

日期: /

第六章 常微分方程

1 一般理论

$$\frac{dy_i}{dx} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) y_j + f_i(x) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y + f(x) \quad (6.1) \quad A(x), f(x) \in \text{ac}x \in b \text{ 连续}$$

1. $f(x, y)$ 在 $[a, b] \times (-\infty, \infty)$ 连续, 关于 y 局部 Lipschitz, $|f(x, y)| \leq |A(x)||y| + |f(x)|$

⇒ 存在唯一解, 最大区间为 (a, b)

2. 线性齐次方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y \quad (6.2)$

Lemma 1. 若 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 为解, $\forall C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}, C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$ 为解

($\exists S$ 为 (6.2) 所有解构成的集合, 则 S 为线性空间)

Lemma 2. S 为 n 维线性空间, n 为方程组阶数

pr. 固定 $x_0 \in (a, b)$ df. $H: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow S$

$$y_0 \mapsto y(x) \quad y(x) \text{ 为 } \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 的解}$$

step 1. 单射

$$y_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ st. } H(y_0) = H(z_0). \text{ 则 } y(x_0) = H(y_0) = H(z_0) = z(x)$$

$$\text{故 } y(x) - z(x) \text{ 为解 } \equiv 0 \Rightarrow y(x_0) = z(x_0) \quad \exists y_0 = z_0.$$

step 2. 满射

$$y(x) \in S, \text{ 则在 } ac < x < b \text{ 上存在且唯一, 令 } y_0 = y(x_0), \text{ 即找到 } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 中 } y_0 \text{ st. } H(y_0) = y(x)$$

step 3. H 可逆. ($\exists p H(C_1 y_0 + C_2 z_0) = C_1 H(y_0) + C_2 H(z_0)$)

日期: /

$\forall y_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, H(y_0), H(z_0) \in S$. 则 $C_1 H_1(y_0) + C_2 H_2(z_0) \in S$

其初值为 $C_1 y_0 + C_2 z_0$, 而对应解为 $H(C_1 y_0 + C_2 z_0)$

由解唯一性知 $H(C_1 y_0 + C_2 z_0) = C_1 H_1(y_0) + C_2 H_2(z_0)$

故 H 为线性空间同构, 故 S 为 n 维

def 1. 向量组函数 $\phi_1(x), \dots, \phi_n(x)$ 在 (a, b) 成线性相关

若 \exists 不全为零的 C_1, \dots, C_n , s.t. $C_1 \phi_1(x) + \dots + C_n \phi_n(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$

否则称它们成线性无关

thm 1 $(b, 2)$ 上有 n 个线性无关的解向量

pr. $\forall \phi_i(x) = H(e_i), \dots, \phi_n(x) = H(e_n)$

验证 $\phi_1(x), \dots, \phi_n(x)$ 成线性无关

若 $\exists C_1, \dots, C_n$, s.t. $C_1 \phi_1(x) + \dots + C_n \phi_n(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$

且 $x = x_0$, 则 $C_1 e_1 + \dots + C_n e_n = 0 \Rightarrow C_i = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

Q. 如何判断 n 个解向量 $y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 是否无关?

$$\text{令 } y_1(x) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11}(x) \\ \vdots \\ y_{1n}(x) \end{pmatrix}, \dots, y_n(x) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{n1}(x) \\ \vdots \\ y_{nn}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_{11}(x) & \dots & y_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n1}(x) & \dots & y_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{Wronski 行列式}$$

Lemma 3. Wronski 行列式满足 Liouville 方程.

$$W(x) = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x \text{tr} A(s) ds}$$

$$\frac{dW}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} y_{11} & \dots & y_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{dy_{11}}{dx} & \dots & \frac{dy_{1n}}{dx} \\ y_{n1} & \dots & y_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

日期: /

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y \quad \text{即 } \frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{d}{dx} y_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_{kj}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dw}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} y_{11} & \dots & y_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_{k1} & \dots & \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_{kn} \\ y_{n1} & \dots & y_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \text{tr}(A) w(x)$$

w 为一个齐次方程的解, 故 $w(x)$ 恒为 0 / 恒不为 0

thm 2. (b.2) 解组 $y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 为恒无关充要条件为 $w(x) \neq 0, x \in [a, b]$

$$\text{pr. } w(x) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow w(x_0) \neq 0 \quad (\text{Lemma 3})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1(x_0), \dots, y_n(x_0) \text{ 为恒无关}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow H(y_1(x_0)), \dots, H(y_n(x_0)) \text{ 为恒无关}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x) \text{ 为恒无关}$$

cor 1 n 个解向量为恒相关 $\Leftrightarrow w(x) \equiv 0, \forall a < x < b$

$$\text{def 2. } \frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y \quad y_i = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ y_{ni} \end{pmatrix}$$

若 $y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 为一个解组, 则全 $T(x) = (y_{ij})_{n \times n}$

T 为解矩阵

$$\frac{dT}{dx} = \left(\frac{dy_{ij}}{dx} \right)_{n \times n} = \left(\sum_k a_{ik} y_{kj} \right) = A(x)T \quad \text{故解矩阵为方程的解}$$

def 3 y_1, \dots, y_n 为恒无关, 则称为基本解组, T 为解矩阵为基本解矩阵

thm 3 (b.2) 任何一个基解矩阵为 $\bar{T}(x)$, 则 (b.2) 通解为 $\bar{T}(x)C, C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}, c_i \in \mathbb{R}$

cor 2 设 $\bar{T}(x)$ 为一个基解矩阵, C 非奇异, $\bar{T}(x)C$ 亦为基解矩阵

若 $\bar{T}(x), \bar{T}(x) + C$ 为基解矩阵, 则 C 非奇异. 且 $\bar{T}(x) = \bar{T}(x)C$

日期: /

$$\text{pr. 1. } \frac{d\bar{\Psi}}{dx} = \frac{d(\bar{\Psi}C)}{dx} = \frac{d\bar{\Psi}}{dx} C = A(x) \bar{\Psi} C = A(x) \bar{\Psi}.$$

故 $\bar{\Psi}$ 为解矩阵

$$|\bar{\Psi}(x)| = |\bar{\Psi}(x)| |C| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\Psi} \text{ 为基解.}$$

2. 当 $x = x_0$ 时, $\bar{\Psi}(x_0), \bar{\Psi}'(x_0)$ 非奇异

\exists 非奇异阵 st. $\bar{\Psi}(x_0) = \bar{\Psi}(x_0) C$

$$\text{令 } \bar{\Xi}(x) = \bar{\Psi}(x) - \bar{\Psi}(x_0) C$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\Xi}}{dx} = d\bar{\Psi} - d(\bar{\Psi}C) = A(x)\bar{\Psi} - A(x)\bar{\Psi}C = A(x)\bar{\Xi}.$$

