

2023秋 ODE 笔记

9.14 $y' = f(x, y)$

I $y' = f(x)$ 或 $y' = g(y)$

$\hookrightarrow dy = f(x) dx$

$\phi(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$ $y(x, C) = \phi(x) + C$ 给出了 $y' = f(x)$ 的通解.

(需要 f 满足局部可积)

$y' = g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{g(y)} = dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int dx = x + C$

$x(y, C) = \int_{y_0}^y \frac{dz}{g(z)} + C$ 为 $y' = g(y)$ 的通解

例: $y' = \sqrt{|y|}$

如果 $y = y(x)$ 是 $y > 0$ 时的解. 那么 $y = -y(-x)$ 是 $y < 0$ 时的解.

先考虑 $y > 0$ 时情形 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{y}$ $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = dx \Rightarrow x = 2\sqrt{y} + C \Rightarrow y = \frac{(x+C)^2}{4}$

$y = -\frac{(-x+C)^2}{4}$ 是 $y < 0$ 时的解. 且 $y = 0$ 是 $y = 0$ 时的解.

三段解可以任意拼接. 得到的东西都是 $y' = \sqrt{|y|}$ 的解.

解的唯一性不能保证.

1) 若 $y_0 = 0$. 解在 (x_0, y_0) 处无唯一性

2) 若 $y_0 \neq 0$. 解在 (x_0, y_0) 局部唯一.

II $y' = f(x)g(y)$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y)$ $\frac{dy}{g(y)} = f(x)dx$

f, g 连续

$\ln g(y) = \int f(x) dx + C$

若 g 在 (x_0, y_0) 处 $g(y_0) \neq 0$. 则在 (x_0, y_0) 附近解唯一 (由隐函数定理)

(若 $g(y_0) = 0$. 若 $\exists \alpha > 0$ s.t. $\int_{y_0}^{y_0+\alpha} \frac{dz}{g(z)}$, $\int_{y_0-\alpha}^{y_0} \frac{dz}{g(z)}$ 发散. 则从 $y = y_0$ 这条线一侧出发的解, 不会跑到另一侧.)

但即使解存在唯一. 但在 $x-y$ 平面上经过不同点的解, 它们的差异可以非常大.

9.19 III $y' = f(x)g(y)$ 变换群

$$1. y' = f(ax+by+c)$$

$$u = ax+by+c. \quad u' = a+by' = a+b f(u) \quad \text{可分离变量}$$

2. 变换群

设 D 为某方向场的定义域. $g: D \rightarrow D$ 为一微分同胚, 且 D 上方向场在 g 下不变.

$$\text{e.g. } y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$y' = f\left(\frac{ax+by+c}{\alpha x+\beta y+\gamma}\right) \quad \text{若 } \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ \alpha & \beta \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 则 } \exists \lambda \text{ s.t. } a=\lambda\alpha, b=\lambda\beta, y' = f\left(\lambda + \frac{c'}{\alpha x+\beta y+\gamma}\right)$$

$$\text{若 } \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ \alpha & \beta \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \text{ 则 } \exists \text{ 唯一 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} ax_0+by_0+c=0 \\ \alpha x_0+\beta y_0+\gamma=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } \begin{cases} \bar{x} = x-x_0 \\ \bar{y} = y-y_0 \end{cases} \quad = g(\alpha x+\beta y+\gamma) \rightarrow i.$$

$$\text{则 } \bar{y}'(\bar{x}) = y'(\bar{x}+x_0) = f\left(\frac{a+b\frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{x}}}{\alpha+\beta\frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{x}}}\right) = g\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{x}}\right)$$

一阶线性 ODE 具有形式 $y' + g(x)y = h(x)$

(1)

$$\text{记 } L: C^1 \rightarrow C$$

则 L 为线性算子

$$\phi \mapsto \phi' + g \cdot \phi$$

若 $h=0$, 则称(1) 齐次, 否则称(1) 非齐次.

当 $h=0$ 时, 积分因子 $e^{\int g(x)dx}$ (找积分因子也是从这来的)

$$y' e^{\int g(x)dx} + g(x)y e^{\int g(x)dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} y e^{\int g(x)dx} = 0.$$

$$y e^{\int_{x_0}^x g(s)ds} = y_0 \Rightarrow y = y_0 e^{-\int_{x_0}^x g(s)ds}$$

若 $h \neq 0$, 也可用积分因子同乘方程两边

$$y' e^{\int g(x)dx} + g(x)y e^{\int g(x)dx} = h(x) e^{\int g(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (y(x) \cdot e^{\int g(x)dx}) = h(x) e^{\int g(x)dx}$$

$$\text{两边积分. } y(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x g(s)ds} = \int_{x_0}^x h(s) e^{\int_{x_0}^s g(t)dt} ds + y_0$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\int_{x_0}^x g(s)ds} \left[\int_{x_0}^x h(s) e^{\int_{x_0}^s g(t)dt} ds + y_0 \right]$$

一些可化为一阶ODE的重要例子.

1. Bernoulli 方程

$$y' + g(x)y + h(x)y^\alpha = 0. \quad (\alpha \neq 1) \quad (1)$$

先寻找 $y > 0$ 的解. 两边同乘 $(1-\alpha)y^{-\alpha}$ 得

$$(1-\alpha)y^{-\alpha}y' + g(x)(1-\alpha)y^{-\alpha}y + h(x)(1-\alpha) = 0.$$

$$(y^{1-\alpha})' + (1-\alpha)g(x)y^{1-\alpha} + (1-\alpha)h(x) = 0.$$

令 $z = y^{1-\alpha}$ 则

$$z' + (1-\alpha)g(x)z + (1-\alpha)h(x) = 0 \quad \text{是一阶线性ODE} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dz}{z} = -\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{dz}{z}$$

2. Riccati 方程

$$y' + g(x)y + h(x)y^2 = k(x) \quad (3)$$

若 y, ϕ 均为方程(3)的解. 则 $(y-\phi)' + g(x)(y-\phi) + h(x)(y^2 - \phi^2) = 0$

记 $u = y - \phi$. 则

$$u' + g(x)u + h(x)u(u + 2\phi) = 0$$

$$u' + (g(x) + 2h(x)\phi(x))u + h(x)u^2 = 0$$

为 Bernoulli 方程. 可以解

Riccati 方程与二阶线性方程

Picard迭代 初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) & (f \text{ 在 } [x_0-a, x_0+a] \times [y_0-b, y_0+b] \text{ 上连续}) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$

在 $I = [x_0-h, x_0+h]$ 上有且只有一个解. 其中 $h = \min\{a, \frac{b}{M}\}$

pf: 构造 Picard 序列 $y_0(x) = y_0$

$$M = \sup_{(x,y) \in [x_0-a, x_0+a] \times [y_0-b, y_0+b]} |f(x,y)|$$

$$y_{n+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt$$

$$y_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - y_{k-1}) + y_0$$

以下用归纳法证明 $|y_{n+1}(x) - y_n(x)| \leq \frac{M}{L} \frac{(L|x-x_0|)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$

(1) $n=0$ 时. $|y_1(x) - y_0(x)| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_0) dt \right| \leq M|x-x_0| \quad \checkmark$

(2) if n 时成立

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad n \text{ 时: } |y_{n+1}(x) - y_n(x)| &= \left| \int_{x_0}^x (f(t, y_n(t)) - f(t, y_{n-1}(t))) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_{x_0}^x L \frac{M}{L} \frac{(L|t-x_0|)^n}{n!} dt \\ &= \frac{M}{L} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{L^{n+1}}{n+1} (x-x_0)^{n+1} = \frac{M}{L} \frac{(L|x-x_0|)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

故由数学归纳法知不等式成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (y_k - y_{k-1}) + y_0 \right| &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k - y_{k-1}| + |y_0| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{M}{L} \frac{(L|x-x_0|)^k}{k!} + |y_0| \\ &= |y_0| + \frac{M}{L} (e^{L|x-x_0|} - 1) \quad \text{收敛} \end{aligned}$$

故 $y_n(x)$ 一致收敛. 设收敛于 $\varphi(x)$.

$$\text{故 } \varphi(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_{n-1}(t)) dt \right) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \varphi(t)) dt$$

9.21 ODE 适定性

"简单的泛函分析内容" $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ 赋范线性空间

无穷维线性空间 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 紧. $C(D)$ 例. $\|f\| = \sup_{x \in D} |f(x)|$ $f \in C(D)$

$$\|f\| = \max_{x \in D} |f(x)|, \quad \alpha < \alpha \leq \beta < \infty$$

$$\textcircled{2}. C^1(J) \quad J \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 有界, } J \text{ 开, } \|f\|_1 = \max_{x \in J} (|f(x)| + |f'(x)|)$$

9.28 Banach 空间中的压缩映射原理

定义. $T(D) \subset D \quad \exists q \in (0,1)$ s.t. $\|Tx - Ty\| \leq q \|x - y\| \quad \forall x, y \in D$

若反例 $\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|$

则 T 在 D 中存在唯一不动点 \bar{x} $T\bar{x} = \bar{x}$

唯一性

收敛性

收敛性

$$x_{n+1} = Tx_n. \quad \text{且 } \|x_n - \bar{x}\| \leq \frac{1}{1-q} \|x_n - Tx_n\| \leq \frac{q^n}{1-q} \|x_1 - x_0\|$$

pf: 首先, $\forall x_0 \in D$. 取 $\{x_n\}$. 则 $\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \leq q \|x_n - x_{n-1}\| \leq \dots \leq q^n \|x_1 - x_0\|$

$$\text{且 } \forall x, y \in D \quad \|x - y\| \leq \|x - Tx\| + \|Tx - Ty\| + \|Ty - y\|$$

$$\leq \|x - Tx\| + q \|x - y\| + \|Ty - y\|$$

$$\|x - y\| \leq \frac{1}{1-q} (\|x - Tx\| + \|Ty - y\|)$$

$$\text{存在性: 取 } x_n = Tx_n \quad \|x_n - \bar{x}\| \leq \frac{1}{1-q} (\|x_n - Tx_n\| + \|T\bar{x} - \bar{x}\|) \leq \frac{q^n}{1-q} \|x_1 - x_0\|$$

考虑初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \quad x \in [x_0, x_0 + a] \quad \text{令 } J = [x_0, x_0 + a], \quad S = J \times \mathbb{R}$

Lipschitz 条件: f 在 S 上连续, $|f(x, y) - f(x, y')| \leq L |y - y'|, \quad \forall (x, y), (x, y') \in S$

Cauchy-Lipschitz 定理 I:

考虑积分方程 $y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt$

将微分方程转化成积分方程

考虑映射 $T: C(J) \rightarrow C(J) \quad (C(J) \subset S)$

"微分算子有界, 积分算子有界"

$(Ty)(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt$ 寻求初值问题的解等价于找 $Ty = y$, 不动点.

$$\forall y, z \in C(J) \quad |(Ty)(x) - (Tz)(x)| \leq La \|y - z\|_0 \quad \Rightarrow \|Ty - Tz\|_0 \leq La \|y - z\|_0$$

关于 L 与 1 比大小的讨论:

① $aL < 1$. 由压缩映射原理有唯一解

② $aL > 1$. 取 $a_0 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{L}$ 则在 $[x_0, x_0 + a_0]$ $[x_0 + 2a_0, x_0 + 3a_0]$ 上均有唯一解. 可走到 $[x_0, x_0 + a]$

rmk: 1). "Picard 迭代"

2) 左行解: 函数镜像后变为右行

10.7 解的延拓

在上面的证明中要求 $S = J_x \times \mathbb{R}$. 但若只有 $S = J_x \times J_y$ 如 $J_y = [a, b]$ 做不到 \mathbb{R} 上连续, 也能在附近一小段保证解的存在唯一性.

