

Chapter 1 Basic concepts of DE

eg 1 $x(t)$ 为被捕食者在 t 时刻的数量, $y(t)$ 为捕食者在 t 时刻的数量

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = x(t)(\alpha - \beta y(t)) \\ \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = y(t)(\delta x(t) - \gamma) \end{cases} \quad \text{lotka - Volterra}$$

induce
某随机 DE

Def 1.1 (ODE) 形如 $F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$ 的等式为 ODE
右端为函数

Def 1.2 若 F 关于 $x, y, \dots, y^{(n)}$ 是线性的, 则称 (1.1) 是线性 ODE

Def 1.3 若 $y = \phi(x)$, $x \in J \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, 若 $F(x, \phi(x), \dots, \phi^{(n)}(x)) \equiv 0 \quad \forall x \in J$
是 (1.1) 的解

Def 1.4 若解中不含任何常数, 则称之为微分方程的特解

若解 $y = \phi(x, c_1, \dots, c_n)$ 是 (1.1) 的解, 其中 c_1, \dots, c_n 是任意常数且相互独立

即 $\det \frac{\partial(\phi, \dots, \phi^{(n-1)})}{\partial(c_1, \dots, c_n)} \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in J$

则称之为 (1.1) 的通解

几何意义 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ f 在区域上连续, 若 $y = \phi(x)$ 是方程的解

$\Rightarrow \phi'(x) = f(x, \phi(x))$ 则 $\Gamma = \{(x, y) = y = \phi(x)\}$ 为平面上

的一条可微曲线, 称之为解曲线 or 积分曲线.

Chapter 2 elementary methods of solution

purpose: 求解一阶线性方程 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$

若 $q(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow y' + p(x)y = 0 \leftarrow$ 可分离变量

\Downarrow
化为恰当方程

~~e.g. $y^{(3)}(x) + 2y^{(2)}(x) = x^3 \quad F(x, y, y', y^{(2)}) =$~~

恰当 \rightarrow 可分 \rightarrow 一阶线性

考虑 $P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = 0$ (2.4)

若 \exists 连续可微函数 $\Phi(x,y)$ st. $d\Phi(x,y) = P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$.

则称 (2.1) 是恰当方程

若 (2.1) 恰当 $\Rightarrow d\Phi = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi(x,y) = C$ (2.2) 其中 C 为任意实数

此时称 (2.2) 为 (2.1) 的通积分

Thm 2.1 设函数 $P(x,y)$ 和 $Q(x,y)$ 在单连通区域 $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ 上连续, 且具有连续一阶偏导

recall: de Rham 上同调

$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 则 (2.1) 是恰当方程 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ (2.3) 在 D 上成立.

当 (2.3) 成立时, 方程的通积分为 $\int_{\gamma} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = C$.

其中 γ 为连接 (x_0, y_0) 与 (x, y) 并在 D 内由有限条光滑曲线所组成的曲线, C 为任意常数.

proof. (\Rightarrow) 若 (2.1) 是恰当的, \exists 连续可微函数 Φ , st. $d\Phi = P dx + Q dy$

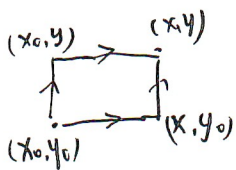
则 $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = P, \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = Q \xrightarrow{P, Q \text{ 可微}} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}$

由 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 连续知 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

(\Leftarrow) 若 (2.3) 成立, 令 $\Phi(x,y) = \int_{\gamma} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$

因为 (2.3) 成立, 积与选取无关 $\Rightarrow d\Phi(x,y) = P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$ \square

若 $D = \mathbb{R}^2$, (2.1) 恰当, 通积分为 $\int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y) dy + \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y) dx$



or $\int_{x_0}^x P(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y) dy$

可分离变量

$P(x,y) = P_1(x)P_2(y), Q(x,y) = Q_1(x)Q_2(y)$

$\Rightarrow P_1(x)P_2(y) dx + Q_1(x)Q_2(y) dy = 0$ (2.7)

若 $P_2(b) = 0$ 则 $y = b$ 是一个特解
若 $Q_1(a) = 0$ 则 $x = a$ 是一个特解

$\frac{1}{P_2(y)Q_1(x)} \left(\frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} dx + \frac{Q_2(y)}{P_2(y)} dy = 0 \right)$

通解 & 特解 要区分

通积分为 $\int_{x_0}^x \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} dx + \int_{y_0}^y \frac{Q_2(y)}{P_2(y)} dy = C$

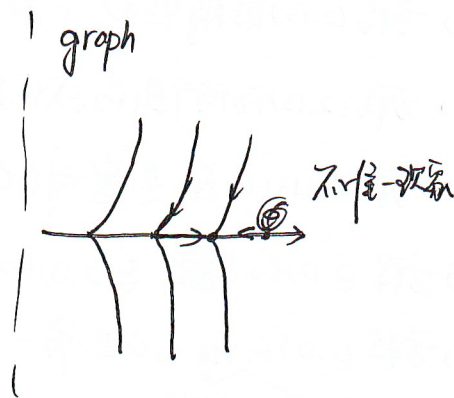
e.g. $y' = y^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow$ 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$y=0$ 是一个解. 若 $y \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^{\frac{1}{3}}} - dx = 0$

通积分为 $\int y^{-\frac{1}{3}} dy - \int dx = C$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{2}{3}} - x = C \Rightarrow y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3}(x+C)$ C 为 -

通解为 ...
特解为 ...



e.g. $x \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{1-y^2}$

通解为 $\Rightarrow \arcsin y = \ln|x| + C$. C 为任意常数

$x = C e^{\arcsin y} \quad \forall C \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
特解为 $y = \pm 1$

rmk. 并不讨论是否所有解

sec 3. 一阶线性方程的解法

$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$ ^(2.12) $p(x), q(x)$ 在 (a,b) 上连续

if $q(x) \equiv 0$. call (2.12) 为齐次方程 \Rightarrow 非齐次

Consider $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$

if $y \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} + p(x)dx = 0 \Rightarrow \ln|y| + \int p(x)dx = C$

~~$\Rightarrow y = C e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt}$~~ $\Rightarrow y = C e^{-\int p(x)dx}$
 ~~$(C \neq 0)$~~
~~齐次方程~~
 $\forall C \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

if $y=0$. 是方程的解

综上, 通解为 $y = C e^{-\int p(x)dx} \quad \forall C \in \mathbb{R}$ (亦即 $y = C e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(x)dx} \quad \forall C \in \mathbb{R}$)

令 $y(x) = C(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds}$

代入 (2.12) $\Rightarrow C'(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds} + C(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds} \cdot p(x) = C'(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds} + p(x) C(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds} = q(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds}$

$\Rightarrow C'(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds} = q(x)$

$\Rightarrow C(x) = C(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{\int_{x_0}^t p(s)ds} dt$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = \left(C + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{\int_{x_0}^t p(s)ds} dt \right) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds} = C e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds} + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{-\int_t^x p(s)ds} dt$

Thm 2.3. 1) 方程 (2.13) 的解恒为 0 或 恒不为 0

(2) 方程 (2.13) 的两个解的线性组合仍是解

(3) 方程 (2.13) 的解是“整体存在”的

(4) 方程 (2.12) 的特解与 (2.13) 的通解的和构成 (2.12) 的通解

(5) 方程 (2.12) 的解存在且唯一.

2.12 非齐次
2.13 齐次.

proof.

初值问题.

