

关于四阶变系数线性微分方程解的不稳定性*

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摘 要

本文利用李雅普诺夫第二方法^[1]给出了至少有一个特征根具有正实部的四阶变系数线性微分方程解的不稳定性的充分条件。

关键词 常微分方程 运动稳定性理论 变系数线性微分方程

一、引 言

考虑方程

$$\frac{d^4x}{dt^4} + A(t)\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} + B(t)\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + C(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + D(t)x = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $A(t)$, $B(t)$, $C(t)$, $D(t)$ 是 t 的实连续函数。

设等价系统为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= x_2, & \frac{dx_2}{dt} &= x_3, & \frac{dx_3}{dt} &= x_4, \\ \frac{dx_4}{dt} &= -D(t)x_1 - C(t)x_2 - B(t)x_3 - A(t)x_4 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

并设特征方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & 1 \\ -D(t) & -C(t) & -B(t) & -A(t) - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

即

$$\lambda^4 + A(t)\lambda^3 + B(t)\lambda^2 + C(t)\lambda + D(t) = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

的根 $\lambda_i(t)$ ($i=1, 2, 3, 4$)中至少有一个具有正实部。

由于 $A(t)$, $B(t)$, $C(t)$, $D(t)$ 是 t 的实连续函数, 因此如果特征方程(1.3)有复根, 必

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共轭成对.

由根与系数的关系知:

$$\begin{cases} -A(t) = \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t) \\ B(t) = \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_1(t)\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_1(t)\lambda_4(t) + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_4(t) + \lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t) \\ -C(t) = \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t) + \lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t)\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_4(t)\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t) \\ D(t) = \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t) \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

$$\text{记 } \Delta(t) = A(t)B(t)C(t)D(t) - C^2(t)D(t) - A^2(t)D^2(t) \quad (1.5)$$

将(1.4)式代入(1.5)式, 整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t) = & \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t)[\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)][\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_3(t)][\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_4(t)] \\ & \cdot [\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)][\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_4(t)][\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)] \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

根据巴尔巴欣公式^[2]取

$$\begin{aligned} V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = & V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + 2V_{14}(t)x_1x_4 \\ & + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + 2V_{24}(t)x_2x_4 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2V_{34}(t)x_3x_4 + V_{44}(t)x_4^2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} V_{11}(t) = & -ABC^2 + C^3 + A^2CD - AB^2D + BCD - ABD^2 + CD^2 + AD^2 - AD^3 - CD^3 \\ V_{12}(t) = & -AB^2C + BC^2 - A^2D^2 + ACD - ACD^2 - C^2D^2 \\ V_{13}(t) = & -A^2BC + AC^2 + A^3D - CD^2 + CD - BCD^2 - ABD - AD^2 + AD^3 \\ V_{14}(t) = & -ABC + C^2 + A^2D \\ V_{22}(t) = & -AB^3 + B^2C + 2ABD - AB^2D + BCD - A^2CD + AD^2 - AC^2D - C^3D \\ & - CD + CD^2 - ABD^2 - A^3D - AD^3 \\ V_{23}(t) = & ABC - C^2D - BC^2D - A^2B^2 - A^2BD - A^2D^2 \\ V_{24}(t) = & -AB^2 + BC - ABD + CD - AD^2 + AD - CD^2 \\ V_{33}(t) = & -A^3B - A^3D - CD + CD^2 - AC^2D + AD^2 - AD + ABD^2 - A^2CD \\ & + A^2C - BCD - B^2CD \\ V_{34}(t) = & -A^2B - A^2D - ACD + AC - C^2D \\ V_{44}(t) = & -BCD + AD^2 - AB - AD - CD + C \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

这里 A, B, C, D 均为的实连续函数.

而函数 $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 对于时间 t 的由扰动运动方程(1.2) 构成的全导数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} = & \dot{V}_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + 2\dot{V}_{14}(t)x_1x_4 + \dot{V}_{22}(t)x_2^2 \\ & + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + 2\dot{V}_{24}(t)x_2x_4 + \dot{V}_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2\dot{V}_{34}(t)x_3x_4 + \dot{V}_{44}(t)x_4^2 \\ & + 2\left[V_{11}(t)x_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} + V_{12}(t) \left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}x_2 + x_1 \frac{dx_2}{dt} \right) + V_{13}(t) \left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}x_3 + x_1 \frac{dx_3}{dt} \right) \right. \\ & + V_{14}(t) \left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}x_4 + x_1 \frac{dx_4}{dt} \right) + V_{22}(t)x_2 \frac{dx_2}{dt} + V_{23}(t) \left(\frac{dx_2}{dt}x_3 + x_2 \frac{dx_3}{dt} \right) \\ & \left. + V_{24}(t) \left(\frac{dx_2}{dt}x_4 + x_2 \frac{dx_4}{dt} \right) + V_{33}(t)x_3 \frac{dx_3}{dt} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + V_{34}(t) \left(\frac{dx_3}{dt} x_4 + x_3 \frac{dx_4}{dt} \right) + V_{44}(t) x_4 \frac{dx_4}{dt} \Big] \\
& = \dot{V}_{11}(t) x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t) x_1 x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t) x_1 x_3 + 2\dot{V}_{14}(t) x_1 x_4 + \dot{V}_{22}(t) x_2^2 \\
& \quad + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t) x_2 x_3 + 2\dot{V}_{24}(t) x_2 x_4 + \dot{V}_{33}(t) x_3^2 + 2\dot{V}_{34}(t) x_3 x_4 \\
& \quad + \dot{V}_{44}(t) x_4^2 + 2\Delta(t) (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \tag{1.9}
\end{aligned}$$

下面我们只讨论 $\Delta(t) \neq 0$ 的情形。

二、特征方程有四个具有正实部的根

定理1 如果方程(1.1)满足下列条件:

1. $A(t), B(t), C(t), D(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界(其中 t_0 足够大),即存在一个正常数 $M > 0$,使得

$$|A(t)| \leq M, |B(t)| \leq M, |C(t)| \leq M, |D(t)| \leq M$$

2. 特征方程(1.3)的根均具有正实部,即 $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i(t)) \geq \delta > 0 (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立,其中 δ 是与 t 无关的一个正常数;

$$3. \max_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

其中

$$\varepsilon = \min_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 12M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

η 是一个常数,且 $0 < \eta < 2$,

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定。

证 由条件2, 设

$$\lambda_i(t) \geq \delta > 0 (i=1, 2, 3, 4) \text{ 或 } \lambda_i(t) \geq \delta > 0 (i=1, 2), \operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i(t)) \geq \delta > 0 (i=3, 4)$$

或 $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i(t)) \geq \delta > 0 (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$, 于是由(1.4)式有

$$\begin{aligned}
-A(t) &= [\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)] + [\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)] \geq 4\delta \\
B(t) &= \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t) + [\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)][\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)] + \lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t) \geq 6\delta^2 \\
-C(t) &= \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)[\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)] + [\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)]\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t) \geq 4\delta^3 \\
D(t) &= [\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)][\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t)] \geq \delta^4
\end{aligned}$$

由(1.6)式有

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(t) &= [\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)][\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t)][\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)][(\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_3(t)) \\
& \quad \cdot (\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_4(t))(\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t))(\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_4(t))][\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)] \geq 64\delta^{10}
\end{aligned}$$

根据公式(1.7)取

$$\begin{aligned}
V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + 2V_{14}(t)x_1x_4 + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 \\
& \quad + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + 2V_{24}(t)x_2x_4 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2V_{34}(t)x_3x_4 + V_{44}(t)x_4^2 \\
\therefore -AB + C &= [\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)][\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_1(t)\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_1(t)\lambda_4(t) \\
& \quad + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_4(t) + \lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t)] - [\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t) \\
& \quad + \lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t)\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_4(t)\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)] \\
&= [\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)][\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)]^2 + [\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)][\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)]^2 \\
& \quad + \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)[\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)] + \lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t)[\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)] \geq 20\delta^3
\end{aligned}$$

又已知 $-A(t) \geq 4\delta$, $-C(t) \geq 4\delta^3$, $D(t) \geq \delta^4$, $\Delta(t) \geq 64\delta^{10}$, $\delta > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V_{44}(t) &= -BCD + AD^2 - AB - AD - CD + C \\ &= \frac{\Delta(t)}{-A} + \frac{C^2 D}{-A} + (-AB + C) - (A + C)D > 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $x_4 \neq 0$ 时, $V(t, 0, 0, 0, x_4) = V_{44}(t)x_4^2 > 0$ ($t \geq t_0$)

所以函数 $V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 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 $V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 对于时间 t 的由扰动运动方程 (1.2) 构成的全导数 dV/dt 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 内是正定的函数.

事实上, 由 (1.9) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} &= \dot{V}_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + 2\dot{V}_{14}(t)x_1x_4 + \dot{V}_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t)x_2x_3 \\ &\quad + 2\dot{V}_{24}(t)x_2x_4 + \dot{V}_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2\dot{V}_{34}(t)x_3x_4 + \dot{V}_{44}(t)x_4^2 + 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) - [|\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}_{14}(t)|(x_1^2 + x_4^2) + |\dot{V}_{22}(t)|x_2^2 + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)|(x_2^2 + x_3^2) + |\dot{V}_{24}(t)|(x_2^2 + x_4^2) \\ &\quad + |\dot{V}_{33}(t)|x_3^2 + |\dot{V}_{34}(t)|(x_3^2 + x_4^2) + |\dot{V}_{44}(t)|x_4^2] \\ &= 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) - [(|\dot{V}_{11}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{12}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{13}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{14}(t)|)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (|\dot{V}_{12}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{22}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{24}(t)|)x_2^2 + (|\dot{V}_{13}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)| \\ &\quad + |\dot{V}_{33}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{34}(t)|)x_3^2 + (|\dot{V}_{14}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{24}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{34}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{44}(t)|)x_4^2] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) - \varepsilon[|A|^3 + 3|D|^3 + |A|^2|B| + 2|A|^2|C| + 6|A|^2|D| \\ &\quad + 2|A||B|^2 + |A||C|^2 + 10|A||D|^2 + 6|A||B|C| + 4|A||B||D| \\ &\quad + 4|A||C||D| + |B|^2|C| + |B|^2|D| + |B||C|^2 + 2|B||D|^2 + 2|B||C||D| \\ &\quad + 2|C|^2|D| + 7|C||D|^2 + |A|^2 + 5|C|^2 + 4|D|^2 + 2|A||B| + 4|A||C| \\ &\quad + 8|A||D| + 4|B||C| + 2|B||D| + 6|C||D| + 3|C| + |D|)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (|A|^3 + |B|^3 + |C|^3 + |D|^3 + 3|A|^2|B| + |A|^2|C| + 9|A|^2|D| + 7|A||B|^2 \\ &\quad + |A||C|^2 + 9|A||D|^2 + 2|A||B||C| + 6|A||B||D| + 6|A||C||D| + |B|^2|C| \\ &\quad + |B|^2|D| + |B||C|^2 + |B||D|^2 + 2|B||C||D| + 7|C|^2|D| + 3|C||D|^2 \\ &\quad + 2|B|^2 + 2|C|^2 + 4|D|^2 + 6|A||B| + 2|A||C| + 8|A||D| + 6|B||C| \\ &\quad + 4|B||D| + 8|C||D| + |A| + |B| + 3|C| + 3|D|)x_2^2 + (3|A|^3 + |D|^3 \\ &\quad + 7|A|^2|B| + 2|A|^2|C| + 10|A|^2|D| + 2|A||B|^2 + |A||C|^2 + 6|A||D|^2 \\ &\quad + 2|A||B||C| + 4|A||B||D| + 4|A||C||D| + |B|^2|C| + |B|^2|D| + |B||C|^2 \\ &\quad + 2|B||D|^2 + 6|B||C||D| + 2|C|^2|D| + |C||D|^2 + 3|A|^2 + 3|C|^2 + 4|D|^2 \\ &\quad + 4|A||B| + 6|A||C| + 8|A||D| + 2|B||C| + 2|B||D| + 10|C||D| + 2|A| \\ &\quad + 3|C| + 3|D|)x_3^2 + (3|A|^2 + |B|^2 + |C|^2 + 3|D|^2 + 6|A||B| + 2|A||C| \\ &\quad + 10|A||D| + 2|B||C| + 2|B||D| + 6|C||D| + 4|A| + 2|B| + 6|C| + 4|D| + 1)x_4^2] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) - \varepsilon[(56M^3 + 36M^2 + 4M)x_1^2 + (64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + (56M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M)x_3^2 + (36M^2 + 16M + 1)x_4^2] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) - \varepsilon[(64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M)x_1^2 + (64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + (64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M)x_3^2 + (36M^2 + 16M + 1)x_4^2] \\ &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) - [\eta|\Delta(t)|x_1^2 + \eta|\Delta(t)|x_2^2 + \eta|\Delta(t)|x_3^2 + \eta|\Delta(t)|x_4^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$=(2-\eta)\Delta(t)(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2+x_4^2)\geq 64(2-\eta)\delta^{10}(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2+x_4^2)$$

