

2021秋微分方程(2) 期中参考解答 (2.1.3) Py 黄文一.

1. 作变换 $y = ux$. 则

$$(u^2 - u) dx + x du = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{du}{u^2 - u} = 0$$

积分, 整理可得 $x \frac{u-1}{u} = C \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^2}{x-C}$.

2. 令 $p = y' = \tan \theta$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$). 则 $y^2 = \frac{1}{1+p^2} = \cos^2 \theta \Rightarrow y = \pm \cos \theta$.

同时有 $dx = \frac{dy}{p} = \frac{\mp \sin \theta d\theta}{\tan \theta} = \mp \cos \theta d\theta \Rightarrow x = C \mp \sin \theta$. 注意到

积分为 $(x-C)^2 + y^2 = 1$.

3. 系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = (1-\lambda)^3 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 为

A 的三重特征值. 计算可得

$$A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (A - I)^2 = (A - I)^3 = 0$$

$(A - I)^3 \vec{r} = \vec{0}$ 的基础解系为 $\vec{r}_{1,0} = (1, 0, 0)^T$, $\vec{r}_{2,0} = (0, 1, 0)^T$, $\vec{r}_{3,0} = (0, 0, 1)^T$.

而且 $\vec{r}_{1,1} = (A - I)\vec{r}_{1,0} = (1, 2, -1)^T$, $\vec{r}_{1,2} = \vec{0}$

$\vec{r}_{2,1} = \vec{r}_{3,1} = (-1, -2, 1)^T$, $\vec{r}_{2,2} = \vec{r}_{3,2} = \vec{0}$,

同时 $\vec{R}_1 = (1+t, 2t, -t)^T$, $\vec{R}_2 = (-t, 1-2t, t)^T$, $\vec{R}_3 = (t, -2t, 1+t)^T$

基解阵为 $\Xi(t) = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1+t & -t & -t \\ 2t & 1-2t & -2t \\ -t & t & 1+t \end{pmatrix}$ 通解即为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t ((C_1 - C_2 - C_3)t + C_1) \\ e^t (2(C_1 - C_2 - C_3)t + C_2) \\ e^t (2(-C_1 + C_2 + C_3)t + C_3) \end{pmatrix} \quad (\Xi(t)\vec{C})$$

4. Euler 方程. 作变换 $t = \ln x$. 则

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

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

代回方程可得 $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = te^t$ (*)

①. 齐次方程 $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = e^t(C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$

②. (*) 的一个特解为

$$\frac{1}{D^2 - 2D + 2}(te^t) = e^t \frac{1}{D^2 + 1}t = e^t(1 - D^2 + D^4 - \dots)t = te^t$$

综上得方程通解为 $y = e^t(C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t) + te^t = x(C_1 \cos \ln x + C_2 \sin \ln x + \ln x)$

5. 令 $z = y$, 则原线性方程化为一阶方程组:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha(t) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \triangleq A(t) \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

由 $\phi_1(t), \phi_2(t)$ 线性无关可得 $(\phi_1(t), \phi_1'(t)), (\phi_2(t), \phi_2'(t))$ 是 (*) 的线性无关解. 由 Liouville 公式可得 $(\text{tr} A(t) = 0)$

$$W(t) = \phi_1(t)\phi_2'(t) - \phi_1'(t)\phi_2(t) = W(t_0)e^{\int_{t_0}^t \text{tr} A(s) ds} = W(t_0) \triangleq C \neq 0$$

由此可得 $(|\phi_1(t)| + |\phi_1'(t)|)(|\phi_2(t)| + |\phi_2'(t)|) \geq |W(t)| = |C| \neq 0$.

结合 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (|\phi_1(t)| + |\phi_1'(t)|) = 0$ 可知 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (|\phi_2(t)| + |\phi_2'(t)|) = +\infty$.

6. 设方程的广义幂级数解为 $y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k x^{k+p}$. 则有

$$y'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k (k+p) x^{k+p-1}, \quad y''(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k (k+p)(k+p-1) x^{k+p-2}$$

代入方程可得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k (k+p)(2k+2p-1) x^{k+p-1} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k (2k+2p+1) x^{k+p} = 0$$

即 $C_0 p(2p-1)x^{2p-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2k+2p+1)(C_{k+1}(k+p+1) - C_k)x^{k+p} = 0$ 不妨设 $C_0 = 1$

①. $p=0$. 则有 $C_{k+1}(k+1) = C_k \quad \forall k \geq 0 \Rightarrow C_k = \frac{1}{k!}$. 一个解为

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x \quad (*)$$

②. $p = \frac{1}{2}$. 则有 $C_{k+1}(k+\frac{3}{2}) - C_k = 0 \quad \forall k \geq 0 \Rightarrow C_k = \frac{2^k}{(2k+1)!!}$

一个解为 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{(2k+1)!!} x^{k+\frac{1}{2}}$

故方程通解为 $y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{(2k+1)!!} x^{k+\frac{1}{2}}$

另解: (*) 给出了一个简单的特解 e^x . 及另一特解 (线性无关) 为 $\varphi(x)$.

