

# 高阶非线性常微分方程组的可积类型\*

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## 摘 要

由于非线性微分方程在物理学, 力学及控制论中有着广泛应用, 近年来在国内外一些重要刊物上发表多篇有关求微分方程精确解的论文. 本文在这些论文的基础上, 借助于Leibniz求导公式及变换组法, 进而提出了高阶非线性常微分方程组的求解法, 于是论证了它的可积性, 所得结果是相应文献结果的推广.

**关键词** 高阶非线性微分方程组 变换组 可积类型

**定理1** 设  $E_1 \in C^{\max\{n_1, n_3\}}$ ,  $f_1, g_1, h_1 \in C^{\max\{n_1, n_3\}+m+2}$ ,  $E_2 \in C^{\max\{n_2, n_4\}}$ ,  $f_2, g_2, h_2 \in C^{\max\{n_2, n_4\}+m+2}$ .  $n_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$  与  $m$  均为正整数,  $E_i \neq 0, f_i \neq 0 (i=1, 2)$ .  $w_1 \in C^{\max\{n_1, n_3\}+3}$ ,  $w_2 \in C^{\max\{n_2, n_4\}+3}$ ,  $w_i \neq \text{const}, \theta_i \in C (i=1, 2), a_i (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n_1), b_i (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n_2), c_i (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n_3), d_i (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n_4)$  均为常数, 且  $a_0 = b_0 = c_0 = d_0 = 1$ , 约定  $E_i^{(0)} = E_i, f_i^{(0)} = f_i, g_i^{(0)} = g_i, h_i^{(0)} = h_i, w_i^{(0)} = w_i (i=1, 2)$ , 则非线性常微分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=0}^{n_1} \sum_{i=0}^j a_{j-i} c_{n_1-(j-i)}^{(i)} E_1^{(i)}(x) \{f_1(x) [w_1'(y)y^{(3)} + 3w_1''(y)y'y'' + w_1^{(3)}(y)y'^3] \\ & + [2f_1'(x) + g_1(x)] [w_1'(y)y'' + w_1''(y)y'^2] + [f_1''(x) + 2g_1'(x)] w_1'(y)y' \\ & + g_1''(x)w_1(y) + h_1''(x)\}^{(n_1+m-j)} + \sum_{j=0}^{n_2} \sum_{i=0}^j b_{j-i} c_{n_2-(j-i)}^{(i)} E_2^{(i)}(x) \{f_2(x) [w_2'(y)y^{(3)} \\ & + 3w_2''(y)y'y'' + w_2^{(3)}(y)y'^3] + [2f_2'(x) + g_2(x)] [w_2'(y)y'' + w_2''(y)y'^2] \\ & + [f_2''(x) + 2g_2'(x)] w_2'(y)y' + g_2''(x)w_2(y) + h_2''(x)\}^{(n_2+m-j)} = Q_1(x) \quad (1) \\ & \sum_{j=0}^{n_3} \sum_{i=0}^j c_{j-i} c_{n_3-(j-i)}^{(i)} E_1^{(i)}(x) \{f_1(x) [w_1'(y)y^{(3)} + 3w_1''(y)y'y'' + w_1^{(3)}(y)y'^3] \\ & + [2f_1'(x) + g_1(x)] [w_1'(y)y'' + w_1''(y)y'^2] + [f_1''(x) + 2g_1'(x)] w_1'(y)y' \\ & + g_1''(x)w_1(y) + h_1''(x)\}^{(n_3+m-j)} + \sum_{j=0}^{n_4} \sum_{i=0}^j d_{j-i} c_{n_4-(j-i)}^{(i)} E_2^{(i)}(x) \{f_2(x) [w_2'(y)y^{(3)} \end{aligned}$$

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$$+3w_2''(y)y'y''+w_2^{(3)}(y)y'^3]+[2f_2'(x)+g_2(x)][w_2'(y)y''+w_2''(y)y'^2]+[f_2''(x)+2g_2'(x)]w_2'(y)y'+g_2''(x)w_2(y)+h_2''(x)\}^{(n_4+m-j)}=Q_2(x)$$

可积, 方程组(1)可经变换组:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1(x)[f_1(x)w_1'(y)y'+g_1(x)w_1(y)+h_1(x)]^{(m+2)} &= z_1 \\ E_2(x)[f_2(x)w_2'(y)y'+g_2(x)w_2(y)+h_2(x)]^{(m+2)} &= z_2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