$[x_0, x] \subseteq (a, b)$.
→ 有限

1) 设 $y(x)$ 是 (2.13) 的解. 且 $y(x_0) = 0$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(y e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx} \right) = (y' + p(x)y) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx} = y(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^{x_0} p(x) dx} = 0 \Rightarrow y \equiv 0$$

2) 显然

(4) 显然

(5) 设 φ_1, φ_2 都是 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 的解

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x), \text{ 则 } \frac{d\varphi}{dx} = -p(x)\varphi(x)$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ 是 (2.13) 的解. 初值为 $\varphi(x_0) = 0$.

由 1) $\Rightarrow \varphi \equiv 0$.

3) 整体存在、解在 (a, b) 上都存在 \square

eg. $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2$

$$e^x \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + y \right) = e^x x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (y e^x) = x^2 e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow y e^x = \int_0^x x^2 e^x dx + C_1$$

$$= C_1 \frac{1}{e^x} (x^2 - 2x + 2) + C_1$$

$$y = (x^2 - 2x + 2) + C_1 e^{-x}$$

eg 2.12. $f \in C^1[0, +\infty) \Rightarrow C_0 > 0, a(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f' + a(x)f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{pf. } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = f' + af, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} f \equiv y' + ay = g \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\int_0^x a(t) dt} (y' + ay) = e^{\int_0^x a(t) dt} g(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(y e^{\int_0^x a(t) dt} \right) = g(x) e^{\int_0^x a(t) dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) e^{\int_0^x a(t) dt} - y(0) = \int_0^x g(s) e^{\int_0^s a(t) dt} ds$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{f(0) + \int_0^x g(s) e^{\int_0^s a(t) dt} ds}{e^{\int_0^x a(t) dt}}$$

if 分子 $\neq 0$. 由 L'Hospital $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x)e^{\int_0^x a(t)dt}}{\int_0^x a(t)dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x)}{a(x)} = 0$

if 分子 $\neq 0$ 也是 0.

$\Rightarrow \lim f = 0.$

□

一些特殊的方程求解

e.g. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y} =: f(x)$ f 是齐次函数 (齐次方程)

令 $y(x) = u(x)x$

则 $u(x) + xu'(x) = \frac{1+u(x)}{1-u(x)}$ $\left(u + \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right)$

$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u^2}{1-u}$

$x \neq 0. \Rightarrow \frac{1-u}{1+u^2} du = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\Rightarrow \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) = \ln|x| + C$

$\Rightarrow e^{\arctan u} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = e^C$

$\Rightarrow C \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$

C 为任意正的常数

e.g. $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)y^n$ (Bernoulli)

若 $n \neq 1$

若 $y \neq 0$. $y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y^{-(n-1)} = q(x)$

~~$\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{d y^{-(n-1)}}{dx} + p(x)y^{-(n-1)} = q(x)$~~ $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{d y^{-n+1}}{dx} + p(x)y^{-n+1} = q(x)$

\Rightarrow 则 $\frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} = \frac{a\tilde{x} + b\tilde{y}}{m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y}}$ 齐次

若 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ m & n \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \lambda \begin{cases} a = \lambda m \\ b = \lambda n \end{cases}$

~~$\Rightarrow \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} = \frac{\lambda(m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y}) + \lambda(m\alpha + n\beta) + c}{m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y} + (m\alpha + n\beta) + l}$~~

$\frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} = \frac{\lambda(m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y}) + c}{m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y} + l}$

令 $u = m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y} \Rightarrow m + n \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} = \frac{\lambda u + c}{u + l} + m = \frac{du}{d\tilde{x}}$

e.g. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ax+by+c}{mx+ny+l}$

令 $\tilde{x} = \tilde{x} + \alpha$
 $\tilde{y} = \tilde{y} + \beta$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} = \frac{a\tilde{x} + b\tilde{y} + (a\alpha + b\beta + c)}{m\tilde{x} + n\tilde{y} + (m\alpha + n\beta + l)}$

令 $\begin{cases} a\alpha + b\beta + c = 0 \\ m\alpha + n\beta + l = 0 \end{cases}$ (*)

若 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ m & n \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 则 $\exists \alpha, \beta$ s.t. (*) 成立.

~~Riccati~~ 方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} = a(x)y^2 + b(x)y + c(x)$ (2.35)
 Riccati $a(x), b(x), c(x)$ 在区间上连续且 $a(x) \neq 0$.

特殊情形: $a(x) \equiv a, b(x) \equiv 0, c(x) = C_0 x^{-2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = a_0 y^2 + \frac{C_0}{x^2}$$

$y \neq 0$. 因此两边同乘 $\frac{1}{y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = a_0 + \frac{C_0}{x^2 y^2}$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{d\frac{1}{y}}{dx} = \dots \Rightarrow \frac{d\frac{1}{y}}{dx} = -a_0 - \frac{C_0}{x^2} \quad \text{齐次}$$

令 $\frac{1}{y} = u$

则 ~~$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$~~ $\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = -a_0 - C_0 v^2$ 可分离变量.

一般情形. 设 $y = \phi(x)$ 是 Riccati 方程的一个解, 则方程的所有解

可通过求解下列的 Bernoulli 方程得到

$$u' = a(x)u^2 + (2a(x)\phi(x) + b(x))u.$$

proof
 $\frac{1}{y^2}$

$$y = \phi(x) + u.$$

↑
 原方程
 ↑
 待定函数

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'(x) + u' &= a(x)(\phi(x)+u)^2 + b(x)(\phi(x)+u) + c(x) \\ &= (a(x)\phi^2 + b(x)\phi + c(x)) + \cancel{2\phi(x)u} + (2\phi(x)u + b(x)u) + a(x)u^2 \\ &= \phi'(x) + a(x)(2\phi(x)u + b(x)u) + a(x)u^2 \\ &= \phi'(x) + a(x)u^2 + (2a(x)\phi(x) + b(x))u. \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow u' = a(x)u^2 + (2a(x)\phi(x) + b(x))u, y = \phi(x) + u$ 给出了所有解. \square

Chapter 3. The existence and uniqueness of solutions

sec 3.1. Gronwall inequality

lem. 3.1. 设 f, g 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $g(x) \geq 0, c$ 常数 $\int_a^x g(s) ds = C \Phi(x)$
 若 $f(x) \leq c + \int_a^x g(s)f(s) ds$, 则 $f(x) \leq c e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds}$

微分不等式. 整理 $f(x) \leq 0$
 $\int_a^x f ds \leq 0$

proof. $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x g(s)f(s) ds, \Phi'(x) = g(x)f(x) \leq g(x)(c + \int_a^x g(s) ds)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Phi(x) &\leq (c + \Phi(x))g(x) \Rightarrow \Phi'(x) - g(x)\Phi(x) \leq c g(x) \\ \text{乘 } e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(\Phi(x) e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} \right) \leq c g(x) e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} = c \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} \right) \\ \Rightarrow \Phi(x) e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} &\leq -c e^{-\int_a^x g(s) ds} + C \\ \Rightarrow \Phi(x) &\leq c \left(e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds} - 1 \right) \Rightarrow f(x) \leq c e^{\int_a^x g(s) ds} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

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

考虑微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y)$, $f(x,y)$ 在 R 上连续
 $R = \{ |x-x_0| \leq a, |y-y_0| \leq b \}$

def. 3.3. 设 $f(x,y)$ 在区域 G 上满足 Lipschitz 条件, 若 $\exists L > 0$.

$$\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in G. |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq L(|y_1 - y_2|)$$

mk. $f(x,y)$ 在闭区域 D 上关于 y 有连续偏导, 则 f 在 D 上关于 y Lip.