所以 dV/dt 是正定的。由条件1容易证明 $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 具有无穷小上界。

根据非定常运动的李雅普诺夫不稳定定理^[3], 可知方程(1.1)的零解不稳定。

三、特征方程有三个具有正实部的根

定理2 在方程(1.1)中设

1. $A(t), B(t), C(t), D(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界(其中 t_0 足够大)即存在一个正常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$|A(t)| \leq M, |B(t)| \leq M, |C(t)| \leq M, |D(t)| \leq M$$

2. 特征方程(1.3)的根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足

$$-\delta_4 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \delta_1 < \lambda_2(t) < \delta_2, \delta_5 < \lambda_3(t) \leq \lambda_4(t)$$

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

3. $-B(t)C(t)D(t) + A(t)D^2(t) - A(t)B(t) - A(t)D(t) - C(t)D(t) + C(t) > 0$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立;

$$4. \max_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

其中

$$\varepsilon = \min_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

η 是一个常数, 且 $0 < \eta < 2$.

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定。

证 由条件2有

$$\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t) = -|\lambda_1(t)||\lambda_2(t)||\lambda_3(t)||\lambda_4(t)| < -\delta_3\delta_1\delta_5\delta_6 = -\delta_1\delta_3\delta_5^2 < 0,$$

$$\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) < -\delta_3 + \delta_2 = -(\delta_3 - \delta_2) < 0, \quad \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_3(t) > -\delta_4 + \delta_5 = \delta_5 - \delta_4 > 0,$$

$$\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_4(t) > -\delta_4 + \delta_5 = \delta_5 - \delta_4 > 0, \quad \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) > \delta_1 + \delta_5 > 0,$$

$$\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_4(t) > \delta_1 + \delta_5 > 0, \quad \lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t) > \delta_5 + \delta_5 = 2\delta_5 > 0$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t) &= |\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t)| |\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)| |\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_3(t)| |\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_4(t)| \\ &\quad \cdot |\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)| |\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_4(t)| |\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)| \\ &> \delta_1\delta_3\delta_5^2(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(\delta_5 - \delta_4)(\delta_5 - \delta_4)(\delta_1 + \delta_5)(\delta_1 + \delta_5)(2\delta_5) \\ &= 2\delta_1\delta_3\delta_5^2(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(\delta_5 - \delta_4)^2(\delta_1 + \delta_5)^2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

根据公式(1.7)取

$$\begin{aligned} V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + 2V_{14}(t)x_1x_4 \\ &\quad + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + 2V_{24}(t)x_2x_4 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2V_{34}(t)x_3x_4 + V_{44}(t)x_4^2 \end{aligned}$$

根据条件1容易证明 $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 具有无穷小上界。再根据条件3, 显然可知当 $x_4 \neq 0$

时

$$V(t; 0, 0, 0, x_4) = V_{44}(t)x_4^2 > 0 \quad (t \geq t_0)$$

所以函数 $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 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。

现在再考察 dV/dt , 类似定理1有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} &\geq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) - \eta\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \\ &= (2 - \eta)\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \\ &> 2(2 - \eta)\delta_1\delta_3\delta_3^2(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(\delta_3 - \delta_1)^2(\delta_1 + \delta_3)^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \end{aligned}$$

所以 dV/dt 是正定的.

根据非定常运动的李雅普诺夫不稳定定理^[3], 可知方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

定理3 对于方程(1.1)设

1. $A(t), B(t), C(t), D(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界(其中 t_0 足够大)即存在一个正常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$|A(t)| \leq M, |B(t)| \leq M, |C(t)| \leq M, |D(t)| \leq M$$

2. 特征方程(1.3)的根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足

$$-\delta_2 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \quad \delta_3 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_3(t) \leq \lambda_4(t)$$

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

3. $-B(t)C(t)D(t) + A(t)D^2(t) - A(t)B(t) - A(t)D(t) - C(t)D(t) + C(t) < 0$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立;

$$4. \max_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

其中

$$\varepsilon = \min_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta|\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta|\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