化为常系数线性方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{n_1} a_j z_1^{(n_1-j)} + \sum_{j=0}^{n_2} b_j z_2^{(n_2-j)} &= Q_1(x) \\ \sum_{j=0}^{n_3} c_j z_1^{(n_3-j)} + \sum_{j=0}^{n_4} d_j z_2^{(n_4-j)} &= Q_2(x) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

**证明** 将变换组(2)代入方程组(1), 并利用Leibniz(莱布尼兹)公式, 即可得到方程组(3). 由文[1]的方法, 可求出相应方程组(3)的齐次方程组的通解, 再应用Lagrange(拉格朗日)常数变易法得到它的特解的积分表达式, 从而获得方程组(3)解的表达式. 以此代入变换组(2), 经简单变形后积分 $m+2$ 次, 最后解两个一阶线性方程, 就可得到方程组(1)的解 $w_1(y)$ 、 $w_2(y)$ . 故方程组(1)可积.

同理可得

**定理2** 设 $E_i$ ,  $f_i$ ,  $g_i$ ,  $h_i$ ,  $w_i$ ,  $Q_i$ 及 $n_i$ ,  $m$ ,  $a_i$ ,  $b_i$ ,  $c_i$ ,  $d_i$ 同定理1, 且 $a$ ,  $b$ 为常数, 假定 $ax+b>0$ , 则非线性常微分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{j=0}^{n_1} \sum_{i=0}^j a_{j-i} c_{n_1-(j-i)}^{(i)} (ax+b)^{n_1-(j-i)} E_1^{(i)}(x) \{f_1(x)[w_1'(y)y^{(3)} \\ &+3w_1''(y)y'y''+w_1^{(3)}(y)y'^3]+[2f_1'(x)+g_1(x)][w_1'(y)y''+w_1''(y)y'^2] \\ &+[f_1''(x)+2g_1'(x)]w_1'(y)y'+g_1''(x)w_1(y)+h_1''(x)\}^{(n_1+m-j)} \\ &+ \sum_{j=0}^{n_2} \sum_{i=0}^j b_{j-i} c_{n_2-(j-i)}^{(i)} (ax+b)^{n_2-(j-i)} E_2^{(i)}(x) \{f_2(x)[w_2'(y)y^{(3)} \\ &+3w_2''(y)y'y''+w_2^{(3)}(y)y'^3]+[2f_2'(x)+g_2(x)][w_2'(y)y''+w_2''(y)y'^2] \\ &+[f_2''(x)+2g_2'(x)]w_2'(y)y'+g_2''(x)w_2(y)+h_2''(x)\}^{(n_2+m-j)}=Q_1(x) \quad (4) \\ &\sum_{j=0}^{n_3} \sum_{i=0}^j c_{j-i} c_{n_3-(j-i)}^{(i)} (ax+b)^{n_3-(j-i)} E_1^{(i)}(x) \{f_1(x)[w_1'(y)y^{(3)}+3w_1''(y)y'y'' \\ &+w_1^{(3)}(y)y'^3]+[2f_1'(x)+g_1(x)][w_1'(y)y''+w_1''(y)y'^2] \\ &+[f_1''(x)+2g_1'(x)]w_1'(y)y'+g_1''(x)w_1(y)+h_1''(x)\}^{(n_3+m-j)} \\ &+ \sum_{j=0}^{n_4} \sum_{i=0}^j d_{j-i} c_{n_4-(j-i)}^{(i)} (ax+b)^{n_4-(j-i)} E_2^{(i)}(x) \{f_2(x)[w_2'(y)y^{(3)} \\ &+3w_2''(y)y'y''+w_2^{(3)}(y)y'^3]+[2f_2'(x)+g_2(x)][w_2'(y)y''+w_2''(y)y'^2] \\ &+[f_2''(x)+2g_2'(x)]w_2'(y)y'+g_2''(x)w_2(y)+h_2''(x)\}^{(n_4+m-j)}=Q_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

可积. 方程组(4)可经变换组(2), 化为变系数线性方程组:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n_1} a_j(ax+b)^{n_1-j} z_1^{(n_1-j)} + \sum_{j=0}^{n_2} b_j(ax+b)^{n_2-j} z_2^{(n_2-j)} = Q_1(x) \tag{5}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n_3} c_j(ax+b)^{n_3-j} z_1^{(n_3-j)} + \sum_{j=0}^{n_4} d_j(ax+b)^{n_4-j} z_2^{(n_4-j)} = Q_2(x)$$