$$\text{因 } |f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| = \left| \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dy \right| \leq M |y_2 - y_1|$$

Thm (Picard) 设 f 在闭矩形 D 上连续且关于 y 满足 Lip. 则

初值问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) & (1.1) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 & (1.2) \end{cases}$ 在区间 $[x_0-h, x_0+h]$ 上存在唯一解

$$\text{取 } h = \min \left\{ a, \frac{b}{M} \right\} \quad M = \max_D |f(x,y)|$$

proof. Step 1. 转化为积分方程. $\Leftrightarrow y = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, y(x)) dx$ | 做积分估计相对容易

设 $y = \phi(x)$ 是微分方程的解 $\Rightarrow \phi'(x) = f(x, \phi(x)), \phi(x_0) = y_0$. | ϕ 连续意味着 ϕ 可微.

$$\int_{x_0}^x \Rightarrow \phi(x) - \phi(x_0) = \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \phi(x)) dx \quad \text{即 } \phi(x) - y_0 = \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \phi(x)) dx$$

设 $y = \phi(x)$ 是微分方程的解 ϕ 是可导的 (由 $f(x,y)$ 连续)

$\Rightarrow \phi'(x) = f(x, \phi(x))$ 且 $x=x_0$ 时 $\phi(x_0) = y_0$.

Step 2 构造 Picard 序列 $y_n(x) \Rightarrow y(x)$

$$\text{定义 } \begin{cases} y_n = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_{n-1}(s)) ds & n \geq 1 \\ y_0(x) = y_0. \end{cases}$$

验证收敛性.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, y) dx \\ &\downarrow \text{type} \\ \lim y_n &= y + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \lim y) dx \\ &\downarrow C \\ \lim y_n &= y + \int_{x_0}^x \lim f(x, y_n) dx \\ &\downarrow \text{interchange} \\ \lim y_n &= \lim \left(y + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, y_n) dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\bullet (s, y_n(s)) \in R = \{ (x,y) : |x-x_0| \leq a, |y-y_0| \leq b \}$
 $\bullet \{y_n(x)\}$ 在 $|x-x_0| < h$ 上一致收敛.

$$y_1(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_0) ds \Rightarrow |y_1 - y_0| \leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_0) ds \right| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x |f(s, y_0)| ds \right| \leq \max |f(x,y)| |x-x_0| = M |x-x_0| \leq M \cdot \frac{b}{M} \leq b.$$

$$|y_2 - y_0| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_1(s)) ds \right| \leq b \Rightarrow |y_n(x) - y_0| \leq b \quad \forall x \in [x_0-h, x_0+h].$$

Step 3. 解的存在性 (lim $y_n(x)$ 存在)

$y_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n (y_k(x) - y_{k-1}(x)) + y_0$. 只要证 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (y_k(x) - y_{k-1}(x))$ 收敛. 在 $[x_0-h, x_0+h]$ 上一致

只要 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k - y_{k-1}|(x)$ 在 $[x_0-h, x_0+h]$ 上一致收敛.

$$|y_1 - y_0| \leq M|x - x_0|$$

$$|y_2 - y_1| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x (f(s, y_1) - f(s, y_0)) ds \right| \stackrel{Lip}{\leq} \left| \int_{x_0}^x L|y_1 - y_0| ds \right|$$

$$\leq LM \left| \int_{x_0}^x |s - x_0| ds \right| = LM \frac{|x - x_0|^2}{2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$|y_k - y_{k-1}| \leq LM \frac{|x - x_0|^3}{3!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k - y_{k-1}| \leq \frac{M}{L} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(L|x-x_0|)^n}{n!} < +\infty.$$

因此 $\{y_n(x)\}$ 一致收敛. 记 $\phi(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n(x) \Rightarrow \phi(x)$ 连续在 $[x_0-h, x_0+h]$ 上.

由 $y_n(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_{n-1}(s)) ds$ 取极限有 $\phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \phi(s)) ds$. (since uniformly)

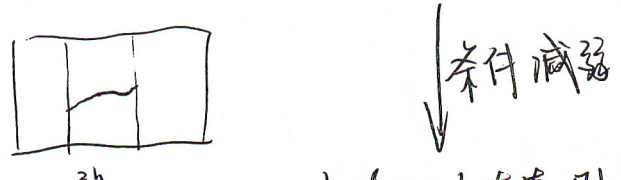
Step 4. 唯一性. 设 ϕ 和 ψ 是两个不同的解

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x) &= y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \phi(s)) ds \\ \psi(x) &= y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \psi(s)) ds \end{aligned} \Rightarrow |\phi(x) - \psi(x)| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x (f(s, \phi(s)) - f(s, \psi(s))) ds \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x |f(s, \phi(s)) - f(s, \psi(s))| ds \right|$$

$$\stackrel{Lip}{\leq} L \left| \int_{x_0}^x |\phi(s) - \psi(s)| ds \right|$$

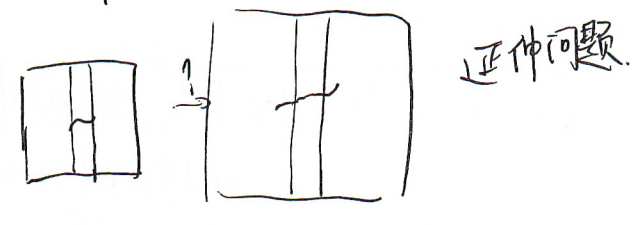
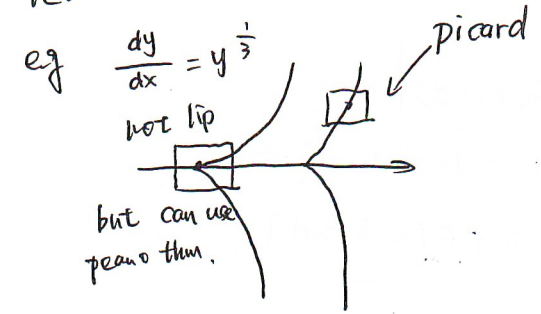
由 Gronwall $\Rightarrow \phi(x) = \psi(x)$. \square



Thm 3.3 (Peano) 设函数 f 在 D 上连续. 则 Cauchy 问题 (3.1) (3.2) 在区间 $|x - x_0| \leq h$ 上至少存在一个解. $h = \min \{a, \frac{b}{M}\}$ $M = \max_{x \in D} |f(x)|$

证略.

eg. 3.2. $\begin{cases} y' = x^2 + y^2 \\ y(1) = 4_0 \end{cases}$ 是 Lip 的



延伸问题.

Def 3.4 设 $f(x,y)$ 在区域 G 内连续. 若对 $\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in G$

$$|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq F(|y_1 - y_2|)$$

其中 $F(r) > 0$ 是 $(r > 0)$ 的连续函数. 且 $\int_0^\epsilon \frac{1}{F(r)} dr = +\infty \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$.

则称 $f(x,y)$ 满足 Osgood 条件.
对 y

$$\text{Lip} \leq \text{Osgood}.$$

Def 算子 $T: X \rightarrow X, Ty(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y(s)) ds$

那么只要说明 T 在 X 上有存在唯一不动点

其中 $X := \{y : y \in C[x_0-h, x_0+h] \text{ 且 } |y - y_0| \leq b\}$ h 待定

那么 Picard Thm 只要证 T 是 X 上的一个压缩映射

$$\text{即 } y \in X \Rightarrow Ty \in X$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \forall y_1, y_2 \in X, \|Ty_1 - Ty_2\| \leq C \|y_1 - y_2\| \quad 0 < C < 1$$

proof ① 连续显然. h 待定 取 $h = \frac{b}{M}$

$$\|Ty - y_0\| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y(s)) ds \right| \leq M|x - x_0| \leq b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \text{ 由 } |Ty_1 - Ty_2| &= \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_1(s)) ds - \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_2(s)) ds \right| \\ &\leq L \int_{x_0}^x |y_1(s) - y_2(s)| ds \\ &\leq Lh \max_{x \in I} |y_1(x) - y_2(x)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max |Ty_1 - Ty_2| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max |y_1 - y_2| \quad \text{取 } Lh \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

范数为 $\max |x| = 1$, 这题的条件为 $h \leq \{a, \frac{b}{M}, \frac{1}{2L}\}$.