办法是将 $f(x, y)$ 延拓至 $\tilde{f}(x, y)$. \tilde{f} 在 $J_x \times \mathbb{R}$ 上. 但舍弃解超出 S 的部分

这里提到了几种延拓解的定理. 列举如下

对 $x \in [\xi, \xi + a]$. $y' = f(x, y)$ 且 $y(\xi) = \eta$.

1. $R = [\xi, \xi + a] \times [\eta - b, \eta + b]$. $f \in C(R)$ 且 f 在 R 中对 y 满足 Lipschitz 条件.

则初值问题在 $[\xi, \xi + \alpha]$ 上有唯一解. 其中 $\alpha = \min \{a, \frac{b}{A}\}$. $A = \max_R |f|$.

(a) 局部 Lipschitz 可保证局部存在且唯一

2. 对开集 D . $f \in C(D)$ ~~且满足局部 Lipschitz 条件.~~

$\mathcal{A} = \{\varphi_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ ($A \neq \emptyset$) 是一些函数. φ_α 定义在 J_α 上. 且 $\xi \in J_\alpha$. φ_α 在 J_α 上是解

且满足 $\forall x \in J_\alpha \cap J_\beta$ ($\alpha, \beta \in A$) $\varphi_\alpha(x) = \varphi_\beta(x)$. 则若 $J = \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} J_\alpha$.

$D \subset \mathbb{R}^2, f \in C(D)$ J 上存在解 φ 且 $\varphi|_{J_\alpha} = \varphi_\alpha$ 对 $\forall \alpha \in A$ 成立.

3. (a) $\varphi = \varphi$ 是 $y' = f(x, y)$ 在 $[\xi, b)$ 上的解. 且 φ 的图像被包含在一个紧集中. 则 φ 延拓至 $[\xi, b]$

(b) 若 φ 是 $[\xi, b)$ 上的一个解. ψ 是 $[b, c]$ 上的一个解. 且 $\varphi(b) = \psi(b)$

则 $u(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x) & \xi \leq x < b \\ \psi(x) & b < x \leq c \end{cases}$ 是 $[\xi, c]$ 上的解.

(rmk: 其实在证明最上面已用了此定理).

4. $f \in C(D)$ 且在 D 中关于 y 满足局部 Lipschitz 条件. D 是开集.

则对 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$. 初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(\xi) = \eta \end{cases}$ 有一个解 φ . 且唯一.
 "极大" 即任意过 (ξ, η) 的解都是 φ 的限制. 在某区间上

• Peano 存在性定理: $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续. $(\xi, \eta) \in D$. 则至少存在一个过 (ξ, η) 的解.
 除定义 $z_\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} \eta & x \leq \xi \\ \eta + \int_{\xi}^x f(t, z_\alpha(t-\alpha)) dt & x \in J \end{cases}$ $J = [\xi, \xi + \alpha]$. $S = J \times \mathbb{R}$

由 f 是有界的. $\{z_\alpha(x)\}$ 是等度连续的且有界 $|f| \leq C \Rightarrow |z'_\alpha(x)| \leq C$.

由 Ascoli-Arzelà 定理. $\{z_{\alpha_k}(x)\}$ 有收敛子列. 收敛到 $y(x)$

不妨 $z_{\alpha_k}(x) \rightarrow y(x)$. $|z_{\alpha_k}(t-\alpha_k) - y(t)| \leq |z_{\alpha_k}(t-\alpha_k) - z_{\alpha_k}(t)| + |z_{\alpha_k}(t) - y(t)|$
 (显见记号) $\leq \alpha_k + |z_{\alpha_k}(t) - y(t)| \rightarrow 0$.

故 $z_{\alpha_k}(t-\alpha_k)$ 也一致收敛于 $y(t)$.

$f(t, z_{\alpha_k}(t-\alpha_k))$ 也一致收敛于 $f(t, y(t))$

由 $z_{\alpha_k}(x) = \eta + \int_{\xi}^x f(t, z_{\alpha_k}(t-\alpha_k)) dt$. 一致收敛保证极限与积分可交换

两边同时对 k 取极限. 得到 $y(x) = \eta + \int_{\xi}^x f(t, y(t)) dt$.

即 $y(x)$ 是原方程的解

(且有"极大解")

(rmk: 这是存在性证明. 不是构造性证明)

GT M P83 给出构造性证明

• Gronwall 不等式 $\varphi(t) \leq \alpha + \beta \int_0^t \varphi(s) ds = \psi(t)$ $\alpha \geq 0, \beta > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(t) \leq \alpha e^{\beta t}$

pf: $\varphi'(t) = \beta \varphi(t) \leq \beta \psi(t)$

$$\varphi' - \beta \varphi \leq 0$$

$$(e^{-\beta t} \varphi(t))' \leq 0 \Rightarrow e^{-\beta t} \varphi(t) \leq \varphi(0) \leq \alpha$$

$$\varphi(t) \leq \psi(t) \leq \alpha e^{\beta t}$$

若有 Lipschitz 条件, 则可用上述不等式证明唯一性: [总结]

设 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 是两个解. 记 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2} |y_1(x) - y_2(x)|^2$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^x f(t, y_1(t)) dt - \int_0^x f(t, y_2(t)) dt \right|^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^x |f(t, y_1(t)) - f(t, y_2(t))| dt \right)^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \alpha \int_0^x |f(t, y_1(t)) - f(t, y_2(t))|^2 dt$$

$$\leq \alpha L^2 \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} |y_1(t) - y_2(t)|^2 dt = \alpha L^2 \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt$$

由 Gronwall 不等式, $\varphi(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow y_1(x) = y_2(x)$

• Euler 折线

一系列逼近解 u_α 如下构造: $x_i = \xi + \alpha i$ ~~对 $\xi = x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$ $u_\alpha(x) = f(\xi, u_\alpha(\xi))$~~

在 $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ 上, u_α 是过 $(x_i, u_\alpha(x_i))$, 斜率为 $f(x_i, u_\alpha(x_i))$ 的直线.

• Volterra 积分方程解的存在性 g 在 $J=[0, a]$ 上连续, k 对 $0 \leq t \leq x \leq a$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$ 连续.

$$y(x) = g(x) + \int_0^x k(x, t, y(t)) dt$$

$$\text{且 } |k| \leq L(1+|z|)$$

在 J 上至少存在一个连续解.

记 $C = \max_{x \in J} |g(x)|$

$p(x)$ 为初值问题 $\begin{cases} p(0) = C \\ p' = L(1+p) \end{cases}$ 的解.

$$D = \{v \in C(J) \mid |v(x)| \leq p(x), \forall x \in J\}$$

考虑映射 $T: C(J) \rightarrow C(J)$

$$u(x) \mapsto g(x) + \int_0^x k(x, t, u(t)) dt \quad \text{则 } T(D) \subset D$$

由 Schauder 不动点定理 (Banach 空间中闭凸集到自身的连续紧映射必有不动点)

T 有不动点, $y(x)$ 即为原方程的解

10.260 比较定理

φ, ψ 在 $[\xi, \xi+a]$ 上可微且满足

$$J_0 = (x_0, x_0+a], \quad P\varphi = \varphi' - f(x, \varphi)$$

1) $\varphi(x) < \psi(x)$ 对 $\forall x \in (\xi, \xi+\delta)$

2) $P\varphi < P\psi$ 于 J_0 .

对左行解有类似部.

则 $\varphi(x) < \psi(x)$ 对 $\forall x \in J_0$.

证明: 对曲理, 此处未记, 在 GTM 182 p 89 f

$\varphi \leq \psi$ 当 $x < x_0$.

$\exists x_0 \in (\xi, \xi+a]$ s.t. $\varphi(x_0) = \psi(x_0)$ 且 $\varphi'(x_0) \neq \psi'(x_0)$
而 $\varphi'(x_0) - f(x_0, \varphi(x_0)) < \psi'(x_0) - f(x_0, \psi(x_0))$ 故 $0 \leq \varphi'(x_0) - \psi'(x_0) < f(x_0, \psi(x_0)) - f(x_0, \varphi(x_0)) = 0$ 矛盾!

故必有 $\varphi(x) < \psi(x)$ $\forall x \in J_0$.

对称地若 φ, ψ 在 $[\xi-a, \xi)$ 上可微. 且 1) $\varphi(x) < \psi$ 对 $\forall x \in (\xi-\delta, \xi)$

2) $P\varphi > P\psi$ 于 J_0 .

则 $\varphi(x) < \psi(x)$ 对 $\forall x \in J_0$.

上解与下解 (都不是方程的解)

设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续. 考虑 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ (1) $x \in [x_0, x_0+a] = J$.

对称 V, W 为 (1) 的上解. 若 V, W 在 J 上可微. 且

$$\begin{cases} V' < f(x, V) \\ V(x_0) \leq y_0 \end{cases} \quad x \in J. \quad \begin{cases} W' > f(x, W) \\ W(x_0) \geq y_0 \end{cases} \quad x \in J$$

V, W 的图像包含于 D

解: 讨论 y' 解 y 的爆炸性

o 最大解与最小解 (都是方程的解)

若初值问题 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(3) = 1 \end{cases} \quad (3, 1) \in D$ (f 为 D 上连续函数) 有所解 $y_*(x)$ 与 $y^*(x)$.

