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第三章 存在和唯一性定理

3.1 预备知识

1. Grönwall 不等式

引理: 设 $f, g \in C[a, b]$, 且 $g \geq 0$. 另有常数 $c \in \mathbb{R}$. 若对任意的 $x \in [a, b]$,
(Lemma)

$$f(x) \leq c + \int_a^x g(s) f(s) ds, \text{ 则 } f(x) \leq C e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds}.$$

证明: 设 $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x g(s) f(s) ds$. 则 $\Phi'(x) = g(x) f(x) \leq g(x) (c + \Phi(x))$
(Proof). (≥ 0), 不改变不等号方向

$$\Rightarrow \Phi'(x) - g(x) \Phi(x) \leq c \cdot g(x) \quad (*)$$

利用积分因子法. (*)式两边同乘 $\mu(x) = e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds}$ ($\frac{\mu'}{\mu} = -g$)

$$\text{有 } (\Phi(x) \mu(x))' \leq c g(x) \mu(x).$$

$$\frac{\Phi(x) \mu(x) - \Phi(a) \mu(a)}{\mu(x) - \mu(a)} = \int_a^x (\Phi(s) \mu(s))' ds \leq c \int_a^x g(s) \mu(s) ds \Leftrightarrow \Phi(x) \mu(x) \leq c (\mu(a) - \mu(x))$$

$$\Phi(x) \leq \frac{c(1 - \mu(x))}{\mu(x)} = C (e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds} - 1)$$

$$f(x) \leq \Phi(x) + c = C e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds} \quad \square.$$

推论: $c \leq 0, f(a) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f \equiv 0$

2. "Arzelà - Ascoli 定理." (AA) 退化版本. ~ 反过来也成立!

引理 3.2. 设 $\{f_n\} \subseteq C[a, b]$, 满足:

① 一致有界性. ② 等度连续性.

则存在子列 $\{f_{n_k}\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛.

$$\exists M > 0. \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. x \in [a, b] \\ \text{有 } |f_n(x)| \leq M.$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0. \exists \delta > 0. \forall x, y \in [a, b]. \\ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. |x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \varepsilon$$

证明: 设 $[a, b]$ 中全体有理数为 $r_1, r_2, \dots$

先考虑 $\{f_n(r_1)\}$. 它是有界点列. 由 BW (聚点定理). 一定有收敛子列. 记为 $\{f_n^{(1)}(r_1)\}$.

再考虑 $\{f_n^{(1)}(r_2)\}$. 也是有界点列 $\Rightarrow$ 收敛子列 $\{f_n^{(2)}(r_2)\}$

最终得到一串子列 $\{f_n\} \supseteq \{f_n^{(1)}\} \supseteq \{f_n^{(2)}\} \supseteq \dots$

满足 $\{f_n^{(k)}(r_k)\}$ 收敛

最后. 取 $g_n(x) = f_n^{(n)}(x)$

对于每个 r_k , $g_n(r_k) = f_n^{(n)}(r_k)$ $n=1, 2, \dots$
 当 $n > k$ 时, $\{f_m^{(n)}(r_k)\}$, $m=1, 2, \dots$
 是 $\{f_m^{(k)}(r_k)\}$ 的子列. 于是 $\{f_m^{(n)}(r_k)\}$ 收敛 ($m \rightarrow \infty$).
 $\{g_n(r_k)\}$ 又是 $\{f_m^{(n)}(r_k)\}$ 的子列 $\therefore$ 也收敛.
 即 $\{g_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 的所有有理点上收敛.

“对角线技巧”

下证: $\{g_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛.

即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \quad \forall n, m > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |g_n(x) - g_m(x)| < \varepsilon.$

由②, 对于上述 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, s.t 当 $|x - y| < \delta$ 时.

对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 有 $|f_n(x) - f_m(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ (*)

有限覆盖

因为 $[a, b]$ 是紧的, 所以存在一些有理数 $\tilde{r}_1, \dots, \tilde{r}_{m'}$, s.t $[a, b] \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{m'} B(\tilde{r}_i, \delta)$ ($[a, b] \subset \bigcup_{x \in [a, b] \cap \mathbb{Q}} B(x, \delta)$)

因为 $\{g_n(\tilde{r}_i)\}$ 收敛, 所以存在 $N_i \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t $\forall n, m > N_i$ 时

有 $|g_n(\tilde{r}_i) - g_m(\tilde{r}_i)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m' \quad (*)$

最后取 $N = \max\{N_1, \dots, N_{m'}\}$. 对 $\forall x \in [a, b]$ 设 $x \in B(\tilde{r}_i, \delta)$. 则

对于 $\forall n, m > N$, $|g_n(x) - g_m(x)| \leq |g_n(x) - g_n(\tilde{r}_i)| + |g_n(\tilde{r}_i) - g_m(\tilde{r}_i)| + |g_m(\tilde{r}_i) - g_m(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon$
 (*) (*) (*)

Q.O.E

$f_n: [a, b] \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. 范数

推广1: $f_n: [a, b] \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^d, \|\cdot\|)$

推广2: $[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ 中的紧集.

3.2 Picard 定理.

记号: $I = [x_0 - a, x_0 + a] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $a > 0, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, (或 $[x_0, x_0 + a], [x_0 - a, x_0]$).

$K = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|y - y_0\| \leq b\}$. $\|\cdot\|$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 上给定的一个范数. $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$D = I \times K$, $f: D \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|)$ 连续.

考虑 $y' = f(x, y)$.
 (*) $y(x_0) = y_0$.

定义: 若存在 $\Delta > 0$, s.t $\forall x \in I, y_1, y_2 \in K, \|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq \Delta \|y_1 - y_2\|$.

则称 f 满足关于 y 的 Lipschitz 条件 (Δ 条件).

$f \in C(I \times K, \mathbb{R}^n)$. 线性变换
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \in C(I \times K, L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n))$

Remark: ① “ Δ 条件” $\Rightarrow$ 连续

② 若 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 存在, 且定义域上连续, 则 f 满足 “ Δ 条件”

算子范数
 $(L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n), \|\cdot\|_{L(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)})$
 度量空间 $\Rightarrow$ 可讨论连续性

$$\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq \max_{(x, y) \in D} \left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \right\| \cdot \|y_1 - y_2\| \quad (\text{多元微分学: 有限增量定理})$$

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Jacobi 矩阵算子范数在此区域的最大值: $= \Delta$

Thm (Picard). — 不动点法.

f 满足 Δ 条件. ($\Delta > 0$). 设 $\max_{(x, y) \in D} \|f\| = M$. 记 $\alpha = \min(a, \frac{b}{M})$. 则 (*)
 在 $J = [x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha]$ 上存在唯一解.

取法保证了迭代结果总在定义域内.

证明: 首先 (*). 等价于以下的积分方程

不可比大小.

$$y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt \quad (\text{向量值函数积分}). \quad \textcircled{1} y_0 \text{ 是“良定义”} \quad \textcircled{2} y_n \text{ 连续.}$$

构造函数列 $\{y_n(x)\}_{n=0,1,2,\dots}$ (Picard 序列) $y_0(x) = y_0$. $f: I \times K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$y_{n+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt \quad (a) \quad [x_0, x] \subseteq I? \quad y_n \in K?$$

因为 $\alpha < a \therefore x \in I$

$$\|y_n(x) - y_0\| \leq \int_{x_0}^x \|f(t, y_n(t))\| dt \leq M|x - x_0| \leq b \quad \rightarrow |x - x_0| \leq \alpha \leq \frac{b}{M}$$

一致收敛.

目标: $\{y_n\}$ 在 J 上一致收敛到 ϕ ($y_n \Rightarrow \phi$).

$$\|z_n(x) - z_m(x)\| < \Delta \|y_n(x) - y_m(x)\| < \frac{\epsilon}{\Delta} \Delta = \epsilon.$$

一致收敛函数列. $\lim$ 与 $\int$ 换序

$$\text{若 } y_n \Rightarrow \phi, \text{ 则对 (a) 取极限. } \phi(x) = y_0 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt$$

事实: 若 $y_n \Rightarrow \phi$, 则 $z_n(x) = f(x, y_n(x))$ 有 $z_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x, \phi(x))$. $\therefore \phi(t)$ 即为满足方程的解

下证: 一致收敛

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

$$\text{用归纳法证明: } \|y_n(x) - y_{n-1}(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{n!} \Delta^{n-1} \cdot M \cdot |x - x_0|^n$$

设 $n-1 \vee$. 考虑 n 情况. (不妨设 $x > x_0$)

$$\|y_n(x) - y_{n-1}(x)\| = \left\| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_{n-1}(t)) - f(t, y_{n-2}(t)) dt \right\| \leq \int_{x_0}^x \|f(t, y_{n-1}(t)) - f(t, y_{n-2}(t))\| dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由归纳假设 } \Delta \|f\| &\leq \int_{x_0}^x \Delta \frac{\Delta^{n-2}}{(n-1)!} M |t - x_0|^{n-1} dt \leq \int_{x_0}^x \Delta \|y_{n-1}(t) - y_{n-2}(t)\| dt \\ &= \frac{\Delta^{n-1}}{n!} M |x - x_0|^n \end{aligned}$$

于是 $y_n(x) = y_0 + (y_1 - y_0) + \dots + (y_n - y_{n-1})$ “看作无穷级数前 n 项部分和”

$$\bullet \|y_n(x) - y_{n-1}(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{n!} \Delta^{n-1} M |x - x_0|^n \leq \frac{1}{n!} \Delta^{n-1} M \alpha^n$$

$$\bullet \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \Delta^{n-1} M |x - x_0|^n = \frac{M}{\Delta} e^{\Delta |x - x_0|} \text{ 收敛 } \rightarrow \left(\frac{M}{\Delta} (e^{\Delta \alpha} - 1) \right) \text{ 收敛}$$

$\therefore$ 由 Weierstrass 判别法 $\{y_n(x)\}$ 一致收敛到某个 $\phi(x)$

唯一性: ϕ_1, ϕ_2 两解. (x_0, x_1)

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$$\|\phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x)\| \leq \int_{x_0}^x \|f(t, \phi_1) - f(t, \phi_2)\| dt \leq \int_{x_0}^x L \|\phi_1(t) - \phi_2(t)\| dt.$$

由 Gronwall 不等式, 取 $C=0, g=L, f=\|\phi_1 - \phi_2\|$

$\Rightarrow f \equiv 0$. 即 $\phi_1 = \phi_2$. $\therefore$ 唯一性.

向量值函数相关补充: V 关于范数完备 (Banach Space).

V : $\mathbb{R}$ -线性空间. $\|\cdot\|$: V 上的一个范数. $f: [a, b] \rightarrow V, A \in V$. Let $I = [a, b]$

若对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, s.t. 对 I 的 ε -划分: $P = \{a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b\}$,

以及标记点组 $\xi = \{\xi_i | i=1, 2, \dots, n\}, \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i], i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

只要 $\lambda(P) = \max\{x_i - x_{i-1} | i=1, 2, \dots, n\} < \delta$,

有 $\|S(f, P, \xi) - A\| < \varepsilon$. 其中 $S(f, P, \xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{f(\xi_i)}_{\text{在 } V \text{ 中}} (x_i - x_{i-1})$

则称 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上 Riemann 可积. $A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

引理 (Cauchy) $f \in \mathbb{R}([a, b], V) \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \forall P_1, P_2, \xi_1, \xi_2, \lambda(P_1) < \delta, \lambda(P_2) < \delta$
黎曼可积 $\Rightarrow \|S(f, P_1, \xi_1) - S(f, P_2, \xi_2)\| < \varepsilon$.

证明: " $\Rightarrow$ " Obviously!

" $\Leftarrow$ " 对于 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 设 P_n 是 I 的 n 等分 $P_n = \{x_{n,0} < \dots < x_{n,n}\}, x_{n,i} = a + \frac{b-a}{n} i$

$\xi_n = \{\xi_{n,i} | i=1, 2, \dots, n\}, \xi_{n,i} = x_{n,i}$

$\bullet S_n = S(f, P_n, \xi_n)$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 找到 $\delta > 0$, 满足 Cauchy 准则. 取 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. $\frac{b-a}{N} < \delta$.