Thm (Osgood 唯一性定理) 设 $f(x,y)$ 在闭区域 D 内对 y 满足 Osgood 条件

则 Cauchy 问题 (3.1) (3.2) 有右解都是存在唯一-的

proof. 由 Peano 存在性定理, 解已经存在. 设 $\phi_1(x), \phi_2(x)$ 是两个不同右解

则存在 x_1 , s.t. $\phi_1(x_1) \neq \phi_2(x_1)$, 不妨 $x_1 > x_0, \phi_1(x_0) = \phi_2(x_0)$

令 $\bar{x} = \max \{x \in [x_0, x_1], \phi_1(x) = \phi_2(x)\}$. 存在 (由连续性)

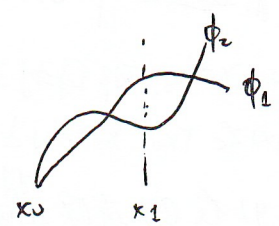
令 $\psi(x) = \phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x) > 0$ 在 $x \in (\bar{x}, x_1]$

Osgood

$$\psi'(x) = \phi_1'(x) - \phi_2'(x) = f(x, \phi_1(x)) - f(x, \phi_2(x)) \leq F(|\phi_1 - \phi_2|) = F(\psi(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\psi}{F(\psi)} \leq dx \Rightarrow \int_{\psi_0}^{\psi_1} \frac{d\psi}{F(\psi)} = \int_{\bar{x}}^{x_1} dx \quad x_1 - \bar{x} < +\infty$$

这与 Osgood 条件矛盾!



例 3.7. 设 $f(y)$ 连续.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + 1 + (f(y))^2 \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$
 的解存在且唯一.

proof. $F(x, y) = x^2 + 1 + (f(y))^2$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 连续.

若 $y = \psi(x)$ 的 定义 区间

由 Peano Thm, 设 $y = \psi(x)$ 是一个解

由 $\psi' = F > 0$ 由反函数定理, $x = \psi(y)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{1+x^2+(f(y))^2}$$
 关于 x 有连续偏导数, 在任有限形 D 上 lip.
 $x(y_0) = x_0$

由 Picard 存在唯一性定理, (*) 的解是唯一的 \square

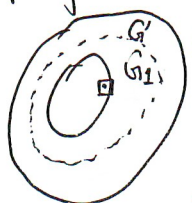
\Rightarrow 原问题的解是唯一的

3.4 解的延拓

Thm 3.4. 考虑 Cauchy 问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 其中 $f(x, y)$ 在 G 内连续, 该 Cauchy 问题的任意解曲线 Γ 均可延拓至 G 的边界, 即对于 G 内的任何闭子集 G_1 及 $(x_0, y_0) \in G_1$, 该 Cauchy 问题的解曲线 Γ 可以延拓到 $G \setminus G_1$.

即任有一个有界闭集, 都不能将解曲线盖住. 希望说明延拓不一定会被阻断.

proof. 反证. 假设存在有界闭区域 G_1 , 其边界曲线 $\Gamma \subseteq G_1$. 选 $G' \subseteq G$, G 为区域, 并且 $\overline{G'} \subseteq G$, 同时 $\overline{G_1} \subseteq G'$



选 δ_0 , st. 以 (x_0, y_0) 为中心, 边长为 $2\delta_0$ 的矩形, 都在 G' 中.

令 $M = \max_{\overline{G'}} |f|$. 由 Peano 存在性定理, 以 (x_0, y_0) 为初值的解

在 $[x_0, x_0 + h]$ 上 (在 $D = \{x - x_0 \leq \delta_0, |y - y_0| \leq \delta_0\}$)

$$h \leq \left\{ \delta_0, \frac{\delta_0}{M} \right\}$$

Remark. $G = \mathbb{R}^2$ 时 $y \rightarrow +\infty$ / $x \rightarrow +\infty$

令 $x_1 = x_0 + h$. 那得到了 $[x_1, x_1 + h]$ 上的解, 仍记为 $y = \psi(x)$.

$\Rightarrow \psi(x)$ 在 $[x_0, x_0 + 2h]$ 上存在. 重迭导出矛盾! \square

Cor. $f(x, y)$ 在 G 上连续且局部 Lipschitz 则对任一点 (x_0, y_0) 存在唯一的 Γ 且 Γ 可延拓到边界

对 y 连续可微 \Rightarrow locally lip.

例 3.9. $f(x, y)$ 连续, 对 y 局部 lip. 对 $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 存在唯一的解曲线 Γ 且经过 P_0 . 并且可延拓到 \mathbb{R}^2 的边界

令 $y = \psi(x)$. 为方程的解要延拓存在区间有. 故考虑右行解. 设其存在区间为 (x_0, β) . 设 $\beta > 0$.

不妨设 $0 < x_1 < \beta$. ~~$x_1 > x_0$~~ ~~$|x_1| > |x_0|$~~

在 (x_1, β) 上考虑方程 $\Rightarrow \psi'(x) = x^2 + \psi(x)^2 \geq x_1^2 + \psi(x)^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_1} \left(\arctan \frac{\phi(x)}{x_1} - \arctan \frac{\phi(x_1)}{x_1} \right) \geq x - x_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{x_1} \geq \beta - x_1 \Rightarrow \beta < +\infty$$

$\phi(\beta)$ 可能有定义问题

~~不妨 $\phi(\beta) = \phi(+\infty)$~~
可以取比 β 任意小的 β' 或 $+\infty$

例 3.10.

Proof. $(x^2+y^2+1) \sin \pi y$ 对 $y \in \mathbb{C}^1$

\Rightarrow 过 (x_0, y_0) 的解存在且唯一. on \mathbb{R}^2

显然 $y = n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 是解

若考虑所有初值取点. $y = n \Rightarrow y \equiv n \checkmark$

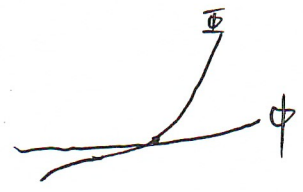
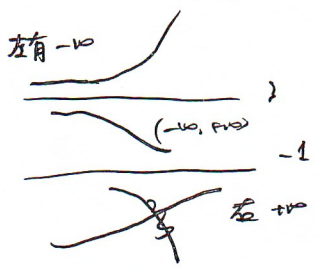
且 $y_0(x) \in (n, n+1) \Rightarrow y_0(x)$ 在 $(n, n+1)$ 之间

$\Rightarrow y$ 单调. y 有 x 到 $+\infty$

“套路” Peano 存在

? 证明 延拓
特解 与区域
连续.

例 3.11 特解 $y = 3, -1$



SEC 3.5 Comparison Thm

Thm 3.5. $f, F \in C$ 在 G 且 $C \neq \emptyset$

且 $f(x,y) < F(x,y) \forall (x,y) \in G$.