故 $\bar{\Xi}$ 满足方程而 $\bar{\Xi}(x_0) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\Xi}'(x) = \bar{\Psi}(x) - \bar{\Psi}(x_0) C \equiv 0$$

再看非齐次方程组

Lemma 4. $\bar{\Psi}(x)$ 基解, $\varphi^*(x)$ 为特解,

$$y = \varphi(x) \text{ 可表示为 } \varphi(x) = \bar{\Psi}(x)C + \varphi^*(x) \quad C \text{ 为常数列向量.}$$

求特解, 用常数变易法

$$\varphi^*(x) = \bar{\Psi}(x)C(x)$$

$$\underbrace{\bar{\Psi}'(x)C(x)}_{A\bar{\Psi}(x)C(x)} + \bar{\Psi}(x)c'(x) = A(x)\bar{\Psi}(x)C(x) + f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\Psi}(x)C'(x) = f(x) \quad |\bar{\Psi}(x)| \neq 0$$

$$C'(x) = \bar{\Psi}^{-1}(x)f(x) \Rightarrow C(x) = \int \bar{\Psi}^{-1}(x)f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi^*(x) = \bar{\Psi}(x) \int_{x_0}^x \bar{\Psi}^{-1}(s)f(s) ds$$

thm 4. 给出非齐次的通解

$$y = \bar{\Psi}(x) \left(C + \int_{x_0}^x \bar{\Psi}^{-1}(s)f(s) ds \right)$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \Leftrightarrow y = \bar{\Psi}(x) \bar{\Psi}^{-1}(x_0)y_0 + \bar{\Psi}(x) \int_{x_0}^x \bar{\Psi}^{-1}(s)f(s) ds.$$

日期: /

5. 常系数线性微分方程组

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Ay, A \text{ 为 } n \text{ 阶常数矩阵} \quad (6.3)$$

$$\text{令 } A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, \text{ 定义 } \|A\| = \sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$$

验证, $\|A\| \geq 0$, $\|A\|=0 \Leftrightarrow A=0$

$$\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$$

$$\|\lambda A\| = |\lambda| \|A\|$$

性质: $\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \|B\|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pr. } \|AB\| &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \right| \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik}| \right) \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |b_{kj}| \right] \\ &\leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik}| \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |b_{kj}| \right) = \|A\| \|B\| \end{aligned}$$

thm 1. 矩阵 A 的幂级数 $E + A + \frac{1}{2!}A^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}A^k + \dots$ 为对称的

$$\text{def 1 } e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!}$$

thm 2. 矩阵指数函数性质:

$$(1) AB = BA, \text{ 则 } e^{A+B} = e^A \cdot e^B$$

$$(2) \forall A, \text{ 指数函数 } e^A \text{ 可逆, } (e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A}$$

$$(3) \text{ 若 } P \text{ 非奇异, 则 } e^{PAP^{-1}} = Pe^A P^{-1}$$

thm 3. $y(x) = e^{xA}$ 为 (6.3) 的一个基解矩阵

$$\text{pr. } \frac{d}{dx} e^{xA} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} A^k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} A^{k+1} = A e^{xA}$$

$$x=0 \text{ 时, } e^{xA} = E \quad \det E \neq 0$$

$$\text{cor 1. } \frac{dy}{dx} = Ay + f(x) \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 上的解为 } y = e^{xA} C + e^{xA} \int_{x_0}^x (e^{sA})^{-1} f(s) ds$$

$$= e^{xA} C + \int_{x_0}^x e^{(x-s)A} f(s) ds$$

$$\text{满足初值 } y(x_0) = y_0 \text{ 的解为 } y = e^{(x-x_0)A} y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x e^{(x-s)A} f(s) ds$$

日期: /

ex1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$e^{xA} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_{nn}^k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} a_{11}^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} a_{nn}^k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{a_{11}x} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{a_{nn}x} \end{pmatrix}$$

ex2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = E + Z$

$$e^{xA} = e^{x(E+Z)} = e^{xE} \cdot e^{xZ} = e^x E \cdot (E + \frac{1}{1!} xZ) = \begin{pmatrix} e^x & xe^x \\ 0 & e^x \end{pmatrix}$$

B. 算法较为困难，有无好的算法？

Lemma 1 $\exists P \in GL_n$, s.t. $P^{-1}AP = J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s \end{pmatrix}$ J_i 为 n_i 阶 Jordan 型
(Jordan 型)

$$e^{xA} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{xJ_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{xJ_s} \end{pmatrix} \quad Z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad n_1 + \dots + n_s = n$$

$$e^{xJ_i} = e^{x(\lambda_i E + Z)} = e^{\lambda_i x} e^{xZ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{xZ} &= E + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{x^2}{2!} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \frac{x^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \begin{pmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & & & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & x \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{xA} = e^{xPJP^{-1}} = Pe^{xJ}P^{-1}$$
 而其解矩阵 \times 非奇异阵得到基解矩阵

则 Pe^{xJ} 为基解阵 (只能取到多项)

Lemma 2 (待定指数函数法)

(1) A 有单特征值，即有 n 个互不相同的特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

此时 $J = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\bar{\pi}(x) = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 x} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_n x} \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $p = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$ r_i 为 n 维列向量, $\bar{\pi}(x) = (e^{\lambda_1 x} r_1, \dots, e^{\lambda_n x} r_n)$

日期: /

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^{\lambda_i x} r_i) = \lambda_i (e^{\lambda_i x} r_i)$$

$$\lambda_i e^{\lambda_i x} r_i = e^{\lambda_i x} A r_i \Rightarrow \lambda_i r_i = A r_i$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - \lambda_i E) r_i = 0 \quad r_i \text{ 为 } \lambda_i \text{ 对应特征向量}$$

Pm. 入为A的复特征值, r为特征向量, 即 $A r = \lambda r$

$A T = \lambda T$ 则入共轭为A特征值, 特征向量为T

$$y \triangleq e^{\lambda x} r, \bar{y} \triangleq e^{\bar{\lambda} x} \bar{r}, \text{ 且 } y = u(x) + i v(x), \bar{y} = \bar{u}(x) - i \bar{v}(x)$$

$\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}(y - \bar{y}), v = \frac{1}{2i}(y - \bar{y})$ 为解 (表明2个复解可被替换为2个实解)

ex 3. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -28 & -18 \\ -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -16 & -10 \end{pmatrix} y$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -28 & -18 \\ -1 & 5-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & -16 & -10-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 3\lambda(1-\lambda^2) \quad \lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=1, \lambda_3=-1$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