则对 $\forall n, m > N, \lambda(P_n) = \frac{b-a}{n} < \delta, \lambda(P_m) < \delta$.

于是 $\|S_n - S_m\| < \varepsilon$

因此 $\{S_n\}$ 是 $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ 中的 Cauchy 列. 所以存在 $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$

对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. $\forall n > N, \|S_n - A\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. ①

接下来利用 Cauchy 准则.

取 $\delta > 0$, s.t. $\dots \|S(f, P_1, \xi_1) - S(f, P_2, \xi_2)\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$;

则对 $\forall P, \xi, \lambda(P) < \delta$.

取 $n > N, \frac{b-a}{n} < \delta, \lambda(P_n) < \delta$. 于是 $\|S(f, P, \xi) - S_n\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. ②

①②得 $\|S(f, P, \xi) - A\| < \varepsilon$ $\square$.

定理: 若 $f \in C([a, b], V)$, 则 $f \in R([a, b], V)$. (连续函数是黎曼可积的)

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证明: 连续 $\Rightarrow$ 一致连续

$$\text{即 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x, y \in [a, b], |x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow \|f(x) - f(y)\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3(b-a)}$$

现在对于两个分划 P_1, P_2 , $\lambda(P_1) < \delta$, $\lambda(P_2) < \delta$.

记 $\tilde{P} = P_1 \cup P_2$ (记 $\tilde{P}$ 的小区间是 $\tilde{I}_i, i=1, \dots, \hat{n}$)

对于 P_1 的一个标记点组 ξ_1 , 加入一些点, 得到 $\tilde{P}$ 的标记点组 $\tilde{\xi}_1$

$$S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_1) - S(f, P_1, \xi_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} f(\tilde{\xi}_i) |\tilde{I}_i| - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) |I_i| \quad (*)$$

黎曼和 对于 $i=1, \dots, \hat{n}$, 记 $\tilde{i}$ 为 $\tilde{I}_i$ 所在的 I_k 的下标 $\tilde{i}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } |I_k| &= \sum_{i=k}^{\hat{n}} |\tilde{I}_i| \quad \therefore (*) = \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} f(\tilde{\xi}_i) |\tilde{I}_i| - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_{\tilde{i}}) |\tilde{I}_i| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} (f(\tilde{\xi}_i) - f(\xi_{\tilde{i}})) |\tilde{I}_i| \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\tilde{\xi}_i \in \tilde{I}_i, \xi_{\tilde{i}} \in I_{\tilde{i}}$, 所以 $|\tilde{\xi}_i - \xi_{\tilde{i}}| < \delta$.

$$\therefore \|f(\tilde{\xi}_i) - f(\xi_{\tilde{i}})\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3(b-a)}$$

$$\|S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_1) - S(f, P_1, \xi_1)\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} \frac{\varepsilon}{3(b-a)} |\tilde{I}_i| = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

同理, 在 ξ_2 中添加一些点, 得 $\tilde{P}$ 的标记点组 $\tilde{\xi}_2$

$$\text{可得 } \|S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_2) - S(f, P_2, \xi_2)\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

$$\|S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_1) - S(f, \tilde{P}, \tilde{\xi}_2)\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{n}} \|f(\tilde{\xi}_{1,i}) - f(\tilde{\xi}_{2,i})\| |\tilde{I}_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

$$\therefore \Rightarrow \|S(f, P_1, \xi_1) - S(f, P_2, \xi_2)\| < \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

定理: 若 V 是有限维的 ($\dim V = d$) $V = \mathbb{R}^d$.

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_d \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } f \in R([a, b], V) \Leftrightarrow f_i \in R([a, b], \mathbb{R}), i=1, 2, \dots, d. \text{ 且 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \begin{pmatrix} \int_a^b f_1(x) dx \\ \vdots \\ \int_a^b f_d(x) dx \end{pmatrix}$$

证明: 记 $\mathbb{R}^d$ 中的范数 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$, $\|x\|_\infty = \max\{|x_1|, \dots, |x_d|\}$.

设 $C_1 \|\cdot\|_\infty \leq \|\cdot\| \leq C_2 \|\cdot\|_\infty$ (有限维空间, 范数等价, 可相互控制)

$$\Rightarrow \text{若 } f \in R([a, b], V), \text{ 记 } A = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|S(f_i, P, \xi) - A_i| \leq \|S(f, P, \xi) - A\|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{C_1} \|S(f, P, \xi) - A\| < \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

Thm. 若 $f \in R([a, b], V)$, 则 $\|f\| \in R([a, b], \mathbb{R})$, 且 $\|\int_a^b f(x) dx\| \leq \int_a^b \|f(x)\| dx$

Pt: $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \geq |\|f(x)\| - \|f(y)\||$

由三角不等式可知: $\dots\dots\dots \checkmark$

由可积性, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall p, \lambda(p) < \delta, \forall \xi$.

$$\|\int_a^b f(x) dx - S(f, p, \xi)\| < \varepsilon.$$

$$|\int_a^b \|f(x)\| dx - S(\|f\|, p, \xi)| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \|\int_a^b f(x) dx\| &< \|S(f, p, \xi)\| + \varepsilon, & \|S(f, p, \xi)\| &= \|\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1})\| \\ &\leq S(\|f\|, p, \xi) + \varepsilon & &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \|f(\xi_i)\| (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &\leq \int_a^b \|f(x)\| dx + 2\varepsilon & &= S(\|f\|, p, \xi). \end{aligned}$$

取 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, $\therefore \|\int_a^b f(x) dx\| \leq \int_a^b \|f(x)\| dx$.

Remark: Riemann 积分可推广到更一般空间

e.g. $[a, b] \rightarrow V$ $\nwarrow$ Fréchet 空间

推论: I. K. D. f. M. L. ϕ $\leftarrow$ 任意一个解.

$$\|y_n(x) - \phi(x)\| \leq \frac{M L^n}{(n+1)!} |x - x_0|^{n+1}. \quad (\text{可推唯一性})$$

 - zig-zag permutation

置换 $\sigma = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \in S_n$. 若每个 c_i 都不在 c_{i-1} 和 c_{i+1} 之间, 称 σ 是一个交错置换

$$Z_n = \#\{\text{交错置换}\} = ?$$

(AP)

$n=1, \sigma_1 = (1), Z_1 = 1; \quad n=2, \sigma_2 = (1, 2) \text{ 或 } (2, 1), Z_2 = 2;$

$n=3, \sigma_3 = (1, 3, 2), (2, 1, 3), (3, 1, 2), (2, 3, 1), Z_3 = 4, \quad n=4, Z_4 = 10, \dots$

若 $\sigma = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$ 是个 AP, 则 $\tilde{\sigma} = (\hat{c}_1, \dots, \hat{c}_n)$ 也是个 AP. $\hat{c}_i = n+1-i$

$$A_n = \frac{Z_n}{2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$2A_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} A_k A_{n-k} \quad (A_0 = 1) \quad \text{如果出现数不满足要求, 取互补的即可 - 故使用 } A_n \text{ 而非 } Z_n$$

证 $A(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{n!} t^n \quad \therefore 2A(t) = 1 + A^2(t), A(0) = 1. \quad \text{可解 } A(t) = \tan(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})$

例: $\begin{cases} y' = x^2 + y^2 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

取 $a, b > 0$, 由 Picard 定理知, $(*)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上有唯一解.

$y' = x^2 + y^2 \geq 0, \quad \exists x_2 \in (0, a), y(x_2) > 0$ 某点导函数平方大于 0

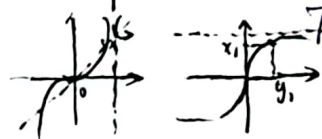
接下来考虑 $y(x)$ 在 (x_1, y_1) 附近 y_1 的反函数 $x(y)$, 满足 $x'(y) = \frac{1}{y'(x(y))} = \frac{1}{x(y)^2 + y^2}$

$x(y_1) = x_1$

$$x(y) = x_1 + \int_{y_1}^y \frac{dz}{x(z)^2 + z^2} \quad \because x' > 0. \quad \therefore x(z) > x(y_1) = x_1$$

$$\leq x_1 + \int_{y_1}^y \frac{dz}{x_1^2 + z^2} \leq x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} \int_{y_1/x_1}^{y/x_1} \frac{du}{1+u^2} \leq x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{du}{1+u^2} = x_1 + \frac{\pi}{x_1}$$

$$z/x_1 = u$$



进一步讨论 $y' = x^2 + y^2$

$$\text{令 } y = -\frac{\phi'(x)}{\phi(x)} \text{ 代入得 } -\frac{\phi''\phi - \phi'^2}{\phi^2} = x^2 + \left(\frac{\phi'}{\phi}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \phi'' + x^2\phi = 0. \text{ 齐次解 (利用幂级数)}$$

$$\text{通解: } y(x) = \frac{x(J_{\frac{3}{4}}(\frac{x^2}{2}) + c_2 J_{\frac{5}{4}}(\frac{x^2}{2}))}{c_1 J_{\frac{1}{4}}(\frac{x^2}{2}) + c_2 J_{\frac{3}{4}}(\frac{x^2}{2})} \quad C \text{ 是积分常数} \quad J: \text{ Bessel 函数}$$

定义: I.K.D.f. 若存在 $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

满足: ① $F(0) = 0, F(r) > 0 (r > 0)$

② 对 $x \in I, y_1, y_2 \in K$ 有 $\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq F(\|y_1 - y_2\|)$

③ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{dr}{F(r)} = +\infty$

则称 f 满足 Osgood 条件.

定理 (Osgood)

若 f 满足 Osgood 条件, 则存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得 (*) 在 $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ 上存在唯一解.

y 只有 -1, 初值, 可比较大...

证明: ($n=1$), 存在性 (由 Peano) $\vee$

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

假设 $\phi_1(x), \phi_2(x)$ 是两个解, 有 $x_1 \neq x_0, \phi_1(x_1) \neq \phi_2(x_1)$

不妨设 $x_1 > x_0, \phi_1(x_1) > \phi_2(x_1)$

考虑 $\{x \in [x_0, x_1] \mid \phi_1(x) = \phi_2(x)\}$, 它是非空, 闭集, 于是有最大元 $\bar{x}, (\phi_1(\bar{x}) = \phi_2(\bar{x}))$ 矛盾.

且 $\bar{x} < x_1$, 于是当 $x \in (\bar{x}, x_1]$, 必有 $\phi_1(x) > \phi_2(x)$

记 $r(x) = \phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x)$.

则 r 在 $(\bar{x}, x_1]$ 上恒正. 且 $r'(x) = \phi_1'(x) - \phi_2'(x) = f(x, \phi_1(x)) - f(x, \phi_2(x)) \leq F(\phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x)) = F(r(x))$

于是 $\int_{\bar{x}}^{x_1} \frac{dr}{F(r)} \leq \int_{\bar{x}}^{x_1} \frac{dr}{F(r)} = \int_{\bar{x}}^{x_1} \frac{1}{x} dx = x_1 - \bar{x}$ 矛盾!

正负性?

$$\frac{r'(x)}{F(r(x))} < 1$$

$$\int_{\bar{x}}^{x_1} \frac{dr}{F(r)} < \int_{\bar{x}}^{x_1} \frac{1}{x} dx ?$$

$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L|y_1 - y_2|^\alpha$. 若 $\alpha > 1$, 则 f 与 y 无关.

$$|f(y_1) - f(y_2)| = \left| \frac{d}{dn} [f(y_2 + \frac{1}{n}(y_1 - y_2)) - f(y_2 + \frac{n-1}{n}(y_1 - y_2))] \right| \leq L \left| \frac{y_1 - y_2}{n} \right|^\alpha \cdot n = L|y_1 - y_2|^\alpha n^{1-\alpha}$$

$\alpha > 1, 1-\alpha < 0, |f(y_1) - f(y_2)| \rightarrow 0$, 与 y 无关.

