

几类微分方程組解的全局稳定性

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本文在A. M. Ляпунов第二方法^[1]的基础上, 应用Барбашин—Красовский定理^[2]来研究几类微分方程組零解的全局稳定性。

§ 1. 二阶方程組

考虑一般形式的二阶方程組:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= \Phi_1(x, y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \Phi_2(x, y)\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

其中 $\Phi_1(x, y)$, $\Phi_2(x, y)$ 在 $-\infty < x < +\infty$, $-\infty < y < +\infty$ 内連續, 并且滿足保証解的存在唯一性之条件^[1]。且 $\Phi_i(0, 0) = 0$, ($i = 1, 2$)

定理 1 若可找到这样的連續函数 $H_1(x)$ 和 $H_2(y)$ 使得:

1, $xH_1(x) > 0, (x \neq 0), yH_2(y) > 0, (y \neq 0), H_1(0) = H_2(0) = 0$,

2, $\int_0^{\pm\infty} H_1(x) dx = \infty, \int_0^{\pm\infty} H_2(y) dy = \infty$,

3, $H_1(x)\Phi_1(x, y) + H_2(y)\Phi_2(x, y) < 0, (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$,

則(1)之平凡解为全局漸近穩定。

証明: 作 $V(x, y) = \int_0^x H_1(x) dx + \int_0^y H_2(y) dy$,

則 $\frac{dv}{dt} = H_1(x)\Phi_1(x, y) + H_2(y)\Phi_2(x, y)$

根据条件, $V(X, y)$ 为有无穷小上限与无穷大下限的定正函数, 而 $\frac{dv}{dt}$ 为定負, 故由文[2]的定理知(1)的平凡解全局漸近穩定。

推論 1 若 $x\Phi_1(x, y) + y\Phi_2(x, y) < 0 (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$, 則(1)的平凡解为全局漸近穩定。

考虑如下形式的方程組

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= g(x, y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= f(x) + \varphi(y)\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

其中 $g(0,0) = f(0) = \varphi(0) = 0$,

*以后討論的方程組的右端函數均滿足這些條件, 討論時不再提。

定理2 若(2)滿足下列附加條件:

$$1) \quad xf(x) > 0 \quad (x \neq 0), y\varphi(y) < 0 \quad (y \neq 0),$$

$$2) \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} f(x)dx = \infty \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} \varphi(y)dy = -\infty,$$

$$3) \quad f(x)[g(x,y) - \varphi(y)] - \varphi^2(y) < 0 \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

則(2)的平凡解為全局漸近穩定。

証明: 作 $V(x,y) = \int_0^x f(x)dx - \int_0^y \varphi(y)dy$, 立即得到証明。

現在考慮較為廣泛的一類方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f_1(x,y)\varphi_1(x,y) + g_1(x,y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= f_2(x,y)\varphi_2(x,y) + g_2(x,y) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中 $f_i(0,0) = g_i(0,0) = 0$, ($i = 1, 2$)

定理3 若(3)滿足下列附加條件:

$$1) \quad \frac{\partial f_1(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2(x,y)}{\partial x}, \text{ 且連續。}$$

$$2) \quad xf_1(x,y) > 0, (x \neq 0), yf_2(0,y) > 0, (y \neq 0),$$

$$3) \quad \varphi_i(x,y) < 0, f_i(x,y)g_i(x,y) \leq 0 (i = 1, 2) (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

$$4) \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} f_1(x,y)dx = \infty \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} f_2(0,y)dy = \infty$$

則(3)的平凡解為全局漸近穩定。

証明: 作 $V(x,y) = \int_0^x f_1(x,y)dx + \int_0^y f_2(0,y)dy$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} &= f_1(x,y)[f_1(x,y)\varphi_1(x,y) + g_1(x,y)] + \left[\int_0^x \frac{\partial f_2(x,y)}{\partial x} dx \right] [f_2(x,y)\varphi_2(x,y) \\ &\quad + g_2(x,y)] + f_2(0,y)[f_2(x,y)\varphi_2(x,y) + g_2(x,y)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^2 [f_i^2(x,y)\varphi_i(x,y) + f_i(x,y)g_i(x,y)] \end{aligned}$$

根據條件 $V(x,y)$ 為有無窮小上限與無窮大下限的定正函數, 而 $\frac{dV}{dt}$ 為定負, 故(3)