其解矩阵为 $\Psi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^x & 2e^x & 3e^x \\ -1 & -e^x & 0 \\ 1 & 2e^x & e^{-x} \end{pmatrix}$, 通解为 $y = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2e^x \\ -e^x \\ 2e^x \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{-x} \\ 0 \\ e^{-x} \end{pmatrix}$

ex 4. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} y$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 + 1 \quad \lambda_1=1+i, \lambda_2=1-i$$
$$r_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \quad r_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

其解矩阵为 $\Psi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} e^x(\cos x + i \sin x) & e^x(\cos x - i \sin x) \\ e^x(-\sin x + i \cos x) & e^x(-\sin x - i \cos x) \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos x & e^x \sin x \\ -e^x \sin x & e^x \cos x \end{pmatrix}$$

(二) A有相重特征根 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$, 重数为 n_1, \dots, n_s

日期:

$$\tilde{P} e^{xJ_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ A_{11} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{11}x + A_{12} & \dots & A_{11} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots + A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{21}x + A_{22} & \dots & A_{21} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots + A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n1}x + A_{n2} & \dots & A_{n1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots + A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \\ \vdots \\ A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} A_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为最后一个列向量的表达}$$

$$\text{解得向量为 } y = (r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}) e^{\lambda_1 x} \quad (\text{由 } \lambda_1 \text{ 对应})$$

r_0, r_1, \dots, r_{n-1} 为常数列向量

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入方程得 } & (r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_{n-1} x^{n-2}) e^{\lambda_1 x} + (r_0 + r_1 x + \dots + r_{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}) \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} \\ & = e^{\lambda_1 x} A (r_0 + \dots + r_{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_1 = (A - \lambda_1 E) r_0 \\ r_2 = (A - \lambda_1 E) r_1 = (A - \lambda_1 E)^2 r_0 \\ \vdots \\ r_{n-1} = (A - \lambda_1 E)^{n-1} r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 E) r_{n-1} = 0 = (A - \lambda_1 E)^{n-1} r_0$$

thm 4. P184 + thm 6.6

$$\text{ex 5. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -8 & -2 \end{pmatrix}}_A y$$

$$|A - \lambda E| = -(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, n_1 = 1; \lambda_2 = 1, n_2 = 2$$

$\lambda_1 = -2$ 时, 特解向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(A - \lambda_2 E)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

两个线性无关解为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{matrix} r_{10} & r_{20} \end{matrix}$$

日期: /

$$r_{11} = (A - \lambda E)r_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ -30 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_{21} = (A - \lambda E)r_{20} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故其解矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & (11+15x)e^x & 3e^x \\ 0 & (-7-30x)e^x & -6e^x \\ e^{-2x} & 100x e^x & 20e^x \end{pmatrix}$

日期: /

高阶线性方程

$$y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(x)y = f(x) \quad (6.4)$$

$a_1(x), \dots, a_n(x) \in C([a, b])$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\cong}{=} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且 } \frac{d\bar{y}}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & - & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & - \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & - & 0 \\ -a_{n-1}(x) & \cdots & -a_1(x) \end{pmatrix} \bar{y} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\cong}{=} \bar{f}(x)$$

给定初值 $\bar{y}(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} y(x_0) \\ y'(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)}(x_0) \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\cong}{=} \begin{pmatrix} y_{0,0} \\ y_{1,0} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n,0} \end{pmatrix}$

则 $a < x < b$ 上唯一解 - 连续解

$$\text{齐次方程有形式 } \frac{d\bar{y}}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & - & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & - \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & - & 0 \\ a_{n-1}(x) & \cdots & a_1(x) \end{pmatrix} \bar{y} \quad (6.5)$$

设 $\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ 为齐次方程的 n 个解

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n(x) \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n(x) \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } n \text{ 个解向量}$$

def 1. 若解向量线性无关，则 $\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)$ 线性无关。

def 2. Wronski 行列式

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(x) & \cdots & \varphi_n(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \varphi_1^{(n-1)}(x) & \cdots & \varphi_n^{(n-1)}(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W(x) = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x \operatorname{tr} A(s) ds} = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x a_1(s) ds}$$

ex 1. $\varphi(x)$ 为 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 的解， $p(x), q(x) \in C([a, b])$.

则通解为 $y = \varphi(x) (C_1 + C_2 \int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{(\varphi^2(s))} e^{-\int_{x_0}^s p(t) dt} ds)$.

日期: /

$y_1(x)$ 为一个解.

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \varphi(x) & y_1(x) \\ \varphi'(x) & y_1'(x) \end{vmatrix} = C_2 e^{-\int p(t) dt}.$$
$$= (\varphi(x)y_1'(x) - \varphi'(x)y_1(x))$$

$$\frac{\varphi(x)y_1'(x) - \varphi'(x)y_1(x)}{\varphi^2(x)} = \frac{C_2}{\varphi^2} e^{-\int p(t) dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{\varphi} = C_1 + C_2 \int \frac{1}{\varphi^2} e^{-\int p(t) dt} ds.$$

ex 2. $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x) \quad (\Delta)$

已知 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 两个线性无关解 $\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x)$

齐次方特通解为 $y = C_1 \varphi_1(x) + C_2 \varphi_2(x)$

$$\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则 } \Delta \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(x) & -p(x) \end{pmatrix} \vec{y} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x) \\ \varphi_1'(x) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_2(x) \\ \varphi_2'(x) \end{pmatrix}$ 为齐次方特通解

$$\text{全通解} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_1' & \varphi_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1(x) \\ C_2(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{求解} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_1' & \varphi_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1' \\ C_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

Cramer 法则可得出 C_1', C_2'

$$C_1' = -\frac{\varphi_2(x)f(x)}{W(x)}, \quad C_2' = \frac{\varphi_1(x)f(x)}{W(x)}$$

故 (Δ) 的解为 $y^* = -\varphi_1(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\varphi_2(s)f(s)}{W(s)} ds + \varphi_2(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\varphi_1(s)f(s)}{W(s)} ds$
$$= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{(\varphi_1(s)\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_1(x)\varphi_2(s))f(s)}{W(s)} ds$$

日期: /

通解为 $C_1\varphi_1(x) + C_2\varphi_2(x) + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{(\varphi_1(s)\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_1(x)\varphi_2(s))}{w(s)} ds$

日期: /

线性齐次高阶微分方程

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = f(x) \quad (6.6)$$

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = 0 \quad (6.7)$$

其中 a_1, \dots, a_n 为常数.