又设 $\phi(x), y = \Phi(x)$ 在 (a,b) 上 ϕ 满足 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x,y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 且 Φ 满足 $\begin{cases} y' = F(x,y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$

的解. 其中 $(x_0, y_0) \in G$. 则 $\begin{cases} \phi(x) < \Phi(x) & x > x_0 \\ \phi(x) > \Phi(x) & x < x_0 \end{cases}$

Proof. 令 $\psi(x) = \Phi(x) - \phi(x)$. $\Rightarrow \psi(x)$ 在 (a,b) 上 C^1

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi'(x) = \Phi'(x) - \phi'(x) = F(x, \Phi(x)) - f(x, \phi(x)) \\ \psi(x_0) > 0 \\ \psi(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

若在 $\psi(x) \Rightarrow 0$ 亦然. since $\psi(x_0) = 0, \psi'(x_0) > 0, \exists \delta > 0$.

for $\forall x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$
 $\psi(x) > 0$ on $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta]$. 设 \bar{x} s.t. $\psi(\bar{x}) = 0$

且 $\forall x \in (x_0, \bar{x}), \psi(x) > 0$

$\Rightarrow \psi(x) \leq 0$ 但此方程有!

Thm 3.6 考虑 $y' = f(x,y)$ (3.11) 其中 f 在开区域 $D: a < x < b, y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续. 且满足 $|f(x,y)| \leq A(x)|y| + B(x)$. 这里 $A(x) \geq 0, B(x) \geq 0$. 在 (a,b) 上连续.

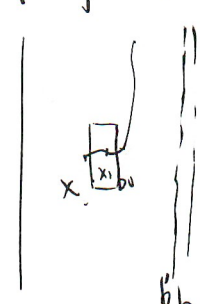
\Rightarrow 方程的任一解的存在区间都为 (a,b) .

12.

Thm 3.6.

(Aim 可解到可性)

proof. 由 Peano Thm. ~~过解最大存在区间为 [a, b]~~ 设过 (x_0, y_0) 的解存在.



反证. $\exists b_0, x_0 < b_0 < b$
 使得 $y = \varphi(x)$ 的右行最大区间为 $[x_0, b_0)$

$\forall x_1 > x_0, \exists y_1 = \varphi(x_1)$

(x_1, y_1) 为中心做矩形: $|x - x_1| \leq a_1, |y - y_1| \leq b_1$

任取 $b', b_0 < b' < b$. 则在 $A(x), B(x)$ 在 $[x_0, b']$ 上有界

在 D_b $|f(x, y)| \leq A(x)|y| + B(x) \leq A_0(|y| + b_0) + B_0 \cong M + 1$

$\Rightarrow \max_D |f(x, y)| \leq M$

解在 $[x_0, x_0 + h]$ 上存在 $h = \min\{a_1, \frac{b_1}{M}\}$

$\frac{b_1}{M_0} = \frac{b_1}{A_0(|y| + b_0) + B_0} \xrightarrow{b_0 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{A_0}$

当 b_0 充分大, $\frac{b_1}{M} > \frac{1}{A_0}$

取 $a_1 = \frac{1}{4A_0}$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{4A_0}$

可是 $x_1 < b_0, x_1 + \frac{1}{4A_0} > b_0$ 导出矛盾 \square

$$\left[\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y + B(x) \right]$$

Chapter 4. The dependence on the initial / param of the solution.

14.

$$4.3-1 \quad y = \eta + \int_0^x \sin xy \, ds$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} = 1 + \int_0^x \cos xy(x, \eta) \, ds \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \, ds$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \cos xy \cdot xz \quad z(0) = 1$$

$$\frac{dz}{z} = x \cos xy \, dx$$

$$z = e^{\int \dots}$$

$$\phi'(x) = \Phi(x) C(x)$$

$$\frac{d\phi(x)}{dx} = A(x)\phi(x) + f(x)$$

$$\frac{d\Phi(x)}{dx} C(x) + \Phi(x) \frac{dC(x)}{dx} = A(x)\Phi(x)C(x) + f(x)$$

$$A(x)\Phi(x)C(x) + \Phi(x) \frac{dC(x)}{dx} = A\Phi C + f$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(x) \frac{dC}{dx} = f$$

$$C(x) = C_0 + \int_{x_0}^x \Phi^{-1} f \, ds$$

例 5.4

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda+3 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 \\ -6 & 6 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+3)(\lambda^2-5\lambda+6) + 4(-\lambda+5-6) + 2(-6+6\lambda)$$

$$= \lambda(\lambda+3)(\lambda-5) - 4(\lambda+1) + 2(\lambda-1)$$

$$= \lambda(\lambda+3)(\lambda-5) + 8\lambda - 16$$

$$\lambda+1$$

$$= (\lambda+3)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) + 8(\lambda-2)$$

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

例 3.5

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda-5 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda-5 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda-5)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 5+i \quad 5-i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{(5+i)x} + \tilde{c} \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{(5-i)x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} i e^{5x} (\cos x + i \sin x) & -i e^{5x} (\cos x - i \sin x) \\ e^{5x} (\cos x + i \sin x) & e^{5x} (\cos x - i \sin x) \end{pmatrix} \\ & = e^{5x} \begin{pmatrix} i \cos x - \sin x & -i \cos x - \sin x \\ \cos x + i \sin x & \cos x - i \sin x \end{pmatrix} \sim e^{5x} \begin{pmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} y = \lambda i e^{\lambda i x} \left[\frac{x^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \xi_{n_i-1} + \dots + \frac{x}{1!} \xi_1 \right] + e^{\lambda i x} \left[\frac{x^{n_i-2}}{(n_i-2)!} \xi_{n_i-2} + \dots + \xi_0 \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{过程}}{=} A e^{\lambda i x} \left[\frac{x^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \xi_{n_i-1} + \dots + \frac{x}{1!} \xi_1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - \lambda i E) \left(\frac{x^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \xi_{n_i-1} + \dots + \frac{x}{1!} \xi_1 \right) = \left(\frac{x^{n_i-2}}{(n_i-2)!} \xi_{n_i-2} + \dots + \xi_0 \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 = (A - \lambda i E) \xi_0 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_{n_i-1} = (A - \lambda i E) \xi_{n_i-2} = \dots = (A - \lambda i E)^{n_i-1} \xi_0 \\ \underline{(A - \lambda i E)^{n_i} \xi_0 = 0} \end{cases}$$

直接

$$\Phi = (e^{\lambda_1 x} P_1^{(1)}(x), \dots, e^{\lambda_n x} P_n^{(n)}(x) \dots)$$

例 5.9.