η 是一个常数, 且 $0 < \eta < 2$,

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

证 由条件2, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t) &= -|\lambda_1(t)||\lambda_2(t)||\lambda_3(t)||\lambda_4(t)| < -\delta_1\delta_3\delta_3 = -\delta_1\delta_3^2 < 0, \\ \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t) &> -\delta_2 + \delta_3 = \delta_3 - \delta_2 > 0, \quad \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_3(t) > -\delta_2 + \delta_3 = \delta_3 - \delta_2 > 0, \\ \lambda_1(t) + \lambda_4(t) &> -\delta_2 + \delta_3 = \delta_3 - \delta_2 > 0, \quad \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t) > \delta_3 + \delta_3 = 2\delta_3 > 0, \\ \lambda_2(t) + \lambda_4(t) &> \delta_3 + \delta_3 = 2\delta_3 > 0, \quad \lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t) > \delta_3 + \delta_3 = 2\delta_3 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t) &= -|\lambda_1(t)\lambda_2(t)\lambda_3(t)\lambda_4(t)| |\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_2(t)| |\lambda_1(t) + \lambda_3(t)| |\lambda_1(t) \\ &\quad + \lambda_4(t)| |\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_3(t)| |\lambda_2(t) + \lambda_4(t)| |\lambda_3(t) + \lambda_4(t)| \\ &< -\delta_1\delta_3^2(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(\delta_3 - \delta_2)(2\delta_3)(2\delta_3)(2\delta_3) \\ &= -8\delta_1\delta_3^2(\delta_3 - \delta_2)^3 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

根据公式(1.7)取

$$\begin{aligned} V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= V_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2V_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2V_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + 2V_{14}(t)x_1x_4 + V_{22}(t)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + 2V_{23}(t)x_2x_3 + 2V_{24}(t)x_2x_4 + V_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2V_{34}(t)x_3x_4 + V_{44}(t)x_4^2 \end{aligned}$$

根据条件1容易证明 $V(t; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 具有无穷小上界. 再根据条件3, 显然可知当 $x_4 \neq 0$ 时

$$V(t; 0, 0, 0, x_4) = V_{44}(t)x_4^2 < 0 \quad (t \geq t_0)$$

所以函数 $V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 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 $V(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ 对于时间 t 的由扰动运动方程(1.2)构成的全导数 dV/dt 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 内是负定的函数.

事实上, 由(1.9)式有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} &= \dot{V}_{11}(t)x_1^2 + 2\dot{V}_{12}(t)x_1x_2 + 2\dot{V}_{13}(t)x_1x_3 + 2\dot{V}_{14}(t)x_1x_4 + \dot{V}_{22}(t)x_2^2 + 2\dot{V}_{23}(t)x_2x_3 \\ &\quad + 2\dot{V}_{24}(t)x_2x_4 + \dot{V}_{33}(t)x_3^2 + 2\dot{V}_{34}(t)x_3x_4 + \dot{V}_{44}(t)x_4^2 + 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \\ &\leq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) + [|\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}_{14}(t)|(x_1^2 + x_4^2) + |\dot{V}_{22}(t)|x_2^2 + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)|(x_2^2 + x_3^2) \\ &\quad + |\dot{V}_{24}(t)|(x_2^2 + x_4^2) + |\dot{V}_{33}(t)|x_3^2 + |\dot{V}_{34}(t)|(x_3^2 + x_4^2) + |\dot{V}_{44}(t)|x_4^2] \\ &= 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) + [(|\dot{V}_{11}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{12}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{13}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{14}(t)|)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (|\dot{V}_{12}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{22}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{24}(t)|)x_2^2 + (|\dot{V}_{13}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{23}(t)| \\ &\quad + |\dot{V}_{33}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{34}(t)|)x_3^2 + (|\dot{V}_{14}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{24}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{34}(t)| + |\dot{V}_{44}(t)|)x_4^2] \\ &\leq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) + \varepsilon[(|A|^3 + 3|D|^3 + |A|^2|B| + 2|A|^2|C| \\ &\quad + 6|A|^2|D| + 2|A||B|^2 + |A||C|^2 + 10|A||D|^2 + 6|A||B||C| \\ &\quad + 4|A||B||D| + 4|A||C||D| + |B|^2|C| + |B|^2|D| + |B||C|^2 + 2|B||D|^2 \\ &\quad + 2|B||C||D| + 2|C|^2|D| + 7|C||D|^2 + |A|^2 + 5|C|^2 + 4|D|^2 + 2|A||B| \\ &\quad + 4|A||C| + 8|A||D| + 4|B||C| + 2|B||D| + 6|C||D| + 3|C| + |D|)x_1^2 \\ &\quad + (|B|^3 + |B|^2|C| + |C|^3 + |D|^3 + 3|A|^2|B| + |A|^2|C| + 9|A|^2|D| \\ &\quad + 7|A||B|^2 + |A||C|^2 + 9|A||D|^2 + 2|A||B||C| + 6|A||B||D| \\ &\quad + 6|A||C||D| + |B|^2|C| + |B|^2|D| + |B||C|^2 + |B||D|^2 + 2|B||C||D| \\ &\quad + 7|C|^2|D| + 3|C||D|^2 + 2|B|^2 + 2|C|^2 + 4|D|^2 + 6|A||B| + 2|A||C| \\ &\quad + 8|A||D| + 6|B||C| + 4|B||D| + 8|C||D| + |A| + |B| + 3|C| + 3|D|)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + (3|A|^3 + |D|^3 + 7|A|^2|B| + 2|A|^2|C| + 10|A|^2|D| + 2|A||B|^2 \\ &\quad + |A||C|^2 + 6|A||D|^2 + 2|A||B||C| + 2|A||B||D| + 4|A||C||D| \\ &\quad + |B|^2|C| + |B|^2|D| + |B||C|^2 + 2|B||D|^2 + 6|B||C||D| + 2|C|^2|D| \\ &\quad + |C||D|^2 + 3|A|^2 + 3|C|^2 + 4|D|^2 + 4|A||B| + 6|A||C| + 8|A||D| \\ &\quad + 2|B||C| + 2|B||D| + 10|C||D| + 2|A| + 3|C| + 3|D|)x_3^2 \\ &\quad + (3|A|^2 + |B|^2 + |C|^2 + 3|D|^2 + 6|A||B| + 2|A||C| + 10|A||D| \\ &\quad + 2|B||C| + 2|B||D| + 6|C||D| + 4|A| + 2|B| + 6|C| + 4|D| + 1)x_4^2] \\ &\leq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) + \varepsilon[(56M^3 + 36M^2 + 4M)x_1^2 + (64M^3 + 42M^2 \\ &\quad + 8M)x_2^2 + (56M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M)x_3^2 + (36M^2 + 16M + 1)x_4^2] \\ &\leq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) + \varepsilon[(64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M)x_1^2 + (64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M)x_2^2 \\ &\quad + (64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M)x_3^2 + (36M^2 + 16M + 1)x_4^2] \\ &\leq 2\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) + [\eta|\Delta(t)|x_1^2 + \eta|\Delta(t)|x_2^2 + \eta|\Delta(t)|x_3^2 + \eta|\Delta(t)|x_4^2] \\ &= (2-\eta)\Delta(t)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) < -8(2-\eta)\delta_1\delta_3^2(\delta_3 - \delta_2)^3(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \end{aligned}$$

