

答案 5.6

1.解: 1) 令 $x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = 1 - r^2 \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -1 \end{cases} \quad r = 1 \quad \theta = \theta_0 - (t - t_0)$$

周期解 $r = 1$, 即以(0,0)为心半径 1 的圆是极限环

当 $0 < r < 1$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} > 0$ 轨线按顺时针方向旋转且到原点的距离不断增加;

当 $r > 1$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} < 0$ 轨线按顺时针方向旋转且到原点的距离不断减少.

以(0,0)为心, 半径为 1 的圆为稳定的极限环.

2) $\sin r = 0$ $r = 2k\pi$ $r = (2k+1)\pi$ k 为自然数

$2k\pi - \pi < r < 2k\pi$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} < 0$ 轨线按逆时针方向旋转且到原点的距离不断减小;

$2k\pi < r < 2k\pi + \pi$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} > 0$ 轨线按逆时针方向旋转且到原点的距离不断增加;

$r = 2k\pi$ 为不稳定极限环

$2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < r < 2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} > 0$ 轨线按逆时针方向旋转且到原点的距离不断增加;

$2k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} < r < 2k\pi + 2\pi$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} < 0$ 轨线按顺时针方向旋转且到原点的距离不断减小;

小;

$r = (2k+1)\pi$ 为稳定的极限环 ($k \in \mathbb{Z}^-$)

3) $r = 0$ $\theta = \theta_0 - (t - t_0)$

$r = 2$ $\theta = \theta_0 - (t - t_0)$

$r = 3$ $\theta = \theta_0 - (t - t_0)$

$0 < r < 2$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = r|2-r|(r-3) < 0$ 轨线按顺时针方向从 $r = R$ 走进圆内;

$2 < r < 3$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = r|r-2|(r-3) < 0$ 轨线按顺时针方向从 $r = R$ 走进圆内;

$r > 3$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} > 0$ 轨线按顺时针方向从 $r = R$ 走出圆外.

即, $r=2$ 为半稳定的极限环, $r = 3$ 为不稳定的极限环.

2.证明: $x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
y \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dy}{dt} &= y \left(\cos \theta \frac{dr}{dt} - r \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) - x \left(\sin \theta \frac{dr}{dt} + r \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) \\
&= r \sin \theta \left(\cos \theta \frac{dr}{dt} - r \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) - r \cos \theta \left(\sin \theta \frac{dr}{dt} + r \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) \\
&= -r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt}
\end{aligned}$$

3.解:

1) 若有 $R > 0$, 使得 $f(R) = 0$ 、且至少在 $r = R$ 的一侧邻域内 $f(r) \neq 0$ 时, 系统有极限环 $r = R$

2) 在 $r=R$ 的邻域内

① 当 $r < R$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = f(r) > 0$,

当 $r > R$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = f(r) < 0$, 则极限环是稳定的.

② 当 $r < R$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = f(r) > 0$ (< 0)

当 $r > R$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = f(r) > 0$ (< 0) 极限环是半稳定的.

③ 当 $r < R$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = f(r) < 0$, 当 $r > R$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} > 0$, 极限环是不稳定的.

3) $r(r-2)^2(r-1)(r-3) = 0$

$0 < r < 1$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} > 0$ 轨线沿逆时针方向从 $r = R$ 走出圆外;

$1 < r < 2$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} < 0$ 轨线沿逆时针方向从 $r = R$ 走进圆内;

$2 < r < 3$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} < 0$ 轨线沿逆时针方向从 $r = R$ 走进圆内;

$r > 3$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} > 0$ 轨线沿逆时针方向从 $r = R$ 走出圆外.

$r = 1$ 稳定的极限环, $r = 2$ 半稳定的极限环, $r = 3$ 不稳定的极限环.

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restart:with(DEtools): a:=1/2:
DE931:=[diff(x(t),t)=-y(t)+x(t)*(sqrt(x(t)^2+y(t)^2)-2)^2
*(x(t)^2
+y(t)^2-4*sqrt(x(t)^2+y(t)^2)+3),
diff(y(t),t)=x(t)+y(t)*(sqrt(x(t)^2+y(t)^2)-2)^2*(x(t)^2
+y(t)^2-4*sqrt(x(t)^2+y(t)^2)+3)];
DEplot(DE931,[x(t),y(t)], t=-10..10,
[[x(0)=0,y(0)=a],[x(0)=0,y(0)=2*a],