有两基解, 记作 $\phi(x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ y'' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ -py' + qy \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q(x) & -p(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \phi(x) & \psi(x) \\ \phi'(x) & \psi'(x) \end{vmatrix} = W(x) = e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x)\psi'(x) - \phi'(x)\psi(x) = \frac{W(x)}{W(x_0)} = e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x)\psi'(x) - \phi'(x)\psi(x) = e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\phi(x)\psi'(x) - \phi'(x)\psi(x)}{\phi'(x)} = \frac{1}{\phi'(x)} e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\psi(x)}{\phi(x)} \right) = \dots$$

$$\frac{\psi(x)}{\phi(x)} - \frac{\psi(x_0)}{\phi(x_0)} = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{\phi(s)} e^{-\int_{x_0}^s p(t) dt} ds + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = c_1 \phi(x) + c_2 \phi(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{\phi(s)} e^{-\int_{x_0}^s p(t) dt} ds$$

用常数变易法

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -p(x) & -q(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设通解为 } \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \psi \\ \phi' & \psi' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1(x) \\ c_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \phi' + c_2 \psi'$$

$$\text{第一行: } c_1' \phi + c_1 \phi' + c_2' \psi + c_2 \psi' = c_1 \phi' + c_2 \psi'$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1' \phi + c_2' \psi = 0$$

第二行

$$c_1' \phi' + c_1 \phi'' + c_2' \psi' + c_2 \psi'' = -p(c_1 \phi + c_2 \psi) - q(c_1 \phi' + c_2 \psi') + f(x)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$c_1' \phi' + c_2' \psi' + c_1 (-p\phi - q\phi') + c_2 (-p\psi - q\psi') = \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1' \phi' + c_2' \psi' = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 \phi + c_2 \psi = 0 \\ c_1' \phi' + c_2' \psi' = f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= \frac{-\psi f}{W} \\ c_2 &= \frac{\phi f}{W} \end{aligned}$$

$$y^* = \phi \int c_1 + \psi \int c_2$$

常系数方程的求解

例 5.11

$$y'' = c_1(x) \cos \alpha x + c_2(x) \sin \alpha x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} y \\ y' \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 \cos \alpha x & c_2 \sin \alpha x \\ c_1 \sin \alpha x & c_2 \cos \alpha x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

经验法

$$y^{(m)} + a_{m-1} y^{(m-1)} + \dots + a_1 y' = f(x) = P_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\text{令特解为 } y = \frac{Q_m(x)}{W(x)} e^{\lambda x} \quad m \text{ 是特征方程的阶}$$

例 $y'' + 3y' - 4y = e^{-4x} + x e^{-x}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y'' + 3y' - 4y = e^{-4x} \rightarrow \phi^* \\ y'' + 3y' - 4y = x e^{-x} \rightarrow \psi^* \end{cases} \Rightarrow \phi^* + \psi^* \text{ 为原方程特解}$$

$$\text{特征方程 } \lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 = 0 \quad (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

例 5.14 特征方程 $(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda = 1 + i, 1 - i$

$$\text{特解为 } e^x (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

~~A \cos x~~

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

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} = (x^2+y^2)(x^2+y^2-1)$$

$$r^2 = x^2+y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt}(r^2) = r^2(r^2-1)$$

$$\Downarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = r(r^2-1)$$

~~$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{dr}{dt} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \\ \frac{dr}{dt} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} &= -r \sin \theta + r \cos \theta (r^2-1) \end{aligned}$$~~

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = 1$$

$r=0$ 平衡点
 $r=1$ 圆轨

for $\forall t, \phi_t = \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$x_0 \mapsto \phi(t, x_0)$$

若集合 $\{\phi_t \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 则

① $\phi_0 = Id$

② $\phi_t \circ \phi_s = \phi_{t+s}$

③ $\phi_t(x)$ 关于 t 和 x 都连续
 具有上述性质的单参数...

the proof of 9.5 A

$\exists \tau > 0$, s.t. $\overline{B(0, r)} \subseteq \Omega$. 要证 0 是极大值 (对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, s.t. $|x_0| < \delta, \frac{d}{dt} V(\phi(t, x_0)) \leq -\varepsilon$ $\forall t \geq 0$).

$\xi = \min_{\Omega \setminus \{x_0\}} V(x)$ 则 $\xi > 0$. 要证 $|\phi(t, x_0)| < \varepsilon$ 只要 $V(\phi(t, x_0)) < \xi$

由于 $V(x_0) = 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall |x| < \delta, V(x) < \xi$

0

取 $|x_0| < \delta$ 由解的存在唯一性 (假设) 以 x_0 为初值的解存在且唯一. 故 $t_1 > 0$ 是解的极大值存在时刻 (还不能说在 $(0, t_1)$ 上存在)

Claim $\frac{d}{dt} V(\phi(t, x_0)) = V^*(\phi(t, x_0)) \leq 0$.

故 $V(\phi(t, x_0)) \leq V(\phi(0, x_0)) = V(x_0) < \xi$

由 ξ 的定义, $|\phi(t, x_0)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall t \in [0, t_1)$.

由延拓定理 $t_1 = +\infty$.

再证解收敛到极大值. 在上述论证中取 $\varepsilon = r$, 则 $\exists \delta > 0, \forall |x_0| < \delta, |\phi(t, x_0)| < r$

由 $\frac{d}{dt} (V(\phi(t, x_0))) < 0 \Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0))$ 关于 t 严格减

$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0))$ 在 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时存在. 要证极限是 0 .

否则 $\exists \eta > 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} V(\phi(t, x_0)) = \eta \quad (V(\phi(t, x_0)) \downarrow \eta)$

由于 $V(x) > 0, V$ 连续. $\exists \alpha > 0$, 当 $|x_0| < \alpha, \frac{d}{dt} V(x) < -\eta$

令 $S = \{x \mid \alpha \leq x \leq r\}$ 令 $V^*(x)$ 在 S 上的最大值为 $-\mu, (\mu > 0)$

由于 $V(\phi(t, x_0)) \downarrow \eta \Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0)) \geq \eta \quad \forall t > 0$

$\Rightarrow |\phi(t, x_0)| \geq \alpha$ 解存在. $\phi(t, t_0) \in [\alpha, r] \Rightarrow \phi(t, x_0) \in S, \forall t > 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} V(\phi(t, x_0)) = V^*(\phi(t, x_0)) < -\mu$

int from 0 to t $\Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0)) - V(x_0) < -\mu t$ t 充分大

$\Rightarrow V(\phi(t, x_0)) < 0 \quad \#$

the proof of 9.5 B.

$B(0, r) \subset V$ 有界 (因为连续)

$$\|V(x)\| \leq M, \forall x \in B(0, r)$$

假设 $\exists \delta > 0, \exists |a| < \delta, V(a) > 0$

令 $\phi(t, a)$ 表示以 a 为初值的解

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

$$\Rightarrow \phi V(\phi(t, a)) \geq V(a)$$

反证就是 $|\phi(t, a)| \leq r, \forall t \geq 0$ (t 可任意延拓)

V 连续 $\exists \alpha, |x| < \alpha, |V(x)| < V(a)$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(t, a) > \alpha, \forall t \geq 0$$

$S = \{x \mid \alpha \leq |x| \leq r\}$ V^* 在 S 上最小为 $\mu > 0$

$$\phi(t, a) \in S, \forall t \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(t, a) - a \geq \mu t \quad \#$$

例 $y'' + g(y) = 0, g(y)$ 在 $|y| \leq k$ 连续.

且 $g(y) \cdot y > 0, \forall y \neq 0, g(0) = 0$ 讨论解的存在性

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g(y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y' \\ -g(y) \end{pmatrix} = f(y, y')$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}(y) = y' \\ \frac{d}{dt}(y') = -g(y) \end{cases} \quad V(y, y') = \frac{1}{2} (y')^2 + \int_0^y g(s) ds \geq 0$$

$V(y, y')$ 在 $\Omega = \{ |y| < k, |y'| < +\infty \}$ 上连续

$$V^* = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} y' + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y'} (-g(y)) = g(y) y' + y' (-g(y)) = 0$$

不变量. $V(\phi(t, x_0), \phi'(t, x_0)) = V(\phi(0), \phi'(0)) \neq 0$

例 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = (\epsilon x + 2y)(z+1) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = (-x + \epsilon y)(z+1) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -z^3 \end{cases}$ 的平衡点与稳定性

$\begin{cases} \epsilon x + 2y = 0 \\ -x + \epsilon y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = \vec{0}$

线性化 $\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon x z + 2y z \\ -x z + \epsilon y z \\ -z^3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{matrix} \lambda - \epsilon & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda - \epsilon \end{matrix} \quad \lambda((\lambda - \epsilon)^2 + 2) \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda = \epsilon + \sqrt{2}i \\ \lambda = \epsilon - \sqrt{2}i \end{matrix}$

$\epsilon > 0$. 鞍点不稳定.