的平凡解為全局漸近穩定。

推論1 若(3)中的 $f_1(x,y)$ 和 $f_2(x,y)$ 分別只為 x 和 y 的函數, 此時方程有如下形

式:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= f_1(x)\varphi_1(x,y) + g_1(x,y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= f_2(y)\varphi_2(x,y) + g_2(x,y)\end{aligned}\quad (3')$$

其中 $f_i(0) = g_i(0,0) = 0$ ($i=1,2$) 可得到 (3') 的平凡解也是全局渐近稳定的。

*₂ 这里积分过程中 y 看作常数。以下的此类积分均作这一假设。

此时定理的第一个条件没有了, 而其他条件分别变为:

$$\begin{aligned}x \cdot f_1(x) &> 0 \quad (x \neq 0) \quad y f_2(y) > 0 \quad (y \neq 0) \\ \varphi_1(x,y) &< 0 \quad (i=1,2) \quad f_1(x)g_1(x,y) \leq 0, \quad f_2(y)g_2(x,y) \leq 0 \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0) \\ \int_0^{\pm\infty} f_1(x) dx &= \infty \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} f_2(y) dy = \infty\end{aligned}$$

而所作的 v 函数则变为: $V(x,y) = \int_0^x f_1(x) dx + \int_0^y f_2(y) dy$

从此可见 (3') 的平凡解为全局渐近稳定。

类似于 (3) 的方程:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= f_1(x,y)\varphi_1(x,y) + g_1(x,y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= f_2(x,y)\varphi_2(x,y) + g_2(x,y)\end{aligned}\quad (3'')$$

其中 $\varphi_i(0,0) = g_i(0,0) = 0$, $f_i(x,y) \neq 0$, ($i=1,2$) 有如下定理:

定理4 若 (3'') 满足下列附加条件:

- 1) $x \cdot \frac{\varphi_1(x,y)}{f_1(x,y)} > 0 \quad (x \neq 0), \quad y \cdot \frac{\varphi_2(0,y)}{f_2(0,y)} < 0 \quad (y \neq 0),$
- 2) $x \cdot g_1(x,y) < 0, \quad g_2(x,y) \cdot \frac{\varphi_1(x,y)}{f_2(x,y)} \geq 0 \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$
- 3) $\int_0^{\pm\infty} \frac{\varphi_2(x,y)}{f_1(x,y)} dx = \infty, \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} \frac{\varphi_1(0,y)}{f_2(0,y)} dy = -\infty$
- 4) $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\varphi_2(x,y)}{f_1(x,y)} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\varphi_1(x,y)}{f_2(x,y)} \right)$ 且连续。

则 (3'') 的平凡解为全局渐近稳定。

证明: 作 $V(x,y) = \int_0^x \frac{\varphi_2(x,y)}{f_1(x,y)} dx + \int_0^y \frac{\varphi_1(0,y)}{f_2(0,y)} dy$

易见函数 V 满足 [2] 之一切条件, 故定理成立。

附注1, 若方程 (3'') 中的 $f_1(x,y) = \varphi_1(x)$, $\varphi_2(x,y) = h_2(x)$, $f_2(x,y) = \varphi_2(y)$, $\varphi_1(x,y) = h_1(y)$,

则定理4就变成梁中超在文 [3] 中的定理3。

附注2, 若方程 (3'') 中的 $f_1(x,y) \equiv 1$, $f_2(x,y) \equiv -1$, $\varphi_1(x,y) = \Phi_1(y)$,

$$\varphi(x, y) = -F_2(x), \quad g_1(x, y) = F_1(x), \quad g_2(x, y) = \Phi_2(y),$$

则定理4就变成张炳根在文[4]中的定理1。

再考虑另一类方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f_1(x, y)\varphi_1(x, y) + g_1(x, y)h_1(x, y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= f_2(x, y)\varphi_2(x, y) + g_2(x, y)h_2(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 $f_i(0, 0) = g_i(0, 0) = 0$ ($i=1, 2$),

定理5 若(4)满足下列附加条件:

- 1) $\frac{\partial f_1(x, y)g_1(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2(x, y)g_2(x, y)}{\partial x}$ 且连续
- 2) $g_1(x, y)\varphi_1(x, y) < 0, f_1(x, y)h_1(x, y) \leq 0$ ($i=1, 2$) ($x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$)
- 3) $xf_1(x, y)g_1(x, y) > 0$ ($x \neq 0$), $yf_2(0, y)g_2(0, y) > 0$ ($y \neq 0$)
- 4) $\int_0^{\pm\infty} f_1(x, y)g_1(x, y)dx = \infty, \int_0^{\pm\infty} f_2(0, y)g_2(0, y)dy = \infty$

