Pf } (2.12) \Rightarrow C(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^{x_0} p(s) ds} + c(x) \underbrace{e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} \cdot p(x)}_{= q' + py} = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow C(x) = - \int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds$$

$$\Rightarrow C(x) = C_0 + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{\int_{x_0}^t p(s) ds} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \left(C + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{\int_{x_0}^t p(s) ds} dt \right) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} = C e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{-\int_{x_0}^t p(s) ds} dt$$

Thm 2.3. 1) 方程 (2.13) 的解存在且唯一 or 不存在.

2.12 存在且唯一
2.13 不存在.

(2) 方程 (2.13) 的两个解的线性组合仍是解

(3) 方程 (2.13) 的解是“整向量”

(4) 方程 (2.12) 的特解与 (2.13) 的通解的和构成 (2.12) 的通解

(5) 方程 (2.12) 的解存在且唯一.

proof.

构造问题.

$[x_0, x] \subseteq [a, b]$.
有限

(1) 设 $y(x)$ 是 (2.13) 的解, 且 $y(x_0) = 0$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(y e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx} \right) = (y' + p(x)y) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx} = y(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^{x_0} p(x) dx} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

(2) 显然

(3) 显然

(4) 设 φ_1, φ_2 都是 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 的解

$$\varphi_1(x) = \varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x), \text{ 则 } \frac{d\varphi}{dx} = -p(x)\varphi_1(x)$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ 是 (2.13) 的解, 即 $\varphi(x_0) = 0$.

由 (1) $\Rightarrow \varphi \equiv 0$.

(5) 整向量、解在 (a, b) 上都有

□

$$\text{eg. } \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2$$

$$e^x \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + y \right) = e^x x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (y e^x) = x^2 e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow y e^x = C \int x^2 e^x dx = C \frac{1}{3} (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^x + C_1$$

$$y = C(x^2 - 2x + 2) + C_1 e^{-x}$$

eg. 2.12. $f \in C^1([0, +\infty)) \exists C_0 > 0 \alpha(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f' + \alpha(x)f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Pf. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{f'}{e^{\int_0^x \alpha(t) dt}}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = f' + \alpha f. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g = 0 \quad | \quad f \equiv y + a_0 y = y$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\int_0^x \alpha(t) dt} (y' + \alpha y) = e^{\int_0^x \alpha(t) dt} g(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(y e^{\int_0^x \alpha(t) dt} \right) = g(x) e^{\int_0^x \alpha(t) dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) - y(0) = \int_0^x g(s) e^{\int_s^x \alpha(t) dt} ds$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{f(0) + \int_0^x g(s) e^{\int_s^x \alpha(t) dt}}{e^{\int_0^x \alpha(t) dt}}$$

if 分子 +∞. 由 L'Hospital $\lim f(x) = \lim \frac{g(x)e^{\int_0^x a(t)dt}}{\int_0^x a(t)dt} = \lim \frac{g(x)}{a(x)} = 0$

if 分母 < +∞ 也是 0.

$$\Rightarrow \lim f = 0. \quad \square$$

一些特殊的方程解法

e.g. 2.9 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y} =: f(x)$ f 是首次函數 \curvearrowright (齐次方程)

$$\therefore y(x) = u(x)x$$

~~如果~~ $u(x) + xu'(x) = \frac{1+u(x)}{1-u(x)}$ $\left(u + \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right)$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u^2}{1-u}$$

$$x \neq 0. \Rightarrow \frac{1-u}{1+u^2} du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\arctan u} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = e^C$$

$$\Rightarrow C \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$$

C 表達式的常數

e.g. $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)y^n$ (Bernoulli)
若 $n \neq 1$

若 $y \neq 0$. $y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y^{-(n-1)} = q(x)$

~~$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{y^{-(n-1)}}{n-1} + p(x) \cancel{y^{-(n-1)}} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y^{-(n-1)} = q(x)$$~~

$$\text{则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a\tilde{x} + b\tilde{y}}{m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y}} \quad \tilde{x}, \tilde{y}$$

$$\text{若 } \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ m & n \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \lambda \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \lambda m \\ b = \lambda n \end{array} \right.$$

~~$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\lambda(m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y}) + \lambda(m\tilde{d} + n\tilde{p}) + c}{m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y} + (m\tilde{d} + n\tilde{p}) + l}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\lambda(mx + ny) + c}{mx + ny + l}$$

$$\therefore u = mx + ny \Rightarrow m+n \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\lambda u + c}{u + l} + m = \frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{即 } \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\lambda u + c}{u + l} + m$$

e.g. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ax+by+c}{mx+ny+l}$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{x} = \tilde{x} + d \\ \tilde{y} = \tilde{y} + \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a\tilde{x} + b\tilde{y} + (ad + b\beta + c)}{m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y} + (md + n\beta + l)}$$

$$\text{希望 } \begin{cases} ad + b\beta + c = 0 \\ md + n\beta + l = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\star)$$

若 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ m & n \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 则 $\exists \alpha, \beta$ s.t. (\star) 成立.

$$\text{Riccati 方程: } \frac{dy}{dx} = a(x)y^2 + b(x)y + c(x) \quad (2.35)$$

Riccati $a(x), b(x), c(x)$ 在区间上连续且 $a(x) \neq 0$.

特殊情形. $a(x) \equiv a, b(x) = 0, c(x) = C_0 x^{-2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = a y^2 + \frac{C_0}{x^2}$$

$$y \neq 0, \text{ 因此两边同乘 } \frac{1}{y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = a_0 + \frac{C_0}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{d\frac{1}{y}}{dx} = \dots \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -a_0 - \frac{C_0 u^2}{x^2} \quad \text{令 } u = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\text{两边 } u = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = -a_0 - C_0 v^2 \quad \text{即 } v^2 = -a_0 - C_0 u^2.$$

一般情形. 设 $y = \phi(x)$ 是 Riccati 方程的一个解, 则方程的所有解

可通过求解下列 Bernoulli 方程得到

$$\text{proof. } u' = a(x)u^2 + (2a(x)\phi(x) + b(x))u.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } y = \phi(x) + u, \text{ 代入 (2.35). } \phi'(x) + u' = a(x)(\phi(x) + u)^2 + b(x)(\phi(x) + u) + c(x) \\ & \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \text{待求解} \\ & \quad \text{解得一解} \quad \text{待求解} \\ & = (a(x)\phi^2 + b(x)\phi(x) + c(x)) + \cancel{(a(x)\phi^2 + b(x)\phi(x) + c(x))} + a(x)u^2 \\ & \quad \cancel{(a(x)\phi^2 + b(x)\phi(x) + c(x))} \\ & = \phi'(x) + a(x)u^2 + (2a(x)\phi(x) + b(x))u. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = a(x)u^2 + (2a(x)\phi(x) + b(x))u, \quad y = \phi(x) + u \text{ 给出了所有解. } \square$$

