第五章 线性微分方程组

§ 5.1 存在唯一性定理

一阶微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = f_1(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \\ x'_2 = f_2(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \\ \dots \\ x'_n = f_n(t, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n). \end{cases}$$

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

一阶线性微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = a_{11}(t)x_1 + a_{12}(t)x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}(t)x_n + f_1(t), \\ x_2' = a_{21}(t)x_1 + a_{22}(t)x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}(t)x_2 + f_2(t), \\ \dots \\ x_n' = a_{n1}(t)x_1 + a_{n2}(t)x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}(t)x_n + f_n(t). \end{cases} \dots (5.1)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = a_{11}(t)x_1 + a_{12}(t)x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}(t)x_n + f_1(t), \\ x_2' = a_{21}(t)x_1 + a_{22}(t)x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}(t)x_2 + f_2(t), \\ \dots \\ x_n' = a_{n1}(t)x_1 + a_{n2}(t)x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}(t)x_n + f_n(t). \end{cases}$$

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

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

在区间 $a \le t \le b$ 可定义矩阵函数与向量函数

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1)
$$(A(t) + B(t))' = A'(t) + B'(t)$$

 $(u(t) + v(t))' = u'(t) + v'(t)$

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

3)
$$(A(t) \cdot u(t))' = A'(t)u(t) + A(t)u'(t)$$

5.1.1 记号与定义——方程组的解

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

f(t)是区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上的连续n维向量,方程组

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

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

它的导数u'(t)在区间 $\alpha \le t \le \beta$ 上连续且满足

$$u'(t) = A(t)u(t) + f(t), \alpha \leq t \leq \beta.$$

5.1.1 记号与定义——初值问题的解

定义2 初值问题(Cauchy Problem)

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

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

上的解u(t), 使得 $u(t_0) = \eta$.

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

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

在区间 $-\infty < t < +\infty$ 上的解.

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

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

因此u(t) 是给定初值问题的解.

5.1.2 2 阶方程与一阶方程组等价——例题

2 阶线性微分方程与一阶线性微分方程组等价

例
$$x'' + p(t)x' + q(t)x = f(t)$$

解 $\Rightarrow x_1 = x, \quad x_2 = x_1' = x'$
 $x_2' = x'' = -p(t)x' - q(t)x + f(t) = -p(t)x_2 - q(t)x_1 + f(t)$

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

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

5.1.2 2 阶方程与一阶方程组等价——例题

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x, x_2 = x_1' = x'$$

$$x_2' = x'' = -p(t)x' - q(t)x + f(t) = -p(t)x_2 - q(t)x_1 + f(t)$$

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

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

例将初值问题

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

化为与之等价的一阶 方程组的初值问题.

5.1.2 2 阶方程与一阶方程组等价——例题

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

化为与之等价的一阶方程组的初值问题.

初始条件
$$x(t_0) = \eta_1, x'(t_0) = \eta_2$$

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

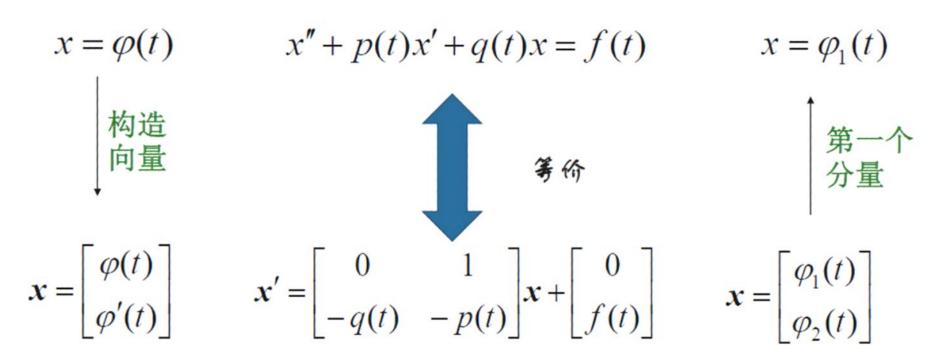
$$x(t_{0}) = \eta_{1}, x'(t_{0}) = \eta_{2}$$

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

$$\phi''_{1}(t) + p(t)\phi'_{1}(t) + q(t)\phi_{1}(t) = f(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi'_{1}(t) \\ \varphi'_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(t) & -p(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{1}(t) \\ \varphi_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{1}(t) \\ \varphi_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{2}(t) \\ -q(t)\varphi_{1}(t) - p(t)\varphi_{2}(t) + f(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(t) & -p(t) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ f(t) \end{bmatrix}$$



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

$$x_1 = x$$
, $x_2 = x'$, $x_3 = x''$, ..., $x_{n-1} = x^{(n-2)}$, $x_n = x^{(n-1)}$

