## 第三章 一阶微分方程的解的存在定理

§ 3.3 解对初值的连续性和可微性定理

## 问题提出

多家 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y), & (3.1) \\ \varphi(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = y \\ \varphi(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = y_0 e^{x - x_0}$$

的解 $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$ 对初值的一些基本性质.

解可看成是关于x,  $x_0$ ,  $y_0$  的三元函数  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$  满足  $y_0 = \varphi(x_0, x_0, y_0)$ .

## 内容:

- >解对初值的对称性、连续性
- >解对初值和参数的连续性
- >解对初值的可微性

## 一、解关于初值的对称性

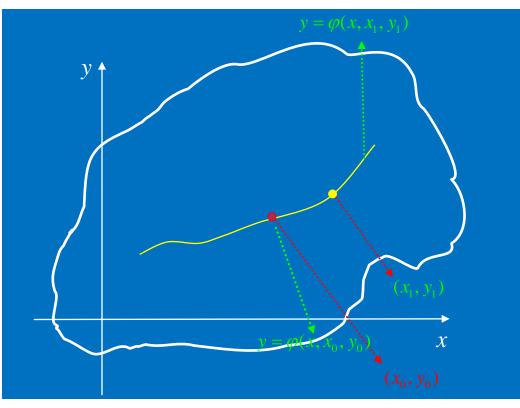
#### 3.3.1 解关于初值的对称性

设f(x,y)于域D内连续且关于y满足利普希茨条件,

$$(x_0, y_0) \in D, \quad y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$$

是初值问题

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



的唯一解,则在此表达式中, (x,y) 与 $(x_0,y_0)$ 可以调换其相对位置,即在解的存在范围内成立着关系式

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

## 二、解对初值的连续依赖性——引理

#### 3.3.2 解对初值的连续依赖性



Q: 当初值发生变化时,对应的解是如何变化的? 当初始值微小变动时,方程的解变化是否也是很小呢?

引理 如果 f(x,y)在某域 D 内连续, 且关于y满足利普希茨条件(利普希茨常数为L),则对方程(3.1)任意两个解  $\varphi(x)$ 及 $\psi(x)$ ,在它们公共存在的区间内成立不等式

$$|\varphi(x) - \psi(x)| \le |\varphi(x_0) - \psi(x_0)| e^{L|x - x_0|},$$

其中 x<sub>0</sub> 为所考虑区间内的某一值.

$$\left|\varphi(x)-\psi(x)\right| \leq \left|\varphi(x_0)-\psi(x_0)\right| e^{L|x-x_0|}$$

证明设  $\varphi(x)$ , $\psi(x)$ 在区间  $a \le x \le b$  均有定义,令

$$V(x) = [\varphi(x) - \psi(x)]^2, a \le x \le b,$$

則 
$$V'(x) = 2[\varphi(x) - \psi(x)][\varphi'(x) - \psi'(x)] = 2[\varphi(x) - \psi(x)][f(x,\varphi) - f(x,\psi)]$$

$$|V'(x)| = 2|\varphi(x) - \psi(x)||f(x,\varphi) - f(x,\psi)| \le 2L|\varphi(x) - \psi(x)||\varphi(x) - \psi(x)| = 2LV(x)$$

于是  $-2LV(x) \le V'(x) \le 2LV(x), a \le x \le b.$ 

$$V'(x) \le 2LV(x)$$

$$V'(x)e^{-2Lx} - 2LV(x)e^{-2Lx} \le 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(V(x)e^{-2Lx}) \le 0$$

因此, 在区间 [a,b] 上  $V(x)e^{-2Lx}$  为减函数, 有

$$V(x)e^{-2Lx} \le V(x_0)e^{-2Lx_0}, x_0 \le x \le b$$

$$V(x) \le V(x_0)e^{2L(x-x_0)}, x_0 \le x \le b$$

$$-2LV(x) \le V'(x)$$

$$V'(x)e^{2Lx} + 2LV(x)e^{2Lx} \ge 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(V(x)e^{2Lx}) \ge 0$$

因此, $V(x)e^{2Lx}$  为增函数,有

$$V(x)e^{2Lx} \le V(x_0)e^{2Lx_0}, a \le x \le x_0$$

$$V(x) \le V(x_0)e^{-2L(x-x_0)}, a \le x \le x_0$$

$$V(x) = [\varphi(x) - \psi(x)]^2$$

因此,
$$V(x) \le V(x_0)e^{2L|x-x_0|}$$
, $a \le x \le b$ , $a \le x_0 \le b$ .