Chapter 3. The existence and uniqueness of solutions

Sec 3.1. Gronwall inequality

lem. 3.1. 设 f, g 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $g(x) \geq 0$. 若 $f(x) \leq C e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds}$, 则 $f(x) \leq C$. 想要 $f(x) \leq 0$

$$\text{若 } f(x) = C + \int_a^x g(s)f(s) ds, \text{ 则 } f'(x) \leq g(x)f(x) \leq g(x)\left(C + \int_a^x g(s) ds\right)$$

$$\text{proof. } \Phi(x) = \int_a^x g(s)f(s) ds, \quad \Phi'(x) = g(x)f(x) \leq g(x)\left(C + \int_a^x g(s) ds\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(x) \leq (C + \Phi(x))g(x) \Rightarrow \Phi(x) - g(x)\Phi(x) \leq Cg(x) \Rightarrow C \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} \right) = C \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } \int_a^x g(s) ds = -\int_a^x g(s) ds \Rightarrow \Phi(x)e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} - 0 \leq -Ce^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} + C \Rightarrow \int_a^x g(s) ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(x) = C(e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds} - 1) \Rightarrow f(x) = C e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds} \quad \square$$

sec 3.2. Picard Thm

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$$

考虑微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$, $f(x, y)$ 在 矩形 上连续
 $R_0: |x - x_0| \leq a, |y - y_0| \leq b.$

def. 3.3. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 G 上满足 Lipschitz 条件, 若 $\exists L > 0$,

$$\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in G. \quad |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|$$

rem. $f(x, y)$ 在闭区域 D 上关于 y 有连续偏导, 则 f 在 D 上关于 y Lip.

$$\text{因 } |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_1, y_2)| = \left| \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dy \right| \leq M |y_2 - y_1|$$

Thm (Picard) 设 f 在闭 矩形 D 上连续且关于 y 满足 Lip, 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) & (1) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$h = \min \left\{ a, \frac{b}{M} \right\}, M = \max_D |f(x, y)|$$

proof. Step 1. 转化为积分方程. $\Leftrightarrow y = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, y(x)) dx$ | 做积分估计相对容易.

设 $y = \phi(x)$ 是微分方程的解 $\Rightarrow \phi'(x) = f(x, y), \phi(x_0) = y_0.$

$$\int_{x_0}^x \phi(x) - \phi(x_0) = \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \phi(x)) dx \Rightarrow \phi(x) - y_0 = \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \phi(x)) dx$$

设 $y = \phi(x)$ 是积分方程的解 ϕ 是可导的 (由 $f(x, y)$ 连续)

$$\Rightarrow \phi'(x) = f(x, \phi(x)), \text{ 且 } x = x_0 \text{ 时, } \phi(x_0) = y_0.$$

Step 2 构造 Picard 算法 $y_{n+1} \rightarrow y^{(n)}$

$$\text{设 } \begin{cases} y_n = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, y_{n-1}) dx, & n \geq 1. \\ y_0 = y_0. \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet (s, y_{n(s)}) \in R = \{(x, y) : |x - x_0| \leq a, |y - y_0| \leq b\} \\ \bullet \{y_{n(s)}\} \subset |x - x_0| < h \subset \text{一致收敛.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y_{n+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_n(s)) ds \Rightarrow |y_{n+1} - y_n| \leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_n(s)) ds \right| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_0) ds \right| \leq \max |f(s, y_0)| |x - x_0| = M |x - x_0| \leq M \cdot \frac{b}{M} = b.$$

$$|y_2 - y_0| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_1(s)) ds \right| \leq b \xrightarrow{\text{归纳}} |y_n(x) - y_0| \leq b \quad \forall x \in [x_0 - h, x_0 + h].$$

Step 3. 積分存在性 ($\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n(x)$ 存在).

$y_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n (y_k(x) - y_{k-1}(x)) + y_0$. 只要 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (y_k(x) - y_{k-1}(x))$ 收敛. 在 $[x_0-h, x_0+h]$ & 只要 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k - y_{k-1}|$ 在 $[x_0-h, x_0+h]$ 上一致收敛.

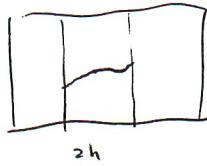
$$\begin{aligned} |y_1 - y_0| &\leq M|x - x_0| \\ |y_2 - y_1| &= \left| \int_{x_0}^x (f(s, y_1) - f(s, y_0)) ds \right| \stackrel{\text{Lip}}{\leq} \left| \int_{x_0}^x L|y_1 - y_0| ds \right| \\ &\leq LM \left| \int_{x_0}^x |s - x_0| ds \right| = LM \frac{|x - x_0|^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |y_k - y_{k-1}| &\leq LM \frac{|x - x_0|^k}{k!} \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^r |y_k - y_{k-1}| &\leq \frac{LM \sum_{n=1}^r |x - x_0|^n}{n!} \frac{M}{L} \sum_{n=1}^r \frac{(L|x - x_0|)^n}{n!} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\{y_n(x)\}$ 一致收敛. 因为 $y(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n(x) \Rightarrow y(x)$ 连续在 $[x_0-h, x_0+h]$ 上.
由 $y_n(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_{n-1}(s)) ds$ 取极限有 $y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y(s)) ds$. / since uniformly

Step 4. 唯一性. 设中和中是两个不同的解

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } \phi(x) &= y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \phi(s)) ds \quad \Rightarrow |\phi(x) - \psi(x)| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x (f(s, \phi(s)) - f(s, \psi(s))) ds \right| \\ \psi(x) &= y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \psi(s)) ds \\ \text{由 Gronwall} \Rightarrow \phi(x) &= \psi(x). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

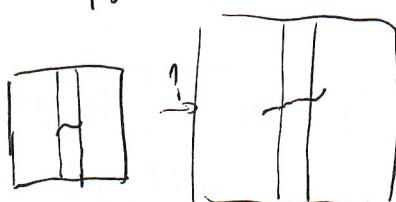
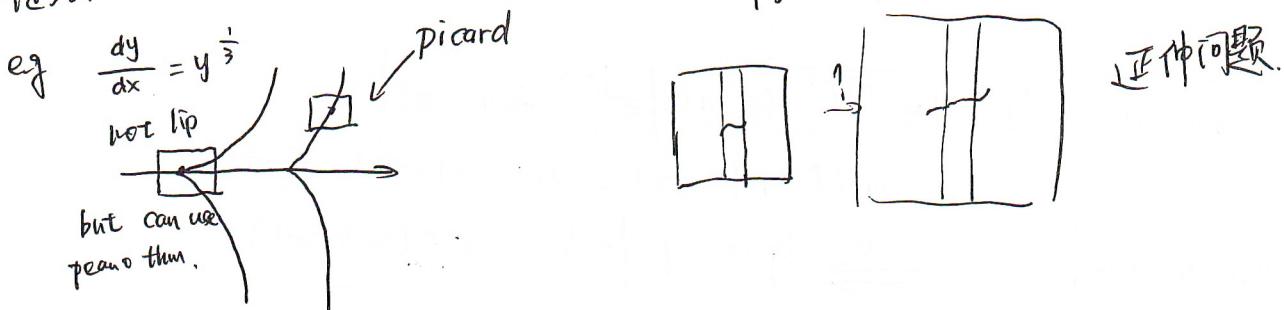


↓
条件减弱

Thm 3.3 (Peano) 若函数 f 在 D 上连续, 则 Cauchy 问题 (3.1)(3.2) 在 $[x_0, x_0+h]$ 上至多有一个解. $h = \min\{a, \frac{b}{M}\}$ $M = \max_{x \in D} |f(x)|$

证明. $h = \min\{a, \frac{b}{M}\}$ $M = \max_{x \in D} |f(x)|$

$$\text{eg. 3.2. } \begin{cases} y' = x^2 + 1 \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 是 Lip 但}$$



延伸问题.