所以 dV/dt 是负定的.

应用非常运动的李雅普诺夫不稳定定理^[3], 可知方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

四、特征方程有两个具有正实部的根

定理4 在方程(1.1)中设

1. $A(t), B(t), C(t), D(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界(其中 t_0 足够大)即存在一个正常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$|A(t)| \leq M, |B(t)| \leq M, |C(t)| \leq M, |D(t)| \leq M$$

2. 特征方程(1.3)的根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足

$$-\delta_6 < \lambda_2(t) < -\delta_5, -\delta_2 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \delta_3 < \lambda_3(t) < \delta_4, \delta_7 < \lambda_4(t)$$

其中 $\delta_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$ 是与 t 无关的正常数, 且 $0 < \delta_1 < \delta_2 < \delta_3 < \delta_4 < \delta_5 < \delta_6 < \delta_7$,

3. $-B(t)C(t)D(t) + A(t)D^2(t) - A(t)B(t) - A(t)D(t) - C(t)D(t) + C(t) > 0$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立;

$$4. \max_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

其中

$$\varepsilon = \min_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

η 是一个常数, 且 $0 < \eta < 2$,

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

证明方法类似于定理2, 故从略.

定理5 在方程(1.1)中设

1. $A(t), B(t), C(t), D(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界(其中 t_0 足够大)即存在一个正常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$|A(t)| \leq M, |B(t)| \leq M, |C(t)| \leq M, |D(t)| \leq M$$

2. 特征方程(1.3)的根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足

$$-\delta_2 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \delta_3 < \lambda_3(t) \leq \lambda_4(t)$$

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

3. $-B(t)C(t)D(t) + A(t)D^2(t) - A(t)B(t) - A(t)D(t) - C(t)D(t) + C(t) < 0$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立;

$$4. \max_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

其中

$$\varepsilon = \min_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

η 是一个常数, 且 $0 < \eta < 2$,

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

证明方法类似于定理3, 故从略.

五、特征方程有一个具有正实部的根

定理6 如果方程(1.1)满足下列条件:

1. $A(t), B(t), C(t), D(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界 (其中 t_0 足够大), 即存在一个正常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$|A(t)| \leq M, |B(t)| \leq M, |C(t)| \leq M, |D(t)| \leq M$$

2. 特征方程(1.3)的根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足

$$-\delta_2 < \lambda_3(t) \leq \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \delta_3 < \lambda_4(t)$$

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

3. $-B(t)C(t)D(t) + A(t)D^2(t) - A(t)B(t) - A(t)D(t) - C(t)D(t) + C(t) > 0$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立;

$$4. \max_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

其中

$$\varepsilon = \min_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

η 是一个常数, 且 $0 < \eta < 2$

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

证明方法类似于定理 2, 故从略.

定理 7 对于方程(1.1)设

1. $A(t), B(t), C(t), D(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界 (其中 t_0 足够大) 即存在一个正常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$|A(t)| \leq M, |B(t)| \leq M, |C(t)| \leq M, |D(t)| \leq M$$

2. 特征方程(1.3)的根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足

$$\lambda_3(t) < -\delta_5, -\delta_2 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \delta_3 < \lambda_4(t) < \delta_4$$

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

3. $-B(t)C(t)D(t) + A(t)D^2(t) - A(t)B(t) - A(t)D(t) - C(t)D(t) + C(t) < 0$ 对所有的 $t \geq t_0$ 都成立;

$$4. \max_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

其中

$$\varepsilon = \min_{t_0 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

η 是一个常数, 且 $0 < \eta < 2$,

则方程(1.1)的零解不稳定.

证明方法类似于定理 3, 故从略.