两边取平方根,得  $|\varphi(x)-\psi(x)| \leq |\varphi(x_0)-\psi(x_0)|e^{L|x-x_0|}$ .

## 二、解对初值的连续依赖性——连续依赖定理

#### 解对初值的连续依赖定理

假设f(x,y)于域G内连续且关于y满足局部利普希茨条件,

$$(x_0, y_0) \in G$$
,  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$  是初值问题

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

的解,它于区间  $a \le x \le b$  有定义  $(a \le x_0 \le b)$ ,那么,对任 意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$ ,必存在正数 $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon, a, b)$ ,使得当

$$(\overline{x}_0 - x_0)^2 + (\overline{y}_0 - y_0)^2 \le \delta^2$$

时,方程满足条件 $\varphi(\overline{x}_0) = \overline{y}_0$  的解  $y = \varphi(x, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0)$  在区间  $a \le x \le b$  上也有定义, 并且

$$\left| \varphi(x, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) \right| < \varepsilon, \quad a \le x \le b.$$

## 定理(解对初值的连续依赖定理)

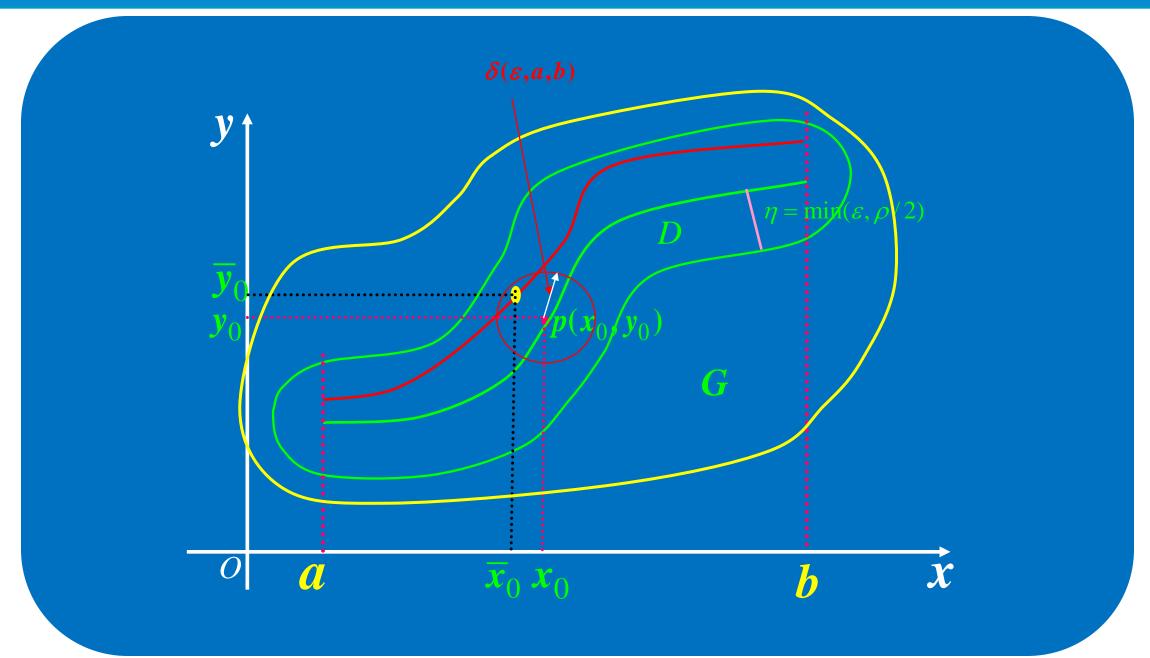
方程: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y), \quad (x,y) \in G \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$
 (1)

