

# $n$ 阶变系数线性差分方程的解\*

周 之 虎

(安徽建筑工业学院, 1992年10月12日收到)

## 摘 要

本文利用变数算符<sup>[2]</sup>以及给出变数算符和移动算符的乘积关系, 并定义变系数移动算符幂级数间的乘积且证明其在Mikusiński收敛意义下是正确的; 另外, 把一般的 $n$ 阶变系数线性差分方程转化为一个恰当的算符方程组, 从而获得一般 $n$ 阶变系数线性差分方程的解。

**关键词** Mikusiński算符 变系数线性差分方程 算符方程

## 一、引 言

众所周知, 世界著名的波兰数学家Jan Mikusiński创立的算符演算理论<sup>[1]</sup>是建立了算符域及其上的相应的算符代数运算体系, 它特别适于求解常系数的线性微分、差分方程, 且优于Laplace变换方法; 另外, 由于算符域中有列收敛的概念, 可利用常系数移动算符级数与某类解析函数1-1对应的关系以及常系数移动算符幂级数间的乘积等, 从而获得一般的常系数线性差分方程的解。本文借助变数算符概念并给出变数算符和移动算符的乘积关系, 定义变系数移动算符幂级数间的乘积, 并将一般的 $n$ 阶变系数线性差分方程转化为一个恰当的算符方程组, 从而获得一般的 $n$ 阶变系数线性差分方程的解。

## 二、基本理论

设 $\mathcal{E}$ 为定义在 $-\infty < t < +\infty$ 上且在某点左方恒为零的复值连续函数 $f = \{f(t)\}$ 全体, 在 $\mathcal{E}$ 中引入通常的加法和数乘运以及卷积

$$f \cdot g = \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau \right\} \quad (f, g \in \mathcal{E}),$$

则 $\mathcal{E}$ 为一无零因子的交换整环, 从而可扩充为商域, 即Mikusiński算符域 $Q$ , 在 $Q$ 中还含有一些常用的, 重要的算符, 如积分算符 $l = \{g(t)\}$ , 微分算符 $s = 1/l$ , 以及移动算符 $h^\lambda = s\{H_\lambda(t)\} (\lambda > 0)$ 等等, 这里

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & (t \geq 0) \\ 0 & (t < 0), \end{cases} \quad H_\lambda(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & (t \geq \lambda) \\ 0 & (t < 0), \end{cases}$$

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且有对每个  $f = \{f(t)\} \in \mathcal{E}$ , 都有<sup>[1]</sup>:

- (i)  $h^\lambda \{f(t)\} = \{f(t-\lambda)\}$ ,  
(ii)  $h^{-\lambda} \{f(t)\} = \{f(t+\lambda)\}$ ,

并规定  $h^0 = 1$ ,  $h^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{h^\lambda}$ .

对  $a \in C$  (复数域), 由 [1] 知数算符  $[a]$  被定义为  $[a] = \{a\}/l$ , 这里  $\{a\}$  为当  $t < 0$  时取 0, 当  $t \geq 0$  时取值为数  $a$  的函数.

对每个函数  $\omega = \{\omega(t)\} \in \mathcal{E}$ ,  $\Lambda(\omega) \geq 0$  以及每个  $t \geq 0$ , 定义变数算符为<sup>[2]</sup>:

$$\omega(t) = \frac{\{\omega(t)\}}{l},$$

这里  $\Lambda(\omega) = \sup\{\sigma: \omega(t) = 0, t < \sigma\}$ .

这样, 每个函数  $\omega = \{\omega(t)\} \in \mathcal{E}$ ,  $\Lambda(\omega) \geq 0$  都对应一簇数算符, 即一个变数算符  $\frac{\{\omega(t)\}}{l}$ ,

且容易证明这种对应是一对一的. 只注意到  $\omega(t) + v(t) \xleftrightarrow{1-l} \frac{\{\omega(t) + v(t)\}}{l}$ ,  $\omega(t)v(t) \xleftrightarrow{1-l} \frac{\{\omega(t)v(t)\}}{l}$  即可).