Def 3.4 设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 G 内连续. 若对 $\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in G$

$$\text{有 } |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq F(|y_1 - y_2|)$$

其中 $F(r) > 0$ 是 $(r > 0)$ 的连续函数. 且 $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{F(r)} dr = +\infty \quad \forall s > 0$.

则称 $f(x, y)$ 满足 Osgood 条件.

rank up \leq Osgood.

Def 等于 $T: X \rightarrow X$. $Ty(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y(s)) ds$

那么只要说明 T 在 X 上有存在唯一不动点

其中 $X := \{y : y \in C[x-h, x+h] \text{ 且 } |y - y_0| \leq b\}$ h 待定

由 Picard Thm 知道 T 是 X 上的一个压缩映射

① $y \in X \Rightarrow Ty \in X$

$$\text{② } \forall y_1, y_2 \in X, \|Ty_1 - Ty_2\| \leq C \|y_1 - y_2\| \quad 0 < C < 1$$

proof ① 连续显然. h 待定

$$\text{取 } h = \frac{b}{M}$$

$$\|Ty - y_0\| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y(s)) ds \right| \leq M|x - x_0| \leq b$$

$$\text{② 由 } |Ty_2 - Ty_1| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_2(s)) - f(s, y_1(s)) ds \right|$$

$$\leq L \int_{x_0}^x |y_2(s) - y_1(s)| ds$$

$$\leq Lh \max_{x \in [x_0, x]} |y_2(x) - y_1(x)|$$

$$\Rightarrow \max |Ty_2 - Ty_1| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max |y_2 - y_1|$$

取 $h \leq \frac{1}{2}$
满足 $\max |y_2 - y_1| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max |y_2 - y_1|$, 这里的条件为 $h \leq \min\{a, \frac{b}{M}, \frac{1}{2L}\}$.

Thm (Osgood 唯一性定理) 设 $f(x, y)$ 在闭区域 D 内对 y 满足 Osgood 条件

则 Cauchy 问题 (3.1)(3.2) 有解且都是存在唯一一个

proof. 由 Peano 存在性定理, 解集已经存在. 设 $\phi_1(x), \phi_2(x)$ 是两个不同的解

则存在 x_1 . s.t. $\phi_1(x_1) \neq \phi_2(x_1)$. 不妨 $x_1 > x_0$. $\phi_1(x_1) > \phi_2(x_1)$

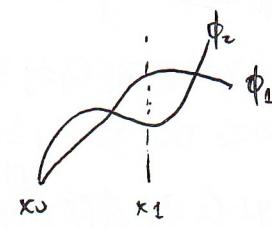
则存在 \bar{x} . 存在 $\bar{x} \in (\underline{x}, x_1]$, $\phi_1(\bar{x}) = \phi_2(\bar{x})$. 存在 (由连续性)

令 $\psi(x) = \phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in [\bar{x}, x_1]$ 满足 Osgood

$$\psi'(x) = \phi_1'(x) - \phi_2'(x) = f(x, \phi_1(x)) - f(x, \phi_2(x)) \leq F(\phi_1, \phi_2) = F(\psi(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\psi}{F(\psi)} = dx \Rightarrow \int_{\underline{x}}^{x_1} \frac{d\psi}{F(\psi)} = \int_{\underline{x}}^{x_1} dx = x_1 - \bar{x} < +\infty$$

与 ψ 与 Osgood 条件矛盾!



例3.7. 求 $f(y)$ 连续.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + 1 + (f(y))^2 \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 的解存在且唯一.}$$

Proof. $F(x, y) = x^2 + 1 + (f(y))^2$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续. | 命题 $y = \phi(x)$ 在区间

由 Peano Thm, 设 $y = \phi(x)$ 是一个解.

由 $\phi' = F > 0$. 由反证法原理, $x = \psi(y)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{1+x^2+(f(y))^2} \\ x(x_0) = x_0 \end{cases} \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 有连续偏导数, 在任何矩形 } D \in \text{lip.}$$

由 Picard 存在唯一性定理, (x) 而解是唯一的. \square

\Rightarrow 该初值问题的解是唯一的.

sec 3.4 解的存在

Thm 3.4. 考察 Cauchy 问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$, 其中 $f(x, y)$ 在 G 内连续, 该 Cauchy 问题的所有解曲线 T 均可延伸至 G 的边界, 即对于 G 内所有带闭区域 G_1 及 $(x_0, y_0) \in G_1$, 该 Cauchy 问题的所有解曲线 T 可以延伸到 $G \setminus G_1$.

Proof. 证. 设存在解的区域 G_1 , 取 矩形 $D \subseteq G_1$. 选 $G' \subseteq G_1$,

G' 为区域, 并且 $\overline{G'} \subseteq G$, 同时 $\overline{G_1} \subseteq G'$.

设 S . s.t. S 为以中心边长为 $2\delta_0$ 的矩形, 落于 G' 中.

令 $M = \max_{\overline{G'}} |f|$. 由 Peano 存在性定理, $\forall (x_0, y_0)$ 在 G' 上的解

在 $[x_0, x_0 + h]$ (即 $D = |x - x_0| \leq \delta_0, |y - y_0| \leq \delta_0$)

$$h \leq \left\{ \delta_0, \frac{\delta_0}{M} \right\}$$

令 $x_1 = x_0 + h$. 那得到了 $[x_0, x_0 + h]$ 上的解, 仍记为 $y = \phi(x)$.

$\Rightarrow \phi(x)$ 在 $[x_0, x_0 + 2h]$ 上存在. 故矛盾! \square

Cor ④ $f(x, y)$ 在 G 上连续且局部 Lipschitz
则对任一点 (x_0, y_0) 在 G 上存在且唯一

即任一个有界闭集都不能将解曲线盖住.
希望证明通过布一致收敛
首次

Rank. $G = \mathbb{R}^2$ 且

设 $x \rightarrow +\infty / y \rightarrow +\infty$

对 y 连续可微 \Rightarrow locally Lip.

例 3.9. $f(x, y)$ 连续, 对 y 局部 Lip.

对 $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 存唯一运动曲线 T 通过 P .

