

8. 叙述不动点定理并证明:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

在 $C([0, 1])$ 空间中满足的存在唯一性。其中 $f(x, y)$ 连续且关于 y 满足 Lipschitz 条件, $C'([0, 1])$ 中的距离

$$\text{定义为 } \rho(f, g) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x) - g(x)|,$$

$$\forall f, g \in C([0, 1]).$$

不动点定理: 设 (X, ρ) 为完备的距离空间, T 是从 X 到 X 的映射, 且对于任意 $x, y \in X$, 不等式 $\rho(Tx, Ty) \leq \theta \rho(x, y)$, $0 \leq \theta < 1$ 为常数成立, 则 T 在 X 中存在唯一不动点 x_0 , 即

$$Tx_0 = x_0.$$

证明: 初值问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 等价于积分

$$\text{方程 } y(x) = y_0 + \int_0^x f(t, y(t)) dt,$$

由 $f(x, y)$ 关于 y 满足 Lipschitz 条件, 则

存在 $L > 0$, 使得

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|.$$

取 $x \in [0, \delta]$, 在 $C'([0, \delta])$ 上, 使得 $\underline{L\delta < 1}$,
 $\delta \leq 1$ ★

$$\text{设 } (Ty)(x) = y_0 + \int_0^x f(t, y(t)) dt,$$

$$\rho(Ty_1, Ty_2) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq \delta} |(Ty_1)(x) - (Ty_2)(x)|$$

$$= \max_{0 \leq x \leq \delta} \left| \int_0^x [f(t, y_1(t)) - f(t, y_2(t))] dt \right|$$

$$\leq \max_{0 \leq x \leq \delta} \int_0^x |f(t, y_1(t)) - f(t, y_2(t))| dt$$

$$\leq L \max_{0 \leq x \leq \delta} \int_0^x |y_1(t) - y_2(t)| dt$$

$$\leq L\delta \max_{0 \leq x \leq \delta} |y_1(x) - y_2(x)|$$

$$\leq L\delta \delta(y_1, y_2)$$

由于 $L\delta < 1$, 由不动点定理在 $C([0, \delta])$ 上
~~存在~~ 存在唯一不动点 $\bar{y}(x)$, 使得

$$\bar{y}(x) = y_0 + \int_0^x f(t, \bar{y}(t)) dt,$$

故初值问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 在 $C([0, \delta])$

上存在唯一解。

$$9. \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - y, \\ y(-1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad R: |x+1| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1,$$

$$\text{解: } x_0 = -1, y_0 = 0, a = 1, b = 1,$$

$$M = \max_{\substack{-2 \leq x \leq 0 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x^2 - y| = 4,$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| = |-2y| = 2|y| \leq 2, \quad L = 2,$$

$$h = \min \left\{ a, \frac{b}{M} \right\} = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{4} \right\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$h = \min \left\{ a, \frac{b}{M} \right\} = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{4} \right\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

故解的存在区间为 $|x+1| \leq \frac{1}{4}$,

即 $-\frac{5}{4} \leq x \leq -\frac{3}{4}$. — 5'

$$\varphi_0(x) = y_0 = 0,$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = y_0 + \int_{-1}^x f(t, \varphi_0(t)) dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 \Big|_{-1}^x = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{3}, -2'$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = y_0 + \int_{-1}^x f(t, \varphi_1(t)) dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^x \left[t^2 - \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{3} \right)^2 \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \int_{-1}^x (t^6 + 2t^3 + 1) dt$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{t^7}{7} + \frac{t^4}{2} + t \right) \Big|_{-1}^x$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{x^7}{63} - \frac{x^4}{18} - \frac{x}{9} + \frac{1}{9} \left(-\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^7}{63} - \frac{x^4}{18} - \frac{x}{9} + \frac{11}{42}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{63} + \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{35-2}{2 \times 7 \times 9} = \frac{11}{42}$$

$$\frac{5}{18} - \frac{1}{63} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$|\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x)| \leq \frac{ML^n}{(n+1)!} \underbrace{\rho^{n+1}}_{3'} = \frac{4 \cdot 2^2}{3!} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3}_{2'} = \frac{1}{24}$$

例 3.3. 2. $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x) \Rightarrow y = e^{\int P(x)dx} \left(C + \int Q(x) e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx \right)$$

代入 $y(x_0) = y_0$ 得

$$y_0 = e^{\int P(x)dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} \left(C + \int Q(x) e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx \Big|_{x=x_0} \right)$$

$$\text{则 } C = y_0 e^{-\int P(x)dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} - \int Q(x) e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

$$\text{故 } y = e^{\int P(x)dx} \left(y_0 e^{-\int P(x)dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} + \int Q(x) e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx - \int Q(x) e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx \Big|_{x=x_0} \right)$$

$$= e^{\int P(x)dx} \left(y_0 e^{-\int P(x)dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} + \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{-\int P(t)dt} dt \right)$$

$$= y_0 e^{\int_{x_0}^x P(t)dt} + e^{\int P(x)dx} \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{-\int P(t)dt} dt$$

$$= e^{\int_{x_0}^x P(t)dt} \left(y_0 + e^{-\int_{x_0}^x P(t)dt} \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int P(t)dt} dt \right)$$

$$= e^{\int_{x_0}^x P(t)dt} \left(y_0 + e^{-\int_{x_0}^x P(t)dt} \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_t^x P(s)ds} dt \right)$$

$$y = e^{\int_{x_0}^x P(t)dt} \left(y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_t^x P(s)ds} dt \right)$$

$\sigma - e$

100 x_0

对称性:

$$y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{即 } y_0 = \varphi(x_0, x, y)$$

替换之后得:

$$y_0 = e^{\int_x^{x_0} P(t) dt} \left(y + \int_x^{x_0} Q(t) e^{\int_t^x P(s) ds} dt \right)$$

$$\text{则 } y = y_0 e^{-\int_x^{x_0} P(t) dt} - \int_x^{x_0} Q(t) e^{\int_t^x P(s) ds} dt$$

$$= y_0 e^{\int_{x_0}^x P(t) dt} + \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_t^x P(s) ds} dt$$

$$= e^{\int_{x_0}^x P(t) dt} \left(y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_t^{x_0} P(s) ds} dt \right)$$

$$y = e^{\int_{x_0}^x P(t) dt} \left(y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_t^{x_0} P(s) ds} dt \right)$$