**条件:** I. f(x,y) 在G内连续且关于Y满足局部利普希茨条件; II.  $y = \varphi(x,x_0,y_0)$ 是(1)过点 $(x_0,y_0) \in G$ 的解,定义区间为[a,b].

**结论**: 对 
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,  $\exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon, a, b) > 0$ 使得当 $(\overline{x}_0 - x_0)^2 + (\overline{y}_0 - y_0)^2 \leq \delta^2$ 时, 方程(1)过点( $\overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0$ ) 的解 $y = \varphi(x, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0)$  在区间上也有定义,且  $|\varphi(x, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon$ ,  $a \leq x \leq b$ .



# 二、解对初值的连续依赖性——思路示意图

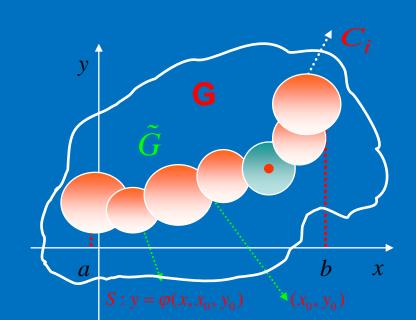


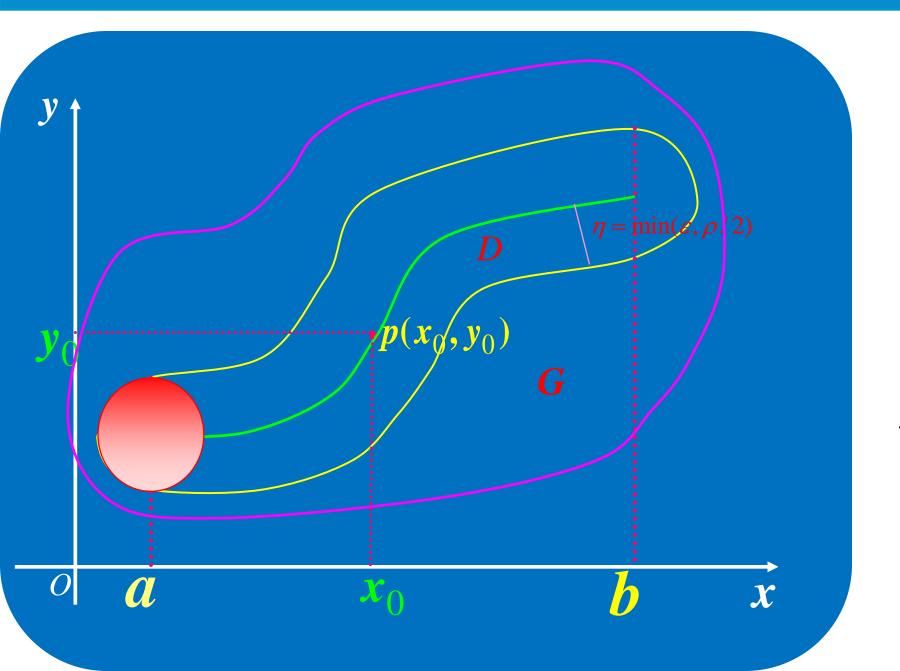
记积分曲线段 $S: y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) \equiv \varphi(x), x \in [a, b]$  显然 $S = \mathbb{E}[x] \times \mathbb{E}[x]$  是 $S = \mathbb{E}[$ 

第一步:找区域D,使  $S \subset D$ ,且 f(x,y) 在D上满足Lips.条件.