为了区别起见, 特记

$$\mathcal{E}_1 = \left\{ \omega(t) = \frac{\{\omega(t)\}}{l} : \omega = \{\omega(t)\} \in \mathcal{E}, \Lambda(\omega) \geq 0 \right\}.$$

对每个  $a(t) \in \mathcal{E}_1$ ,  $x = \{x(t)\} \in \mathcal{E}$ , 类似于数乘定义

$$a(t)\{x(t)\} = \{a(t)x(t)\} = \{x(t)\}a(t).$$

对每个  $x = \{x(t)\} \in \mathcal{E}$  有

$$\begin{aligned} (a(t)h^\lambda)x &= a(t)h^\lambda\{x(t)\} \\ (h^\lambda a(t))x &= h^\lambda(a(t)\{x(t)\}) = h^\lambda\{a(t)x(t)\} \\ &= \{a(t-\lambda)x(t-\lambda)\} = a(t-\lambda)h^\lambda\{x(t)\}, \end{aligned}$$

由此, 对每个  $a(t) \in \mathcal{E}_1$ , 定义

$$h^\lambda a(t) = a(t-\lambda)h^\lambda$$

或  $a(t)h^\lambda = h^\lambda a(t+\lambda)$ ,

以及规定

$$\begin{aligned} (a(t)h^\lambda)^1 &= a(t)h^\lambda \\ (a(t)h^\lambda)^2 &= (a(t)h^\lambda)(a(t)h^\lambda) \\ &= a(t)a(t-\lambda)h^{2\lambda}, \end{aligned}$$

(因为对每个  $x = \{x(t)\} \in \mathcal{E}$ , 有  $(a(t)h^\lambda)(a(t)h^\lambda)x = (a(t)h^\lambda)(a(t)\{x(t-\lambda)\}) = a(t)a(t-\lambda)\{x(t-2\lambda)\} = a(t)a(t-\lambda)h^{2\lambda}x$ ).

一般地, 定义

$$(a(t)h^\lambda)^n = a(t)a(t-\lambda)\cdots a[t-(n-1)\lambda]h^{n\lambda}, \quad (n=3, 4, 5, \dots).$$

引入记号:

$$a(t)a(t-\lambda)\cdots a[t-(n-1)\lambda] = [a(t)]_{n\lambda, 1}.$$

在[1]中有如下等式在Mikusiński收敛(以下简称M收敛)意义下成立,即

$$\frac{1}{1-\beta h^\lambda} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \beta^j h^{j\lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-\beta h^\lambda)^{1+k}} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{j+k}{k} \beta^j h^{j\lambda}$$

这里

$$\binom{j+k}{k} = \frac{(j+1)(j+2)\cdots(j+k)}{k!}, \quad \binom{j}{0} = 1 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots).$$

设 $\beta_j(t) \in \mathcal{C}_i (j=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ , 对每个 $t \geq 0$ , 移动算符级数 $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \beta_j(t) h^{j\lambda}$ 恒为M收

敛<sup>[1,3]</sup>, 且容易验证对每个 $\beta(t) \in \mathcal{C}_i$ 在M收敛下有

$$(1-\beta(t)h^\lambda) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) = 1$$

$$(1-\beta(t)h^\lambda)^{1+k} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{j+k}{k} [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) = 1$$

( $k=1, 2, \dots$ ), 从而在算符的左逆下(在原来算符域Q中, 即没有引入变数算符概念, 其非零算符的左逆和右逆是相同的)有

$$\frac{1}{1-\beta(t)h^\lambda} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-\beta(t)h^\lambda)^{1+k}} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{j+k}{k} [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \quad (k=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (2.2)$$

引理1 在M收敛下有

$$\left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j h^{j\lambda} \right) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j h^{j\lambda}$$

成立, 其中 $p_j, q_j, c_j = \sum_{k=0}^j p_k q_{j-k} (j=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 均为复数,  $\lambda > 0$ .

证明 变系数的移动算符级数

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j h^{j\lambda}, \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j h^{j\lambda}, \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j h^{j\lambda}$$

均是M收敛的<sup>[1,3]</sup>.

$$\text{又级数 } \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j h^{j\lambda} = p_0 q_0 + p_0 q_1 h^\lambda + p_1 h^\lambda q_0 + p_0 q_2 h^{2\lambda} \\ + p_1 h^\lambda q_1 h^\lambda + p_2 h^{2\lambda} q_0 + \dots$$

$$+ p_0 q_j h^{j\lambda} + p_1 h^\lambda q_{j-1} h^{(j-1)\lambda} + \cdots + p_j h^{j\lambda} q_0 + \cdots$$

