

# 一类三阶非线性微分方程解的不稳定性\*

卢 德 渊<sup>1</sup>

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## 摘 要

文献[1]讨论了非线性变系统的渐近稳定性, 文献[2]讨论了三阶变系数线性微分方程解的不稳定性. 本文应用文献[1]、[2]的方法讨论一类三阶非线性微分方程解的不稳定性.

**关键词** 常微分方程 运动稳定性理论 非线性微分方程

## 一、引 言

考虑方程

$$\ddot{x} + a(t)\dot{x} + b(t)x = f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$ ,  $c(t)$ 是 $t$ 的实连续函数,  $f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$ 是 $t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}$ 的关于 $x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}$ 的非线性实连续函数.

其等价系统为:

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_2, \quad \frac{dx_2}{dt} = x_3, \quad \frac{dx_3}{dt} = -c(t)x_1 - b(t)x_2 - a(t)x_3 + f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad (1.2)$$

假设其对应的线性微分方程组

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_2, \quad \frac{dx_2}{dt} = x_3, \quad \frac{dx_3}{dt} = -c(t)x_1 - b(t)x_2 - a(t)x_3 \quad (1.3)$$

的特征方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 \\ -c(t) & -b(t) & -a(t) - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

即  $\lambda^3 + a(t)\lambda^2 + b(t)\lambda + c(t) = 0 \quad (1.4)$

的根 $\lambda_i(t)$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ )中至少有一个具有正实部.

由于 $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$ ,  $c(t)$ 是 $t$ 的实连续函数, 因此如果特征方程(1.4)有复根, 必共轭成对.

由根与系数的关系知:

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<sup>1</sup> 贵州师范大学数学系, 贵阳 550000.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -a(t) &= \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) \\ b(t) &= \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_3(t)\lambda_1(t) \\ -c(t) &= \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\text{记 } \Delta(t) = a(t)b(t)c(t) - c^2(t) \quad (1.6)$$

将(1.5)式代入(1.6)式, 整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t) &= \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)\{\lambda_1^2(t)[\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)] \\ &\quad + \lambda_1(t)[\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)]^2 + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)[\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)]\} \\ &= \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)[\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)][\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)][\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_1(t)] \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

根据巴尔巴欣公式<sup>[1]</sup>, 取

$$\begin{aligned} V(t; \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3) &= V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 \\ &\quad + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_{11}(t) &= -ab^2 - a^2c + bc - ac^2 - c^3, \quad V_{12}(t) = -a^2b - c^2 - bc^2 \\ V_{13}(t) &= -ab + c, \quad V_{22}(t) = -a^3 - c - a^2c - bc - b^2c - ac^2 \\ V_{23}(t) &= -a^2 - ac - c^2, \quad V_{33}(t) = -a - c - bc \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.9)$$

这里的  $a, b, c$  分别是(1.1)中的  $a(t), b(t), c(t)$ 。

而函数  $V(t; \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3)$  对于时间  $t$  的由扰动运动方程(1.2)构成的全导数  $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$  为

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{(1.2)} &= \dot{V}_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + \dot{V}_{22}(t)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + \dot{V}_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2\left[ V_{11}(t)x_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + V_{12}(t)\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}x_2 + x_1\frac{dx_2}{dt}\right) + V_{13}(t)\left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}x_3 + x_1\frac{dx_3}{dt}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + V_{22}(t)x_2\frac{dx_2}{dt} + V_{23}(t)\left(\frac{dx_2}{dt}x_3 + x_2\frac{dx_3}{dt}\right) + V_{33}(t)x_3\frac{dx_3}{dt} \right] \\ &= \dot{V}_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + \dot{V}_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t)x_2x_3 \\ &\quad + \dot{V}_{33}(t)x_3^2 + [2V_{11}(t)x_1 + 2V_{12}(t)x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_3] \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ &\quad + [2V_{12}(t)x_1 + 2V_{22}(t)x_2 + 2V_{23}(t)x_3] \frac{dx_2}{dt} + [2V_{13}(t)x_1 \\ &\quad + 2V_{23}(t)x_2 + 2V_{33}(t)x_3] \frac{dx_3}{dt} \\ &= \dot{V}_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + \dot{V}_{22}(t)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + \dot{V}_{33}(t)x_3^2 + [2V_{11}(t)x_1 + 2V_{12}(t)x_2 \\ &\quad + 2V_{13}(t)x_3]x_2 + [2V_{12}(t)x_1 + 2V_{22}(t)x_2 + 2V_{23}(t)x_3]x_3 \\ &\quad + [2V_{13}(t)x_1 + 2V_{23}(t)x_2 + 2V_{33}(t)x_3][ -c(t)x_1 - b(t)x_2 \\ &\quad - a(t)x_3 + f(t; \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3) ] \\ &= \dot{V}_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + \dot{V}_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t)x_2x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +\dot{V}_{33}(t)x_3^2+2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2)+[2V_{13}(t)x_1 \\
& +2V_{23}(t)x_2+2V_{33}(t)x_3]f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)
\end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

假设方程(1.1)中的 $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$ ,  $c(t)$ 和 $f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$ 满足下列条件:

(I)  $a(t)$ ,  $b(t)$ ,  $c(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有解(其中 $t_0$ 足够大), 即存在一个正常数 $M > 0$ , 使得

$$|a(t)| \leq M, \quad |b(t)| \leq M, \quad |c(t)| \leq M$$

(II) 存在区域 $D = \{t \geq t_0, |x| \leq H, |\dot{x}| \leq H, |\ddot{x}| \leq H\}$ , 在这个区域中 $f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$ 满足不等式

$$|f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})| \leq A(|x| + |\dot{x}| + |\ddot{x}|) \quad \text{其中 } A \text{ 是正常数}$$

(III) 在区域 $D$ 中, 函数 $f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$ 连续, 并满足使方程(1.1)对在 $D$ 内的任何初始条件有唯一的解.

$$(IV) \max_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{da(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon, \quad A \leq \mu$$

其中

$$\varepsilon = \min_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{18M^2 + 10M + 1}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{10M + 3} \right\}$$

$$\mu = \min_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\xi |\Delta(t)|}{14M^2 + 9M} \right\}$$

$\xi, \eta$ 是常数, 且 $\xi > 0, \eta > 0, 0 < \xi + \eta < 2$ .