它们满足

则该初值问题的解 $y(x)$ 满足 $y_*(x) \leq y(x) \leq y^*(x)$

= 首先假设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $J \times \mathbb{R} = [3, 3+\alpha] \times \mathbb{R}$ 上连续且有界.

$y(x)$ 是题中方程的一个解; $w = w_n(x)$ 是 $\begin{cases} w(3) = 1 + \frac{1}{n} \\ w'(x) = f(x, w(x)) + \frac{1}{n} \end{cases} \quad x \in J$ 的一个解.

则, 在 $[3, 3+\delta)$ 内, $y(x) < w_n(x) < w_{n+1}(x)$

$$Py = 0 < \frac{1}{n+1} = Pw_{n+1} < \frac{1}{n} = Pw_n$$

故, 由比较定理, $y < w_n < w_{n+1}$ 在 J 上.

故 $\{w_n\}_n$ 单调减且有下界. 定义 $y^*(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n(x) > y(x)$.

由等度连续性, 它是一致收敛的, 故 $y^*(x)$ 也连续

故, 由 $w_n(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \int_3^x (f(t, w_n(t)) + \frac{1}{n}) dt$, 极限与积分可交换

$$y^*(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \int_3^x (f(t, w_n(t)) + \frac{1}{n}) dt \right) = 1 + \int_3^x f(t, y^*(t)) dt$$

即 $y^*(x)$ 是解.

同理可构造 $y_*(x)$ 及证明 $y_*(x) \leq y(x)$. $y_*(x)$ 是解.

rmk: 1. f 连续, 初值问题解唯一 $\Leftrightarrow y_*(x) = y^*(x)$

2. 若解不唯一, 则解填满 $y_*(x)$ 与 $y^*(x)$ 之间的区域 (即过其中任意一点存在一个解)

= 对 $x_0 \in (3, 3+\alpha)$, $y_0 = y_*(x_0)$, $y^*(x_0)$ 考虑过 (x_0, y_0) 的一个解 (此时解不满足 $(0, 3)$)

我们的目标是证明它会过 $(3, 1)$. (由Peano存在性定理保证)

由于 y^* 与 y_* 在 $(3, 1)$ 处相切, 故 $z(x)$ 往左走时必会碰到 y_* 或 y^* .

$x_1 = \inf \{b \mid \forall x \in (b, x_0), y_*(x) < z(x) < y^*(x)\}$ 若 $z(x_1) = y^*(x_1)$

并且定义 $z(x) = y^*(x) \quad \forall x \in [3, x_1]$. 则 $z(x)$ 是原解经过 (x_0, y_0) 的一个解.

隐式微分方程 $F(x, y, y') = 0$.

对方程 $F(x, y, p) = 0$. 对 $F(x_0, y_0, p_0) = 0$ 若在 (x_0, y_0, p_0) 附近所有 p 满足 $p = f(x, y)$ 则称 (x_0, y_0, p_0) regular.

否则称 (x_0, y_0, p_0) singular

∴ 若 $F(x_0, y_0, p_0) = 0$ 且 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p}(x_0, y_0, p_0) \neq 0$. 则由隐函数定理知在 (x_0, y_0, p_0) 处正则.

rmk: singular $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial p}(x_0, y_0, p_0) = 0$

[用作参数的必要条件为 p 不能为常数!!!]

• 用 $p = y'$ 作为参数: 则 $y(p) = p \cdot x(p)$

• 若 $x = g(p)$ 则 $y(p) = C + \int p g'(p) dp$

• 若 $y = g(p)$ 则 $x(p) = C + \int \frac{g'(p)}{p} dp$

Clairaut 微分方程 $y = xy' + g(y')$

$\Rightarrow y(p) = x(p) \cdot p + g(p)$

对 p 微分: $y'(p) = x'(p) \cdot p + x(p) + g'(p) = p \cdot x'(p)$

$\Rightarrow x(p) + g'(p) = 0. \Rightarrow x(p) = -g'(p)$

$y(p) = -p g'(p) + g(p)$

(1) 是其一个解.

注意: $y(x) = Cx + g(C)$ (2) 也是它的解! 而它不能写成上式的形式. 因为 $p = C$ 过参数不会变动不能作为参数.

可以发现: $(x(0), y(0))$ 满足 (1) 和 (2) 且 (1) 在此点斜率为 C .

故 (2) 为 (1) 的一族切线 称 (1) 为 (2) 这族线的 envelope ("包络")

如果想要 (1) 决定原微分方程的一个解, 得满足什么条件?

若 $g \in C^2(I)$. 则 $x, y \in C^1(I)$

进一步若 $\ddot{g} \neq 0$ 则 $\dot{x} \neq 0$ 即 (1) 可以显式地表示成 $y = \phi(x)$

$\phi(x(p)) = y(p) = C - \int p g'(p) dp$

D'Alembert 微分方程 $y = x f(y') + g(y')$

$$y(p) = x(p) f(p) + g(p)$$

对 p 微分 $y(p) = x(p) f(p) + x(p) f'(p) + g'(p) = p x'(p)$

$$\Rightarrow x'(p) = \frac{x(p) f(p) + g(p)}{p - f(p)} = A(p) x(p) + B(p) \text{ 是所线性齐次 ode}$$

并且注意到直线解 $y = Cx + d$ 需满足 $\begin{cases} f(C) = C \\ d = g(C) \end{cases}$

11. ~~求解方程~~ $F(x, y, y') = 0$.

Osgood 定理 设 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^2$ 若 $y = y(x)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} f(x, y, C) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial C}(x, y, C) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 且 } \left(\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial C} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial C} \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, C) \neq 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial C^2} \neq 0. \end{array} \right.$$

奇解 $F(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}) = 0$. 有特解 $\Gamma: y = \varphi(x)$. 若 $\forall Q \in \Gamma$. Q 的任何邻域内有另一个解 Σ 在 Q 点相切则称 Γ 为奇解.

Γ 为奇解必要条件: 若 $F(x, y, p) \in C$ 且 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial p} \in C$.

则若 $\Gamma: y = \varphi(x)$ 为奇解, 必有 $\begin{cases} F(x, \varphi(x), \varphi'(x)) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial p}(x, \varphi(x), \varphi'(x)) = 0 \end{cases}$

充分条件: 若 $F(x, y, p) \in C^2$ 且满足必要条件的判别式:

若还有 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, \varphi(x), \varphi'(x)) \neq 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial p^2}(x, \varphi(x), \varphi'(x)) \neq 0 \end{cases}$ 则 Γ 是奇解. \rightarrow 若 $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - y^2 = 0$.

\rightarrow 若 \dots

包络: 曲线族 $V(x, y, C) = 0$ 的包络 $\Gamma \in C^1$ $\forall Q \in \Gamma$. 曲线族中有 Σ 与 Γ 切于 Q 点的曲线. 且在 Q 的任何邻域内与 Γ 不相同.

◻ Alembert 降阶法

对于 $\vec{y}' = A(t)\vec{y}$ 如果已经知道一个解 $\vec{x}(t)$.

则可以设剩下的解具有形式 $\vec{y}(t) = \phi(t)\vec{x}(t) + \vec{z}(t)$

其中 $\vec{y}(t), \vec{x}(t), \vec{z}(t)$ 是 n 维向量,
 $\phi(t)$ 是一阶标量

并且 $\vec{z}(t)$ 具有形式 $\vec{z}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ z_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ z_n(t) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{y}'(t) &= \phi'(t)\vec{x}(t) + \phi(t)\vec{x}'(t) + \vec{z}'(t) = A(t)\vec{y}(t) = A(t)\phi(t)\vec{x}(t) + A(t)\vec{z}(t) \\ &= \phi'(t)\vec{x}(t) + \phi(t)A(t)\vec{x}(t) + \vec{z}'(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi'(t)\vec{x}(t) + \vec{z}'(t) = A(t)\vec{z}(t)$$

$$\vec{z}'(t) = A(t)\vec{z}(t) - \phi'(t)\vec{x}(t)$$

即 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ z_2'(t) \\ \vdots \\ z_n'(t) \end{bmatrix} = A(t) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ z_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ z_n(t) \end{bmatrix} - \phi'(t) \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = a_{12}(t)z_2(t) + \dots + a_{1n}(t)z_n(t) - \phi'(t)x_1(t)$$

$$z_k'(t) = \sum_{i=2}^n a_{ki}(t)z_i(t) - \phi'(t)x_k(t) \quad 2 \leq k \leq n$$

$$= \sum_{i=2}^n a_{ki}(t)z_i(t) - \frac{a_{12}(t)z_2(t) + \dots + a_{1n}(t)z_n(t)}{x_1(t)} x_k(t)$$

$$= \sum_{i=2}^n \left(a_{ki}(t) - \frac{x_k(t)}{x_1(t)} a_{1i}(t) \right) z_i(t)$$

这便是 $n-1$ 阶的齐次线性方程.

若 $\begin{bmatrix} z_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ z_n(t) \end{bmatrix}$ 是其一个解. 那么 $\phi(t) = \int \frac{1}{x_1(t)} (a_{12}(t)z_2(t) + \dots + a_{1n}(t)z_n(t))$

故, 也得到了一个新的可作为原方程的解

且, 若 $Z(t)$ 是其基解矩阵, 则 $\vec{y}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}(t), \phi(t)\vec{x}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ z_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ z_n(t) \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$ 是原方程基解矩阵

常数变易法.

对于非齐次方程 $\vec{y}' = A(t)\vec{y} + \vec{b}(t)$

若 $Y(t)$ 是 $\vec{y}' = A(t)\vec{y}$ 的基解矩阵.

$\vec{y}' = A(t)\vec{y}$ 的所有解都形如 $Y(t) \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$ 其中 $V = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$ 可以是 \mathbb{R}^n 中任意向量

特别地 $\vec{v} = \vec{V}(t)$ 是 $\vec{y}' = A(t)\vec{y} + \vec{b}(t)$ 的一个特解.