且可从延伸到 \mathbb{R}^2 的边界

令 $y = \phi(x)$. 方程的解要在存在区间内, 使考其奇解. 设其存在区间 (x_0, β) , 设 $\beta > 0$.

不妨设 $0 < x_1 < \beta$. $\frac{x_1 - x_0}{|\phi(x_1) - \phi(x_0)|}$

在 (x_1, β) 上考其奇解 $\Rightarrow \phi'(x) = x^2 + \phi(x)^2 \geq x_1^2 + \phi(x)^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} \left(\arctan \frac{\phi(x)}{x_1} - \arctan \frac{\phi(x_1)}{x_1} \right) \geq x - x_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} \geq \beta - x_1 \Rightarrow \beta < +\infty$$

$\phi(\beta)$ 可能有问题

~~若 $\phi(\beta) = \phi(+\infty)$~~

可以取 β 使 $\phi(\beta) < \phi(+\infty)$ 或 $\beta = +\infty$

例 3.10.

Proof. $(x^2+y^2+1) \sin \pi x \neq 0 \in C^1$

\Rightarrow 在 (x_0, y_0) 处存在且唯一, on \mathbb{R}

叙述 $y = n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 是 f

若取 $y = n$ 所有值的点. $y = n \Rightarrow y \equiv n$ ✓

若 $y_0 \in (n, n+1) \Rightarrow y_0 \in (n, n+1)$ 之间

$\Rightarrow y$ 单调, y 有界 \times 到 \mathbb{R} .

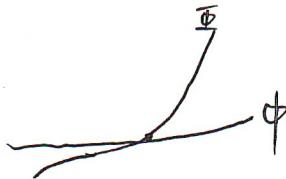
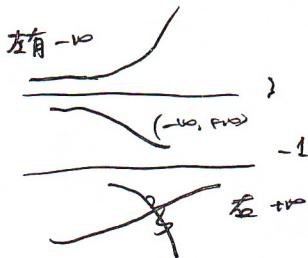
"套路" Peano 方程

? 正解 地步

特厚 与区域

会话.

例 3.11 将 $f(y) = 3, -1$



Sol 3.5 Comparison Thm

Thm 3.5. $f, F \in G \& G \subset C^1$

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

又设 $\phi(x), y = \phi(x) \in (a, b)$ 且 ϕ 是 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} y' = F(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$

的解, 其中 $(x_0, y_0) \in G$. 则 $\begin{cases} \phi(x) < F(x) & x > x_0 \\ \phi(x) > F(x) & x < x_0 \end{cases}$

proof. 令 $\psi(x) = F(x) - \phi(x)$. $\Rightarrow \psi(x) \in (a, b) \in C^1$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi'(x) = F'(x) - \phi'(x) = F(x, \phi(x)) - f(x, \phi(x)) \\ \psi(x_0) > 0 \\ \psi(x_0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$\overline{\psi'(x)} \geq 0$, 根据 $\psi'(x_0) > 0$, $\psi'(x) > 0$.

for $x \in (x_0, b]$

$\psi(x) > 0$ on $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta]$, 令 \bar{x} s.t. $\psi(\bar{x}) = 0$

且 $\forall x \in (x_0, \bar{x}]$, $\psi(x) > 0$.

$\Rightarrow \psi(\bar{x}) \leq 0$ 但这矛盾!

Thm 3.6 考虑 $y' = f(x, y)$ (3.11) 其中函数在矩形区域 D : $a < x < b, y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

为连续, 且满足 $|f(x, y)| \leq A|x|y| + B(x)$. 这里 $A(x) > 0, B(x) \geq 0$. 在 $(a, b) \subset D$ 那么,

\Rightarrow 方程的解 y 在该区间都为 (a, b) .

12.

Theorem 3.6.

(Aim to prove by contradiction)

设 (x_0, y_0) 是 D 的解存在.

Proof. By Proof. Then ~~由 Peano's theorem, 该解存在且唯一~~

反证, $\exists b_0 \quad x_0 < b_0 < b$

假设 $y = \psi(x)$ 在 $[x_0, b]$ 上最大区间为 b_0 , (x_0, b_0)

$\forall x_1 > x_0 \quad \exists y_1 = \psi(x_1)$

由 (x_1, y_1) 为中点假设: $|x - x_1| \leq a_0, |y - y_1| \leq b_0$

任取 b' , $b_0 < b' < b$. 由 $A(x), B(x)$ 在 $[x_0, b]$ 上有界

在 D 上 $|f(x, y)| \leq A(x)|y| + B(x) \leq A_0(|y_1| + b_0) + B_0 \leq M^2$

$\Rightarrow \max_D f(x, y) \leq M$

假设在 $[x_0, x_0 + h]$ 上有 $h = \min\{a_0, \frac{b_0}{M}\}$

$$\frac{b_0}{M} = \frac{b_0}{A_0(|y_1| + b_0) + B_0} \xrightarrow{b_0 \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

当 b_0 充分大, $\frac{b_0}{M} > \frac{1}{2A_0}$.

取 $a_0 \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2A_0}$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{2A_0}$

且 $x_1 < b_0 \quad x_1 + \frac{1}{2A_0} > b_0$ 矛盾 \square

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x) \vec{y} + B(x)}$$

Chapter 4. The dependence on the initial / parameter of the solution.

Thm 4.7 变分法 考虑 4.7 中初值问题的解 $\phi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda)$

$$\phi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \phi(s, x_0, y_0, \lambda)) ds$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0} &= -f(x_0, \phi(x_0, x_0, y_0, \lambda)) + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(s, \phi(s, x_0, y_0, \lambda)) \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0} ds \\ &\stackrel{||}{=} -f(x_0, y_0, \lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad z = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_0} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, \phi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda))}{A(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda)} \quad z(x_0) = -f(x_0, y_0, \lambda)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0}(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda) = 1 + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(s, \phi(s, x_0, y_0, \lambda)) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0} ds$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad z = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y_0} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad A \geq \quad z(x_0) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} ds \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} \right] ds$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad z = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} z = A z + B(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda), \quad z(x_0) = 0$$

例 4.2. 若 $y = y(x, u)$ 在 $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ 上连续且关于 y, u 有连续偏导 $\xrightarrow{4.7}$ 可微

$y = y(x, u)$ 满足微分方程

$$y(x, u) = 1 + \int_0^x y(s, u + u(s + (y(s, u))^2)) ds$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \int_0^x \left[\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \left(s + (y(s, u))^2 \right) + u \left(2y(s, u) \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right) \right] ds$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad z = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \quad z(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = z(0) + x + (y(x, u))^2 + 2uy y(x, u) z.$$

$$= (x + y^2) + (1 + 2uy) z$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{- \int_0^x (1 + 2uy) ds} z \right) = \int_0^x e^{- \int_0^s (1 + 2uy) ds} (x + y^2) ds$$

$$\stackrel{u=0}{\Rightarrow} \frac{d}{dx} e^{-x} z = \int_0^x e^{-t} (t + z^{2t}) dt$$

14.