可再经自变量变换  $t = \ln(ax+b)$ , 化为常系数线性方程组:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n_1} \tilde{a}_j z_1^{(n_1-j)} + \sum_{j=0}^{n_2} \tilde{b}_j z_2^{(n_2-j)} = Q_1\left(\frac{e^t-b}{a}\right) \tag{6}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n_3} \tilde{c}_j z_1^{(n_3-j)} + \sum_{j=0}^{n_4} \tilde{d}_j z_2^{(n_4-j)} = Q_2\left(\frac{e^t-b}{a}\right)$$

其中  $\tilde{a}_j, \tilde{b}_j, \tilde{c}_j, \tilde{d}_j$  均为常数.

**定理 3** 设  $G_1 \in C^{\max\{n_1, n_3\}-1}, f_1, w_1, \varphi_1 \in C^{\max\{n_1, n_3\}}, G_2 \in C^{\max\{n_2, n_4\}-1}, f_2, w_2, \varphi_2 \in C^{\max\{n_2, n_4\}}, n_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$  均为正整数,  $G_i \neq 0, f_i \neq 0, w_i \neq \text{const} (i=1, 2), a_i (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n_1), b_i (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n_2), c_i (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n_3), d_i (i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n_4)$  均为常数, 且约定  $a_0 = b_0 = c_0 = d_0 = 1$ . 则非线性常微分方程组:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} a_{n_1-i} \overbrace{\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \dots \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d(f_1(x)w_1(y) + \varphi_1(x))}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_1(x)} \right) \frac{1}{G_1(x)} \right]}^{n_1 \text{次}} \right.} \left. \frac{1}{G_1(x)} \dots \right\} \frac{1}{G_1(x)} + a_{n_1} (f_1(x)w_1(y) + \varphi_1(x))$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} b_{n_2-i} \overbrace{\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \dots \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d(f_2(x)w_2(y) + \varphi_2(x))}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_2(x)} \right) \frac{1}{G_2(x)} \right]}^{n_2 \text{次}} \right.} \left. \frac{1}{G_2(x)} \dots \right\} \frac{1}{G_2(x)} + b_{n_2} (f_2(x)w_2(y) + \varphi_2(x)) = 0 \tag{7}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_3} c_{n_3-i} \overbrace{\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \dots \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d(f_1(x)w_1(y) + \varphi_1(x))}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_1(x)} \right) \frac{1}{G_1(x)} \right]}^{n_3 \text{次}} \right.} \left. \frac{1}{G_1(x)} \dots \right\} \frac{1}{G_1(x)} + c_{n_3} (f_1(x)w_1(y) + \varphi_1(x))$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n_4} d_{n_4-i} \overbrace{\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \dots \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d(f_2(x)w_2(y) + \varphi_2(x))}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_2(x)} \right) \frac{1}{G_2(x)} \right]}^{n_4 \text{次}} \right.} \left. \frac{1}{G_2(x)} \dots \right\} \frac{1}{G_2(x)} + d_{n_4} (f_2(x)w_2(y) + \varphi_2(x)) = 0$$

可积. 方程组(7)可经变换组:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t) &= f_1(x)w_1(y) + \varphi_1(x), \quad t = \int G_1(x)dx, \\ u_2(t) &= f_2(x)w_2(y) + \varphi_2(x), \quad t = \int G_2(x)dx \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

化为常系数的线性方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} a_{n_1-i} \frac{d^i u_1}{dt^i} + a_{n_1} u_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} b_{n_2-i} \frac{d^i u_2}{dt^i} + b_{n_2} u_2 &= 0, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n_3} c_{n_3-i} \frac{d^i u_1}{dt^i} + c_{n_3} u_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_4} d_{n_4-i} \frac{d^i u_2}{dt^i} + d_{n_4} u_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