対  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  ,记  $\rho = d(\partial \tilde{G}, S), \eta = \min \left\{ \varepsilon, \rho \mid 2 \right\}$   $L = \max \left\{ L_1, \cdots, L_N \right\}$ 

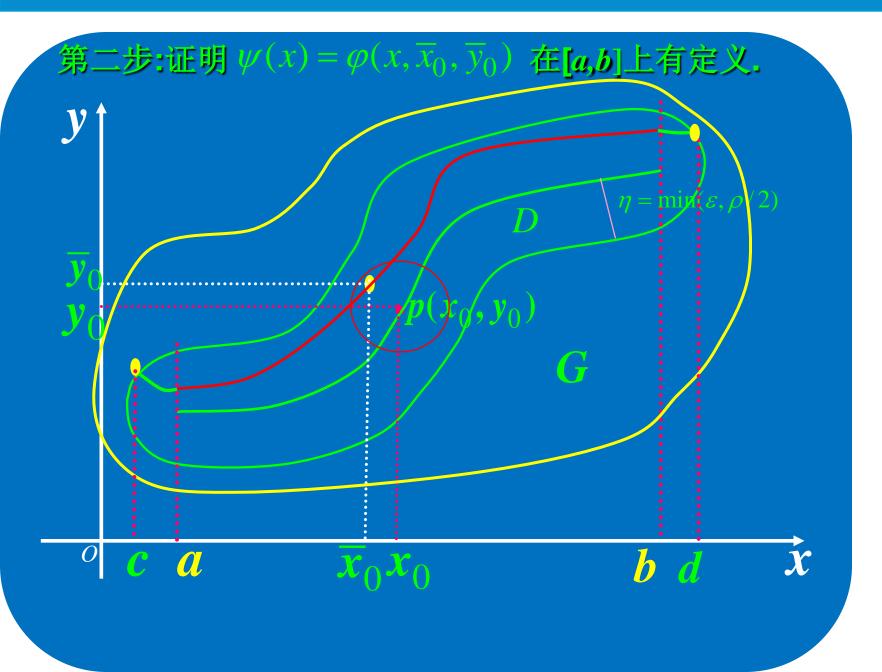
则以 为半径的圆, 当其圆心从S的 左端点沿S 运动到右端点时, 扫过 的区域即为符合条件的要找区域D





 $\forall (x, y_1) \in D, (x, y_2) \in D,$ 必落在某个圆 $C_i$ 内  $|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)|$   $\leq L_i |y_1 - y_2|$   $\leq L |y_1 - y_2|$ 

f(x,y)在D上关于 y 满足 利普希茨条件, 利普希茨常数为L.



断言,必存在这样的正数 $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon, a, b)$  ( $\delta < \eta$ ),

使得只要  $\bar{x}_0, \bar{y}_0$  满足不等式

$$(\overline{x}_0 - x_0)^2 + (\overline{y}_0 - y_0)^2 \le \delta^2,$$

则解  $y = \varphi(x, \bar{x}_0, \bar{y}_0) \equiv \psi(x)$  必然在区间  $a \le x \le b$  也有定义.

由于D是有界闭区域,且f(x,y)在其内关于y满足利普希茨条件,由延拓性定理知,解 $y = \varphi(x, \bar{x}_0, \bar{y}_0)$ 必能延拓到区域D的边界上。设它在D的边界上的点为 $(c,\psi(c))$ 和 $(d,\psi(d)),c < d$ ,这时必然有 $c \le a,d \ge b$ . 因为否则设c > a,d < b,则由引理

$$|\varphi(x)-\psi(x)| \le |\varphi(\overline{x}_0)-\psi(\overline{x}_0)|e^{L|x-\overline{x}_0|}, c \le x \le d.$$

由 
$$\varphi(x)$$
 的连续性,对  $\delta_1 = \frac{1}{2} \eta e^{-L(b-a)}$ ,必存在 $\delta_2 > 0$ ,

使得当  $|x-x_0| \le \delta_2$  时有  $|\varphi(x)-\varphi(x_0)| < \delta_1$ .