我们约定在本文的全部讨论过程中都假设方程(1.1)满足条件(I), (II), (III), (IV)及 $\Delta(t) \neq 0$ , 因为在下面定理的证明中要用到它们.

## 二、特征方程有三个具有正实部的根

**定理1** 如果特征方程(1.4)的根均具有正实部, 即 $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i(t)) \geq \delta > 0 (i=1, 2, 3)$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立, 其中 $\delta$ 是与 $t$ 无关的一个正常数, 则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

**证** 我们证明方程(1.1)的等价系统(1.2)的稳定性.

设 $\lambda_i(t) \geq \delta > 0 (i=1, 2, 3)$ 或 $\lambda_1(t) \geq \delta > 0, \operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i(t)) \geq \delta > 0 (i=2, 3)$

于是由(1.5)式有

$$\begin{aligned}
-a(t) &= \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) = \lambda_1(t) + [\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)] \geq 3\delta \\
b(t) &= \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_3(t)\lambda_1(t) = \lambda_1(t)[\lambda_2(t) \\
& \quad + \lambda_3(t)] + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) \geq 3\delta^2 \\
-c(t) &= \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) = \lambda_1(t)[\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)] \geq \delta^3
\end{aligned}$$

由(1.7)式有

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(t) &= \lambda_1(t)[\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)]\{\lambda_1^2(t)[\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)] + \lambda_1(t)[\lambda_2(t) \\
& \quad + \lambda_3(t)]^2 + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)[\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)]\} \geq 8\delta^6
\end{aligned}$$

根据公式(1.8)取

$$\begin{aligned}
V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) &= V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 \\
& \quad + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2
\end{aligned}$$

由  $-a(t) \geq 3\delta, b(t) \geq 3\delta^2, -c(t) \geq \delta^3, -b(t)c(t) = b(t)[-c(t)] \geq 3\delta^5$

所以  $V_{33}(t) = -a(t) - c(t) - b(i)c(t) > 0$

当  $x_3 \neq 0$  时,  $V(t, 0, 0, x_3) = V_{33}(t)x_3^2 > 0 \quad (t \geq t_0)$

所以函数  $V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)$  在任意小的  $x_i$  值和任意大的  $t (t \geq t_0)$  值时, 可以取正的值.

其次证明函数  $V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)$  对于时间  $t$  的由扰动运动方程 (1.2) 构成的全导数  $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$  在  $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$  内是正定的函数.

事实上, 由 (1.10) 式和条件 (I), (II), (III), (IV) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{(1.2)} &= \dot{V}_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + \dot{V}_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t)x_2x_3 \\ &\quad + \dot{V}_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + [2V_{13}(t)x_1 + 2V_{23}(t)x_2 \\ &\quad + 2V_{33}(t)x_3]f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - [|\dot{V}_{11}(t)|x_1^2 + |\dot{V}_{12}(t)|(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + |\dot{V}_{13}(t)|(x_1^2 + x_3^2) \\ &\quad + |\dot{V}_{22}(t)|x_2^2 + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)|(x_2^2 + x_3^2) + |\dot{V}_{33}(t)|x_3^2] - 2|V_{13}(t)|x_1 \\ &\quad + 2|V_{23}(t)|x_2 + 2|V_{33}(t)|x_3 |f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)| \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - [(|\dot{V}_{11}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{12}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{13}(t)|)x_1^2 + (|\dot{V}_{12}(t)| \\ &\quad + |\dot{V}_{22}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)|)x_2^2 + (|\dot{V}_{13}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{33}(t)|)x_3^2] \\ &\quad - 2[|V_{13}(t)||x_1| + |V_{23}(t)||x_2| + |V_{33}(t)||x_3|]A[|x_1| + |x_2| + |x_3|] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - \varepsilon[(2|a|^2 + |b|^2 + 5|c|^2 \\ &\quad + 4|a||b| + 4|a||c| + 2|b||c| + |a| + 2|b| + 3|c| + 1)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (5|a|^2 + |b|^2 + 2|c|^2 + 2|a||b| + 4|b||c| + 4|a||c| \\ &\quad + 3|a| + |b| + 6|c| + 1)x_2^2 + (4|a| + 2|b| + 4|c| + 3)x_3^2] \\ &\quad - 2A[|V_{13}(t)|x_1^2 + |V_{23}(t)|x_2^2 + |V_{33}(t)|x_3^2 + (|V_{13}(t)| \\ &\quad + |V_{23}(t)|)|x_1||x_2| + (|V_{23}(t)| + |V_{33}(t)|)|x_2||x_3| \\ &\quad + (|V_{13}(t)| + |V_{33}(t)|)|x_1||x_3|] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - \varepsilon[(18M^2 + 6M + 1)x_1^2 + (18M^2 + 10M \\ &\quad + 1)x_2^2 + (10M + 3)x_3^2] - A[2|V_{13}(t)|x_1^2 + 2|V_{23}(t)|x_2^2 \\ &\quad + 2|V_{33}(t)|x_3^2 + (|V_{13}(t)| + |V_{23}(t)|)(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \\ &\quad + (|V_{23}(t)| + |V_{33}(t)|)(x_2^2 + x_3^2) + (|V_{13}(t)| \\ &\quad + |V_{33}(t)|)(x_1^2 + x_3^2)] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - \varepsilon[(18M^2 + 10M + 1)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (18M^2 + 10M + 1)x_2^2 + (10M + 3)x_3^2] - A[(4|V_{13}(t)| \\ &\quad + |V_{23}(t)| + |V_{33}(t)|)x_1^2 + (|V_{23}(t)| + 4|V_{23}(t)| \\ &\quad + |V_{33}(t)|)x_2^2 + (|V_{13}(t)| + |V_{23}(t)| + 4|V_{33}(t)|)x_3^2] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - [\eta|\Delta(t)|x_1^2 + \eta|\Delta(t)|x_2^2 + \eta|\Delta(t)|x_3^2] \\ &\quad - A[(|a|^2 + |c|^2 + 4|a||b| + |b||c| + |a||c| + |a| + 5|c|)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (4|a|^2 + 4|c|^2 + |a||b| + |b||c| + 4|a||c| + |a| + 2|c|)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + (|a|^2 + |c|^2 + |a||b| + 4|b||c| + |a||c| + 4|a| + 5|c|)x_3^2] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - \eta\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - A[(8M^2 + 6M)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (14M^2 + 3M)x_2^2 + (8M^2 + 9M)x_3^2] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - \eta\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - \mu[(14M^2 + 9M)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (14M^2 + 9M)x_2^2 + (14M^2 + 9M)x_3^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) - \eta\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) - [\xi|\Delta(t)|x_1^2 \\ &\quad + \xi|\Delta(t)|x_2^2 + \xi|\Delta(t)|x_3^2] \\ &= 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) - \eta\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\ &\quad - \xi\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\ &= (2-\xi-\eta)\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\ &\geq 8(2-\xi-\eta)\delta^8(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \end{aligned}$$

