

## 答案 5.5

1.

(1) 变号函数

(2) 半定正函数

(3) 定正 (当  $x^2 + y^2 < \pi$ )

(4) 定正

(5) 变号

(6) 常正

2.解: 1)  $V(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

$$\frac{dV(x, y)}{dt} = -2(x^4 + x^2 y^2 + y^4) \leq 0$$

零解渐近稳定.

2)  $V(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{dV}{dt} &= 2x\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^3 + 2xy^2\right) + 4y(-y^3) \\ &= -(x^2 - 2y^2)^2 \leq 0\end{aligned}$$

零解稳定.

3)  $V(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dV}{dt} &= 2x(x^3 - 2y^2) + 4y(xy + x^2 y + \frac{1}{2}y^3) \\ &= 2(x^2 + y^2)^2\end{aligned}$$

零解不稳定.

4)  $V(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dV}{dt} &= 2x(-x^3 + 2y^2) + 2y(-2xy^2) \\ &= -2x^4 < 0\end{aligned}$$

零解稳定.

3.证明: 将函数在原点展开, 设  $V(x, y) = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + o(\rho^2)$  定正,

(( $a \geq 0, b^2 < ac, \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ), 不失一般性, 设  $a > 0, b = 0, c > 0$ ,

对充分小的正数  $h$ , 考虑  $V(x, y) = ax^2 + cy^2 + o(\rho^2) = h$  的图形。

令  $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$ , 则对固定的  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ ,

$$V(x, y) = V(\rho) = \rho^2(a \cos^2 \theta + c \sin^2 \theta + o(1)) = h.$$

$V(0) = 0 < h$ , 当  $\rho$  较大时, 必有  $V(\rho) > h$ , 所以有  $\rho(\theta)$ , 使得

$$V(\rho(\theta)) = h. \quad \text{又因为 } \frac{dV(\rho)}{d\rho} = 2\rho(a \cos^2 \theta + c \sin^2 \theta) + o(\rho) > 0,$$

所以,  $\rho(\theta)$  惟一, 又因为,  $V(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$  是  $\theta$  的周期函数, 所以,  $V(x, y) = h$  是闭曲线。

4. 解:  $\frac{dV}{dt} = x(y - xf(x, y)) + y(-x - yf(x, y))$

$$= -(x^2 + y^2)f(x, y)$$

① 若  $f(x, y)|_{(0,0)} > 0$ , 渐近稳定

② 若  $f(x, y)|_{(0,0)} < 0$ , 不稳定

③ 若  $f(x, y) = 0$ , 则无法确定

5.

解: 1)  $V(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2$  可判断是: 渐近稳定.

2)  $V(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

带入验证知 渐近稳定

3)  $V(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2$  定正

$\alpha < 0$  渐近稳定

$\alpha = 0$  稳定

$\alpha > 0$  不稳定

4)  $V(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ , 渐近稳定

5) 令  $V(x, y) = xy$ ,  $\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{(5)} = y(x + y + xy^2) + x(2x - y - y^3) = 2x^2 + y^2$

$V$  变号, 全导数正定, 不稳定

6)  $V(x) = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2$

渐近稳定

6. 解: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -g(x, y) - f(x) \end{cases}$$

设  $V(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{2} + \int_0^x f(s)ds$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -yg(x, y) \leq 0$$

零解是稳定的

7. 证明: 1)  $V(x^*, y^*) = 0$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = c_1(1 - \frac{x^*}{x}), \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = c_2(1 - \frac{y^*}{y}), \quad \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = \frac{c_1 x^*}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = \frac{c_2 y^*}{y^2}$$

$V(x, y)$  在正奇点取得最小值 0,  $V(x, y)$  为  $R_+^2$  内部的正定函数。

(2) 证明: 选取适当的  $c_1, c_2$ , 代入验证即可 (略)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} &= c_1(x - x^*)(r_1 - a_{11}x - a_{12}y) + c_2(y - y^*)(r_2 - a_{21}x - a_{22}y) \\ &= c_1(x - x^*)[-a_{11}(x - x^*) - a_{12}(y - y^*)] + c_2(y - y^*)[-a_{21}(x - x^*) - a_{22}(y - y^*)] \\ &= -c_1a_{11}(x - x^*)^2 - (c_1a_{12} + c_2a_{21})(x - x^*)(y - y^*) - c_2a_{22}(y - y^*)^2 \end{aligned}$$

由关于  $(x - x^*)$  的二次函数的判别式

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (c_1a_{12} + c_2a_{21})^2(y - y^*)^2 - 4a_{11}c_1c_2a_{22}(y - y^*)^2 \\ &= (y - y^*)^2[(c_1a_{12} + c_2a_{21})^2 - 4c_1a_{11}c_2a_{22}] < 0 \text{ 确定出 } c_1 \text{ 和 } c_2 \end{aligned}$$

8. 证明:  $V(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  正定的

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} &= 2x(2y - x) + 2y(-2x - y + 2x^2y^2 + 2x^4) \\ &= 4xy - 2x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 4x^2y^3 + 4x^4y \\ &= -2x^2 - 2y^2 + 4x^2y(y^2 + x^2) = (x^2 + y^2)(4x^2y - 2) \end{aligned}$$

当  $4x^2y - 2 < 0$ , 即局部范围内考虑,  $(0, 0)$  是渐近稳定的

9. 证明: 构造  $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + k(1 - \cos x)$  定正的

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = k \sin x (y) + y(-k \sin x - \beta y) = -\beta y^2$$

$$\beta > 0 \quad \therefore \quad \frac{dV}{dt} < 0$$

$\therefore$  (0,0)渐近稳定.