~~$Y(t)\vec{V}(t)$ 也是齐次方程的解. 即 $(Y(t)\vec{V}(t))' = A(t)Y(t)\vec{V}(t)$~~

$$= Y'(t)\vec{V}(t) + Y(t)\vec{V}'(t)$$

$$= Y(t)\vec{V}'(t) + Y(t)(A(t)\vec{V}(t) + \vec{b}(t))$$

$$\text{故 } Y'(t) = A(t)Y(t)$$

由 $Y(t)$ 是满秩的. 故可以期望 $\vec{z}(t) = Y(t)\vec{V}(t)$ 是 $\vec{y}' = A(t)\vec{y} + \vec{b}(t)$ 的一个特解

$$\vec{z}'(t) = Y'(t)\vec{V}(t) + Y(t)\vec{V}'(t) = A(t)Y(t)\vec{V}(t) + \vec{b}(t)$$

$$= A(t)Y(t)\vec{V}(t) + Y(t)\vec{V}'(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(t)\vec{V}'(t) = \vec{b}(t)$$

$$\vec{V}'(t) = Y^{-1}(t)\vec{b}(t)$$

$$\vec{V}(t) = \vec{V}(\tau) + \int_{\tau}^t Y^{-1}(s)\vec{b}(s) ds$$

若有 $\vec{z}'(\tau) = 0$ 则 $\vec{V}(\tau) = 0$
若有 $\vec{z}(\tau) = 0$

$$\vec{z}(t) = Y(t) \left(\int_{\tau}^t Y^{-1}(s)\vec{b}(s) ds \right)$$

Thm: 对 $\vec{y}' = A(t)\vec{y} + \vec{b}(t)$ 有特解 $\vec{y}(t) = X(t)\vec{J} + X(t) \int_{\tau}^t X^{-1}(s)\vec{b}(s) ds$
 $\begin{cases} \vec{y}(\tau) = \vec{J} \end{cases}$

$X(t)$ 是齐次方程的基解矩阵且 $X(\tau) = I_n$.

rmk: 若 $Y(t)$ 是基解矩阵 则 $Y(t) = X(t)Y(\tau) \Rightarrow Y^{-1}(t)Y^{-1}(\tau)X^{-1}(t)$
若 $\vec{y}(\tau) = \vec{J}$

$$\vec{y}(t) = Y(t)Y^{-1}(\tau)\vec{J} + Y(t)Y^{-1}(\tau) \int_{\tau}^t Y^{-1}(s)Y(\tau)\vec{b}(s) ds$$

若 $A(t) = A$ 为常数矩阵

$$y' = Ay \quad \text{通解为 } y(t) = e^{tA} y(0) \quad P^{-1}AP = J \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的 Jordan 标准形}$$

$$y(t) = e^{tPJ}P^{-1} = P e^{tJ} P^{-1}$$

故 $P e^{tJ}$ 也为基解矩阵. 问题转化为求 A 的 Jordan 标准形

n 阶线性微分方程

$$Lu := u^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(t)u^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_0(t)u = b(t).$$

它等价于

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1}' = y_n \\ y_n' = -(a_0 y_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1} y_n) + b(t) \end{cases}$$

这具有形式 $\vec{y}' = A(t)\vec{y} + \vec{b}(t)$

$$\vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ u' \\ \vdots \\ u^{(n-2)} \\ u^{(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-2} - a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

方程组的解的稳定性 蕴含了高阶方程的解的稳定性.

先考虑齐次的情况: $Lu=0$.

存在 n 个线性无关的解 $(u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_n(t))$

对于解 $u(t)$

$$\vec{y}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} u(t) \\ u'(t) \\ \vdots \\ u^{(n-1)}(t) \end{bmatrix} \text{ 是方程组的解}$$

故方程组基解矩阵的 Wronski 行列式

$$W(t) =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} u_1 & \dots & u_n \\ u_1' & \dots & u_n' \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ u_1^{(n-1)} & \dots & u_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W'(t) = -a_{n-1} W(t)$$

$$W(t) = W(\tau) e^{-\int_{\tau}^t a_{n-1}(s) ds}$$

• D'Alembert 降阶法

若 $v(t)$ 是一个特解: $LV=0$.

且 $u(t) = v(t)w(t)$

$$Lu = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \sum_{j=0}^i C_i^j w^{(j)} v^{(i-j)} = \sum_{j=0}^n w^{(j)} \sum_{i=j}^n C_i^j a_i(t) v^{(i-j)}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n w^{(j)} \sum_{i=j}^n C_i^j a_i(t) v^{(i-j)} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^n C_i^0 a_i(t) v^{(i)}}_{=LV=0}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n w^{(j)} b_j(t)$$

$$b_j(t) = \sum_{i=j}^n C_i^j a_i(t) v^{(i-j)}$$

故 $Lu=0 \Leftrightarrow L^*W = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j(t) W^{(j)} = 0$. 这是 W' 的 $n-1$ 阶微分方程

若 w_1, \dots, w_{n-1} 是其一组基解

则 $v, vw_1, vw_2, \dots, vw_{n-1}$ 是原方程一组基解

$$Lu = u^{(n)} + a_{n-1} u^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_1 u' + a_0 u = b(t)$$

对于非齐次的情况 $Lw = b(t)$

它的解具有形式 $w = w^* + u$. 其中 w^* 是一个特解, u 是齐次部分的解

获得一个特解的办法, 仍是常数变易法

若 $y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_n(t)$ 是解空间的组基. $y^{(n)} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i y^{(i)} = 0$
齐次部分.

设非齐次方程的一个特解 y_p 具有形式 $\sum_{i=1}^n C_i(t) y_i(t)$ 且 C_i 满足 $\sum_{i=1}^n C_i'(t) y_i^{(j)}(t) = 0, j \neq n-1$ (1)

$$\text{则 } y_p^{(j)} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i(t) y_i^{(j)}(t) \quad j \neq n \quad (2)$$

$$y_p^{(n)} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i(t) y_i^{(n)}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n C_i'(t) y_i^{(n-1)}(t) \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } Ly_p &= \sum_{i=1}^n C_i(t) y_i^{(n)}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n C_i'(t) y_i^{(n-1)}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_j \sum_{i=1}^n C_i(t) y_i^{(j)}(t) = b(t) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n C_i'(t) y_i^{(n-1)}(t) \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{结合 (1), (4)}: \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) & \cdots & y_n(t) \\ y_1'(t) & \cdots & y_n'(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)}(t) & \cdots & y_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1'(t) \\ C_2'(t) \\ \vdots \\ C_n'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{bmatrix} C_1'(t) \\ C_2'(t) \\ \vdots \\ C_n'(t) \end{bmatrix} = Y^{-1}(t) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_i'(t) = \frac{W_i(t)}{W(t)}$$

$$\text{其中 } W(t) = \det(Y(t)) =$$

$$W(t) = \det[Y(t) \text{ 的最后一列换为 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b(t) \end{bmatrix}]$$

若 $a_i(t) \equiv a_i$ 为常数.

$$\vec{y}' = A \vec{y}, \quad y = e^{tA}$$

特殊之处在于 $|A - \lambda I_n| =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & & & \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & -\lambda & 1 \\ & & & & -\lambda & 1 \\ & & & & & -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-2} & -a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & -a_0 - \lambda a_1 - \lambda^2 a_2 - \cdots - a_{n-2} \lambda^{n-2} - a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} [-a_0 - a_1 \lambda - a_2 \lambda^2 - \cdots - a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1}]$$

$$= (-1)^n (\lambda^n + a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 \lambda + a_0) = P(\lambda).$$

若 λ 是 $P(\lambda) = 0$ 的 k 重根. 则原 n 阶微分方程对应 k 个解 $e^{\lambda t}, t e^{\lambda t}, \dots, t^{k-1} e^{\lambda t}$

若 $\lambda = \mu + i\nu$ 为 $P(\lambda) = 0$ 的复根 (k 重)

则 $t^q e^{\mu t} \cos \nu t, t^q e^{\mu t} \sin \nu t$ ($0 \leq q \leq k-1$) 是原 n 阶微分方程的 $2k$ 个解

证明: $L(t^q e^{\lambda t}) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i (t^q e^{\lambda t})^{(i)} = t^q e^{\lambda t} (-1)^n P(\lambda) + q t^{q-1} e^{\lambda t} (-1)^{n-1} P'(\lambda) + q(q-1) t^{q-2} e^{\lambda t} (-1)^{n-2} P''(\lambda) + \cdots + q! e^{\lambda t} (-1)^n P^{(q)}(\lambda) = 0.$

$$L(t^q e^{\mu t} \cos \nu t + i t^q e^{\mu t} \sin \nu t) = L(t^q e^{\mu t + i \nu t}) = L(t^q e^{\lambda t}) = 0$$

$$= L(t^q e^{\mu t} \cos \nu t) + i L(t^q e^{\mu t} \sin \nu t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L(t^q e^{\mu t} \cos \nu t) = 0 \\ L(t^q e^{\mu t} \sin \nu t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

定义: 微分方程 $F(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}) = 0$ 有通积分 $V(x, y, C) = 0$

曲线族 $V(x, y, C) = 0$ 有包络 $\Gamma = \{ \varphi(x) \}$. 则 Γ 为原微分方程的特解

包络的必要条件是 $V(f(u), g(u), C) = 0$

$$V(f(u), g(u)) \in C' \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial V}{\partial C}(f(u), g(u), C) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

充分条件: 满足 Γ 及 $(f'(u), g'(u)) \neq (0, 0)$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(f(u), g(u), C), \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}(f(u), g(u), C) \right) \neq (0, 0) \right.$$

解2阶微分方程

$$u'' + a_1(t)u' + a_0(t)u = 0.$$

换元 ($y_1 = u$)

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = y_2 \\ y_2' = -a_1(t)y_2 - a_0(t)y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = A(t)y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -a_0(t) & -a_1(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

若已知一个解 $v(t)$.

$$u(t) = v(t)w(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Lu &= \underline{v''(t)w(t)} + 2v'(t)w'(t) + v(t)w''(t) + a_1(t)(\underline{v'(t)w(t)} + v(t)w'(t)) + \underline{a_0(t)v(t)w(t)} \\ &= (v''(t) + a_1(t)v'(t) + a_0(t)v(t))w(t) + 2v'(t)w'(t) + v(t)w''(t) + a_1(t)v(t)w'(t) \\ &= v(t)w''(t) + (2v'(t) + a_1(t)v(t))w'(t) \end{aligned}$$

考虑一阶方程 ($w' = f$)

$$f'(t) + \left(2 \frac{v'(t)}{v(t)} + a_1(t)\right) f(t) = 0.$$

$$\frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} = -2 \frac{v'(t)}{v(t)} - a_1(t)$$

$$\ln f(t) = -2 \ln v(t) - \int a_1(s) ds$$

$$w' = f(t) = \frac{1}{v(t)^2} \cdot e^{-\int a_1(s) ds}$$

$$w(t) = \int \frac{1}{v(t)^2} e^{-\int a_1(s) ds} dt$$

$$u(t) = v(t) \int \frac{1}{v(t)^2} e^{-\int a_1(s) ds} dt$$

是另一个解.