若 $F(r) = L \cdot r^\alpha \quad \alpha < 1$. 满足 Lipschitz 条件 or 不满足 Osgood 条件.

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dr}{F(r)} = \int_0^\infty \frac{dr}{L \cdot r^\alpha} = \frac{1}{L} \frac{r^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha}$$

" $F(r) = r \cdot |\log r|$ " — 可用 Osgood 条件.

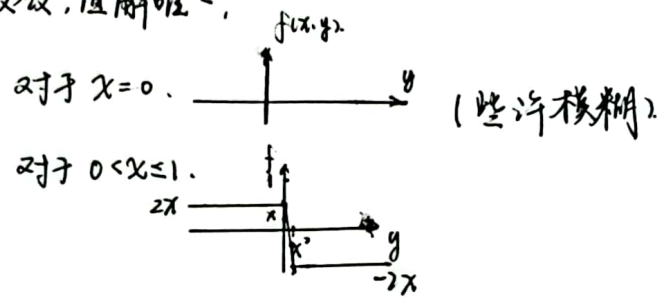
例: $\begin{cases} y' = \begin{cases} 0 & y=0 \\ y |\log y| & y \neq 0 \end{cases} \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 只有 $y_0=0$ 时才有问题. 用 Osgood 可证.

解: $y(x) = e^{(\log y_0) \cdot e^{x-x_0}}$ ($y_0 > 0$) 或 $y \equiv 0$ ($y_0 = 0$).

例 (Müller). Picard 序列不一定收敛, 但解唯一.

$x \in [0, 1], y \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & x=0, y \in \mathbb{R} \\ 2x & 0 < x \leq 1, y < 0 \\ 2x - \frac{4y}{x} & 0 < x \leq 1, 0 \leq y < x^2 \\ -2x & 0 < x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \end{cases}$$



$$y_0(x) = 0, y_1(x) = \int_0^x f(t, 0) dt = \int_0^x 2t dt = x^2$$

$$y_2(x) = \int_0^x f(t, t^2) dt = \int_0^x -2t dt = -x^2, y_3(x) = \int_0^x f(t, -t^2) dt = \int_0^x 2t dt = x^2 \dots$$

$y_{2k} = -x^2, y_{2k+1} = x^2$. $\therefore$ 不收敛! (不满足 I 条件).

另一方面, 该方程有唯一解.

引理: 在 (*) 中, 若 f 关于 y 单调减, 则在 $x \geq x_0$ 上有唯一解. (初值问题 2)

PF: 假设 ϕ_1, ϕ_2 是两个解, 且有 $x_1 > x_0$. 设 $\phi_1(x) > \phi_2(x)$.

$$\text{取 } \bar{x} = \max \{x \in [x_0, x_1] \mid \phi_1(x) = \phi_2(x)\}$$

当 $x \in (\bar{x}, x_1]$ 时, 有 $\phi_1(x) > \phi_2(x)$. 对于 $r(x) = \phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x)$ 以及区间 $[\bar{x}, x_1]$ 应用 Lagrange 中值定理

$$\exists \xi \in (\bar{x}, x_1) \text{ 满足 } r'(\xi) = \frac{r(x_1) - r(\bar{x})}{x_1 - \bar{x}} \quad (r(\xi) > 0, \phi_1(\xi) > \phi_2(\xi))$$

$\therefore \phi_1'(\xi) - \phi_2'(\xi) > 0$, 即 $f(\xi, \phi_1(\xi)) > f(\xi, \phi_2(\xi))$. 与 f 关于 y 单调减矛盾. $\therefore$ 唯一解 $\square$

§ 3.3 Peano 定理

$$I = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x - x_0| \leq a\}, K = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \|y - y_0\| \leq b\}, D = I \times K, f \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$M = \max \{ \|f(x, y)\| \mid (x, y) \in D \}, \alpha = \min(a, \frac{b}{M}), J = \{x \in I \mid |x - x_0| \leq \alpha\}$$

定理 (Peano)

(*) $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 在 J 上至少存在一个解.

证明: 转化成分方程.

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

考虑在 $[x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$ 上的存在性. 对于 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $x_i^{(n)} = x_0 + i \cdot \frac{\alpha}{n}$ $i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

对于 $x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$, 定义 $y_n^{(n)}(x) = y_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_j, y_j)(x - x_j)$.

其中 $y_k = y_0 + \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f(x_l, y_l)(x_{l+1} - x_l)$ y_j 欧拉折线

陈述事实: $\leq M(\sum_{k=0}^{j-1} |x_{k+1} - x_k| + |x - x_j|) \leq b$.

① $\|y_n(x) - y_0\| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \|f(x_k, y_k)\| |x_{k+1} - x_k| + \|f(x_j, y_j)\| |x - x_j|$ $\min(a, b)$

$\|y_n^{(n)}(x) - y_0\| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \|f(x_k, y_k)\| |x_{k+1} - x_k| \leq M \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} |x_{k+1} - x_k| < M \cdot \alpha \leq b$

② $\{y_n(x)\}$ 对于 $x \in [x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$ 和 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 一致有界. $\|y_n(x)\| \leq \|y_0\| + b$

③ (等度连续). 对于 $x', x'' \in [x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$,

$\|y_n(x'') - y_n(x')\| \leq M |x'' - x'|$. 取 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}$, $|x'' - x'| < \delta$.

(已有 $y_n(x) = y_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_j, y_j)(x - x_j)$, $x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$).

Pf: 设 $x' \in [x_{j_1}, x_{j_1+1}]$, $x'' \in [x_{j_2}, x_{j_2+1}]$ 不妨设 $j_1 \leq j_2$.

$y_n(x') = y_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{j_1-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_{j_1}, y_{j_1})(x' - x_{j_1})$

$y_n(x'') = y_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{j_2-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_{j_2}, y_{j_2})(x'' - x_{j_2})$

$\|y_n(x'') - y_n(x')\| = \left\| \sum_{k=j_1}^{j_2-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_{j_2}, y_{j_2})(x'' - x_{j_2}) - f(x_{j_1}, y_{j_1})(x' - x_{j_1}) \right\|$
 $\leq M \cdot (|x_{j_2} - x_{j_1}| + \sum_{k=j_1}^{j_2-1} |x_{k+1} - x_k| + |x'' - x_{j_2}|)$
 $= M |x'' - x'|$ $\square$

④ 定义 $\delta_n(x) = y_n(x) - y_0 - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt$, 由 $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$ 在 $[x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$.

$\|y_n(x) - y_0 - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt\|$ 设 $x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$

$= \left\| \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} f(x_k, y_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) + f(x_j, y_j)(x - x_j) - \int_{x_0}^{x_{j+1}} f(t, y_n(t)) dt - \int_{x_j}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt \right\|$

$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \|f(x_k, y_k) - f(s, y_n(s))\| ds + \int_{x_j}^x \|f(x_j, y_j) - f(s, y_n(s))\| ds$ (*)

$\because f$ -一致连续 $\therefore$ 对 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, s.t. 当 $\|(x', y') - (x'', y'')\| < \delta \Rightarrow \|f(x', y') - f(x'', y'')\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2\alpha}$.

$|x_k - s| < \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $|x_j - s| < \frac{\alpha}{n}$ $\|y_k - y_n(s)\| = \|y_n(x_k) - y_n(s)\| \leq M \cdot \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $\|y_j - y_n(s)\| \leq M \cdot \frac{\alpha}{n}$

$\Rightarrow$ 存在 N , 使得 $n > N$ 时, $\|(x_k, y_k) - (s, y_n(s))\| < \delta$, $s \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$.

$\|(x_j, y_j) - (s, y_n(s))\| < \delta$, $s \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]$.

(*) $\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{j-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) + (x - x_j) \right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2\alpha} (x - x_0) \leq \varepsilon$ $\square$

由②③及AA定理, 可知 $\{y_n(x)\}$ 有收敛子列 $\{y_{n_j}(x)\}$. 记 $\phi(x) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} y_{n_j}(x)$

由 $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{n_j}(x) = 0$ 可知 $\phi(x) = y_0 + \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_{n_j}(t)) dt$. (a)

记 $z_j(t) = f(t, y_{n_j}(t))$ 由 f 的一致连续性可知 $z_j(t) \Rightarrow f(t, \phi(t))$

(a) $\Rightarrow \phi(x) = y_0 + \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_0}^x z_j(t) dt = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt$ $\therefore \phi(x)$ 为 Cauchy 问题解. $\square$

欧拉折线

缺点: 误差大  多分点, 二次曲线逼近

② 误差不同 “隐式欧拉法”

3.4 解的延伸

(整体存在性问题)

(*) $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt.$

I 是 $\mathbb{R}$ 中开区间, Ω 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中开区域, $D = I \times \Omega, f \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$ $\overline{B}(x_0, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | \|x - x_0\| \leq r\}$

对于 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$, 可取 $\underline{a}, \underline{b}$ 使得 $\overline{B}(x_0, a) \times \overline{B}(y_0, b) \subseteq D$

由 Peano 定理 $\exists \alpha_0 > 0$.

s.t. (*) 在 $\overline{B}(x_0, \alpha_0)$ 上有解 $y(x)$.

取 $x_1 = x_0 + \alpha, y_1 = y(x_1)$; 再取 $a_1, b_1, \exists \alpha_1, y, x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1, y_2 = y(x_2); \dots$

$x_k = x_0 + \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1}$

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = ?$

Case I. $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x_+$ (x 为 x 域边界)

Case II: $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k < x_+$?

任意解曲线均可延伸全边界



手: 设 $J \subseteq I$ 子区间, $\phi: J \rightarrow \Omega$ 是 (*) 的一个解. 并且 J 是 ϕ 的最大存在区间 ($J=I$ 不若若3:)

若 $J \neq I$, 则对于 Ω 的任一紧子集 K , 存在 $x \in J$ s.t. $\phi(x) \notin K$

pf: 假设有一个紧子集 $K \subseteq \Omega$, s.t. 对 $\forall x \in J, \phi(x) \in K$,

只看 $x \geq x_0$ 的部分. 取 $M = \max_{x, y \in D} \|f(x, y)\|$

$J = (w, w+), w+ \in I$, 则对 $x, y \in J$ $\|\phi(x) - \phi(y)\| = \|\int_x^y f(t, \phi(t)) dt\| \leq M|x-y|$

由 Peano 定理可知, J 一定是开的 (若 $J = (w, w+]$, 总能再走一小步)

于是 ϕ 在 J 上一致连续

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow w+} \phi(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow w+} \phi(x)$ 都存在 这说明 J 不是最大的 $\square$

事实: 解的最大延拓区间是依赖于基本的解的选取的.

Ex. $y' = y^{\frac{1}{3}}$

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推论

若 f 满足一定的唯一性条件, 则过 D 中每一点都存在一条积分曲线, 且其端点在 ∂D 上.

特别地, 若 $f \in C'(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$.

$$\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq \max_{\xi \in D} \|f'_y(\xi)\| \cdot \|y_1 - y_2\|$$

推论: 若 $f(x, y)$ 满足 $\|f(x, y)\| \leq A(x)\|y\| + b(x)$, 其中 $A, b \in C([1, R_{\infty}))$

则 Cauchy 问题 (*) 在 I 上存在一个解 (至多) 不唯一.

Pf: 假设 ϕ 是 (*) 一个解存在区间 $J = (w_-, w_+)$, 且 $J \neq I$. 又为右半圆.

$$\text{则对 } x \in J, \phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \phi(t)) dt. \quad (x \geq x_0)$$

$$\|\phi(x)\| \leq \|y_0\| + \int_{x_0}^x \|f(t, \phi(t))\| dt \leq \|y_0\| + \int_{x_0}^x (A(t)\|\phi(t)\| + b(t)) dt. \quad (a)$$

$$\text{设 } M_A = \max\{|A(x)| \mid x \in [x_0, w_+)\}, \quad M_b = \max\{b(x) \mid x \in [x_0, w_+)\}$$

$$(a) \leq \underbrace{\|y_0\| + M_b \cdot (w_+ - x_0)}_{C_1} + \underbrace{M_A \cdot \int_{x_0}^x \|\phi(t)\| dt}_{C_2}$$

$$\text{设 } u(x) = \|\phi(x)\|. \text{ 由 Gronwall 不等式 } u(x) \leq C_1 + C_2 \int_{x_0}^x u(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) \leq C_1 e^{C_2(x-x_0)} \leq \underbrace{C_1 e^{C_2(w_+-x_0)}}_{R} \text{ 即有上界 } R$$

ϕ 图像的点完全落入 $[x_0, w_+] \times \overline{B}(0, R) \rightarrow$ 紧集. 故矛盾. $\square$

Ex $y' = A(x)y + b(x), \quad A \in C(I, \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \quad b \in C(I, \mathbb{R}^n) \quad (\text{第五章})$

$n \times n$ 矩阵.