所以  $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$  是正定的。由条件 (I) 容易证明  $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$  具有无穷小上界。

根据非正常运动的李雅普诺夫不稳定定理<sup>[3]</sup>, 可知方程 (1.2) 的零解不稳定, 从而方程 (1.1) 的零解不稳定。

### 三、特征方程有两个具有正实部的根

**定理2** 在方程 (1.1) 中设

1. 特征方程 (1.4) 的根  $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t)$  满足

$$\delta_1 < \lambda_2(t) < \delta_2, \quad -\delta_4 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \quad \delta_5 < \lambda_3(t)$$

其中  $\delta_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$  是与  $t$  无关的正常数, 且  $0 < \delta_1 < \delta_2 < \delta_3 < \delta_4 < \delta_5$ ;

2.  $a(t) + c(t) + b(t)c(t) < 0$  对所有的  $t \geq t_0$  都成立。

则方程 (1.1) 的零解不稳定。

**证** 我们证明方程 (1.1) 的等价系统 (1.2) 的稳定性。

由条件 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) &= -|\lambda_1(t)||\lambda_2(t)||\lambda_3(t)| < -\delta_3\delta_1\delta_5 = -\delta_1\delta_3\delta_5 < 0 \\ \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) &< -\delta_3 + \delta_2 = -(\delta_3 - \delta_2) < 0, \quad \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) > \delta_1 + \delta_5 > 0 \\ \lambda_3(t) + \lambda_1(t) &> \delta_5 - \delta_4 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

由 (1.7) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t) &= |\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)||\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)||\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)||\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_1(t)| \\ &> \delta_1\delta_3\delta_5(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(\delta_1 + \delta_5)(\delta_5 - \delta_4) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

根据公式 (1.8) 取

$$\begin{aligned} V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3) &= V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

根据条件 (I), 容易证明  $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$  具有无穷小上界, 再根据条件 2, 显然可知, 当  $x_3 \neq 0$  时

$$V(t; 0, 0, x_3) = V_{33}(t)x_3^2 > 0 \quad (t \geq t_0)$$

所以函数  $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$  在任意小的  $x_i$  值和任意大的  $t (t \geq t_0)$  值时, 可以取正的值。

再考察  $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$ , 类似于定理 1 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{(1.2)} &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) - \eta\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\ &\quad - \xi\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\ &= (2-\xi-\eta)\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\ &> (2-\xi-\eta)\delta_1\delta_3\delta_5(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(\delta_1 + \delta_5)(\delta_5 - \delta_4)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \end{aligned}$$

所以  $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$  是正定的。

根据非正常运动的李雅普诺夫不稳定定理<sup>[3]</sup>, 可知方程 (1.2) 的零解不稳定, 从而方程 (1.1) 的零解不稳定。

**定理3** 对于方程(1.1)设

1. 特征方程(1.4)的根 $\lambda_1(t)$ ,  $\lambda_2(t)$ ,  $\lambda_3(t)$ 满足

$$\delta_1 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_3(t) < \delta_2, \quad \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3$$

其中 $\delta_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 是与 $t$ 无关的正常数, 且 $0 < \delta_1 < \delta_2 < \delta_3$ ;

2.  $a(t) + c(t) + b(t)c(t) > 0$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立.

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

**证** 我们证明方程(1.1)的等价系统(1.2)的稳定性.

由条件1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) &= -|\lambda_1(t)||\lambda_2(t)||\lambda_3(t)| < -\delta_3\delta_1\delta_2 = -\delta_1^2\delta_3 < 0 \\ \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) &< -\delta_3 + \delta_2 = -(\delta_3 - \delta_2) < 0, \quad \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) > \delta_1 + \delta_2 = 2\delta_1 > 0 \\ \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_3(t) &< -\delta_3 + \delta_2 = -(\delta_3 - \delta_2) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

由(1.7)式有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t) &= -|\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)||\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)||\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)||\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_1(t)| \\ &< -\delta_1^2\delta_3(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(2\delta_1)(\delta_3 - \delta_2) = -2\delta_1^3\delta_3(\delta_3 - \delta_2)^2 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

根据公式(1.8)取

$$\begin{aligned} V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3) &= V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 \\ &\quad + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

根据条件(I), 容易证明 $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 具有无穷小上界, 再根据条件2, 显然可知,

当 $x_3 \neq 0$ 时

$$V(t; 0, 0, x_3) = V_{33}(t)x_3^2 < 0 \quad (t \geq t_0)$$

所以函数 $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在任意小的 $x_i$ 值和任意大的 $t (t \geq t_0)$ 值时, 可以取负的值.