(6.7) 对应线性方程组为 $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n \quad (\text{特征多项式}) = 0 \quad (\text{特征方程}) \quad (6.8)$$

thm 1. 设 (6.8) 有 s 个互不相同的根 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$, 重数为 n_1, \dots, n_s

则 $e^{\lambda_1 x}, x e^{\lambda_1 x}, \dots, x^{n_1-1} e^{\lambda_1 x}; \dots;$

为 (6.7) 基本解组.

ex 1. $y''' - y'' - 2y' = 0$

特征方程 $\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0 = \lambda(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2) = \lambda(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -1$$

通解为 $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x} + C_3 e^{-x}$

ex 2. $y^{(5)} - 3y^{(4)} + 4y^{(3)} - 4y'' + 3y' - y = 0$

特征方程 $\lambda^5 - 3\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1 = 0$

$$= (\lambda - 1)^3 (\lambda^2 + 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \text{ (三重)}, \lambda_2 = i, \lambda_3 = -i$$

通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + C_3 x^2 e^x + C_4 \cos x + C_5 \sin x$

ex 3. $f(x) \in C([a, b]), \beta > 0$

$$y'' + \beta^2 y = f(x)$$

日期： /

$$\text{齐次方程 } y'' + \beta^2 y = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程为 } \lambda^2 + \beta^2 = 0, \quad \lambda_1 = \beta i, \quad \lambda_2 = -\beta i$$

对应的特征根为 $\cos \beta x, \sin \beta x$

$$\text{设方程解为 } y = C_1(x) \cos \beta x + C_2(x) \sin \beta x$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1'(x) \cos \beta x + C_2'(x) \sin \beta x = 0$$

$$\text{对 } y \text{ 求 } x \text{ 的一次导数 } C_1'(x) \sin \beta x - C_2'(x) \cos \beta x = -\frac{1}{\beta} f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1'(x) = -\frac{1}{\beta} f(x) \sin \beta x$$

$$C_2'(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} f(x) \cos \beta x$$

$$y^* = -\frac{1}{\beta} \int_{x_0}^x f(s) \sin \beta s ds \cos \beta x + \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{x_0}^y f(s) \cos \beta s ds \sin \beta x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{x_0}^x \sin \beta(x-s) f(s) ds$$

$$\text{通解为 } y = C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x + \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{x_0}^x \sin(\beta(x-s)) f(s) ds$$

日期: /

待定系数法求解非齐次高阶线性方程

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_n y = f(x)$$

① $f(x) = P_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$ $P_m(x)$ 为 $m \times 2, 3$ 次式

λ 不为特征根, 设 $\psi^*(x) = Q_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$, $Q_m(x)$ 为 $m \times 2, 3$ 次式

λ 为重根, 设 $\psi^*(x) = x^k Q_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$

② $f(x) = (A_m(x) \cos \beta x + B_m(x) \sin \beta x) e^{\alpha x}$

$\alpha + \beta i$ 为 K 重根, 设 $\psi^*(x) = x^k (C_l(x) \cos \beta x + D_l(x) \sin \beta x) e^{\alpha x}$
 \uparrow
 $l \leq 2, \text{ 三次式} \quad l = \max \{m, n\}$

ex 1. $y''' + 3y'' + 3y' + y = e^{-x}(x-5)$

$$\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)^3 = 0 \quad \lambda = -1 \text{ 为三重的特征根}$$

设特解为 $y = x^3 (ax + b) e^{-x}$

则有 $(6a + 24bx) e^{-x} = (x-5) e^{-x}$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{5}{6}, \quad b = \frac{1}{24}$$

故特解为 $\psi^*(x) = \left(-\frac{5}{6}x^4 + \frac{1}{24}x^3\right) e^{-x}$

通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x} + C_3 x^2 e^{-x} + \left(-\frac{5}{6}x^4 + \frac{1}{24}x^3\right) e^{-x}$

ex 2. $y'' + 4y' + 4y = \cos 2x$

日期： /

稳定性理论

§ 动力系统、相空间、轨线

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(x) \text{ 不显含 } t \Rightarrow \text{自治系统} \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \quad (8.1) \end{cases}$$

解之为 $x = \varphi(t; t_0, x_0)$ (8.3)

称 x 所在区间 \mathbb{R}^n 为相空间.

(t, x) 所在区间 $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ 为广相空间

积分曲线为广相空间中一条曲线

(8.3) 给出相空间中的一条曲线，称为轨线

轨线为积分曲线沿 t 轴在相空间中投影

目标：研究轨线拓扑结构

若 $\exists x_0, s.t. \dot{x}(x_0) = 0$, 则 $x(t) \equiv x_0$ 为解 称为平衡点

若 (8.3) 为非漫长的周期运动, $\exists T, s.t. \varphi(t, t_0, x_0) = \varphi(t+T, t_0, x_0) \quad \forall t$

称 (8.3) 为相空间一条闭轨

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

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = r(r^2 - 1) \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta = t + C_1$$

$$r=0, r=1 \text{ 为解}, \frac{dr}{dt} > dt \text{ 且 } \frac{dr}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{r^2 - 1}{r^2} \right| = t + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{1 - r^2} \right| = C e^{2t} (t > 0)$$

日期： /

若 $0 < r < 1$, $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+Ce^{2t}}}$ $C > 0$

若 $r > 1$, $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-Ce^{2t}}}$ $C > 0$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(x) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{array} \right.$$

(8.1) (微分解存在唯一)

基本性质：

1. 积分曲线的平移不变性

$x = \varphi(t)$ 为 (8.1) 一个解。

$\forall C \in \mathbb{R}$, $x = \varphi(t+c)$ 为解, 为经过同一个点的积分曲线。

$$\frac{d(\varphi(t+c))}{dt} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt}(t+c) = f(\varphi(t+c))$$

2. 在相空间每一点轨迹的唯一性

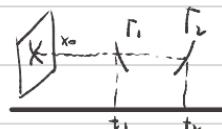
解的存在性, 过 x_0 一定存在一轨迹

假设有2条轨迹 Γ_1, Γ_2 过 x_0 , 则由积分曲线上一段 Γ_1, Γ_2

在相空间上投影为 l_1, l_2

将 Γ_1 平移 $t_2 - t_1$ 得到 Γ_1' 与 Γ_2 相交

由解唯一性, Γ_1' 与 Γ_2 在 (t_2, x_0) 附近重合



Γ_1 与 Γ_2 有相同投影 $\Rightarrow \Gamma_1$ 与 Γ_2 在相空间 x_0 附近有相同投影

3. 群的性质

$\varphi(t, x_0) = \varphi(t_0, x_0)$ \Rightarrow t_0 时刻以 x_0 为初值的解

则 $\varphi(t_2, \varphi(t_1, x_0)) = \varphi(t_1 + t_2, x_0)$

$\varphi(t, \varphi(t_1, x_0))$ 为过 $(0, \varphi(t_1, x_0))$ 的积分曲线

$\varphi(t_1 + t, x_0)$ 为积分曲线 (平移不变性), 过 $(0, \varphi(t_1, x_0))$

日期： /

因解的唯一性， $\varphi(t_1+t, x_0) = \varphi(t, \varphi(t_1, x_0))$

令 $t=t_1$ 即得

def. $\Phi_t: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$x_0 \mapsto \varphi(t, x_0)$ 0处的初值 $\xrightarrow{\text{生}} t$ 时刻，0时刻初值为 x_0 ，求分步成的取值。