$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 线性变换.

§ 3.5 比较定理

I 是 $\mathbb{R}$ 的开区间, Ω_f 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的区域, $D_f = I \times \Omega_f, f \in C(D_f, \mathbb{R}^n), (x, y) \in D_f$.

Ω_u 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的开区间, 对于 $y \in \Omega_u, \|y\| \in \Omega_u, D_u = I \times \Omega_u, u \in C(D_u, \mathbb{R})$.

满足对于 $(x, y) \in D_f, \|f(x, y)\| \leq u(x, \|y\|)$ 或 $\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq u(x, \|y_1 - y_2\|)$.

Ω_u 要扩大, 即 $\forall y_1, y_2 \in \Omega_f$.

$$\|y_1 - y_2\| \in \Omega_u$$

定理 (第一比较定理) 局部

设 I, Ω 是区间, $u, v \in C(D, \mathbb{R})$. 若 $u(x, z) < v(x, z), \forall (x, z) \in D$.

标量版

$$\begin{cases} z' = u(x, z) \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z' = v(x, z) \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$$

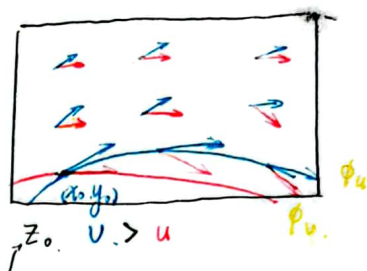
设 $\phi_u: J \rightarrow \Omega$ 是 $\begin{cases} z' = u(x, z) \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$ 的一个解. $\phi_v: J \rightarrow \Omega$ 是 $\begin{cases} z' = v(x, z) \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$ 的一个解.

其中 J 是 I 的子区间, 且 $x_0 \in J, z_0 \in \Omega$

则对 $x \in J$. 若 $x > x_0$, 则 $\phi_u(x) < \phi_v(x)$;

若 $x < x_0$, 则 $\phi_u(x) > \phi_v(x)$;

几何理解



Proof: 设 $\psi(x) = \phi_v(x) - \phi_u(x)$.

则 $\psi \in C^1(I, \Omega)$. $\psi(x_0) = 0, \psi'(x_0) = v(x_0, \phi_v(x_0)) - u(x_0, \phi_u(x_0)) > 0$

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0$. s.t 当 $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$ 时 $\psi(x) > 0$, (以下只证 $x > x_0$ 情况)

假设存在 $x_1 \in [x_0, w+)$, s.t $\psi(x_1) \leq 0$

设 $\alpha = \min \{x \in [x_0 + \delta, x_1] \mid \psi(x) = 0\}$

非空: $\because$ 介值定理 $(x_0, x_1 + \delta)$ 正. $[x_0, w+)$ 负. 中间有零点. (但不交)

则 $\psi(\alpha) = 0$

且对于 $x \in (x_0, \alpha)$, 有 $\psi(x) > 0$.  即 $\psi'(\alpha) \leq 0$.

另一方面 $\psi'(\alpha) = v(\alpha, \phi_v(\alpha)) - u(\alpha, \phi_u(\alpha)) > 0$ 矛盾! $\square$
同一点 ($\because \psi(\alpha) = 0$)

定理 - 定义

$u \in C(D, \mathbb{R})$. $(x_0, z_0) \in D$. $\exists J \subseteq I, x_0 \in J$; (*) $\begin{cases} z' = u(x, z) \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$ 的两个解 $\phi_{\min}, \phi_{\max}: J \rightarrow \Omega$.

满足对 J 上任一解 $\phi(x)$ (J 可适当缩小).

有 $\phi_{\min}(x) \leq \phi(x) \leq \phi_{\max}(x) \quad \forall x \in J$. 且 $\phi_{\min}(x)$ 最小解. $\phi_{\max}(x)$ 最大解是唯一的.

证明. 对 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 考虑.

$$(*)_n: \begin{cases} z' = u_n(x, z) = u(x, z) + \frac{1}{n} \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$$

取 $a, b > 0$. 使 $\overline{B}(x_0, a) \times \overline{B}(z_0, b) \subseteq D$, 在 D' 上应用 Peano 存在定理

于是 $(*)_n$ 在 $\overline{B}(x_0, \alpha_n)$ 上有解, $\alpha_n = \min(a, \frac{b}{M_n})$. $M_n = \max_{(x, z) \in D'} |u_n(x, z)|$.

取 $M = \max_{(x, z) \in D} |u(x, z)|$. $M_n \leq M + \frac{1}{n}$; $\alpha = \min(a, \frac{b}{M})$.

取一个 $\alpha' \in (0, \alpha)$. 则对于充分大的 n , $\alpha_n \geq \alpha'$

于是 $\phi_n: \overline{B}(x, \alpha') \rightarrow \Omega$, 下面考虑 $\{\phi_n(x)\}$ 的性质

$$① |\phi_n(x) - z_0| \leq b \Rightarrow \{\phi_n(x)\} \text{ 一致有界}$$

$$② |\phi_n(x) - \phi_n(y)| \leq (M+1)|x-y| \Rightarrow \{\phi_n(x)\} \text{ 等度连续}$$

由 AA 定理 $\exists \{\phi_{n_j}(x)\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ 一致收敛. 设 $\hat{\phi}(x) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{n_j}(x)$

例 $\hat{\phi}$ 是原问题的解

下证 $\hat{\phi}$ 在 $[x_0, x_0 + \alpha']$ 上是 $\phi_{\max}$. 在 $[x_0 - \alpha', x_0]$ 上是 $\phi_{\min}$

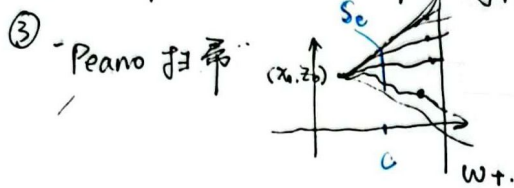
$\because u(x, y) > u(x, -y)$. $\therefore$ 由第1比较定理.

在 $[x_0, x_0 + \alpha']$ 上 $\phi_{n_j}(x) > \phi(x)$; $\hat{\phi}(x) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{n_j}(x) > \phi(x)$; 另一侧类似.

最后要得到左边的 $\phi_{\max}$ 和右边的 $\phi_{\min}$. x 为定 $(*)_n: \begin{cases} z' = u(x, z) - \frac{1}{n} \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases} \quad \square$

Remark: ① $\phi_{\max}, \phi_{\min}$ 的 J 是最小的. 即任何其它的解的存在区间比 J 大.

② $\phi_{\max} = \phi_{\min}$ (x) 唯一解. 每个点都有一个解扫过.



定理 (Kneser) S_c 连通紧集

条件 $S_c = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid \text{存在 } \gamma(x) \text{ 的解 } \phi, \text{ s.t. } \phi(0) = y\}$

$R = \{(x, y) \in D \mid \exists \phi, \phi(x) = y\}$

第二比较 (向量版)

定理, $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中开区域

$\Omega_f \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 中的区域. $D_f = I \times \Omega_f$. $f \in C(D_f, \mathbb{R}^n)$.

$\Omega_u \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 中开区域 $D_u = I \times \Omega_u$ $u \in C(D_u, \mathbb{R})$. u 关于 y 单调增 (可不加). 但要更精细!

条件: ① $\|y\| \in \Omega_u$. $\forall y \in \Omega_f$ ② $\|f(x, y)\| \leq u(x, \|y\|)$ $\forall x, y \in D_f$

对于 $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega_f$, 以及 $z_0 \in \Omega_u$. $\|y_0\| \leq z_0$.

设 $\gamma: J \rightarrow \Omega_u$ 是 $(*)_u$ 的最大解. 则对 $(x)_f$ $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$ 存在 J 上的解 ϕ . 且有 $\|\phi(x)\| \leq \gamma(x)$ $\forall x \in J$

(向量版)

$u(x, y) \leq f(x, y) \leq U(x, y)$

$\underline{z}_{\min}, \underline{z}_{\max}: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. 则在 J 上存在 $(x)_f$ 的解 ϕ . 且 $\underline{z}_{\min}(x) \leq \phi(x) \leq \underline{z}_{\max}(x)$

证明: 由Peano定理. 设 $(*)_u$ 和 $(*)_f$ 在 $J_\alpha = [x_0, x_0 + \alpha]$ 上存在 γ, ϕ .

由 γ 的构造方法. 存在一列单调递减趋于0的 ε_n 以及 $(x)_{u, n}$ $\begin{cases} z' = u(x, z) + \varepsilon_n \\ z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$ 的一个解

γ_n 使得在 J_α 上有 $\gamma_n \Rightarrow \gamma$

下证: 对于 $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \alpha)$ 有 $\|\phi(x)\| \leq \gamma_n(x)$

定义辅助函数 $\psi_n(x) = \gamma_n(x) - \|\phi(x)\|$. $\psi_n(x_0) = z_0 - \|y_0\| \geq 0$

若 $\psi_n(x) > 0$. $\forall$

若 $\psi_n(x) = 0$. 则当 $x > x_0$ 且 $x - x_0$ 充分小时. 有 $\psi_n(x) > 0$

取充分小的 $h > 0$. 实质: 持

$$\|\phi(x_0+h) - \phi(x_0)\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi_n(x_0+h) - \psi_n(x_0) \\ &= \Phi_n(x_0+h) - \|\phi(x_0+h)\| - \Phi_n(x_0) + \|\phi(x_0)\| \\ &= (\Phi_n(x_0+h) - \underbrace{\Phi_n(x_0)}_{z_0}) - (\|\phi(x_0+h)\| - \|\phi(x_0)\|) \\ &\geq U_n(x_0, z_0)h + o(h) = U(x_0, \|y_0\|)h + o(h) \\ &\geq \varepsilon_n h + o(h). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \|\phi(x_0+h) - \phi(x_0)\| \leq \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} f(t, \phi(t)) dt \leq \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} u(t, \|\phi(t)\|) dt \\ &\leq \|f(x_0, y_0)\| h + o(h) \\ &\leq U(x_0, \|y_0\|) \cdot h + o(h) \end{aligned}$$

$$\geq \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} [u(t, \Phi_n(t)) + z_n] dt - \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} u(t, \|\phi(t)\|) dt \geq h \varepsilon_n - \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} \dots \geq \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_n h > 0$$

充分小, $t \rightarrow x_0$.
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow x_0^+} [u(t, \Phi_n(t)) - u(t, \|\phi(t)\|)] = 0$

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0$, s.t. $0 < h < \delta$ 时, $\forall t \in [x_0, x_0+h]$, 有
 $|u(t, \Phi_n(t)) - u(t, \|\phi(t)\|)| < \frac{\varepsilon_1}{2}$

当 $h \rightarrow 0$, $|o(h)| < \varepsilon_n h$.

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0 \Rightarrow \psi_n(x) > 0$

若 $\exists x_1 \in (x_0, x_0+\alpha)$ s.t. $\psi_n(x_1) \leq 0$, 介值定理, 至少有一个零点在 $(x_0, x_0+\alpha)$ 上.