其次证明函数 $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 对于时间 $t$ 的由扰动运动方程(1.2)构成的全导数 $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < \infty$ 内是负定的函数.

事实上, 由(1.10)式和条件(I), (II), (III), (IV)有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{(1.2)} &= \dot{V}_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + \dot{V}_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t)x_2x_3 \\ &\quad + \dot{V}_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + [2V_{13}(t)x_1 + 2V_{23}(t)x_2 \\ &\quad + 2V_{33}(t)x_3]f(t; x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ &\leq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + [|\dot{V}_{11}(t)|x_1^2 + |\dot{V}_{12}(t)|(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \\ &\quad + |\dot{V}_{13}(t)|(x_1^2 + x_3^2) + |\dot{V}_{22}(t)|x_2^2 + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)|(x_2^2 + x_3^2) \\ &\quad + |\dot{V}_{33}(t)|x_3^2] + 2[|V_{13}(t)||x_1| + |V_{23}(t)||x_2| \\ &\quad + |V_{33}(t)||x_3|]A[|x_1| + |x_2| + |x_3|] \\ &\leq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + [(|\dot{V}_{11}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{12}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{13}(t)|)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (|\dot{V}_{12}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{22}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)|)x_2^2 + (|\dot{V}_{13}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)| \\ &\quad + |\dot{V}_{33}(t)|)x_3^2] + A[2|V_{13}(t)|x_1^2 + 2|V_{23}(t)|x_2^2 + 2|V_{33}(t)|x_3^2 \\ &\quad + (|V_{13}(t)| + |V_{23}(t)|)(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + (|V_{23}(t)| \\ &\quad + |V_{33}(t)|)(x_2^2 + x_3^2) + (|V_{13}(t)| + |V_{33}(t)|)(x_3^2 + x_1^2)] \\ &\leq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + \varepsilon[(2|a|^2 + |b|^2 + 5|c|^2 + 4|a||b| \\ &\quad + 4|a||c| + 2|b||c| + |a| + 2|b| + 3|c| + 1)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (5|a|^2 + |b|^2 + 2|c|^2 + 2|a||b| + 4|b||c| + 4|a||c| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +3|a|+|b|+6|c|+1)x_2^2+(4|a|+2|b|+4|c|+3)x_3^2] \\
& +A[(4|V_{13}(t)|+|V_{23}(t)|+|V_{33}(t)|)x_1^2+(|V_{13}(t)| \\
& +4|V_{23}(t)|+|V_{33}(t)|)x_2^2+(|V_{13}(t)|+|V_{23}(t)| \\
& +4|V_{33}(t)|)x_3^2] \\
\leq & 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2)+\varepsilon[(18M^2+6M+1)x_1^2+(18M^2 \\
& +10M+1)x_2^2+(10M+3)x_3^2]+A[(|a|^2+|c|^2+4|a||b| \\
& +|b||c|+|a||c|+|a|+5|c|)x_1^2+(4|a|^2+4|c|^2+|a||b| \\
& +|b||c|+4|a||c|+|a|+2|c|)x_2^2+(|a|^2+|c|^2+|a||b| \\
& +4|b||c|+|a||c|+4|a|+5|c|)x_3^2] \\
\leq & 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2)+\varepsilon[(18M^2+10M+1)x_1^2 \\
& +(18M^2+10M+1)x_2^2+(10M+3)x_3^2] \\
& +A[(\varepsilon M^2+\varepsilon M)x_1^2+(14M^2+9M)x_2^2+(\varepsilon M^2+\varepsilon M)x_3^2] \\
\leq & 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2)+\varepsilon[(18M^2+10M+1)x_1^2 \\
& +(18M^2+10M+1)x_2^2+(10M+3)x_3^2]+M[(14M^2+9M)x_1^2 \\
& +(14M^2+9M)x_2^2+(14M^2+9M)x_3^2] \\
\leq & 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2)+[\eta|\Delta(t)|x_1^2+\eta|\Delta(t)|x_2^2+\eta|\Delta(t)|x_3^2] \\
& +[\xi|\Delta(t)|x_1^2+\xi|\Delta(t)|x_2^2+\xi|\Delta(t)|x_3^2] \\
= & 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2)-\eta\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\
& -\xi\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\
= & (2-\xi-\eta)\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\
< & -2(2-\xi-\eta)\delta_1^3\delta_3(\delta_2-\delta_2)^2(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2)
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$ 是负定的。

应用非定常运动的李雅普诺夫不稳定定理<sup>[3]</sup>,可知方程(1.2)的零解不稳定,从而方程(1.1)的零解不稳定。

#### 四、特征方程有一个具有正实部的根

**定理4** 在方程(1.1)中设

1. 特征方程(1.4)的根 $\lambda_1(t)$ ,  $\lambda_2(t)$ ,  $\lambda_3(t)$ 满足

$$-\delta_2 < \lambda_3(t) < -\delta_1, \quad \delta_3 < \lambda_1(t) < \delta_4, \quad \lambda_2(t) < -\delta_5$$

其中 $\delta_i(i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ 是与 $t$ 无关的正常数,且 $0 < \delta_1 < \delta_2 < \delta_3 < \delta_4 < \delta_5$ ;

