

§7.7, 7.9 Ordinary Differential Equations III

illusion

Especially made for zqc

School of Mathematical Science, XMU

Wednesday 5th March, 2025

<http://illusion-hope.github.io/25-Spring-ZQC-Calculus/>

Structure of Solutions to $y' = A(x)y$

我们首先引入线性相关和线性无关的定义。称向量函数 $y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上是线性相关的, 若存在不全为 0 的常数 c_1, \dots, c_n 使得

$$c_1 y_1(x) + \dots + c_n y_n(x) = 0, \quad \forall x \in [a, b].$$

否则称为线性无关, i.e., $\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} = x^2 \mathbb{I}_{\{x > 0\}}$

$$c_1 y_1(x) + \dots + c_n y_n(x) = 0, \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow c_1 = \dots = c_n = 0.$$

记 Wronsky 行列式 $W(x) = \det[y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)]$.

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x > 0 \\ x^2, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Try

(1) $y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上线性相关 $\Rightarrow W(x) \equiv 0$.

(2) 上述结论的逆定理不成立.

$$\begin{pmatrix} f & g \\ f' & g' \end{pmatrix}$$

Thm 4: 线性无关 $\Rightarrow W(x) \equiv 0$

$\exists x_0, W(x_0) = 0$ \Leftrightarrow 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow W(x) \equiv 0$

$\det \begin{bmatrix} y_1(x_0) & \dots & y_n(x_0) \end{bmatrix} = 0$ 充 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_0, W(x) \neq 0$
即 $W(x) \neq 0$ 恒成立

$AX=0$ 有非零解 $X = [c_1 \dots c_n]^T \neq 0$

代入得 $c_1 y_1(x_0) + \dots + c_n y_n(x_0) = 0$ \leftarrow 也满足 $y=0$

$\forall x \in I, c_1 y_1(x) + \dots + c_n y_n(x) = 0$ $\Rightarrow y' = Ay$ 有非零解

反之 \Rightarrow $c_1 y_1(x) + \dots + c_n y_n(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$

$W(x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} y_1(x) & \dots & y_n(x) \end{bmatrix} \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$

1° 对于 n 个线性无关解

$$y_1, \dots, y_n$$



只需要 n 个线性无关的初值向量

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & & \\ & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

2° $cy_1 + \dots = r + cy_n, \forall c_i \in \mathbb{R}.$

1/2 线性方程 $y' = Ay$ 的通解

① 线性方程 $-cy_1 + \dots + cy_n = 0$ 的通解 \checkmark

② \forall 通解 $\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 及 $\tilde{y}(x_0) = \tilde{y}_0$

存在 $\tilde{c}_1, \dots, \tilde{c}_n$, 使 $[\tilde{c}_1 y_1 + \dots + \tilde{c}_n y_n] = \tilde{y}_0$

$\det \left[y_1(x_0) \dots y_n(x_0) \right] \neq 0$ $\frac{Ax=B}{(x_0)}$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{c}_1, \dots, \tilde{c}_n$ (唯一) 解

$\Rightarrow y \equiv \tilde{c}_1 y_1 + \dots + \tilde{c}_n y_n$

Summary I

$$+ : V \times V \rightarrow V$$

$$R \times V \rightarrow V$$

给定 $y' = A(x)y$, $A(x) \in C[a, b]$, $x_0 \in (a, b)$.

- 方程的所有解构成 n 维线性空间 $S \rightsquigarrow$ 叠加原理; $+$
- 解 y_1, \dots, y_n 构成 S 的一组基 $\Leftrightarrow y_1(x_0), \dots, y_n(x_0)$ 构成 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组基; 2 个 n
- 称矩阵 $\Phi(x) = [y_1, \dots, y_n]$ 为原方程的基解矩阵, 那么对方程的任意解 y , 都存在常向量 $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 满足

$$y = \Phi(x)c.$$

- 设 y_1, \dots, y_n 为上述方程的一个基本解组。设 φ 为 $y' = A(x)y + f(x)$, $A(t) \in C[a, b]$ 的一个特解, 那么 $y' = A(x)y + f(x)$ 的任意一个解 y 可以表示为