$$4.3-1 \quad y = y + \int_0^x \sin xy ds$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \int_0^x \cos xy ds \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \quad ds$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \cos xy \cdot x \cdot z \quad z(0) = 1$$

$$\frac{dz}{z} = x \cos xy dx$$

$$z = e^{\int x \cos xy dx}$$

$$\phi^*(x) = \Phi(x) C(x)$$

$$\frac{d\phi^*(x)}{dx} = A(x)\phi^*(x) + f(x)$$

$$\frac{d\Phi(x) C(x)}{dx} + \Phi(x) \frac{dC(x)}{dx} = A(x)\Phi(x) C(x) + f(x)$$

$$A(x)\Phi(x) C(x) + \Phi(x) \frac{dC(x)}{dx} = A\Phi C + f$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(x) \frac{dC}{dx} = f$$

$$C(x) = C_0 + \int_{x_0}^x \Phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds$$

15. 5.4

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda+3 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 \\ -6 & 6 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+3)(\lambda-5)^2 + 4(-\lambda+5-6) + 2(-6+6\lambda)$$

$$= \cancel{\lambda(\lambda+3)(\lambda-5)} - \cancel{4(\lambda+1) + 12(\lambda-1)}$$

$$= \cancel{\lambda(\lambda+3)(\lambda-5)} + 8\lambda - 16$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\lambda+3)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) + 8(\lambda-2) \\ &= (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-5) \end{aligned}$$

例 3.5

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda-5 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda-5 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda-5)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 5+i \quad 5-i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{(5+i)x} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{(5-i)x}$$

~~若~~ $\begin{pmatrix} i e^{5x} (\cos x + i \sin x) & -i e^{5x} (\cos x - i \sin x) \\ 1 e^{5x} (\cos x + i \sin x) & e^{5x} (\cos x - i \sin x) \end{pmatrix}$

$$= e^{5x} \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x - \sin x & -i \cos x - \sin x \\ \cos x + i \sin x & \cos x - i \sin x \end{pmatrix} \sim e^{5x} \begin{pmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} y &= \lambda_i e^{\lambda_i x} \left[\xi_0 + \frac{x}{1!} \xi_1 + \dots + \frac{x^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \xi_{n_i-1} \right] \\ &\quad + e^{\lambda_i x} \left[\xi_0 + \xi_1 + \dots + \frac{x^{n_i-2}}{(n_i-2)!} \xi_{n_i-2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

~~若~~ $A e^{\lambda_i x} \left(\xi_0 + \frac{x}{1!} \xi_1 + \dots + \frac{x^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \xi_{n_i-1} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow (A - \lambda_i E) \left(\xi_0 + \frac{x}{1!} \xi_1 + \dots + \frac{x^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \xi_{n_i-1} \right) = 0 \left(\xi_0 + \xi_1 + \dots + \frac{x^{n_i-2}}{(n_i-2)!} \xi_{n_i-2} \right).$$

$$\xi_1 = (A - \lambda_i E) \xi_0$$

$$\xi_{n_i-1} = (A - \lambda_i E) \xi_{n_i-2} = (A - \lambda_i E) \xi_0$$

$$(A - \lambda_i E) \xi_0 = 0$$

16.

直接

$$\Psi = \left(e^{\lambda_1 x} P_1^{(\lambda)}(x), \dots, e^{\lambda_n x} P_n^{(\lambda)}(x) \right)$$

例 5.9.

有兩基解，已知中設易為 $\psi(x)$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \\ y'' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ y'' \\ -py' - qy \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(x) & -p(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \phi(x) & \psi(x) \\ \phi'(x) & \psi'(x) \end{vmatrix} = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x)\psi'(x) - \phi'(x)\psi(x) = \frac{W(x_0)}{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x)\psi'(x) - \phi'(x)\psi(x) = e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\phi(x)\psi'(x) - \phi'(x)\psi(x)}{\phi'(x)} = \frac{1}{\phi(x)^2} e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\psi(x)}{\phi(x)} \right) = \dots$$

$$\frac{\psi(x)}{\phi(x)} - \frac{\psi(x_0)}{\phi(x_0)} = \int_{x_0}^x \int_{x_0}^s \frac{1}{\phi(t)} e^{\int_t^s p(e) de} ds + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = C_1 \phi(x) + C_2 \phi(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{\phi(s)} e^{-\int_s^x p(t) dt} ds$$

用常數變易計算

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -p(x) - q(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{設通解為 } \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1(x) \\ C_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \phi + C_2 \psi'$$

$$\text{第一行: } C_1' \phi + C_2' \psi' + C_1 \phi' + C_2 \psi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1' \phi + C_2' \psi = 0$$

第二行

$$c_1' \phi' + c_1 \phi'' + c_2' \psi' + c_2 \psi'' = -P(c_1 \phi + c_2 \psi) - Q(c_1 \phi' + c_2 \psi') + f(x)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$c_1' \phi' + c_2' \psi' + c_1 (-P\phi' - Q\psi') + c_2 (-P\phi - Q\psi) = \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1' \phi' + c_2' \psi' = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1' \phi + c_2' \psi = 0 \\ c_1' \phi' + c_2' \psi' = f(x) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} c_1' &= \frac{-Qf}{W} \\ c_2' &= \frac{\phi f}{W} \end{aligned}$$

$$y^* = \phi \int c_1 + \psi \int c_2$$

常系数方程的解

例 5.11

$$y^* = C_1(x) \cos \alpha x + C_2(x) \sin \alpha x$$

~~$\frac{dy}{dx}$~~ = ~~特征方程~~. 应含 $C_1 \cos \alpha x + C_2' \sin \alpha x = 0$

待定系数法

$$y^{(m)} + a_1 y^{(m-1)} + \dots + a_m y^1 = f(x) = P_m(x) e^{\max}$$

全特征方程 $y = \frac{P_m(x)}{m!} e^{\max}$ ~~m 不是特征方程的解~~

$$\text{例 } y'' + 3y' - 4y = e^{-4x} + x e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y'' + 3y' - 4y = e^{-4x} \rightarrow \phi^* \\ y'' + 3y' - 4y = x e^{-x} \rightarrow 0\psi^* \end{cases} \Rightarrow \phi^* + \psi^* \text{ 为原方程的解}$$

$$\text{特征方程 } \lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 = 0 \quad (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{例 5.14 } \cancel{\text{特征方程}} \quad \text{特征方程 } (\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda = 1+i, 1-i$$

$$\text{待定解 } \cancel{x} (A \cos x + B \sin x) e^x$$

$$\text{A } \cancel{A \cos x}$$

例

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -y + x(x^2+y^2-1) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y(x^2+y^2-1) \end{cases}$$

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

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt}(r^2) = r^2(r^2-1)$$

$$\Downarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = r(r^2-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{x + r \cos\theta} \\ & \cancel{-r \sin\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} \\ & \cancel{\frac{dr}{dt} \cos\theta + \frac{d\theta}{dt} \cdot r} = -r \sin\theta + r \cos\theta (r^2-1) \\ & \cancel{\frac{dr}{dt}} \frac{dr}{r} = -r \sin\theta + \\ & \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$r=0$ 平衡点
 $r=1$ 周期

for $\forall t$, $\Phi_t : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$x_0 \mapsto \Phi(t, x_0)$$

若 $\Phi_t \in \{ \Phi_t \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}, \mathbb{R}^n$

① $\Phi_0 = Id$

② $\Phi_t \circ \Phi_s = \Phi_{t+s}$

③ $\Phi_t(x)$ 线性且和 x 都连续

具有上述性质的函数 ---

The proof of 9.5 A

$\exists r > 0$, s.t. $\overline{B(0, r)} \subseteq S$. 要证 ϕ 在 S 上连续。 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, s.t. $|x_0| < \delta$, $|\phi(t, x_0)| < \epsilon$.