2.  $a(t)+c(t)+b(t)c(t) < c$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立。

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定。

**证** 我们证明方程(1.1)的等价系统(1.2)的稳定性。

由条件1,有

$$\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) = |\lambda_1(t)||\lambda_2(t)||\lambda_3(t)| > \delta_3\delta_5\delta_1 = \delta_1\delta_3\delta_5 > 0$$

$$\lambda_1(t)+\lambda_2(t) < \delta_4-\delta_5 = -(\delta_5-\delta_4) < 0$$

$$\lambda_2(t)+\lambda_3(t) < -\delta_5-\delta_1 = -(\delta_5+\delta_1) < 0$$

$$\lambda_3(t)+\lambda_1(t) > -\delta_2+\delta_3 = (\delta_3-\delta_2) > 0$$

由(1.7)式有

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(t) &= |\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)| |\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)| |\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)| |\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_1(t)| \\ &> \delta_1\delta_3\delta_5(\delta_5 - \delta_4)(\delta_5 + \delta_1)(\delta_3 - \delta_2) > 0\end{aligned}$$

根据公式(1.8)取

$$\begin{aligned}V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3) &= V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 \\ &\quad + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2\end{aligned}$$

根据条件(I), 容易证明  $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$  具有无穷小上界, 再根据条件2, 显然可知, 当  $x_3 \neq 0$  时

$$V(t; 0, 0, x_3) = V_{33}(t)x_3^2 > 0 \quad (t \geq t_0)$$

所以函数  $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$  在任意小的  $x_i$  值和任意大的  $t(t \geq t_0)$  值时, 可以取正的值.

再考察  $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$ , 类似于定理1有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dV}{dt}\Big|_{(1.2)} &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - \eta\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) \\ &\quad - \xi\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) \\ &= (2 - \xi - \eta)\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) \\ &> (2 - \xi - \eta)\delta_1\delta_3\delta_5(\delta_5 - \delta_4)(\delta_5 + \delta_1)(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)\end{aligned}$$

所以  $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$  是正定的.

应用非定常运动的李雅普诺夫不稳定定理<sup>[3]</sup>, 可知方程(1.2)的零解不稳定, 从而方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

**定理5** 如果方程(1.1)满足下列条件:

1. 特征方程(1.4)的根  $\lambda_1(t)$ ,  $\lambda_2(t)$ ,  $\lambda_3(t)$  满足

$$-\delta_2 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_3(t) < -\delta_1, \quad \delta_3 < \lambda_1(t)$$

其中  $\delta_i (i=1, 2, 3)$  是与  $t$  无关的正常数, 且  $0 < \delta_1 < \delta_2 < \delta_3$ ,

2.  $a(t) + c(t) + b(t)c(t) > 0$  对所有的  $t \geq t_0$  都成立.

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

**证** 我们证明方程(1.1)的等价系统(1.2)的稳定性.

由条件1, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) &= |\lambda_1(t)| |\lambda_2(t)| |\lambda_3(t)| > \delta_1\delta_2\delta_3 = \delta_1^2\delta_3 > 0 \\ \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) &> \delta_3 - \delta_2 > 0, \quad \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) < -\delta_1 - \delta_1 = -2\delta_1 < 0 \\ \lambda_3(t) + \lambda_1(t) &> -\delta_2 + \delta_3 = \delta_3 - \delta_2 > 0\end{aligned}$$

由(1.7)式有

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(t) &= -|\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)| |\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)| |\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)| |\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_1(t)| \\ &< -\delta_1^2\delta_3(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(2\delta_1)(\delta_3 - \delta_2) = -2\delta_1^2\delta_3(\delta_3 - \delta_2)^2 < 0\end{aligned}$$

根据公式(1.8)取

$$\begin{aligned}V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3) &= V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2\end{aligned}$$

根据条件(I), 容易证明  $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$  具有无穷小上界, 再根据条件2, 显然可知当  $x_3 \neq 0$  时

$$V(t; 0, 0, x_3) = V_{33}(t)x_3^2 < 0 \quad (t \geq t_0)$$

所以函数  $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3)$  在任意小的  $x_i$  值和任意大的  $t(t \geq t_0)$  值时, 可以取负的值.

再考察  $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$ , 类似于定理3有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{(1.2)} &\leq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) - \eta\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\ &\quad - \xi\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\ &= (2-\xi-\eta)\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \\ &< -2\delta_1^2\delta_2(\delta_3-\delta_2)^2(2-\xi-\eta)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2) \end{aligned}$$

所以  $dV/dt|_{(1.2)}$  是负定的。

根据非正常运动的李雅普诺夫不稳定定理<sup>[3]</sup>, 可知方程 (1.2) 的零解不稳定, 从而方程 (1.1) 的零解不稳定。

除了以上 5 个定理外, 由于特征根的不同位置还有四种情形也可以用类似的方法证明方程 (1.1) 的零解不稳定, 现列于表 1。

表 1

方程(1.1)的零解不稳定的条件 不同情况	当 $t \geq t_0$ 时特征根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t)$ 满足的条件	当 $t \geq t_0$ 时 $V_{33}(t)$ 的符号	证明方法
有两个具有正实部的特征根	1) $-\delta_2 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \delta_3 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_3(t)$ 2) $\lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1', \lambda_2(t) = p(t) + q(t)I$ $\lambda_3(t) = p(t) - q(t)I$ , 且 $p(t) > \delta_2',  q(t)  > \delta_3'$	$V_{33}(t) < 0$	类似于定理 3
有一个具有正实部的特征根	1) $\delta_1 < \lambda_1(t) < \delta_2, \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_3(t) < -\delta_3$ 2) $\lambda_1(t) > \delta_1', \lambda_2(t) = p(t) + q(t)I$ $\lambda_3(t) = p(t) - q(t)I$ , 且 $p(t) < -\delta_2',  q(t)  > \delta_3'$	$V_{33}(t) < 0$	类似于定理 5