则 $\begin{pmatrix} e^x \\ e^x \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(x) \\ \varphi'(x) \end{pmatrix}$ 给出了方程组 $\frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2x} & \frac{1}{2x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ 的一组线性无关解. 由 Liouville 公式,

$$W(x) = e^x(\varphi'(x) - \varphi(x)) = W(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^x (1 - \frac{1}{2s}) ds} = \frac{C_1 e^x}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{取 } C_1 = 1.$$

由此得 $\varphi'(x) - \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(\varphi(x)e^{-x}) = \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}}$. 积分

得 $\varphi(x) = e^x \int \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$. 故通解为 $y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^x \int \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

7. (a). 作平移 $\xi = x-1, \eta = y-2$. 计算得系统的平衡点为 (1, 2). 作平

移 $\xi = x-1, \eta = y-2$. 则得 $\begin{cases} \dot{\xi} = \eta - 4\xi - 2\xi^2 \\ \dot{\eta} = \xi \end{cases}$ 为题不在我们的范围内. 为原线性部分 $\begin{cases} \dot{\xi} = \eta - 4\xi \\ \dot{\eta} = \xi \end{cases}$

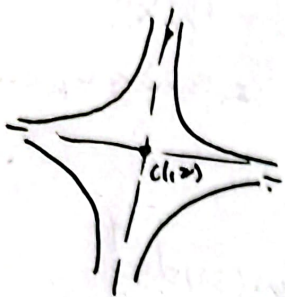
系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 故 $p = -\text{tr}A = 4, q = \det A = -1$.

故 (1, 2) 是原系统的鞍点. 相图 ~~大致~~ 为: $\xi=0$ 不是特殊方向. 设 $\eta = k\xi$ 是特殊方向. 则

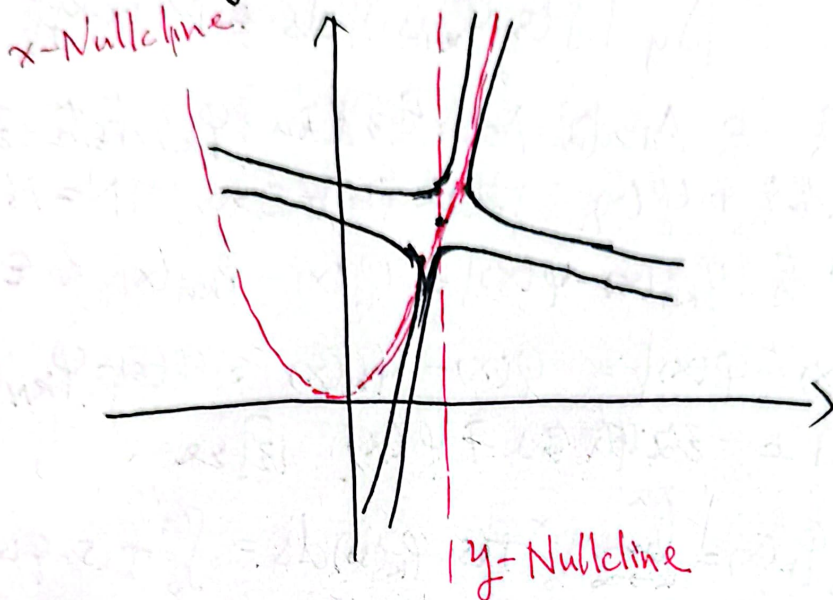
$$k = \left. \frac{d\eta}{d\xi} \right|_{\eta=k\xi} = \frac{\xi}{\eta - 4\xi} \Big|_{\eta=k\xi} = \frac{1}{k-4}$$

由此可得 $k^2 - 4k = 1 \Rightarrow k = 2 \pm \sqrt{5}$. 因此平衡点附近的相图

为



12. x -Nullcline 为 $y=2x^2$, y -Nullcline 为 $x=1$.