$\epsilon = 0$ 线性稳定.

当 $\epsilon < 0$. $V^*(x, y, z) = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2$

$V^*(x, y, z) \leq 0$

取 $a=1, b=2, c=1, \Omega = \{z > -1\}$.
 平衡点附近

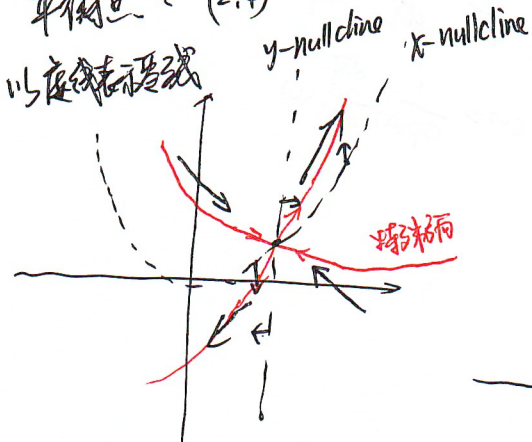
斜线法 nullcline

令 $\tilde{y} = y - 4$
 $\tilde{x} = x - 2$

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

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} = \tilde{y} - 4\tilde{x} - \tilde{x}^2 \\ \frac{d\tilde{y}}{dt} = \tilde{x} \end{cases}$ 线性化 $\begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} = -4\tilde{x} + \tilde{y} \\ \frac{d\tilde{y}}{dt} = \tilde{x} \end{cases}$

平衡点: (2, 4)



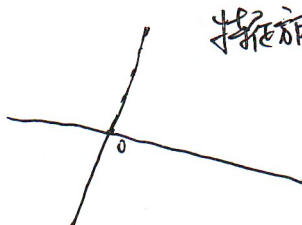
$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{pmatrix}$

$D = -4$ 鞍点 $T = -4$

特征值: $k = \frac{1}{-4+k}$

$k^2 - 4k - 1 = 0$

$k = 2 + \sqrt{5}, 2 - \sqrt{5}$



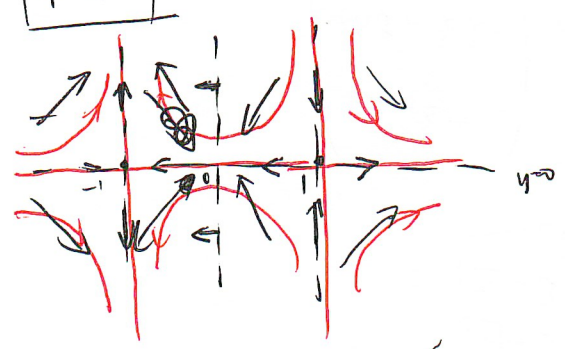
例 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 - 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -xy + a(x^2 - 1) = -x(y - a(x - \frac{1}{x})) \end{cases}$

x -nullcline $x = \pm 1$

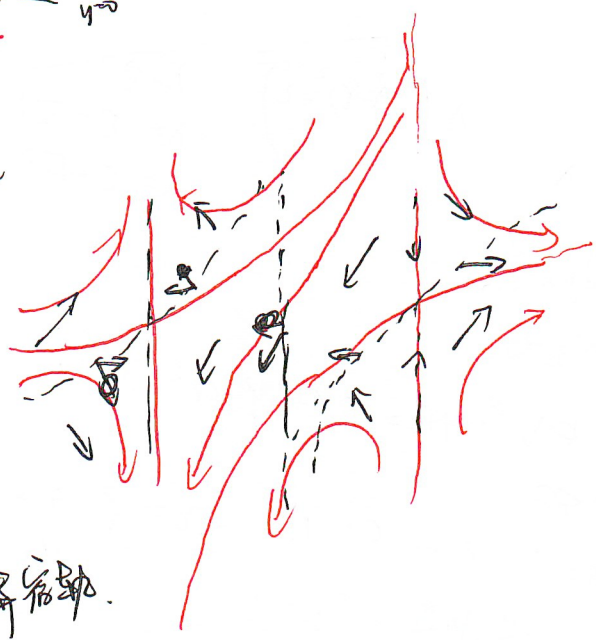
y -nullcline $y = a(x - \frac{1}{x})$

if $a = 0$

$y = \frac{a(x^2 - 1)}{x}$



if $a > 0$



连接两个鞍点的轨线是宿轨。

$\tilde{x} = \int_a^x \frac{1}{p(s)} ds$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}^2} + [\lambda \tilde{r}(\tilde{x}) + \tilde{q}(\tilde{x})] \tilde{y} = 0$

$\tilde{y}(\tilde{x}) = y(x)$

$y(a) = \tilde{y}(0)$
 $y(b) = \tilde{y}(1)$

$\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} \right)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dx} \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} = \frac{1}{c p(x)} \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}}$

$p \frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = p(x) \frac{d}{d\tilde{x}} \left(\frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}} \right) = \frac{d^2 \tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}^2}$

$y'(a) = \frac{1}{c p(a)} \frac{d\tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}}(0)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \tilde{y}}{d\tilde{x}^2} + \underbrace{[\lambda \tilde{c} p(x) r(x)]}_{\tilde{r}(\tilde{x})} + \underbrace{[\tilde{c} p(x) q(x)]}_{\tilde{q}(\tilde{x})} \tilde{y} = 0$

$\tilde{x} = \int_a^b \frac{1}{p(s)} ds$
 $\frac{1}{c} = \int_a^b \frac{1}{p(s)} ds$

Thm 7.2.

令 ϕ 是 (7.13) 的解, 满足 $\phi(0) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\lambda}$, $\phi'(0) = \cos \alpha$

则 $\phi(x, \lambda)$ 满足 (7.14) 等一条件. 再证其关于 λ 的连续性. 它满足 $\phi'' = 0$ 条件

极坐标 $\begin{cases} \phi(x, \lambda) = \rho(x, \lambda) \cos \theta(x, \lambda) \\ \phi'(x, \lambda) = \rho'(x, \lambda) \sin \theta(x, \lambda) \end{cases} \quad \rho > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho' \sin \theta + \theta' \rho \cos \theta = \rho \cos \alpha \\ \rho' \cos \theta - \theta' \rho \sin \theta + (\lambda r + q) \rho \sin \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta' = \cos \theta + (\lambda r + q) \sin \theta = F(x, \theta, \lambda)$$

$$\theta(0, \lambda) = \alpha$$

$$\text{由于 } |F(x, \theta, \lambda)| \leq 1 + |\lambda r + q|$$

由延拓定理, 方程的解在 $(a, 1]$ 上

由于 $F(x, \theta, \lambda)$ 关于 λ 连续可微 $\Rightarrow \theta(x, \lambda)$ 关于 λ 连续可微 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上.

lem 7.3. 对于任意固定的 $x \in (0, 1]$, $\theta(x, \lambda)$ 关于 $\lambda \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 是连续的, 并且严格递增

对 θ 求导

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} \right] = -2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \left[\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} \right] + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (\lambda r + q) \left[\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} \right] + r \sin^2 \theta$$

一阶线性方程

$$= \underbrace{\left[-2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (\lambda r + q) \right]}_{E(x, \lambda)} \frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} + r \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = \int_0^x r(t) \sin^2 \theta(t, \lambda) e^{\int_t^x E(s, \lambda) ds} dt \quad \theta > 0 \quad \square$$

lem 7.4 对固定的 $x_0 \in (0, 1]$ 有 $\theta(x_0, \lambda) > 0$. 且 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow -\infty} \theta(x_0, \lambda) = 0$

特别地, 令 $w(\lambda) = \theta(1, \lambda)$. 当 $\lambda \rightarrow -\infty$, $w(\lambda) \rightarrow 0$.