其中  $\delta_i (i=1, 2, 3)$  与  $\delta_j' (j=1, 2, 3)$  都是与  $t$  无关的正常数, 且  $0 < \delta_1 < \delta_2 < \delta_3, I = \sqrt{-1}$ 。

### 五、例子

例 1 考察方程

$$\ddot{x} - 11\dot{x} + \left(39 + \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2}\right)\dot{x} - \left(45 + 5\frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2}\right)x = \frac{\alpha x + \beta \dot{x} + \gamma \ddot{x}}{1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2} \quad (5.1)$$

(其中  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  均为常数, 且  $\max\{|\alpha|, |\beta|, |\gamma|\} \leq 8/25$ ) 的零解的稳定性。

容易证明方程 (5.1) 对应的线性微分方程

$$\ddot{x} - 11\dot{x} + \left(39 + \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2}\right)\dot{x} - \left(45 + 5\frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2}\right)x = 0$$

的特征方程是

$$\lambda^3 - 11\lambda^2 + \left(39 + \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2}\right)\lambda - \left(45 + 5\frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2}\right) = 0 \quad (5.2)$$

它的特征根是

$$\lambda_1(t) = 5, \lambda_2(t) = 3 + \frac{\cos t}{t}i, \lambda_3(t) = 3 - \frac{\cos t}{t}i$$

下面验证方程 (5.1) 满足条件 (I), (II), (III), (IV)。

(I)  $a(t) = -11, b(t) = 39 + \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2}, c(t) = -\left(45 + 5\frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2}\right)$

在  $10 \leq t < +\infty$  上可微有界, 且

$$|a(t)| \leq 50, |b(t)| \leq 50, |c(t)| \leq 50$$

$$\left| \frac{da(t)}{dt} \right| = 0, \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \left| \frac{2\sin t \cos t}{t^2} \right| + \left| \frac{2\cos^2 t}{t^3} \right| \leq \frac{4}{t^2} \leq \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\left| \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{1}{5}$$

(II) 存在区域  $D = \{t \geq 10, |x| \leq H, |\dot{x}| \leq H, |\ddot{x}| \leq H\}$  (其中  $H$  为任意给定的正常数) 在这个区域中  $f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$  满足不等式

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})| &= \left| \frac{ax + \beta\dot{x} + \gamma\ddot{x}}{1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2} \right| \leq |ax + \beta\dot{x} + \gamma\ddot{x}| \\ &\leq |a||x| + |\beta||\dot{x}| + |\gamma||\ddot{x}| \leq A(|x| + |\dot{x}| + |\ddot{x}|) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $A = \max\{|a|, |\beta|, |\gamma|\}$

(III) 在区域  $D$  中, 函数  $f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) = (ax + \beta\dot{x} + \gamma\ddot{x}) / (1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2)$  连续, 可导, 且偏导数有界.

事实上,

$$\begin{aligned} |f'_t(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})| &= \left| \frac{a(1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2) - 2x(ax + \beta\dot{x} + \gamma\ddot{x})}{(1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2)^2} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{a}{1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2} - 2x \frac{ax + \beta\dot{x} + \gamma\ddot{x}}{1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2} \frac{1}{1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|a|}{1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2} + 2|x| \left| \frac{ax + \beta\dot{x} + \gamma\ddot{x}}{1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2} \right| \left| \frac{1}{1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2} \right| \\ &\leq |a| + 2H \cdot A(|x| + |\dot{x}| + |\ddot{x}|) \\ &\leq A + 2H \cdot A(H + H + H) = A(1 + 6H^2) \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} |f'_x(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})| &= \left| \frac{\beta(1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2) - 2\dot{x}(ax + \beta\dot{x} + \gamma\ddot{x})}{(1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2)^2} \right| \leq A(1 + 6H^2) \\ |f''_x(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})| &= \left| \frac{\gamma(1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2) - 2\ddot{x}(2a + \beta\dot{x} + \gamma\ddot{x})}{(1 + x^2 + \dot{x}^2 + \ddot{x}^2)^2} \right| \leq A(1 + 6H^2) \end{aligned}$$

根据微分方程解的存在与唯一性定理可知方程(5.1)对在  $D$  内的任何初始条件有唯一的解.

$$(IV) (i) \max_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{da(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} \leq \max \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{25}, \frac{1}{5} \right\} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(ii) \Delta(t) = a(t)b(t)c(t) - c^2(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [-11] \left[ 39 + \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2} \right] \left[ - \left( 45 + 5 \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2} \right) \right] - \left[ - \left( 45 + 5 \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2} \right) \right]^2 \\ &= \left[ 19305 + 2640 \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2} + 55 \frac{\cos^4 t}{t^4} \right] \\ &\quad - \left[ 2025 + 450 \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2} + 25 \frac{\cos^4 t}{t^4} \right] \\ &= 17280 + 2190 \frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2} + 30 \frac{\cos^4 t}{t^4} \geq 17280 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iii)} \quad \varepsilon &= \min_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{18M^2 + 10M + 1}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{10M + 3} \right\} \\
 &= \min_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{(3/5) |\Delta(t)|}{45501}, \frac{(3/5) |\Delta(t)|}{503} \right\} \\
 &\quad \left( \text{其中 } \eta = \frac{3}{5}, M = 50 \right) \\
 &= \min_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \frac{(3/5) |\Delta(t)|}{45501} \geq \frac{(3/5) \times 17280}{45501} = \frac{10368}{45501} > \frac{1}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

从而可知:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \max_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{da(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} &< \varepsilon \\
 \mu &= \min_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\xi |\Delta(t)|}{14M^2 + 9M} \right\} \quad \left( \text{取 } \xi = \frac{2}{3}, M = 50 \right) \\
 &= \min_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{(2/3) |\Delta(t)|}{35450} \right\} \geq \frac{(2/3) \times 17280}{35450} = \frac{11520}{35450} > \frac{8}{25} \geq A
 \end{aligned}$$

所以,  $\mu > A$ , 且  $\xi = \frac{2}{3} > 0$ ,  $\eta = \frac{3}{5} > 0$ ,  $0 < \xi + \eta = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{19}{15} < 2$

又因为特征方程(5.2)的3个特征根  $\lambda_i(t)$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ )的实部  $\text{Re}(\lambda_i(t)) \geq 3$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ ), 根据定理1可知方程(5.1)的零解不稳定.