设 $\alpha_0 = \min\{x \in (x_0, x_0+\alpha) \mid \psi_n(x) = 0\}$. 则 $\psi_n(\alpha_0) = 0$

取充分小的 $h > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\underbrace{\psi_n(\alpha_0-h) - \psi_n(\alpha_0)}_{>0} \geq 0 \\ &= \Phi_n(\alpha_0-h) - \Phi_n(\alpha_0) + (\|\phi(\alpha_0)\| - \|\phi(\alpha_0-h)\|) \leq U_n(\alpha_0, \psi_n(\alpha_0))(-h) + U(\alpha_0, \|\phi(\alpha_0)\|)h + o(h) = -\varepsilon_n h + o(h) \\ &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

矛盾!

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in (x_0, x_0+\alpha), \psi_n(x) > 0$. 取 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得 $\|\phi(x)\| \leq \Phi(x)$

再进行延拓, 局部 $\rightarrow$ 全局 $\square$

Ex (4) $\begin{cases} y' = x^2 + (1+y)^2 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$ 考虑它在 $|x| \leq 1$ 上的解的存在性.

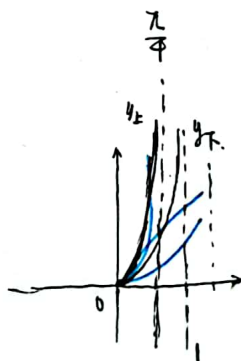
Solution: $\underbrace{(1+y)^2}_{u} = x^2 + \underbrace{(1+y)^2}_{v} \leq 1 + \underbrace{(1+y)^2}_{v}$

(4)u: $\begin{cases} y' = (1+y)^2 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$ (4)v: $\begin{cases} y' = 1 + (1+y)^2 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

$\downarrow$
 $-\frac{1}{1+y} = x - 1$

$\downarrow$
 $y = \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - 1$

则 $y = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1$



若 (4) 的存在区间是 $[0, \beta]$.

则 $\beta \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$ (若 $\beta < \frac{\pi}{4}$, 矛盾. 出不去).

同理 $\beta \leq 1$.

$\Rightarrow \beta \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, 1)$. 端点单独考虑!

定理 (唯一性). $\Omega_u: \mathbb{R}$ 中区间. $\forall y_1, y_2 \in \Omega_f, \|y_1 - y_2\| \in \Omega_u$

$D_u = I \times \Omega_u, u \in C(D_u, \mathbb{R})$.

$\forall x \in I, \forall y_1, y_2 \in \Omega_f, \|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq u(x, \|y_1 - y_2\|)$

$D_f = I \times \Omega_f, f \in C(D_f, \mathbb{R}^n)$.

$\hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 区间

若 (4)u 只有零解, 则 (4)f 至多有一个解.
 在 x_0 附近

证明. 假设 $\phi(x)$ 是 $(*)_f$ 在 x_0 附近的一个解

设 $y = \phi + \hat{y}$ 或 $\hat{y} = y - \phi$ 则 $\hat{y}' = y' - \phi' = f(x, y) - f(x, \phi(x))$
 $= f(x, \hat{y} + \phi) - f(x, \phi(x)) = \hat{f}(x, \hat{y})$

$\hat{y}(x_0) = y(x_0) - \phi(x_0) = 0$

$(*)_{\hat{f}} \begin{cases} \hat{y}' = \hat{f}(x, \hat{y}) \\ \hat{y}(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$ 其中 $\hat{f}$ 满足 $\|\hat{f}(x, \hat{y})\| \leq u(x, \|\hat{y}\|)$

由第二比较定理 $(*)_{\hat{f}}$ 在 J 上有解

A $\|\hat{\phi}(x)\| \leq \bar{u}(x)$ (零解与 $\hat{y}$ 同) $\cap$ $(*)_{\hat{f}}$ 解在 u 同)

正是 $(*)_u$ 的最大解

由已知条件 $\bar{u}(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \|\hat{\phi}(x)\| = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\phi}(x) = 0 = \hat{y} = y - \phi$. $\square$

推论: ① $u(x, r) = L \cdot r$

② $u(x, r) = F(r)$ $\int_0^\varepsilon \frac{dr}{F(r)} = +\infty, \forall \varepsilon > 0$,

Ex $(*)_u \begin{cases} z' = u(x, z) = F(z) \\ z(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$ 必有零解. $w = \frac{dz}{F(z)} = dx$

假设 $\exists x$ s.t. $F(x) > 0$

 $\Rightarrow \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{dz}{F(z)} = \int_{x_0}^x dx = x - x_0 (\neq +\infty)$. 矛盾 $\therefore$ 不存在 x s.t. $F(x) > 0$.

(Osgood 何量级唯一性!)

Remark: 亦可 $u(x, r) = p(x)q(r)$. $z'(x) = p(x)q(z)$
 $\int \frac{dz}{q(z)} = \int p(x) dx$

§ 3.6 奇解和包络 (foliation 叶层结构)

§ 4 解对初值和参数的依赖

§ 4.1 连续性

$(*) \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ ① 若 (x_0, y_0) 在某区域变动时, $(*)$ 都有唯一解
 $y = \phi(x; \underbrace{x_0, y_0}_{\text{初值的依赖}})$ 问 ϕ 关于 x_0, y_0 是否连续?

② $y' = f(x, y, \lambda)$ 若 λ 在某区域变动, $(*)'$ 都有唯一解
 $(*)' \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 问 ϕ 关于 λ 是否连续?

定理: $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ 中开区间

U 是 D 的一个有界开子域

$\Omega_y: \mathbb{R}^n$ 中区域

J 是 I 的一个有界子区间

$\Omega_\lambda: \mathbb{R}^n$ 中区域

设对于所有 $x_0 \in J$ 且 $(x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \in U$

$$D = I \times \Omega_y \times \Omega_\lambda$$

$$f \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$(*) \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda_0) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } J \text{ 上都有唯一解 } \phi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda_0)$$

则 $\phi \in C(J \times U, \mathbb{R}^n)$. (即解为连续函数)

证: 不妨设 $x_0 = 0$ 且 f 不依赖于 λ .

即考虑如下问题:

$$(*) \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(0) = z \end{cases} \text{ 的唯一解 } \phi(x, z) \text{ 在 } J \times U \text{ 上的连续性}$$

假设 $\phi(x, z)$ 在 $(x_0, z_0) \in J \times U$ 处不连续, 即 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$, s.t. $\forall \delta > 0, \exists (x_\delta, z_\delta) \in J \times U$.

$$\text{满足 } \|(x_\delta, z_\delta) - (x_0, z_0)\| < \delta, \text{ 且 } \|\phi(x_\delta, z_\delta) - \phi(x_0, z_0)\| \geq \varepsilon_0.$$

取一串 δ_n 单调递减趋于 0, (比如 $\delta_n = \frac{1}{n}$)

记相应的 $(x_{\delta_n}, z_{\delta_n})$ 为 (x_n, z_n)

$$\therefore \|(x_n, z_n) - (x_0, z_0)\| < \delta_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore x_n \rightarrow x_0, z_n \rightarrow z_0$$

考虑定义在 J 上的函数列 $\{\phi(x_j, z_n)\}_{n=1}^\infty$, 则它满足

$$① \phi(x, z_n) = z_n + \int_0^x f(x, \phi(x, z_n)) dx$$

$$② \|\phi(x, z_n)\| \leq \|z_n\| + \left\| \int_0^x f(x, \phi(x, z_n)) dx \right\| \quad x \in J, \phi \in U. \quad J \times U \text{ 是 } D \text{ 的有界子域}$$
$$\leq R_U + M_f \cdot |J| \quad \text{一致有界}$$

$$③ \|\phi(x_1, z_n) - \phi(x_2, z_n)\| \leq M_f |x_1 - x_2| \Rightarrow \text{等度连续}$$

由 AA 定理 $\{\phi(x_j, z_n)\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 有一个一致收敛的子列. (事实上, J 为有限开时, 可延拓至闭区间, 故 AA 定理仍成立!) ($= \phi(x, z_0)$)

要求
闭

不妨设 $\{\phi(x_j, z_n)\}$ 已经是一致收敛的. 对 ① 式两边取极限, 记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi(x_j, z_n) = \psi(x)$

则 $\psi(x) = z_0 + \int_0^x f(x, \psi(x)) dx$, 这时 $\psi(x)$ 是 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$ 的解.

又该方程有唯一解, $\phi(x, z_0)$, 于是 $\psi(x) = \phi(x, z_0)$.

对于 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 > 0$, 存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. $\forall n > N, x \in J$ 有 $\|\phi(x, z_n) - \phi(x, z_0)\| < \varepsilon$

特别地, 取 $x = x_n$, 则 $\|\phi(x_n, z_n) - \phi(x_n, z_0)\| < \varepsilon$.

$\therefore \phi(x, z_0)$ 关于 x 是连续的. 而 $x_n \rightarrow x$. 于是 $\exists N' \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. $n > N'$ 时, $\|\phi(x_n, z_0) - \phi(x_0, z_0)\| < \varepsilon$

$$\text{则当 } n > \max\{N, N'\} \text{ 时 } \underbrace{\|\phi(x_n, z_n) - \phi(x_0, z_0)\|}_{\varepsilon_0 \leq} \leq \|\phi(x_n, z_n) - \phi(x_n, z_0)\| + \|\phi(x_n, z_0) - \phi(x_0, z_0)\| < \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} < \varepsilon.$$

矛盾! $\square$

§ 4.2 光滑性 (or 可微性)

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) & \text{先要求 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \text{ 和 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} \text{ 存在且连续} \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

若 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n)$. 局部 Lipschitz 条件. 对 $(x_0, y_0) \in I \times \Omega_y$, 找 $a, b > 0$, s.t. $\overline{B}(x_0, a) \times \overline{B}(y_0, b) \subseteq \Omega_y$ (闭)

由有限增量定理 $\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| \leq \max_{\substack{x \in I \\ \xi \in [y_1, y_2]}} \left\| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \xi) \right\| \|y_1 - y_2\|$

由 Picard 定理, 有唯一解.

$i=1, 2, \dots, n, k=1, 2, \dots, m$

定理: $f \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_i}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda_k} \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^n)(x, y, \lambda) \mapsto f(x, y, \lambda)$.

$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n), \lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$

假设 U 是 D 的子开域, J 是 I 的子区间, 且对于 $(x_0, y_0, \lambda_0) \in U$, (x) 在 J 上有唯一解 $\phi(x, x_0, y_0, \lambda_0)$

则 $\phi \in C^1(J \times U, \Omega_y)$

注: J 可以随 (x_0, y_0, λ_0) 变化. $J = (w-, w+)$.

证明: 不妨考虑以下约化的问题.