8. 构造函数 $V(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$, 则 V 已定且令导数

$$\dot{V}(x,y) = -2xy - 2x^4 + 2xy - 2y^4 = -2(x^4 + y^4)$$

负定 \Rightarrow 系统零解渐进稳定.

9. Pf. 构造 Picard 序列: $\varphi_0(x) = 0$, $\varphi_k(x) = \int_0^x f(s, \varphi_{k-1}(s)) ds$ ($k \geq 1$)

当 $x \in [0, h]$ 时, 我们有:

①. $\varphi_0(x) = 0$ ②. 若 $|\varphi_k(x)| \leq b$, 则:

$$|\varphi_{k+1}(x)| \leq \int_0^x |f(s, \varphi_k(s))| ds \leq \int_0^x \max_R |f| ds \leq Mx \leq Mh \leq b$$

由归纳法即知 $|\varphi_k(x)| \leq b, \forall x \in [0, h], \forall k$. 另一方面,

①. $\varphi_1(x) = \int_0^x f(s, 0) ds \geq 0 = \varphi_0(x)$.

②. 若 $\varphi_k(x) \geq \varphi_{k+1}(x)$, 则

$$\varphi_{k+1}(x) - \varphi_k(x) = \int_0^x (f(s, \varphi_k(s)) - f(s, \varphi_{k+1}(s))) ds \geq 0$$

由归纳法即知 $\varphi_0(x) \leq \varphi_1(x) \leq \varphi_2(x) \leq \dots, \forall x \in [0, h]$.
(**)

由(*) + (**) 立得 $\varphi_k(x)$ 逐点收敛到某个函数 $\varphi(x)$.
 另一方面在 $[0, h]$ 上, 由 $\varphi_0 \leq \varphi_2 \leq \dots \leq \varphi_k \leq \dots \leq \varphi$
 (*) 可得 $\{\varphi_k\}$ 一致有界. 又由

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_k(y)| &= \left| \int_0^x f(s, \varphi_{k-1}(s)) ds - \int_0^y f(s, \varphi_{k-1}(s)) ds \right| \\ &\leq \int_y^x |f(s, \varphi_{k-1}(s))| ds \leq M|x-y| \end{aligned}$$

可得 $\{\varphi_k\}$ 等度连续. 由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理知 $\{\varphi_k\}$ 存在一致收敛子列 $\{\varphi_{k_n}\}$, 它一致收敛于 $\varphi(x)$. 由已知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$,
 $\forall n \geq N$, 有 $x \in [0, h]$ 有 $|\varphi_{k_n}(x) - \varphi(x)| = \varphi(x) - \varphi_{k_n}(x) < \varepsilon$. 故有
 $\forall k \geq k_N$, 有 $|\varphi_k(x) - \varphi(x)| = \varphi(x) - \varphi_k(x) \leq \varphi(x) - \varphi_{k_N}(x) < \varepsilon$. 这
 说明 $\varphi_k(x)$ 在 $[0, h]$ 上一致收敛于 $\varphi(x)$. 证毕

$$\varphi(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_k(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x f(s, \varphi_{k-1}(s)) ds = \int_0^x f(s, \varphi(s)) ds.$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(x)$ 是初值问题的一个解. $\textcircled{\#}$

10. 参见第五次习题课讲义.

11. pf. 将方程改写为 $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + (B(t) - A)x$. 则有

$$e^{-At} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} - Ax \right) = e^{-At} (B(t) - A)x$$

$$\Downarrow$$

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

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x = e^{At} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} (B(s) - A)x(s) ds.$$

其中 $x_0 = x(0)$ 为初值. 由于 A 的特征值实部皆负, 故存在 $\alpha > 0$ 与 $M > 0$, s.t. $\|e^{At}\| \leq M e^{-\alpha t}$. 令 $y = e^{-At} x$, 则 $\forall t \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|y\| &\leq |y| \leq |x_0| + \int_0^t \|e^{-A(t-s)}\| \cdot \|B(s) - A\| \cdot |y(s)| ds \\ &\leq |x_0| e^{\int_0^t \|B(s) - A\| ds} \leq |x_0| e^{\int_0^t \|B(s) - A\| ds} \triangleq N. \end{aligned}$$

Gronwall

证 $|x(t)| \leq \|e^{At}\| \cdot |y(t)| \leq M N e^{-\alpha t} \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow +\infty$. 零解渐近稳定. $\textcircled{\#}$