$$y = c_1 y_1 + \dots + c_n y_n + \varphi. \quad (5)$$

$$R^2 = R \times R.$$

$$\begin{cases} ① \vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a} \\ ② (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \\ ③ \vec{a} + (-\vec{a}) = \vec{0}, \exists -\vec{a} \\ ④ \vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{a}, \exists \vec{0} \\ ⑤ (k+l)\vec{a} = k\vec{a} + l\vec{a} \\ ⑥ (kl)\vec{a} = k(l\vec{a}) \\ ⑦ k(l\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = kl\vec{a} + kl\vec{b} \\ ⑧ \exists 1. 1 \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a} \end{cases}$$

Examples

$$1^{\circ} \frac{e^x - x}{e^{2x} - e^x} \neq \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \quad y = C_1(e^x - x) + C_2 e^{2x - x} + x$$

or $y(0)=1, y'(0)=3$

例 6

设二阶线性微分方程 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$ 的 3 个特解为 $y_1 = x, y_2 = e^x, y_3 = e^{2x}$, 试求此方程满足条件 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 3$ 的特解。

例 7

已知 $y_1(x) = e^x, y_2(x) = u(x)e^x$ 是二阶微分方程 $(2x-1)y'' - (2x+1)y' + 2y = 0$ 的解, 其中 $u(x)$ 满足 $u(-1) = e, u(0) = -1$, 求该微分方程的通解。

$$(2x-1) \cancel{e^x} [u(x) + 2u'(x) + u''(x)] - (2x+1) [u(x)e^x + u'(x)e^x] + 2u(x) \cancel{e^x} = 0$$

$$(2x-3)u'(x) + (2x-1)u''(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Ans } y = u(x)$$

$$(2x-3)y + (2x-1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$

$$(2x-3)y = -(2x-1) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} dy = - \frac{2x-3}{2x-1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \left(\frac{2}{2x-1} - 1 \right) dx$$

$$\ln |2x-1| - \ln |e^x| + c.$$

$$y = C \frac{2x-1}{e^x} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$u = \int (2x-1)e^{-x} dx.$$

$$= -C_1 \int (2x-1) d(e^x)$$

$$= \underline{-C_1} (2x-1)e^{-x} + \underline{\int 2e^{-x} dx}$$

$$-2e^{-x} + C_2.$$

$$= -C_1 (2x-1)e^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + C_2$$

da $u(1)$, $u(0)$ ergibt

Fundamental Matrix $\Phi(x)$

$$(A(t)B(t))' = A'(t)B(t) + A(t)B'(t) \quad \checkmark$$

$$A(t)B(t) = A(t)B(t)$$

$$C_{ij} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \right)' = \sum_{k=1}^n a'_{ik} b_{kj} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b'_{kj}$$

给定 $y' = A(x)y$, $A(x) \in C[a, b]$, 初值条件为 $y(x_0) = y_0$, $x_0 \in (a, b)$.

- $\Phi(x), \Psi(x)$ 均为原方程的基解矩阵, 那么存在 n 阶可逆矩阵 C 满足

$$\forall x, \quad \Phi^{-1}(x) \Psi(x) = X(x)$$

$$\Phi(x) C = \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi(x) = \Phi(x) X(x) \quad \Psi'(x) = \Phi'(x) X(x) + \Phi(x) X'(x) = A(x) \Phi(x) X(x) = A(x) \Psi(x)$$

- 反之, 若 $\Phi(x)$ 为原方程的基解矩阵, 那么对任意 n 阶可逆矩阵 C 均有 $\Phi(x)C$ 为原方程的基解矩阵;

$$A(x) \Phi(x) X(x) + \Phi(x) X'(x) = A(x) \Phi(x) X(x)$$

- 特别地, 当取 $C = \Phi^{-1}(x_0)$ 时,

$$\Phi(x) X'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow X'(x) = 0$$

$$y' = Ay \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

$$\Psi(x) = \Phi(x)C = \Phi(x)\Phi^{-1}(x_0).$$

$$y = \Phi(x) \Phi^{-1}(x_0) y_0$$

$$\Rightarrow X(x) \text{ 为常数}$$

此时称 $\Psi(x)$ 为标准基解矩阵, 满足 $\det \Psi(x_0) = 1$.