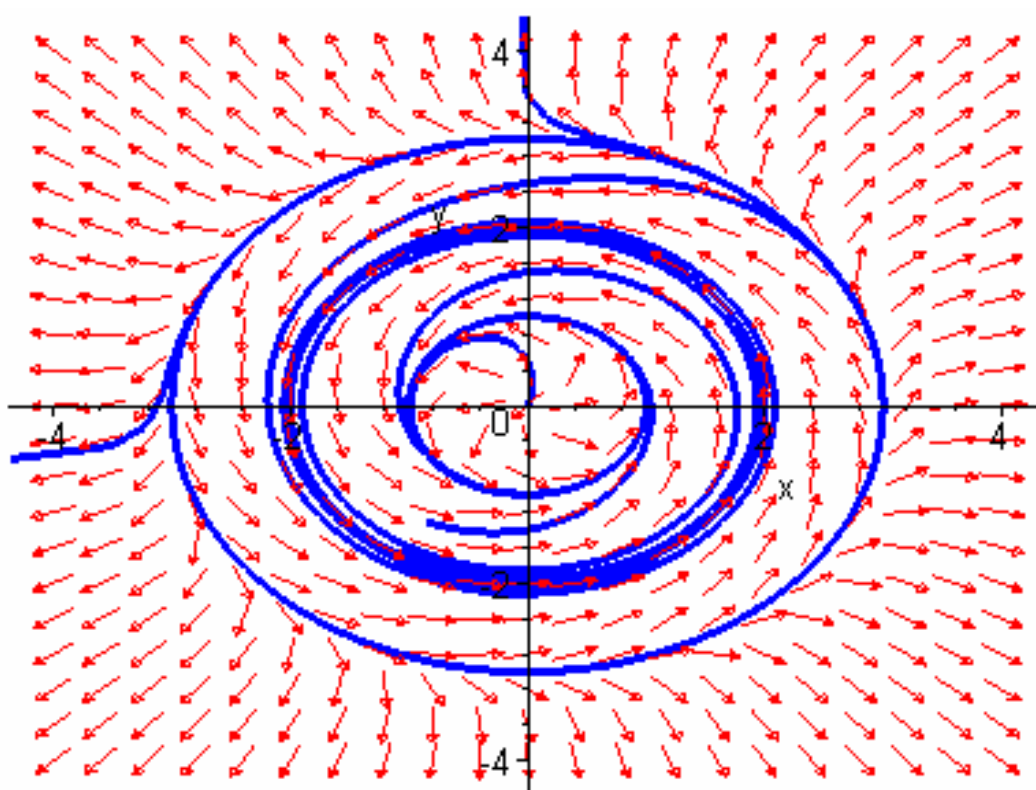
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[x(0)=0,y(0)=3*a],[x(0)=0,y(0)=4*a],
[x(0)=0,y(0)=5*a],[x(0)=0,y(0)=6*a],
[x(0)=0,y(0)=7*a]],
x=-8*a..8*a,y=-8*a..8*a, stepsize=0.05,
dirgrid=[21,21], color=red,linecolor=blue,
arrows=SLIM);

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$$DE93I := \left[\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x(t) &= -y(t) + x(t) (\sqrt{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} - 2)^2 (x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 - 4\sqrt{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} + 3), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} y(t) &= x(t) + y(t) (\sqrt{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} - 2)^2 (x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 - 4\sqrt{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} + 3) \end{aligned} \right]$$



4.解: $r=1 \quad \theta = \theta_0 + (t - t_0)$

若 $a < -1$

① 当 $0 < r < 1$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} > 0$, 轨线沿逆时针走出圆外

$r > 1$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} < 0$, 有稳定的极限环;

若 $a > 0$

② $0 < r < 1$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} < 0$, $a > -\sin^2 \theta$

$r > 1$ 时, $\frac{dr}{dt} > 0$ 有不稳定的极限环。

5. 证明: 1) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 1 + 3x^2 + 2 + x^2 + y^2 = 4x^2 + y^2 + 2 > 0$

且 f, g 在任何区域内连续可微, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$ 在任何区域内不恒为 0, 即

不存在闭轨线;

2) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = -2 - y^2 + 1 - x^2 = -x^2 - y^2 - 1 < 0$

f, g 在任何区域内连续可微, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$ 在任何区域内不恒为 0,

不存在闭轨线;

3) f, g 在任何区域内连续可微

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = +4 + (x^2 + y^2) + 2x^2 + 1 + (x^2 + y^2) + 2y^2$$

$$= 4(x^2 + y^2) + 3 > 0$$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$ 在任何区域不恒为 0, 其不存在闭轨线.