$\because y = \min_{S \ni x \in S} V(x)$ 则 $y \geq 0$. 要证 $|\phi(t_0)| \leq \epsilon$ 只要 $V(\phi(t_0, x_0)) < y$

由于 $V(0) = 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $|t| < \delta$, $V(t) < y$

(*) 取 $|x_0| < \delta$ 由解的存在唯一性(假设)及 x_0 是初值问题的解唯一。
故 $t_1 > 0$ 是初值问题在 x_0 处的解存在时刻(还不能说在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上有解)

Claim $\frac{d}{dt} V(\phi(t, x_0)) = V^*(\phi(t, x_1)) \leq 0$.

故 $V(\phi(t_0, x_0)) \leq V(\phi(0, x_0)) = V(x_0) < y$

由 y 的定义, $|\phi(t, x_0)| \leq \epsilon \quad \forall t \in [0, t_1]$.

由运动定理 $t_1 = +\infty$.

再证渐近稳定性. 在上述论证中取 $\epsilon = r$, 则 $\exists \delta > 0$, $\forall |x_0| < \delta$, $|\phi(t, x_0)| < r$

由 $\frac{d}{dt}(V(\phi(t, x_0))) \leq 0 \Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0))$ 关于 t 单调

$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0))$ 在 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时有极限. 要证极限是 0.

$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0)) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow +\infty]{} y \quad (V(\phi(t, x_0)) \downarrow y)$

否则 $\exists y > 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} V(\phi(t, x_0)) = y$ ($V(\phi(t, x_0)) \downarrow y$)

由 $V(0) = 0$, V 连续, $\exists d > 0$, 当 $|x_0| < d$, $\phi|V(x)| < y$

令 $S = \{x \mid d \leq x \leq r\}$ 令 $V^*(t)$ 在 S 上的最大值为 $-M$. ($M > 0$)

由 $V(\phi(t, x_0)) \downarrow y \Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0)) \geq y \quad \forall t \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow |\phi(t, x_0)| \geq d$ 由运动定理, $\phi(t, x_0) \in [d, r] \Rightarrow \phi(t, x_0) \in S$. $\forall t \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow |\phi(t, x_0)| \geq d$ 由运动定理, $\phi(t, x_0) \in [d, r] \Rightarrow \phi(t, x_0) \geq -M$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} V(\phi(t, x_0)) = V^*(\phi(t, x_0)) \geq -M$

int from 0 to $t \Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0)) = \frac{V(x_0)}{-M} + C$ t 增大

$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0)) < 0 \quad \#$

the proof of 9.5 B.

$B(0, r)$ 上的 V 有 (局部连续)

$$|V(x)| \leq M, \forall x \in B(0, r)$$

由假设, $\exists \delta > 0, \exists |a| < \delta, V(a) > 0$.

令 $\phi(t, a)$ 表示 a 在 t 时的值

$$\frac{d}{dt} V(\phi(t, a)) = V'(\phi(t, a)) \geq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t, a)) \geq V(a) \quad (t \text{ 增加} \rightarrow \phi(t, a) \text{ 增加})$$

反证就是 $|\phi(t, a)| > r \quad \forall t > 0, |V(x)| < V(a)$

~~(中性)~~ V 连续 $\exists \delta, |x| < \delta, |V(x)| < V(a)$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(t, a) > a, \forall t > 0.$$

V^* 在 S 上最小值 $M > 0$

$$S = \{x \mid |x| \leq r\}, \phi(t, a) \in S \quad \forall t > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(t, a) - a \geq 0, b \neq$$

$y + g(y) = 0, g(y) \neq 0 \Rightarrow y$ 是 b 的连续点。

且 $g(y) \cdot g'(y) > 0, \text{if } y \neq 0, g(0) = 0$, 由介值定理得

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g(y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ -g(y) \end{pmatrix} = f(y, y')$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ -g(y) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{d}{dt} V(y, y') = \frac{1}{2} (y')^2 + \int_0^y g(s) ds \geq 0.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dt} (y) = y' \\ \frac{d}{dt} (y') = -g(y) \end{array} \right. \quad V(y, y') \text{ to } \infty = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |y| < k, |y'| < \infty \\ \text{且} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V^* &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} y' + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y'} (-g(y)) \\ &= g(y) y' + y' (-g(y)) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{不是极值点. } V(\phi(t, x), \phi'(t, x)) = V(\phi(0), \phi'(0)) \neq 0.$$

例

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = (\varepsilon x + 2y)(z+1) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = (-x + \varepsilon y)(z+1) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -z^3. \end{cases}$$

$\varepsilon x + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = 0$

$-x + \varepsilon y = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = 0$

线性化 $\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon x z + 2yz \\ -xz + \varepsilon yz \\ -z^3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \varepsilon & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda - \varepsilon \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - \varepsilon)^2 + 2. \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda > 0 \\ \lambda = \varepsilon + \sqrt{2}i \\ \lambda = \varepsilon - \sqrt{2}i \end{matrix}$$

$\varepsilon > 0$. 稳定解.

$\varepsilon = 0$ 线性解.

$$y \approx \varepsilon < 0, \sqrt{(x, y, z)} = \sqrt{ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(x, y, z)} \leq 0 \quad a=1, b=2, c=1, \quad \text{当 } z > -1.$$

$a=1$ $b=2$, $c=1$. $\alpha = 0$ $\beta = -1$.