$$\Psi(x_0) = E_n = I_n = 1_n$$

The Method of Variation of Parameters

$$\cancel{\Phi'(x)} c(x) + \Phi(x) c'(x) = \cancel{A(x)\Phi(x)c(x)} + f(x)$$

$$y' = A(x)y \rightsquigarrow y' = A(x)y + f(x)$$

两个方程的初值条件均给定为 $y(x_0) = y_0$. 齐次方程的一个基解矩阵为 $\Phi(x)$.

$$c'(x) = \Phi^{-1}(x)f(x)$$

- 齐次方程的解为 $y = \Phi(x)c = \Phi(x)\Phi^{-1}(x_0)y_0$.
- 非齐次方程的解设为 $y = \Phi(x)c(x) \rightsquigarrow \Phi(x)c'(x) = f(x)$.

$$\text{(Duhamel)} \quad y = \underbrace{\Phi(x)\Phi^{-1}(x_0)}_{\text{O}} y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x \underbrace{\Phi(x)\Phi^{-1}(\tau)}_{\Delta} \underbrace{f(\tau)}_{\text{O}} d\tau.$$

$$\rightarrow e^{A(x-x_0)} y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x e^{A(x-\tau)} f(\tau) d\tau$$

例 13

设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的有界连续函数, 证: 方程 $y'' + 14y' + 13y = f(x)$ 的每一个解在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上都是有界函数。

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} e^{-x} & e^{-13x} \\ -e^{-x} & -13e^{-13x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1'(x) \\ c_2'(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1'(x) \\ c_2'(x) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\underline{e^{-x}e^{13x}[-13+1]}} \begin{pmatrix} -13e^{-13x} & -e^{-13x} \\ e^{-x} & e^{-x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\underline{-12e^{-14x}}} \begin{pmatrix} \underline{-e^{-13x}} f(x) \\ e^{-x} f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} e^{14x} \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-13x} f(x) \\ e^{-x} f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} -e^x f(x) \\ e^{13x} f(x) \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1'(x) = +\frac{1}{12} e^x f(x) \\ c_2'(x) = -\frac{1}{12} e^{13x} f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1(x) = \int_0^x \underbrace{\frac{1}{12} e^t f(t)} dt + \frac{c_1}{8} \\ c_2(x) = \int_0^x -\frac{1}{12} e^{13t} f(t) dt + c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \left(\int_0^x \underbrace{\frac{1}{12} e^t f(t)}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \text{z.B.}}} dt + \underbrace{c_1}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \text{z.B.}}} \right) \underbrace{e^{-x}}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \approx 1.}}$$

$[0, +\infty)$ def

$$\left(\int_0^x -\frac{1}{12} e^{13t} f(t) dt + \underbrace{c_2}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \text{z.B.}}} \right) \underbrace{e^{-13x}}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \approx 1.}}$$

$$\underbrace{|y|}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \text{z.B.}}} \leq \underbrace{\frac{2|y(0)|}{|c_1| + |c_2|}}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \text{z.B.}}} + \frac{1}{12} e^{-x} \int_0^x \underbrace{e^t f(t)}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \text{z.B.}}} dt + \frac{1}{12} e^{13x} \int_0^x \underbrace{e^{13t} f(t)}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \text{z.B.}}} dt$$

$$\underbrace{|f(x)| \leq M}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \text{z.B.}}} \quad \frac{1}{12} M e^{-x} \left(\underbrace{e^x - 1}_{\substack{\Delta \\ \text{z.B.}}} \right) + \frac{1}{12 \times 13} M e^{-13x} (e^{13x} - 1)$$

$$\int_0^x e^t dt$$

$$< 2|y(0)| + \frac{1}{12} m \cdot \frac{(1-e^x)}{<1} + \frac{1}{12 \times 13} m \frac{(1-e^{-13x})}{<1}$$

$$< 2|y(0)| + \frac{1}{12} m + \frac{1}{12 \times 13} m \quad \text{not } \frac{1}{12}$$