则：① $\Phi_0 = \text{Id}$

② $\Phi_{t_2} \circ \Phi_{t_1} = \Phi_{t_1+t_2}$ ($\forall t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$)

③ $\Phi_t(x_0)$ 关于 t 连续 ($\Leftrightarrow \varphi(t, x_0)$ 关于 t 连续)

x_0 连续 (初值的连续依赖性)

满足①~③ 一参数变换群 $\{\Phi_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ 称为动力系统

该三条性质对非自治系统不成立，由于平移不变性不满足

φ 为积分曲线，则 $\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = f(t, \varphi)$, $\frac{d\varphi(t+c)}{dt} = f(t+c, \varphi(t+c)) \neq f(t, \varphi(t+c))$

即 $\varphi(t+c)$ 不为积分曲线。

日期: /

解的稳定性

$$\text{若 } \frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x) \quad (8.9)$$

$t \in (-\infty, \infty)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 f 在 \mathbb{R}^n 连续, 且 s.t. 解存在且唯一
设 $x = \phi(t)$ 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的解

由解对初值连续依赖性,

若有界闭区间 I , $\forall t_0 \in I$, 有 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists \delta$,

$$|x_0 - \phi(t_0)| < \delta, \quad |\phi(t_1, t_0, x_0) - \phi(t_1)| < \varepsilon$$

Q. 能否把有界改无界?

ex. $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = x_0 e^t \quad t \rightarrow \infty, x(t) \rightarrow \infty \quad (\text{除非 } x_0 = 0)$

故解对初值的连续依赖性仅在有界闭区间内成立

def. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta(\varepsilon)$, 只要 $|x_0 - \phi(t_0)| < \delta$,

就有 $|\phi(t_1, t_0, x_0) - \phi(t_1)| < \varepsilon, \forall t \in I$

称 $x = \phi(t)$ 为 Lyapunov 稳定

def. 若 $x = \phi(t)$ 稳定, 且 $\exists \delta, \forall t_0, s.t. |x_0 - \phi(t_0)| < \delta$,

就有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\phi(t, t_0, x_0) - \phi(t)| = 0$

称 $x = \phi(t)$ 为 Lyapunov 渐近稳定

def. $t > 0$ 正向 $t < 0$ 负向

及相应方程 (8.9) 稳解的稳定性, 需要变换 $y = x - \phi(t)$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d(x - \phi(t))}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{d\phi}{dt} = f(t, x) - f(t, \phi(t)) \equiv g(t, y)$$

且 $y = 0$ 为该方程的解, 将一般问题转化为特殊问题

日期: /

1. 根据稳定性以判断

重新整理 (18.9)

若 $x=0$ 为一个解, 则 $f(t, 0) = 0$

将 $f(t, x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处展开 $f(t, x) = A(t)x + N(t, x)$ A 为矩阵

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|N(t, x)|}{|x|} = 0$ 关于 t -数

(18.9) $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x + N(t, x)$ (加入假设 $A(t)$ 连续, $N(t, x)$ 关于 x 1阶)

对方程 $\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x$ (18.14)

若 $A(t) = A$ 为常数矩阵, 有结论:

thm. (1) 稳解正向(反向)渐近稳定

稳定的 \Leftrightarrow 所有特征根有负的(正的)实部

(2) 稳定

\Leftrightarrow 实部非正(非负)

且实部为0的特征根对应 Jordan 可对角化

(3) 正向不稳定

\Leftrightarrow 至少有一个特征根实部为正 / 至少有一个实部为0的特征根

对应 Jordan 不可对角化

thm. 对 (18.14), A 为常数矩阵, 若 A 所有特征值实部为负

非渐稳
则零解正向渐近稳定

pr. 证 $\exists \delta, |x_0| < \delta$, 有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |\varphi(t, x_0)| = 0$

A 的所有特征值为负, 则 $\exists \sigma > 0$, s.t. $\rho_{\max} < -\sigma$

$$|e^{\lambda t} p_n(s)| \leq e^{-\sigma t} |p_n(s)| = e^{-\sigma t} e^{-\sigma t} |p_n(s)| \leq A_0 e^{-\sigma t}$$

def. “ $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ ” 为最大元

为 $e^{-\sigma t} |p_n(s)|$ 最大元的界

日期: /

$$\text{由 } |e^{tA}| \leq A_0 e^{-\sigma t}$$

$$(8.14) \Leftrightarrow \text{由 } X(t) = e^{tA}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} N(s, x(s)) ds$$

$$\text{pr. } \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + N(t, x)$$

$$e^{-At} (\frac{dx}{dt} - Ax) = e^{-At} N(t, x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{-At} x) = e^{-At} N(t, x)$$

$$\text{积分 } e^{-At} x - x_0 = \int_0^t e^{-As} N(s, x(s)) ds$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X(t) = e^{tA} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A} N(s, x(s)) ds$$

$$|X(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| e^{-\sigma t} + \int_0^t A_0 e^{-\sigma(t-s)} |N(s, x(s))| ds$$

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|N(t, x)|}{|x|} = 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \text{ s.t. } |x| < \delta \text{ 时, } |N(t, x)| \leq \varepsilon |x|$$

$$\text{由 } |X(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| e^{-\sigma t} + A_0 \varepsilon \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)\sigma} |x(s)| ds \quad (\text{用到 } |x(s)| \leq \delta \text{ 成立})$$

$$e^{\sigma t} |X(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| + A_0 \varepsilon \int_0^t e^{\sigma s} |x(s)| ds$$

的假设

$$\text{由 Gronwall 知 } e^{\sigma t} |X(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| e^{A_0 \varepsilon t}$$

$$\Rightarrow |X(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| e^{(A_0 \varepsilon - A_0 \sigma)t}$$

$$\text{选取极小的 } \varepsilon, \text{ s.t. } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |X(t)| = 0$$

现在证明 $\forall t \geq 0$, 有 $|X(t)| \leq \delta$,

$$\text{令 } T^* = \sup \{ T \mid X(t) \leq \delta, \forall t \in [0, T] \}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(T^*) = \delta_1$$