取 
$$\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$
, 则当 $(\overline{x}_0 - x_0)^2 + (\overline{y}_0 - y_0)^2 \le \delta^2$ ,

$$\left| \varphi(x) - \psi(x) \right| \le \left| \varphi(\overline{x}_0) - \psi(\overline{x}_0) \right| e^{L|x - \overline{x}_0|} \qquad \left| \overline{y}_0 - y_0 \right|$$

$$\leq \left( \left| \varphi(\overline{x}_0) - \varphi(x_0) \right| + \left| \varphi(x_0) - \psi(\overline{x}_0) \right| \right) e^{L|x - \overline{x}_0|} < 2\delta_1 e^{L|x - \overline{x}_0|} \leq 2\delta_1 e^{L(b - a)} = \eta, c \leq x \leq d.$$

于是  $|\varphi(x)-\psi(x)| < \eta$  对一切  $x \in [c,d]$  成立, 特别地有

$$|\varphi(c)-\psi(c)|<\eta, \quad |\varphi(d)-\psi(d)|<\eta,$$

即点  $(c,\psi(c))$ 和 $(d,\psi(d))$ 均落在D的内部, 而不可能位于D的边界上.

这与假设矛盾, 因此, 解 $\psi(x)$ 在区间[a,b]上有定义.

第三步:证明 
$$|\psi(x)-\varphi(x)|<\varepsilon,a\leq x\leq b$$

在不等式
$$|\varphi(x)-\psi(x)| \le \eta, c \le x \le d$$
中,

将区间[c, d]换为[a,b], 可知: 当

$$(\bar{x}_0 - x_0)^2 + (\bar{y}_0 - y_0)^2 \le \delta^2$$
 时,有

$$\left| \varphi(x, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) \right| < \eta \le \varepsilon, \quad a \le x \le b$$

定理得证.

#### 证明思路

- 1 构造满足利普希茨条件的有界闭区域
- 2 确定过初值邻域内的点的解的存在区间

3 证明解对初值的连续依赖性

## 二、解对初值的连续依赖性——说明



#### 当把 $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$ 作为 $x, x_0, y_0$ 的三元函数时, 它是三元连续函数。

$$(\overline{x} - x)^2 + (\overline{x}_0 - x_0)^2 + (\overline{y}_0 - y_0)^2 \le \delta^2$$

$$\left| \varphi(\overline{x}, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) \right| < \varepsilon$$

#### 证明:由于解 $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$ 对 x 在闭区间[a,b]上连续,

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1, \quad$  使得当  $|\overline{x} - x| \leq \delta_1$  时,有

$$|\varphi(\overline{x}, x_0, y_0) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \overline{x}, x_0 \in [a, b]$$

#### 又由解对初值的连续依赖定理,总存在 $\delta_2$ ,使得当

$$(\overline{x}_0 - x_0)^2 + (\overline{y}_0 - y_0)^2 \le \delta_2^2 \quad \text{时, 有}$$

$$\left| \varphi(x, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad a \le x \le b$$

取 
$$\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$
,

则只要 
$$(\overline{x}-x)^2 + (\overline{x}_0 - x_0)^2 + (\overline{y}_0 - y_0)^2 < \delta^2$$

$$\left| \varphi(\overline{x}, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) \right|$$

$$= \left| \varphi(\overline{x}, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0) - \varphi(\overline{x}, x_0, y_0) + \varphi(\overline{x}, x_0, y_0) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \varphi(\overline{x}, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0) - \varphi(\overline{x}, x_0, y_0) \right| + \left| \varphi(\overline{x}, x_0, y_0) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) \right|$$

$$<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}+\frac{\varepsilon}{2}=\varepsilon$$

证明了  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$  在  $x, x_0, y_0$  连续。

#### 解对初值的连续性定理

推广解对初值的连续依赖定理

假设f(x,y) 在区域G内连续,且关于y满足局部利普希茨条件,则方程

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

的解  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$  作为  $x, x_0, y_0$  的函数在它的存在范围内是连续的.