**例2 考察方程**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ddot{x} + \left( \frac{9}{10^2} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \dot{x} - \left( \frac{21}{10^4} + \frac{1}{10t^2} - \frac{1}{4t^4} \right) \dot{x} + \left( \frac{11}{10^8} + \frac{11}{10^4 t^2} \right. \\
 \left. + \frac{11}{4 \times 10^2 t^4} \right) x = \frac{3x - 4\dot{x} + 12\ddot{x}}{10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - \ddot{x})^2}
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.3}$$

的零解的稳定性.

容易证明方程(5.3)对应的线性微分方程

$$\ddot{x} + \left( \frac{9}{10^2} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \dot{x} - \left( \frac{21}{10^4} + \frac{1}{10t^2} - \frac{1}{4t^4} \right) \dot{x} + \left( \frac{11}{10^8} + \frac{11}{10^4 t^2} + \frac{11}{4 \times 10^2 t^4} \right) x = 0$$

的特征方程是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda^3 + \left( \frac{9}{10^2} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \lambda^2 - \left( \frac{21}{10^4} + \frac{1}{10t^2} - \frac{1}{4t^4} \right) \lambda + \left( \frac{11}{10^8} + \frac{11}{10^4 t^2} \right. \\
 \left. + \frac{11}{4 \times 10^2 t^4} \right) = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.4}$$

它的特征根是

$$\lambda_1(t) = -\frac{11}{100}, \quad \lambda_2(t) = \lambda_3(t) = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{2t^2}$$

下面验证方程(5.3)满足条件(I), (II), (III), (IV)

$$\text{(I)} \quad a(t) = \frac{9}{10^2} - \frac{1}{t^2}, \quad b(t) = -\left( \frac{21}{10^4} + \frac{1}{10t^2} - \frac{1}{4t^4} \right)$$

$$c(t) = \frac{11}{10^8} + \frac{11}{10^4 t^2} + \frac{11}{4 \times 10^2 t^4}$$

在  $10000 \leq t < +\infty$  上可微有界, 且

$$|a(t)| \leq \frac{1}{10}, \quad |b(t)| \leq \frac{1}{10}, \quad |c(t)| \leq \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\left| \frac{da(t)}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{2}{t^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{10^{11}}, \quad \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{1}{5t^3} + \frac{1}{t^5} < \frac{2}{5t^3} \leq \frac{4}{10^{13}}$$

$$\left| \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{11}{5000t^3} + \frac{11}{100t^5} \leq \frac{1}{50t^3} + \frac{1}{t^5} < \frac{2}{50t^3} \leq \frac{4}{10^{14}}$$

(II) 存在区域  $D = \{t \geq 10000, |x| \leq H, |\dot{x}| \leq H, |y| \leq H\}$  (其中  $H$  为任意给定的正常数) 在这个区域中,  $f(t; x, \dot{x}, y)$  满足不等式

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t; x, \dot{x}, y)| &= \left| \frac{3x - 4\dot{x} + 12y}{10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{10^{10}} |3x - 4\dot{x} + 12y| \\ &\leq \frac{3}{10^{10}} |x| + \frac{4}{10^{10}} |\dot{x}| + \frac{12}{10^{10}} |y| \leq A(|x| + |\dot{x}| + |y|) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $A = 12/10^{10}$ .

(III) 在区域  $D$  中, 函数  $f(t; x, \dot{x}, y) = (3x - 4\dot{x} + 12y)/(10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2)$  连续, 可导, 且偏导数有界. 事实上

$$\begin{aligned} |f'_x(t; x, \dot{x}, y)| &= \left| \frac{3[10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2] - 2x[3x - 4\dot{x} + 12y]}{[10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2]^2} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{3}{10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2} \right| \\ &\quad + 2|x| \left| \frac{3x - 4\dot{x} + 12y}{10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2} \right| \left| \frac{1}{10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{3}{10^{10}} + 2|x| \cdot A(|x| + |\dot{x}| + |y|) \\ &\leq A + 2H \cdot A(H + H + H) = A(1 + 6H^2) \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} |f'_{\dot{x}}(t; x, \dot{x}, y)| &= \left| \frac{-4[10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2] - 2(\dot{x} - y)[3x - 4\dot{x} + 12y]}{[10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2]^2} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{4}{10^{10}} + 2(|\dot{x}| + |y|) \cdot A(|x| + |\dot{x}| + |y|) \\ &\leq A + 2(H + H) \cdot A(H + H + H) = A(1 + 12H^2) \\ |f'_y(t; x, \dot{x}, y)| &= \left| \frac{12[10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2] - 2(\dot{x} - y)(-1)[3x - 4\dot{x} + 12y]}{[10^{10} + x^2 + (\dot{x} - y)^2]^2} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{12}{10^{10}} + 2(|\dot{x}| + |y|) \cdot A(|x| + |\dot{x}| + |y|) \\ &\leq A + 2(H + H) \cdot A(H + H + H) = A(1 + 12H^2) \end{aligned}$$