原点附近渐近

层叠解法 nullcline

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{y} = y + 1 \\ \tilde{x} = x - 2 \end{cases}$$

例

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} = \tilde{y} - 4\tilde{x} - \tilde{x}^2 \\ \frac{d\tilde{y}}{dt} = \tilde{x} \end{cases}$$

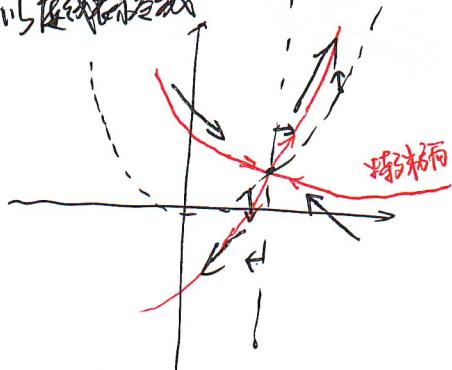
线性化 $\begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} = -4\tilde{x} \\ \frac{d\tilde{y}}{dt} = \tilde{x} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

平衡点: $(2, 4)$

y-nullcline $y = x - 2$

x-nullcline $y = x^2$



$$D = -1 \quad \text{特征值} \quad T = -4$$

特征向量: $\mathbf{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ $k^2 - 4k - 1 = 0$

$$k = 2 + \sqrt{5}, 2 - \sqrt{5}$$

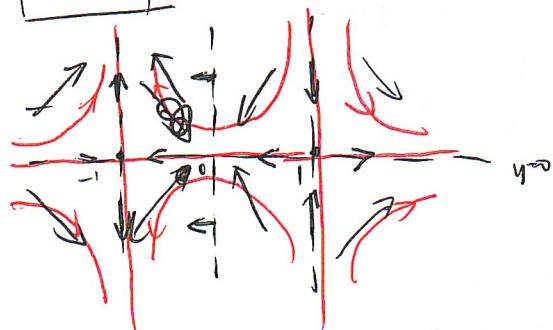
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 - 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -xy + a(x^2 - 1) = -x(y + a/x - \frac{1}{x}) \end{cases}$$

x -nullcline $x = \pm 1$

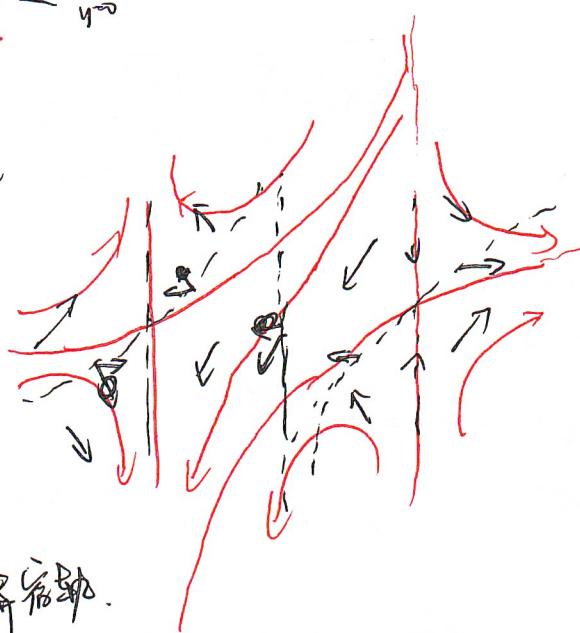
y_∞ -nullcline $\frac{x}{a(x-1)} = 0 \Rightarrow x=0, y=a(x-\frac{1}{x})$

If $a=0$

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



If $a > 0$,



连接两个稳定的运动 (平衡点).

$$\tilde{\alpha} = \int_a^x \frac{1}{p(s)} ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\tilde{y}}{dx^2} + (x\tilde{r}(x) + \tilde{q}(x)) \tilde{y} = 0$$

$$\tilde{y}(x) = y(x),$$

$$y(a) = \tilde{y}^{(0)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = p(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$y(b) = \tilde{y}^{(1)},$$

$$p \frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = p(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dx} \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} = \frac{1}{c p(\tilde{x})} \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}}$$

$$y^{(0)} = \frac{1}{c p(a)} \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}}|_{(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} + \underbrace{\left(x\tilde{p}(x)r + q \right)}_{\tilde{r}(x)} + \frac{\tilde{q}'(x)}{\tilde{q}(x)} \tilde{y} = 0$$

$$\tilde{x} = \int_a^b \frac{1}{p(s)} ds$$

$$\therefore c = \int_a^b \frac{1}{p(s)} ds$$

Thm 7.2.

令 θ 是 (7.13) 的解，满足 $\theta(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$. $\theta'(0) = \alpha$.

则 $\theta(x, \lambda)$ 满足 (7.14) 第二条件。而由某定理，它满足 θ 为解。

$$\begin{cases} \phi(x, \lambda) = \rho \cos \theta(x, \lambda) \\ \psi(x, \lambda) = \rho \sin \theta(x, \lambda). \end{cases} \quad \rho > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho' \sin \theta + \theta' \rho \cos \theta = \rho \alpha \\ \rho' \cos \theta - \theta' \rho \sin \theta + (\lambda r + q) \rho \sin \theta = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta' = \cos \theta + (\lambda r + q) \sin \theta = F(x, \theta, \lambda).$$

$$\theta(0, \lambda) = \alpha.$$

$$\text{由于 } |F(x, \theta, \lambda)| \leq 1 + |\lambda| r + |q(x)|$$

由延拓定理，方程的解在 $[0, 1]$ 上

由于 $F(x, \theta, \lambda)$ 关于连续可微 $\Rightarrow \theta(x, \lambda)$ 关于连续可微 \leftarrow (v. 2.2).

由于 $F(x, \theta, \lambda)$ 关于连续可微 $\Rightarrow \theta(x, \lambda)$ 关于 λ (v. 2.2) 是连续的，而且严格单增

Thm 7.3. 对任意固定的 $x \in [0, 1]$, $\theta(x, \lambda)$ 关于 $\lambda \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 是连续的，而且严格单增

pf 对称性方程

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} \right] = -2 \cos \theta \sin \left(\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} \right) + 2 \sin \theta \cos (\lambda r + q) \left[\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} \right] + r \sin \theta$$

线性方程

$$= \left[-2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos (\lambda r + q) \right] \frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} + r \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = \int_0^x r(t) \sin \theta(t, \lambda) e^{\int_t^x E(s, \lambda) ds} dt \quad \theta > 0 \quad \square$$

Thm 7.4 对固定的 $x_0 \in [0, 1]$ 有 $\theta(x_0, \lambda) > 0$. 且 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \theta(x_0, \lambda) > 0$

特别地，令 $W(\lambda) = \theta(1, \lambda)$. 当 $\lambda \rightarrow -\infty$, $W(\lambda) \rightarrow 0$.

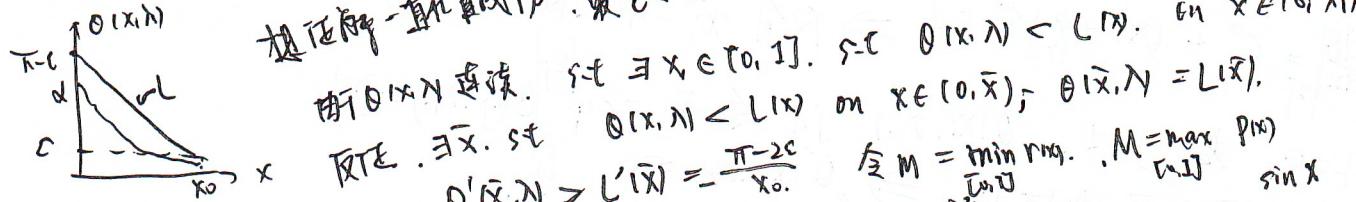
若 $\alpha > 0$, 存在 $x_1 \in [0, 1]$, 使 $\theta(x_1, \lambda) > 0$.