非齐次二阶: $u'' + a_1(t)u' + a_0(t)u = b(t)$. 齐次解分解空间为 $y_1(t), y_2(t)$.

设其特解具有形式 $z(t) = C_1(t)y_1(t) + C_2(t)y_2(t)$.

且满足 $C_1'(t)y_1(t) + C_2'(t)y_2(t) = 0$.

故 $z'(t) = C_1(t)y_1'(t) + C_2(t)y_2'(t)$

$z'(t) = C_1(t)y_1'(t) + C_2(t)y_2'(t) + C_1(t)y_1''(t) + C_2(t)y_2''(t)$

代入 $z'' + a_1 z' + a_0 z = b$, 得

$$C_1'(t)y_1'(t) + C_2'(t)y_2'(t) = b(t)$$

$$\text{故} \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) & y_2(t) \\ y_1'(t) & y_2'(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1'(t) \\ C_2'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1'(t) \\ C_2'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{W(t)} \begin{bmatrix} y_2'(t) & -y_2(t) \\ -y_1'(t) & y_1(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{W(t)} \begin{bmatrix} -y_2(t)b(t) \\ y_1(t)b(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_1'(t) = -\frac{1}{W(t)} y_2(t)b(t)$$

$$C_1(t) = -\int \frac{y_2(t)b(t)}{W(t)} dt$$

$$C_2'(t) = \frac{1}{W(t)} y_1(t)b(t)$$

$$C_2(t) = \int \frac{y_1(t)b(t)}{W(t)} dt$$

$$z(t) = -y_1(t) \int_0^t \frac{y_2(s)b(s)}{W(s)} ds + y_2(t) \int_0^t \frac{y_1(s)b(s)}{W(s)} ds$$

常系数二阶齐次微分方程: $Lu = u'' + 2au' + bu = 0$.

$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 2a\lambda + b = 0$. 有两个根 $\lambda = -a + \sqrt{a^2 - b}$, $\mu = -a - \sqrt{a^2 - b}$

$a^2 - b > 0$ 时, 方程的两个解 $u_1 = e^{(a + \sqrt{a^2 - b})t}$, $u_2 = e^{(-a - \sqrt{a^2 - b})t}$

$a^2 = b$ 时, 方程的两个解 $u_1 = e^{-at}$, $u_2 = te^{-at}$

$a^2 < b$ 时, 方程的两个解 $u_1 = e^{-at} \cos(\sqrt{b - a^2}t)$, $u_2 = e^{-at} \sin(\sqrt{b - a^2}t)$

解二元线性方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}' = A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \det A \neq 0.$$

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \operatorname{tr}(A)\lambda + D. \quad \text{记 } S = \operatorname{tr}(A)$$

$$\text{两个根为 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2}(S + \sqrt{S^2 - 4D}), \quad \mu = \frac{1}{2}(S - \sqrt{S^2 - 4D})$$

A 的标准形有以下三种情况:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha & w \\ -w & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with } \sin \theta$$

A 有两个特征向量 (λ 与 μ 可相等) A 只有一个特征向量

$$\lambda = \alpha + iw, \quad \mu = \alpha - iw. \quad (\lambda \neq \mu \Rightarrow w > 0).$$

$$\begin{cases} A\vec{a} = \lambda\vec{a} \\ A\vec{b} = \mu\vec{b} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A\vec{a} = \lambda\vec{a} \\ A\vec{b} = \vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A\vec{a} = \alpha\vec{a} - w\vec{b} \\ A\vec{b} = w\vec{a} + \alpha\vec{b} \end{cases}$$

$$Y(t) = k(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda t} \\ e^{\mu t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y(t) = k(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda t} & te^{\lambda t} \\ 0 & e^{\lambda t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y(t) = k(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) e^{t\alpha} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t\sin\theta) & \sin(t\sin\theta) \\ -\sin(t\sin\theta) & \cos(t\sin\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (ke^{\lambda t}\vec{a}, ke^{\mu t}\vec{b})$$

$$= (ke^{\lambda t}\vec{a}, kte^{\lambda t}\vec{a} + ke^{\lambda t}\vec{b})$$

在相差一个可逆矩阵的意义下 (也就是相差一个仿射变换的意义下). 通解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 e^{\lambda t} \\ c_2 e^{\mu t} \end{bmatrix} \quad \left(\frac{x}{c_1}\right)' = \left(\frac{y}{c_2}\right)' = \lambda$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 e^{\lambda t} + c_2 t e^{\lambda t} \\ c_2 e^{\lambda t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln \frac{y}{c_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r} = \frac{1}{r} (x\dot{x} + y\dot{y}) = \alpha r \\ \dot{\theta} = \left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)' = -w \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = k e^{\alpha t} \\ \theta = -wt \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = k e^{\alpha \cdot \frac{\theta}{-w}} = k e^{-\frac{\alpha}{w} \theta}$$

No.

Date

边值问题

边值问题的解不一定存在也不一定唯一

我们考虑二阶微分方程 $u'' + a_1(x)u' + a_0(x)u = g(x)$ 边值 $u(a) = \eta_1, u(b) = \eta_2$

取 $p(x) = e^{\int a_1(x) dx}$

$p(x)(u'' + a_1(x)u' + a_0(x)u)$ 可化为下述形式

$$= (pu')' + pa_0 u$$

或 $u(a) = \eta_1, u(b) = \eta_2$

或 $\alpha_1 u(a) + \alpha_2 u'(a) = \eta_1, \beta_1 u(b) + \beta_2 u'(b) = \eta_2$
等等...

考虑 $Lu = (pu')' + q(x)u = g(x)$ in $J = [a, b]$ \rightarrow 它也等价于 $y_1 = u, y_2 = pu'$

边值 $R_1 u = \alpha_1 u(a) + \alpha_2 p(a)u'(a) = \eta_1$
 $R_2 u = \beta_1 u(b) + \beta_2 p(b)u'(b) = \eta_2$

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = \frac{y_2}{p} \\ y_2' = -q y_1 + g \end{cases}$$

• Lagrange 恒等式: $vLu - uLv = v[(pu')' + qu] - u[(pv')' + qv]$
 $= v(pu')' - u(pv')' = v(pu')' + v'pu' - v'pu' - u(pv')'$
 $= (vpu' - upv')' = (p(uv' - v'u))'$

若 $R_1 u = R_2 u = R_1 v = R_2 v = 0$, 则 $u'v - v'u = 0$ ($x=a$ 及 b 时). 则 $\int_a^b (vLu - uLv) dx = 0$

故 $\langle Lu, v \rangle = \langle u, Lv \rangle$

• 边值问题, 类似地, 其齐次部分的解也是线性的

$$\begin{cases} Lu = 0 \text{ in } J \\ R_1 u = R_2 u = 0 \end{cases}$$

此处的意思为, 如果有一个解, 那么没有第二个解

Thm. $u_1(x), u_2(x)$ 是齐次部分的一组基解. $Lu = g$ 有唯一解 \Leftrightarrow 齐次部分只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow \det \begin{bmatrix} R_1 u_1 & R_1 u_2 \\ R_2 u_1 & R_2 u_2 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$

: 设 V^* 是一个特解. 则通解有形式 $V = V^* + C_1 u_1 + C_2 u_2$. $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. C_1, C_2 有约束:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 V &= R_1 V^* + C_1 R_1 u_1 + C_2 R_1 u_2 = \eta_1 \\ R_2 V &= R_2 V^* + C_1 R_2 u_1 + C_2 R_2 u_2 = \eta_2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 R_1 u_1 + C_2 R_1 u_2 = 0 \\ C_1 R_2 u_1 + C_2 R_2 u_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 由解是唯一的. $V = V^*$. 故必然要推出 $C_1 = C_2 = 0$ 故 $\det \begin{bmatrix} R_1 u_1 & R_1 u_2 \\ R_2 u_1 & R_2 u_2 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$

" \Leftarrow " 若 $\det \begin{bmatrix} R_1 u_1 & R_2 u_2 \\ R_2 u_1 & R_2 u_2 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$. 则 $C_1 = C_2 = 0$ 解是唯一的. (不, 超过 -4)

" \Rightarrow " 若 $\det \begin{bmatrix} R_1 u_1 & R_2 u_2 \\ R_2 u_1 & R_2 u_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$. 则 $\exists \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ 满足 $\begin{cases} C_1 R_1 u_1 + C_2 R_1 u_2 = 0 \\ C_1 R_2 u_1 + C_2 R_2 u_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

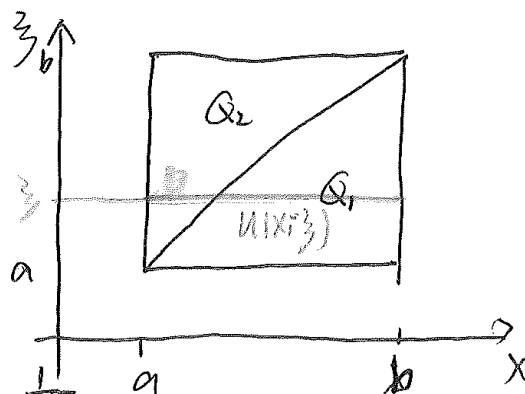
故若 V^* 是解, $V \pm V^*$ 也是解. 解多于一个, 矛盾.

Fundamental Solutions 基解

$y(x, \xi)$ 称作 $Lu=0$ 的基解. 如果它定义在 $Q = J \times J$ 上 ($J = [a, b]$)

且满足

- 11) $y(x, \xi)$ 在 Q 上连续
- 12) $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$ 存在. 并且在 Q_1, Q_2 上连续
- 13) 关于 x 的函数 $y(\cdot, \xi)$ 满足 $Ly=0$ 对 $x \neq \xi, x \in J$.
- 14) 在 $x=\xi$ 处. 满足 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}(x+, x) - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}(x-, x) = \frac{1}{p(x)}$



lemma: 在条件(S)下, 基解存在, 但不唯一.