为  $\mathbf{M}$  收敛以及移动算符的性质, 即对  $0 \leq t < +\infty$  内的任一有限区间  $I$ , 上述级数仅为有限和, 故可将其重排, 并项为:

$$p_0 q_0 + (p_0 q_1 h^\lambda + p_1 h^\lambda q_1 h^\lambda + p_1 h^\lambda q_0) + \cdots \\ + \left( \sum_{k=0}^j p_k h^{k\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^j q_k h^{k\lambda} - \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} p_k h^{k\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} q_k h^{k\lambda} \right) + \cdots \quad (2.3)$$

则 (2.3) 的前  $m$  项的部分和

$$S_m = p_0 q_0 + \sum_{j=1}^m \left( \sum_{k=0}^j p_k h^{k\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^j q_k h^{k\lambda} - \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} p_k h^{k\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} q_k h^{k\lambda} \right) \\ = \sum_{k=0}^m p_k h^{k\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^m q_k h^{k\lambda}$$

令  $m \rightarrow \infty$ , 在  $\mathbf{M}$  收敛下知 (2.3) 的和为

$$S = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_m = \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k h^{k\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q_k h^{k\lambda} \right),$$

即在  $\mathbf{M}$  收敛下有

$$\left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j h^{j\lambda} \right) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j h^{j\lambda}.$$

证毕.

由引理1立得:

引理2 在  $\mathbf{M}$  收敛下, 对  $t \geq 0$  有

$$\left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j(t) h^{j\lambda}.$$

这里  $p_j(t), q_j(t) \in \mathcal{E}_\lambda, c_j(t) = \sum_{k=0}^j p_k(t) q_{j-k}(t-k\lambda) \in \mathcal{E}_\lambda (j=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ .

注 (i) 一般地,

$$\left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \neq \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right),$$

即有  $j$  (某非负整数) 使得

$$\sum_{k=0}^j p_k(t) q_{j-k}(t-k\lambda) \neq \sum_{k=0}^j q_k(t) p_{j-k}(t-k\lambda).$$

(ii) 公式(2.2)亦可直接从引理2获得,

事实上, 对  $k=1$ , 按公式(2.2)有

$$\frac{1}{(1-\beta(t)h^\lambda)^t} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{j+1}{1} [\beta(t)]_{j,\lambda}! h^{j\lambda} \\ = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1) [\beta(t)]_{j,\lambda}! h^{j\lambda}$$

按引理 2 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{\alpha=0}^j [\beta(t)]_{k\lambda} ! [\beta(t-k\lambda)]_{((j-k)\lambda)!} \right) h^{j\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

由于  $[\beta(t)]_{(k\lambda)!} = \beta(t)\beta(t-\lambda)\cdots\beta[t-(k-1)\lambda]$   
 $[\beta(t-k\lambda)]_{((j-k)\lambda)!} = \beta(t-k\lambda)\beta(t-k\lambda-\lambda)\cdots\beta[t-(j-1)\lambda]$

故  $\sum_{k=0}^j [\beta(t)]_{(k\lambda)!} [\beta(t-k\lambda)]_{((j-k)\lambda)!} = \sum_{k=0}^j [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} = (j+1) [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!}$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{j+1}{1} [\beta(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} = \frac{1}{(1-\beta(t)h^\lambda)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\beta(t)h^\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\beta(t)h^\lambda}, \end{aligned}$$

对  $k=2, 3, \dots$ , 同理可得.

由此, 我们得到如下的主要引理, 即

引理3 在算符的左逆意义下有

$$\frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{-1-k} G_k(t)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \tag{2.4}$$

且  $z_j(t) \in \mathcal{E}_t$  并由  $p(t), G_1(t), \dots, G_{n-1}(t)$  所确定 ( $j=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ), 其中  $p(t), G_i(t) \in \mathcal{E}_t$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$ ).

证明 因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{-1-k} G_k(t)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^2} G_1(t) + \dots + \frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^n} G_{n-1}(t)} \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^2} G_1(t) &= \frac{1}{(1 + p(t)h^\lambda)h^{-\lambda}(1 + p(t)h^\lambda)h^{-\lambda}} G_1(t) \\ &= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j [p(t)]_{j\lambda} ! h^{j\lambda} \right) h^\lambda \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j [p(t)]_{j\lambda} ! h^{j\lambda} \right) h^\lambda G_1(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j [p(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j [p(t-\lambda)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{2\lambda} G_1(t) \\
&= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(2)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{2\lambda} G_1(t)
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $c_j^{(2)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^j (-1)^k [p(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} (-1)^{j-k} [p(t-\lambda)]_{(j-k)\lambda!}$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^j (-1)^j [p(t)]_{(k\lambda)!} [p(t-\lambda-k\lambda)]_{((j-k)\lambda)!} \in \mathcal{E}_1$$

