

§ 3.5 连续依赖性定理

定理 3.5 设方程(3.1)的右端函数含有参数 μ , 即

$$y' = f(x, y, \mu), \quad (3.23)$$

设 $f(x, y, \mu)$ 在

$$\bar{\mathbf{R}}_{\mu} : |x - x_0| \leq a, |y - y_0| \leq b, \mu_0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1$$

上连续, 且关于 y 满足 Lipschitz 条件, 则由初值 (x_0, y_0) 所确定的解 $y = \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 关于变量 (x, x_0, y_0, μ) 是连续的.

类似于定理3.1的证明，我们构造Picard逐次逼近序列

$$\varphi_0(x; x_0, y_0, \mu) = y_0$$

$$\varphi_1(x; x_0, y_0, \mu) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \varphi_0(s; x_0, y_0, \mu)) ds,$$

...

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \varphi_n(s; x_0, y_0, \mu)) ds,$$

...

作为 (x, x_0, y_0, μ) 的函数，Picard序列 $\{\varphi_n(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)\}$

在某一闭区域上都是连续函数。同样对含有 (x_0, y_0, μ)

时，仍然可得相应的估计式

$$|\varphi_n(x; x_0, y_0, \mu) - \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)| \leq \frac{ML^n}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1}, \quad (3.24)$$

从中容易看出, $\varphi_n(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 在 (x, x_0, y_0, μ) 的某一闭区域上一致收敛于 $\varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$, 所以其极限函数 $\varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 关于变量 (x, x_0, y_0, μ) 都是连续的.

§ 3.6 可微性定理

考虑初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, \mu) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \quad (3.25)$$

的解 $y = \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 关于初值 x_0, y_0, μ 的偏导数

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \mu}$ 的存在性和连续性的问题. 它们反映了解对

初值和参数变化的敏感程度.

定理3.6 若函数 $f(x, y, \mu), f_y(x, y, \mu), f_\mu(x, y, \mu)$ 在 $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_\mu$ 上连续, 则初值问题 (3.25) 存在唯一解 $y = \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$, 它作为 (x, x_0, y_0, μ) 的四元函数是连续可微的; 此外, $\varphi_{x_0}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu), \varphi_{y_0}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 作为 x 的函数是线性方程

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = f_y(x, \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu), \mu) z \quad (3.26)$$

分别满足初始条件 $z(x_0) = -f(x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 和 $z(x_0) = 1$ 的解; 而

$\varphi_\mu(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 作为 x 的函数是线性方程

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = f_y(x, \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu), \mu) z + f_\mu(x, \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu), \mu) \quad (3.27)$$

满足初始条件 $z(x_0) = 0$ 的解.

注3.9 线性方程(3.26)和(3.27)都是从原方程(3.25)诱导出来的,通常把这些方程以及相应的初值问题分别称为原方程(3.25)关于解 $y = \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 对 x_0, y_0, μ 的变分方程及变分问题.

如果已知 $\varphi_{x_0}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu), \varphi_{y_0}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu), \varphi_{\mu}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 存在连续,则可以从初值问题(3.25)等价的积分方程

$$\varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \varphi(s; x_0, y_0, \mu), \mu) ds \quad (3.28)$$

中两边直接对 x_0, y_0, μ 分别求偏导即可得它们所满足的相应变分问题.

注3.10 一般来说,

$$\varphi_{x_0}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu), \varphi_{y_0}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu), \varphi_{\mu}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$$

的计算仍然依赖于原方程 (3.25) 的解 $y = \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$

但我们可以对某些特定的初值 x_0, y_0 计算它们的偏导数.

例3.6 设 $y = \varphi(x; x_0, y_0, \mu)$ 是初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y' = \sin \frac{y\mu}{x} \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

的解. 试求 $\varphi'_{x_0}(x; 1, 0, \mu), \varphi'_{y_0}(x; 1, 0, \mu), \varphi'_{\mu}(x; 1, 0, \mu)$.

解：从变分问题

$$\begin{cases} \eta' = \left(\frac{\mu}{x} \cos \frac{\varphi\mu}{x}\right)\eta \\ \eta(x_0) = -\sin \frac{y_0\mu}{x_0} \end{cases}$$

中可以解出

$$\varphi_{x_0}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu) = -\sin \frac{y_0\mu}{x_0} \exp\left\{\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\mu}{s} \cos \frac{\varphi\mu}{s} ds\right\}.$$

因此 $\varphi_{x_0}(x; 1, 0, \mu) = 0$;

同样，从变分问题

$$\begin{cases} \eta' = \left(\frac{\mu}{x} \cos \frac{\varphi\mu}{x}\right)\eta \\ \eta(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

中可以解出

$$\varphi_{y_0}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu) = \exp\left\{\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\mu}{s} \cos \frac{\varphi\mu}{s} ds\right\}.$$

注意：由惟一性知 $\varphi(x; 1, 0, \mu) \equiv 0$ ，因此

$$\varphi_{y_0}(x; 1, 0, \mu) = \exp\left\{\int_1^x \frac{\mu}{s} ds\right\} = x^\mu;$$

从变分问题

$$\begin{cases} \eta' = \left(\frac{\mu}{x} \cos \frac{\varphi\mu}{x}\right)\eta + \frac{\varphi}{x} \cos \frac{\varphi\mu}{x}, \\ \eta(x_0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

中可以解出

$$\varphi_{\mu}(x; x_0, y_0, \mu) = \exp\left\{\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\mu}{s} \cos \frac{\varphi\mu}{s} ds\right\} \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\varphi}{t} \cos \frac{\varphi\mu}{t} \exp\left\{-\int_{x_0}^t \frac{\mu}{s} \cos \frac{\varphi\mu}{s} ds\right\} dt.$$

因为 $\varphi(x; 1, 0, \mu) \equiv 0$, 所以 $\varphi_{\mu}(x; 1, 0, \mu) = 0$.