且对 $\forall t \in [0, T^*]$, 有

$$|X(t)| \leq A_0 |x_0| e^{-\sigma t} + \int_0^t A_0 e^{-\sigma(t-s)} |N(s, x(s))| ds$$

$$\leq A_0 |x_0| e^{-\sigma t} + A_0 \varepsilon \int_0^t e^{-\sigma(t-s)} |x(s)| ds$$

日期: /

再由 Gronwall 知 $|x(t)| \leq A_0|x_0|e^{-(\delta - A_0\varepsilon)t}$

取 $|x_0|$ st. $A_0|x_0| < \frac{\delta_1}{2}$, 取 ε 充分小, 则 $|x(t)| \leq A_0|x_0| < \frac{\delta_1}{2} \quad \forall t \in [0, T^*)$

故取同时满足 $\begin{cases} |x_0| < \delta_1 \\ A_0|x_0| < \frac{\delta_1}{2} \end{cases}$ 的 δ_2 , 可推出矛盾
 $\Rightarrow T^* = +\infty$

thm. 对 (8.14), A 为常矩阵, 若 A 所有特征值至少有一个正的实部
则零解不稳定

日期: /

2. 第二方程

若某自治系统 $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$ (8.19) f, f_y 在 $D \subset R^n$ 上连续

$f(0)=0$, 且 0 为 f 的一个孤立临界点, 即在 0 点的邻域, 在这个邻域上 $f(y)$ 无其他零点.

令 $V(y)$ 为 Ω 上的初值函数, $0 \in \Omega$

def. V 在 Ω 上正定, if. $V(0)=0$, 且 $V(y) > 0$, $\forall y \in \Omega \setminus \{0\}$

V 在 Ω 上负定, if. $-V$ 在 Ω 上正定

def. ($V(y)$ 关于方程组 $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$ 的导数)

$$V^*(y) = (\nabla V) \cdot f(y)$$

$$= \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_1} f_1(y) + \dots + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_n} f_n(y)$$

Rmk. $y = \phi(t)$ 为解, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt}(V(\phi(t))) = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_1} \phi_1' + \dots + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_n} \phi_n'$$

$$= \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_1} f_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_n} f_n \Big|_{\phi(t)}$$

$$= V^*(\phi(t))$$

thm. 若 \exists 初值函数 $V(y)$ 在 $0 \in \Omega$ 在正定,

且关于 (8.19) 有 $V^*(y) \leq 0$, 则 (8.19) 局部稳定.

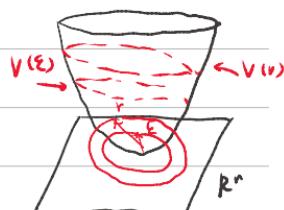
pr. 只需 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$. $\exists \delta$. st. $|y_0| < \delta$, 则 $|\phi(t, y_0)| < \varepsilon$

令 $r > 0$, $\exists \overline{B_r(0)} \subset \Omega$, 且 $0 < \varepsilon < r$,

$V(y) \in \overline{B_r(0)}$ 上正定, $V^*(y) \leq 0$

令 $S = \{y \mid \varepsilon \leq |y| \leq r\}$

$V(y)$ 连续, 令 $M = \min_{y \in S} V(y) > 0$



日期: /

由于 $V(0) = 0$, $V(y)$ 连续,

故 $\exists \delta$, s.t. $\forall |y| < \delta$, 有 $|V(y)| < M$

首先添加条件 s.t. \mathbb{R} 过 y_0 有唯一解 $\phi(t)$, $|\phi_0| < \delta$.

设其在区间为 $[0, t_1]$

$$\frac{d}{dt} V(\phi(t)) = V^*(\phi(t)) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t)) \leq V(\phi(0)) < M \quad (\phi(0) = y_0, |y_0| < \delta)$$

claim: $\forall t \in [0, t_1], |\phi(t)| < \varepsilon$

否则 $\exists \bar{t} \in [0, t_1], |\phi(\bar{t})| = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \phi(\bar{t}) \notin S$, 则 $V(\phi(\bar{t})) > M$ 矛盾

表明未在有限区域内达到无界

由延拓定理 $t_1 = +\infty$, 即证明稳定性

thm. 若 $\exists V(y)$ 在 Ω 上定且 $V^*(y) < 0$, 则 (8.19) 零解渐近稳定.

pr. 令 $r > 0$, 存 $\overline{B_r(0)} \subset \Omega$, 由上 thm. 零解稳定

取 $\varepsilon = r$, $\exists \delta > 0$, s.t. $\forall y_0 \in B_\delta(0), |\phi_t(y_0)| < r, \forall t \geq 0$

要证 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|\phi_t(y_0)| \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{d}{dt} V(\phi_t(y_0)) = V^*(\phi_t(y_0)) < 0$$

因 $\forall V(\phi_t(y_0))$ 关于 t 单调递减, 故 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(\phi_t(y_0))$ 存在

下面证明 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(\phi_t(y_0))$ 为 \bar{V} = 0

否则 $\exists \eta > 0$, s.t. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(\phi_t(y_0)) = \eta \Rightarrow V(\phi_t(y_0)) \geq \eta$

$V(y)$ 连续, $V(0) = 0$, 故 $\exists d > 0$, s.t. $\forall |y| < d$, $V(y) < \eta$

故 $|\phi_t(y_0)| \geq d, \forall t \geq 0$

日期: /

令 $S = \{y | \alpha \leq |y| \leq r\}$, $V^*(y)$ 在 S 上有最大值记为 $-M$, $M > 0$

$$\text{又 } \frac{d}{dt} V(\phi(t)) = V^*(\phi(t)) \leq -M$$

$$\text{即: } \Rightarrow V(\phi(t)) \leq V(\phi(0)) - Mt$$

令 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 知 $V(\phi(t)) < 0$ 矛盾

thm. 若 \exists 连续函数 $V(y)$, 满足 $V(0) = 0$, s.t. $V^*(y)$ 正定

且在原点的任何邻域内存在 a , s.t. $V(a) > 0$

则解不穩定。

pr. $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, s.t. $\forall \delta > 0$, $\exists a \in B_\delta(0)$, s.t. $|\phi_t(a)| = \varepsilon$, $\exists t$

令 $r > 0$, $\exists \overline{B_r(0)} \subset \Omega$, 由于 V 在 Ω 上连续,

故 V 在 $\overline{B_r(0)}$ 上有界, $\exists M > 0$, s.t. $|V(y)| \leq M$, $\forall y \in \overline{B_r(0)}$

$\forall \delta > 0$, $\exists a \in B_\delta(0)$, s.t. $V(a) > 0$, 由上 $\exists t$ s.t. $|\phi_t(a)| = r$