条件(S): $Lu = (p(x)u')' + q(x)u = g(x)$ in $J = [a, b]$

$$R_1 u = \alpha_1 u(a) + \alpha_2 p(a) u'(a) = \beta_1$$

$$R_2 u = \beta_1 u(b) + \beta_2 p(b) u'(b) = \beta_2$$

满足 $p \in C^1(J)$, $q, g \in C^0(J)$. p, q, g 都是实值的.

$$\begin{cases} p(x) > 0 \text{ in } J \\ \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 > 0 \\ \beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

构造: 令 $u(x, \xi)$ 为初值问题 $\begin{cases} Lu=0 \\ u(\xi)=0 \\ u'(\xi)=\frac{1}{p(\xi)} \end{cases}$ 的解.

$$\text{令 } y(x, \xi) = \begin{cases} 0 & a \leq x \leq \xi \leq b \\ u(x, \xi) & a \leq \xi \leq x \leq b \end{cases}$$

可以验证 y 满足基解的条件.

特别地, 若 $y(x, \xi)$ 是基解, $r(x, \xi) = y(x, \xi) + g(x)h(\xi)$ 也是基解
($g \in C^2, h \in C$ 是两另外任意函数)

Thm: 满足条件(5)且有基解 $\gamma(x, \xi)$. 则 $V(x) = \int_a^b \gamma(x, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi$
是 $LV = g(x)$ 的一个特解

$$V'(x) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x}(x, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi$$

$$V''(x) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial x^2}(x, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi + \frac{S(x)}{P(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} LV &= P'(x)V'(x) + P(x)V''(x) + Q(x)V(x) = P'(x) \int_a^b \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x}(x, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi + P(x) \int_a^b \frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial x^2}(x, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi \\ &\quad + g(x) + Q(x) \int_a^b \gamma(x, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi \\ &= g(x) + \int_a^b L\gamma(\cdot, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi = g(x) \end{aligned}$$

• Green 函数. $\Gamma(x, \xi)$ 满足

1) $\Gamma(x, \xi)$ 是 $Lu=0$ 的基解

2) $R_1 \Gamma = R_2 \Gamma = 0$. 对 $\forall \xi \in (a, b)$

假设 $\begin{cases} Lu=0 \\ R_1 u = R_2 u = 0 \end{cases}$ 只有平凡解. 则 Green 函数存在性证明如下

考虑 $\begin{cases} Lu=0 \\ u(a)=\lambda_1 \\ p(a)u'(a)=\mu_1 \end{cases}$ 的解 $u_1(x)$
其中 $(\lambda_1, \mu_1) \neq (0, 0)$ 且 $\alpha\lambda_1 + \alpha_2\mu_1 = 0$.

及 $\begin{cases} Lu=0 \\ u(b)=\lambda_2 \\ p(b)u'(b)=\mu_2 \end{cases}$ 的解 $u_2(x)$.
其中 $(\lambda_2, \mu_2) \neq (0, 0)$ 且 $\beta_1\lambda_2 + \beta_2\mu_2 = 0$

若 $u_1(x)$ 与 $u_2(x)$ 线性相关. 即 $u_1(x) = \gamma u_2(x)$ 则 $Ru_1 = \gamma Ru_2 = 0$. u_1 是 $\begin{cases} Lu=0 \\ R_1 u = R_2 u = 0 \end{cases}$ 的非平凡解 矛盾

$$\text{由 } u_1 Lu_2 - u_2 Lu_1 = [p(x)(u_1' u_2 - u_2' u_1)]' = 0$$

$$\text{知 } p(x)(u_1' u_2 - u_2' u_1) = C.$$

根据 Wronskian, $C \neq 0$.

$$\Gamma(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{C} \begin{cases} u_1(\xi) u_2(x) & \text{in } Q_1 \\ u_1(x) u_2(\xi) & \text{in } Q_2 \end{cases}$$

Thm. 在条件 (S) 下, 若 $\begin{cases} Lu=0 \\ R_1 u = R_2 u = 0 \end{cases}$ 只有平凡解, 则 Green 函数存在且唯一.

它由前述给出. 进一步, 它还是对称的: $\Gamma(x, \xi) = \Gamma(\xi, x)$

并且 $\begin{cases} LV = g(x) \\ R_1 V = R_2 V = 0 \end{cases}$ 的解存在且唯一: $V(x) = \int_a^b \Gamma(x, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi$

(插入 Lagrange 恒等式)

$$\begin{aligned} VLu - uLV &= [p(x)(u'v - v'u)]' \\ \int_a^b (VLu - uLV) dx &= 0 \quad \text{if } R_1 u = R_2 u = 0 \end{aligned}$$

• 验证 $V(x) = \int_a^b \Gamma(x, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi$ 是解.

若 Green 函数不唯一, $\Gamma_1(x, \xi)$ 也是 Green 函数. 考虑 $w(x) = \int_a^b \Gamma_1(x, \xi) h(\xi) d\xi$

则 $\int_a^b (VLw - wLV) dx = 0$.

即 $\int_a^b (Vh - wg) dx = 0$. $\int_a^b \int_a^b \Gamma(x, \xi) g(\xi) h(x) dx d\xi = \int_a^b \int_a^b \Gamma_1(x, \xi) h(\xi) g(x) dx d\xi$

$$= \int_a^b \int_a^b \Gamma(\xi, x) g(x) h(\xi) d\xi dx =$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_a^b \Gamma(x, \xi) g(x) h(\xi) dx d\xi$$

$$\int_a^b \int_a^b (\Gamma(x, \xi) - \Gamma_1(x, \xi)) g(x) h(\xi) dx d\xi = 0$$

由于 h 是任意的, $\Rightarrow \Gamma(x, \xi) - \Gamma_1(x, \xi) = 0$. 即证明 Green 函数的唯一性

而 $u_1(x), u_2(x)$ 是 $Lu=0$ 的基解. $\det \begin{bmatrix} R_1 u_1 & R_1 u_2 \\ R_2 u_1 & R_2 u_2 \end{bmatrix} = -(R_1 u_2)(R_2 u_1) \neq 0$
(因: 有平凡解)

由定理知, $LV = g$ 只有平凡解若存在必唯一. 于是 $V(x) = \int_a^b \Gamma(x, \xi) g(\xi) d\xi$ 是唯一解

0. 一般情况: $\begin{cases} Lu = g(x) \\ R_1 u = j_1 \\ R_2 u = j_2 \end{cases}$ (非齐次) 设 u 具有形式 $u = v + \varphi$ 其中 $\varphi \in C^2(J)$ 且满足 $\begin{cases} R_1 \varphi = j_1 \\ R_2 \varphi = j_2 \end{cases}$

故 v 满足 $\begin{cases} Lv = h = g - L\varphi \\ R_1 v = R_2 v = 0 \end{cases}$ 可以解出 v

0. ~~非~~ (非线性) $\begin{cases} Lu = f(x, u) \\ R_1 u = 0 = R_2 u \end{cases} \quad f \in C^1(J \times \mathbb{R})$

这转化为积分方程 $u(x) = \int_a^b \Gamma(x, z) f(z, u(z)) dz$ 问题

(存在及唯一性定理)

假设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$ 上连续并且满足 Lipschitz 条件

$$|f(x, y) - f(x, z)| \leq L|y - z| \quad \text{并且有 } L < \pi^2$$

那么边值问题 $u'' = f(x, u) \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1), \quad u(0) = u(1) = 0$ 有唯一解.

$$\Gamma(x, z) = \begin{cases} z(1-x) & 0 \leq z \leq x \leq 1 \\ x(1-z) & 0 \leq x < z \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{是 } u'' = 0 \text{ 的 Green 函数.}$$

且边值问题 $u(0) = u(1) = 0$

定义算子 $T: (Tu)(x) = \int_0^1 \Gamma(x, z) f(z, u(z)) dz$. 则要找的是 T 的不动点 $Tu = u$.

$$|Tu_1(x) - Tu_2(x)| = \left| \int_0^1 \Gamma(x, z) f(z, u_1(z)) dz - \int_0^1 \Gamma(x, z) f(z, u_2(z)) dz \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^1 \Gamma(x, z) (f(z, u_1(z)) - f(z, u_2(z))) dz \right|$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 |\Gamma(x, z)| \cdot L |u_1(z) - u_2(z)| dz, \quad \int_0^1 |\Gamma(x, z)| dz = \frac{(1-x)x}{2} \leq \frac{1}{8}$$

若采用最大值范数, 则 $\|Tu_1 - Tu_2\| \leq \int_0^1 |\Gamma(x, z)| dz \cdot \frac{1}{8} L \|u_1 - u_2\| \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{L}{8} \|u_1 - u_2\|$ 若 $L < 8$, 则满足压缩条件

若采用 $\|u\|^* = \sup_{0 < x < 1} \frac{|u(x)|}{\sin \pi x} < \infty$, 可将 " $L < 8$ " 做到更好: " $L < \pi^2$ ",

并且 $L = \pi^2$ 时若 $f(x, u) = -\pi^2 u$, $u = C \sin \pi x$ ($C \in \mathbb{R}$) 为解

$\|\cdot\|^*$ 定义在函数空间 $B^* = \{u(x) \mid \sup_{0 < x < 1} \frac{|u(x)|}{\sin \pi x} < \infty\}$ 上. $u(x) \in C^2([0, 1])$ 且 $u(0) = u(1) = 0$ 有无穷解. 故 " $L < \pi^2$ " 是最优

特别地, 若 $u(x)$ 是所求边值问题的解 $u(0) = u(1) = 0$ 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u'(x)}{\pi \cos \pi x} = \frac{u'(0)}{\pi} \in \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{u(x)}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{u'(x)}{\pi \cos \pi x} = -\frac{u'(1)}{\pi} \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $\frac{u(x)}{\sin \pi x}$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上连续, 端点有界, 故有界. $\Rightarrow u \in B^*$.