则(4)的平凡解为全局渐近稳定。

证明: 作 $V(x, y) = \int_0^x f_1(x, y)g_1(x, y)dx + \int_0^y f_2(0, y)g_2(0, y)dy$

则 V 满足[2]的定理的一切条件, 故定理成立。

考虑方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f_1(x, y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= f_2(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中 $f_i(0, 0) = 0$ ($i=1, 2$)

定理6 若对于(5)有连续可微函数 $\varphi_i(x, y)$ ($i=1, 2$) 存在, 满足条件:

- 1) $xf_1(x, y)\varphi_1(x, y) > 0$, ($x \neq 0$), $yf_2(0, y)\varphi_2(0, y) > 0$, ($y \neq 0$)
- 2) $\int_0^{\pm\infty} f_1(x, y)\varphi_1(x, y)dx = \infty, \int_0^{\pm\infty} f_2(0, y)\varphi_2(0, y)dy = \infty$
- 3) $f_1^2(x, y)\varphi_1(x, y) + f_2^2(x, y)\varphi_2(x, y) < 0$ ($x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$)
- 4) $\frac{\partial f_1(x, y)\varphi_1(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_2(x, y)\varphi_2(x, y)}{\partial x}$ 且连续

则(5)的平凡解为全局渐近稳定。

证明: 作 $V(x, y) = \int_0^x f_1(x, y)\varphi_1(x, y)dx + \int_0^y f_2(0, y)\varphi_2(0, y)dy$

仿以上方法得到証明。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } \frac{dx}{dt} &= [xy^2e^{x^2} + xy^2e^{x^2y^2} + 2x(e^y + e^{-y}) + xe^{-y^2}] \frac{-e^{x^4y^2}}{x^2 + 2y^2 + 1} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= [y_0x^2 + x^2ye^{x^2y^2} + x^2(e^y - e^{-y}) - x^2ye^{-y^2}] \frac{-e^{x^2y^4}}{x^2 + y^2 + 1} \end{aligned} \quad (A)$$

只要取 $f_1(x, y) = xy^2e^{x^2} + xy^2e^{x^2y^2} + 2x(e^y + e^{-y}) + xe^{-y^2}$

$f_2(x, y) = ye^{x^2} + x^2ye^{x^2y^2} + x^2(e^y - e^{-y}) - x^2ye^{-y^2}$

就能看出满足定理3当 $g_i(x, y) \equiv 0$ ($i=1, 2$)的情形, 故(A)的平凡解为全局渐近稳定。

§2. 三阶方程组

考虑方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f_1(x) + \varphi_1(x, y, z) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= f_2(y) + \varphi_2(x, y, z) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= f_3(z) + \varphi_3(x, y, z) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中 $f_i(0) = \varphi_i(0, 0, 0) = 0$, ($i=1, 2, 3$)

定理7 若(6)满足下列附加条件:

1) $xf_1(x) > 0$, ($x \neq 0$); $yf_2(y) > 0$, ($y \neq 0$); $zf_3(z) > 0$, ($z \neq 0$)

2) $\int_0^{+\infty} f_1(x)dx = \infty$, $\int_0^{+\infty} f_2(y)dy = \infty$, $\int_0^{+\infty} f_3(z)dz = \infty$

3) $f_1(x)[f_1(x) + \varphi_1(x, y, z)] + f_2(y)[f_2(y) + \varphi_2(x, y, z)] + f_3(z)[f_3(z) + \varphi_3(x, y, z)] < 0$ ($x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0$)

则(6)之平凡解为全局渐近稳定。

証明: 作 $V(x, y, z) = \int_0^x f_1(x)dx + \int_0^y f_2(y)dy + \int_0^z f_3(z)dz$

仿以上方法得証。

考虑方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= f_1(x) + \varphi_1(x, y, z) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= f_2(y)g(y) + \varphi_2(x, y, z) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= f_3(z)h(z) + \varphi_3(x, y, z) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 $f_i(0) = \varphi_i(0, 0, 0) = 0$, $g(y) \neq 0$, $h(z) \neq 0$

