



# 第四讲： 一阶微分方程存在唯一性定理

1. 解的存在性
2. 解的唯一性
3. 解的近似估计

# 1. 解的存在性

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in R : |x - x_0| \leq a, |y - y_0| \leq b$$

满足Lipschitz条件:

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|$$

**理解:** 不是线性的, 但能被线性控制住。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \Leftrightarrow y = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y(s)) ds$$

构造Picard迭代序列:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = y_0, \\ \varphi_n(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \varphi_{n-1}(s)) ds, \end{cases} \quad |x - x_0| \leq h.$$

$$\text{其中 } h = \min\left(a, \frac{b}{M}\right), \quad M = \max_{(x, y) \in R} |f(x, y)|$$

## 证明所构造的Picard迭代序列一致收敛

$$\because \varphi_n(x) = \varphi_0(x) + \sum_{k=1}^n [\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)]$$

只要  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)]$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k < \infty$$

用数学归纳法可以证明：

$$|\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)| \leq \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} h^k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} h^k < \infty$$

## 函数序列一致收敛则存在极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(x) = \phi(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_{n-1}(s)) ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \phi(s)) ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dx} = f(x, \phi)$$

所以  $y = \phi(x)$  是原方程的解. 存在性得证.

## 2. 解的唯一性

**Gronwall不等式**（课后第6题）

若  $f(t) \leq K + \int_{\alpha}^t f(s)g(s)ds$ ,  $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$

则有  $f(t) \leq Ke^{\int_{\alpha}^t g(s)ds}$ ,  $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$

**Gronwall不等式的简化版本（Bellman引理）：**

若  $f(t) \leq \delta + k \int_{t_0}^t f(s)ds$ ,  $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$

则有  $f(t) \leq \delta e^{k|t-t_0|}$ ,  $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$

此简化版本  
更常用！

假设有两解  $\phi(x), \psi(x)$  则

$$\phi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \phi(x)) dx$$

$$\psi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \psi(s)) ds$$

从而当  $x \geq x_0$  时

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi(x) - \psi(x)| &\leq \int_{x_0}^x |f(s, \phi(s)) - f(s, \psi(s))| ds \\ &\leq 0 + L \int_{x_0}^x |\phi(s) - \psi(s)| ds \end{aligned}$$

**由 Gronwall 不等式**

$$|\phi(x) - \psi(x)| \leq 0 \times e^{L|x-x_0|} = 0, \text{ 从而 } \phi(x) \equiv \psi(x).$$

### 3. 解的近似估计

**Picard**迭代序列可直接用于解的估计

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = y_0, \\ \varphi_n(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, \varphi_{n-1}(s)) ds, \end{cases} \quad |x - x_0| \leq h.$$

这是最经典的估计方法

**例1:** 求方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$  过  $(0,0)$  点的第二次近似解.

解: 由Picard迭代方法,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{y}_0(x) = 0, \\ \bar{y}_1(x) = 0 + \int_0^x (s^2 + \bar{y}_0^2) ds = \int_0^x s^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} x^3, \\ \bar{y}_2(x) = 0 + \int_0^x (s^2 + \bar{y}_1^2) ds = \int_0^x (s^2 + \frac{1}{9} s^6) ds = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{63} x^7. \end{array} \right.$$

谢谢!