$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = x' = x_2 \\ x'_2 = x'' = x_3 \\ \dots \\ x'_{n-1} = x^{(n-1)} = x_n \\ x'_n = x^{(n)} = -a_n(t)x_1 - a_{n-1}(t)x_2 - \dots - a_1(t)x_n + f(t) \end{cases}$$

$$x'_{n-1} = x^{(n-1)} = x_n$$

$$x'_{n} = x^{(n)} = -a_{n}(t)x_{1} - a_{n-1}(t)x_{2} - \dots - a_{1}(t)x_{n} + f(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = x' = x_2 \\ x'_2 = x'' = x_3 \\ \dots \\ x'_{n-1} = x^{(n-1)} = x_n \\ x'_n = x^{(n)} = -a_n(t)x_1 - a_{n-1}(t)x_2 - \dots - a_1(t)x_n + f(t) \end{cases}$$

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

$$x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)x' + a_n(t)x = f(t) \dots (5.6)$$

$$x(t_0) = \eta_1, x'(t_0) = \eta_2, \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = \eta_n$$

$$\varphi(t) \leftarrow \varphi(t) \leftarrow \varphi'(t)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\varphi^{(n-1)}(t)$$

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

说明



线性方程组的性质与结论均适用于高阶方程

5.1.2 n 阶方程与一阶方程组等价——例题

例 将下列方程组化为高阶方程:

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

解

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

$$x_1'' = x_2' = x_1 - x_2 = x_1 - x_1'$$

$$x_1'' + x_1' - x_1 = 0$$

5.1.2 n 阶方程与一阶方程组等价——例题

例 将下列方程组化为高阶方程:

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

解

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

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

注意 不是所有方程组都可化为高阶方程 $\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1 \\ x_2' = x_2 \end{cases}$

5.1.3 存在唯一性定理



一)初值问题(Cauchy Problem)

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



一阶线性方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x), \\ \varphi(x_0) = y_0, \end{cases}$$

当 P(x),Q(x) 在区间 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,则由任一初值 (x_0,y_0) , $x_0 \in [\alpha,\beta]$

所确定的解在整个区间 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上都存在且唯一.

5.1.3 存在唯一性定理——定理

定理1 如果A(t)是 $n \times n$ 矩阵, f(t)是 n 维列向量,

它们都在区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上连续,则对于区间 $a \le t \le b$

上的任何数 t₀ 及任一常数向量

$$x(t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \dots \\ \eta_n \end{bmatrix} = \eta, \quad 方程组 \ x' = A(t)x + f(t)$$
存在唯一解 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$

定义于整个区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上,且满足初始条件 $\varphi(t_0) = \eta$.

5.1.3 存在唯一性定理——证明回顾

证明分为三部分,五个命题:

命题 1 求微分方程的初值问题的解等价于求一个积分方程的连续解 问题转化

命题 2 构造一个连续的逐步逼近序列;

命题 3 证明此逐步逼近序列一致收敛;

命题 4 证明极限函数为所求初值问题的解;

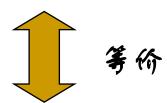
唯一性

命题 5 证明唯一性.

存在性

5.1.3 存在唯一性定理——第一步

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



$$x(t) = \eta + \int_{t_0}^t [A(s)x(s) + f(s)]ds, a \le t \le b$$

5.1.3 存在唯一性定理——第二步

$$x(t) = \eta + \int_{t_0}^t [A(s)x(s) + f(s)]ds, a \le t \le b$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(t) = \eta, \\ \varphi_k(t) = \eta + \int_{t_0}^t [A(s)\varphi_{k-1}(s) + f(s)]ds, \end{cases} \quad a \le t \le b \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

向量函数 $\varphi_{\nu}(t)$ 称为(5.4)的第 k 次近似解.

5.1.3 存在唯一性定理——例题

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(t) = \eta, \\ \varphi_k(t) = \eta + \int_{t_0}^t [A(s)\varphi_{k-1}(s) + f(s)]ds, \end{cases} \quad a \le t \le b \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

例 求方程组的初值问题第二次的近似解.

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

$$\mathbf{\hat{R}} \quad \mathbf{\hat{\varphi}} \quad \mathbf{\varphi}_0(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix}$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} dt = \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dt$$

5.1.3 存在唯一性定理——例题

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(t) = \eta, \\ \varphi_k(t) = \eta + \int_{t_0}^t [A(s)\varphi_{k-1}(s) + f(s)]ds, \end{cases} \quad a \le t \le b \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

例 求方程组的初值问题第二次的近似解.

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

$$\mathbf{P} \quad \mathbf{P} \quad \mathbf{P}_0(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{P}_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} \qquad = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{2}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \int_{0}^{t} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} dt = \int_{0}^{t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t+1 \end{pmatrix} dt$$