定理8 若(7)满足条件:

- 1) $xf_1(x) > 0, (x \neq 0), y \frac{f_3(y)}{g(y)} > 0, (y \neq 0), z \frac{f_2(z)}{h(z)} < 0, (z \neq 0)$
- 2) $\int_0^{+\infty} f_1(x) dx = \infty, \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f_3(y)}{g(y)} dy = \infty, \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f_2(z)}{h(z)} dz = -\infty.$
- 3) $f_1(x)[f_1(x) + \varphi_1(x, y, z)] + \frac{f_3(y)\varphi_2(x, y, z)}{g(y)} - \frac{f_2(z)\varphi_3(x, y, z)}{h(z)} < 0$
 $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0)$

則(7)之平凡解为全局渐近稳定。

$$\text{証明: 作 } V(x, y, z) = \int_0^x f_1(x) dx + \int_0^y \frac{f_3(y)}{g(y)} dy - \int_0^z \frac{f_2(z)}{h(z)} dz$$

仿以上方法得証。

考虑方程組:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= X(x, y, z) + f_1(x)[g_2(y) + g_3(z)] \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= Y(x, y, z) + f_2(x)\varphi_2(y) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= Z(x, y, z) + f_2(x)\varphi_3(z) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中 $X(0, 0, 0) = Y(0, 0, 0) = Z(0, 0, 0) = f_2(0) = g_2(0) = g_3(0) = 0, f_1(x) \neq 0, \varphi_2(y) \neq 0, \varphi_3(z) \neq 0,$

定理9 若(8)满足条件:

- 1) $x \cdot \frac{f_2(x)}{f_1(x)} > 0 (x \neq 0), y \frac{g_2(y)}{\varphi_2(y)} < 0 (y \neq 0), z \cdot \frac{g_3(z)}{\varphi_3(z)} < 0 (z \neq 0)$
- 2) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f_2(x)}{f_1(x)} dx = \infty, \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{g_2(y)}{\varphi_2(y)} dy = -\infty, \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{g_3(z)}{\varphi_3(z)} dz = -\infty$
- 3) $\frac{f_2(x)}{f_1(x)} X(x, y, z) - \frac{g_2(y)}{\varphi_2(y)} Y(x, y, z) - \frac{g_3(z)}{\varphi_3(z)} Z(x, y, z) < 0, (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0)$

則(8)的平凡解为全局渐近稳定。

$$\text{証明: 作 } V(x, y, z) = \int_0^x \frac{f_2(x)}{f_1(x)} dx - \int_0^y \frac{g_2(y)}{\varphi_2(y)} dy - \int_0^z \frac{g_3(z)}{\varphi_3(z)} dz$$

仿以上方法得証。

§ 3. n 阶方程組

考虑方程組:

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = F_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (9)$$

其中 $F_i(0, \dots, 0) = 0 (i=1, \dots, n)$

定理10 若有連續可微函数 $\Phi_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ ($i=1, \dots, n$) 使得:

$$1) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x_p} [F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Phi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} [F_p(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Phi_p(x_1, \dots, x_n)] \quad (p=2, \dots, n)$$

且連續

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} [F_1(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n) \Phi_1(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n)] \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} [F_k(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n) \Phi_k(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n)] \end{aligned}$$

($m < k$; $k=3, \dots, n$; $m=2, 3, \dots, n-1$) 且連續

$$2) \quad \Phi_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) < 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$3) \quad x_1 \cdot F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) < 0, \quad (x_1 \neq 0) \quad x_p F_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) < 0 \quad (x_p \neq 0) \quad (p=2, \dots, n)$$

$$4) \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Phi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 = \infty, \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} F_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) \Phi_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) dx_p = \infty \quad (p=2, \dots, n)$$

則(9)的平凡解为全局漸近穩定。

$$\text{証明: 作 } V(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^{x_1} F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Phi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 + \sum_{p=2}^n \int_0^{x_p} F_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) \Phi_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) dx_p$$

$$\text{則} \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Phi_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

故(9)的平凡解为全局漸近穩定。

考慮方程組:

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Phi_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (10)$$

其中 $F_i(0, \dots, 0) = 0$ ($i=1, \dots, n$)

定理11. 若(10)滿足条件:

$$1) \quad \frac{\partial F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial x_p} = \frac{\partial F_p(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial x_1} \quad (p=2, \dots, n) \text{ 且連續}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} F_m(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} F_k(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n)$$