若有 $\bar{x} \in [0, 1]$ 使 $\theta(\bar{x}, \lambda) = 0$ 且 $\theta(x, \lambda) > 0$ on $x \in (0, \bar{x})$.

因此 $\theta'(\bar{x}, \lambda) \leq 0$. 但由方程 $\theta'(\bar{x}, \lambda) = 1 > 0$.

故 $\alpha = 0$, $\theta'(0, \lambda) = 1 > 0$. $\exists x_1 > 0$, 使 $\theta(x_1, \lambda) > 0$. $\forall x \in (0, x_1)$.

故正解一直在单增下. 取 $0 < \alpha < \pi - \varepsilon$.



断 $\theta(x, \lambda)$ 连续. 使 $\exists x \in [0, 1]$, 使 $\theta(x, \lambda) < L(x)$. on $x \in (0, x_1)$, $\theta(\bar{x}, \lambda) = L(\bar{x})$.

取 \bar{x} , 使 $\theta(x, \lambda) < L(x)$ on $x \in (0, \bar{x})$, $\theta(\bar{x}, \lambda) = L(\bar{x})$.

$$\theta'(\bar{x}, \lambda) \geq L'(\bar{x}) = \frac{\pi - 2\alpha}{x_0}. \quad \frac{1}{2} M = \min_{[0, 1]} r(x), \quad M = \max_{[0, 1]} \frac{r(x)}{\sin x}$$

lem. 7.5 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \theta(x_0, \lambda) = +\infty$, 且 $\theta(x_0, \lambda) \rightarrow +\infty \Leftrightarrow \lambda \rightarrow +\infty$.
 for any fixed $x_0 \in (0, 1)$

pf: prove by contradiction
 $\exists K > 0$ s.t. $\theta(x_0, \lambda) \leq 2K\pi$ for $\lambda < +\infty$.

$$\text{令 } m = \min_{[0, 1]} r(\lambda)$$

$$\theta' = \cos^2 \theta + (\lambda r + q) \sin^2 \theta$$

極點

$$\geq \cos^2 \theta + N^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$x_0 = \int_0^{x_0} dx \leq \int_0^{x_0} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta + N^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{2K\pi}{N}$$

N 是極大的數.

The proof of Thm 7.2.

$\phi(x, \lambda_n)$ 为 λ_n 对应的~

$$\phi(x, \lambda) = \rho(x, \lambda) \sin \theta(x, \lambda)$$

$$\phi'(x, \lambda) = \rho(x, \lambda) \cos \theta(x, \lambda)$$

代入第二邊值. $\Rightarrow \sin(\theta(1, \lambda) - b) \neq 0$

$$\theta(1, \lambda) = \beta + k\pi \quad \beta > 0, \beta \in (0, \pi]$$

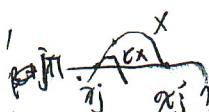
$\Rightarrow k=0, \dots$ 且每个 k 对应一个 λ_k (值)

提. λ_K 为 (7.13), (7.14) 的特征值.

$\phi(x, \lambda_K)$ 为 λ_K 对应函数.

再证明 $\phi(x, \lambda_K)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上恰有 K 個零點 ($0 < \beta < \pi$).

$$\theta(0, \lambda_K) = \alpha, \quad \theta(1, \lambda_K) = \beta + k\pi = (k+1)\pi$$



$\forall j \in \{1, K\}$.
 $\exists x_j \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $\theta(x_j, \lambda_K) = j\pi$ (值).

x_j 是 $\phi(x, \lambda_K)$ 的零點.

$$\left. \frac{d\theta}{dx} \right|_{x_j} = c^2 + (\lambda r + q)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{仅有 } x_j \text{ 一个零點 } \theta(x_j, \lambda_K) = j\pi.$$

$K > 0$. 若 $j=1$. $\theta(x_i, \lambda_0) = j\pi$. 令 $\bar{x}_j = \sup_{y \in I} \{\theta(x_j, \lambda_0) = j\pi\}$
 $\Rightarrow \theta(\bar{x}_j, \lambda_0) = j\pi \Rightarrow \theta'(\bar{x}_j, \lambda_0) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \phi_n \phi_m'' + (\lambda_m r + q_0) \phi_m \phi_n = 0 \\
& \phi_m \phi_n'' + (\lambda_n r + q_0) \phi_m \phi_n = 0 \\
\Rightarrow & \phi_n \phi_m'' - \phi_m \phi_n'' + (\lambda_m - \lambda_n)r \phi_m \phi_n = 0 \\
\Rightarrow & \int_{\phi_n \phi_m'' - \phi_m \phi_n''}^1 - 0. + (\lambda_m - \lambda_n) \int r \phi_m \phi_n = 0. \\
= & \left. \phi_n \phi_m' - \phi_m \phi_n' \right|_0^1 - 0. + (\lambda_m - \lambda_n) \int r \phi_m \phi_n = 0. \\
& \phi_n^{(1)} \phi_m^{(1)} - \phi_m^{(1)} \phi_n^{(1)} - \phi_n(0) \phi_m'(0) + \phi_m(0) \phi_n'(0). \\
= & \begin{vmatrix} \phi_n^{(1)} & \phi_m^{(1)} \\ \phi_n'(1) & \phi_m'(1) \end{vmatrix} - \dots = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

常微分方程与偏微分方程的特征

e.g. $u_t - \Delta(u^\alpha) = 0.$ $u = u(x,t).$ $t \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha > 1.$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2}$$

$$D_x^\alpha u(t,x) = \frac{1}{t^\alpha} v\left(\frac{x}{t^\alpha}\right) \quad (\text{相似}) \quad \text{若 } u$$

$$u(x,t) \mapsto \lambda^\alpha u(\lambda^\beta x, \lambda t) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} u^\lambda(x, t). \quad \text{若 } u$$

$$\text{代入得 } \lambda^{\alpha+1} D_x^\alpha u(\lambda^\beta x, \lambda t) - \lambda^{\alpha+\beta+2\beta-\alpha-1} \Delta u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_x^\alpha u - \lambda^{\alpha+\beta+2\beta-\alpha-1} \Delta u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + 2\beta - \alpha - 1 = 0. \quad \alpha = \frac{1-2\beta}{\beta-1}.$$

$$-\alpha \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}} v\left(\frac{x}{t^\alpha}\right) - \beta \frac{x}{x^{\alpha+1}} \cdot (\nabla v)\left(\frac{x}{t^\alpha}\right) - \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+2\beta}} \Delta(v^\lambda)\left(\frac{x}{t^\alpha}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{x}{t^\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha v + \beta y \nabla v + \Delta(v^\lambda) = 0$$

$$\therefore v(y) = V(|y|). \quad \text{极坐标} \quad \text{且 } \alpha = \beta. \quad \Rightarrow \partial_r \left(\beta r^n V + r^{n-1} \partial_r(V^\lambda) \right) = 0$$