否则假设 $\phi_t(a) \in B_r(0)$, $\forall t \geq 0$, 由上述 thm, $\phi_{t+u} \equiv \phi_t$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上存在

$$\text{由 } \frac{d}{dt} (V(\phi_t)) = V^*(\phi_t) \geq 0 \Rightarrow V(\phi_t) \geq V(\phi(0)) \stackrel{a}{=} V(a) > 0$$

由 $V(0) = 0$, $\exists \alpha > 0$, s.t. $|V(y)| < V(a)$, $\forall |y| < \alpha$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \leq |\phi_t| \leq r$$

令 $S = \{y | \alpha \leq |y| \leq r\}$, 则 $V^*(y)$ 在 S 上有飞的下界 M

$$V^*(y) \geq M \quad \forall y \in S$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{d}{dt} V(\phi_t) = V^*(\phi_t) \geq M.$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\phi_t) \geq V(\phi(0)) + Mt = V(a) + Mt.$$

又 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $V(\phi_t) \rightarrow +\infty$

与 $V(\phi_t) \leq M$ 矛盾

日期: /

thm. 若 \exists 常数 V st. 在 $\Omega \rightarrow 0$ 上 $V^* = \lambda V + W$ ($\lambda > 0$)

W 或者恒为零或者恒非正, 则非负且使得

在 Ω 上任何邻域内存在 $-b, a$, 有 $V(a) \cdot W(a) > 0$

则零解不稳定

ex. $y'' + g(y) = 0$ 在 $|y| < k$ 上连续, $g(0) = 0$, $g'(y_0) > 0$

$$y'y'' + g(y)y' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(y')^2 + \int_0^y g(s)ds = C \quad \text{能量}$$

$$\text{令 } y_1 = y \quad \frac{dy_1}{dx} = y_2$$

$$y_2 = y' \quad \frac{dy_2}{dx} = -g(y_1)$$

$$V(y_1, y_2) \triangleq \frac{1}{2}(y_2)^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s)ds > 0, \forall (y_1, y_2) \neq 0 \in \Omega$$

$$V^*(y) = g(y_1) \cdot y_2 + y_2(-g(y_1)) = 0$$

$$\Omega = \{(y_1, y_2) \mid |y_1| < k, -\infty < y_2 < +\infty\}$$

⇒ 零解稳定

但不渐近稳定, $\forall (y_{10}, y_{20})$

令 $\phi(t)$ 为以 (y_{10}, y_{20}) 为初值的方程的解

$$\text{则 } d(V(\phi(t))) = V^*(\phi(t)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t)) = V(\phi(0)) \neq 0 \text{ 故 } (\phi(t)) \text{ 不趋于 } 0$$

V 通常难找, 方程应有物理意义

ex. (Lienard 方程)

$$y'' + y' + g(y) = 0, g(y) \text{ 满足前面假设}$$

讨论零解稳定性

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} y_1 = y \\ y_2 = y' \end{cases} \quad \text{由 } \frac{dy_1}{dt} = y_2$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dt} = -y_2 - g(y_1)$$

日期: /

$$\text{def. } V(y_1, y_2) = \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds$$

$$\Omega = \{(y_1, y_2) \mid |y_1| \leq k, -\infty < y_2 < +\infty\}$$

则 V^* 在 Ω 上正定

$$V^*(y_1, y_2) = g(y_1)y_2 + y_2(-y_2 - g(y_1)) = -y_2^2 \leq 0$$

故原解是稳定的.

$$\text{def. } V(y_1, y_2) = \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds + \beta g(y_1) y_2$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds - \frac{\beta}{2} (g(y_1)^2 + y_2^2)$$

$$\lim_{|y_1| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(y_1)^2}{\int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds} = \lim_{|y_1| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2g(y_1)g'(y_1)}{g(y_1)} = 2g'(0)$$

$$\exists k_1, \text{ s.t. } |y_1| \leq k_1, \text{ s.t. } |g(y_1)|^2 \leq C \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds$$

$$\text{故 } V(y_1, y_2) \geq \frac{1}{2}(1-\beta) y_2^2 + \int_0^{y_1} g(s) ds (1 - \frac{\beta C}{2}) > 0$$

$$\text{iff } \beta < \min\{1, \frac{2}{C}\}$$

hope $V^* < 0$

$$V^*(y_1, y_2) = (g(y_1) + \beta g'(y_1) y_2) y_2 + (y_2 + \beta g(y_1)) (-y_2 - g(y_1))$$

$$= -y_2^2 - \beta g^2(y_1) + \beta g'(y_1) y_2^2 - \beta g(y_1) y_2$$

$$|g'(y_1)| \leq M, \Rightarrow |y_1| \leq k,$$

$$\leq -y_2^2 - \beta g^2(y_1) + M\beta y_2^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} (g^2(y_1) + y_2^2)$$

$$= (-1 + M\beta + \frac{\beta}{2}) y_2^2 - \frac{\beta}{2} g^2(y_1)$$

$$\text{若 } 0 < \beta \text{ 且 s.t. } M\beta + \frac{\beta}{2} < \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 可使 } V^*(y_1, y_2) < 0$$

故原解渐近稳定

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

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = -z^3 \quad \text{平衡点的稳定性}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = -z^3$$

日期: /

平衡点 $b = z = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon x + 2y = 0 \\ -x + \varepsilon y = 0 \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 平衡点为 $(0, 0, 0)$

稳定性分析为 (P. 稳定性部分)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \varepsilon x + 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + \varepsilon y \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A 的特征值为 $-\lambda(\lambda - \varepsilon)^2 + 2$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \varepsilon + \sqrt{2}i, \lambda_3 = \varepsilon - \sqrt{2}i$$

① $\varepsilon > 0$, 则零解不稳定

② $\varepsilon < 0$, 则零解渐近稳定

def. $V(x, y, z) = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2$ (从简单形式谈起)

$$\begin{aligned} V^* &= 2ax(\varepsilon x + 2y)(z+1) + 2by(-x + \varepsilon y)(z+1) + 2cz(-z^3) \\ &= (2a\varepsilon x^2 + (4a - 2b)xy + 2bz^2)(z+1) - 2cz^4 \end{aligned}$$

令 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid z > -1\}$ 上, 令 $a = 1, b = 2, c = 1$

$$V^* = (2\varepsilon x^2 + 4\varepsilon y^2)(z+1) - 2z^4 < 0 \quad \forall z \setminus \{0\}$$

则零解渐近稳定

③ $\varepsilon = 0$, 考虑 $B_p \frac{dx}{dt} = 2y(z+1)$

$$x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -x(z+1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 = C$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = -z^3 \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{(2t+C)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