除以上七个定理外由于特征根的不同位置还有十五种情形也可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)零解不稳定的充分条件 不同情况	当 $t \geq t_0$ 时特征根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足的条件	当 $t \geq t_0$ 时 $V_{44}(t)$ 的符号	当 $t \geq t_0$ 时 $A(t), B(t), C(t), D(t)$ 满足的条件	证明方法
特征方程有三个具有正实部的根	1) $\lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \delta_1 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_3(t) \leq \lambda_4(t) < \delta_2$ 或 2) $\lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \delta_1 < \lambda_2(t) < \delta_2, \lambda_3(t) = p(t) + q(t)I$ $\lambda_4(t) = p(t) - q(t)I, \text{且 } p(t) > \delta_1', q(t) > \delta_2'$	$V_{44}(t) > 0$	满足定理2的条件1和条件4	类似于定理2
	3) $-\delta_4 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \delta_1 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_3(t) < \delta_2, \delta_5 < \lambda_4(t)$ 或 4) $-\delta_2 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \delta_3 < \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t) = p(t) + q(t)I$ $\lambda_4(t) = p(t) - q(t)I, \text{且 } p(t) > \delta_1', q(t) > \delta_2'$	$V_{44}(t) < 0$		
特征方程有两个具有正实部的根	1) $\lambda_2(t) < -\delta_7, -\delta_4 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \delta_1 < \lambda_3(t) < \delta_2$ $\delta_5 < \lambda_4(t) < \delta_6$	$V_{44}(t) > 0$	满足定理2的条件1和条件4	类似于定理2
	2) $\lambda_2(t) < -\delta_5, -\delta_2 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \delta_3 < \lambda_3(t) \leq \lambda_4(t) < \delta_4$ 或 3) $\lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \delta_1 < \lambda_3(t) \leq \lambda_4(t) < \delta_2$ 或 4) $-\delta_4 < \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \delta_1 < \lambda_3(t) < \delta_2, \delta_5 < \lambda_4(t)$ 或 5) $\lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1', \lambda_3(t) = p(t) + q(t)I$ $\lambda_4(t) = p(t) - q(t)I, \text{且 } p(t) > \delta_2', q(t) > \delta_1'$ 或 6) $\delta_1' < \lambda_1(t) \leq \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t) = p(t) + q(t)I,$ $\lambda_4(t) = p(t) - q(t)I, \text{且 } p(t) < -\delta_2', q(t) > \delta_3'$ 或 7) $\lambda_1(t) = R(t) + S(t)I, \lambda_2(t) = R(t) - S(t)I$ $\lambda_3(t) = p(t) + q(t)I, \lambda_4(t) = p(t) - q(t)I$ 且 $R(t) > \delta_1', S(t) > \delta_2', p(t) < -\delta_3'$ $ q(t) > \delta_4', S(t) \pm q(t) > \delta_5'$	$V_{44}(t) < 0$		
特征方程有一个具有正实部的根	1) $\lambda_3(t) \leq \lambda_2(t) < -\delta_5, -\delta_2 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \delta_3 < \lambda_4(t) < \delta_4$ 或 2) $-\delta_2 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \delta_3 < \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t) = p(t) + q(t)I$ $\lambda_4(t) = p(t) - q(t)I, \text{且 } p(t) < -\delta_1', q(t) > \delta_2'$	$V_{44}(t) > 0$	满足定理2的条件1和条件4	类似于定理2
	3) $\lambda_3(t) \leq \lambda_2(t) \leq \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \delta_1 < \lambda_4(t) < \delta_2$ 或 4) $\lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \delta_1 < \lambda_2(t) < \delta_2, \lambda_3(t) = p(t) + q(t)I$ $\lambda_4(t) = p(t) - q(t)I, \text{且 } p(t) < -\delta_1', q(t) > \delta_2'$	$V_{44}(t) < 0$		

其中 $\delta_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$ 与 $\delta'_j (j=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ 都是与 t 无关的正常数, 且 $0 < \delta_1 < \delta_2 < \delta_3 < \delta_4 < \delta_5 < \delta_6 < \delta_7, I = \sqrt{-1}$

六、例子

例1 考察方程

$$\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} - 13 \frac{d^3 x}{dt^3} + \left(62 + \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}\right) \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - \left(128 + 5 \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}\right) \frac{dx}{dt} + \left(96 + 6 \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}\right) x = 0 \quad (6.1)$$

的零解的稳定性.

容易证明方程(6.1)的特征方程是

$$\lambda^4 - 13\lambda^3 + \left(62 + \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}\right) \lambda^2 - \left(128 + 5 \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}\right) \lambda + \left(96 + 6 \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}\right) = 0$$

它的特征根是

$$\lambda_1(t) = 2, \lambda_2(t) = 3, \lambda_3(t) = 4 + \frac{\sin t}{t} I, \lambda_4(t) = 4 - \frac{\sin t}{t} I$$

下面验证方程(6.1)满足定理1的条件

1. 方程(6.1)的系数

$$A(t) = -13, B(t) = 62 + \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}, C(t) = -\left(128 + 5 \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}\right), D(t) = 96 + 6 \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}$$

在 $60 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界, 且

$$|A(t)| \leq 133, |B(t)| \leq 133, |C(t)| \leq 133, |D(t)| \leq 133$$

$$\left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right| = 0, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \left| \frac{2\sin t \cos t}{t^2} \right| + \left| \frac{2\sin^2 t}{t^3} \right| \leq \frac{4}{t^2} \leq \frac{1}{900},$$

$$\left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{1}{180}, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{1}{150}$$

2. $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_i(t)) \geq 2$ ($i=1, 2, 3, 4$)

$$3. (i) \max_{60 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\}$$

$$\leq \max \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{900}, \frac{1}{180}, \frac{1}{150} \right\} = \frac{1}{150}$$

$$(ii) \Delta(t) = A(t)B(t)C(t)D(t) - C^2(t)D(t) - A^2(t)D^2(t)$$

$$= 6773760 + 749760 \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} + 24240 \frac{\sin^4 t}{t^4} + 240 \frac{\sin^6 t}{t^6} \geq 6773760$$

$$(iii) \varepsilon = \min_{60 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

$$= \min_{60 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{|\Delta(t)|}{151312770}, \frac{|\Delta(t)|}{638933} \right\} \quad (\text{其中 } \eta=1, M=133)$$

$$= \min_{60 \leq t < +\infty} \frac{|\Delta(t)|}{151312770} \geq \frac{6773760}{151312770} > \frac{1}{150}$$

从而可知

$$\max_{60 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

所以定理 1 的全部条件均被满足, 根据定理 1 可知方程(6.1)的零解不稳定.

例 2 考察方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} - \frac{11}{2} \frac{d^3 x}{dt^3} + \left[\frac{11}{2} - (\arctg t)^2 \right] \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \left[\frac{15}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\arctg t)^2 \right] \frac{dx}{dt} \\ & + \left[-\frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\arctg t)^2 \right] x = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

的零解的稳定性.