($m < k$; $m=2, 3, \dots, n-1$; $k=3, \dots, n$) 且連續

$$2) \quad \Phi_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) < 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$3) \quad x_1 F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) > 0 \quad (x_1 \neq 0), \quad x_p F_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) > 0 \quad (x_p \neq 0) \quad (p=2, \dots, n)$$

$$4) \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 = \infty, \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} F_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) dx_p = \infty, \quad (p=2, \dots, n)$$

則(10)的平凡解为全局漸近穩定。

証明: 作 $V(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^{x_1} F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 + \sum_{p=2}^n \int_0^{x_p} F_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) dx_p$

即得証明。

考虑方程組:

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \Phi_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) + G_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) H_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad (11)$$

其中 $F_i(0, \dots, 0) = G_i(0, \dots, 0) = 0, \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$

定理12 若(11)满足条件:

$$1) \quad \frac{\partial F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) G_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial x_p} = \frac{\partial F_p(x_1, \dots, x_n) G_p(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial x_1} \quad \text{且連續} \quad (p=2, \dots, n)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} [F_m(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n) G_m(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n)] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} [F_k(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n)$$

$$G_k(0, \dots, 0, x_m, \dots, x_n)] \quad (m < k; m=2, \dots, n-1; k=3, \dots, n) \text{ 且連續}$$

$$2) \quad \Phi_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) G_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) < 0, \quad F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) H_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq 0$$

$$(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \neq 0) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$3) \quad x_1 F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) G_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) > 0, \quad (x_1 \neq 0),$$

$$x_p F_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) G_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) > 0 \quad (x_p \neq 0) \quad (p=2, \dots, n)$$

$$4) \quad \int_0^{\pm\infty} F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) G_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 = \infty,$$

$$\int_0^{\pm\infty} F_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) G_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) dx_p = \infty \quad (p=2, \dots, n)$$

則(11)的平凡解为全局漸近稳定。

証明: 作 $V(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_0^{x_1} F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) G_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1$

$$+ \sum_{p=2}^n \int_0^{x_p} F_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) G_p(0, \dots, 0, x_p, \dots, x_n) dx_p$$

即可証明。

为了看看这些关于高阶方程組的定理的实际价值, 我們举出定理11当 $n=3$ 时的例子。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } \frac{dx}{dt} &= [2x(e^{yz} + e^{-yz}) + xy^2z^2e^{x^2z^2} + xy^2z^2e^{x^2} + xe^{-y^2z^2}] \frac{-e^{x^4y^2z^2}}{x^3+y^2+z^2+1} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= [x^2z(e^{yz} - e^{-yz}) + ye^{x^2z^2} + yz^2e^{x^2} - x^2yz^2e^{-y^2z^2}] \frac{-e^{x^2y^4z^2}}{x^2+2y^2+3z^2+1} \quad (B) \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= [x^2y(e^{yz} - e^{-yz}) + x^2y^2ze^{x^2z^2} + y^2ze^{x^2} + z - x^2yz^2e^{-y^2z^2}] \frac{-e^{x^2y^2z^4}}{4x^2+3y^2+2z^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

只要取:

$$f_1(x, y, z) = 2x(e^{yz} + e^{-yz}) + xy^2z^2(e^{x^2z^2} + e^{x^2}) + xe^{-y^2z^2}$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = x^2z(e^{yz} - e^{-yz}) + ye^{x^2z^2} + yz^2(e^{x^2} - x^2e^{-y^2z^2})$$

$$f_3(x, y, z) = x^2y(e^{yz} - e^{-yz}) + x^2y^2z(e^{x^2z^2} - e^{-y^2z^2}) + y^2ze^{x^2} + z$$

就满足定理11当 $n = 3$ 时的一切条件, 故(B)的平凡解为全局渐近稳定。

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ON THE PROBLEM OF STABILITY IN THE LARGE FOR SOME SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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Abstract

In this paper we present certain types of systems of differential equations the trivial solution of which is stable in the large. On the basis of Barbashin-Krasovskii's method of infinite large V-function, we derive a series of sufficient conditions for such a stability. 1 deals with plane-system, 2 space-system and 3 n-dimensional system. The contents consists of twelve theorems under each of which the conditions are so formulated in symbolical expressions that one can read them directly from the text.