$$\forall (x_0, y_0) \in G$$
  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$  存在唯一且可以延拓,饱和区间为  $\alpha(x_0, y_0) < x < \beta(x_0, y_0)$ 

存在范围 
$$V = \{(x, x_0, y_0) | \alpha(x_0, y_0) < x < \beta(x_0, y_0), (x_0, y_0) \in G \}$$

## 二、解对初值的连续依赖性——解对初值和参数的连续依赖性

## 含参数的一阶方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y, \lambda) \quad \dots \quad (3.1_{\lambda})$$

$$G_{\lambda}$$
:  $(x, y) \in G$ ,  $\alpha < \lambda < \beta$ 

#### 含参数的局部利普希茨条件

设函数  $f(x, y, \lambda)$  在  $G_{\lambda}$ 内连续, 且在 $G_{\lambda}$  内 一致地关于 y 满足局部利普希茨条件,

即对  $G_{\lambda}$  内的每一点  $(x,y,\lambda)$  都存在以  $(x,y,\lambda)$  为中心的球  $C \subset G_{\lambda}$  ,使得对任何

 $(x, y_1, \lambda), (x, y_2, \lambda)$ 成立不等式

$$|f(x, y_1, \lambda) - f(x, y_2, \lambda)| \le L|y_1 - y_2|,$$

其中L是与 $\lambda$  无关的正数.

由解的存在唯一性定理, 对每一 $\lambda_0 \in (\alpha, \beta)$ ,

方程(3.1)<sub>3</sub>过初值的解唯一确定. 记为  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda_0)$ .

### 二、解对初值的连续依赖性——解对初值和参数的连续依赖定理

#### 解对初值和参数的连续依赖定理

设 $f(x,y,\lambda)$ 在 $G_{\lambda}$  内连续,且在 $G_{\lambda}$  内关于y一致地满足局部利普希茨条件,

$$(x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \in G_{\lambda}, y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda_0)$$

是方程(3.1)<sub> $\lambda$ </sub>通过点( $x_0, y_0$ )的解,在区间 $a \le x \le b$ 上有定义,其中  $a \le x_0 \le b$ ,

那么,对任意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$ ,必存在正数 $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon, a, b)$ ,使得当

$$(\overline{x}_0 - x_0)^2 + (\overline{y}_0 - y_0)^2 + (\lambda - \lambda_0)^2 \le \delta^2$$

时, 方程满足条件 $\varphi(\overline{x}_0) = \overline{y}_0$  的解  $y = \varphi(x, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0, \lambda)$  在区间 $a \le x \le b$  也有定义, 并且

$$\left| \varphi(x, \overline{x}_0, \overline{y}_0, \lambda) - \varphi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \right| < \varepsilon, \quad a \le x \le b.$$

## 二、解对初值的连续依赖性——解对初值和参数的连续性定理

#### 解对初值和参数的连续性定理

设 $f(x,y,\lambda)$ 在 $G_{\lambda}$ 内连续,且在 $G_{\lambda}$ 内关于y一致地满足局部利普希茨条件,则方程

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

的解  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda)$  作为  $x, x_0, y_0, \lambda$  的函数在它的存在范围内是连续的.

#### 3.3.3 解对初值的可微性定理

若函数f(x,y) 以及  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$  都在区域 G 内连续, 则方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y)$ 

的解  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$  作为  $x, x_0, y_0$  的函数在它的存在范围内是连续可微的.

 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0}$ ,  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v_0}$  分别是下列初值问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} z \\ z(x_0) = -f(x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} = -f(x_0, y_0) \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} z \\ z(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0} = \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x,\varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right) \qquad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = f(x,\varphi(x,x_0,y_0))$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = f(x, \varphi(x, x_0, y_0))$$

证明 由  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  在区域 G 内连续, 推知 f(x,y) 在G 内关于 y 满足局部利普希茨条件.

因此,解对初值的连续性定理成立,即

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

在它的存在范围内关于x,x0,y0是连续的.