容易证明方程(6.2)的特征方程是

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda^4 - \frac{11}{2} \lambda^3 + \left[\frac{11}{2} - (\arctg t)^2 \right] \lambda^2 + \left[\frac{15}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\arctg t)^2 \right] \lambda \\ & + \left[-\frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\arctg t)^2 \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

它的特征根是

$$\lambda_1(t) = -1, \lambda_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_3(t) = 3 - \arctg t, \lambda_4(t) = 3 + \arctg t$$

下面验证方程(6.2)满足定理 2 的条件

1. 方程(6.2)的系数

$$A(t) = -\frac{11}{2}, \quad B(t) = \frac{11}{2} - (\arctgt)^2, \quad C(t) = \frac{15}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\arctgt)^2,$$

$$D(t) = -\frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\arctgt)^2$$

在 $1000 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界, 且

$$|A(t)| \leq 7.5, \quad |B(t)| \leq 7.5, \quad |C(t)| \leq 7.5, \quad |D(t)| \leq 7.5$$

$$\left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right| = 0, \quad \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{2\arctgt}{1+t^2} \right| \leq \frac{4}{1+t^2} \leq \frac{4}{t^2} \leq \frac{1}{250000},$$

$$\left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{1}{500000}, \quad \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{1}{500000}$$

2. 当 $1000 \leq t < +\infty$ 时, 特征根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足不等式

$$-\delta_4 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_3, \quad \delta_1 < \lambda_2(t) < \delta_2, \quad \delta_6 < \lambda_3(t) < \lambda_4(t)$$

$$\text{其中 } \delta_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \delta_2 = \frac{7}{10}, \quad \delta_3 = \frac{9}{10}, \quad \delta_4 = \frac{6}{5}, \quad \delta_6 = \frac{7}{5}$$

3. 当 $1000 \leq t < +\infty$ 时,

$$-B(t)C(t)D(t) + A(t)D^2(t) - A(t)B(t) - A(t)D(t) - C(t)D(t) + C(t)$$

$$= 121 - \frac{205}{4}(\arctgt)^2 + \frac{25}{4}(\arctgt)^4 - \frac{1}{4}(\arctgt)^6$$

$$= 41 - \frac{45}{4}(\arctgt)^2 + 5[(\arctgt)^2 - 4]^2 + \frac{1}{4}(\arctgt)^4[5 - (\arctgt)^2]$$

$$\geq 41 - \frac{45}{4}(\arctgt)^2$$

$$\geq 41 - \frac{45}{4}(1.6)^2 = 12.2 > 12$$

$$4. \quad (i) \max_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\}$$

$$\leq \max \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{250000}, \frac{1}{500000}, \frac{1}{500000} \right\} = \frac{1}{250000}$$

$$(ii) \Delta(t) = A(t)B(t)C(t)D(t) - C^2(t)D(t) - A^2(t)D^2(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}[5292 - 2343(\arctgt)^2 + 303(\arctgt)^4 - 12(\arctgt)^6]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}\{1404 - 399(\arctgt)^2 + 243[(\arctgt)^2$$

$$- 4]^2 + 12(\arctgt)^4[5 - (\arctgt)^2]\}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{8}\{1404 - 399(\arctgt)^2\}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{8}\{1404 - 399(1.6)^2\} = 47.82 > 47$$

$$(iii) \varepsilon = \min_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta|\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta|\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

$$= \min_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\Delta(t)}{29422.5}, \frac{\Delta(t)}{2146} \right\} \quad (\text{其中 } \eta=1, M=7.5)$$

$$= \min_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \frac{\Delta(t)}{29422.5} > \frac{47}{29422.5} > \frac{1}{250000}$$

从而可知

$$\max_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < e$$

所以定理 2 的全部条件均被满足, 根据定理 2 可知方程(6.2)的零解不稳定.

例 3 考察方程

$$\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} - 5 \frac{d^3 x}{dt^3} + (6 - \exp[-2t]) \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + (4 + \exp[-2t]) \frac{dx}{dt} - (8 - 2\exp[-2t])x = 0 \quad (6.3)$$

的零解的稳定性.

方程(6.3)的特征方程是

$$\lambda^4 - 5\lambda^3 + (6 - \exp[-2t])\lambda^2 + (4 + \exp[-2t])\lambda - (8 - 2\exp[-2t]) = 0$$

它的特征根是

$$\lambda_1(t) = -1, \lambda_2(t) = 2 - \exp[-t], \lambda_3(t) = 2, \lambda_4(t) = 2 + \exp[-t]$$

下面验证方程(6.3)满足定理 3 的条件

1. 方程(6.3)的系数

$$\begin{aligned} A(t) &= -5, \quad B(t) = 6 - \exp[-2t], \quad C(t) = 4 + \exp[-2t], \\ D(t) &= -(8 - 2\exp[-2t]) \end{aligned}$$

在 $10 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界, 且

$$|A(t)| \leq 9, \quad |B(t)| \leq 9, \quad |C(t)| \leq 9, \quad |D(t)| \leq 9$$

$$\left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right| = 0, \quad \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{1}{10000}, \quad \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{1}{10000}, \quad \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \leq \frac{1}{5000}$$

2. 当 $10 \leq t < +\infty$ 时, 特征根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足不等式

$$-\delta_2 < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \quad \delta_3 < \lambda_2(t) < \lambda_3(t) < \lambda_4(t)$$

其中 $\delta_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \delta_2 = \frac{3}{2}, \delta_3 = \frac{8}{5}$