若 $\alpha > 0$, 存在 $x_1 \in (0, 1]$, 使 $\theta(x_1, \lambda) > 0$.

若有 $\bar{x} \in (0, 1]$ 使 $\theta(\bar{x}, \lambda) = 0$ 且 $\theta(x, \lambda) > 0$, 则 $x \in (0, \bar{x})$.

因此 $\theta'(\bar{x}, \lambda) = 0$. 但由方程 $\theta'(\bar{x}, \lambda) = 1 > 0$.

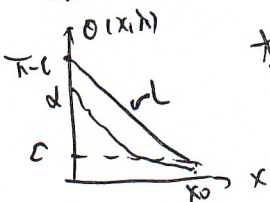
若 $\alpha = 0$, $\theta'(0, \lambda) = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x_1 > 0$, 使 $\theta(x_1, \lambda) > 0$. 对于 $\forall x \in (0, x_1)$.

想证明一直有真值. 取 $\epsilon < \alpha < \pi - \epsilon$.

断言 $\theta(x, \lambda)$ 连续. 且 $\exists x \in (0, 1]$, 使 $\theta(x, \lambda) < L(x)$. 则 $x \in (0, x_1)$.

反设 $\exists \bar{x}$, 使 $\theta(x, \lambda) < L(x)$ 则 $\theta(\bar{x}, \lambda) = L(\bar{x})$.

$$\theta'(\bar{x}, \lambda) > L'(\bar{x}) = \frac{\pi - 2\epsilon}{x_0} \quad \text{令 } M = \min_{[0, 1]} r(x), \quad M = \max_{[0, 1]} p(x) \sin x$$



lem. 7.5 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \theta(x_0, \lambda) = +\infty$, 持号性 $\omega(\lambda) \rightarrow +\infty$ 当 $\lambda \rightarrow +\infty$

for any fixed $x_0 \in (0, 2]$

pf = prove by contradiction

$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $\theta(x_0, \lambda) \leq 2k\pi$ for $\forall \lambda < +\infty$

令 $m = \min_{x \in [0, 1]} r(x)$

$\theta' = \cos^2 \theta + \underbrace{(\lambda r + q)}_{> N^2} \sin^2 \theta$ (4N)

$\geq \cos^2 \theta + N^2 \sin^2 \theta$

$x_0 \leq \int_0^{x_0} dx \leq \int_0^{2k\pi} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta + N^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{2k\pi}{N}$

N 是任意大的常数.

the proof of Thm 7.2.

$\phi(x, \lambda_n)$ 为 λ_n 对应的...

$\phi(x, \lambda) = p(x, \lambda) \sin \theta(x, \lambda)$

$\phi'(x, \lambda) = p(x, \lambda) \cos \theta(x, \lambda)$

~~若~~ 代入 λ 第 = 边值 $\Rightarrow \sin(\theta(1, \lambda) - \beta) = 0$

$\theta(1, \lambda) = \beta + k\pi$ $\theta > 0$ $\beta \in (0, \pi]$

$\Rightarrow k = 0, \dots$ 且每个 k 对应一个 λ_k (个值)

于是 λ_k 为 (7.13), (7.14) 的特征值.

$\phi(x, \lambda_k)$ 为 λ_k 的特征函数.

再证明 $\phi(x, \lambda_k)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上恰有 k 个零点 ($0 < \beta < \pi$).

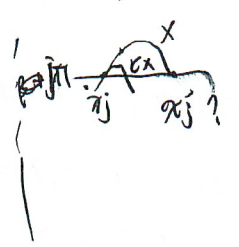
$\theta(0, \lambda_k) = \alpha$ $\theta(1, \lambda_k) = \beta + k\pi < (k+1)\pi$

$\beta_j \in (\pi, k\pi]$ $\Rightarrow x_j \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $\theta(x_j, \lambda_k) = j\pi$ (个值).

为 $\phi(x, \lambda_k)$ 的零点.

$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = c^2 + (\lambda r + q) \sin^2 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow$ 仅有 x_j 一个点使 $\theta(x_j, \lambda_k) = j\pi$.

$k=0$ 若 $j \geq 1$, $\theta(x_j, \lambda_0) = j\pi$. 令 $\bar{x}_j = \sup \{x_j \mid \theta(x_j, \lambda_0) = j\pi\}$
 $\Rightarrow \theta(\bar{x}_j, \lambda_0) = j\pi \Rightarrow \theta'(\bar{x}_j, \lambda_0) = 0$



$$\phi_n \phi_m'' + (\lambda_m r + q) \phi_m \phi_n = 0$$

$$\phi_m \phi_n'' + (\lambda_n r + q) \phi_m \phi_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_n \phi_m'' - \phi_m \phi_n'' + (\lambda_m - \lambda_n) r \phi_m \phi_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \phi_n \phi_m'' - \phi_m \phi_n'' = \left. \phi_n \phi_m' - \phi_m \phi_n' \right|_0^1 = 0 + (\lambda_m - \lambda_n) \int r \phi_m \phi_n = 0.$$

$$\phi_n(1) \phi_m'(1) - \phi_m(1) \phi_n'(1) - \phi_n(0) \phi_m'(0) + \phi_m(0) \phi_n'(0) = \begin{vmatrix} \phi_n(1) & \phi_m(1) \\ \phi_n'(1) & \phi_m'(1) \end{vmatrix} - \dots = 0.$$

常微分方程与偏微分方程的联系

eg. $u_t - \Delta(u^\gamma) = 0, \quad u = u(x, t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \gamma > 1.$
 $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2}$

设 $u^\gamma(x, t) = \frac{1}{\epsilon^\alpha} v\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon^\beta}, \frac{t}{\epsilon^\beta}\right)$ (有相似) 若是解

$u(x, t) \mapsto \lambda^\alpha u(\lambda^\beta x, \lambda t) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} u^\lambda(x, t)$, 也是解

对 λ 有 $\lambda^{\alpha\gamma} (\partial_t u) (\lambda^\beta x, \lambda t) - \lambda^{\alpha\gamma + 2\beta} (\Delta u^\gamma) (\lambda^\beta x, \lambda t) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \partial_t u - \lambda^{\alpha\gamma + 2\beta - \alpha - 1} \Delta u = 0$

$\Rightarrow \alpha\gamma + 2\beta - \alpha - 1 = 0, \quad \alpha = \frac{1 - 2\beta}{\gamma - 1}$

$-\alpha \frac{1}{\epsilon^{\alpha\gamma}} v\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon^\beta}\right) - \beta \frac{\alpha}{\epsilon^{\frac{\alpha\gamma + 2\beta - \alpha - 1}{\beta} + \alpha}} \cdot (\nabla v)\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon^\beta}\right) - \frac{1}{\epsilon^{\alpha\gamma + 2\beta}} \Delta(v^\gamma)\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon^\beta}\right)$

$y = \frac{x}{\epsilon^\beta}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha v + \beta y \nabla v + \Delta(v^\gamma) = 0$

$\frac{1}{\epsilon} v(y) = v(|y|)$. 极坐标 $\frac{1}{\epsilon} \alpha = \beta \Rightarrow \partial_r(\beta r^\beta v + r^{\beta\gamma} \partial_r(v^\gamma)) = 0$