$(j=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^3} G_2(t) &= \frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + p(t)h^\lambda)h^{-\lambda}} \cdot G_2(t) \\
&= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(2)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{2\lambda} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j [p(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) h^\lambda G_2(t) \\
&= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(2)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j [p(t-2\lambda)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{3\lambda} G_2(t) \\
&= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(3)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{3\lambda} G_2(t)
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $c_j^{(3)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^j (-1)^{j-k} c_k^{(2)}(t) [p(t-2\lambda-k\lambda)]_{(j-k)\lambda!} \in \mathcal{E}_1 \quad (j=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

余者类推。一般地有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^m} G_{m-1}(t) &= \frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{m-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + p(t)h^\lambda)h^{-\lambda}} G_{m-1}(t) \\
&= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(m-1)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{(m-1)\lambda} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j [p(t)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) h^\lambda G_{m-1}(t) \\
&= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(m-1)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j [p(t-(m-1)\lambda)]_{(j\lambda)!} h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{m\lambda} G_{m-1}(t) \\
&= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(m)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{m\lambda} G_{m-1}(t),
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $c_j^{(m)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^j c_k^{(m-1)}(t) (-1)^{j-k} [p(t-(k+m-1)\lambda)]_{(j-k)\lambda!} \in \mathcal{E}_1 \quad (j=0, 1, 2,$

$\dots, m=4, 5, \dots, n-1, n)$ .

故有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{-1-k} G_k(t) \\ &= \sum_{m=2}^n \left[ \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(m)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{m\lambda} G_{m-1}(t) \right] \\ &= \sum_{m=2}^n \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(m)}(t) G_{m-1}(t - (m+j)\lambda) h^{m+j\lambda} \right] \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} D_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $D_0(t) = D_1(t) = 0$

$$D_m(t) = c_{m-2}^{(2)}(t) G_1(t - m\lambda) + c_{m-3}^{(3)}(t) G_2(t - m\lambda) + \dots$$

$$+ c_0^{(m)}(t) G_{m-1}(t - m\lambda) \quad (m=2, 3, \dots, n)$$

$$D_j(t) = c_{j-2}^{(2)}(t) G_1(t - j\lambda) + c_{j-3}^{(3)}(t) G_2(t - j\lambda) + \dots$$

$$+ c_{j-n}^{(n)}(t) G_{n-1}(t - j\lambda) \quad (j=n+1, n+2, \dots)$$

且  $D_j(t) \in \mathcal{S}_i$  ( $j=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ).

由此得到

$$\frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{-1-k} G_k(t)} = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} D_j(t) h^{j\lambda}},$$

据变系数移动算符幂级数的乘积定义并在算符左逆意义下可设

$$\frac{1}{1 + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} D_j(t) h^{j\lambda}} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z_j(t) h^{j\lambda},$$

即

$$1 = \left( 1 + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} D_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z_j(t) h^{j\lambda} + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^j D_k(t) z_{j-k}(t - k\lambda) \right) h^{j\lambda}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left( z_j(t) + \sum_{k=0}^j D_k(t) z_{j-k}(t - k\lambda) \right) h^{j\lambda},$$

从而  $z_j(t)$  ( $j=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 可由如下逆推公式得到:

$$z_0(t) + D_0(t) z_0(t) = 1, \quad z_j(t) + \sum_{k=0}^j D_k(t) z_{j-k}(t - k\lambda) = 0$$

$$(j=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (2.5)$$

容易从递推公式(2.5)直接验证  $z_j(t) \in \mathcal{S}_i$  ( $j=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ), 证毕.

三、一般  $n$  阶变系数线性差分方程的解

研究  $n$  阶变系数线性差分方程:

$$x(t+n\lambda) + a_1(t)x[t+(n-1)\lambda] + \cdots + a_n(t)x(t) = f(t) \quad (3.1)$$

其中  $a_j(t) \in \mathcal{E}_1$ ,  $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $a_n(t) \neq 0$ ,  $f = \{f(t)\} \in \mathcal{E}$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ .

将差分方程(3.1)转化为算符方程

$$h^{-n\lambda}x + a_1(t)h^{-(n-1)\lambda}x + \cdots + a_n(t)x = f$$

即

$$(h^{-n\lambda} + a_1(t)h^{-(n-1)\lambda} + \cdots + a_n(t))x = f \quad (3.2)$$

可以证明一般的常系数线性差分方程有解, 即有非零的  $p(t) \in \mathcal{E}_1$ , 使得

$$p(t) + p(t+\lambda) + \cdots + p(t+(n-1)\lambda) = a_1(t)$$

由此可将算符方程(3.2)转化为如下的算符方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))x - y &= 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1-k} G_k(t)x + (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1}y &= f \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

这里  $G_k(t)$  将由  $p(t)$ ,  $a_{k+1}(t)$ ,  $G_1(t)$ ,  $G_2(t)$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $G_{k-1}(t)$  所确定 ( $k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$ ), 且  $G_k(t)$  还与差分方程的阶数  $n$  有关.

我们仅就  $n=5$  的方程(3.2)转化为方程组(3.3)为例, 给出  $G_1(t)$ ,  $G_2(t)$ ,  $G_3(t)$ ,  $G_4(t)$  的具体求法, 而对一般的  $n$  阶情形可完全类似于  $n=5$  的求解方法, 在此不予赘述.

设五阶变系数线性差分方程

$$x(t+5\lambda) + a_1(t)x(t+4\lambda) + \cdots + a_5(t)x(t) = f(t) \quad (3.1)'$$

将方程(3.1)' 转化为算符方程

$$(h^{-5\lambda} + a_1(t)h^{-4\lambda} + \cdots + a_5(t))x = f \quad (3.2)'$$

设  $p(t) \in \mathcal{E}_1$ ,  $p(t) \neq 0$  满足如下4阶常系数线性差分方程

$$p(t+4\lambda) + p(t+3\lambda) + p(t+2\lambda) + p(t+\lambda) + p(t) = a_1(t)$$

由

$$\begin{aligned} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^5 &= h^{-5\lambda} + [p(t) + p(t+\lambda) + p(t+2\lambda) + p(t+3\lambda) + p(t+4\lambda)]h^{-4\lambda} \\ &\quad + [p^2(t) + p^2(t+\lambda) + p^2(t+2\lambda) + p^2(t+3\lambda) + p(t)p(t+\lambda) + p(t)p(t+2\lambda) \\ &\quad + p(t)p(t+3\lambda) + p(t+\lambda)p(t+2\lambda) + p(t+\lambda)p(t+3\lambda) \\ &\quad + p(t+2\lambda)p(t+3\lambda)]h^{-3\lambda} + [p^3(t) + p^3(t+\lambda) + p^3(t+2\lambda) + p(t)p^2(t+\lambda) \\ &\quad + p(t)p^2(t+2\lambda) + p(t)p(t+\lambda)p(t+2\lambda) + p^2(t)p(t+\lambda) + p^2(t)p(t+2\lambda) \\ &\quad + p(t+\lambda)p^2(t+2\lambda) + p^2(t+\lambda)p(t+2\lambda)]h^{-2\lambda} + [p^4(t) + p^4(t+\lambda) \\ &\quad + p^3(t)p(t+\lambda) + p^3(t+\lambda)p(t) + p^2(t)p^2(t+\lambda)]h^{-\lambda} + p^5(t). \end{aligned}$$

若要使如下等式成立,

$$(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^5 x + \sum_{k=1}^4 (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{4-k} G_k(t)x = f$$

并注意到



$$\begin{aligned}(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^3 G_1(t) &= [h^{-3\lambda} + (p(t) + p(t+\lambda) + p(t+2\lambda))h^{-2\lambda} \\ &\quad + (p^2(t) + p(t)p(t+\lambda) + p^2(t+\lambda))h^{-\lambda} + p^3(t)]G_1(t), \\ (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^2 G_2(t) &= [h^{-2\lambda} + (p(t) + p(t+\lambda))h^{-\lambda} + p^2(t)]G_2(t), \\ (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))G_3(t) &= (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))G_3(t),\end{aligned}$$