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{齐次原方程}) \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \lambda) \\ y(0) = z \end{cases}$$

将它的解记为 $\phi(x, \lambda)$. 要证 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} \in C(J \times U, \Omega_y)$

$$\phi(x, \lambda) = \int_0^x f(t, \phi(t, \lambda), \lambda) dt \quad \text{Jacobi}$$

若 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda}$ 存在, 则 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda_k}(x, \lambda) = \int_0^x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_i} \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda_k} \right] + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda_k} \right) dt$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda}(x, \lambda) = \int_0^x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} \right] + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} \right) dt$$

$$= \int_0^x \left[\underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, \phi(t, \lambda), \lambda)}_{J \text{ 矩阵}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda}(t, \lambda)}_{k \text{ 向量}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(t, \phi(t, \lambda), \lambda) \right] dt, \quad \text{记 } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} = \psi.$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi' = J\psi + K \\ \psi(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (*)_{\psi} \quad \text{解记为 } \psi(x, \lambda), \quad \psi \in C(J \times U, \Omega_y).$$

下证: $\psi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda}$ 即 $\phi(x, \lambda_0) - \phi(x, \lambda_0) - \psi(x, \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0) = o(\|\lambda - \lambda_0\|)$

(注: 同 A. (H 不成立))

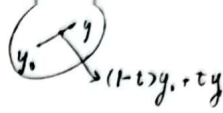
引理 (Hadamard)

$\Omega_x \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ 开域, $\Omega_y \subset \mathbb{R}^q$ 开域, $f \in C(\Omega_x \times \Omega_y, \mathbb{R})$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \in C(\Omega_x \times \Omega_y, \mathbb{R})$. 则对于 $y_0 \in \Omega_y$, 存在 $g_k \in C(\Omega_x \times \Omega_y, \mathbb{R}) \quad k=1, 2, \dots, q$

满足 $\forall x \in \Omega_x, y \in \Omega_y, f(x, y) = f(x, y_0) + \sum_{k=1}^q g_k(x, y)(y - y_0)_k$, 且 $g_k(x, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k}(x, y_0)$

$h(t) = f(x, (1-t)y_0 + ty_1) \quad t \in [0,1] \quad h(0) = f(x, y_0) \quad h(1) = f(x, y_1)$
 $h'(t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, (1-t)y_0 + ty_1)(y_1 - y_0)$



$$h(1) - h(0) = \int_0^1 h'(t) dt \quad f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_0) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, (1-t)y_0 + ty_1)(y_1 - y_0) dt$$

$$\text{即 } g_k = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k}(x, (1-t)y_0 + ty_1) dt \quad \longrightarrow \quad = \sum_{k=1}^n g_k(x, y_1)(y_1 - y_0) \quad \square$$

$$g_k(x, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_k}(x, y_0) \quad \vdots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x, \lambda) - \phi(x, \lambda_0) - \psi(x, \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0) \\ = \int_0^x [f(t, \phi(t, \lambda), \lambda) - f(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0) - (\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0)\psi(t, \lambda_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0))] dt \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

引应用到 $f(t, y, \lambda)$ 上. 即 $f(t, \phi(t, \lambda), \lambda) - f(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0) = A(t, \lambda)(\phi(t, \lambda) - \phi(t, \lambda_0)) + B(t, \lambda)(\lambda - \lambda_0)$

$$\text{有 } A(t, \lambda_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0) \quad B(t, \lambda_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(t, \phi(t, \lambda_0), \lambda_0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} * &= \int_0^x A(t, \lambda)(\phi(t, \lambda) - \phi(t, \lambda_0)) + B(t, \lambda)(\lambda - \lambda_0) - [A(t, \lambda_0)\psi(t, \lambda_0) + B(t, \lambda_0)](\lambda - \lambda_0) dt \\ &= \int_0^x A(t, \lambda)(\phi(t, \lambda) - \phi(t, \lambda_0) - \psi(t, \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0)) + [A(t, \lambda)\psi(t, \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0) + (B(t, \lambda) - B(t, \lambda_0))(\lambda - \lambda_0)] dt. \end{aligned}$$

给 $\varepsilon > 0$

$\forall$ 不妨设 $x \in [0, h]$, $\lambda \in \bar{B}(\lambda_0, \delta)$. δ 足够小, 使得 $\|A(t, \lambda) - A(t, \lambda_0) + B(t, \lambda) - B(t, \lambda_0)\| < \varepsilon$

$$\text{记 } \Delta(x) = \|\phi(x, \lambda) - \phi(x, \lambda_0) - \psi(x, \lambda_0)(\lambda - \lambda_0)\|.$$

$$\leq \int_0^x \underbrace{\|A(t, \lambda)\|}_{\max A} \Delta(t) dt + \underbrace{\varepsilon \|\lambda - \lambda_0\| \cdot h}_{\text{与 } x \text{ 无关常数}}.$$

$$\text{由 Gronwall 不等式 } \Delta(x) \leq \varepsilon \|\lambda - \lambda_0\| \cdot h e^{MAh} \Rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0} \frac{\Delta(x)}{\|\lambda - \lambda_0\|} \text{ 不存在. 故 } \limsup_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0} \frac{\Delta(x)}{\|\lambda - \lambda_0\|} \leq \varepsilon h e^{MAh}$$

$$\varepsilon \text{ 任意性, } \therefore \limsup_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0} \Delta(x) = 0 \quad \text{即 } \Delta(x) = 0 \quad \square$$

题: $y'' + 3yy' + y + y^3 = 0$

设 $y = \frac{\phi'}{\phi} \quad \rightarrow \quad \phi''' + \phi' = 0 \Rightarrow \phi = C_0 + C_1 \sinh x + C_2 \cosh x$

$$\therefore y = \frac{C_1 \cosh x - C_2 \sinh x}{C_0 + C_1 \sinh x + C_2 \cosh x} \quad (C_0, C_1, C_2) \neq (0, 0, 0)$$

解构成 = 线性空间!

带系数

$$\begin{cases} yy'' = y' + y' \\ y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \ln y'' = (\ln y)' = \left(\frac{y'}{y}\right)' = \frac{y''y - (y')^2}{y^2}$$

$\therefore$ 不定 $(\ln y)'' = 1, y = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1x + C_2}$

$$\begin{aligned} (y^\alpha)'' &= (\alpha y^{\alpha-1} y')' = \alpha(y^{\alpha-1} y'' + (\alpha-1)y^{\alpha-2}(y')^2) \\ &= \alpha y^\alpha \left(\frac{y''y + (\alpha-1)(y')^2}{y^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Pandero II.
又 6T $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'' = 2y^3 + xy + 1 \\ y(1) = -1 \\ y'(1) = -1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$

$P_{II}(x): y'' = 2y^3 + xy + \alpha$

若 (y, α) 满足 $P_{II}(\alpha)$, 则 ① $(-y, -\alpha)$ 满足 $P_{II}(-\alpha)$.

② $\tilde{y}_+(x) = -y - \frac{\alpha+1}{y'+y+\frac{1}{2}}$ 满足 $P_{II}(\alpha+1)$

$\tilde{y}_-(x) = -y + \frac{\alpha-1}{y'-y-\frac{1}{2}}$ 满足 $P_{II}(\alpha-1)$

解 S: $\alpha \mapsto -\alpha$. $\langle S, T \rangle = G$
解 T: $\alpha \mapsto \alpha+1$ G 作用于 $\mathbb{C}$ A-型仿射 Weyl 群.

§ 5. 线性 O.D.E.

$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) = A(x)y + B(x) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \\ x \in I, I \text{ 是 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 中开区间} \end{cases}$ $M_n(\mathbb{R})$: $n \times n$ 实矩阵构成的线性空间
 $(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|)$, 对于 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$,
 $y \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in C(I, M_n(\mathbb{R})), B \in C(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$.
 $\|A\| := \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|y\|=1} \|Ay\|$

(1) $\|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)\| = \|A(x)\| \|y_1 - y_2\| \leq \|A\| \|y_1 - y_2\| \Rightarrow f$ 是局部 Lipschitz.
(*) 的解在局部存在唯一.

(2) $\|f(x, y)\| \leq \|A(x)\| \|y\| + \|B(x)\| \Rightarrow$ 解的极大存在区间可取为 I (整体存在解)

定理(叠加原理).

① 记 $S = \{\phi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \mid \phi' = A(x)\phi\}$. 则 S 与 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 作为线性空间同构.

② 若 $\phi'_1 = A\phi_1 + B_1, \phi'_2 = A\phi_2 + B_2$. 则 $\phi = \lambda_1\phi_1 + \lambda_2\phi_2$ 满足 $\phi' = A\phi + \lambda_1B_1 + \lambda_2B_2$. (fact).

pp. 14 取 $x_0 \in I$.

定义 $ev_{x_0}: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \phi \mapsto \phi(x_0)$

单: $\phi_1(x_0) = \phi_2(x_0) \Rightarrow \phi_1 = \phi_2$. (唯一性).

满: $\forall y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \exists \phi \in S, s.t. \phi(x_0) = y_0$. (存在性). $\hookrightarrow$ 双射.

Def $(\lambda_1\phi_1 + \lambda_2\phi_2)(x) = \lambda_1\phi_1(x) + \lambda_2\phi_2(x)$ $ev_{x_0}(\lambda_1\phi_1 + \lambda_2\phi_2) = \lambda_1\phi_1(x_0) + \lambda_2\phi_2(x_0) = \lambda_1 ev_{x_0}(\phi_1) + \lambda_2 ev_{x_0}(\phi_2)$. $\square$

先考虑齐次情形. 即 $B \equiv 0$. $y' = Ay$. (*) $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$

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定义若 $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n$ 是 S 的一组基. 则称它们构成 (*) 的一个基础解系.

$$\phi_i = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1,i} \\ y_{2,i} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n,i} \end{pmatrix} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n). \quad \Phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_n) \quad \text{则 } \Phi' = (\phi_1', \dots, \phi_n')$$

$n \times n$ 矩阵.

$$= (A\phi_1, \dots, A\phi_n)$$

~~基~~

$$= A\Phi \quad \Phi \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi' = A\Phi \\ \Phi(x_0) = (\phi_1(x_0), \dots, \phi_n(x_0)) = \Phi_0 \in M_n(\mathbb{R}). \end{cases}$$

注意到: 若 $\Phi' = A\Phi$. 则对 $\forall C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\widehat{\Phi} = \Phi C \quad \text{也满足 } \widehat{\Phi}' = A\widehat{\Phi} \quad (\text{易证}). \quad \widehat{\Phi}' = (\Phi C)' = \Phi' C + \Phi C' = A\Phi C + \Phi C' = A\widehat{\Phi} + \Phi C'$$

$$\text{Why } (A(x) B(x))' = A'(x) B(x) + A(x) B'(x)$$

$\therefore \text{ev}_x: S \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}^n$ (同构). 其中 $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n$ 是 S 的基. 则 $\phi_1(x_0), \dots, \phi_n(x_0)$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的基.

即 Φ_0 是非退化的 ($\Leftrightarrow \det(\Phi_0) \neq 0$). $\det(\Phi(x))$ 恒不为 0.

对于 $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n \in C(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$. 定义 $W(x) = \det(\phi_1(x), \dots, \phi_n(x))$. 叫作 $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n$ 的 Wronsky 行列式.

引理 (Liouville)

$$\text{其中 } \phi_1, \dots, \phi_n \in S \quad \text{则 } W'(x) = \text{tr}(A)W. \Rightarrow W(x) = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x \text{tr}(A(t)) dt}$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} W'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \det(\Phi(x)) \\ &= \text{tr} \left(\frac{d\Phi}{dx} \Phi^{-1} \right) \\ &= \text{tr}(A\Phi\Phi^{-1}) \\ &= \text{tr}(A)W \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

逆矩阵!

$$\Phi \text{ 可逆. } \frac{d}{dx} \Phi^{-1}(x) = -\Phi^{-1} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} \Phi^{-1}$$

Proof: $\Phi \cdot \Phi^{-1} = I, \quad \frac{d}{dx} (\Phi \cdot \Phi^{-1} - I) = 0.$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Phi' \cdot \Phi^{-1} + \Phi (\Phi^{-1})' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\Phi^{-1})' = -\Phi^{-1} \Phi' \Phi^{-1} \quad \square$$

若 Φ 是 S 的基. 则 $\widehat{\Phi} = \Phi \cdot (\Phi(x_0))^{-1}$ 仍为基. 且 $\widehat{\Phi}(x_0) = I$.

$B \neq 0$ 时. 若 Φ 是 $y' = Ay$ 的基础解系. 则 $\widehat{\Phi} = \Phi C$ 也是 $y' = Ay$ 的解.