下证 $(B^*, \|\cdot\|^*)$ 是一个 Banach 空间:

若 $\{u_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 是其中的一个 Cauchy 列. 则 $\|u_n - u_m\|^* = \sup_{0 < x < 1} \left| \frac{u_n(x) - u_m(x)}{\sin \pi x} \right| < \varepsilon$ for 足够大 n, m

$$|u_n(x) - u_m(x)| < \left| \frac{u_n(x) - u_m(x)}{\sin \pi x} \right| < \varepsilon (\forall x) \text{ 故 } \{u_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \text{ 一致收敛. 设极限为 } u_0$$

$$\text{记 } g_n(x) = \frac{u_n(x)}{\sin \pi x} \text{ 则 } |g_n(x) - g_m(x)| < \varepsilon (\forall x) \text{ for sufficiently large } m \text{ \& } n.$$

thus $\{g_n(x)\}$ converges uniformly to, say, $g_0(x)$. $g_0(x) = \frac{u_0(x)}{\sin \pi x}$

$$\text{对 } \varepsilon = 1. \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N \quad |g_n(x) - g_N(x)| < 1 \quad \text{letting } n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ we get}$$

$$|g_0(x) - g_N(x)| \leq 1$$

Since $g_N(x)$ is Bounded, say, by M .

We have $|g_0(x)| \leq M + 1 < +\infty$ thus $u_0(x) \in B^*$
 $(B^*, \|\cdot\|^*)$ is a Banach space.

对 $u, v \in B^*$

$$|f(z, u(z)) - f(z, v(z))| \leq L |u(z) - v(z)| \leq L \|u - v\|^* \sin \pi z$$

$$|(T_u - T_v)(x)| = \left| \int_0^1 \Gamma(x, z) (f(z, u(z)) - f(z, v(z))) dz \right|$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 |\Gamma(x, z)| |f(z, u(z)) - f(z, v(z))| dz$$

$$\leq L \|u - v\|^* \int_0^1 |\Gamma(x, z)| \sin \pi z dz$$

$$\text{记 } w(x) = \int_0^1 |\Gamma(x, z)| \sin \pi z dz. \text{ 故由 } \Gamma(x, z) \leq 0 \text{ 且 } \int_0^1 \Gamma(x, z) g(z) dz \stackrel{\text{由 } L u = g(x) \text{ 得}}{=} \begin{cases} L u = g(x) \text{ 得} \\ |g| = |L u| = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } w'(x) = -\sin \pi x, \quad w(0) = w(1) = 0 \Rightarrow w(x) = \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi^2}$$

$$\text{即 } |(T_u - T_v)(x)| \leq L \|u - v\|^* \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi^2}$$

$$\|T_u - T_v\|^* = \frac{|(T_u - T_v)(x)|}{\sin \pi x} \leq \frac{L}{\pi^2} \|u - v\|^*$$

故对 $L < \pi^2$ 时是压缩映射.

11.14 解的稳定性

1. (Gronwall-Bellman) u, p, q 为 $J = [x_0 - a, x_0 + a]$ 上非负^{连续}函数, 满足

$$u(x) \leq p(x) + \left| \int_{x_0}^x q(t) u(t) dt \right| \quad x \in J$$

$$\text{则 } u(x) \leq p(x) + \left| \int_{x_0}^x p(t) q(t) e^{\left| \int_t^x q(s) ds \right|} dt \right|$$

pf: 考虑 $x \in [x_0, x_0 + a]$ 设 $r(x) = \int_{x_0}^x q(t) u(t) dt$, 则 $r'(x) = q(x) u(x)$. 题中条件为 $u(x) \leq p(x) + r(x)$.

$$\text{故 } r'(x) = q(x) u(x) \leq q(x) (p(x) + r(x)) = q(x) p(x) + q(x) r(x)$$

$$\left(r(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x q(t) dt} \right)' = (r'(x) - r(x) q(x)) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x q(t) dt} \leq q(x) p(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x q(t) dt}$$

$$r(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x q(t) dt} \leq r(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) p(t) e^{-\int_{x_0}^t q(s) ds} dt = \int_{x_0}^x q(t) p(t) e^{-\int_{x_0}^t q(s) ds} dt$$

1.1 推论: 若还有 $p(x)$ 在 $[x_0, x_0 + a]$ 上单增, 在 $[x_0 - a, x_0]$ 上单减, 则 $u(x) \leq p(x) e^{\left| \int_{x_0}^x q(t) dt \right|}$
 考虑 $x \in [x_0, x_0 + a]$ $u(x) \leq p(x) + \int_{x_0}^x p(t) q(t) e^{\int_t^x q(s) ds} dt \leq p(x) + p(x) \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{\int_t^x q(s) ds} dt = p(x) \left(1 - \int_{x_0}^x \frac{d}{dt} (e^{-\int_t^x q(s) ds}) dt \right) = p(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x q(t) dt}$

1.2 推论: 若 $p(x) = C_0 + C_1 |x - x_0|$, $q(x) = C_2$ ($C_i \geq 0$) 则 $u(x) \leq (C_0 + \frac{C_1}{C_2}) e^{C_2 |x - x_0|} - \frac{C_1}{C_2}$

$$u(x) \leq C_0 + C_1 |x - x_0| + \int_{x_0}^x C_2 [C_0 + C_1 (t - x_0)] e^{C_2 (x - t)} dt = (C_0 + \frac{C_1}{C_2}) e^{C_2 (x - x_0)} - \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

Thm (连续依赖性) $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为开区域, $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1) \in D$. $f, g: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足 bounded, continuous

且 f 在 D 中关于 y 满足 Lipschitz 条件

$$\text{设 } y(x), z(x) \text{ 分别为初值问题 } \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) + g(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_1 \end{cases} \text{ 的解}$$

且 $y(x), z(x)$ 在公共区间 J 有定义, 则

$$|y(x) - z(x)| \leq \left(|y_0 - y_1| + (\|f\|_0 + \|g\|_0) |x - x_0| + \frac{\|g\|_0}{L} \right) e^{L|x - x_0|} - \frac{\|g\|_0}{L}$$

pf: 考虑 $y(x) - z(x)$ 并由上述推论即得

$$|y(x) - z(x)| = |y(x) - y(x_0) - (z(x) - z(x_0)) + y(x_0) - z(x_0)| \leq \int_{x_0}^x L |y(t) - z(t)| dt + \|g\|_0 |x - x_0| + \left(\|f\|_0 + \|g\|_0 \right) |x - x_0| + |y_0 - y_1|$$

$$\text{故 } |y(x) - z(x)| \leq \left[(\|f\|_0 + \|g\|_0) |x - x_0| + |y_0 - y_1| + \frac{\|g\|_0}{L} \right] e^{L|x - x_0|} - \frac{\|g\|_0}{L}$$

记 $y(x, x_0, y_0)$ 为方程 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 的解.

~~Thm (可微性): f bounded, continuous, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$ bounded, continuous in D~~

~~则 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 的解在包含 x_0 的区间上存在, 且 $y(x, x_0, y_0)$ 关于 y_0 可微.~~

~~且满足 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0}$, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}(x_0) = 1$ (这是个变分方程)~~

2

开 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. $(x_0, y_0) \in D$ $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续有界. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续可微且有界 L

Thm (可微性 I 关于初值的可微性).

$y(x, x_0, y_0)$ 是 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 的解 且关于 y_0 可微. ^{且存在} 值为 $z(x)$
存在于 J 上, $J \ni x_0$

且 $z(x) = \left(\frac{\partial y(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial y_0} \right)$ 为 $\begin{cases} z' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y(x, x_0, y_0)) z \\ z(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$ 的解

称为原初值问题的变分方程

: 设 $(x_0, y_1) \in D$. $y(x, x_0, y_1)$ 存在于 J_1 上. $y(x, x_0, y_0)$ 存在于 J_0 上. 则对 $\forall x \in J_2 = J_0 \cap J_1$,

$|y(x, x_0, y_1) - y(x, x_0, y_0)| \leq |y_0 - y_1| e^{L|x-x_0|}$ 当 $y_1 \rightarrow y_0$ 时, $y(x, x_0, y_1)$ 在 J_2 上收敛收敛于 $y(x, x_0, y_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in J_2. \quad & y(x, x_0, y_0) - y(x, x_0, y_1) - z(x)(y_0 - y_1) \\ &= \int_{x_0}^x (f(t, y(t, x_0, y_0)) - f(t, y(t, x_0, y_1))) dt + y_0 - y_1 - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0}(x, x_0, y_0)(y_0 - y_1) \\ &= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, y(t, x_0, y_0)) [y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_0, y_1)] dt + o(|y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_0, y_1)|^2) + y_0 - y_1 \\ &\quad - \frac{\partial y(x, y_0, y_0)}{\partial y} (y_0 - y_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$|y(x, x_0, y_0) - y(x, x_0, y_1) - z(x)(y_0 - y_1)| \leq \int_{x_0}^x L |y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_0, y_1)| dt$$

$$\text{因为 } y(x, x_0, y_0) = y_0 \quad \text{故 } \frac{\partial y(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial y_0} = 1.$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y_0} \left(\frac{\partial y(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_0} (f(x, y(x, x_0, y_0))) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y(x, x_0, y_0)) \frac{\partial y(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial y_0}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial y(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial y_0} = z'(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y(x, x_0, y_0)) z(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & |y(x, x_0, y_0) - y(x, x_0, y_1) - z(x)(y_0 - y_1)| \\ &= \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t, x_0, y_0)) - f(t, y(t, x_0, y_1)) dt + y_0 - y_1 - \left[\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(t, y(t, x_0, y_0)) z(t) dt + 1 \right] (y_0 - y_1) \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, y(t, x_0, y_0)) [y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_0, y_1) - z(t)(y_0 - y_1)] dt \right| + \int_{x_0}^x o(|y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_0, y_1)|^2) dt \\ &\leq L \int_{x_0}^x |y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_0, y_1) - z(t)(y_0 - y_1)| dt + o(|y_0 - y_1|^2 e^{2L|x-x_0|}) \end{aligned}$$

由 Gronwall 不等式: $|y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_0, y_1) - z(t)(y_0 - y_1)| \leq o(|y_0 - y_1| e^{2L|x-x_0|}) e^{L|x-x_0|}$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{y_1 \rightarrow y_0} \left| \frac{y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_0, y_1)}{y_0 - y_1} - z(t) \right| \leq \lim_{y_1 \rightarrow y_0} o(1) e^{2L|x-x_0|} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial y(t, x_0, y_0)}{\partial y_0} = z(t)$$

12.5

Thm $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 连续. 关于 y 局部 Lipschitz. D 是 $S=[a,b] \times \mathbb{R}^n$ 中的开集.