只需取

$$\begin{aligned}G_1(t) &= a_2(t) - [p^2(t) + p^2(t+\lambda) + p^2(t+2\lambda) + p^2(t+3\lambda) + p(t)p(t+\lambda) \\ &\quad + p(t)p(t+2\lambda) + p(t)p(t+3\lambda) + p(t+\lambda)p(t+2\lambda) \\ &\quad + p(t+\lambda)p(t+3\lambda) + p(t+2\lambda)p(t+3\lambda)], \\ G_2(t) &= a_3(t) - [p(t) + p(t+\lambda) + p(t+2\lambda)]G_1(t) - [p^3(t) + p^3(t+\lambda) \\ &\quad + p^3(t+2\lambda) + p(t)p^2(t+\lambda) + p(t)p^2(t+2\lambda) + p(t)p(t+\lambda)p(t+2\lambda) \\ &\quad + p^2(t)p(t+\lambda) + p^2(t)p(t+2\lambda) + p(t+\lambda)p^2(t+2\lambda) \\ &\quad + p^2(t+\lambda)p(t+2\lambda)], \\ G_3(t) &= a_4(t) - [p^2(t) + p(t)p(t+\lambda) + p^2(t+\lambda)]G_1(t) \\ &\quad - [p(t) + p(t+\lambda)]G_2(t) - [p^4(t) + p^4(t+\lambda) + p^3(t)p(t+\lambda) \\ &\quad + p^3(t+\lambda)p(t) + p^2(t)p^2(t+\lambda)], \\ G_4(t) &= a_5(t) - p^3(t)G_1(t) - p^2(t)G_2(t) - p(t) - p^5(t).\end{aligned}$$

从而即可将算符方程(3.2)'写成算符方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))x - y &= 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^4 (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{4-k} G_k(t)x + (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^4 y &= f\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)'$$

现将算符方程组(3.3)写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} h^{-\lambda} + p(t) & -1 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1-k} G_k(t) & (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.4)$$

设矩阵方程(3.4)的系数矩阵的左逆矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad (B_{ij} \in Q, i, j=1, 2)$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h^{-\lambda} + p(t) & -1 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1-k} G_k(t) & (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

并求得:

$$\begin{aligned}B_{11} &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \cdot (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1}, \quad B_{12} = -\frac{1}{\Delta}, \\ B_{21} &= (h^{-\lambda} + p(t)) \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} \cdot (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1} - 1 \\ B_{22} &= (h^{-\lambda} + p(t)) \frac{1}{\Delta}.\end{aligned}$$

这里  $\Delta = (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1-k} G_k(t)$ .

从而有

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f \end{pmatrix},$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} x &= B_{12}f = \frac{1}{\Delta} \cdot f \\ &= \frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{n-1-k} G_k(t)} \cdot f \\ &= \frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^n} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^{-1-k} G_k(t)} \cdot f \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

注 这里引入算符矩阵方程, 其目的是: 高阶的差分方程求解问题能够转化为较低的差分方程求解。

由引理3即得(3.5)为

$$x = \frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^n} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \cdot f,$$

这里  $z_j(t) (j=0, 1, 2, \dots)$  正如引理3中所设。

另外, 由引理3的证明过程可知:

$$\frac{1}{(h^{-\lambda} + p(t))^n} = \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(n)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{n\lambda},$$

由此得到算符方程(3.2)的解

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(n)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{n\lambda} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z_j(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \cdot f \\ &= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j^{(n)}(t) h^{j\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} z_j(t - n\lambda) h^{j\lambda} \right) h^{n\lambda} \cdot f \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \tau_j(t) h^{n+j\lambda} \cdot f, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\tau_j(t) = \sum_{k=0}^j c_k^{(n)}(t) z_{j-k}(t - n\lambda - k\lambda) \in \mathcal{E}_t \quad (j=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ .

这样我们即得  $n$  阶变系数线性差分方程(3.1)的解

$$x(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \tau_j(t) f[t - (j+n)\lambda] \quad (3.6)$$

注 (i) 级数(3.6)为几乎一致收敛级数;

(ii) 对每个有限区间而言级数解(3.6)仅为有限和。

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## Solutions of the General n-th Order Variable Coefficients Linear Difference Equation

Zhou Zhi—hu

(Anhui Architectural Industry College, Hefei)

### Abstract

In this paper, variable operator and its product with shifting operator are studied. Similar to the classical power series, the product of power series of shifting operator with variable coefficient is defined and its convergence is proved under Mikusinski's sequence convergence. Furthermore, with a general variable coefficient linear difference equation of the n-th order which is turned into a set of operator equations, we can obtain the solutions of the general n—th order variable coefficient linear difference equation.

**Key words** Mikusiński's operator, linear difference equation with variable coefficients, operator equation