考虑 $y' = Ay + B$ 的解. 设 $y = \Phi C(x)$.
对未知函数的线性变换

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \Phi' C + \Phi C' = A\Phi C + \Phi C' \\ &= A\Phi C + B \Rightarrow \Phi C' = B. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } C' = \Phi^{-1} B$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \int \Phi^{-1} B dx$$

行列式计算! $\Phi(x) = (y_{ij}(x))$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \det(\Phi(x)) = \text{tr} \left(\Phi^{-1}(x) \cdot \frac{d\Phi}{dx} \right)$$

Proof: $\rightarrow \sum_{i,j} \frac{dy_{ij}}{dx} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{ij}} \det(\Phi(x))$

$$\det(y_{ij}) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (-1)^{\text{sgn}(\sigma)} y_{1,\sigma(1)} \cdots y_{n,\sigma(n)}$$

关于 y_{pe} 有线性型 $(Ay_{pe} + B)$

$\therefore$ 对 y_{ij} 求偏导. 得对应代数形式

$$= \sum_{i,j} \frac{dy_{ij}}{dx} \Phi_{ij}^{-1} = \text{tr} \left(\Phi^{-1} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} \right) \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \text{解 } y(x) = \Phi(x) \left(C + \int_{x_0}^x \Phi^{-1}(t) B(t) dt \right)$$

$$\text{其中 } y(x_0) = \Phi(x_0) C = y_0 \Rightarrow C = (\Phi(x_0))^{-1} y_0$$

$$\text{特别地, 若 } \Phi(x_0) = I, \text{ 有 } y(x) = \Phi(x) \left(y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x \Phi^{-1}(t) B(t) dt \right)$$

$$y' = Ay \quad (*)$$

发现 $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_k$ 是 (*) 的 k 个解.

$$\Phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_k) \quad \text{假设 } \Phi \text{ 满秩}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} y_{1,1} & \dots & y_{1,k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n,1} & \dots & y_{n,k} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{不妨设 } \det \begin{vmatrix} y_{1,1} & \dots & y_{1,k} \\ y_{k,1} & \dots & y_{k,k} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1 \\ \Phi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1,1} & \dots & y_{1,k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{k,1} & \dots & y_{k,k} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{取 } \Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1 & 0 \\ \Phi_2 & I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \Psi^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1^{-1} & 0 \\ -\Phi_2 \Phi_1^{-1} & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } y = \Psi Z, \text{ 则 } y' = \Psi' Z + \Psi Z' = A \Psi Z$$

$$\Rightarrow Z' = \Psi^{-1} (A \Psi - \Psi') Z, \quad \Psi = (\Phi, J) \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \Psi - \Psi' = (A \Phi \quad A J) - (A \Phi \quad 0) = (0 \quad A J) = A \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z' = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1^{-1} & 0 \\ -\Phi_2 \Phi_1^{-1} & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Phi_1^{-1} A_{12} \\ 0 & -\Phi_2 \Phi_1^{-1} A_{12} + A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } Z_1 = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_k \end{pmatrix} \quad Z_2 = \begin{pmatrix} z_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_1' = \Phi_1^{-1} A_{12} Z_2 & (\text{与 } Z_1 \text{ 无关}) \Rightarrow Z_1 = \int (\Phi_1^{-1} A_{12} Z_2) dx \\ Z_2' = (A_{22} - \Phi_2 \Phi_1^{-1} A_{12}) Z_2 & (\text{与 } Z_1 \text{ 无关}) \quad n-k \text{ 个} \end{cases}$$

Ex. 设 $y'' + q(x)y = 0$ 的一个解是 y_1 .

$$\text{设 } y = y_1 z, \quad \underbrace{y_1'' z + 2y_1' z'} + \underbrace{y_1 z'' + q y_1 z} = 0. \quad \text{又 } y_1'' + q y_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 z'' + 2y_1' z' = 0 \quad \frac{z''}{z'} = -2 \frac{y_1'}{y_1} \Rightarrow \ln z' = -2 \ln y_1 \Rightarrow z' = \frac{1}{y_1^2} \Rightarrow z = \int \frac{dx}{y_1^2} \quad (\text{常数忽略})$$

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ or } M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$y' = Ay \rightarrow \Phi' = A\Phi, \Phi(x_0) = I.$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(x) = e^{Ax}$$

$$\text{对于 } A, \text{ 定义 } e^A \text{ 或 } \exp(A) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A^n.$$

§ 常系数线性 O.D.E. (5.2)

$$y' = Ay + B(x), \quad A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \quad B \in C(I, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\text{解: } \phi(x) = y_0 e^{(x-x_0)A}$$

引理定义: $(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|)$

对于 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 如下级数收敛 $\exp A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A^n$, 称为 A 的矩阵指数

$$\text{证明: 记 } S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} A^k$$

$$(WTS) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > m > N, \|S_n - S_m\| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\|S_n - S_m\| = \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{1}{k!} A^k \right\| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \|A^k\| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore e^{||A||} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A^n \text{ 收敛. } \therefore \text{上式成立} \quad \square$$

$$\text{推记: 定义 } \Phi(x) = \exp(xA), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}).$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} A^n$$

在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上是一致收敛的 (阿贝尔一致收敛), A 可逐项求导.

$$\Phi' = A\Phi(x), \quad \Phi(0) = I.$$

$$\text{Proof: 对于 } |x| \leq R, \quad \left\| \frac{x^n}{n!} A^n \right\| \leq \frac{1}{n!} \|A\|^n \cdot R^n, \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \|A\|^n R^n = e^{\|A\|} R$$

由 Weierstrass 可知一致收敛

$$\text{考虑 } \psi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!} A^n = A \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} A^n = A\Phi(x)$$

于是 $\psi(x)$ 也是一致收敛的. ($\psi = \Phi'$).

$$\text{于是 } \Phi' = A\Phi. \quad \square$$

$$\text{唯一解: } \phi(x) = e^{A(x-x_0)} y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x e^{A(x-t)} B(t) dt.$$

Q: 怎么算 $\exp A$?

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq M_n(\mathbb{C}).$$

$$\exists \text{ 可逆阵 } P \text{ 和 } -i \text{ Jordan 标准型 } J, \text{ s.t. } A = PJP^{-1}$$

$$\text{Fact. } A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}).$$

矩阵范数

$$\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$$

$$\|A\| = \max_{\|y\|=1} \|Ay\| = \max_{y \neq 0} \frac{\|Ay\|}{\|y\|}$$

$$\|AB\| = \max_{\|y\|=1} \|(AB)y\| = \max_{\|y\|=1} \|A(By)\|$$

$$= \max_{\|y\|=1} \|A \cdot \frac{By}{\|By\|} \| \|By\|$$

$$\leq \|A\| \cdot \max_{\|y\|=1} \|By\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\| \quad \square$$

$$\exp A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} A^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (PJP^{-1})^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} P J^n P^{-1} = P \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} J^n \right) P^{-1} = P(\exp J) P^{-1}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix} \quad J_n(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda I + N, \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad N^n = 0 \quad (n \text{ 足够大})$$

$$(J_n(\lambda))^k = (\lambda I + N)^k = \sum_{p=0}^k \binom{k}{p} (\lambda I)^p N^{k-p} = \sum_{p=0}^k \binom{k}{p} \lambda^p N^{k-p}$$

$$\exp(J_n(\lambda)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{p=0}^k \binom{k}{p} \lambda^p N^{k-p} = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(p+q)!} \frac{(p+q)!}{(p!q!)} \lambda^p N^{k-p} = \left(\sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{q!} N^q \right) e^{\lambda} = e^{\lambda} \exp N$$

$A = \lambda I, B = N \quad AB = BA$

$\exp(A+B) = \exp A \cdot \exp B$

$\mathcal{Q}: \forall A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$

$\exp A \cdot \exp B = \exp Z$

Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff.

$Z = A + B + \frac{1}{2}[A, B] + \frac{1}{12}[A, [A, B]] + \frac{1}{12}[[A, B], B] + \dots$

A, B 交换子 $[A, B] = AB - BA$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sum_{r_i+s_i>0} \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n (r_i+s_i) \prod_{i=1}^n r_i! s_i!} [A^{(r_1)}, B^{(s_1)}, \dots, A^{(r_n)}, B^{(s_n)}]$$

其中 $A^{(n)}$ 表示 A 出现 n 次.

$[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m] = [z_1, [z_2, [\dots [z_{m-1}, z_m]]]]$

Ex. $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = [A, x(t)] \quad A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 规定 $x(0) = x_0$

解 $\rightarrow x(t) = e^{tA} x_0 e^{-tA}, \quad x' = A e^{tA} x_0 e^{-tA} + e^{tA} x_0 (-A e^{-tA})$
 $= A x(t) - x(t) A$
 可交换 即 $A e^{-tA} = e^{-tA} A$

$X \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{R}^n$

$X \mapsto AX - XA$ 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上的一个线性映射

引入新映射 $L_A: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad R_A: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})$
 $X \mapsto AX \quad X \mapsto XA$

$X \mapsto AX - XA = (L_A - R_A)X$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = (L_A - R_A)X, \quad \phi(t) = e^{t(L_A - R_A)} x_0 = e^{tL_A} (e^{-tR_A} x_0)$
 指数映射 $= e^{tL_A} (x_0 e^{-tA})$
 $= e^{tA} x_0 e^{-tA}$
 即可交换 $L_A(R_A(x)) = L_A(xA) = AxA$
 $AxA = R_A(L_A(x))$

$e^{-tR_A} x_0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} t^n R_A^n(x_0)$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} t^n x_0 A^n$
 $= x_0 e^{-tA}$

$$y' = Ay, \quad A = PJP^{-1}$$

若 $\Phi(x) = e^{xA} = Pe^{xJ}P^{-1}$ 是基础解系.

如 $\Phi = \Phi P = Pe^{xJ}$ 也是基础解系.

$V = \mathbb{R}^n$. $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 若 λ 是 A 的一个特征值. $(A - \lambda I)^n = 0$ 有解. 由 ξ 生成的一组空间为特征子空间

$$(A - \lambda I)^n \xi = 0 \quad n=1 \text{ 为特征向量. } n \text{ 比较大时, 即广义特征向量}$$

$$V_\lambda = \{ \xi \in V \mid (A - \lambda I)^n \xi = 0 \}.$$

设 A 的不同特征值是 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$. 则 $V = V_{\lambda_1} \oplus V_{\lambda_2} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{\lambda_k}$ 根子空间分解

$\dim V_{\lambda_i} = m_i$ 就是 λ_i 在 A 的特征多项式中的代数重数.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{粗糙}} \begin{pmatrix} K_1(\lambda_1) & & \\ & K_2(\lambda_2) & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & K_k(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{每个 } K(\lambda) \text{ 是一些 Jordan 块的组合.}$$

设 λ_0 是 A 的一个特征值 $\lambda_0 I + N_0$ (N₀ = 0)

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}(\lambda_0) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_k}(\lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim V_{\lambda_0} = n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k = N$$

$m = \max\{n_1, \dots, n_k\}$ 是 $\lambda - \lambda_0$ 在 A 的极小多项式中的次数.

$$(K - \lambda_0 I)^m = 0$$

设 A 的 Jordan 标准型是 $J = \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & L \end{pmatrix}$.

$$P = (P_1, P_2), \quad P_1 = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_N).$$

$\xi_1, \dots, \xi_N$ 是 V_{λ_0} 的一组基.

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= Pe^{xJ} = (P_1, P_2) e^{x \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & L \end{pmatrix}} \\ &= (P_1, P_2) \begin{pmatrix} e^{xK} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{xL} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\underbrace{P_1 e^{xK}}, P_2 e^{xL}) \end{aligned}$$

$$A = PJP^{-1} \Rightarrow AP = PJ$$

$$\Rightarrow A(P_1, P_2) = (P_1, P_2) \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & L \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(AP_1, AP_2) = (P_1 K, P_2 L)$$

$$P_1 e^{xK} = P_1 \exp((\lambda_0 I + N_0)x) = P_1 e^{\lambda_0 x} \left(\sum_{p=0}^m \frac{x^p}{p!} N_0^p \right) \quad \text{— 对应于 } \lambda_0 \text{ 的解的形式:}$$

引理: 设 λ_0 是 A 的特征值. 它在 A 的极小多项式中的代数重数 m .