日期: /

攻克解稳定性但不断进稳定性

日期: /

§ 平面上的动力系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = X(x, y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = Y(x, y) \end{cases} \quad (8.20)$$

X, Y 为平面上连续可微函数

def. (x_0, y_0) 为 (8.20) 初等点.

$$X(x_0, y_0) = 0, Y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$\det \left. \frac{\partial(X, Y)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} \neq 0$$

若 $(0, 0)$ 为 (8.20) 初等点, 全 $A = \frac{dx}{dt}(0, 0), B = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}(0, 0), C = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(0, 0), D = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}(0, 0)$

$$\text{双线性方程} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + by + \psi(x, y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = cx + dy + \varphi(x, y)$$

$$\text{线性化: } \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{全 } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \quad T \text{ 为常数矩阵}$$

$$T \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} T \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = T^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} T \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

选取 T st. $T^{-1}AT$ 为 Jordan 型. 双线性设 A 为 Jordan 型

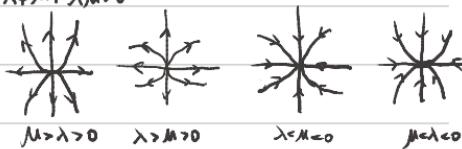
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} / \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta \neq 0, \lambda, \mu \neq 0$$

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{WPFJ} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda x \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \mu y \end{cases} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\mu y}{\lambda x} \quad (x \neq 0) \Rightarrow y = C|x|^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda}} \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$



③ $\lambda \neq \mu, \lambda, \mu > 0$ 双向焦点. 直相圆描述动力学性质



日期: /

轉動點

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \lambda \neq 0, \lambda M < 0$$



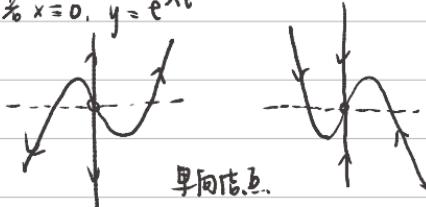
$$\lambda < 0 < M$$

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda x \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = Mx + y \end{cases}$$

$$u = \frac{y}{x} \quad u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\lambda} + u \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln|x| + c \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\lambda} x \ln|x| + cx$$

$$\text{若 } x=0, y = e^{\lambda t}$$



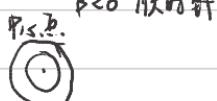
$$(3) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha x - \beta y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \beta x + \alpha y \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow y = r \cos \theta, x = r \sin \theta$$

$$\text{則 } \begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = \alpha r \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow r(t) = Ce^{\alpha t}, C > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \beta \\ \beta > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta(t) = \beta t, \beta > 0 \text{ 右旋} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \beta \\ \beta < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta(t) = \beta t, \beta < 0 \text{ 左旋}$$



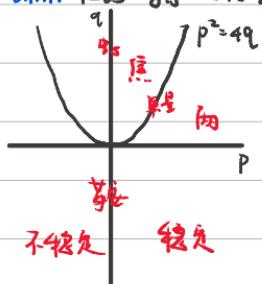
$$\alpha < 0, \beta > 0$$

$$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$$

$$\alpha = 0, \beta > 0$$

日期: /

Thm. P265 8.5 (初等奇点类型判断)



$$p = -\text{tr}A = -(a+d)$$

$$q = \det A = ad - bc$$

$\Rightarrow t \rightarrow +\infty / -\infty$ 时, 有的轨线沿某个方向趋向/远离奇点

该方向为特殊方向 (双向: 2)

单向: 1

单: 2)

ex. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2x+3y$ 在 $(0,0)$ 附近相图
 $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2x-3y$

$(0,0)$ 为奇点, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ $p=1, q=-12<0$

故 b_1, b_2 有 2 个特殊方向, 设 $y = kx$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x-3y}{2x+3y} \quad k = \frac{2-3k}{2+3k} \Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{1}{3}, k_2 = -2$$



$$(x,y) = (1,0) \text{ 处}, \frac{dx}{dt} > 0, \frac{dy}{dt} > 0$$

ex. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3x$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2x+y$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad p = -\text{tr}A = -4 \quad q = 3$$

$$p^2 - 4q > 0$$

双同阶点, 有 2 个特殊方向

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+y}{3x} \quad k = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}k \Rightarrow k=1$$

设特殊方向为 $x = ky$, 则 $k = \frac{3k}{2k+1} \Rightarrow k_1=0, k_2=1$.



日期: /

已经解决了线性系统相图

Nullcline 方法, 解决非线性系统

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



平衡点为 (2, 4)

令 $\tilde{x} = x - 2$, $\tilde{y} = y - 4$, 原方程组为 $\begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} = -4\tilde{x} + \tilde{y} - \tilde{x}^2 \\ \frac{d\tilde{y}}{dt} = \tilde{x} \end{cases}$

(*) 平衡点为 (0, 0)

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

$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $P = 4, Q = -1$ (0, 0) 为 稳定点.

设 $\tilde{y} = k\tilde{x}$ 为 特殊方向 $k = \frac{1}{-4+k}$ $k = 2 + \sqrt{5}, k_2 = 2 - \sqrt{5}$

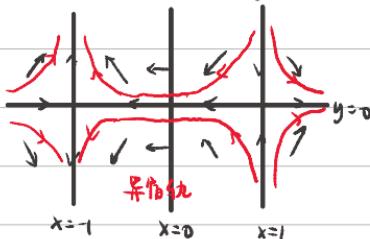
相图为



取 (1, 0), 表明方向为 ↗

ex. $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 - 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x(y - a(x - \frac{1}{x})) \end{cases}$ a 为常数

① $a = 0$ $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 - 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -xy \end{cases}$ x-Nullcline $x = \pm 1$
y-Nullcline $x/y = 0$

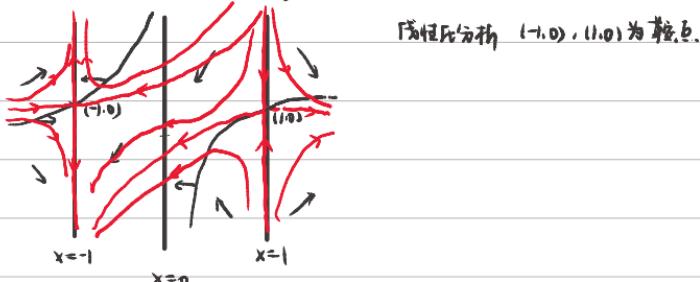


日期: /

② $\alpha > 0$

x -Nullcline $x=1, x=-1$

y -Nullcline $x=0, y = \alpha(x - \frac{1}{x})$



③ $\alpha < 0$