**证明** 作变换组(8), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du_i}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{du_i}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_i} = \frac{du_i}{dt}, \\ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{du_i}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_i} \right) \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{du_i}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_i} \right) \frac{1}{G_i} = \frac{1}{G_i^2} \frac{d^2 u_i}{dx^2} - \frac{G_i'}{G_i^3} \frac{du_i}{dx} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{du_i}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2 u_i}{dt^2}, \\ \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{du_i}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_i} \right) \frac{1}{G_i} \right] \frac{1}{G_i} &= \frac{1}{G_i^3} \frac{d^3 u_i}{dx^3} - 3 \frac{G_i'}{G_i^4} \frac{d^2 u_i}{dx^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{G_i G_i'' - 3G_i'^2}{G_i^5} \frac{du_i}{dx} = \frac{d^3 u_i}{dt^3}, \\ \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{du_i}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_i} \right) \frac{1}{G_i} \right] \frac{1}{G_i} \right\} \frac{1}{G_i} &= \frac{1}{G_i^4} \frac{d^4 u_i}{dx^4} - 6 \frac{G_i'}{G_i^5} \frac{d^3 u_i}{dx^3} \\ &\quad - \frac{4G_i G_i'' - 15G_i'^2}{G_i^6} \frac{d^2 u_i}{dx^2} - \frac{-10G_i G_i' G_i'' + 15G_i'^3 + G_i^2 G_i^{(3)}}{G_i^7} \frac{du_i}{dx} = \frac{d^4 u_i}{dt^4}, \\ &\dots\dots \\ &\overbrace{\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \dots \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{du_i}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{G_i} \right) \frac{1}{G_i} \right] \frac{1}{G_i} \dots \right\} \frac{1}{G_i}}^{n_j \text{次}} = \frac{d^{n_j} u_i}{dt^{n_j}} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

这里  $i=1, 2$ ,  $n_j (j=1, 2, 3, 4)$ .

将(10)代入方程组(7), 即可化为常系数线性方程组(9). 依据文[1]方程组(9)的解的表达式可求得, 代入变换组(8), 从而可得方程组(7)的解  $w_1(y)$ ,  $w_2(y)$ . 故方程组(7)可积.

**注** 文[2]的定理1, 2, 3仅在于研究方程组(5)的特殊情形的可积性, 因而本文的定理2是文[2]的推广. 同时还容易看出, 该文的定理1可视为文[3]定理3.3及文[4]的有关定理的推广, 此文的定理3也可视为文[3]定理3.1, 3.2的推广.

**定理4** 设  $f_1, f_2 \in C^{n+1}$ ,  $a, b, c, A$  均为常数, 且  $A \neq 0$ ,  $c \neq 0$ ,  $a^2 + bc \neq 0$ . 又  $a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1$  为非零常数,  $n$  为正整数, 约定  $f_i^{(0)} = f_i$ , ( $i=1, 2$ ), 则常微分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 f_1^{(n)}(x) + a_1 A f_1^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + b_1 f_2^{(n)}(x) + b_1 A f_2^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) &= 0, \\ c_1 f_1^{(n)}(x) + c_1 A f_1^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + d_1 f_2^{(n)}(x) + d_1 A f_2^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

是可积的.

**证明** 我们仿照文[5]定理1的证明方法, 将方程组(11)的每个方程对 $x$ 求导可得

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 f_1^{(n+1)}(x) - a_1 A \frac{a^2+bc}{(cx-a)^2} f_1^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) \\ + b_1 f_2^{(n+1)}(x) - b_1 A \frac{a^2+bc}{(cx-a)^2} f_2^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) &= 0 \\ c_1 f_1^{(n+1)}(x) - c_1 A \frac{a^2+bc}{(cx-a)^2} f_1^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) \\ + d_1 f_2^{(n+1)}(x) - d_1 A \frac{a^2+bc}{(cx-a)^2} f_2^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

由(11)可得

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 f_1^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + b_1 f_2^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) &= -A(a_1 f_1^{(n-1)}(x) + b_1 f_2^{(n-1)}(x)) \\ c_1 f_1^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + d_1 f_2^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) &= -A(c_1 f_1^{(n-1)}(x) + d_1 f_2^{(n-1)}(x)) \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

将(13)代入(12)得

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 f_1^{(n+1)}(x) + a_1 A^2 \frac{a^2+bc}{(cx-a)^2} f_1^{(n-1)}(x) + b_1 f_2^{(n+1)}(x) + b_1 A^2 \frac{a^2+bc}{(cx-a)^2} f_2^{(n-1)}(x) &= 0 \\ c_1 f_1^{(n+1)}(x) + c_1 A^2 \frac{a^2+bc}{(cx-a)^2} f_1^{(n-1)}(x) + d_1 f_2^{(n+1)}(x) + d_1 A^2 \frac{a^2+bc}{(cx-a)^2} f_2^{(n-1)}(x) &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$$\text{令 } y_1 = f_1^{(n-1)}(x), y_2 = f_2^{(n-1)}(x) \tag{15}$$