下面进一步证明对于函数 $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$ 的存在范围内任一点的偏导数

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$
,  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0}$ ,  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0}$ 

存在且连续.



 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$ 的存在及连续性

 $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$  是方程的解, 因而  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = f(x, \varphi(x, x_0, y_0))$ , 由 f 及  $\varphi$  的连续性即证.

 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0}$ 的存在及连续性

设由初值  $(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $(x_0 + \Delta x_0, y_0)(|\Delta x_0| \le \alpha, \alpha$ 为足够小的正数)所确定的方程的解分别为:

$$y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) = \varphi$$
  $\text{ for } y = \varphi(x, x_0 + \Delta x_0, y_0) = \psi,$ 

即

$$\varphi = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \varphi) dx \not= \psi = y_0 + \int_{x_0 + \Delta x_0}^x f(x, \psi) dx.$$

于是 
$$\psi - \varphi = \int_{x_0 + \Delta x_0}^{x} f(x, \psi) dx - \int_{x_0}^{x} f(x, \varphi) dx$$
$$= -\int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x_0} f(x, \psi) dx + \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} (\psi - \varphi) dx, 0 < \theta < 1.$$

$$\psi - \varphi = -\int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x_0} f(x, \psi) dx + \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} (\psi - \varphi) dx, \quad 0 < \theta < 1.$$

注意到  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  及 $\psi$ , $\varphi$  的连续性,有

$$\frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1,$$

其中 / 具有性质

类似地,有

$$-\frac{1}{\Delta x_0} \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x_0} f(x, \psi) dx = -f(x_0, y_0) + r_2,$$

其中 12 具有性质

当
$$\Delta x_0 \rightarrow 0$$
时  $r_2 \rightarrow 0$ ,且当 $\Delta x_0 = 0$ 时  $r_2 = 0$ .

$$\psi - \varphi = -\int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x_0} f(x, \psi) dx + \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} (\psi - \varphi) dx, 0 < \theta < 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1$$

$$-\frac{1}{\Delta x_0} \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x_0} f(x, \psi) dx = -f(x_0, y_0) + r_2$$
因此对  $\Delta x_0 \neq 0$ 时,有  $\frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta x_0} \equiv [-f(x_0, y_0) + r_2] + \int_{x_0}^{x} \left[ \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1 \right] \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta x_0} dx$ 
即  $z = \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta x_0}$  是初值问题 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \left[ \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1 \right] z, \\ z(x_0) = -f(x_0, y_0) + r_2 = z_0 \end{cases}$$

的解, 在这里 $\Delta x_0 \neq 0$  被视为参数. 显然, 当 $\Delta x_0 = 0$  时上述初值问题仍然有解.

$$z = \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta x_0} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \left[ \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1 \right] z, \\ z(x_0) = -f(x_0, y_0) + r_2 = z_0 \end{cases}$$

根据解对初值和参数的连续性定理, 知  $\frac{\psi-\varphi}{\Delta x_0}$  是  $x, x_0, z_0, \Delta x_0$  的连续函数. 从而

$$\lim_{\Delta x_0 \to 0} \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta x_0} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0}.$$

而 
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0}$$
 是初值问题 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f(x,\varphi)}{\partial y} z, \\ z(x_0) = -f(x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$$
 的解.

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} = -f(x_0, y_0) \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right) \quad \text{ask, } \forall x_0, y_0 \text{ bis in } \Delta x.$$

# $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0}$ 的存在及连续性

设由初值 $(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y_0)(|\Delta y_0| \le \alpha, \alpha$ 足够小)所确定的解分别为

$$y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) = \varphi, y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0 + \Delta y_0) = \psi,$$

即

$$\varphi = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \varphi) dx, \psi = y_0 + \Delta y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \psi) dx,$$

于是

$$\psi - \varphi = \Delta y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x (f(x, \psi) - f(x, \varphi)) dx$$

$$= \Delta y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} (\psi - \varphi) dx, 0 < \theta < 1.$$

$$\psi - \varphi = \Delta y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x (f(x, \psi) - f(x, \varphi)) dx$$

$$= \Delta y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} (\psi - \varphi) dx, 0 < \theta < 1.$$

注意到 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 及 $\varphi$ , $\psi$ 的连续性,有

$$\frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1$$

这里当 $\Delta y_0 \rightarrow 0$ 时 $r_1 \rightarrow 0$ ,且 $\Delta y_0 = 0$ 时 $r_1 = 0$ .