如 $y' = Ay$ 有形式如 $e^{\lambda_0 x} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{m-1} \xi_l x^l \right)$ 的解. 其中 ξ_l 是 V_{λ_0} 中的向量. 且 $\xi_l = \frac{1}{l!} (A - \lambda_0 I)^l \xi_0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \phi(x) &= \lambda_0 e^{\lambda_0 x} \left(\sum_{l=0}^m \xi_l x^l \right) + e^{\lambda_0 x} \sum_{l=1}^m \xi_l l x^{l-1} \quad \text{ker}((A - \lambda_0 I)^n) \\ &= A \left(e^{\lambda_0 x} \sum_{l=0}^m \xi_l x^l \right) \quad \rightarrow \sum_{l=0}^m \xi_{l+1} (l+1) x^l \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_0 \sum_{l=0}^m \xi_l x^l + \sum_{l=0}^m \xi_{l+1} (l+1) x^l = \sum_{l=0}^m A \xi_l x^l \Rightarrow \lambda_0 \xi_l + (l+1) \xi_{l+1} = A \xi_l.$$

$$\Rightarrow (l+1) \xi_{l+1} = (A - \lambda_0 I) \xi_l. \quad \text{取 } (A - \lambda_0 I)^n \xi_0 = 0.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 2y_1 - y_2 - y_3 \\ y_2 \\ y_1 - y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^3 \quad \lambda=1.$$

$$\text{取 } \xi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \\ c_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_1 = (A - I) \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \\ c_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ b_0 \\ c_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 - b_0 - c_0 \\ 0 \\ a_0 - b_0 - c_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\xi_2 = \frac{1}{2}(A - I)^2 \xi_0 = 0. \Rightarrow \phi(x) = e^x (\xi_0 + x \xi_1)$$

特别地, 若 \$A\$ 有 \$n\$ 个互异特征值 \$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\$, 则 \$\Phi = (\xi_1 e^{\lambda_1 x}, \dots, \xi_n e^{\lambda_n x})\$, \$\xi_i\$ 是 \$\lambda_i\$ 的特征向量

总结算法: ① 解 \$A\$ 的特征值 \$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k\$

② 对每个 \$\lambda_i\$ 找 \$V_{\lambda_i}\$ 的一组基, \$\xi_{i,1}, \dots, \xi_{i,d_i}\$, \$d_i = \dim V_{\lambda_i}\$

利用 \$\varphi_{\lambda_i}\$ 得到 \$\phi_{i,1}, \dots, \phi_{i,d_i}\$

③ \$\Phi = (\phi_{1,1}, \dots, \phi_{1,d_1}, \phi_{2,1}, \dots, \phi_{2,d_2}, \dots, \phi_{k,1}, \dots, \phi_{k,d_k})\$ \$n = d_1 + \dots + d_k\$

若是复的①有 \$\frac{1}{2i}(\bar{\xi} + \xi)\$ 与 \$\frac{1}{2i}(\bar{\xi} - \xi)\$ 是实的. (会损失一些东西).

② \$\tilde{\xi}(x) = \Phi(x) \cdot (\Phi(x_0))^{-1}\$, 则 \$\tilde{\xi}(x_0) = I\$. (初值是实, 则结果一定是实的)
求导

Cor: 若 \$A\$ 的特征值的实部全是负的, 则当 \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ 时, \$\tilde{y}'' \rightarrow 0\$. $e^{\lambda x} p(x)$

§ 5.3 高阶线性齐次 D.E.

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = b(x). \quad \text{其中 } a_i(x) \text{ 可变系数.}$$

$$\therefore \lambda. Y = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} \quad Y' = \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ y'' \\ \vdots \\ b(x) - a_1 y - \dots - a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} = AY + B. \quad \text{其中 } B(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

(*)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & \dots & \dots & -a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W(x) = \det \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & \dots & y_n \\ y_1' & \dots & y_n' \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

刘维尔公式

$$W(x) = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x \text{tr}(A) dx} = W(x_0) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x a_1(t) dt}$$

Thm. 设 $\Phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n)$ 是 (*) 的基本解系.

$$\phi^*(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{W_j(t)}{W(t)} b(t) dt, \text{ 其中 } W_j(t) \text{ 是 } W(t) \text{ 的第 } j \text{ 行代数余子式.}$$

证明: $\Phi^* = \Phi \int_{x_0}^x \Phi^{-1} B dt$
 $= \Phi \int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{W(t)} [\Phi^*(t) B] dt$

$$\Phi^* = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & \dots & W_{n1} \\ W_{12} & \dots & W_{n2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ W_{1n} & \dots & W_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad W_{ij} \text{ 是 } W \text{ 的第 } (i, j) \text{ 代数余子式.}$$

$$\Phi^* B = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11}b \\ W_{12}b \\ \vdots \\ W_{nn}b \end{pmatrix} = -B W \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex. $y'' + y = f(x)$

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi^{-1}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi^* = \Phi C(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1(x) \\ C_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^* \\ (\phi^*)' \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x = \phi^*(x) \\ (\phi^*)' = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x \end{matrix}$$

即有 $(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)' = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$

$$\Rightarrow -C_1 \sin x + C_1' \cos x + C_2 \cos x + C_2' \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1' \cos x + C_2' \sin x = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(\phi^*)'' = -C_1' \sin x - C_1 \cos x + C_2' \cos x - C_2 \sin x$$

$$(\phi^*)'' + \phi^* = -C_1'(x) \sin x - C_2' \cos x = f(x) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 } (1) (2) \Rightarrow C_1' = -f(x) \sin x \Rightarrow C_1 = \int_{x_0}^x -f(t) \sin t dt$$

$$C_2' = f(x) \cos x \Rightarrow C_2 = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) \cos t dt$$

$$\phi^*(x) = \sin x \int_{x_0}^x f(t) \cos t dt + \cos x \int_{x_0}^x -f(t) \sin t dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x f(t) \sin(x-t) dt$$

“卷积公式”

考虑常系数情况 (a_i 均为常数) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & -a_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$f_A(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n \stackrel{\text{记}}{=} L(\lambda)$$

Thm. 设 $f_A(\lambda)$ 的根为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ (互异). 重数为 $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k$ (A 有 $n_1 + \dots + n_k = n$).

$$\text{则 } x^d e^{\lambda_j x} \quad j=1, \dots, k, d=0, \dots, n_j-1$$

就构成 (*) 的基础解系

证明: 记 $D = \frac{d}{dx}$.

要说明 $e^{\lambda_j x}$ 是解

只需证

$$\text{Case 1: } L(D)(e^{\lambda_j x}) = (e^{\lambda_j x})^{(n)} + a_1(e^{\lambda_j x})^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(e^{\lambda_j x}) \\ = (\lambda_j^n + a_1 \lambda_j^{n-1} + \dots + a_n)(e^{\lambda_j x}) = \underbrace{L(\lambda_j)}_0 (e^{\lambda_j x}) = 0.$$

$$\text{一般地 } L(D)(x^l g(x)) = ? = \left(\sum_{p=0}^l \binom{l}{p} x^p L^{(l-p)}(D) \right) (e^{\lambda_j x}) = 0 \quad l < n_j. \text{ 由 } L^{(l-p)}(\lambda_j) = 0$$

$$D(xg) = xDg + g = (xD+1)g.$$

$$D^2(xg) = (xD^2+2D)g$$

$$D^k(xg) = (xD^k + kD^{k-1})g$$

$$L(D)(xg) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^n a_i D^{n-i} \right) (xg) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i (xD^{n-i} + (n-i)D^{n-i-1})g \\ a_0 = 1. \\ = (xL(D) + L'(D))g$$

$$\therefore L(D)(xe^{\lambda_j x}) = xL(D)(e^{\lambda_j x}) + L'(D)(e^{\lambda_j x})$$

$$\text{若 } \lambda_j \text{ 是 } n_j \text{ 重根.} \quad = xL(\lambda_j)(e^{\lambda_j x}) + L'(\lambda_j)(e^{\lambda_j x})$$

$$n_j > 1 \quad = 0 + 0.$$

$$= 0. \quad \square.$$

$$\lambda \text{ 为复数时, } \bar{\lambda} \text{ 也是根. } C_1 x^l e^{\lambda x} + C_2 x^l e^{\bar{\lambda} x} \quad (\lambda = \alpha + i\beta) \quad x^l e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x), x^l e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$$

$$\text{Ex. } y^{(4)} - 4y^{(3)} + 8y'' - 8y' + 3y = 0.$$

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 3.$$

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

$$\text{令 } f(\lambda) = 0. \quad \lambda = 1. (2重). \quad \lambda = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}i$$

$$e^x \quad xe^x \quad e^x \cos \sqrt{2}x \quad e^x \sin \sqrt{2}x$$

$\therefore$ 通解为上述四个的线性组合

考虑非齐次情况

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

$$b(x) = P(x) e^{\mu x} \quad P \in \mathbb{R}[x].$$

Fact: 若 $b(x) = P(x) e^{\mu x}$, 则 (*) 有形式 $\phi^*(x) = Q(x) e^{\mu x}$ 的解
 $Q(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x].$

$$V = C^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$$

$$D = \frac{d}{dx} \quad V \rightarrow V$$

$$L(D) = D^n + a_1 D^{n-1} + \dots + a_n : V \rightarrow V$$

若 ϕ 是解. 则

$$e^{\mu x} \cdot \phi \mapsto e^{\mu x} \phi$$

$$L(D)(Q(x)e^{\mu x}) = P(x)e^{\mu x}$$

$$\left[e^{-\mu x} \cdot L(D) e^{\mu x} \right] (Q(x)) = P(x) \quad P, Q \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

算子:

$$(e^{-\mu x} \cdot D \cdot e^{\mu x})(g(x)) = e^{-\mu x} (e^{\mu x} g)' = e^{-\mu x} (e^{\mu x} g' + \mu e^{\mu x} g) = g' + \mu g = (D + \mu)g$$

$$(e^{-\mu x} D^k e^{\mu x})^k = (D + \mu)^k g$$

$$e^{-\mu x} L(D) e^{\mu x} = e^{-\mu x} \left(\sum_{i=0}^n a_i D^{n-i} \right) e^{\mu x} = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i (D + \mu)^{n-i} = L(D + \mu)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(D + \mu)(Q(x)) = P(x)$$

Case I. $L(\mu) \neq 0$. $L(D + \mu) = L(\mu) + L'(\mu)D + \frac{1}{2}L''(\mu)D^2 + \dots$

$$= L(\mu) + K$$

K 是微分算子. 满足对任意 $P \in \mathbb{R}[x] \exists M, \delta t$
 $K^M(P) = 0$. 局部零性

$$\Rightarrow L(D + \mu) \text{ 可逆}$$

$$(L(D + \mu))^{-1} = (L(\mu) + K)^{-1} = L(\mu)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{K}{L(\mu)} \right)^{-1}$$

$\left(\frac{1}{1+q} = 1 - q + q^2 - \dots \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{L(\mu)} \left(1 - \frac{K}{L(\mu)} + \frac{K^2}{L(\mu)^2} - \dots \right)$$

此时有

$$\frac{Q(x)}{\text{求得}} = L(D + \mu)^{-1} \frac{P(x)}{\text{已知}} \quad \square \quad \text{取 } Q \text{ 为与 } P \text{ 相同次数多项式}$$

Case II. $L(\mu) = 0$. 设 μ 是 L 的 m 重根 $L(\mu) = L'(\mu) = \dots = L^{(m-1)}(\mu) = 0$

$$L(D + \mu) = \frac{L^{(m)}(\mu)}{m!} D^m + \frac{L^{(m+1)}(\mu)}{(m+1)!} D^{m+1} + \dots \quad (L^{(m)}(\mu) \neq 0)$$

$$= \left(\frac{L^{(m)}(\mu)}{m!} + K \right) D^m$$

$$L(D + \mu) Q = P \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{L^{(m)}(\mu)}{m!} + K \right) Q^{(m)}(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^{(m)}(x) = \left(\frac{L^{(m)}(\mu)}{m!} + K \right)^{-1} P(x) \quad \text{取 } m \text{ 次得 } Q(x)$$

取 $Q = x^n \hat{Q}(x)$, $\hat{Q}$ 是与 P 次数相同的多项式

Ex. $x^2 y'' + 5xy' + 13y = 0 \quad (x > 0)$

let $t = \ln x \quad (x = e^t)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

§ 8.2 解的稳定性.

苏联

8.2.1 Lyapunov 稳定性

Finally exam.

1. 证明齐次方程 $P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0$ 有积分因子 $\mu = \frac{1}{xP+yQ}$

Proof: $\frac{P}{Q} = g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

2. 由微分方程有解线

$\phi(x,y,z) = 0$ —— 全微分 得 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = H(x,y,z) = k$. 有时常项在 0

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{k - k_0}{1 + k k_0}$$