根据微分方程解的存在与唯一性定理可知方程(5.3)对在  $D$  内的任何初始条件有唯一的解.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(IV) (i)} \quad \max_{10000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{da(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} \\ \leq \max \left\{ \frac{1}{10^{11}}, \frac{4}{10^{13}}, \frac{4}{10^{14}} \right\} = \frac{1}{10^{11}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(ii) \quad \Delta(t) &= a(t)b(t)c(t) - c^2(t) \\
&= \left[ \left( \frac{9}{10^2} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \left( -\frac{21}{10^4} - \frac{1}{10t^2} + \frac{1}{4t^4} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left( \frac{11}{10^6} + \frac{11}{10^4 t^2} + \frac{1}{4 \times 10^2 t^4} \right) \left( \frac{11}{10^8} + \frac{11}{10^4 t^2} + \frac{11}{4 \times 10^2 t^4} \right) \right] \\
&= \left[ -\frac{200}{10^6} - \frac{80}{10^4 t^2} + \frac{38}{4 \times 10^2 t^4} - \frac{1}{4t^8} \right] \left( \frac{11}{10^8} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{11}{10^4 t^2} + \frac{11}{4 \times 10^2 t^4} \right) \\
&= -\frac{2200}{10^{12}} - \frac{2200}{10^{10} t^2} - \frac{2200}{4 \times 10^8 t^4} - \frac{380}{10^{10} t^2} - \frac{880}{10^8 t^4} - \frac{880}{4 \times 10^6 t^6} \\
&\quad + \frac{418}{4 \times 10^8 t^4} + \frac{418}{4 \times 10^6 t^6} + \frac{418}{16 \times 10^4 t^8} - \frac{11}{4 \times 10^6 t^6} \\
&\quad - \frac{11}{4 \times 10^4 t^8} - \frac{11}{16 \times 10^2 t^{10}} \\
&= -\frac{2200}{10^{12}} - \frac{2200}{10^{10} t^2} - \frac{2200-418}{4 \times 10^8 t^4} - \frac{880-418}{4 \times 10^6 t^6} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{t^2} \left( \frac{880}{10^{10}} - \frac{418}{16 \times 10^4 t^8} \right) - \frac{880}{10^8 t^4} - \frac{11}{4 \times 10^6 t^6} \\
&\quad - \frac{11}{4 \times 10^4 t^8} - \frac{11}{16 \times 10^2 t^{10}} < -\frac{2200}{10^{12}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\Delta(t)| > \frac{2200}{10^{12}} = \frac{22}{10^{10}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \min_{10000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{18M^2 + 10M + 1}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{10M + 3} \right\} \\
&= \min_{10000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{(3/4) |\Delta(t)|}{2.18}, \frac{(3/4) |\Delta(t)|}{4} \right\} \quad \left( \text{取 } \eta = \frac{3}{4}, M = \frac{1}{10} \right) \\
&= \min_{10000 \leq t < +\infty} \frac{(3/4) |\Delta(t)|}{4} > \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{22}{10^{10}} = 4.125 \times 10^{-10} > \frac{1}{10^{11}}
\end{aligned}$$

从而可知:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\max_{10000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{da(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{db(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dc(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon \\
\mu &= \min_{10000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\xi |\Delta(t)|}{14M^2 + 9M} \right\} \\
&= \min_{10000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{(3/5) |\Delta(t)|}{1.04} \right\} \quad \left( \text{取 } \xi = \frac{3}{5}, M = \frac{1}{10} \right) \\
&\geq \frac{(3/5) (22/10^{10})}{1.04} > 1.269 \times 10^{-9} \\
&> 1.2 \times 10^{-9} = 12/10^{10} = A
\end{aligned}$$

所以  $\mu > A$ , 且  $\xi = \frac{3}{5} > 0$ ,  $\eta = \frac{3}{4} > 0$ ,  $0 < \xi + \eta = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{20} < 2$

又因为特征方程(5.4)的三个特征根

$$\lambda_1(t) = -\frac{11}{100}, \quad \lambda_2(t) = \lambda_3(t) = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{2t^2}$$

当  $10000 \leq t < +\infty$  时, 满足不等式

$$\delta_1 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_3(t) < \delta_2, \quad \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3$$

其中  $\delta_1 = \frac{1}{1000}, \delta_2 = \frac{3}{100}, \delta_3 = \frac{1}{10}$

并且当  $10000 \leq t < +\infty$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} a(t) + c(t) + b(t)c(t) &= \left( \frac{9}{10^2} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) + \left( \frac{11}{10^6} + \frac{11}{10^4 t^2} + \frac{11}{4 \times 10^2 t^4} \right) \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{21}{10^4} + \frac{1}{10 t^2} - \frac{1}{4 t^4} \right) \left( \frac{11}{10^6} + \frac{11}{10^4 t^2} + \frac{11}{4 \times 10^2 t^4} \right) \\ &= 0.0900109769 - \frac{0.99890341}{t^2} + \frac{0.027335}{t^4} - \frac{0.002475}{t^6} + \frac{0.006875}{t^8} \\ &> 0.08 + \left( 0.01 - \frac{0.99890341}{t^2} \right) + \frac{1}{t^4} \left( 0.027335 - \frac{0.002475}{t^2} \right) > 0.08 \end{aligned}$$

根据定理 3 可知方程(5.3)的零解不稳定.

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## Instability of Solution for a Class of the Third Order Nonlinear Differential Equation

Lu Deyuan

(Department of Mathematics, Guizhou Normal  
University, Guiyang 55000, P. R. China)

### Abstract

In reference [1] the asymptotic stability of nonlinear slowly changing system has been discussed. In reference [2] the instability of solution for the third order linear differential equation with varied coefficient has been discussed. In this paper, we have discussed instability of solution for a class of the third order nonlinear differential equation by means of the method of references [1] and [2].

**Key words** ordinary differential equation, motive stability theory, nonlinear differential equation