将(15)代入(14)经整理后将方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 (cx-a)^2 y_1'' + a_1 A^2 (a^2+bc) y_1 + b_1 (cx-a)^2 y_2'' + b_1 A^2 (a^2+bc) y_2 &= 0 \\ c_1 (cx-a)^2 y_1'' + c_1 A^2 (a^2+bc) y_1 + d_1 (cx-a)^2 y_2'' + d_1 A^2 (a^2+bc) y_2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

这已是文[2]定理1研究的特例, 从而可用文[2]定理1的方法, 求出其解的表达式, 再将此解的表达式代入(15), 然后再积分 $n-1$ 次, 即可得方程组(11)的解 $f_1(x), f_2(x)$ . 故原方程组(11)可积.

**定理5** 设 $f_1, f_2 \in C^{n+1}, g_1, g_2 \in C^1$ , 常数 $c \neq 0, a^2+bc \neq 0$ , 又 $a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1$ 为非零常数,  $n$ 成正整数, 约定 $f_i^{(0)} = f_i (i=1, 2)$ . 则常数分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 f_1^{(n)}(x) + a_1 (cx-a) f_1^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_1(x) + b_1 f_2^{(n)}(x) \\ + b_1 (cx-a) f_2^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_2(x) &= 0 \\ c_1 f_1^{(n)}(x) + c_1 (cx-a) f_1^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_1(x) + d_1 f_2^{(n)}(x) \\ + d_1 (cx-a) f_2^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_2(x) &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

是可积的。

**证明** 仿照文[6]定理的证明方法, 将方程组(17)的每个方程对 $x$ 求导可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_1 f_1^{(n+1)}(x) + a_1 c f_1^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) - a_1 \frac{a^2+bc}{cx-a} f_1^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_1'(x) \\
 & + b_1 f_2^{(n+1)}(x) + b_1 c f_2^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) - b_1 \frac{a^2+bc}{cx-a} f_2^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_2'(x) = 0 \\
 & c_1 f_1^{(n+1)}(x) + c_1 f_1^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) - c_1 \frac{a^2+bc}{cx-a} f_1^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_1'(x) \\
 & + d_1 f_2^{(n+1)}(x) + d_1 c f_2^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) - d_1 \frac{a^2+bc}{cx-a} f_2^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_2'(x) = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

由(17)可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_1 f_1^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + b_1 f_2^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) \\
 & = -\frac{1}{cx-a} (a_1 f_1^{(n)}(x) + b_1 f_2^{(n)}(x) + g_1(x) + g_2(x)) \\
 & c_1 f_1^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + d_1 f_2^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) \\
 & = -\frac{1}{cx-a} (c_1 f_1^{(n)}(x) + d_1 f_2^{(n)}(x) + g_1(x) + g_2(x)) \\
 & a_1 f_1^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + b_1 f_2^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) = -\left[ a_1 \frac{a^2+bc}{cx-a} f_1^{(n-1)}(x) \right. \\
 & \left. + b_1 \frac{a^2+bc}{cx-a} f_2^{(n-1)}(x) + g_1\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_2\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) \right] \\
 & c_1 f_1^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + d_1 f_2^{(n)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) = -\left[ c_1 \frac{a^2+bc}{cx-a} f_1^{(n-1)}(x) \right. \\
 & \left. + d_1 \frac{a^2+bc}{cx-a} f_2^{(n-1)}(x) + g_1\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_2\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

将上面四式代入(18), 并令

$$y_1 = f_1^{(n-1)}(x), \quad y_2 = f_2^{(n-1)}(x) \tag{19}$$

经整理后可得方程组:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_1 (cx-a)^2 y_1'' - a_1 c (cx-a) y_1' + a_1 (a^2+bc)^2 y_1 + b_1 (cx-a)^2 y_2'' \\
 & - b_1 c (cx-a) y_2' + b_1 (a^2+bc)^2 y_2 \\
 & = c (cx-a) (g_1(x) + g_2(x)) - (a^2+bc) (cx-a) \left[ g_1\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) \right. \\
 & \left. + g_2\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) \right] - (cx-a)^2 (g_1'(x) + g_2'(x)). \\
 & c_1 (cx-a)^2 y_1'' - c_1 c (cx-a) y_1' + c_1 (a^2+bc)^2 y_1 - d_1 (cx-a)^2 y_2'' \\
 & - d_1 c (cx-a) y_2' + d_1 (a^2+bc)^2 y_2
 \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

$$= c(cx-a)(g_1(x)+g_2(x) - (a^2+bc)(cx-a) \left[ g_1\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + g_2\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) \right] - (cx-a)^2(g_1'(x)+g_2'(x))).$$

再仿照定理4的推导方法, 可知方程组(17)可积.