M 为所有满足 $y' = f(t, y)$ 且存在于 $[a, b]$ 上的解. 将 a 处的值映到对应 b 处的值

$M_a = \{y(a) \mid y \in M\}$. $M_b = \{y(b) \mid y \in M\}$. 则 Poincaré 映射 $P: M_a \rightarrow M_b$ 是一个微分同胚

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) + g(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_1 \end{cases}$$

 $y(x)$ $z(x)$

f, g 连续有界. f 关于 y Lipschitz

$$(y(x) - z(x))' = f(x, y(x)) - f(x, z(x)) - g(x, z(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} |(y(x) - z(x)) - (y(x_0) - z(x_0))| &= \left| \int_{x_0}^x (y(t) - z(t))' dt \right| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x (f(t, y(t)) - f(t, z(t)) - g(t, z(t))) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_{x_0}^x L |y(t) - z(t)| dt + \int_{x_0}^x |g(t, z(t))| dt \end{aligned}$$

$$|y(x) - z(x)| \leq |y(x_0) - z(x_0)| +$$

$$|y(x) - z(x)| \leq |y(x) - y(x_0) - (z(x) - z(x_0))| + |y(x_0) - z(x_0)|$$

$$= \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt - \int_{x_1}^x (f(t, z(t)) + g(t, z(t))) dt \right| + |y_0 - y_1|$$

$$= \left| \int_{x_0}^x (f(t, y(t)) - f(t, z(t))) dt - \int_{x_1}^{x_0} f(t, z(t)) dt - \int_{x_1}^x g(t, z(t)) dt \right| + |y_0 - y_1|$$

$$\leq \int_{x_0}^x L |y(t) - z(t)| dt + \|f\|_0 |x_0 - x_1| + \|g\|_0 |x - x_1| + |y_0 - y_1|$$

$$\leq \int_{x_0}^x L |y(t) - z(t)| dt + \|f\|_0 |x - x_1| + \|g\|_0 |x - x_0| + \|g\|_0 |x_0 - x_1| + |y_0 - y_1|$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x L |y(t) - z(t)| dt + \|g\|_0 |x - x_0| + (\|f\|_0 + \|g\|_0) |x_0 - x_1| + |y_0 - y_1|$$

非负连续

$$u(x) \leq p(x) + \left| \int_{x_0}^x q(t)u(t) dt \right| \Rightarrow u(x) \leq p(x) + \left| \int_{x_0}^x p(t)q(t) e^{\left| \int_t^{x_0} q(s) ds \right|} dt \right|$$

$$u(x) \leq p(x) + \left| \int_{x_0}^x q(t)u(t) dt \right|, q(x) \searrow_{x_0} \Rightarrow u(x) \leq p(x) e^{\left| \int_{x_0}^x q(t) dt \right|}$$

$$u(x) \leq (C_0 + C_1 |x - x_0|) + \left| \int_{x_0}^x C_2 u(t) dt \right| \Rightarrow u(x) \leq \left(C_0 + \frac{C_1}{C_2} \right) e^{C_2 |x - x_0|} - \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \\ y(x) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) + g(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \\ y(x) \end{cases} \quad \left| y_0 - z(x) \right| \leq \left(|y_0 - y_1| + (\|f\|_0 + \|g\|_0) |x_1 - x_0| + \frac{\|g\|_0}{L} \right) e^{L|x-x_0|} - \frac{\|g\|_0}{L}$$

Thm (可微性 II 关于初值的可微性)

$y(x, x_0, y_0)$ 关于 x_0 也是可微的.

考虑初值问题
$$\begin{cases} z'(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y(x, x_0, y_0)) \cdot z(x) \\ z(x_0) = -f(x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$$

显然, 这个方程存在唯一解 $z = z(x)$. 下证 $z(x) = \frac{\partial y(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial x_0}$

设 $(x, y_0) \in D$. $y(x, x_1, y_0)$ 为所考虑的 Cauchy 问题过 (x, y_0) 的解.

设 $y(x, x_0, y_0)$ 与 $y(x, x_1, y_0)$ 的解区间分别为 J_0 和 J_1 , 对 $\forall x \in J_2 = J_0 \cap J_1$

则由 Gronwall 不等式, $|y(x, x_0, y_0) - y(x, x_1, y_0)| \leq M |x_1 - x_0| e^{L|x-x_0|}$

故当 $x_1 \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $y(x, x_1, y_0)$ 在 J 上一致收敛于 $y(x, x_0, y_0)$

下面考虑 $y(x, x_0, y_0) - y(x, x_1, y_0) - z(x)(x_0 - x_1)$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t, x_0, y_0)) - f(t, y(t, x_1, y_0)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(t, y(t, x_0, y_0)) z(t) (x_0 - x_1) dt$$

$$+ y_0 - \int_{x_1}^{x_0} f(t, y(t, x_1, y_0)) dt - y_0 - (-f(x_0, y_0)(x_0 - x_1))$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(t, y(t, x_0, y_0))}{\partial y} [y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_1, y_0) - z(t)(x_0 - x_1)] dt$$

$$- \int_{x_1}^{x_0} (f(t, y(t, x_1, y_0)) - f(x_0, y_0)) dt + o(|y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_1, y_0)|)$$

$$\text{故 } |y(x, x_0, y_0) - y(x, x_1, y_0) - z(x)(x_0 - x_1)| \leq L \int_{x_0}^x |y(t, x_0, y_0) - y(t, x_1, y_0) - z(t)(x_0 - x_1)| dt$$

$$+ \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_0} |f(t, y(t, x_1, y_0)) - f(x_0, y_0)| dt \right|$$

$$+ o(|x_1 - x_0|) M e^{L|x-x_0|}$$

由 Gronwall 不等式, $|y(x, x_0, y_0) - y(x, x_1, y_0) - z(x)(x_0 - x_1)| \leq (|x_1 - x_0|) M e^{L|x-x_0|} + \int_{x_1}^{x_0} |f(\dots) - f(x_0, y_0)| dt$

$$\lim_{x_1 \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{y(x, x_0, y_0) - y(x, x_1, y_0)}{x_0 - x_1} - z(x) \right| \leq \left(\lim_{x_1 \rightarrow x_0} |x_1 - x_0| M e^{L|x-x_0|} + \lim_{x_1 \rightarrow x_0} \int_{x_1}^{x_0} |f(\dots) - f(x_0, y_0)| dt \right) e^{L|x-x_0|} = 0$$

6

解对参数的连续依赖性与可微性

Thm. $D \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. $(x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \in D$ $f = f(x, y, \lambda) : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.若 1) f 有界连续 2) $\frac{\partial f(x, y, \lambda)}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial f(x, y, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda}$ 存在. 且在 D 上有界连续则: 1. $\exists h, \varepsilon > 0$ s.t. $\forall \lambda \in [\lambda_0 - \varepsilon, \lambda_0 + \varepsilon]$ 方程 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 的解 $y(x, \lambda)$ 在 $[x_0 - h, x_0 + h]$ 上存在2. $\forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in [\lambda_0 - \varepsilon, \lambda_0 + \varepsilon]$ $x \in [x_0 - h, x_0 + h]$ 有

$$|y(x, \lambda_1) - y(x, \lambda_2)| \leq \frac{\|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}\|_0}{\|\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\|_0} \left(e^{\|\frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}\|_0 |x - x_0|} - 1 \right) \cdot |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|$$

3. $y(x, \lambda)$ 关于 λ 可微. 且 $z(x, \lambda) = \frac{\partial y(x, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda}$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} z'(x, \lambda) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y(x, \lambda), \lambda) z(x, \lambda) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(x, y(x, \lambda), \lambda) \\ z(x_0, \lambda) = 0. \end{cases}$$

 \therefore 由 C-L 定理, 实际上存在且唯一.

$$2. \quad y(x, \lambda_1) - y(x, \lambda_2) = \int_{x_0}^x [f(t, y(t, \lambda_1), \lambda_1) - f(t, y(t, \lambda_2), \lambda_2)] dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x [f(t, y(t, \lambda_1), \lambda_1) - f(t, y(t, \lambda_1), \lambda_2) + f(t, y(t, \lambda_1), \lambda_2) - f(t, y(t, \lambda_2), \lambda_2)] dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(t, y(t, \lambda_1), \lambda_2) (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, y(t, \lambda_2), \lambda_2) [y(t, \lambda_1) - y(t, \lambda_2)] \right] dt$$

$$+ o(|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2| + o(|y(t, \lambda_1) - y(t, \lambda_2)|))$$

$$|y(x, \lambda_1) - y(x, \lambda_2)| \leq \left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} \right\|_0 |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2| |x - x_0| + \int_{x_0}^x \left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\|_0 |y(t, \lambda_1) - y(t, \lambda_2)| dt + o(|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|)$$

$$\Rightarrow |y(x, \lambda_1) - y(x, \lambda_2)| \leq \left(\frac{\left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} \right\|_0 |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|}{\left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\|_0 + o(1)} + o(|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|) \right) e^{(\left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\|_0 + o(1)) |x - x_0|} - \frac{\left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} \right\|_0 |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|}{\left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\|_0 + o(1)}$$

 $\Rightarrow |y(x, \lambda_1) - y(x, \lambda_2)| \leq$ 将所有的 $o(1)$ 扔掉, 即得

$$3. \quad |y(x, \lambda_1) - y(x, \lambda_2) - z(x, \lambda)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)| \\ \leq \int_{x_0}^x \left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\|_0 |y(t, \lambda_1) - y(t, \lambda_2) - z(t, \lambda)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)| dt \\ + o(|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|) + o(|y(t, \lambda_1) - y(t, \lambda_2)|)$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x \left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\|_0 |y(t, \lambda_1) - y(t, \lambda_2) - z(t, \lambda)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)| dt + o(|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|) \cdot A$$

由 Gronwall 不等式: $|y(x, \lambda_1) - y(x, \lambda_2) - z(x, \lambda)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)| \leq o(|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|) e^{\left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\|_0 |x - x_0|}$

$$\left| \frac{y(x, \lambda_1) - y(x, \lambda_2)}{|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|} - z(x, \lambda) \right| \leq o(1) \cdot e^{\left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\|_0 \cdot h}$$

故 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda} = z(x, \lambda)$

估计
是数

Liouville 公式 with $W(t) e^{\int_0^t \text{tr}(A(s)) ds}$

非自治的化为自治的

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n, t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n = f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n = f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) \\ \dot{x}_{n+1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

带参数的化为不带参数的

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t, \lambda) = f(x, \lambda) \\ x(0, \lambda) = x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = f(x, y) \\ \dot{y}(t) = 0 \\ x(0) = x_0 \\ y(0) = \lambda \end{cases}$$