因此对 $\Delta y_0 \neq 0$ 有

$$\frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} = 1 + \int_{x_0}^{x} \left[ \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1 \right] \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} dx,$$

即 
$$z = \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} = 1 + \int_{x_0}^{x} \left[ \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1 \right] \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} dx,$$

即  $z = \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0}$  是初值问题
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \left[ \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1 \right] z, \\ z(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

的解,  $\Delta y_0 \neq 0$ 被看成参数.

显然当 $\Delta y_0 = 0$ 时,上述初值问题仍然有解.

根据解对初值和参数的连续性定理,知 $z = \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0}$ 是 $x, x_0, z_0, \Delta y_0$ 的连续函数,从而存在

$$\lim_{\Delta y_0 \to 0} \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0}.$$

$$z = \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \left[ \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1 \right] z, & \lim_{\Delta y_0 \to 0} \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0}. \\ z(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

而 
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0}$$
 是 初 值 问 题 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} z \\ z(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

的解.

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0} = \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right)$$

显然它是 $x, x_0, y_0$ 的连续函数.

定理证毕.

## 三、解对初值的可微性——主要结果

#### 解对初值的可微性定理

若函数f(x,y) 以及  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  都在区域 G 内连续, 则方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y)$ 



的解  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$  作为  $x, x_0, y_0$  的函数在它的存在范围内是连续可微的.

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} = -f(x_0, y_0) \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right)$$
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0} = \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right)$$

## 三、解对初值的可微性——例题

例 设  $\varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$ 是初值问题

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

的解,试证明

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial x_0} + \frac{\partial \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial y_0} f(x_0, y_0) = 0.$$

## 三、解对初值的可微性——例题

解 因为  $f_{v}(x, y) = x \cos(xy)$ ,

所以方程的解 $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$ 作为 $x, x_0, y_0$ 的函数,在xy平面上连续可微.

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial y_0} \right|_{\substack{x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = 0}} = \exp\left[ \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx \right]_{\substack{x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = 0}}$$

易见y = 0是原方程的解,且满足y(0) = 0,故 $\varphi(x,0,0) = 0$ .

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial y_0} \right|_{x_0=0} = \exp\left(\int_0^x x \cos(x\varphi(x, 0, 0)) dx\right) = \exp\left(\int_0^x x dx\right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}.$$

## 三、解对初值的可微性——例题

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial x_0} \bigg|_{\substack{x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = 0}} = -f(x_0, y_0) \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right) \bigg|_{\substack{x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = 0}}$$

$$= -f(0, 0) \exp\left(\int_0^x x \cos(x\varphi(x, 0, 0)) dx\right)$$

$$= -f(0, 0) \exp\left(\int_0^x x dx\right)$$

$$= 0.$$

## 解对初值的可微性——主要结果

#### 解对初值的可微性定理

若函数f(x,y) 以及  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$  都在区域 G 内连续, 则方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y)$ 



的解  $y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)$  作为  $x, x_0, y_0$  的函数在它的存在范围内是连续可微的.

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} = -f(x_0, y_0) \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right)$$
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0} = \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} = -f(x_0, y_0) \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right) \qquad \frac{\partial \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial x_0} \bigg|_{x_0} = -f(x_0, y_0) \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi(x, x_0, y_0))}{\partial y} dx\right) \\
\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0} = \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx\right) \qquad \frac{\partial \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial y_0} \bigg|_{x_0} = \exp\left(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi(x, x_0, y_0))}{\partial y} dx\right)$$