我们再借助于文[7]定理2, 可将定理4推广为

**定理6** 设  $f_1, f_2 \in C^{n+1}$ .  $n$  与  $m$  都是正整数, 且  $1 \leq m \leq n$ ,  $k$  为实数, 常数  $A \neq 0, c \neq 0, a^2 + bc \neq 0, a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1$  为非零常数, 则常微分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1 f_1^{(n)}(x) + a_1 A (cx-a)^k f_1^{(n-m)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + b_1 f_2^{(n)}(x) \\ & + b_1 A (cx-a)^k f_2^{(n-m)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) = 0 \\ & c_1 f_1^{(n)}(x) + c_1 A (cx-a)^k f_1^{(n-m)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) + d_1 f_2^{(n)}(x) \\ & + d_1 A (cx-a)^k f_2^{(n-m)}\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx-a}\right) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

是可积的.

事实上, 对于方程组(21), 借助于文[7]定理2, 可化为

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1 (cx-a)^{n+m} f_1^{(n+m)}(x) + Q_1 a_1 (cx-a)^{n+m-1} f_1^{(n+m-1)}(x) + \dots \\ & + Q_i a_1 (cx-a)^{n+m-i} f_1^{(n+m-i)}(x) + \dots + Q_m a_1 (cx-a)^n f_1^{(n)}(x) \\ & + Q_{m+1} a_1 (cx-a)^{n-m} f_1^{(n-m)}(x) + b_1 (cx-a)^{n+m} f_2^{(n+m)}(x) \\ & + Q_1 b_1 (cx-a)^{n+m-1} f_2^{(n+m-1)}(x) + \dots + Q_i b_1 (cx-a)^{n+m-i} f_2^{(n+m-i)}(x) \\ & + \dots + Q_m b_1 (cx-a)^n f_2^{(n)}(x) + Q_{m+1} (cx-a)^{n-m} f_2^{(n-m)}(x) = 0 \\ & c_1 (cx-a)^{n+m} f_1^{(n+m)}(x) + Q_1 c_1 (cx-a)^{n+m-1} f_1^{(n+m-1)}(x) + \dots \\ & + Q_i c_1 (cx-a)^{n+m-i} f_1^{(n+m-i)}(x) + \dots + Q_m c_1 (cx-a)^n f_1^{(n)}(x) \\ & + Q_{m+1} c_1 (cx-a)^{n-m} f_1^{(n-m)}(x) + d_1 (cx-a)^{n+m} f_2^{(n+m)}(x) \\ & + Q_1 d_1 (cx-a)^{n+m-1} f_2^{(n+m-1)}(x) + \dots + Q_i d_1 (cx-a)^{n+m-i} f_2^{(n+m-i)}(x) \\ & + \dots + Q_m d_1 (cx-a)^n f_2^{(n)}(x) + Q_{m+1} d_1 (cx-a)^{n-m} f_2^{(n-m)}(x) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} Q_i &= (-1)^i c_m^i (k-m+1)(k-m+2) \dots (k-m+i) c^i (i=1, 2, \dots, m) \\ Q_{m+1} &= (-1)^{m+1} A^2 (a^2+bc)^{k+m}. \end{aligned}$$

方程组(22)已是文[2]定理1研究的特例, 从而可用文[2]定理1的方法, 求出原方程组(21)解的表达式. 于是得知方程组(21)可积.

**注** 很明显本文定理4, 5, 可视为文[5], [6], [7]相应定理的推广.

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## Integrable Types of Nonlinear Ordinary Differential Equation Sets of Higher Orders

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### Abstract

Because of the extensive applications of nonlinear ordinary differential equation in physics, mechanics and cybernetics, there have been many papers on the exact solution to differential equation in some major publications both at home and abroad in recent years. Based on those papers and in virtue of Leibniz formula, and transformation sets technique, this paper puts forth the solution to nonlinear ordinary differential equation set of higher-orders; moreover, its integrability is proven. The results obtained are the generalization of those in the references.

**Key words** nonlinear ordinary differential equation set, transformation set