3. 当 $10 \leq t < +\infty$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} & -B(t)C(t)D(t) + A(t)D^2(t) - A(t)B(t) - A(t)D(t) - C(t)D(t) + C(t) \\ &= -102 + 134\exp[-2t] - 34\exp[-4t] + 2\exp[-6t] \\ &< -102 + 134\exp[-2t] + 2\exp[-6t] \\ &< -102 + \frac{134}{(2.7)^{20}} + \frac{2}{(2.7)^{60}} \quad (\because e > 2.7) \\ &= -101 - \left[1 - \frac{134}{(2.7)^{20}} - \frac{2}{(2.7)^{60}} \right] < -101 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad (i) \quad & \max_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} \\ & \leq \max \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{10000}, \frac{1}{10000}, \frac{1}{5000} \right\} = \frac{1}{5000} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) \quad & \Delta(t) = A(t)B(t)C(t)D(t) - C^2(t)D(t) - A^2(t)D^2(t) \\ &= -512 + 672\exp[-2t] - 168\exp[-4t] + 8\exp[-6t] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &< -512 + \frac{672}{\exp[2t]} + \frac{8}{\exp[6t]} \\ &< -512 + \frac{672}{(2.7)^{20}} + \frac{8}{(2.7)^{60}} \quad (\because e > 2.7) \\ &= -511 - \left[1 - \frac{672}{(2.7)^{20}} - \frac{8}{(2.7)^{60}} \right] < -511 \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $10 \leq t < +\infty$ 时, $|\Delta(t)| > 511$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad \varepsilon &= \min_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\} \\ &= \min_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{|\Delta(t)|}{50130}, \frac{|\Delta(t)|}{3061} \right\} \quad (\text{其中 } \eta=1, M=9) \\ &= \min_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \frac{|\Delta(t)|}{50130} > \frac{511}{50130} > \frac{1}{5000} \end{aligned}$$

从而可知

$$\max_{10 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

所以定理 3 的全部条件均被满足, 根据定理 3 可知方程(6.3)的零解不稳定.

例 4 考察方程

$$\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} - \left(25 + \frac{9}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - \left(60 + \frac{27}{t} + \frac{3}{t^2} \right) \frac{dx}{dt} - \left(36 + \frac{18}{t} + \frac{2}{t^2} \right) x = 0 \quad (6.4)$$

的零解的稳定性.

方程(6.4)的特征方程是

$$\lambda^4 - \left(25 + \frac{9}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) \lambda^2 - \left(60 + \frac{27}{t} + \frac{3}{t^2} \right) \lambda - \left(36 + \frac{18}{t} + \frac{2}{t^2} \right) = 0$$

它的特征根是

$$\lambda_1(t) = -1, \quad \lambda_2(t) = -2, \quad \lambda_3(t) = -3 - \frac{1}{t}, \quad \lambda_4(t) = 6 + \frac{1}{t}$$

下面验证方程(6.4)满足定理 6 的条件

1. 方程(6.4)的系数

$$A(t) = 0, \quad B(t) = -\left(25 + \frac{9}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} \right), \quad C(t) = -\left(60 + \frac{27}{t} + \frac{3}{t^2} \right),$$

$$D(t) = -\left(36 + \frac{18}{t} + \frac{2}{t^2} \right)$$

在 $1000 \leq t < +\infty$ 上可微有界, 且

$$|A(t)| \leq 61, \quad |B(t)| \leq 61, \quad |C(t)| \leq 61, \quad |D(t)| \leq 61$$

$$\left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right| = 0, \quad \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right| = \left| -\frac{9}{t^2} + \frac{2}{t^3} \right| \leq \frac{9}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^2} = \frac{10}{t^2} \leq \frac{1}{100000},$$

$$\left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right| = \left| -\frac{27}{t^2} + \frac{6}{t^3} \right| \leq \frac{27}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^2} < \frac{50}{t^2} \leq \frac{1}{20000},$$

$$\left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{18}{t^2} + \frac{4}{t^3} \right| \leq \frac{18}{t^2} + \frac{2}{t^2} = \frac{20}{t^2} \leq \frac{1}{50000}$$

2. 当 $1000 \leq t < +\infty$ 时, 特征根 $\lambda_1(t), \lambda_2(t), \lambda_3(t), \lambda_4(t)$ 满足不等式

$$-\delta_2 < \lambda_3(t) < \lambda_2(t) < \lambda_1(t) < -\delta_1, \quad \delta_3 < \lambda_4(t)$$

其中 $\delta_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\delta_2 = 5$, $\delta_3 = 6$

3. 当 $1000 \leq t < +\infty$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} & -B(t)C(t)D(t) + A(t)D^2(t) - A(t)B(t) - A(t)D(t) - C(t)D(t) + C(t) \\ & = 51780 + \frac{68661}{t} + \frac{37761}{t^2} + \frac{11070}{t^3} + \frac{1830}{t^4} + \frac{162}{t^5} + \frac{6}{t^6} \\ & > 51780 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. (i) \max_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\}$$

$$\leq \max \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{100000}, \frac{1}{20000}, \frac{1}{50000} \right\} = \frac{1}{20000}$$

$$(ii) \Delta(t) = A(t)B(t)C(t)D(t) - C^2(t)D(t) - A^2(t)D^2(t)$$

$$= \left(60 + \frac{27}{t} + \frac{3}{t^2} \right)^2 \left(36 + \frac{18}{t} + \frac{2}{t^2} \right)$$

$$> (60)^2 \cdot (36) = 129600$$

$$(iii) \varepsilon = \min_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{64M^3 + 42M^2 + 8M}, \frac{\eta |\Delta(t)|}{36M^2 + 16M + 1} \right\}$$

$$= \min_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \frac{\Delta(t)}{14683554}, \frac{\Delta(t)}{134933} \right\} \quad (\text{其中 } \eta = 1, M = 61)$$

$$= \min_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \frac{\Delta(t)}{14683554} > \frac{129600}{14683554} > \frac{1}{20000}$$

从而可知

$$\max_{1000 \leq t < +\infty} \left\{ \left| \frac{dA(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dB(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dC(t)}{dt} \right|, \left| \frac{dD(t)}{dt} \right| \right\} < \varepsilon$$

所以定理 6 的全部条件均被满足, 根据定理 6 可知方程(6.4)的零解不稳定.

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Instability of Solution For the Fourth Order linear Differential Equation with Varied Coefficient

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Abstract

In this paper, we give some sufficient conditions of the instability for the fourth order linear differential equation with varied coefficient, at least one of the characteristic roots of which has positive real part, by means of Liapunov's second method

Key words ordinary differential equation, motive stability theory, linear differential equation with varied coefficient